



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

CHILDREN AT RISK

(From the Barangay Protocol in Managing Cases of
Children in Conflict with the Law and Children at Risk)



JUVENILE JUSTICE AND WELFARE COUNCIL

Published by the
Juvenile Justice and Welfare Council

Layout and Design by
Nol A. Golondrina, PDO III
Advocacy and Communication Division

Frequently Asked Questions: Children at Risk (CAR)
*(From the Barangay Protocol in Managing Cases of Children in
Conflict with the Law and Children at Risk)*
First Edition, 2024

Quezon City, Philippines



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

CHILDREN AT RISK

(From the Barangay Protocol in Managing Cases of
Children in Conflict with the Law and Children at Risk)

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND WELFARE COUNCIL



Frequently Asked Questions:
CHILDREN AT RISK

Foreword

In 2016, the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Council (JJWC) developed the Barangay Protocol in Managing Cases of Children at Risk (CAR) and Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL). This document provides information and serves as a practical guide for barangay officials and other duty bearers on how to handle CAR and CICL from initial contact, intervention program, custody of CICL without discernment, diversion, rehabilitation, reintegration, and CICL prevention.

With the popularization of the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on Children at Risk, which is derived from the Barangay Protocol in Managing Cases of Children in Conflict with the Law and Children at Risk), the JJWC aims to generate more awareness about CAR and aid the barangay in determining cases of CAR from CICL.

At the heart of this material lies a responsibility to early intervention and prevention for CAR. By providing duty bearers with the knowledge to identify and assist CAR, this material aims to provide duty bearers especially at the barangay level a quick reference to provide guidance to identify, assist and manage CAR cases to foster better synergy among concerned duty-bearers on the implementation of R.A. 9344 as amended.

Contents

The Child at Risk (CAR)	1
When is a child at risk (CAR)?	3
<i>Illustration:</i> When is a child at risk (CAR)?	3
When does an ordinance cover a “juvenile status offense”?	5
What are examples of local ordinances concerning juvenile status offenses?	5
What if the barangay ordinance states that the minor has to be given a penalty (such as being held at the barangay station) for violating a juvenile status offense?	6
What light offenses and misdemeanors against public order or safety will make a child a CAR?	6
What offenses are not applicable to children but make them CAR when committed?	7
Is a child committing a crime if found sniffing rugby?	7
Who may take custody of a CAR for violating local ordinances or for committing light offenses or misdemeanors?	7
Notes	9

Handling a Child at Risk (CAR)	11
Taking a Custody of a CAR	13
What should the barangay do when taking custody of the CAR?	13
Where do I bring the CAR?	14
Registration and Intake of CAR	15
To register the child in the CAR Logbook, what information do I get?	15
What if the CAR can't communicate or refuses to give his/her name?	16
Who may conduct the intake?	16
What can I ask the CAR during intake?	16
Who can ask the CAR during intake?	17
When talking to the child during intake..	17
What if the CAR is not a resident of my barangay, what to do?	18
BCPC Handling of CAR (Who is a resident of the Barangay)	19
What if another barangay (where the child is not a resident) first took custody of the child and already did an intake, should our BCPC still conduct another intake on the child?	20

Must the CAR still be submitted to a medical examination after custody is taken or after intake is completed? 20

On NOTIFYING parents/guardians 21

Should we still inform the PAO or a lawyer if a CAR is taken into custody? 22

On TURN OVER of physical custody to appropriate person 22

When do we turn over physical custody of the CAR to the parents/guardian? 22

When is a CAR considered “high risk”? 23

What are some circumstances that show the child is deemed to be extremely vulnerable and at risk of being pushed and exploited to come in conflict with the law? 23

What if the parents/guardian want physical custody of the CAR but the BCPC considers the child to be “high risk”? 25

What documents will the BCPC give the LSWDO with the transfer of physical custody? 25

After Turn Over of Custody 27

After physical custody of the CAR is given to the LSWDO, will the BCPC still do something? 27

If the physical custody is given to the parents/guardians... 27

Preventing a child from becoming at risk or becoming a CICL	29
Mandate of Prevention	31
What are prevention programs?	32
What does “promoting the best interest of the child” mean?	23
To avoid CICL, implement prevention programs for...	32
Primary and Secondary Intervention	33
What are primary prevention programs?	33
Who is the target of primary prevention programs?	33
What are secondary prevention programs?	34
Menu of Prevention Programs	34
What are some prevention programs that cater to CHILDREN?	34
What are some ways to implement primary prevention programs aimed at the COMMUNITY?	35
Menu of Primary Prevention Programs	36
What programs are specifically aimed at primary prevention?	36
<i>Checklist:</i> Is my barangay’s project good for primary prevention?	37

Menu of Secondary Prevention Programs	39
What are some secondary prevention programs for CAR?	39
Other suggested secondary prevention programs for CAR	40
<i>Checklist:</i> Is my barangay's planned project good for secondary prevention?	43

Annexes	45
Annex A: Handling a Child who violates an ordinance (Child at Risk)	47
Annex B: CAR Logbook	50
Annex C: BCPC Form No. 1	52
Annex D: BCPC Form No. 3	56

THE CHILD AT RISK (CAR)

Know when the child is considered at risk.

