

UN TV LIVE INTERVIEW OF SEC GIE

Katanungan	Kasagutan
Kamusta po ang ginagawa ninyong pagsagip sa mga bata sa lansangan as per directive of our president?	Sa utos ng ating mahal na Pangulong Rodrigo Roa Duterte, ang kagawaran sa tulong ng ating mga lokal na pamahalaan, NGOs at ibang partners ay patuloy pa rin ang pagsagip sa mga bata sa lasangan.

Ano po ang guidelines ninyo sa pagcapture sa mga bata?	<p>Unang una, ang pagsagip sa mga bata na nasa lansangan ay di kailanman tinawag na paghuli or “capture”. Sa halip, ito ay ginagawa upang sila ay maialis sa lansangan upang mailayo sa mga karahasan at kapahamakan, ang prosesong ito ay mas tinatawag rin na “Reach out”. Batay sa Protocol to Reach Out to Street Children na magkasamang nilagdaan ng DSWD at DILG noong 2011, ang isang batang na re-reach out ay dapat isinasagawa ng buong ingat at paggalang sa karapatan ng bata. Ito ay sa pangunguna ng isang registradong social worker. Ang paggamit ng anumang bagay na makasakit sa bata gaya ng dahas, masasamang salita, panggigipit o sekswal na pananakot ay hindi pinahihintulutan.</p> <p>Kaakibat nito ang ilan pang alituntunin sa pagsasagawa ng reach out operations:</p>

1. Ang bawat miyembro ng reach out team at dapat magsuot ng ID o uniporme. Sila ay dapat magpakilala sa bata o mga bata at at ipaliwanag ang kanilang kasalukuyang kalalagayan, bakit kailangan magsagawa ng reach out at bigyang kasiguruhan na sila ay nasa mabuting kamay at ligtas.
2. Ang mga bata ay dapat nakahiwalay sa mga nakatatanda liban sa kanilang mga magulang o tagapag-alaga sa buong panahon ng reach out.
3. Ipinagbabawal ang pagkumpiska o paninira ng anumang gamit ng bata, kabuhayan sa panahon ng reach out operation. Anumang illegal na gamit na matatagpuan sa bata sa panahon ng reach out

	<p>operation ay kukumpiskahin at kailanman ay di dapat gamiting ebidensya laban sa bata.</p>
<p>Paano po natin sila sinesecure after kuhanin?</p>	<p>Batay sa nakasaad sa protocol, ang batang na rescue ay agad ilalagak sa Silungan sa Barangay o sa pinakamalapit na diagnostic o assessment center kung saan sila ay agad bibigyan ng karampatang tugon o intervention ayon sa kanilang pangangailangan katulad ng medical assessment/check-up, pagkain, damit atbp.</p>

Ano po ang status ng mga existing shelter po natin ngayon?	<p>Sa kasalukuyan ay mayroon tayong mga Residential Care Facilities para sa mga bata na wala ng mauuwian, o hindi ligtas iuwi sa pamayanan dahil may mga kagyat pang pangangailangan na kailangang masagot, o hindi pa ligtas na iuwi dahil hindi sila dito ligtas. Karaniwan dito ay ang mga batang naabuso ng pisikal o sekswal ng kanilang mga magulang. Subalit sa ngayon ay karamihan sa mga ito ay puno na.</p> <p>Subalit ang ating mga bata sa lansangan ay karaniwang may mga magulang na regular paring inuuwian subalit naghahanap lamang ng lugar kung saan sila ay</p>

