



MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR

No. 21
Series of 2024

SUBJECT : GUIDELINES ON THE STRENGTHENING OF PROTECTION PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN, FAMILIES, INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND OTHER INDIVIDUALS IN STREET SITUATIONS

I. Rationale

The website *World Population Review* has ranked countries with the most number of homeless people in the world for 2024. At ninth place is the Philippines, with an estimated homeless population of about 4.5 million. According to the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), "*The difficulty in addressing homelessness in the Philippines might rest in the absence of an overarching—if not uniform—definition of who the homeless are. The problem of definition has its practical implications, since certain governmental programs effectively yet inadvertently exclude the homeless*".¹

The 2019 Lifebank Foundation and Social Weather Stations (SWS) survey estimated that there are no less than 369,000 children in street situations in highly urbanized cities in the country. This number is expected to grow with the new poor situation brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic and global inflation. The latest World Bank Group projections suggest that the COVID-19 pandemic and the associated economic crisis could push between 71 and 100 million people into extreme poverty worldwide².

The Situational Analysis of Children in Street Situations in 2020 by the Council for the Welfare of Children has cited the factors affecting children/individuals to live in the streets, which includes break-up of the family, incidents of physical or sexual abuse, neglect and abandonment, death of parent or guardian, and domestic violence. Although many children turn to live on the streets to try to leave behind a life of poverty and social exclusion, living life as a street child makes children vulnerable to increased social marginalization due to a number of challenges.

The Philippine State has the obligation to protect vulnerable people, especially children, families, and Indigenous Peoples in Street Situations (CFIPSS) through holistic, long-term and effective national strategies that offer both preventive and responsive policies, programs and services for their overall well-being.

In recognition of their rights and strengths, the Department is broadening the scale of the programs for children to include parents, other adult family members, indigenous groups and communities. This acknowledges that a deep understanding of the interplay between the individual, family, and the larger society plays a key role in addressing the cycle of street dwelling.

This document shall provide the guidelines and procedures for the National Government Agencies (NGAs), its Central and Regional Offices, the Local Government Units (LGUs), and other stakeholders in establishing child protection mechanisms and strategies, profiling, managing cases, and providing holistic, long-term and sustainable programs and services for people, especially children, families and IPs, in street situations.

II. Objectives

These Guidelines aim to integrate and streamline the processes of the DSWD Central Office and Field Offices, the National Government Agencies, the LGUs, the CSOs, and other partner stakeholders in the conduct of profiling, reach out, and case management.

Specifically, these Guidelines seek to:

1. Facilitate the initiation of activities aimed at strengthening the protection of people, especially children, families, IPs and other individuals, in street situations at the regional level and in partnership with the LGUs.
2. Develop data-driven and sustainable strategies to address the problems and needs of children, families and IPs in street situations.
3. Establish policies that will ensure access of children, families and IPs in street situations to other social protection programs of the Department.
4. Institutionalize the implementation of comprehensive programs for children, families, and IPs in street situations at the national, regional, and local levels.

III. Legal Bases

INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

1. UN Committee on the Rights of the Child General Comment No. 21 (GC 21) on Children in Street Situations (2017)

The GC 21 aims to: 1) clarify the obligations of States in applying a child-rights approach to strategies and initiatives for children in street situations; 2) provide the States comprehensive and authoritative guidance on using a holistic, child-rights approach to prevent children experiencing a violation of rights and lack of choices that result in being dependent on the street for survival and development; 3) promote and protect the rights of children in street situations, ensuring a continuum of care, and helping them develop their fullest potential and 4) identify the implications of particular articles of the Convention for Children in Street Situations to enhance respect for children as rights holders

and full citizens, and to enhance the understanding of children's connections to the street.

2. The UN's Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)

Asserts that it is time to recognize, value, and include indigenous knowledge and indigenous practices in schools serving Indigenous students. Article 13-1 of the declaration states, "Indigenous peoples have the right to revitalize, use, develop and transmit to future generations their histories, languages, oral traditions, philosophies, writing systems, and literature, and to designate and retain their own names for communities, places, and persons."

3. UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) (1989)

The UNCRC enshrines various rights that are critical for children at risk on the streets. Article 3 states that the best interests of the child should be a primary consideration. Every intervention should address the individual needs of the child.

LOCAL LAWS

1. Domestic Administrative Adoption and Alternative Child Care Act (Republic Act No. 11642) (2022)

Reorganizing the Inter-Country Adoption Board (ICAB) into National Authority for Child Care (NACC), RA 11642 aims to simplify the domestic administrative adoption proceedings and lessen the cost of streamlining services for alternative child care. The NACC is the one-stop quasi-judicial agency responsible for administrative domestic adoptions, foster care, certification of a child legally available for adoption, and the Stimulated Rectification Act. It exercises all powers and functions relating to alternative child care, including declaring a child legally available for domestic administrative and inter-country adoption, foster care, kinship care, family-like care, or residential care.

2. Full Devolution of Certain Functions of the Executive Branch to Local Governments (Executive Order No. 138 s. 2021)

EO No. 138, s. 2021 was issued to support the efficient implementation of the Supreme Court Ruling on the Mandanas-Garcia case and strengthen the autonomy and empowerment of local government units (LGUs). It directs the full devolution of the executive branch's certain functions to the LGUs. It also creates a Committee on Devolution to monitor the implementation of said EO.

3. Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act, As Amended (Republic Act 10630, 2012)

Section 8 as amended, provides that the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Council is attached to the Department of Social Welfare and Development.

Section 20, as amended: The local social welfare and development officer shall determine the appropriate programs for the child who has been released, in consultation with the child and the person having custody over the child. If the parents, guardians or nearest relatives cannot be located, or if they refuse to take custody, the child may be released to any of the following:

- (a) A duly registered non-governmental or religious organization;
- (b) A barangay official or a member of the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC);
- (c) A local social welfare and development officer; or, when and where appropriate, the DSWD.

If the child has been found by the local social welfare and development officer to be dependent, abandoned, neglected or abused by his/her parents and the best interest of the child requires that he/she be placed in a youth care facility or 'Bahay Pag-asa', the child's parents or guardians shall execute a written authorization for the voluntary commitment of the child: Provided, That if the child has no parents or guardians or if they refuse or fail to execute the written authorization for voluntary commitment, the proper petition for involuntary commitment shall be immediately filed by the DSWD or the Local Social Welfare and Development Office (LSWDO) pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 603, as amended, otherwise known as 'The Child and Youth Welfare Code' and the Supreme Court rule on commitment of children: Provided, further, That the minimum age for children committed to a youth care facility or 'Bahay Pag-asa' shall be twelve (12) years old."

4. Foster Care Act of 2012 (Republic Act No. 10165)

Section 4. Who May Be Placed Under Foster Care – The following may be placed in foster care:

- xxx
- (a) A child who is abandoned, surrendered, neglected, dependent or orphaned;
- xxx
- (b) A child who is under socially difficult circumstances such as, but not limited to, a street child, a child in armed conflict or a victim of child labor or trafficking;
- xxx
- (j) A child who is in need of special protection as assessed by a social worker, an agency, or the DSWD.

5. The Magna Carta on Women (Republic Act No. 9710) (2004) defines Gender and Development Program (GAD) as the development perspective and process that is participatory and empowering, equitable, sustainable, free from violence, respectful of human rights, supportive of self-determination and actualization of human potential.

6. Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 8371 otherwise known as "The Indigenous People's Rights of 1990", Rule VII, Part VIII, Section 5. Office on Socio-Economic Services and Special Concerns. The Office on Socio-Economic Services and Special Concerns shall serve as the office through which the Commission shall coordinate with pertinent government agencies especially charged with the implementation of various basic socio-economic services, policies, plans and programs affecting the ICCs/IPs to ensure that the same are properly and directly enjoyed by them. It shall also:

xxx

c) Coordinate and collaborate with other government agencies for the formulation of policies, plans and programs that will ensure the alleviation, if not eradication, of poverty among ICCs/IPs

7. **Philippine Plan for Gender and Development 1995-2025**, is a National Plan that addresses, provides and pursues full equality and development for men and women. Approved and adopted by former President Fidel V. Ramos as Executive No. 273, series of 1995.

8. **Republic Act No. 7610 or “An Act Providing for Stronger Deterrence and Special Protection against Child Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination, and for other purposes” Article XI, Section 27, Who May File a Complaint.** Complaint on cases of unlawful acts committed against the children as enumerated herein may be filed by the following:

Xxx

- d) Officer, social worker, or representative of licensed child caring institution;
- e) Officer or social worker of the Department of Social Welfare and Development

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Section 28. Protective Custody of the Child. The offended party shall be immediately placed under the protective custody of the Department of Social Welfare and Development pursuant to Executive Order No. 56, series of 1986. In the regular performance of this function, the officer of the Department of Social Welfare and Development shall be free from any administrative, civil or criminal liability. Custody proceedings shall be in accordance with the provisions of Presidential Decree No. 603.”

9. **Local Government Code (Republic Act No. 7160) (1991)**

Section 17 (2) (iv) states that “Social welfare services which include programs and projects on child and youth welfare, family and community welfare, women's welfare, the welfare of the elderly and disabled persons; community-based rehabilitation programs for vagrants, beggars, street children, scavengers, juvenile delinquents, and victims of drug abuse; livelihood and other pro-poor projects; nutrition services; and family planning services;”

10. **The 1987 Constitution of the Philippines**

Article II Section 12. The State recognizes the sanctity of family life and shall protect and strengthen the family as a basic autonomous social institution. It shall equally protect the life of the mother and the life of the unborn from conception. The natural and primary right and duty of parents in the rearing of the youth for civic efficiency and the development of moral character shall receive the support of the government.

Article II Section 22. The State recognizes and promotes the rights of indigenous cultural communities within the framework of national unity and development.

Article III Section 1. States that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor shall any person be denied the equal protection of the law.

Article XV Section 1. The State recognizes the Filipino family as the foundation of the nation and the commitment to strengthen its solidarity and actively promote its total development.

Article XV Section 3(2). Acknowledges the State's responsibility to defend the right of children to assistance, including proper care and nutrition, and special protection from all forms of neglect, abuse, cruelty, exploitation, and other conditions prejudicial to their development.

11. Family Code of the Philippines (Executive Order No. 209 s. 1987)

Article 209. Pursuant to the natural right and duty of parents over the person and property of their unemancipated children, parental authority and responsibility shall include caring for and rearing them for civic consciousness and efficiency and the development of their moral, mental and physical character and well-being.

Article 217. In case of foundlings, abandoned, neglected, or abused children, and other children similarly situated, parental authority shall be entrusted in summary judicial proceedings to heads of children's homes, orphanages, and similar institutions duly accredited by the proper government agency.

12. Child and Youth Welfare Code (Presidential Decree No. 603 s. 1974)

Article 1 states that "the child is one of the most important assets of the nation. Every effort should be exerted to promote his welfare and enhance his opportunities for a useful and happy life."

Article 21. Dependent, Abandoned or Neglected Child. – The dependent, abandoned, or neglected child shall be under the parental authority of a suitable or accredited person or institution that is caring for him as provided for under the four preceding articles after the child has been declared abandoned by either the court or the Department of Social Welfare.

Art. 87. Council for the Protection of Children. – Every barangay council shall encourage the organization of a local Council for the Protection of Children and shall coordinate with the Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC) in drawing and implementing plans for the promotion of child and youth welfare. Membership shall be taken from responsible members of the community including a representative of the youth, as well as representatives of government and private agencies concerned with the welfare of children and youth whose area of assignment includes the particular barangay and shall be on a purely voluntary basis.

LOCAL POLICIES

1. DSWD-DILG Joint Memorandum on the Conduct of Reach Out to Street Children (2020)

Issued to promote standardized protocols to be observed during the conduct of reaching out to children at-risk on the streets in response to the "Sagip or Huli?" The rescue of Street Children in Caloocan, Manila, Pasay, and

Quezon Cities found that there was a lack of consistency and clear policies in guiding rescue operations, leading to gaps in implementation, breaches of existing laws, and even certain violations of children's rights.

2. **Administrative Order (AO) No. 005, s. 2012, as amended by AO 15, s. 2018, known as the DSWD Guidelines on Gender and Development (GAD) Mainstreaming Policy**
3. **DepEd Department Order No 32 S. 2015, Adopting the Indigenous Peoples Educational Curriculum Framework**
Serves as a guideline for the accurate portrayal of schools for IPs in the Philippines. It explains the detailed steps to implement stronger affirmative action to eradicate all forms of discrimination against IPs in the Philippine education system, promote cultural sensitivity, respect for cultural diversity, and deeper understanding of the cultural expressions of IPs, stop discrimination, protect intellectual property rights, and address cultural concerns.
4. **Case Management Protocol for Cases of Child Victims of Abuse, Neglect, and exploitation issued by the Committee for the Special Protection of Children (2014)**
5. **Guidelines for Local Government Units' Social Welfare and Development Service Delivery System, Amending Administrative Order No. 82 series of 2003, Standards on Social Welfare and Development Service Delivery System in the Local Government Units (DSWD Administrative Order No. 7 Series of 2012)**
This emphasizes the roles of the LGUs through the Local Social Welfare Development Office (LSWDO) to ensure that Social Welfare and Development (SWD) service delivery and program implementation are in accordance with the set standards by the DSWD. Further, LSWDOs are responsible for coming up with LGU SWD plans that are responsive to the needs of their clients.
6. **DSWD Administrative Order (AO) 14 Series of 2012 or the Institutionalization of Gender Responsive Case Management (GRCM) as a Practice Model in Handling Violence Against Women (VAW) Cases**
7. **DSWD Administrative Order No. 10 Series of 2010 on the Omnibus Guidelines on the DSWD National Volunteer Service Program (Amending for the Purpose Administrative Orders No. 214 and 218 Series of 2002 and AO 1 Series of 2007)**
The guidelines provide the processes involved in the recruitment, selection, and screening, pre-deployment, and orientation, deployment and post-deployment of volunteers. It also discusses the reporting, recognition, and affirmation procedures. It also discusses the potential areas of volunteer deployment.
8. **DSWD Administrative Order 08 Series of 2009- Standards for Community-Based for Street Children** This sets standards for all SWD

agencies, including the LGU implementing community-based services for street children and those currently engaged but not yet registered.