*(Excerpts from the Chapter I-B and V-A of the
Barangay Protocol Manual)*

THE CHILD AT RISK (CAR)

When is a child at risk (CAR)?

A child is a CAR if he/she violates:

1. local ordinances concerning juvenile status offenses;
2. light offenses and misdemeanors against public order or safety; or
3. offenses not applicable to children and exempt them from prosecution.

Illustration: *When is a child at risk (CAR)?*

Lifted from the Chapter V-A of the Barangay Protocol

A municipal ordinance that covers Barangay 257 prohibits all persons from drinking alcohol in any public park. The municipal ordinance contains a penalty of detention for 12 hours. Juan, a 16-year-old, was caught drinking with his friends Coco and Enrique (both of whom are adults) in the local park near the church. The barangay apprehended the three of them. Juan is a CAR who must be handled in accordance with R.A. 9344 as amended (as explained in this chapter). He cannot be treated in the same manner as Coco and Enrique who are likely to be penalized in accordance with the ordinance.

Illustration: *When is a child at risk (CAR)?*

Lifted from the Chapter V-A of the Barangay Protocol

Barangay 143 is located in a city that prohibits minors from drinking alcohol in public places. Paulo, a 16-year-old student, was seen by a barangay tanod to be drinking beer in a local sari-sari store after school. Paulo is a CAR.

Vandalism is strictly prohibited under a current ordinance of the city where Barangay 554 belongs. A penalty of detention for 24 hours will be imposed on those found guilty of vandalism. Maja (19 years old), Liza (16 years old), and Kim (18 years old) were caught last night in the act of vandalizing the walls of the public school building in Barangay 554. Liza must be treated as a CAR, differently from how Maja and Kim will be penalized under the city ordinance.



When does an ordinance cover a “juvenile status offense”?

If an ordinance covers conduct of minors that is not considered an offense or not penalized if committed by an adult, this ordinance is considered to cover juvenile “status offenses.”

The conduct covered by such ordinance shall not be considered as an offense, and shall not be punished if committed by a child.

What are examples of local ordinances concerning juvenile status offenses?

The child who commits any of the following is a CAR:



curfew violations



truancy



parental disobedience



anti-smoking ordinances



anti-drinking ordinances



other ordinances enacted by local governments concerning juvenile status offenses

If these acts are committed by adults, they are not considered offenses. That’s why they’re called “juvenile status offenses” So if minors commit these acts, they should not be penalized. They are considered CAR (not CICL) and appropriate intervention must be given to them.

What if the barangay ordinance states that the minor has to be given a penalty (such as being held at the barangay station) for violating a juvenile status offense?

Any ordinance that is inconsistent with R.A. 9344 is automatically modified and said CAR must only be handled and dealt with according to the law.

What light offenses and misdemeanors against public order or safety will make a child a CAR?

- disorderly conduct
- public scandal
- harassment
- drunkenness
- public intoxication
- criminal nuisance
- vandalism
- gambling
- mendicancy
- littering
- public urination
- trespassing

Remember:

A Child at Risk (CAR) who violated an ordinance or committed a light offense or misdemeanor as listed **is not a Child in Conflict with the Law (CICL).**

What offenses are not applicable to children but make them CAR when committed?

If the child commits any of the following offenses, the child is exempt from prosecution **but** is considered a CAR:



prostitution

(under Section 202 of the Revised Penal Code)



mendicancy

(under Presidential Decree No. 1563)



sniffing of rugby

(under Presidential Decree No. 1619)

Is a child committing a crime if found sniffing rugby?

No. All children are exempt from criminal liability if found to violate P.D. 1619 (such as sniffing rugby and other volatile substances). Children are also exempt from prosecution for vagrancy, prostitution, and mendicancy. These children are treated by law as CAR.

Who may take custody of a CAR for violating local ordinances or for committing light offenses or misdemeanors?

