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At ROHEI Foundation, we meet a lot of families who have a genuine interest in foster care but simply don't know how to get started in the foster care journey. Here we provide an overview of foster care in the Philippines, including the requirements, steps, and organizations to connect with as you consider getting licensed as a foster parent. WHAT IS FOSTER CARE? Foster Care refers to the provision of planned, temporary, substitute parental care to a child by a licensed foster family. It moves towards the goal of either family reunification or placement with an adoptive family. It is intended to provide a safe and stable environment for a child who cannot be with his or her parents for various reasons such as abuse, neglect, abandonment, and other special circumstances. It is also likely that institutional or residential care is not the best environment for a child, and the family-based care that foster care offers is the best solution to their need. We also talk about foster care on our podcast, which you can listen to here. HOW DOES IT WORK? To become a foster parent or foster family, you'll need to get a foster care license through a child placing agency for foster care like ROHEI Foundation. You may also approach the Department of Social Welfare and Development, NORFIL Foundation, and Parenting Foundation, which can facilitate this for you. The process of becoming a foster parent usually follows these steps: Attend a foster care forum Fill out the application form Submit documentary requirements Wait for the Social Worker to conduct a home visit Get your foster care license Get matched and await for placement WHO CAN APPLY? Must be of legal age Must be at least sixteen (16) years older than the Foster Child unless the applicant is a relative of the Foster Child Must have a genuine interest, capacity, and commitment in parenting the Foster Child and able to provide the Foster Child with a familial atmosphere Must be of good moral character Must be physically and mentally capable and emotionally mature Must have sufficient resources to be able to provide for the family's needs Must be willing to be trained or receive advice for the purpose of increasing or improving his or her knowledge, attitudes, and skills in caring for a child Additional Requirements for Foreign Applicants: Must be legally documented Must have resided in the Philippines for at least twelve (12) continuous months at the time of the application WHAT ARE THE REQUIREMENTS? PSA Birth Certificate of each spouse (photocopy) PSA Marriage Certificate (photocopy) Individual Medical Certificate of applicants (original) Latest Income Tax Return or Certificate of Employment Police/NBI Clearance Barangay Clearance Three Character References (with original signature, complete address and contact number) Letter of Consent of Children of Applicant Family (10 years above) Latest Family Pictures (2 copies) Read: How To Adopt in the Philippines WHO DO I CONNECT WITH? ROHEI Foundation was granted a license by the Department of Social Welfare and Development last November 2021. This license allows us to facilitate adoptions, license foster families, and do foster placements in the National Capital Region of the Philippines. If you would like to start your foster care journey with us, register for our Pre-Adoption and Foster Care Forum here. While we can only handle foster care and adoption cases for those residing in NCR, our Certificate of Attendance is valid nationwide and, thus, across other adoption and foster care agencies as well. Aside from ROHEI Foundation, you may also contact the following institutions and organizations: The Union Ministry of Women and Child Development has issued Model Guidelines for Foster care. These guidelines have been developed through a consultative process involving representatives from States/UTs, Non-governmental organizations, civil society, academicians, experts and organizations working on alternative care. The Model Guidelines on Foster Care detail the procedures, roles and responsibilities of stakeholders, along with various aspects related to the implementation of the foster care program in the districts. Under the guidelines brought by the Union Ministry of Women and Child Development, children in the age group of 6-18 years, whose parents are unable to take care of them due to reasons such as mental illness, poverty or imprisonment and those staying in child care institutions will be placed in foster care. Children in the age group 0-6 years will not preferred to be considered for placement in foster care as such small children will be encouraged for adoption. The Guidelines however do not cover Pre-adoption Foster Care as in such cases Regulations Governing Adoption of Children, 2017 will apply. What is foster care Foster care is an arrangement whereby a child lives, usually on a temporary basis, with unrelated family members. A child shall be preferably placed with child's extended family or with close friends of the family who are known to child and when such options are either not available or not willing to take care of the child, the child may be placed in foster care. While placing a child in foster care, preference shall be given to