9. **Memorandum Circular No. 01 Series of 2009- Indigenous Peoples Participation Framework (IPPF).** This framework serves as a declaration of policies and standards procedures for developing, funding, and implementing programs, projects, and activities for indigenous peoples as part of social welfare and development reform.
10. **DSWD Administrative Order (AO) 04 Series of 2006 or the Standards in the Implementation of Psycho-Social Services to Women Victim-Survivors of Violence and their Children in Center and Residential Care Facilities**
11. **DDB Board Resolution No. 6, Protocol When Handling Children Allegedly Involved in Dangerous Drugs**
This resolution provides for the protocol in the handling of a child who comes into contact with any person in authority as a result of, or in connection with, the anti-illegal drugs campaign initiated either by the national government or any of the local government units. It does not apply to children who might be found positive under the random drug testing programs in schools.
12. **DSWD Administrative Order (AO) 15 Series of 2004 or the Policies for the Media Coverage of Victims of Abuse and Exploitation;**
13. **DOH, NCIP, DILG Joint Memorandum Circular 2013-01, Guidelines in the Implementation of Basic Health Services for Indigenous Cultural Communities/ Indigenous Peoples**
This Circular aims to set the guidelines that will address access, utilization, coverage and equity issues in the provision of basic health services for ICCs/IPs to achieve better health outcomes.

IV. Operational Definition of Terms

- A. **Abandoned Child¹** refers to a child who has no proper parental care or guardianship, a foundling, or one who has been deserted by one's parents for a period of at least three (3) continuous months and has been declared as such by the National Authority for Child Care (NACC).
- B. **Abused Child²** An abused child is one who has suffered from Psychological and physical abuse, neglect, cruelty, sexual abuse and emotional maltreatment.
- C. **Child³** below eighteen (18) years of age or older but are incapable of taking care of themselves.

¹ RA 11642 or the Domestic Administrative Adoption and Alternative Child Care Act

²⁻³ RA 7610 of the "Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation, and Discrimination Act"

³2017. UN Committee on the Rights of the Child General Comment (GC) No. 21

⁴ Modified Conditional Cash Transfer for Homeless Street Families

- D. Children in Street Situations⁴** (CiSS) are children who: a) depend on the streets to live and/or work, whether alone, with peers, or with family; and b) a wider population of children who have formed strong connections with public spaces and for whom the street plays a vital role in their everyday lives and identities. This wider population includes children who periodically, but not always, live and/or work on the streets and children who do not live or work on the streets but who regularly accompany their peers, siblings, and family in the streets.
- E. Families in street situations⁵** refer to families of children in street situations, including the IP groups, who have been found living or working on the streets with their children. This also include the homeless families whose income, or combined family income, falls within the poverty threshold, thus, do not own or cannot afford decent housing facilities for human habitation. This also includes families who find themselves living in open spaces (such as in abandoned buildings and vehicles, sidewalks, parks, car parks, stations, cemetery, under the bridge) or in makeshift dwelling units with no basic facilities, pushcarts and do not enjoy the security of tenure.
- F. Indigenous People⁶** refers to a group of people or homogenous societies identified by self-ascription and ascription by others, who have continuously lived as an organized community on communally bounded and defined territory, and who have, under claims of ownership since time immemorial, occupied, possessed customs, tradition and other distinctive cultural traits, or who have, through resistance to political, social and cultural inroads of colonization, non-indigenous religions, and culture, became historically differentiated from the majority of Filipinos. IPs shall likewise include peoples who are regarded as indigenous on account of their descent from the populations which inhabited the country, at the time of conquest or colonization, or at the time of inroads of non-indigenous religions and cultures, or the establishment of present state boundaries, who retain some or all of their own social, economic, cultural, and political institutions, but who may have been displaced from their traditional domains or who may have resettled outside their ancestral domains.
- G. Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices (IKSP)⁶** Systems, institutions, mechanisms, and technologies comprising a unique body of knowledge evolved through time that embody patterns of relationships between and among people and between people, their lands and resource environment, including such spheres of relationships which may include social, political, cultural, economic, religious spheres, and which are the direct outcome of the indigenous people's responses to certain needs consisting of adaptive mechanisms which have allowed indigenous people to survive and thrive within their given socio-cultural and biophysical conditions.
- H. Neglected Child⁷** refers to a child whose physical and emotional needs have been deliberately unattended or inadequately attended within a period of three (3) continuous months. A child is unattended when left without the proper provisions or proper supervision.

⁵ Handbook Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) RA 8371, NCIP, 2013

⁶ <https://fasps.denr.gov.ph/index.php/resources/glossary-of-terms/>

⁷ RA 11642 or the Domestic Administrative Adoption and Alternative Child Care Act

- I. Free and Prior Informed Consent⁸** it means the consensus of all members of the ICCs/IPs to be determined in accordance with their respective customary laws and practices, free from any external manipulation, interference and coercion, and obtained after fully disclosing the intent and scope of the activity, in a language and process understandable to the community.
- J. Profiling.** A process of gathering demographic data, expressed needs, and conditions of the children, families and IPs in street situations. Profiling can be done through interviews and focus group discussions with children and families in mutually-agreed safe spaces or locations.
- K. Reach Out⁹.** This is a process by which child/ren including their family/ies is/are withdrawn or removed from the streets and hazardous environment to protect him/ her/them from harm or abuse, and are brought to a diagnostic and assessment center for further assessment and case management for social protection purposes. This process may also include Indigenous People and other individuals in street situations.
- L. Three Ts Framework** refers to the case management process that the children, families and IPs will undergo to help them in their community reintegration and to prevent children from further engaging in street situations: T-away Pansin or the Provision of Community-Based Interventions, T-ulong Tugon or the Monitoring and Follow-Through Interventions for Long-Term Care and Protection.
- M. Unattached Individuals in street situations-** Those who are found on the street or in public places and are engaged in one or more economic activities such as scavenging and serving as parking attendants; who are mendicants, abandoned and/ or neglected mentally disturbed or challenged person and those displaced individuals without contact with their families or relatives.

V. Coverage

The activities shall be conducted in all areas with a high incidence of children, families, indigenous peoples and other individuals in street situations.

The primary beneficiaries of this program are the children in street situations as they are most in need of protection from hazardous and risky situations in the streets. The guidelines shall also cover the families, indigenous peoples and other individuals in street situations.

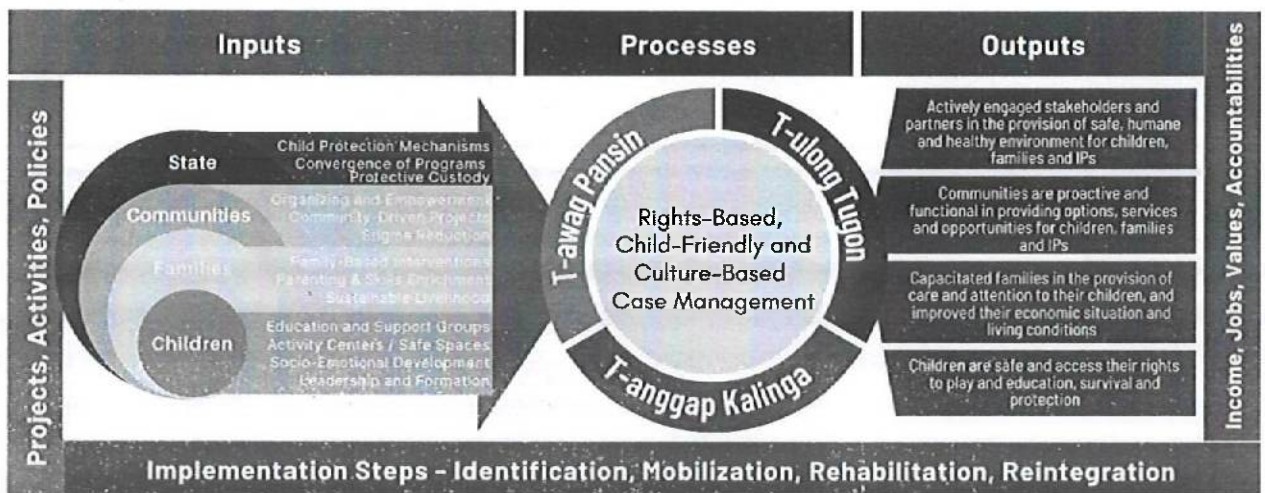
⁸ <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/1997/10/29/republic-act-no-8371/>

⁹ 2011, DSWD-DILG-CWC Protocol to Reach Out to Street Children

VI. Framework of Intervention

In strengthening mechanisms and programs for children, families, IPs and other individuals in street situations, a community-based and integrated approach to responding to the needs of the targeted clients is necessary. The ultimate goal is to contribute to reducing risks and vulnerabilities of children, families, and IPs in street situations through a package of services, interventions, and opportunities for children and families to live productively in a safe environment. It aims to improve the social status and fulfillment of fundamental rights of individuals in street situations.

The diagram below presents the Intervention Framework:



All activities are geared towards “child protection” in accordance with the existing legal frameworks. As such, children are considered as “rights holder” and shall not be subject to further harm from the activities identified. Further, the duty bearers are identified in the three (3) primary spheres of protection for the child, the responsibility over which is covered by either the family, the community, or the State.

INPUTS

As indicated in the framework, the identified projects, activities, and policies for children and families in street situations depend on the different layers of actors involved in the program. For instance, Individualized Case Management, Activity Centers, Peer Support Groups, and Developmental Activities are implemented for children.

Child-Centered Model - At the center of the program interventions are the children as they are most at-risk and susceptible to all forms of deprivation, crimes, abuse, displacement, poverty, and enormous struggle during disasters while on the streets. The Department believes that children should not be responsible for their survival and should be supported by their primary caregivers to access their rights.

Family-Based Interventions - As the children’s primary caregivers and duty bearers, their families should be assisted to capacitate them to support their children. Family

integrity is protected by increasing the capacities of parents to earn and provide for the sustenance and development needs of their children.

The Framework also recognizes that family dysfunctions or problems usually cause the children's stay on the streets. However, the children should not be separated from their parents except where it is determined by a competent authority to be in the child's best interests. A child must be provided with appropriate alternative family living arrangements if deprived of a healthy and supportive family environment.

The IPs in street situations shall also have access to social protection programs and services such as culture-based education, cash for work, supplemental feeding, Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD), and civil registration. Advocacy through the cultural shows, skills training, and capacity building from the government, non-government organizations, and faith-based organizations.

Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion Approach

Social exclusion on age, gender, sexual orientation, ethnic affiliation or disability are deep-seated push factors for individual to stay, live, and work in the streets. This grounds the need for a **gender equality, diversity, and social inclusion approach (GEDSI)** to interventions and services for individuals, including IPs who are in street situations.

It is an approach that addresses barriers (obstinate structure, policies, system) which causes issues on discrimination through inclusive policies and mindsets. The goal is towards improving access to opportunities and services for all sectors, in particular, the most excluded sector in our society, which includes the CiSS, FiSS and IPs in street situations. The overall purpose of the **GEDSI analysis** is to **identify and analyze social inclusion**.

Whole of Community - In implementing the programs, the whole community is seen as a valuable resource for the provision of direct assistance such as shelter, food, clothing, medicines, and other basic necessities for children.

The problem of street children is a societal and general concern not limited to any level of political borders and responsibilities. In spite of any political or geographical boundaries, children and families on the streets are part of the community. Parents, families, and communities shall be actively involved and shall participate in the project activities.

The State actors, including the key stakeholders in the community, are capacitated, mobilized, and organized as a network that agrees to work collaboratively to reduce stigma, manage cases and strengthen protective mechanisms for children. This is in recognition of their mandate in carrying out a holistic and child-rights approach to protect the children who are living in the streets for survival and development.

Processes and Approaches:

All activities and interventions shall be based on the Social Work Case Management theories and practices that are rights-based, child-friendly and culture-based especially in the cases of IPs.

1. **T-AWAG PANSIN** or the Intake and Assessment of Children, Families or IPs in street situations
2. **T-ULONG TUGON** or the Provision of Community- and Street-Based Interventions
3. **T-ANGGAP KALINGA** or the Monitoring and Follow-Through Interventions for Long-Term Care and Protection

Rights-Based Approach - Operating on a child rights approach, service providers shall manage cases of children following the same rights and opportunities afforded to other children to cover protection, provision and participation. It ensures the provision of rights-based interventions and comprehensive strategies for children, families, and IPs, especially Sama-Bajau, who have been subject to discrimination and stigmatization, and are less likely to receive adequate support, assistance, and other social services.

