Who are the Children in Need of Special Protection?

The CNSP shall refer to all persons below 18 years of age, or those 18 years old and over but are unable to take care of themselves because of physical and mental disability or condition; those who are vulnerable to or victims of abuse, neglect, exploitation, cruelty, discrimination and violence (armed conflict, domestic violence) and other analogous conditions prejudicial to their development. CNSP includes, but not limited to:

1. Sexually/physically-abused children;
2. Children in commercial sexual exploitation;
3. Children in conflict with the law;
4. Children involved in armed conflict;
5. Working children or victims of child labor;
6. Children in various circumstances of disability;
7. Children directly affected by HIV/AIDS and other sexually-transmitted disease (STDs)
8. Street children
9. Children in substance abuse;
10. Mentally challenged children;
11. Abandoned children/children without primary caregiver;
12. Displaced children/refugee children

Who will register?

- The finder, if the person is given the custody of the child; or
- Any government institution or non-government organization (NGO) licensed and accredited by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) which has in its custody, a person considered CNSP; or who possesses any information about the CNSP.

Where to register?

- Local Civil Registry Office (LCRO) of the place where the child was born, if known;
- LCRO of the place where the child was found or
- LCRO of the place of residence of the custodian, if place of birth is unknown.

When to register?

Sixty (60) days from the date of the actual custody of the child except during armed conflicts, emergencies, natural calamities and other difficult circumstances in which case registration shall be made after the cessation thereof.

What are the requirements?

1. Certification of no birth record (negative certification) from the office of the Civil Registrar General (OCRG), National Statistics Office
2. Certification from DSWD that the child is a CNSP indicating the following information:
   a. Name of the child
   b. Sex of the child
   c. Date of birth
   d. Place of birth
   e. Name of at least one parent; and
   f. Citizenship of parent/s

What form to accomplish?

Certificate of Live Birth (COLB Municipal Form 102)

In case of multiple registration of birth, what will happen?

In case of multiple registration of CNSP, the first registration shall prevail.

How much will it cost to register CNSP?

No fees and other related charges such as processing fees and/or penalties shall be imposed on the registration of births of CNSP.

In case the name of at least one of the parents of the CNSP cannot be supplied, how do we register the birth of the child?

The child shall be considered, as foundling and its birth shall be registered through Administrative Order No. 1, Series of 1993.

What is foundling?

Foundling is deserted or abandoned infant or child found, or a child committed to DSWD or duly licensed institution with unknown facts of birth and parentage.

Where do we register and who are the persons responsible to report the event?

- Finder reports to the Barangay Captain (Barangay Hall) or Police Headquarter whichever is nearer;
- Finder reports the foundling to the City/Municipal Registrar where the child was found;
- Finder should commit the child to DSWD or duly licensed orphanage or charitable institution and give the copy of the Certificate of Foundling; otherwise, the
registration of foundling shall be the responsibility of DSWD or duly licensed institution.

When do we register foundling?
Within thirty (30) days from the date of finding/commitment.

What are the requirements for registration of foundling?

- Accomplished Foundling Certificates (OCRG form 101)

- Affidavit of the finder stating the facts and circumstances surrounding the finding of the child and the fact that it has been reported to the barangay captain or police authority, as the case may be; and

- Certification of the barangay captain or police authority regarding the report made by the finder, stating among other things that one has claimed the child or reported a missing child whose description may be the same as the foundling as of the date of certification.

“The child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have the right from birth to a name, the right to acquire a nationality and, as far as possible, the right to know and cared for by his or her parents…”

-Article 7
UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (Ratified by the Philippines in July 1990)

Uphold the rights of Children in Need of Special Protection. Register them.