those families that share similar cultural, tribal and /or community connection. Group Foster is defined as a family setting where a group of unrelated children are placed with a set of parents may/may not be having their own biological children. Fundamental Principles of Foster Care Family or a family like environment is most conducive for a child and every child has the right to grow in such an environment; All decisions, initiatives and approaches falling within the scope of the present Guidelines are to be made on a case-by-case basis, with a view, to ensuring child's safety and security, and must be grounded in the best interests of the child; All decisions, initiatives and approaches falling within the scope of the present Guidelines must respect the child's right to be consulted and to have his views duly taken into account in accordance with his evolving capacities; Siblings and twins should preferably be placed in one family; Recognizing that every child has the right to grow in a family environment, every attempt must be made to reunite the child with his biological family by strengthening the biological family through a planned process. Categories of Children Eligible for Foster Care The following categories of children shall be considered for Foster Care: Children in the age group 0-6 years shall not ordinarily be considered for placement in long term Foster care as such small children should be preferably provided a permanent family through adoption; Guidelines Governing Adoption of Children, 2015 shall apply. Children in the age group of 6-18 years who have been staying in child care institutions; shall be placed in foster care based on their individual care plan developed in the institution; Children whose parents are terminally ill and have submitted a request to the Committee or the District Child Protection Unit for taking care of their child as they are unable to take care of their child; Children identified by DCPU through PO(NIC) whose parents are mentally ill and are unable to take care of the child; whose one or both parents are in jail; who are victims of physical, emotional or sexual abuse, natural disasters and domestic violence. Rights of a Child under Foster care The Child Welfare Committee, in conjunction with district and state functionaries shall ensure that the foster child's best interest is upheld and his views are taken into consideration as far as possible in his placement. The Child shall have access to information on the situation of his biological family Rights and Responsibilities of Foster Carers/Parents The foster carers/parents have following rights: Right to be heard and respected; Right of non-discrimination on the basis of their social origin Right to adopt the same child, after keeping that child in foster care for a minimum period of five years and the child has no claimant of his own, after following due procedures prescribed in the Guidelines Governing Adoption of Children, 2015 The foster carers/parents have following responsibilities towards the child placed in their care: i. General Responsibilities: Provide adequate food, clothing and shelter; Provide care, support and treatment for child's overall physical, emotional and mental health; Ensure education and vocational training according to the age, developmental needs and interests of the child; Protection from exploitation, maltreatment, harm, neglect and abuse; Respect the privacy of the child and his biological family, and acknowledge that any information provided about them is confidential and is not to be disclosed to another party without prior consent. Provide treatment in emergency situations and then inform PO(NIC) Criteria for Selection of Foster Carers/Parents Following criteria shall apply for selection of individual and group foster carers/parents by the District Child Protection Unit: Both the spouses must be Indian citizens; (It is felt that at present single parent should not be encouraged for foster care as they are likely to enter matrimony and this may result in problems); Both the spouses must be willing to foster the same child; Both the spouses must be above the age of 35 years and must be in good physical, emotional and mental health; (No upper limit is being fixed for foster carers/parents as Home Study report will determine their suitability); Ordinarily should have an income in which they are able to meet the needs of the child and are not dependent on the foster care maintenance payment for the child; Medical reports of all the members of the foster care family residing in the premises should be obtained including checks on Human Immuno Deficiency Virus (HIV), Tuberculosis (TB) and Hepatitis B to determine that they are medically fit; Should have adequate space and basic facilities; vii. Should be willing to follow rules laid down including regular visits to doctors, maintenance of child health and their records; Should be willing to attend foster care orientation programmes organized by the DCPU; Must be without criminal conviction or indictment; Should have supportive community ties with friends and neighbors To view the complete guidelines, click here Source : Ministry of Women and Child Development

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