Community-Driven - The programs are anchored on the principles of transparency, participation, local empowerment, demand responsiveness, greater downward accountability, and enhanced local capacity. The IP communities are organized and mobilized towards meaningful and active participation in all phases from designing, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Culture-Based - To ensure the protection and promotion of the rights and well-being of the children, families, and IPs, organizing and mobilizing leaders and their communities are done for them to become active community members.

The philosophical bases in working with IPs evolve around Indigenous Knowledge, Systems, and Practices (IKSP), Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC), Active Participation (AC), and Indigenous Peoples' Rights (IPR).

The services and activities should be based on the IKSP of IPs. This is in view of their values on:

- a holistic and spiritually based approach to well-being that emphasizes harmony with nature, self-governance within their communities
- the priority of community interests over individual ones
- security of land and resource rights
- cultural identity, and dignity.¹⁰

Outputs and Objectives

Overall, the programs aim to contribute to the reduction of risks and vulnerabilities of children, families, and indigenous peoples in street situations through holistic and rights-based case management and provision of options with a package of support services.

Specifically, it hopes to achieve the following:

1. Children are safe, can access their rights to development, survival and protection, and with good interpersonal and spiritual relationships, values, and character to manage risks, protect and improve self;
2. Capacitated families in providing adequate care and attention to their children by increasing their knowledge, especially on education, self-governance and empowerment, social justice and human rights and cultural integrity, and improved economic situation and living conditions of families and IP communities;

¹⁰<https://www.ifad.org/documents/10180/14e50d95-2c58-423e-8ac6-3023359173b6>

3. Proactive and functional communities that provide options, access and opportunities to sustainable livelihood, community-driven developments, upscaling their skills, providing health/nutritional services, and inclusion in existing social protection programs and services;
4. Actively engaged stakeholders and established mechanisms for partnership in the provision of a safe, humane, and healthy environment for children, families, and IPs in street situations.

VII. General Policies

1. The State has the responsibility to defend the right of children to assistance, including proper care and nutrition, and special protection from all forms of neglect, abuse, cruelty, exploitation and other conditions prejudicial to their development as stated in Section 3(2), Article XV of the 1987 Philippine Constitution.
2. As part of prevention components, DSWD, CWC members, NGA and LGU programs shall review program implementation aspects where the child protection policies may be reinforced. The Child Protection Policies shall include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Protection of children from all forms of violence, abuse and exploitation, whether home-based, community-based or street-based;
 - b. Provision of venues to hear children's voices and participate in matters affecting them;
 - c. Review policies that may cause discrimination or stigmatization of children, especially those in street situations; and
 - d. Ensuring children's access and benefit from essential services crucial for reaching their full potential.

In addition to this, the Local Government Units still has the options to further review their Children's Code per Local Committee on Anti-Trafficking and Violence Against Women and their Children (LCAT-VAWC) in reference to this guideline.

3. Adequate social preparation activities shall be done to ensure the readiness of all partners in implementing the programs. This includes identification of areas and transient points of children and families, unattached individuals, and IPs in street situations, mapping of local resources, orientation on the program, setting of commitment, leveling of expectations, and network building through inter-agency consultation meetings/workshops.
4. With respect to the human dignity and inherent capability of the children, families and indigenous peoples, they shall be treated as partners in the whole project cycle instead of mere clients; in so doing, their consent must be solicited. All the services and activities of the program are geared toward the promotion and protection of their rights. Cultural sensitivity and age-appropriateness shall be embedded in all related activities.

5. For the children and families found to be beneficiaries of any DSWD or NGA programs, the LGU case managers shall coordinate with the DSWD and NGA program/case managers for case conferences, updates, and referrals.
6. For Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs) served by the program, services, and activities should be based on the Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices (IKSP) of the IPs which value a culture-based approach to the well-being that emphasizes harmony with nature, self-governance within their communities, priority of community interests over individual ones, security of land and resource rights, cultural identity and dignity.
7. In working with Indigenous Peoples, there is a need to ensure the protection and promotion of their rights and well-being through organizing and mobilizing their indigenous leaders and their community for them to become active community members. Their beliefs and culture need to be considered and respected while ensuring the promotion and protection of their social welfare.
8. To ensure safety of children and families, access to protection programs, identification and/or establishment of Action Centers for Transient Individuals' Optimum Needs (ACTION) shall be done for the provision of one-stop community services, transient housing and support interventions for homeless children, individuals, and IPs. The center shall provide homeless individuals with safety and protection while simultaneously reducing the impact of homelessness on the community. The identification of night shelters shall be based on the assessed needs and situation of the children and families in the local government. However, should there be homeless children and adults in one locality, the children should never be mixed with adults in one facility, except in cases of families.

VIII. IMPLEMENTING PROCEDURES

I. PRE-IMPLEMENTATION PHASE

A. STRENGTHENING THE COMMITTEES / SUBCOMMITTEES FOR THE WELFARE OF CHILDREN

1. To ensure interdisciplinary and inter-organizational collaboration, the DSWD Central and Field Offices shall establish, reactivate and strengthen the existing Committees/ Sub-Committees for the Welfare of Children to discuss the concern of children, families and IPs in street situations. The RC/SCWCs may be expanded to include NGAs such as NHA, CHR, Local Government Units, converging barangays, academe, people's organizations, CSOs, business sector and private organizations. In areas with high presence of IPs in street situations, it is important to engage the NCIP and local counterparts, to ensure rights- and culture-based practices are strictly observed and adhered to.

2. In the course of discussing programs and activities for the children, families and IPs in street situations, the DSWD FO and identified LGUs shall also consult and engage partnerships with the CSOs and other stakeholders for the documentation and adoption / institutionalization of localized good practices.

3. The Stakeholders Conferences and Children's Congresses shall be conducted by the RC/SCWC on the following topics to discuss and gather the stakeholders and children's voices on the plans and proposed solutions. The RC/SCWC members shall serve as the coaches and mentors in these activities.
 - a. Synchronization of programs and activities among stakeholders for children, families, and indigenous peoples at all levels
 - b. Implementation, monitoring, and evaluation
 - c. Promotion and participation in activities towards making the streets safer for children, with appropriate social protection intervention
 - d. Referral pathways
 - e. Establishment of Grievance Committee
 - f. Communications Planning and Management
 - g. Culture-Sensitivity Training for service providers and stakeholders

4. The RC/SCWC shall also prepare the IEC materials of programs and services that includes programs and services of the NGAs/DSWD/LGUs/CSOs including Frequently Ask Questions (FAQs) on various social welfare and protection services through social media and other platforms. When getting recorded testimonies or photos, remember to always secure their consent to publish (see attached form). It is important to discuss the eligibility criteria to also ensure that these are accessible to the children, families and IPs in street situations.

B. IDENTIFICATION OF ACTION CENTERS AND SAFE SPACES FOR CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND IPS

1. The RC/SCWC shall collaborate with the LGUs including the Barangays and tribal community to identify facilities and spaces in the locality that are physically accessible for the children in street situations, and be made available for children's activities like play therapy, and teaching-learning sessions, among others. These could be temporary or permanent facilities designed for children such as multi-purpose halls, parks, drop-in centers, social development centers, reception and action centers, special drug education centers, barangay halls, covered courts, etc.

2. The Centers shall provide basic needs and necessities to ensure that immediate needs of homeless individuals are met. It shall also address recovery needs of the children, families and IPs to enable them to transition into productive members of society.

3. If the available space is a multi-purpose facility, ensure that there is an exclusive designated space for play area of children available for their

daily activities. These needs shall be agreed by the community and must be given freely, clearly, and given indefinitely ensuring that daily activities can take place in the same location and can set up a space decorated by children and young people. A Sangguniang Bayan or Barangay Resolution shall be formulated and approved to ensure the sustainability of children's space or facility

4. To give adequate preparation for the children, families and IPs, street-based interventions where the service providers / volunteers conduct programs and to children who are not yet prepared to give up their lives in the street for the structured atmosphere in the centers. These should be towards bringing the children to child-friendly space or activity centers for long-term support and intervention.
5. When designing community- or street-based activities, ensure that the developmentally appropriate practices are utilized. These include categorizing and scheduling activities based on the age, sex, ethnicity and evolving capacities of the children such as early childhood care and development checklists, learning sessions, supplementary feeding programs, access to alternative learning sessions, life skills to include inputs on health, nutrition, hygiene and sanitation, values and sports activities.
6. The RSCWC shall maintain a database of identified existing, accessible, accredited and available facilities and spaces in the locality for easy monitoring and reference that will transcend administrations. The locations of these facilities shall be included in the IEC materials as well as in the activities for children, families and IPs in street situations.
7. The standards for the centers shall follow the DSWD Administrative Order No. 08 Series of 2009, or the Standards for Community-Based Services for Street Children (DSWD AO No. 08, S. 2009) and accreditation shall be conducted by the Standards Bureau and Regional Standards Unit following the accreditation processes of the DSWD.

C. IDENTIFICATION OF VOLUNTEERS / STREET FACILITATORS / ACTIVITY CENTER FACILITATORS

1. Identify key individuals in the community that may act as official volunteers in the center. This could include various individuals with skills, e.g. parents, grandparents, relatives, teachers, health care workers, etc. They shall undergo orientation/ training before they will be allowed to become volunteers on child protection policies, program policies, etc. They should be given clear roles within the daily timetable. Schools and universities are also strategic partners in the program, especially for the completion of the National Service Training Program (NSTP). College students especially those who are enrolled in Early Childhood Development, Social Work, Community Development Programs can be allowed to have their practicum in various centers.

2. Assessment, licensing and accreditation of volunteers shall also be conducted. The process for registration, orientation and accreditation of volunteers shall follow the DSWD Administrative Order No. 10 Series of 2010 on the Omnibus Guidelines on the DSWD National Volunteer Service Program (Amending for the Purpose Administrative Orders No. 214 and 218 Series of 2002 and AO 1 Series of 2007).
3. Among the tasks of the volunteers include:
 - a. Monitor the hotspot areas for the daily street activities of children, families and IPs:
 - Activities that will put the children at risk;
 - Children being used by parents or other individuals for street activities;
 - High-risk and emergency cases of children; and
 - New cases to be profiled or updating of situations.
 - b. Identify and conduct profiling of children, families and IPs in street situations.
 - c. Coordinate regularly with the concerned LGU social workers with regard to activities and incidents in the hotspot areas.
 - d. Encourage children and their family member/s in street situations to take part in the programs, services, activities that are beneficial for them.
 - e. Report and Assist in the referral of clients to appropriate agencies.
4. Activity Center Facilitator / Worker / Educator / Volunteer
 - a. Facilitate group activities for children in street situations at the Activity Center, and
 - b. Coordinate directly with the barangay officials, NGOs, POs and other service providers having regular sessions with children in street situations in the area.
5. Street facilitators / volunteers shall be trained on working with children, families and IPs in street situations. Minimal stipend in the form of cash for work or allowance may be provided subject to the availability of funds and cost parameters issued. Likewise, they may be included in the nomination for Panata Ko sa Bayan Award for volunteers.

D. PROFILING

1. Conduct of Profiling. Profiling shall be a joint effort of DSWD, Local Government Units (LGUs), National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP) and other stakeholders ensuring the safety and protection of CFIPSS during the course of interview. The profiling shall be conducted in mutually-agreed safe locations in the streets. Profiling results shall be processed and used to determine both immediate and long-term interventions needed by the children, families and IPs. The profiling shall also be conducted in teams with at least two (2) persons per site for safety concerns in different times and locations to ensure that the needs of all children, families and IPs are identified and addressed.

Processes involved in the conduct of actual profiling:

- a. Coordinate with the barangay or tribal leaders for IPs for safety and protection of the staff and the CFIPSS.
 - b. The first meeting is the most crucial entry point in building rapport with the children, families or IPs in street situations. Trust must be established with sincere and honest conversations. Use a calm and friendly tone when communicating with the children, their families and IPs.
 - c. In cases where children or adults verbalize that they do not want to be interviewed, give high importance to those cases, and coordinate immediately with the barangay or key informants in the areas on their activities and profile. Ask for known people in the area whom the children, families and IPs trust. Engage other profiled children, families or IPs in discussing with them in succeeding visits.
 - d. Do not engage directly with children or adults who are under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or substances. In such cases involving children, refer to the Dangerous Drug Board's (DDB) Board Resolution No. 6 Protocol when Handling Children Allegedly Involved in Dangerous Drugs, as well as Juvenile Justice Welfare Commission (JJWC) Handbook for Managing Cases of Children At-Risk.
 - e. Assure the children and families of the purpose of the interview. Remember that children, families and IPs in street situations will be reluctant to communicate and speak out on their concerns because they are frightened about reprisals. If applicable, use the appropriate dialect understood by the CFIPSS.
 - f. Reiterate to the children, family and IPs the assurance of the confidentiality and purposes of the data gathered. Refer to the attached profiling form and Focus Group Discussion guide for the conduct of profiling.
 - g. Inform the profiled children / families / IPs of available programs, services and facilities at the Barangay / LGU / CSOs and other partner agencies which they could avail of.
2. Coordinate with the LGU and IP leaders or volunteers on the conduct of interviews / FGDs with the children's families, and IPs, including NCIP for securing free and prior informed consent. (See attached profiling and FGD Forms).
 3. Share the consent form for the child and family (attached). Discuss the content of the consent form that the profiling will strictly be used for the following:
 - Planning for programs and activities aimed at promoting child, family and IP protection
 - Budgeting to ensure the provision of resources
 - Programming of organized activities
 - Assessment
 - Family Tracing
 - Name-matching with other DSWD programs
 - Referral to other protective programs and services

- Development of communication materials
4. The LGUs may set up tents within the vicinity where the children, families and IPs are residing for triage, in partnership with other NGAs, and CSOs for the provision of on-site care and needs to include food, water and sanitation, health services among others. This will include the following service:
 - a. Address the child's/family's basic/immediate needs (clothes, water, food, etc) to make the child feel comfortable/at ease;
 - b. Refer the child/family to the medical team for temperature checking, disinfection, antigen testing, and check-up; and
 - c. Conduct intake interviews with the reached-out clients (child/family/individuals).
 5. Ensure LGU readiness for emergency cases, endorse the child, family, individual IPs to the appropriate service providers identified by the LGU for proper interventions.
 6. Following the DSWD Standards on Community-Based Programs for Street Children, should there be involved personnel from PNP, MMDA, Barangay Tanods, they should not directly engage with the child and should be in civilian uniform but with proper identification.