Any barangay official, tanod, or BCPC member may take custody of a child who violates any ordinance, light offense, or misdemeanor as listed above. If the police take custody of the CAR, the police will be referring the child to the barangay for proper handling.

Note:

There are other types of CAR not covered by the Barangay Protocol Manual.

The Barangay Protocol Manual only covers the CAR described above. There are other types of CAR – those “who are vulnerable or at risk of behaving in a way that can harm themselves or others, or vulnerable and at-risk of being pushed and exploited to come into conflict with the law because of personal, family, and social circumstances.

The following are also considered CAR **BUT** do not use the Barangay Protocol Manual when handling these children:

- abused (physical, psychological, mental, economic, etc.) and parents/guardians are unable to provide protection to the child;
- exploited (sexually, economically, etc);
- abandoned or neglected and parent/guardian cannot be found;
- from a dysfunctional or broken family and is without a parent/guardian
- out of school;
- street child;
- member of a gang;
- living in a community with a high level of criminality or drug abuse; and,
- living in situations of armed conflict.

There are separate laws and manuals used when addressing cases of other CAR.

HANDLING A CHILD AT RISK

(From the Chapter V-B of the Barangay Protocol Manual)

HANDLING A CHILD AT RISK

Have the following ready:

- Flowchart on Handling a Child Who Violated an Ordinance (Annex A)
- CAR Logbook (Annex B)
- BCPC Form No. 1 (Annex C)
- BCPC Form No. 3 (Annex D)
- Directory of Contacts

TAKING A CUSTODY OF A CAR

What should the barangay do when taking custody of the CAR?

Upon taking custody of the CAR, immediately:



introduce self to child and show proper identification



explain to the child the reason for taking his/her custody



ask for the child's name, address, and name of parents

Upon getting the name of the parents/guardian, immediately inform them (1) of the incident and (2) to come over to the place of the incident or the barangay station.

Where do I bring the CAR?

To the barangay station for registration and initial intake.

Remember:

The following acts are strictly prohibited when taking custody of the child (or at any time when handling the CAR:



use of instruments of force or restraint



unnecessary violence or force



vulgar language



sexual advances on child



torture



harassment or abuse of the child

REGISTRATION AND INTAKE OF CAR

To register the child in the CAR Logbook, what information do I get?



Name of the child



Address of the child



Date of intake



Ordinance / light offense / misdemeanor committed



Name of parents/guardian and contact details

The CAR Logbook must be kept by the barangay in a secure place to ensure the confidentiality of records of the child. Failure to protect confidentiality may subject the barangay officials to penalties.

Remember:

The CAR Logbook is different from the CICL Logbook. Keep them separated!

The CAR Logbook is confidential. It can be opened only by:

- Punong Barangay
- Duly designated barangay officials under the BCPC
- LSWDO
- Juvenile Justice and Welfare Council

What if the CAR can't communicate or refuses to give his/her name?

- Get the information from other people who may be present; and
- Immediately contact the LSWDO for assistance in communicating with the child.

Who may conduct the intake?



Punong Barangay



Duly designated members
of the BCPC

Use BCPC Form No. 1 (Intake Form for BCPC) (Annex C) in conducting the intake of the CAR.

What can I ask the CAR during intake?

Only questions needed to fill out BCPC Form No. 1 (Annex C) must be asked.

If some information needed in BCPC Form No. 1 (Annex C) may be provided by other persons (e.g. parents, teachers), the BCPC can get this information from them and not from the child anymore.

Who can ask the CAR during intake?



the barangay official who took the child into custody



BCPC representatives



Parents/guardian of child



LSWDO



If needed: interpreter or mental health professional

Remember:

The conduct of intake is confidential. Any person not listed here cannot be present during intake.

When talking to the child during intake...

Use simple language or dialect that can be understood by the child. At all times, the BCPC must be courteous, child-friendly, and not appear to be intimidating to the child.

If the child speaks a different language/dialect and cannot understand the language used by the BCPC...

- Get an interpreter who can assist in conducting the intake; or
- Ask assistance from the LSWDO to ensure that communication with the child is done properly.

If the child refuses to talk...

- Ask assistance from LSWDO to ensure that communication with the child is done properly

If the child has a disability...

- Ask assistance of appropriate medical professional in conducting the intake (The LSWDO can help you get assistance.)

What if the CAR is not a resident of my barangay, what to do?

Complete conduct of intake (as described above) and afterwards refer the child's case either to:

- the barangay where the child resides; or
- the LSWDO.

Complete the appropriate referral form (BCPC Form No. 3, Annex D) before referring the child. After the intake, your barangay will no longer handle the intervention program for the CAR who does not reside in your barangay.