<p>Ano po ang status ng mga existing shelter po natin ngayon?</p>	<p>makapaglalaro, makakakain, makakapag-aral o makakasalamuha sa iba pang mga bata. Kaya't ang pamahalaan ay kumikilos upang sila ay mabigyan ng pansamantalang tuluyan at mailayo sa dahas at panganib na maaari nilang maranasan sa lansangan.</p> <p>Ang Silungan sa Barangay ay isang proyekto ng iba't ibang sangay ng pamahalaan kabilang ang DSWD na naglalayon na tuluyan ng maialis mga kabataan at kanilang pamilya sa panganib ng pagtira sa mga lansangan sa pamamagitan ng pagreach out ng mga social workers o trained na street facilitators.</p> <p>Dito ay kung saan maaaring nilang matamasa ang kanilang karapatan sa masustansyang pagkain, malusog at maayos na pangangatawan, edukasyon, marangal na kabuhayan, mga aktibidad panglibangan at pangkahusayan, trabaho, bahay at iba pa.</p>
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	<p>Ito ay isang lugar na kung saan ang mga LGUs, NGOs, NGAs, mga pribadong sektor, atbp ay nagtutulungan upang maihatid ang mga programa at serbisyong medikal, edukasyon, panghanapbuhay, pangkalinangan/ pagsasanay at pagpapaunlad sa mga bata at kanilang pamilya.</p>
<p>Ano po ang plano ng DSWD para masapatan ang shelter for street children?</p>	<p>Ang kagawaran ay patuloy na makikipag-ugnayan sa ibang ahensya tulad ng DILG, mga lokal na pamahalaan at mga barangay upang ang mga espasyo ng barangay o ang mga dating activity centers ay mai-convert bilang Silungan sa Barangay.</p> <p>Ang mga barangay na walang lugar para sa Silungan sa Barangay” sa loob ng kanilang nasasakupan ay maaaring humanap at makibahagi ng lugar mula sa mga kalapit na barangay. Maaari ring galugarin at tignan ang ibang mga</p>

	<p>pasilidad ng pamahalaan at ng mga katuwang nating mga pribadong organisasyon para gawing “Silungan sa Barangay”</p>
<p>Who will take charge of this Silungan sa Barangay?</p>	<p>Ang aktwal na pasilidad ng Silungan sa Barangay ay pamumunuan ng lokal na pamahalaan sa pamamagitan ng mga barangay, sa pakikipagtulungan sa DSWD at iba’t ibang sanay ng gobyerno at pribadong mga grupo.</p> <p>Ang DSWD ay tutulong sa pamamagitan ng pagbibigay ng teknikal na gabay, paunang pagsasaayos ng mga Silungan, pagpasok ng mga bata at pamilya sa mga programa ng ahensiya gaya ng Modified Conditional Cash Transfer,</p>

	<p>Supplementary Feeding at Sustainable Livelihood Program, at pakikipagtulungan na makapag-talaga ng mga social worker, mga volunteer at pag-lapit ng iba pang mga organisasyon na magsasagawa ng TIME-BOUND CASE MANAGEMENT upang tulungan ang mga pamilya na maging FUNCTIONAL at EMPOWERED.</p>
<p>Minors lang ba ang allowed sa Silungan sa Barangay?</p>	<p>Ang Silungan sa Barangay ay iniisip na mayroong tulugan para sa iilang mga bata at kanilang mga pamilya na nangangailan ng pansamantalang tuluyan, mayroong sapat na tubig pampaligo at panglaba, at may sapat na lugar para sa pag-aaral at mga aktibidad pang-libangan.</p> <p>Ito ay hindi lamang para sa mga bata kundi ay para sa mga magulang upang agaran silang maialis sa kalsada. Sa</p>

	<p>silungan ay mailalapit sa kanila ang pangmatagalang solusyon sa pabahay, muling maibalik sa pamilya at komunidad at alternatibong pangangalaga ng magulang.</p>
<p>Ano po ang status nito ngayon?</p>	<p>Sa kasalukuyan, patuloy ang pakikipag-usap at pakikipag-ugnayan ng kagawaran sa iba't ibang sangay ng pamahalaan upang matiyak na maabot ng programa at ng mga serbisyo ang mga pinakalubos na mahihirap na siyang mga batang nasa lansangan. Nilalayon rin ng DSWD na matiyak ang madaliang pagkuha at pagtanggap ng mga</p>