E. REACH OUT:

In the course of profiling, indications and/or manifestations in case there are child abuse or exploitation, must be well noted by the social workers and psychologist for proper intervention and immediate action. High-priority cases will be subjected to reach out for proper disposition and intervention. This includes children, women and persons with disability needing urgent medical attention, are likely to be seriously harmed or injured or subjected to immediate and ongoing sexual abuse, be permanently disabled, trafficked, or die if left in his/her present circumstances without protective intervention.

Actual reach out for protective custody shall also follow the DSWD AO 8, S. 2009, entitled "Standards for Community-based Services for Street Children, and the DSWD-DILG-CWC Joint Memorandum on the Protocol to Reach Out to Street Children. Likewise, it shall adhere to the "Flowchart on the Protocol for Case Management of Child

The Protocol for the Case Management of Child Victims of Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation issued by the Committee on the Special Protection of Children shall also be followed for the cases of child abuse.

II. IMPLEMENTATION PHASE

Based on the results of initial profiling, cases needing social work intervention or needing appropriate assistance from the DSWD will undergo applicable case management procedures such as intake, assessment, case planning, implementation of the plan, monitoring and evaluation and closure.

The case management process will be packaged as 3Ts representing the three (3) major processes that the children, families and IPs will undergo to help them in their community reintegration and to prevent children from further engaging in street situations. These are:

1. **T-AWAG PANSIN** or the Intake and Assessment of Children, Families or IPs;
2. **T-ULONG TUGON** or the Provision of Community-Based Interventions; and
3. **T-ANGGAP KALINGA** or the Monitoring and Follow-Through Interventions for Long-Term Care and Protection.

Specific details of the 3Ts are as follows:

TAWAG PANSIN

Step 1. Intake

Intake interview is the initial engagement of the client and the case manager worker as it is an important stage of the helping process. Under this process, the client is observing and starting to build trust with the staff and the organization/center.

Intake starts when:

1. The CFPISS was found to be needing immediate and emergency assistance, and therefore needs to be reached out;
2. The street facilitator / volunteer has built relationship with the child and the child / family has expressed readiness to undergo case management;
3. The child / family was reached out or brought to the LGU for case management due to reports of abuse, exploitation and neglect;
4. The social worker themselves conducted the profiling in the streets and therefore, is ready to initiate the case management process from the actual profiling in the streets; and
5. The CFPISS was placed in an Action/Activity Center or Safe Spaces or voluntarily / walked-in similar facilities.

This step shall be done by the social worker and involves building relationships at initial contact and gathering initial information on problems presented by the CISS.

- a. Intake sheet is completely and properly accomplished within 24 hours of the first interaction with the child, family or IP in street situations. An initial assessment is written/reflected in the GIS, showing the basis for contracting help or referral to other services after involving the CISS, as necessary.
- b. Key basic information should be gathered during the intake process, including the following:
 - Client's name, age, birthdate, birthplace, and ethnicity;
 - If the client is with special needs;
 - Is the client living alone or staying with anyone;
 - Last known address or place of origin;
 - Where the client has been reached out and contact details;
 - Date when they are reached out;
 - Is the client with family members during reached out;
 - Initial protection concerns/ expressed needs of the child; and
 - Physical description of the client.
- c. The social worker needs to assess and verify the immediate needs of the CFIPSS, if mental and health services are needed, the CFIPSS should be referred to the nearest hospital. If abuse has occurred and the alleged perpetrator is a member of the family, immediately take away the client and in cases of children, put under protective custody to ensure the child's safety. The processes for taking a child into protective custody shall follow the DSWD Standards for Community-Based Services for Street Children.
- d. Social workers shall coordinate with BCPC or IP Tribal Leaders in identifying children with known and with no known families/ relatives within the area of their jurisdiction, to ensure they have families to return to or if referral to residential care is necessary.
- e. If children need other services, social workers have to identify appropriate agencies to respond to his/ her immediate needs.

Step 2 Assessment

Assessment is the process of gathering and analyzing information in order to develop a professional judgment on the child's situation and his / her family. The assessment shall be the basis of how to plan activities and who will be the responsible persons, what data needs to be collected, how the social worker will validate the information gathered during the interview, and analyze the needs, and risks of both the CISS and his/ her family.

Two types of assessment:

- a. **Initial Assessment** - This will take place within 24 hours following the reach-out and interview of the CISS. The social worker should use age- and gender-appropriate, child-friendly and culture-sensitive interview techniques.

The initial interview should assess immediate needs such as food, shelter, health, physical protection, and safety. Assess the needs of the family for other direct services interventions.

The initial assessment shall include the risk level of the CISS and his/ her family to plan and include interventions for the child and his/ her family.

Risk Classification

Risk Level	Description	Time Frame
High-Risk	Seriously harmed or injured, or subjected to immediate and ongoing sexual abuse, or be permanently disabled, trafficked, or die if left in his/her present circumstances without protective intervention.	Intervention should be provided upon reach out or within 24 hours
Medium Risk	Suffered some degree of harm without an effective protective intervention plan. Intervention is warranted. However, there is no evidence that the child is at risk of imminent serious injury or death.	Intervention should be done within 72 hours
Low Risk	The home is safe for children. However, there are concerns about the potential for a child to be at risk if services are not provided to prevent the need for protective intervention.	Intervention should be done within 1 week

(Based on the Case Management Handbook for Child Protection Workers)

Should there be no other concerns, the risk level will be a guide to conclude the assessment and plan of action with the child and his/ her family.

b. **Comprehensive Assessment-** The comprehensive assessment will follow the initial assessment for a more thorough and holistic perspective of the child’s circumstances. The comprehensive assessment should be rights, strengths, and gender-based to facilitate affirmative intervention plans.

The comprehensive assessment can be based on the existing Assessment Triangle considering the following indicators:

- Child’s Development Needs - taking into account issues relating to the effects of abuse and the child’s skills and capacity to protect themselves
- Parenting/ caregiving capacity- the ability of parents/ relatives/ caregivers to protect the child and to respond to their needs and the way in which the family functions.
- Community and wider influences- the presence of other supportive adults, the availability of assistance for the family and the child, and other protective mechanisms in the community.
- Economic factors- assess the poverty level of the family and living

conditions, options, and opportunities for the child in terms of education, vocational training, and income generation to create viable employment options as part of long-term planning.

- Social and cultural context- the degree to which the child will be accepted in the community given his/ her experience as CISS.

TULONG TUGON

Step 3. Planning

Based on the comprehensive assessment, a treatment plan must be developed within three (3) working days. Ensure that the child/family are part of the planning process and the final output must be conforme by beneficiaries and worker.

(See annex I. Social Case Study RTeport- Treatment plan).

Upon intake, an initial assessment will be done within 1-3 days while a comprehensive case plan should be developed within the week. The comprehensive assessment should be based on the initial assessment. However, the comprehensive assessment will include identified needs, responsible person, time frame, and expected outcome.

The plan should include immediate, short-term, medium-term, and long-term actions/ activities. If possible, the child and/or his/ her family will be given a note or informed consent or assent that they understand and agree on the plans and how they will participate in the implementation of the plan.

Step 4. Implementation

The treatment plan must be presented to the stakeholders and beneficiaries for full support and commitment. The case manager shall monitor / keep track the implementation process.

Based on the plan concurred by the social worker and of the CISS and or his/her family, the LGU and other service providers will formally implement the plan and provide appropriate services. The social worker will oversee that the plan is executed based on the agreed timeline and if necessary refer the CISS and his/ her family to relevant services to ensure the needs of the CISS are fully met. In case the community-based treatment plan is unsuccessful, the child / family shall be referred to a residential care facility for protective custody.

The LGU Social Worker will be the case manager for community-based services and the DSWD residential care Social Worker will be the case manager if the CISS is referred to a residential care facility for protective custody.

INTERVENTIONS

1. Legal assistance

A child, either as Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL) or a victim, will be given access to legal/paralegal services. If he/she cannot afford the services

of a counsel, he/she will be provided with one. This is in coordination with the Local Government Units and Public Attorney's Office (PAO) or Integrated Bar of the Philippines. While for IPs, close coordination with the Tribal Leaders shall be facilitated.

In case of abuse, neglect, or exploitation, the social worker shall conduct a joint interview with the members of the PNP and NBI following the Flowchart on the Protocol for Case Management of Child Victims of Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation.

For individual adults who may have existing cases, of which, disclosure and/or discovered during the case management process, appropriate and existing laws and policies shall be applied and followed. Likewise, referral to PAO and other agencies providing legal assistance maybe facilitated.

2. Psycho-social Support

- The Social Worker and trained psychological first aid (i.e. volunteers) must be capacitated on the policies on the provision of psychosocial intervention.
- Psychosocial interventions are handled by qualified professionals, e.g. counseling, therapy, psychological testing, etc.
- Confidentiality policies are discussed with the beneficiaries where decisions on this matter are arrived at with his/her/their participation.
- Disciplinary measures on children in street situations shall be based on written policies agreed with the clients and their families and are always geared towards achieving the helping objectives.
- Psychological/psychiatric test results are used in relation to other relevant information in the assessment and in planning for interventions.

3. Reintegration

- Conduct of Parenting Capability Assessment.
- Provision of Family Welfare Programs such as Parenting Effectiveness Service (PES), Empowerment and Reaffirmation of Paternal Abilities (ERPAT), Responsible Parenthood, Family Development Sessions (FDS), among others.
- For the child/family under residential care, a pre-discharge conference shall be conducted with the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) at the center.
- The Immediate community and the concerned local government units (LGU) are aware of the agency's operation and activities; agency coordinates its projects or activities with the LGU/s where it operates.
- Agency cooperates/participates in relevant projects of its immediate community or organizations in the community.
- Community participation in the delivery of programs and services is promoted.
- If LGU and/or Barangay has limited funds for the After-Care Services for the CISS and their families, the LGU should refer the CISS and his/her family to the nearest DSWD Field Office / Provincial Office to avail of the Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situations (AICS).

4. **Health and Nutrition**

a. **Supplementary feeding**

This involves the provision of food and non-food assistance to children. Food support will be provided while their parents do not have the capacity to provide for such. Feeding activities will help the children develop proper eating habits and improve nutritional status. The first 1000 days will also be included in the interventions for the children and their parents. In respect to the food and nutrition practices of the IPs, Halal food or other culturally-accustomed food must be prepared.

b. **Hygiene Services**

Washing/bathing / brushing facilities in the center shall be a primary feature of the activity centers to establish behavioral change communication interventions on proper hygiene and health care for children in the activity centers.

c. **Medical Services**

Provision of appropriate quality health services for each individual, families, and IPs, which include medical and dental services, and mental and psychiatric interventions.

d. **Comprehensive Sexual and Reproductive Health Information and Services**

Provision of appropriate reproductive health services such as but not limited to family planning counseling, provision of commodities, laboratory testing and treatment for individuals suspected for sexually transmitted infections and at risk for HIV/AIDS.

5. **Play Sessions-** This provides time for indoor and outdoor play. Play offers opportunities for learning which allows the children to use their physical energy, stimulates intellectual/cognitive growth and offers opportunities for the development of social values. It also satisfied their need to be active, to explore, to investigate and be adventurous. For IPs, traditional play activities must be encouraged, i.e. pilatok.

6. **Literacy / Tutorial Services-** This involves the provision of non-formal, alternative learning and special education in coordination with the Department of Education and other educational institutions. IP educators shall also be trained and tapped to break language barriers and better appreciation.

7. **Peer Coaching-** To develop the confidence of children, especially the older children in getting out of street life, peer coaches shall be developed and trained to help the volunteers and workers in implementing the plan of action for these children. Peer coaches may be

those served in the community service program who has completed and returned to regular schooling, or student leaders / volunteers who can give a portion of their time and efforts in working with a child to help in the rehabilitation process.