NOTE:

The barangay that took initial custody of the child is encouraged to have the child submitted to a medical exam before turning over the CAR to the barangay-of-residence especially if the CAR has physical injuries. This serves as an additional protection to the barangay who might be accused of wrongful handling of the child.

Even if the BCPC (of the barangay where the child does not reside) knows who is the family of the child, the custody of the child must still be turned over to either the barangay-of-residence or the LSWDO.

BCPC HANDLING OF CAR (WHO IS RESIDENT OF THE BARANGAY)

If the CAR is in the custody of the barangay where the child resides, the BCPC must proceed to:



conduct the INTAKE of the child (as described above);



NOTIFY parents/guardian of the child; and



TURN OVER the physical custody of the child to the appropriate person.



More on INTAKE

What if another barangay (where the child is not a resident) first took custody of the child and already did an intake, should our BCPC still conduct another intake on the child?

Yes. After receiving custody of the child, your BCPC must still conduct an intake but take into consideration the information provided by the Intake Form and Referral Form (BCPC Forms No. 1 and 3) received from the referring barangay. This will ensure a shorter intake of the child and only questions that will need clarification from the child will be asked.

Must the CAR still be submitted to a medical examination after custody is taken or after intake is completed?

If the child is taken into custody for violating an ordinance involving a juvenile status offense or a light offense/misdemeanor as listed above, submitting the CAR to a medical examination may not be necessary.

But the child may have to be submitted to a medical examination if:

- there are indications that the physical condition of the child (e.g. having physical bruises) requires attention or evaluation by a medical professional; or
- the CAR was taken into custody for allegedly violating laws on prostitution, mendicancy, or sniffing of rugby.



On **NOTIFYING** parents/guardian

Even before intake is completed, once the names of parents/guardians and contact details are obtained, the BCPC must immediately inform them:

- that their child was taken into custody for violating an ordinance involving juvenile status offense, committing a light offense/misdemeanor, or committing acts that amount to prostitution, mendicancy, or sniffing of rugby; and
- where the child is held in custody and advise them to immediately proceed to the barangay.

If the CAR is unable to communicate who is his/her parent or guardian...

- seek assistance of LSWDO in talking to the child
- contact other persons (e.g. school personnel where the child is enrolled)
- who may have information about the child's family
- check government or barangay records if information is available

If the BCPC cannot reach the parents/guardian of the child...

- The physical custody of the child must be turned over to the LSWDO (and while waiting, let the CAR stay in a child-friendly space).

If no information is obtained on who are the parents/guardian...

- the physical custody of the child must be turned over to the LSWDO (and while waiting, let the CAR stay in a child-friendly space).

Should we still inform the PAO or a lawyer if a CAR is taken into custody?

No need to inform the PAO or any other lawyer that a CAR is taken into custody for violating an ordinance involving a juvenile status offense or a light offense/misdemeanor.



On TURN OVER of physical custody to the appropriate person

When do we turn over physical custody of the CAR to the parents/guardian?

Turn over the physical custody of the CAR to the parents/guardian **after**:

1. completing intake of the child (i.e. completed BCPC Form No. 1);
2. determining that the CAR is not “high risk”;
3. giving appropriate advice/guidance to the CAR to avoid future violations; AND
4. giving the parents/guardian the appropriate advice/reprimand/warning of their obligations to closely look after the child.



If there are indicators that the CAR is ‘high risk’ and upon consultation with the LSWDO, the BCPC must turn over the child to the LSWDO (and not to the parents) for appropriate intervention.

When is a CAR considered “high risk”?

The following are some indicators that a CAR is “high risk”:

- If the CAR violated an ordinance or committed a light offense/misdemeanor only for the second or third time
- If the CAR’s violation involves either prostitution, mendicancy, or sniffing of rugby
- If there are other circumstances showing that the child is at risk for other reasons and is deemed to be extremely vulnerable and at risk of being pushed and exploited to become in conflict with the law

What are some circumstances that show the child is deemed to be extremely vulnerable and at risk of being pushed and exploited to become in conflict with the law?

If the CAR, other than violating a mere ordinance involving a juvenile status offense, is also found to be:



abused by any person through sexual, physical, psychological, mental, economic, or any other means, and the parents/guardian refuse, are unwilling, or unable to provide protection for the child;



exploited sexually or economically;



abandoned or neglected, and after diligent search and inquiry, the parents or guardians cannot be found;



coming from a dysfunctional or broken family or being without a parent or guardian;



out of school;



a street child;



a member of a gang;



living in a community with a high level of criminality or drug abuse; and,



living in situations of armed conflict.