<p>Ano po ang status nito ngayon?</p>	<p>pamilya at bata sa mga programang inilalaan ng ibat ibang sangay ng pamahalaan at mga pribadong organisasyon.</p> <p>Ang DSWD rin ay patuloy na mananawagan ng suporta ng mga pribado at publikong mga organisasyon upang mabigyan ng karampatang tulong ang lokal na pamahalaan sa pagpapatakbo ng mga Silungan sa Barangay. Ito ay sa pamamagitan ng pagbigay ng kanilang oras, food or non-food na resources, o serbisyo tulad ng:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Temporary Shelter (clothes and underwear, blankets, mattresses & pillows)• Health and Nutrition (breakfast, snacks, lunch, dinner, medicines, supplements, hygiene kits, milk & diapers)• Volunteers to manage daily activities of the children (student volunteers who can conduct literacy trainings, tutorial services and other developmental activities for children; parents and community volunteers to cook food and prepare other materials of the children; musicians, sports enthusiasts who can train the
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	<p>children and families; doctors, dentist, nurses for medical and dental needs of children, trained ALS teachers)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● For activities of the children in the centers (arts and crafts; school supplies and materials; sports equipment; musical instruments; activity materials ad modules; venues and services for educational tours/lakbay-aral)● For of the sustainable livelihood families (technical and vocational training for the oldest street children and family heads; capital assistance of provision of start-up kits; job matching services; birth and civil registration of children and families)● Housing Facilities (transition homes; house rental services)
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SILUNGAN SA BARANGAY
Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

<p><i>When did the DSWD come up Silungan project? Have the funding resources needed for it been included in the annual budget of departments which DSWD tapped to help out?</i></p>	<p>The Silungan sa Barangay was conceptualized during the administration of Secretary Virginia Orogo. The programs to be provided by the DSWD, along with the partners such as the Department of Interior and Local Government, Department of Health, Department of Education, etc. in the Silungan sa Barangay are all existing but are currently not accessed by the street children and their families. Hence, the Silungan will serve as a venue to converge with partners for wraparound and holistic services for the children and their families.</p> <p>It is a temporary home, learning center, vocational school and livelihood center for children and families at-risk on the streets. Further, it is a meeting place of children with volunteers that care for them and exchange their stories, a place where they feel safe, and where they can meet other people for socialization and skills development. It is also a venue to refer children and</p>
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	<p>families for long-term housing solutions, community reintegration and alternative parental care. A team headed by a social worker, and composed of barangay staff, volunteers and other stakeholders shall also provide time-bound case management to the children and their families.</p> <p>Discussions with the various government and non-government organizations are being undertaken by the Department to ensure that the goods and services reach the poorest of the poor which is the street children. And since all programs are existing with fund allocation at the NGAs, LGUs and NGOs, the priority concern is to ensure that these programs are made available and accessible at the barangays.</p>
<p><i>How much does the DSWD</i></p>	<p>For the operations of each Silungan with 50 children and 30 parents, we project a minimum spending of P5 Million per year</p>

plan to spend for the Silungan project? Do LGUs have the corresponding program support for this, including funding?

for the daily feeding (3 full meals), basic supplies, clothing and materials, civil registration for education and livelihood services, training funds and start-up capital for families, and cash for work for parents. The said budgetary requirement excludes payment for salaries, long-term housing options, etc.

This is why among the first activities to be conducted by the Department is to conduct a Partners and Stakeholders Conference to present the concept to various groups who may be interested to adopt a Silungan, and generate support.

The Department shall also work closely with the Local Government Units to establish convergence networks in their localities to allow the various organizations to volunteer their time, money and effort for the Silungan sa Barangay.

<p><i>What is the estimated number of street kids that will be catered to by the Silungan project? Which area(s) have the highest number of kids that will have to be sheltered?</i></p>	<p>The latest comprehensive study on the count of children and families in the country was conducted in 2001 but our Policy Research Division is currently engaged in a study to come up with an updated baseline of children and families nationwide.</p> <p>However, based on the reached cases of the Department as well as some LGUs, we are serving a total number of 22,157 children, wherein 4,692 are with families in communities, 12,764 with families in the streets, 4,426 are children of Sama-Bajau families, and 275 are abandoned/neglected. There are also 8,665 homeless families, of which, 2,871 are Sama-Bajau with at least 13,370 adults. These children, families and Sama-Bajau are found mainly in Metro Manila (Manila, Quezon City and Pasay), but are also present in Regions II, III, IV-A, V, VI, VII, IX, X, XI and CARAGA.</p>
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What specific services are intended to be provided in the Silungan project?