8. **Recreational, Sports and Other Cultural Activities-** These are activities that promote the physical, social and cultural development of the children and youth. These include the conduct of field visits, educational tours, exposure trips, sports fest, family day celebrations, etc.
9. **Educational Assistance-** This aims to provide financial assistance to the in-school children for their school supplies and other needs. Provision of graduation gifts for children who completed the school year is also proposed.
10. **Birth Registration-** In partnership with the members of Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) and RSCWC, the live birth registration of children shall be facilitated to provide free birth and PSA registration services and ensure that no children shall be stateless.
11. **Community Service Program-** This program is geared towards rehabilitating children at risk of committing offenses due to personal, family and social circumstances. LGUs and partners provide community service programs to older children at risk on the streets with the aim of giving alternative activity to avoid the tendency of doing criminal activities.
12. **Pasko ng Batang Pinoy-** This aims to provide an avenue to showcase activities for children, families and IPs in street situations that would help the public understand their situation and encourage/solicit support. Activities include but are not limited parol (lantern) and Belen making activities, singing Christmas carols, and other appropriate activities.

ADDITIONAL INTERVENTIONS FOR FAMILIES

Interventions will also be provided for the families and community to enhance their capacities in providing for the physical and emotional needs of their children:

1. Parenting Enrichment Sessions

Parents are also encouraged to participate in the sessions for parents, on improved parenting. This also involves linking children with families or creating family-like groups to help meet the needs of children. Family counselling sessions shall also be done to increase communication skills in families and build parenting skills so that parents develop a more positive interaction with their children. Existing modules on Parenting Effectiveness Service, Parenting the Adolescents Modules, Empowerment and Reaffirmation of Paternal Abilities, and Family Development Sessions shall be utilized for these enrichments sessions. Adoption of parents teaching other parents as a strategy for responsible parenthood sessions shall also be done.

2. Skills Training

Adults / Heads of the families expressing readiness and interest in a particular skill shall be encouraged to enroll in TESDA-accredited vocational-technical courses. Assistance to the beneficiaries shall be in the form of cash for training assistance and/or materials for use during the course, as may be required by the training institute. A commitment form shall be required from the beneficiaries to ensure completion of the course.

3. Livelihood Assistance

Assistance for start-up capital may be provided for adults / heads of families who were able to complete the training course for application of skills acquired during the training and for them to have other means of livelihood aside from street activities. Referral to the DSWD-SLP, DOLE and LGU-PESO Programs shall be undertaken for these interventions.

Entrepreneurship Program - Provision of capital assistance to Families/IPs who engage in income generating projects based on their skills and capabilities. Families who expressed eagerness in livelihood assistance shall undergo Basic Business Management Training and other Financial Literacy seminars. Livelihood Assistance under the SLP may be provided to those individuals who will pass the eligibility requirements of the SLP.

Job Facilitation - For adults / heads of families who have completed the training program and have gained employable skills, job matching and employment facilitation shall be provided. Limited allowances for job seekers as well as support for the acquisition costs of documentary requirements may also be provided.

Cash for Work - The goal of this project is to provide short-term employment assistance as well restoring productive functionality of the beneficiaries by engaging and deploying them as Park Attendants or street facilitators. This enables members of families to contribute to social tourism and improve their living conditions. This is aimed at imparting the values of environmental conservation by ensuring cleanliness in their area of assignments.

ADDITIONAL INTERVENTIONS FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

1. **Culture-Sensitive Medical Services** - The Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices (IKSP) of the IPs shall be considered in the assessment of IPs by health service providers and ensuring provision of equitable, non-discriminatory, accessible, and culture-based health services for IP children and their families. The IP leaders and or IP Health worker must be trained and tapped for capacity building in relation to health and nutrition concerns for better understanding, appreciation and commitment.

2. **Culture-Based Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) sessions for IP children** - ECCD sessions shall strengthen children's protective environment by supporting parents, caregivers and pregnant women ensure the holistic well-being of IP children. The modules are age-appropriate, gender-responsive, and culture-sensitive as it underscored indigenous peoples' knowledge, systems, and practices throughout the life stages. The modules are divided in three major sub-groups: 0-2 year olds (with teen-agers, pregnant and lactating mothers as participants); and 3-4 year old children, and pregnant and lactating IP women and 5-8 yo (who are at school, tutorial type).
3. **Empowering Learning sessions for Indigenous Peoples Initiatives (ELIPI)** ELIPI is a learning tool and organizing strategy. Each of the ELIPI session is designed to increase the knowledge of Sama- Bajau in taking control over their lives - on the individual, family, tribe, and community level. Through the structured learning activities the lessons are transferred to the Sama-Bajau and they can build on the lessons as life skills to cope with difficult situations.
4. **Civil Registration for Birth, Marriage, and Death, and, issuance of Identification Cards** - Facilitation of the civil registration of birth, marriage, and issuance of Identification Cards for indigenous peoples to access available and existing services from the different government agencies such as PSA, NGOs, CSOs, and FBOs.

TANGGAP KALINGA

Step 5. Monitoring and Evaluation

The LGU Case Manager shall regularly conduct monitoring of the cases to ensure effectiveness of the interventions provided and for follow-through interventions.

For CISS, families and IPs, the case manager, BCPC and members of the multi-disciplinary team shall conduct case conferences. The case conference shall include a thorough assessment to establish the parental capability of the family, taking into consideration the best interest of the child. This shall be documented as part of the case management.

Non-compliance to the provisions of the intervention plan or continued negligence on the part of the families to implement the agreements per agreed contract shall be subject to further assessment through case conference.

Protective Custody

For CISS, families and IPs found to be a victim of abuse, neglect, and cruelty, the Local Social Welfare and Development Office (LSWDO) social worker, with the assistance of the Law Enforcement Agencies and Barangay Council for the Protection of Children, shall immediately remove the CISS from where he/she is found and must be placed under protective custody. This also applies to cases where the child has been repeatedly reached-out/monitored/profiled in spite of the comprehensive assessment and

provision of various interventions for the children and their families.

Step 6. Closure

Case management includes closure of the case with the assessment of the Social Worker and agreed with the CISS, his/ her family, and the LGU/ LSWDO.

The closure of the case is based on whether the set goals with the CISS and their family have been achieved, such as but not limited to if the child is free from harm and, after several monitoring visits, the child's well-being is sustained.

LGUs shall adhere to strict compliance and confidentiality of cases especially CISS, families and IPs with special cases. Automation of data is encouraged subject to data privacy laws.

SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITIES / STAKEHOLDERS

A. Advocacy Activities

1. An inter-agency effort and workshop shall be done to start brainstorming and analyzing the situation of CFIPSS and come up with key messages to make the public aware of the issues and problems of children and families at-risk on the streets. This is also a strategy to get support from the public and create awareness on how they could help address the problem of street-dwelling. The Universities/Colleges, People's Organizations, and NGOs also take their part in the Advocacy Campaign together with the DSWD, LGUs, FBOS/CSOs/NGOs, and Government Agencies (GA) such as DepEd, PNP, NCIP, DOH, PSA, NCMH, DOLE, CHR, DILG, DA, TESDA and other concerned agencies in soliciting support from participating agencies to broaden the covered area of advocacy.
2. Advocacy campaigns to educate the general public on proper perception and intervention on the incidence of street-dwelling will focus on the campaign on anti-mendicancy, laws, rights and protection of the child and anti-trafficking laws.
3. Advocacy campaigns to educate the children, families and IPs in street situations on different services, projects/programs available in the community, LGUs and NGAs.
4. Advocacy campaigns highlighting the success stories of Clients as well as good practices of partners providing services, programs for CISS, street families and IPs to include initiatives and innovations.
5. Develop advocacy materials (with consent to publish) to make the public

understand the risks and effects of giving and soliciting alms that encourage families and individuals to go out the street. Advocate to the general public that instead of giving alms, they are encouraged to extend their support by partnerships, sponsoring a day at an activity center, or/and fostering children at the activity centers. These advocacy messages are intensified during the yuletide season where the incidence of children and families on the streets is highest.

<p>OVERARCHING MESSAGE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Children, families and IPs should be protected from hazardous and risk situations in the streets. ✓ Families should be supported to provide the needs of their children. ✓ Overall, the best interest of the child is the primary concern of the family and society. <p>#BawatBataMasaya #BawatBataMahalaga</p>			
<p>Core Message 1 The street is not safe for children and families.</p>	<p>Core Message 2 Child protection is the parent's / family's responsibility.</p> <p>Using, coercing, forcing, and intimidating a child to beg on the streets are punishable by law.</p>	<p>Core Message 3 Duty-bearers and other stakeholders must collaborate in protecting and providing services for children and families in street situations.</p>	<p>Core Message 4 Living on the streets happens when children and families are not provided with better options.</p> <p>Giving alms on the streets is not a sustainable solution.</p>

6. Knowledge sharing sessions based on the documentation of good practices and success stories may also be done through Social Media (Facebook, Youtube, etc.), LGU benchmarking, State of City Address (SOCA), State of Barangay Address (SOBA), State of Province Address (SOPA), and State of Municipality Address (SOMA).

B. Cultural Awareness and Information Campaigns

These activities will be coordinated with the NCIP and LGU offices assigned to work with IPs for effective implementation:

1. Indigenous Peoples' Month- The Task Force Sama-Bajau, together with the Sama-Bajau leaders, shall conduct advocacy campaigns such as, but not limited to, the celebration of the IP's month every October as stipulated in the Presidential Proclamation No.1906, Series of 2009, Declaring the Month of October as the IP month. Likewise, celebrate the IP Thanksgiving Day every October 29 per Presidential Proclamation No.486. The celebrations can be done through fora, symposia, and round table discussions.
2. Pesta Igal- One of the cultural awareness campaign strategies for the next generation of Sama-Bajau is to value their cultural heritage and identity as assets. Igal is the dance tradition of the Sama or Sinama-speaking people of maritime Southeast Asia like Sama-Bajau. It is traditionally accompanied by a kulintang ensemble which is composed of a kulintangan, a set of graduated knobbed gongs arranged in a single row, two agung and tamuk, one large, wide-rimmed gongs or a tamuk, a small and wide-rimmed bua, and a narrow-rimmed pulakan, hanging gongs, and a Spanish-derived tambul drum. The relationship between Igal dance and kulintang music is extremely close that it may be described as exclusive.¹¹
3. Laot, Lungsod, Langit: Mga Kwentong Sama-Dilaut- With the belief that theater helps in the preservation and propagation of traditional culture, the mentioned cultural play can be emulated by the different stakeholders to educate the public on the vibrant cultural heritage of Sama-Bajau. The video can be used as an information educational tool.

C. Capacity Building Activities

1. Capability building activities involve continuing training activities for implementers, Sama-Bajau and other IPs, and potential leaders to improve their Knowledge, Attitude, and Skills (KAS) in implementing the programs, utilizing the developed training manuals as well as other key products.
2. Empowering Learning sessions for Indigenous Peoples Initiative (ELIPI)
 - a. This shall build on the inherent potentials and capabilities of the Sama-Bajau and other IPs by teaching them of their rights and responsibilities and capacitating them to preserve their cultural heritage and develop self-reliance.
 - b. Trained units shall conduct training of selected LSWDO staff and Sama-Bajau and other IP leaders on ELIPI. The trained staff together with the Sama-Bajau shall implement the ELIPI sessions in the activity centers and other convenient areas in the Sama-Bajau communities.

¹¹ Stamaría, 2012

- c. The LSWDO shall assign the trained Sama-Bajau and IP leaders to assist in the conduct of ELIPI together with the Activity Center worker/s, volunteers or Street Facilitators.
- d. The LSWDO staff shall frequently monitor every month and assist through coaching/mentoring the Activity Center Worker and/or the Sama-Bajau and other IPs in conducting the ELIPI sessions to ensure efficiency and effectiveness.
- e. The schedule of the said learning session shall be made in consultation with the Sama-Bajau and IP leaders.
- f. The Sama-Bajau and IPs shall be provided with meals and food packs to augment their lost income for the day/s while attending the activity.

3. Organization of Parent Leaders

- a. Parent Group / Organization (PGO) shall be formed to support the barangay in addressing the concerns of children, families, and indigenous peoples found on the streets. The organization is composed of parents of children and other concerned parent groups. The tasks of the parents' organization are the following:
 - I. Assist in the conduct of sustainable activities at activity centers;
 - II. Assist and support the operation of BCPC officials in encouraging children and families to refrain from street activities;
 - III. Support the advocacy campaign for the programs and services for children and families at risk on the streets;
 - IV. Attend regular capability and developmental sessions as scheduled by LGU/DSWD/NGO; and
 - V. Mobilize children at-risk and their parents to activities of the BCPC, LSWDOs, NGOs, or DSWD that will promote their rights and general well-being.

POST-IMPLEMENTATION PHASE

A. Analysis, Reporting and Validation

- 1. From the conducted profiling by the LGUs, validation with the concerned agencies to compare the profile to the monitoring result of various agencies. Initial data interpretation and analysis shall also be presented to determine gaps / areas for improvement, and recommendations to address gaps.
- 2. LGUs are requested to submit the following information / masterlist as a basis for name matching with the system of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program. The result of the name matching will be used for planning, budgeting, and further assessment of case managers. Further, discussions with the National Housing Targeting Office (NHTO) will be conducted for

on-demand applications.