If the BCPC is not sure if the CAR should be considered 'high risk', consult the LSWDO to make the proper determination.

Remember:

If the circumstances listed are also present (in addition to the ordinance violation, light offense, or misdemeanor), the CAR is considered “high risk” and the child’s physical custody must not be turned over to the parents/guardian.

What if the parents/guardian want physical custody of the CAR but the BCPC considers the child to be “high risk”?

The BCPC, after consulting the LSWDO, must assess if it is in the child’s best interest to turn over physical custody to the parents/guardian. Even if physical custody is released to the parents/ guardian, the case of the CAR will still be referred to the LSWDO for further assessment of the child and formulation of the appropriate intervention program.

If the BCPC cannot locate or access the LSWDO, the physical custody of the CAR may be turned over to the social workers connected or affiliated with the DSWD. Meanwhile, the child must be held safely in a child-friendly space in the barangay.

What documents will the BCPC give the LSWDO with the transfer of physical custody?

The BCPC must give copies of the following documents to the LSWDO:



- Intake Form for Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC Form No. 1)
- BCPC Referral Letter / Form (BCPC Form No. 3)
- Documents attached to BCPC Forms No. 1 and 3

AFTER TURN OVER OF CUSTODY

After physical custody of the CAR is given to the LSWDO, will the BCPC still do something?

These are the next action/s expected from the BCPC after physical custody is given to the LSWDO:

If the physical custody is given to the LSWDO because:	Next action/s expected from BCPC
After custody and initial intake of the CAR, the barangay discovers that the child is not a resident of the barangay	No further action from the BCPC. The LSWDO and the barangay where the child resides take over handling the case of the CAR.
BCPC cannot locate the parents/guardians of the CAR	The BCPC will participate in the Intervention Conference to be conducted by the LSWDO for the CAR.
CAR is considered "high risk"	Depending on what is agreed upon during the Intervention Conference, the BCPC (together with other stakeholders) will also assist the LSWDO in monitoring the implementation of the Intervention Program for the CAR.

If the physical custody is given to the parents/guardian...

The BCPC may continue to monitor the progress of the child to see if the child and the parents/ guardian followed the advice/ guidance earlier given to avoid any repeat offense of the child.

PREVENTING A CHILD AT RISK (CAR) FROM BECOMING A CHILD IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW (CICL)

(Excerpts from the Chapter VI of the Barangay Protocol Manual)

PREVENTING A CHILD AT RISK (CAR) FROM BECOMING A CHILD IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW (CICL)

MANDATE OF PREVENTION

BARANGAY MANDATE: Provide programs and services for children!

The law mandates each barangay to:



institute programs on juvenile justice and welfare;



provide services that respond to special needs, problems, interests, and concerns of children;



deliver services that offer appropriate counseling and guidance to children and their families

The barangay shall institute these programs and services through its BCPC whether individually or together with other barangays and in coordination with schools, youth organizations, child-focused institutions, NGOs, and other concerned agencies.

What are prevention programs?

Prevention programs are activities that promote the best interest of the child to help the child avoid situations where they will be “at-risk” or in conflict with the law.

To prevent children from offending the barangay must implement either PRIMARY or SECONDARY prevention programs.

What does “promoting the best interest of the child” mean?



Creating conditions that are more beneficial for the survival, protection, and feelings of security of the child;



Encouraging the child’s physical, psychological, and emotional development;



Choosing alternatives that safeguard the growth and development of the child.

To avoid CICL, implement prevention programs for



Children in general
Primary Intervention



Children at risk
Secondary Intervention

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY PREVENTION

What are primary prevention programs?

Primary prevention programs* are general measures that deal with the root causes of offending. These programs help prevent children from becoming at risk. Such programs (which include those involving advocacy and socio-economic, health and nutrition, training, and education services) also promote the physical and social well-being of children.

* Known under RA 9344 (Rule VI) as “primary intervention” programs

Some of the identified root causes of offending:



Poverty



History of abuse of child



Neglect of child

*Based on factors that may drive children to be in conflict with the law. From Chapter One (Giving Children in Conflict with the Law a Human Face) of “Behind the Mask” of Plan Philippines.

Who is the target beneficiaries of primary prevention programs?



all children;



**their parents;
and**



**the entire
community.**

What are secondary prevention programs?

Secondary prevention programs* are measures that assist any child at risk (CAR) or a child who is vulnerable to and at the risk of committing a crime because of personal, family, and social circumstances. These measures, such as protective services for children, are intended to avert or prevent juvenile delinquency.

