1. States should assure to introduce specific laws or improve its act regarding specific rights of children in street situation, providing a holistic child protection systems, on the basis of a child rights approach.

2. States should assure to remove provisions that directly or indirectly discriminate on the grounds of the street situation of children or their parents or family.

3. States should abolish any provisions allowing or supporting the round-up or arbitrary removal of children and their families from the streets or public spaces.

4. States should abolish where appropriate offences that criminalize and disproportionately affect children in street situations, such as begging, breach of curfews, loitering, vagrancy and running away from home.

5. States should abolish offences that criminalize children for being a victim of commercial sexual exploitation, and so-called moral offences, such as sex outside of marriage.

6. States should assure that their laws act should be implemented by enabling policies, mandates, operating procedures, guidelines, service delivery, oversight and enforcement mechanisms, and developed in collaboration with key stakeholders, including children in street situations.

7. States should assure to develop policy and legal definitions of such children on the basis of participatory research, in contexts where this is necessary to facilitate interventions by legally mandated professionals and services, not delaying taking action to address rights violations.

8. States should assure the necessary budget allocations for children in street situation for the implementation of holistic and long-term strategies and policies.

9. States should assure to collected or disaggregate data on children in street situation, enabling the development of holistic and long-term national strategies and budget allocations.

10. States should assure to develop long-term, cross-sectoral and inter-State plan of action and framework for prevention and intervention, based on participatory strategies and child rights approach.

11. States should assure to provide systemic and continued good quality initial and in-service training on child rights, child protection and the local context of children in street situation for all professionals who may come into direct or indirect contact with children in street situations, in such areas as policymaking, law enforcement, justice, education, health, social work and psychology.

12. States should assure unconditional access to services and to Justice, regardless of the persistence or renouncement to children’s street connections.

13. States should provide clear monitoring and accountability mechanisms, transparent and robustly enforced, prioritizing the involvement of children in all activities.

14. States should grant access to individual complaints mechanisms by children themselves and/or represented by adults, and to judicial and non-judicial redress mechanisms at the local and national levels, including independent human rights institutions and international human rights mechanisms.

15. States should abolish disproportionate policy approaches to “tackle homelessness” that apply repressive efforts to prevent begging, loitering, vagrancy, running away or survival behaviours, for example, the criminalization of status offences, street sweeps or “round-ups”, and targeted violence, harassment and extortion by police.

16. States should formally eliminate discrimination, by ensuring that a State’s constitution, laws and policies do not discriminate on the grounds of street situation, and
substantively, by paying sufficient attention to children in street situations as a group who have suffered persistent prejudice and who require affirmative action

17. States should respect behaviours and lifestyles of children, even if they do not conform to what specific communities or societies determine to be acceptable under prevailing cultural norms for a particular age group.

18. States should make proactive efforts to overcome all barriers on the right of children in street situation to being heard, providing them a supportive and enabling environment

19. States should build the capacity of parents, extended families, legal guardians and community members to provide appropriate and particularly sensitive direction and guidance to children, helping them to take into account the child’s views, in accordance with their age and maturity and respecting their life experience.

20. States should empower children in street situations to exercise their participation rights and counter co-option and manipulation by adults

21. States should respect the right to association and peaceful assembly in the context of civil and political rights, without threat to public order, improving tolerance to the use of public spaces by children

22. States should abolish the harassment or arbitrarily removal of children in street situation from where they associate and peacefully assemble in public spaces

23. States should ensure that free, accessible, simple and expeditious birth registration is available to all children at all ages and children in street situations should be supported proactively to obtain legal identity documents.

24. States should provide a child rights approach to the development and provision of alternative choices respecting children as active agents in this process

25. States should not separate children from their families solely on the basis of the families’ street-working or street-living status, including babies or children born to children themselves in street situations

26. States should provide support for parents and legal guardians in the performance of their child-rearing responsibilities and to ensure the development of institutions, facilities and services for the care of children, with the adoption of measures to eliminate structural forces that put pressure on families in precarious situations

27. States should take measures to address the structural causes of poverty and income inequalities to reduce pressure on and strengthen precarious families, as a means of offering better protection for children and reducing the likelihood of children ending up in street situations

28. States should provide accessible and free health services regardless of physical location or social status to children in street situations through universal health coverage and social protection schemes.

29. States should provide accessible, free, safe, relevant and quality education to preventing children from ending up in street situations and fulfilling the rights of children already in street situations.

30. States should take measures to provide good quality, free child rights education and life skills universally to all children, through the school curriculum and through non-formal and street education, to reach out-of-school children

31. States should ensure the use of public facilities by children in street situation to rest, play, leisure and participation in artistic and cultural activities, with no discrimination.
32. States should take specific, immediate and urgent measures to protect children in street situations from all forms of violence, establishing special mechanisms to deal with those committed by the police or organized crime.

33. States should take comprehensive measures to avoid child labour, including the provision of support enabling children to transition into education and guaranteeing an adequate standard of living for them and their families.

34. States should adopt restorative approaches when dealing with offences committed by street in street situation.