Name-Matching Template

Last name*	First name*	Middle name*	Extension Name*	birthdate * (mm/dd/yy)	region _code* (PSGC)	province _code* (PSGC)	city_code * (PSGC)	barangay _code* (PSGC)	Region name	Province name	City name	Barang ay name	File_ numbe r (1 to n)

(*) Are required fields

Kindly follow the format especially *birthdate* and Philippine Standard Geographic Code (PSGC) of *Region, Province, City/Municipality* and *Barangay* for accurate name-matching - <https://psa.gov.ph/classification/psgc/>

3. Name matching at the Pantawid shall be undertaken at the FO level for children and families who reported to have their addresses at the covering FO. For children and families who have reported to be living outside of the Field Office, name-matching will be done at the Central Office.
4. Result of profiling shall be discussed with the CWC and DSWD-TWG and shall serve as basis for the following. Submit copies of reports and actions plans, following the attached template to the Chairperson and Secretariat of the DSWD TWG for Children and Families in Street Situations.
 - a. Planning for programs and activities aimed at promoting child protection
 - b. Budgeting to ensure the provision of resources
 - c. Programming of organized activities
 - d. Assessment
 - e. Family Tracing
 - f. Name-matching with other DSWD programs
 - g. Referral to other protective programs and services

B. Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL)¹²

1. Activate a local level Monitoring and Evaluation Team which shall make subsequent MEL planning and implementation. The activation involves the conduct of advocacy to the Local Chief Executive, Planning Officers, or Head of the LSWDO on the importance of measuring the contribution of the program in improving the condition of children, families and IPs in street situations.

¹²https://www.intdevalliance.scot/application/files/5715/0211/8537/MEL_Support_Package_4th_June.pdf

2. Initiate initial monitoring and evaluation planning. Identify outputs, outcomes and indicators and determine targets for the period which are based on their needs and resources. The results of profiling shall provide a good baseline data on the children, families and IPs in street situations.
3. Conduct monitoring of project resources, activities and results, and analysis of the information to guide project implementation, and periodic evaluation (mid-term, final) assessment and analysis of the planned programs, projects and activities. In doing this, answer questions like:
 - a. Are you on track to achieve your mission?
 - b. Is what you are doing contributing to the long term change your organisation is trying to create?
 - c. Are your project activities on track? - Are your partners' activities on track?
 - d. Is your intervention reaching target communities?
 - e. Are target communities experiencing anticipated changes as a result of your project?
 - f. Are there any challenges to address;
 - g. What is working well, what is not and why, and what could be done differently?
4. Learning involves the conduct of processing information generated from monitoring and evaluation to reflect upon and intentionally use to continuously improve in achieving results. The learnings will provide critical information for advocacy work on behalf of target communities. This includes information on the needs of children, families and IPs in street situations as well as the changes they experience as a result of specific projects. These evidences shall be used to develop new partnerships or obtain more funding.
5. Collect, analyze and make sense of data from monitoring and evaluation to learn what works well in a particular context or what does not work well, which aspects of a project has more influence on the achievement of results, which strategies can be replicated etc.
6. Facilitate both levels of learning through formal or informal learning and reflection meetings of all stakeholders. It is good practice to share learning at both project and organisational levels, and results achieved by projects (positive and negative) with your partners, communities, and funders, in response to their needs and the benefits MEL provides for them; as well as the general public through website, social media to strengthen accountability and transparency. This also addresses the risk of learning that stay with the people who were directly involved and is not shared with the organisation and is lost when the specific people leave.
7. Ensure there is appropriate documentation of processes and reports (paper based, photos). The RSCWC may start working with consultants for support and develop internal capacities, especially in the conduct of

needs assessments, baselines, and evaluations. Knowledge management is also a critical area to ensure that documentation, learning and experiences are adequately shared with involved units and partners.

IX. Financial Concerns

1. In coordination with the Local Council for the Protection of Children (LCPCs) and Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPCs), the RS/CWC and Technical Working Groups shall determine the needed funds to conduct the activities and plans. Partnership Forums and Advocacy activities may also be conducted to generate the needed resources.
2. Fund requirements for the operationalization of activities and plans may be charged from the funds of the different OBSUs, and NPMO programs and services, including the Comprehensive Program for Street Children, Street Families, and IPs, especially Sama-Bajau.

X. Institutional Arrangements

1. At the DSWD Central and Field Offices, Technical Working Groups shall be formed to strengthen the role of the Department in responding to the needs and concerns of Children, Families and indigenous peoples in street situations. The TWG shall serve as technical advisory, coordinating, implementing, and monitoring risk for all programs, policies, and issuances relative to the said sector.
2. All DSWD Field Office Assistant Regional Directors for Operations shall be designated as the permanent focal person for these activities. Alternate focal persons for these activities shall also be designated, preferably from the Child / Family Protection of Protective Services Division and Core Group of Specialists on Children and Family.
3. The DSWD Technical Working Groups shall have the following functions:
 - a. Develop rights-based programs, protection policies and procedures in ensuring the safety and protection of children, families and IPs in street situations;
 - b. Ensure synergy and convergence among NGAs, LGUs, NGOs, CSOs, Private Organizations, and other stakeholders in reaching more children and families in street situations;
 - c. Cascade functions and agreements to their regional counterparts; and
 - d. Provide direct and periodic feedback to the Secretary for overall guidance and directions.
4. The Program Management Bureau and PMOs shall also develop policies that will ensure access and inclusion of the children, families, indigenous peoples and other individuals in street situations to the existing programs of the Department.
 - a. Program Management Bureau - spearhead and provide available and existing programs of DSWD for children and families, including community-based and center-based programs.

- b. Pantawid Familyang Pilipino Program NPMO - conduct name matching as basis for policy and program directions and case management of Pantawid Familya families engaged in street activities.
- c. Sustainable Livelihood Program NPMO - ensure access of the older children and other individuals in street situations aged 16 and above to Microenterprise Development Track, and facilitate the access of the families and IPs to existing SLP initiatives and activities.
- d. Oplan Pag-Abot Project (Reach Out to Individuals and Families in Street Situations) - conduct eligibility assessment of families and IPs in street situations who wish to relocate to their home provinces to receive program assistance.

5. Other DSWD OBSUs:

- a. Policy Development and Planning Bureau - lead the planning, monitoring and evaluation of strategies for children and families in street situations.
- b. Social Welfare Institutional Development Bureau - formulate standard training designs and spearhead conduct of capacity building activities for service providers.
- c. Standards Bureau - review and enhance the Standards on the Community-Based Programs for Street Children.
- d. Social Technology Bureau - support the promotion and TA on the programs for children, families and IPs in street situations.
- e. National Household Targeting Office - check inclusion of the homeless families in on-demand assistance activities for eligibility checking.
- f. Digital Marketing Service in collaboration with the Agency Operations Service and Traditional Media Service, Strategic Communications Group to provide technical assistance on the development of communication plan, development and production of IEC materials and other collaterals and conducts of events.
- g. Finance and Management Service - Support budget sourcing and management including review based on existing rules and regulations.
- h. Legal Service - Review legal aspects of program implementation.

6. Local Social Welfare and Development Office

- a. Deploy social workers for the profiling and reach out of emergency cases.
- b. Engage network of duty bearers for children and establish partnerships (CSO, NGOs, POs, Business Sectors, Churches, schools/Academe).
- c. Identify and capacitate street facilitators and volunteers, and ensure monitoring and supervision of the daily tasks.
- d. Conduct case management of children, families, and unattached adults at risk on the street:
 - i. Conduct assessment and referral of profiled and reached-out clients as needed
 - ii. Provide appropriate intervention to reached out clients
- e. Designate a focal person to monitor activities for children at the activity center.
- f. Attend regional Task Force meetings.
- g. Conduct review and evaluation of the Task Force activities at the city /

municipal.

- h. Conduct capability building to duty bearers, Law Enforce Officers/Women Desks, BCPC and other local officers proper protocol and approach in handling CAR or rescue operations.

7. Local Health Officer / Nurse / Barangay Health Worker / Midwife

- a. Provide resources on health protocols (Antigen Kit).
- b. Provision of appropriate immunization.
- c. Assess medical condition upon intake:
 - i. Ensure proper recording of their physical condition and report to case manager for documentation purposes;
 - ii. Identify medical needs and condition of the children/families; and
 - iii. Conduct medico-legal examination in the event of abuse, exploitation.

8. Barangay

- a. Strengthen the BCPC for proper handling/managing cases of children in street situations.
- b. Monitor daily activity of children in street situations in identified critical/hotspot areas.
- c. Facilitate activities for children at the activity center.
- d. Generate resources and solicit support for children and their families.
- e. Designate a focal person to monitor cases of families and children at risk on the streets.
- f. Assist in the conduct of activities of organized parents of children.
- g. Attend the organizational meetings of the Task Force.

9. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

- a. Share good practices and key strategies in working with children and families in street situations.
- b. Share materials, tools, systems for the children and families in street situations.
- c. Provide support systems for the children and families in street situations.
- d. Coordinate with the Task Force for the deployment and roles of street educators.
- e. Provide trainings or capacity building activities for the partners of the network.

10. Family / Guardians/ Peers/ Youth Groups / Community Leaders / Schools / TODAs / Other Key Informants

- a. Assist in facilitating of activities for children at the activity center.
- b. Assist in the conduct of activities of organized parents of children.
- c. Attend the organizational meetings of the Task Force.
- d. Support the conduct of ocular interviews.
- e. Provide supplemental information on the child's condition and behavior.
- f. Participate in the assessment process.

- g. Assist in the translation if there are communication barriers.
- h. Validate information.

11. Council for the Welfare of Children

- a. Review and enhance the protocol on the conduct of reach out of street children based on the experiences of the LGU implementers.
- b. Ensure harmonization of activities and events with the CWC Sub-Committee for the Welfare and Protection of Children in Street Situations.
- c. Spearhead the conduct of capacity building activities for service providers of children, families, indigenous peoples and other individuals at-risk on the streets together with the members of the subcommittee on CiSS, DSWD and DILG.
- d. Lead in the data management of all children.

12. National Authority for Child Care (NACC)

- a. Process alternative family care for abandoned and neglected children in street situations.

13. National Commission on Indigenous Peoples

- a. Ensure the protection, promotion, respect and recognition of the rights of the IP children and their families.
- b. Advocate for the formulation and implementation of policies, plans, and programs for the well-being of IP Children.

14. Department of Health

- a. Strengthen and expand the membership coverage in the National Health Insurance Program (NHIP) to include children, their families and IPs in street situations.
- b. Provision of standards, strategy, supportive supervision, and technical assistance to local government units (LGUs), through the DOH Centers for Health Development (CHD), to ensure provision of quality services.
- c. Provide psychosocial intervention and services through the DOH - Retained Hospitals and health facilities.
- d. Provision of COVID-19 antigen testing kits to DSWD centers and, as necessary, capacity building for staff who will conduct testing at the DOH Centers for Health Development.

15. Department of Education

- a. Creation or Provision of street-based and community-based learning opportunities for reached-out children and youth in street situations.
- b. Conduct close monitoring of their respective children to discourage school-based children from engaging in any street activities.
- c. Implement in-school advocacies for school-aged children on the risks and hazards of street activities as part of prevention.

16. Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development

- a. Provide long-term services for the housing of homeless street families and other at-risk families, as well as other possible support from your Department.
- b. Allocate houses based on the statistics on street families.
- c. Contribute to the preparation of the transition system of street families to their new houses.

17. Department of Agriculture

- a. Support nutritional needs of children in street situations through existing agricultural programs.
- b. Provide assistance to the resettled / Balik Probinsya families through the Family Farming Program.

18. Commission on Human Rights

- a. Ensure rights-based delivery of programs and services for the children and families in street situations.
- b. Conduct promotion and advocacy activities including the production of IEC materials on the Guidelines.
- c. Develop rights-based monitoring mechanism on the conduct of reach out activities.
- d. Ensure the participation of children in the development of programs and activities in relation to the Guidelines and monitor government agencies' compliance with the Guideline's requirements on child participation.
- e. Provide guidelines and mechanisms that will facilitate access to legal remedies for children and families who may be affected by the reach out.
- f. Assist in the filing of cases against individuals, agencies, institutions, or establishments that violate the provisions of the Guidelines
- g. Monitor the implementation of the Guidelines through the results of the data gathering and reporting from children, community, CSOs and government agencies.
- h. Issue policy advisories and recommendations on the matter in accordance with the CHR's mandates.
- i. Adopt operational guidelines and procedures on the monitoring of the implementation of this Guidelines.

19. Metropolitan Manila Development Authority

- a. Provide vehicles, staff support for the reach out of children and families.
- b. Use of existing information systems for the profiling of children and families in street situations or the use of biometrics equipment, if available.

20. Philippine Statistics Authority

- a. Provide data on children, families and IPs in street situations.
- b. Recommend methods for the updating of data on children, families

and IPs in street situations.

- c. Provide registration services and national ID to the reached-out children and families in street situations.

21. Philippine National Volunteer Service Coordinating Agency

- a. Coordinate and monitor volunteers for the provision of continued and sustained interventions for the children and families in street situations.
- b. Provide technical assistance on the establishment of a Volunteer Management System to volunteer involving organizations (VIOs), such as the LGUs, private and civil society organizations, involved in the protection of children in street situations.

22. National Youth Commission (NYC)

Spearhead in the formulation of policies and development of programs and activities for youth in street situations.

23. Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA)

Conduct programs and projects for technical education and skills development for individuals and families in street situations.

