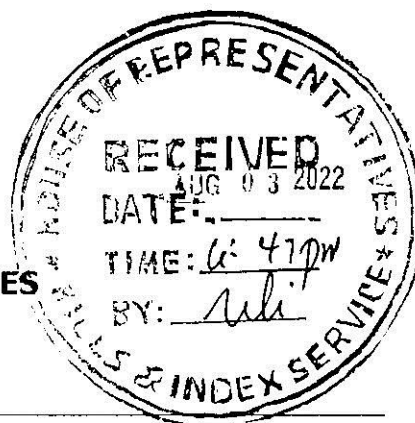


NINETEENTH CONGRESS OF THE)
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
First Regular Session)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

H. B. No. 3184



Introduced by Representative Ralph G. Recto

AN ACT

ADVANCING THE RIGHTS OF STREET CHILDREN BY STRENGTHENING THE BARANGAY COUNCIL FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN (BCPC) AND ESTABLISHING AN INCENTIVES SYSTEM FOR THE PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGED IN THE PROMOTION OF THE WELFARE OF STREET CHILDREN, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Our Constitution mandates the State 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. This provision of our supreme law illustrates the *parens patriae* concept or the power of the state to act as the parent of any child or individual who needs protection.

This constitutional mandate has spawned a number of legislation aimed at shielding our children against most forms of abuse, neglect, and exploitation. However, the inadequacy of our laws becomes apparent in the case of street children, which continue to be a large societal blot in our efforts to safeguard the welfare of the youth. Estimates by the Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC) reveal that there are around 250,000 street children in the country in 2012¹. A news article in 2018 estimated that in Manila alone, the number of children who live on the streets and are left to fend for themselves is between 250,000 to 1 Million². The number could be

¹ See "Situation of the Filipino Children", 2012, Council for the Welfare of Children. Accessed at www.cwc.gov.ph on March 11, 2013 (no update of the study yet to date).

² <https://www.afd.fr/en/actualites/breath-hope-street-children-philippines>.

more at present and no single government program seems to address the problem effectively.

It is in this *parens patriae* concept in which the State acts as parent that the latter fails miserably. We contend that in this case, if the State alone cannot ensure the welfare of our children, particularly those who roam our streets, the private sector can be tapped to address a seemingly gargantuan social strain. According to ChildHope Asia Foundation, one of the leading non-governmental organizations (NGOs) concerned with children's welfare and protection, the majority of street children still go home to poor communities within a barangay. Thus, this bill aims to strengthen the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC)³ organized under Presidential Decree (PD) No. 603 as a preventive approach to eliminate the presence of street children in our cities and municipalities.

Aptly entitled the "Street Children Welfare Act," the bill also provides incentives to private individuals, corporations, NGOs, or entities that offer much-needed facilities or services aimed at providing our street children short- and long-term refuge against the harsh realities of the streets, including donations to such endeavors. It allows these so-called "good Samaritans" to use the amount they allot on such facilities, services or donations as an allowable deduction from their gross income.

We cannot allow the sad plight of our street children to continue, hence, the immediate passage of this bill is earnestly sought.



RALPH G. RECTO

³ BCPC is a council organized under PD No. 603 with mandate to draw and implement plans and programs for the promotion of child and youth welfare. The mandate does not include addressing problems of the community on street children, hence, this bill will provide for an additional responsibility for the BCPC. PD No. 603 provides a generic composition of the BCPC, stating that members shall be from among the responsible members of the community, with representatives from the youth, government and private agencies concerned with the welfare of children and youth.

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OTHER PURPOSES**

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

1 Section 1. *Title.* – This Act shall be known as the "*Street Children Welfare Act*".

2 Sec. 2. *Declaration of Policy.* – Article XV of the Constitution provides that the
3 State shall defend the right of children to assistance, including proper care and nutrition,
4 and special protection from all forms of neglect, abuse, cruelty, exploitation and other
5 conditions prejudicial to their development.

6 It is also the declared policy of the State to eliminate the presence of street
7 children in its cities and municipalities by promoting their welfare through strengthened
8 programs aimed at protecting their rights at the community level and by encouraging the
9 private sector in aiding government efforts to provide relief for street children who are
10 otherwise deprived of opportunities for growth and development.

11 The State shall also ensure that street children are provided with adequate
12 nutrition, clothing and shelter as well as with social and health services and educational
13 opportunities, including vocational and life-skills training, in order to support their full
14 development and provide them with adequate protection and assistance.

15 The State shall also provide street children who are victims of physical, sexual and
16 substance abuse with adequate rehabilitation and social reintegration services and
17 promote reunification with their families when feasible.