* Known under RA 9344 (Rule VI) as “secondary intervention” programs

MENU OF PREVENTION PROGRAMS

The Comprehensive National Juvenile Intervention Program Framework presents a menu of possible programs that can be implemented either as PRIMARY or SECONDARY prevention programs.*

* Referred to in the CJNIP as “Interventions”

What are some prevention programs that cater to CHILDREN?



Skills training



Life skills training



Provision of developmental activities



Access to formal and alternative learning education

(For more information about these programs, refer to Section 6.3 of Chapter VI of the Barangay Protocol Manual).

What are some ways to implement primary prevention programs aimed at the **COMMUNITY**?



Awareness raising on the situation and laws on children;



Training/capacity-building of community volunteers; and,



Formulation/strengthening of:

- People's organization/community watch groups;
- Children and youth organizations; and
- the BCPC

(For more information about these programs, refer to Section 6.3 of Chapter VI of the Barangay Protocol Manual).

“when community members are inculcated with a sense of responsibility in upholding children’s rights, know what child abuse is, and know what can be done to protect children from abuse, the entire community will be more child-friendly and children will be less likely to engage in risky and illegal behavior.”

Seed of Hope, CORDAID (citing FCED and Tambayan)

MENU OF PRIMARY PREVENTION PROGRAMS

In addition to those listed previously, there are specific programs for children to help them avoid being at risk or being in conflict with the law.

What programs are specifically aimed at primary prevention?



Early childhood care and development



Health services / Education



Value formation activities



Institutionalization of activities for children and youth,
e.g. congress, camps, summit, fora



Access of children to child and youth organizations
(e.g. SK) and other government and private agencies
dealing with the children and youth sector



Creation of a child-friendly space within the barangay

(For more information about primary prevention programs, refer to Section 6.4 of Chapter VI of the Barangay Protocol Manual)



CHECKLIST

IS MY BARANGAY'S PROJECT GOOD FOR PRIMARY PREVENTION?

☐

Will it develop the potential and sustain the strengths of a child to prevent the child from being at risk of offending?

☐

Will it develop the potential and sustain the strengths of a family to prevent any child from being at risk of offending?

☐

Will it develop the potential and sustain the strengths of the community to prevent any child from being at risk of offending?

If you checked ANY of these questions, your project can be considered to promote primary prevention.

MENU OF SECONDARY PREVENTION PROGRAMS

In addition to those listed previously, there are specific programs that can help children at risk avoid being in conflict with the law.

What are some secondary prevention programs for CAR?



Hold programs specifically for CAR in coordination with:

- Youth organizations;
- Faith-based organizations; and
- Children's Associations/Federations



Organize a system of referral of CAR to social workers for psychosocial intervention



Refer the CAR and his/her family to a social worker for family therapy



Report CAR to Special Drug Education Centers







Organize watch groups



Institutionalize birth registration in barangays

Other suggested secondary prevention programs for CAR:

	If the child is...		Suggested programs
	abused (physical, psychological, mental, economic, etc)		<input type="checkbox"/> organize watch groups that can monitor cases of abuse and exploitation <input type="checkbox"/> create a system of reporting to the LSWDO or the PNP/WCPD cases of abuse and exploitation
	exploited (e.g. sexually, economically)		<input type="checkbox"/> coordinate with NGOs and faith-based organizations that assist abused and exploited children
	abandoned or neglected and the parent/guardian cannot be found		<input type="checkbox"/> create a system of referral to LSWDO/DSWD <input type="checkbox"/> coordinate with NGOs and faith-based organizations that assist abandoned or neglected children
	from a dysfunctional or broken family (and is without a parent/guardian)		<input type="checkbox"/> coordinate with NGOs and faith-based organizations that assist and facilitate family therapy sessions, parenting capability or responsible parenthood, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> coordinate with LSWDO / DSWD

	If the child is...		Suggested programs
	out of school	<input type="checkbox"/>	skills training programs for children
	out of school	<input type="checkbox"/>	promotion of the alternative learning system
	out of school	<input type="checkbox"/>	creation of drop-in centers for street children
	a street child	<input type="checkbox"/>	create a system of referral to/ monitoring of the children to the local school authorities
	gang member	<input type="checkbox"/>	creation of peace camps and other activities that promote peaceful interaction among different gangs
	gang member	<input type="checkbox"/>	create a conciliation area for children who figure in fights
	living in a community with a high level of criminality or drug abuse	<input type="checkbox"/>	create a system of reporting CAR to Special Drug Education Centers
	living in a community with a high level of criminality or drug abuse	<input type="checkbox"/>	provision of security in schools/ daycare
	living in situations of armed conflict	<input type="checkbox"/>	coordinate with LSWDO/DSWD-Region



CHECKLIST

IS MY BARANGAY'S PLANNED PROJECT GOOD FOR SECONDARY PREVENTION?