24. Department of Labor and Employment

1. Support job matching programs for families in street situations
2. Ensure inclusion of families and IPs in street situations in jobs creation
3. Provide livelihood assistance or emergency employment for adult members of families in street situations.
4. In coordination with DSWD, include children in street situations who are considered child laborer in the database of profiled child laborers.

25. Department of Trade and Industry

Support provision of access of the families to industries / jobs.

26. Department of Tourism

Provide safe and alternative venues for the organized caroling of children and families in street situations.

27. Philippine Information Agency

1. Develop communication plan and messages for the target audiences on the reach out and protection of children and families in street situations.
2. Support media dissemination of the developed communication messages.

28. National Anti-Poverty Commission

1. Advocate for the mobilization of funds by the national and local governments to finance poverty alleviation programs and capability-building activities of people's organizations.
2. Monitor and recommend measures to ensure effective formulation, implementation and evaluation of policies, programs, and resource allocation and management of programs for children, families, and Indigenous Peoples in street situations.

29. Commission on Higher Education (CHED)

Ensure that quality higher education is accessible to youth in street situations.

30. National Nutrition Council

Formulate national food and nutrition policies and strategies and serve as the policy, coordinating and advisory body of food, nutrition and health concerns to children and families in street situations.

31. National Commission on Disability Affairs (NCDA)

- a. Ensure the protection, promotion, respect and recognition of the rights of children with Disability and their families; and
- b. Advocate for the formulation and implementation of policies, plans, and programs for the well-being of Children with Disability.

XI. Data Privacy

All personal and sensitive personal information processed by the concerned agencies as Personal Information Controller (PIC) and Personal Information Processor (PIP) shall be kept confidential. In collecting, holding, and processing, there will also be adherence to the principles of transparency, legitimate purpose, and proportionality. All rights of the data subject provided under Section 16 of the RA 10173 shall be respected.

XII. Grievance Redress Mechanism

The Agency Operations Service at the CO and FOs to lead and set up a Grievance Committee:

1. Receive inquiries and/or grievances related to the implementation of this policy through the following platforms (e.g. DSWD Hotline, Public Assistance, and Complaints Desk (PACD), DSWD emails, 8888 Citizens' Complaint Hotline, CSC Contact Center ng Bayan, Presidential Action Center (PACe) IGRMS Public Portal and other National Government Agencies and institutions.
2. Provide an initial response to the inquiries and/or grievances related to the implementation of this policy that falls under Simple Transaction using the approved Frequently Asked Questions (FAQS) provided by the process owner. For Complex and High Technical Transactions, AOS to refer matter to the concerned OBSU for immediate resolution as mandated by RA11032.

The DSWD-DILG-CWC Protocol on the Reach Out of Street Children also indicated the establishment of grievance mechanisms at the LGU level.

XIII. Separability Provision

If any provision or part of this Guidelines, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the other provisions not otherwise affected shall remain in full force and effect.

XIV. Effectivity

This Memorandum Circular shall take effect after fifteen (15) days following the completion of its publication in the official gazette and shall remain effective until the end of December 2024.


REX GATCHALIAN
Secretary
Date: 05 JUN 2024

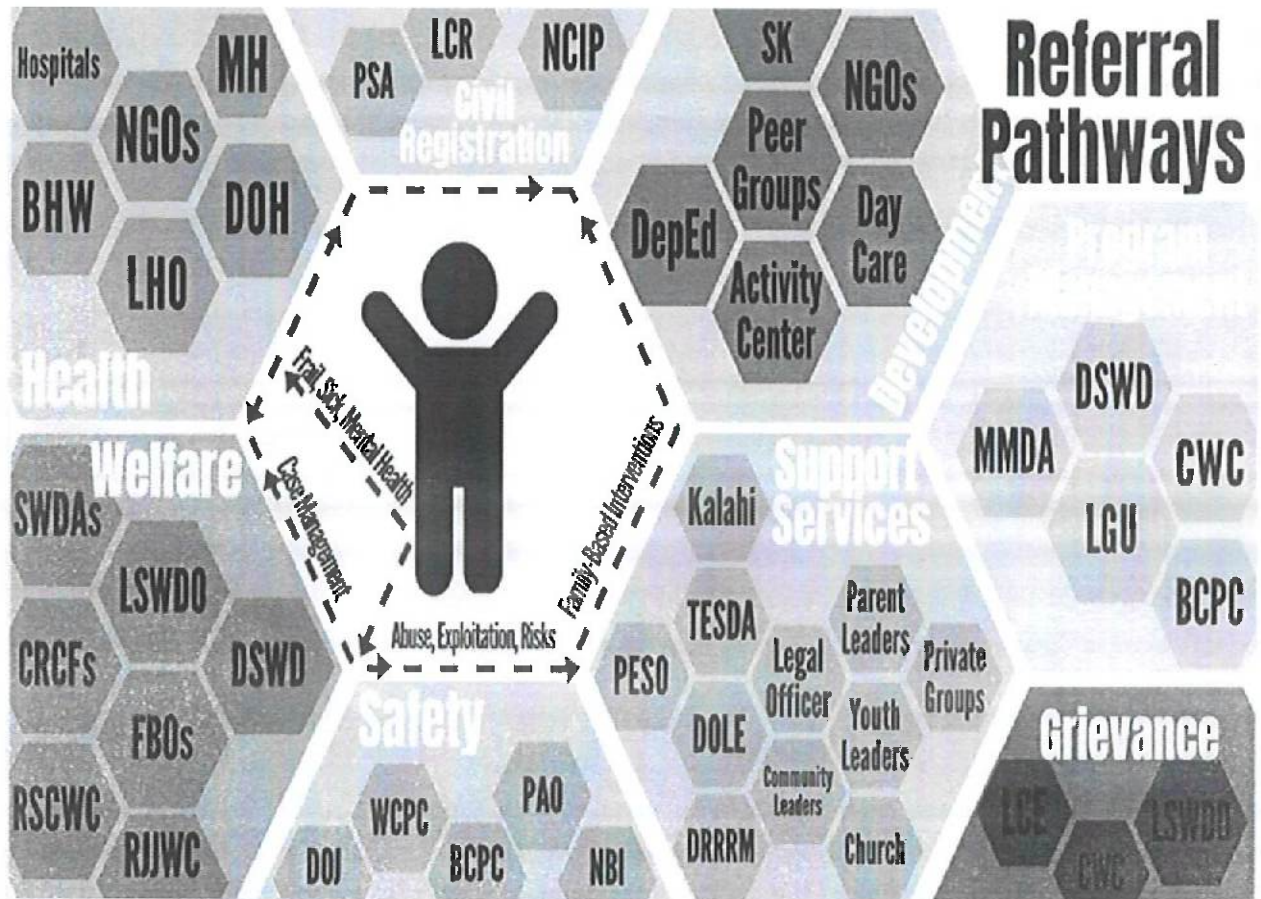
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WILLIAM V. GARCIA, JR.
OIC-Division Chief
Records and Archives Mgt. Division

10 JUN 2024

ANNEX: A

Referral Pathway



ANNEX: B

Communication Messages across Audiences:

Audience	Specific Behavioral Objective	Take Away Messages
Across All Audiences	Have a non-discriminatory and caring view of street dwellers and street children	"CiSS have the same rights as other children. They need to be protected and cared for."
Children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Children in Street Situations ● Abandoned and neglected children ● Children of homeless street families ● Children in Need of Special Protection 	Lessen street activities upon learning the risks in the streets Access services (i.e. supplemental feeding, educational assistance, protective services) from the barangay and other service providers	"Staying in the streets poses risks to me and my family" "My rights are protected in my community." "I will go to the activity centers / barangays / LGUs when I need help and protective services." "I will return to school and finish my studies for a brighter future"
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Older children in street situations ● OSY Leaders / PYAP / Sangguniang Kabataan 	Act as peer coaches / mentors / models to younger children	"Living in the streets is hard. I will be a volunteer / peer support / better influence to other children" "As an Ate/Kuya, I will be a role model to younger children and my fellow youth"
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Families in street situations ● Indigenous Peoples in street situations 	Access services (i.e. sustainable livelihood) from government and non-government organizations for the welfare of their family Support the needs of their children and ensure their well-being Abide by the laws and issuances that covers street children	"I am not alone in my parenting journey or family problem. There are Offices/ Agencies I can approach when our family needs help." "It is my responsibility to ensure that my children are protected from harm - in our home and from the streets" "I will not allow my child to stay in the streets because I understand the risk situations" "I will work with the various stakeholders to ensure that the needs of my child is provided" "Child neglect is an offense punishable by law."

General Public and Netizens	<p>Refrain from giving alms to children in the streets and access venues for donation to appropriate support services instead</p> <p>Have a non-discriminatory and caring view of street dwellers and street children</p>	<p>"I play a vital role in lessening and preventing street activities of children."</p> <p>"I will help in caring for the children living on the streets because I understand their needs and circumstances."</p> <p>"I will not give alms in the streets, instead I will utilize the appropriate venues suggested by the government to extend help"</p> <p>"I will not belittle nor judge the children and families in street situations."</p>
	Support the government's campaign and interventions for street children and families	
Local Government Units	Provide services and secure resources to support the social welfare of children and families in street situations	<p>"We are ready to respond to the needs of the children and families in street situations." (<i>"Ang kinabukasan ng mga batang nasa lansangan ay nasa aking mga kamay."</i>)</p> <p>"A Multidisciplinary Team is needed to respond to the needs of children and families in street situations."</p> <p>" We are one with the whole nation in protecting the rights of the children and families in street situations"</p> <p>"We will develop strategies for kindhearted people to share their blessings during Yuletide seasons to children and families in street situations."</p> <p>"Katungkulan ng gobyerno na ilayo sa kapahamakan ang mga bata at pamilya sa lansangan."</p>

<p>National and Local Media</p>	<p>Write and publish balanced or positive stories and views</p> <p>Report the complete and impartial stories with correct attributes</p> <p>Have an instrumental role in breaking the stigma on street children</p> <p>Support the government's campaign and interventions for street children and families</p>	<p>"We will release truthful information to support and protect the children and families"</p> <p>"Balanced presentation of news and views adds to my credibility"</p>
<p>Civil Society and non-government organizations</p>	<p>Collaborate with government organizations in the delivery of services for street children</p>	<p>"We will support advocacies and provide services for the protection of children and families"</p>
<p>Members of the Task Force at the National and Regional Level</p>	<p>Perform designated task force functions to ensure that services for the children and families in street situations are sustained and effectively implemented</p>	<p>"Long term plans, programs, and services must be formulated to ensure efficient and effective responses for children, families, in street situations."</p>
<p>Other Stakeholders</p>	<p>Create Regional Technical Working Groups for convergence of resources and partnerships.</p> <p>Spearhead localized/regional plan for children, families, and IPs in street situations.</p> <p>Implement interventions to ensure that children are not staying on the streets especially during Christmas season</p>	<p>"Collaborating with other institutions ensures efficient delivery of services"</p> <p>"Katungkulan ng gobyerno na ilayo sa kapahamakan ang mga bata at pamilya sa lansangan"</p> <p>"I will assist in implementing strategies to lessen street activities of children especially during Christmas season"</p>

ANNEX: C

Profiling Tool:

Interviewer: Magandang umaga/hapon. Ako si _____ at ako ay miyembro ng isang proyekto na nananaliksik ng mga kwento at pangangailangan ng mga batang nasa lansangan. Salamat sa inyong pakikilahok sa aming panayam sa mga kabataan dito sa inyong lugar. Ang layunin nito ay malaman at maunawaan ang iba't ibang aspeto ng pananatili sa lansangan at ang mga pangangailangang kaakibat dito. Ang inyong mga sagot ay mahalaga at makatutulong sa pagbuo ng mas mainam na pag intindi ng pangangailangan ninyo upang magawan ng paraan na mas maging abot-kaya ang mga serbisyo para maabot ang mas malusog o healthy na pamumuhay.

Bago tayo magsimula, pakisagot ang attendance sheet natin sa sesyon na ito at ang Assent Form. Hingin rin naming ang consent ng inyong magulang sa pagsali sa panayam na ito.

Ahensyang tumukoy sa bata: _____ City: _____

Pangalan ng nagsulat ng impormasyon: _____ Age Group: _____

File/Reference Number: _____

Date of Profile: _____

Demographic Information:

Pangalan ng Bata: _____
(First Name) (Middle Name) (Last Name) (Ext)

Edad : _____ Kasarian: _____

Araw ng kapanganakan: _____ / _____ / _____
(MM) (DD) (YYYY)

Lugar ng kapanganakan: _____

Antas ng Edukasyon : _____ Paaralan: _____

Tahanan (Address - indicate Barangay, City, Province and Region) :

Kasama sa Tahanan: _____

Pangalan ng Tatay: _____

Lugar ng Kapanganakan: _____

Kasalukuyang Trabaho ng Tatay: _____

Buwanang Kita: _____

Pangalan ng Nanay : _____

Lugar ng Kapanganakan: _____

Kasalukuyang Trabaho ng Nanay: _____

Buwanang Kita: _____

Kasama sa Tahanan: _____

Pangalan ng Tatay: _____

Lugar ng Kapanganakan: _____

Kasalukuyang Trabaho ng Tatay: _____

Buwanang Kita: _____

Pangalan ng Nanay : _____

Lugar ng Kapanganakan: _____

Kasalukuyang Trabaho ng Nanay: _____

Buwanang Kita: _____

ANNEX: D

FGD Guide of Children:

Opening Activity: Draw a map of where you hang around. Indicate the main streets and identify:

1. Places you think are safe, i.e., where you can rest or sleep with no one will bother you, where your parents or siblings or other relations stay,
2. Places which are not safe, the places where you work or where money can be earned;
3. Places where you and your friends play,
4. Unique places, i.e., where there's a ghost, where there's a kind person, etc

Use logos or symbols to identify these places.