1 Sec. 3. *Definition and Classification of Street Children.* – The term *street children*
2 refers to children under the age of eighteen (18) years who spend a large percentage of
3 their time living, working and playing on the street. They are further classified into four
4 (4) groups:

- 5 a. *Children on the street* – Children who spend a majority of their time on the
6 street for livelihood but return home to their families on a regular basis;
- 7 b. *Children of the street* – Children who also spend a majority of their time living,
8 playing and working on the street, but seldom return to their families in
9 communities or not at all. They generally do not go to school and decide to
10 live on the streets because of problems at home that include extreme poverty,
11 violence and substance abuse;
- 12 c. *Abandoned and neglected children* – Children who are on the streets because
13 they have no families; have been abandoned or neglected by their families; or
14 have been displaced from their families. They maintain no connection to their
15 families and are normally out of school; and
- 16 d. *Children of street families* – Children who live with their families on the street.
17 Their families have often been homeless for long periods of time and earn their
18 livelihood on the streets.

19 Sec. 4. *Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC).* – The BCPC
20 created under Presidential Decree (PD) No. 603 shall have the following members, who
21 shall be chosen from among the responsible members of the community:

- 22 a. Punong Barangay;
- 23 b. Barangay Kagawad (Chairperson on Women and Family);
- 24 c. Barangay Nutrition Scholar;
- 25 d. Barangay Day Care Worker;
- 26 e. Barangay Health Nurse/Midwife;
- 27 f. Barangay Health Worker;
- 28 g. Department of Education (DepEd) Principal/teacher-in-charge;
- 29 h. Chief Tanod;
- 30 i. Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) Chairperson;
- 31 j. Parents-Teachers Association (PTA) President or authorized representative;
- 32 and

- 1 k. Two (2) representatives from a Non-Government Organization (NGO)
2 concerned with the welfare of children and youth.

3 Upon assumption to office, the Punong Barangay is hereby mandated to convene
4 the BCPC. In its first meeting, the Punong Barangay shall call for an election of the BCPC
5 chairperson from among its members.

6 *Sec. 5. Roles and Functions of the BCPC.* – In addition to its functions under PD
7 No. 603, the BCPC shall perform the following functions consistent with the declared
8 policies of this Act:

- 9 a. Coordinate with the Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC) and the
10 Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) in drawing and
11 implementing plans for the promotion of child and youth welfare, particularly
12 on issues concerning street children;
13 b. Monitor the existence of children on the street in their respective communities;
14 c. Prepare a report on the number of street children in its respective area of
15 responsibility, discussing every case in full detail, including a brief history of
16 how the child had been forced to spend most of the child's time on the streets.
17 The said report shall be submitted to the CWC and the DSWD, including the
18 local Social Welfare Department of its respective city or municipality;
19 d. Prepare an intervention plan for each of the cases, which should be specifically
20 based on the peculiarity of the circumstances of each child; and
21 e. Coordinate with the local government unit and NGOs promoting the welfare of
22 street children in addressing the problem of street children in each barangay.

23 *Sec. 6. Incentives.* – In order to encourage private sector participation, all
24 expenses incurred by any private individual, corporation or an NGO, in the establishment
25 of facilities or in the performance of services, including donations, which are consistent
26 with the declared policies of this Act, shall be considered as allowable deductions from
27 the gross income as defined under Section 32, Chapter VI, Title II of the National Internal
28 Revenue Code of 1997, as amended.

29 *Sec. 7. Applicability of Existing Laws.* –

- 30 a. If the child is a victim of abuse, physical violence, neglect, sexual abuse and
31 similar circumstances, provisions of Republic Act No. 9262 or the "Anti-Violence
32 Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004" and Republic Act No. 7610 or

1 the "Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation and
2 Discrimination Act", as amended, shall govern insofar as it is applicable.

3 b. For children in conflict with the law, Republic Act No. 9344 or the "Juvenile
4 Justice and Welfare Act of 2006" shall apply.

5 *Sec. 8. Implementing Rules and Regulations.* – Within thirty (30) days from the
6 effectivity of this Act, the Department of the Interior and Local Government, the DSWD
7 and the Bureau of Internal Revenue shall issue the necessary rules and regulations to
8 carry out the effective implementation of this Act which shall include the creation of a
9 system of accreditation of private sector entities engaged in the promotion of the welfare
10 of street children.

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

14 *Sec. 10. Repealing Clause.* – All laws, decrees, executive orders, rules and
15 regulations, or parts thereof, which are inconsistent with this Act, are hereby repealed,
16 amended or modified accordingly.

17 *Sec. 11. Effectivity.* – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days following its
18 publication in at least two (2) newspapers of general circulation or in the *Official Gazette*.

Approved,