Through the Convergence of all duty bearers and stakeholders the following are the services in the Silungan sa Barangay:

- **Temporary Shelter** (Barangays and DSWD)
- **Health & Nutrition** (DOH for Daily Feeding Program, Medical Check-Up, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services)
- **Education & Information** (DepEd for Literacy / Tutorial Services, Alternative Learning System, Lakbay Aral / Educational Tours)
- **Values Formation** (DSWD, NGOs for Character Building, Peer Coaching, Financial Literacy, Protective Behavior of Children)
- **Developmental Activities** (DSWD, DepEd, LGUs for Play Sessions, Leadership Training, Arts and Crafts, Sports, Music, Drama, Disaster Preparedness, Community Service)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Psychosocial Support (DSWD and LSWDOs for Counseling Services and Group Work) ● Skills Development (TESDA, NGOs for Life Skills Training, and Technical and Vocational Skills Training) ● Livelihood Services (DTI, DOLE, DSWD for Cash for Work, Capital Assistance and Job Facilitation) ● Parenting Enrichment (DSWD, NGOs for Positive Discipline, Parenting the Adolescents, Empowerment and Reaffirmation of Paternal Abilities) ● Case Management (DSWD, LSWDOs, PSA for Birth / Civil Registration, Referral Services, Home Visits)
<p><i>What are the support needed from partners?</i></p>	<p>The Sllungan sa Barangay will need the support of all major government agencies, faith-based organizations, civil society</p>

organizations, school-, college- and university-based organizations, and other concerned citizens

- Overall operations of the Center (Social Workers, Counselors, Psychologists, Administrator, House Parents, Reach Out Teams / Facilitators)
- Temporary Shelter (Clothes and underwear, Blankets, Mattresses, Pillows)
- Health and Nutrition (breakfast, snacks, lunch, Dinner, Medicines, Vitamins / Supplements, hygiene kits such as shampoo, toothbrush, toothpaste, soap, and infant needs like milk and diapers)
- Volunteers to manage daily activities of the children (Student-volunteers who can conduct literacy trainings, tutorial services and other developmental activities for children, Specialists / trainers on life skills, leadership, financial literacy, etc, Parents and community volunteers to cook food and prepare other materials of the children, Musicians, sports enthusiasts, talent workshop facilitators who can train the

children and families, doctors, dentists, nurses for medical and dental needs of children, Psychologists, Counselors and other Professionals, Trained ALS teachers

- For the activities of the children in the centers (Arts and crafts materials, School, supplies and materials, Sports equipment, Musical instruments, Developmental activities materials and modules, Venues and services for educational tours / lakbay-aral)
- For the sustainable livelihood of the families (Technical and vocational trainings for older street children and family heads, Capital assistance or provision of start-up kits, Job matching services and other employment opportunities, Birth and civil registration of children and families)
- Housing Facilities (Permanent housing, Transition Homes for Families, Group Homes for Children, House Rental Services)

What if the Barangays do not have available spaces to establish the Silungan sa Barangay?

Barangays that do not have available spaces for “Silungan sa Barangay” in their respective areas may identify and share available spaces with other nearby Barangays. Cost-sharing mechanisms may be made for such barangays. Further, the facilities of other government and non-government partners may be explored for the Silungan sa Barangay.

Who is in-charge of bringing the children and families in the Silungan sa Barangay?

Based on the Protocol to Reach Out to Street Children jointly issued by the DSWD and DILG in 2011, a child should be taken into custody in the most humane and dignified ways possible by a Registered Social Worker. Use of weapons, violence, unnecessary force, vulgar words, handcuff and verbal and sexual harassments are strictly prohibited.

Other important provisions in the actual conduct of reach out include:

1. Children should always be separated from adults (other than their parents and guardians) at all stages of reach out process.
2. Prohibit confiscation or destruction during the operation of the child's personal belongings and source of livelihood. Destructive and dangerous weapons and illegal drugs found in possession of the child/children shall be

confiscated but shall not be used as evidence for filing of any legal charges against them.

3. The reached out children should be immediately endorsed to the diagnostic and assessment center, or “Silungan sa Barangay’ for intake interview, medical check-up and inventory of child’s possession, and provision of immediate needs like food, clean clothes and bathing.