☐ Will the project assist a CAR, his/her family, and the community?

☐ Is the project aimed at preventing circumstances that make a child vulnerable to getting in conflict with the law?

☐ Is the project focused on the problem areas involving the child, family, and community such that if the problems are resolved, the circumstances of the child would return to a healthy and functioning state?

☐ Is the project preventive and protective in nature?

If you checked ALL of these questions, your project is a good secondary prevention program to implement in your barangay.

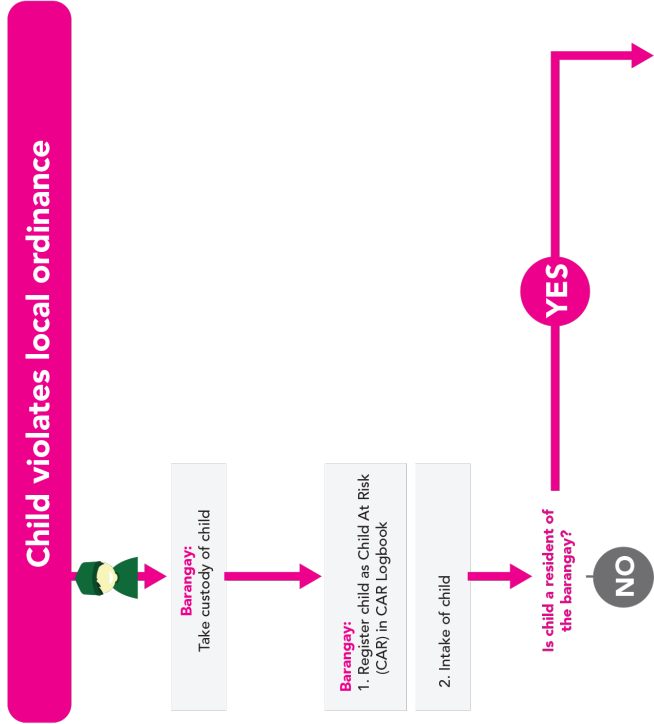
ANNEXES

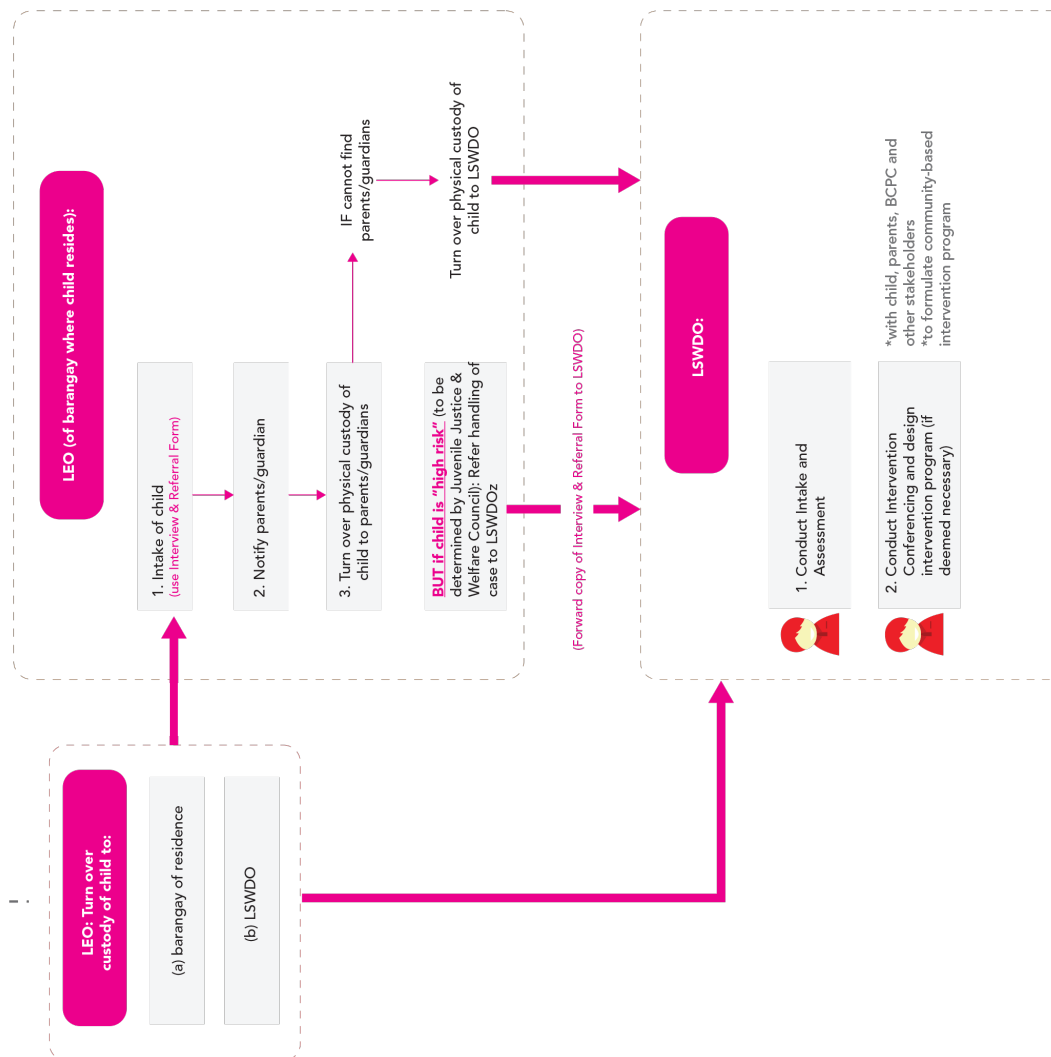
ANNEX A

Handling a Child who violates an ordinance
(Child at Risk)

HANDLING A CHILD WHO VIOLATES AN ORDINANCE (CHILD AT RISK)

FOR USE OF BARANGAY AND LSWDO





ANNEX B

CAR Logbook

**BARANGAY COUNCIL FOR PROTECTION OF CHILDREN (BCPC)
LOG BOOK**

No.	Date Referred	Name of Minor	Age	Sex	Date of Birth	Address	Offense/Violation Committed	Referred by	Educ. Status Attainment						Parent's Name	No. of Children in the Family	Action Taken	Recommendation
									IN	SC	OU	LE	VE	L				
1	May 24, 2016	Chavez, Mark Lester	16	M	November 19, 1999	1439 Corregidor St., Barangay 2, Quezon City	Physical Injury	PO3 David Dalisay	/	HO	OF	SC	H.	3 rd Yr	Joselito and Rosalie Chavez	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct intake interview with minor together with his parents Inform the LSWDO and PAO Refer to hospital for medical/physical examination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to WCPD and LSWDO for proper case investigation/disposition

ANNEX C

BCPC Form No. 1

Republic of the Philippines
 Province of _____
 City/Municipality of _____
 Barangay _____

INTAKE FORM FOR BARANGAY COUNCIL FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN (BCPC)