Questions:

1. Bakit ka nasa kalye? Kung kasama ang pamilya base sa mapang ginawa – ano ang ginagawa ninyo diyan? Kung hindi – bakit ka nag-iisa sa lansangan at ano ang ginagawa mo diyan? Nasaan ang pamilya mo? Hindi ka ba dapat bumalik sa kanila? Kung hindi, bakit?
2. Dito sa mapang ginawa mo, bakit mo nasabing ang mga lugar na ito ay walang panganib or mapanganib? Anung panganib mayroon diyan? Ano ang ginagawa mo upang protektahan ang sarili mo?
3. Ikuwento mo ang mga nangyayari sa mga ibang lugar na dinadrawing mo sa mapa. Gusto kong maintindihan ang buhay ng isang nasa lansangan.
4. Sa isip mo ba, diyan ka nalang palagi sa lansangan? Kung may pagkakataon, gugustuhin kaya ng pamilya mo na mabigyan ng permanenteng bahay sa isang komunidad na may pagkakakitaan, may mga serbisyong pang-edukasyon, pang-kalusugan, etc., ngunit bahagyang malayo sa Maynila / siyudad? Kung hindi, bakit?
5. Kung ikaw lang ang tatanungin, gugustuhin mo bang tumira sa isang center o sa ibang pamilya kung saan makakakain ka 3 beses sa isang araw, may bubong na masisilungan, at mabibigyan ka ng pagkakataong makapag-aral? Kung hindi, bakit?
6. Kung hindi nag-aaral – gusto mo bang makabalik sa paaralan? Kung hindi, bakit?
7. Sa isip mo, anong tulong ang talagang kailangan ng mga batang lansangan? Paano mo sila matatanggal sa lansangan? Kung ikaw ay may kakayahan, ano ang gagawin mo?
8. Anu-ano sa tingin mo ang mga bagay na pinakamagaling ka? Paano mo nagawang lampasan ang mga pinakamahihirap na pangyayari sa iyong buhay?

ANNEX: E

FGD Guide for Adults / Families:

A. FAMILY LIFE STORIES OF STREET DWELLERS

1. How long have you been living in the streets?
2. Who are your family in the streets? Are you alone or with family members? If no family members, who are your families in the streets?
3. If you were asked, how do you depict your family situation in the streets? What are your family needs that are considered unmet? Please give examples or specific situations.
4. What are your reason/s for being in the streets?
5. What are the very difficult problems/challenging situations you encounter while living in the streets?

B. PROGRAMS ACCESSIBILITY AND ADEQUACY

1. Are you aware of programs and services for street dwellers? What agencies are giving these? Do you consider them enough or limited?
2. Are these programs and services for street dwellers easy to access?
 - a. If yes: What are these programs and services? Why is a street family rescued repeatedly and keeps coming back to the streets?
 - b. If no: How did you manage living in the streets without assistance/support from the government and other agencies? What happened to your family / family life?
3. How can programs and services for street families become more accessible?

C. PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS & SUSTAINABILITY

1. How effective are the programs and services accessed / received?
2. In what ways did these programs and services help meet our needs, enhance and / or change our family lives?
3. Are these programs easy to maintain right where you are, or in your families / communities of destination? If Yes, kindly explain.
4. What suggestion and/or recommendations would you give for the government to fully implement the programs and services for street dwellers?
5. In what ways can street families participate or become partners of the programs / services?

**ANNEX: F
CONSENT FORM**

Parent / Guardian Consent Form:

Ako, si _____ (magulang / guardian) ni _____, _____ taong gulang ay nagbibigay pahintulot na siya ay makilahok sa Focus Group Discussion (FGD) at Profiling na inorganisa ng Department of Social Welfare and Development ng _____ sa _____ araw ng _____.

Confidentiality

Ang ano mang datos o impormasyon na ibibigay ko at ng mga kalahok sa FGD ay ituturing na confidential at gagamitin lamang upang mapalawak o mapalalim ang konsepto patungkol sa mga programang naglalayong protektahan ang mga batang nasa lansangan.

Mga Karapatan ng Kalahok

Ang partisipasyon ng inyong _____ sa programa at interbensyon na ito ay boluntaryo. Ang desisyon niya upang lumahok o hindi lumahok ay hindi makakaapekto sa kanyang sa kahit anong paraan. Maaari siyang tumanggi sa pagsagot ng kahit anong tanong na ayaw niyang sagutin. Malaya din siyang tumigil sa pakikilahok sa pag-aaral sa kahit anong oras na walang negatibong kahihinatnan.

Kung kayo ay may mga tanong tungkol sa programa na ito o sa pakikilahok ng inyong anak, maaari ninyong tawagan si _____ sa numero _____.

Pangalan ng Bata: _____
Pangalan ng Magulang: _____
Lagda ng Magulang: _____
Petsa: _____



**ANNEX: G
CONSENT TO PUBLISH**

Petsa:

Ako ay si _____ , _____ taong gulang na taga _____.

Ako ay benepisyaryo ng / sumali sa _____
(programa o aktibidad)

Nauunawaan ko ang layunin ng DSWD sa pakikipanayam (interview) sa akin at pumapayag ako na gamitin ang aking larawan, bidyo, at kwento (photo, video, and story) para sa mga aktibidad (activities) at mga gagawing materyales ng DSWD at LGU katulad ng _____.

(lagda sa ibabaw ng pangalan)



ANNEX: H

Intake Sheet

			Case No.
			Date of Intake:
I. Identifying Data of the Child			
Name:			Alias, if any:
Sex:		Age:	Civil Status:
Date of Birth:		Place of Birth:	
Religious Affiliation:		If IP, please specify:	
Disability (if any):			
Identifying Marks (if any):			
Present Address:			
Provincial Address:			
Highest Educational Attainment:			
Last school attended:			
Date/Year:		Status: In School Out of School	
Address of School:			

II. Family Composition								
A. Immediate Family								
Name	Age	Relationship to Child	Civil Status	Address	Educational Attainment	Occupation	Monthly Income	Remarks
B. Other Household Members								
Name	Age	Relationship to Child	Civil Status	Address	Educational Attainment	Occupation	Monthly Income	Remarks
C. Significant Others who are not living with the family								
Name	Age	Relationship to Child	Civil Status	Address	Educational Attainment	Occupation	Monthly Income	Remarks
D. Remarks (other relevant information on the child's past and present)								

III. Circumstances of Referral (information could be obtained from the accompanying party)	
Name of referring party:	
Address	
Contact No.:	
Reason(s) for referral:	
Date of Referral:	
(For CICL / Child At-Risk) Offense Allegedly Committed:	
Date and Place Where Offense / was allegedly committed:	
Date of reach out:	Place:
Reached Out by:	
Name Designation	
Agency / Address:	
Contact No:	
(if applicable) Name of Victim:	
Age:	Sex:
Address:	
Contact No.:	
Relationship to the child:	
(if applicable) Name of accompanying person:	
Relationship:	Age:
Address:	

Contact No:
IV. Problem Presented:
A. Accompanying Party's Report
B. Child's Version
Views of the child about the circumstances:
V. Initial Assessment and Recommended Action:
Social Worker:

ANNEX: I

Social Case Study Report

PROBLEM PRESENTED

- ✓ Description of the child's problem/s at intake/first contact with the social worker which include physical, social, emotional/psychological condition of the child;
- ✓ Accompanying person/guardian, if any or whether parents have been contacted and their reactions to the situation & the child;
- ✓ Nature/circumstances of apprehension, cause/factors leading to the offence, frequency/severity of offence;
- ✓ Action taken by victim against the child;
- ✓ Action taken by concerned authorities e. g. barangay, if any; and
- ✓ Reason for referral and status of case.

IV. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A. THE CHILD'S FUNCTIONING

- ✓ Level of physical, social, mental and emotional development and if appropriate with his/her age and behaviour; has age been confirmed by documents? what are the results of the physical and mental health examinations conducted? sexual orientation?
- ✓ Personality characteristics including attitudes towards authority and society; ability to communicate his/her thoughts and feelings; coping with stress and problem-solving skills; comprehension, critical thinking and decision-making; creativity, spirituality and degree of self-awareness of his/her potentials/strengths and limitations/weaknesses;
- ✓ School attendance and performance; plans and aspirations;
- ✓ Relationship with parents, siblings, and other members of the family; violence and abuse in the family; from child's point of view the influence of family to his/her behavioural problems/offending;
- ✓ Interpersonal relationships with peers, with boys & girls, friends, neighbors and other community/youth/children's groups/organization of which the child is a member including gang membership; nature and extent of participation in these groups;
- ✓ Previous involvement with drugs, alcohol, gambling, smoking and other similar activities;
- ✓ Previous contacts with the law, experiences relative to detention, violence, harassment and abuse by authorities: police, barangay officials, teachers and others in authority;
- ✓ Behaviour before and after the offense/incident and action taken;
- ✓ Over-all assessment of child's role performance and social functioning.

B. THE CHILD'S FAMILY

- ✓ Socio-economic condition of the family; access to basic resources (food, health care, housing, livelihood, employment) and ability to secure such resources (ecomap may be used); coping with family stressors related to socio-economic situation; experiences of oppression and discrimination; involvement in drugs, alcohol, gambling and other similar activities;
- ✓ Family power structure in relation to economic, social and psychological levels; violence in the home, if any;
- ✓ Family relationships and roles among members – complementary, reciprocal roles; may use a genogram); other significant persons in the child's life who may be able to provide care and guidance;
- ✓ Family goals shared among family members in addition to their individual goals; hopes, dreams and aspirations;
- ✓ Communication styles of family members and communication pattern in the family;
- ✓ Family traditions/rituals, patterns of help-seeking behaviour, information how a problem will be handled, individual and institutions that the family may turn to in times of difficulty; participation in community affairs;
- ✓ Family decision-making process including self-expression and feedback among family members;
- ✓ Child-rearing practices and disciplinary measures undertaken by parents and other significant others in the family;
- ✓ Over-all assessment of parenting capability of father and mother or guardian/custodian including their awareness of their possible involvement or of family factors contributory to the child's behavioural problems or offending; their willingness to receive child into their care and custody and how they plan to manage child's behaviour, if child be released to them; and
- ✓ Family plans and roles, including that of the child, in the diversion/intervention program.

C. THE CHILD'S COMMUNITY

- ✓ Description of the type of community and neighbourhood in which the child resides or will reside;
- ✓ Adequacy of housing and other social conditions for child's physical well-being including the safety and security of the child;
- ✓ Availability of social services e. g. schools, church, community-based programs of government/NGOs/faith-based organizations for the prevention of juvenile delinquency;
- ✓ Community/family/peer/youth groups/associations to support children under the diversion and intervention programs; and

- ✓ Functionality/active involvement of the Sangguniang Kabataan and the Local Council for the Protection of Children in the preventive and rehabilitative programs including diversion and intervention programs for children in conflict with the law.

V. DIAGNOSTIC STATEMENT

- ✓ Statement of the problem;
- ✓ Present and past family and environmental factors which contributed to the problem;
- ✓ Family's internal and external resources;
- ✓ Child's discernment, criminal liability and participation and resources in diversion/intervention/rehabilitation programs;
- ✓ Measures undertaken to solve the problem, if any
- ✓ Incorporate your findings using the CANS and RISK ASSESSMENT

VI. TREATMENT PLANS

- ✓ Problems
- ✓ Objectives
- ✓ Interventions
- ✓ Activities
- ✓ Persons responsible: specific responsibilities of child, family/guardian and social worker and others, if any
- ✓ Time frame
- ✓ Resources Needed
- ✓ Expected Outputs

ANNEX: J
Reporting Template

STRENGTHENING PROTECTION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES IN STREET SITUATIONS

I. Background Information

II. Updates

- A. Updates on Strengthening Activities and Interventions of the RSCWC (Attach Copy of SO / TOR if available)
- B. Updates on Activity Center / Child-Friendly Centers
- C. Other Updates

III. Summary Profile of Children and Families

LGU	Category	Sex		Source of Data, Year	Remarks
		Male	Female		
	A. Families in Street Situations				
	Family Count				
	Adult Member Count (18 above)				
	B. Children in Street Situations				
	- 0-5 years old				
	- 6-12 years old				

	- 13-17 years old				
	C. IPs*				
	Family Count				
	Adult Member Count (18 above)				
	D. IP Children in Street Situations				
	- 0-5 years old				
	- 6-12 years old				
	- 13-17 years old				

*please indicate per IP Type, if possible

IV. Planned Activities of the Technical Working Group / RSCWC

Activity	Objective/s	Expected Outputs	In-Charge	Timelines

V. Implementation Status / Accomplishments

Activity	Activity Description	Targets	Actual Accomplishments	ReRemarks / Next Steps

VI. Issues and Concerns, Actions Taken and Recommendations

Issues / Concerns	Actions Taken	Recommendations