I. Profile of the Child:

Name: _____ Nickname/Alias: _____ Age: _____
 Sex: _____ Gender: _____ Date of Birth: _____
 Place of Birth: _____
 Address: _____
 Highest Education Attainment: _____

II. Family Background

Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Civil Status	Educational Attainment	Occupation/Income	Remarks

III. Status of the Case:

Category of child involved: ☐ Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL)
☐ Child at Risk (CAR) [Check whichever is applicable]
 _____ Neglected _____ Abandoned
 _____ Orphaned _____ Abused

Place and data of alleged offense committed:

Case/Offense: _____
 Name of Apprehending Officer: _____
 Office of Apprehending Officer: _____
 Contact Number: _____
 Place of Apprehension: _____ Date and Time: _____

Done this _____ day of _____, 20____.

Complainant's Signature

Name and Signature of CICL

Name and Signature of Parent/Guardian

Received and filed this _____ day of _____, 20____.

Name and Signature of Punong Barangay

ANNEX D

BCPC Form No. 3

Republic of the Philippines
Province of _____
City/Municipality of _____
Barangay _____

BARANGAY COUNCIL FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN (BCPC)
REFERRAL LETTER/FORM

Date: _____

Dear _____:

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper has a slight shadow on the right side, suggesting it's resting on a surface.

Very truly yours,

Name and Signature of Referring Party



We value your input to further improve this document.
Send us your comments/inputs at secretariat@jjwc.gov.ph



JUVENILE JUSTICE AND WELFARE COUNCIL

#56 Matimtiman Street, Teacher's Village East,
Quezon City, Philippines

Website: www.jjwc.gov.ph

E-mail: secretariat@jjwc.gov.ph

Tel. Nos.: (02) 8921-9065 / (02) 8921-0565