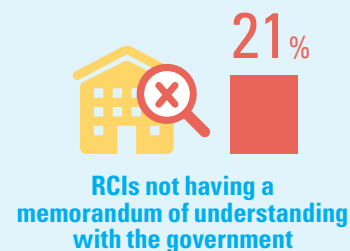
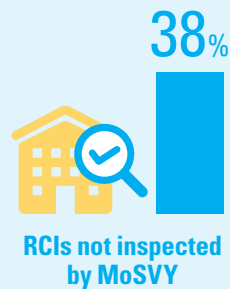


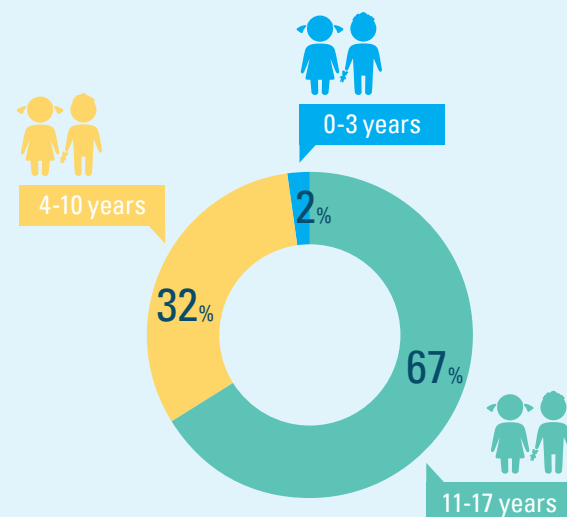
Many RCIs are out of the regulatory framework of the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY), suggesting a significant gap in their regulation and raising significant concerns for the well-being of the children living in them.



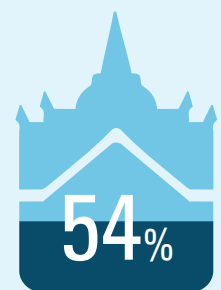
Total RCIs
406

Most residential care institutions (72 per cent) provide long-term care (defined as more than six months) despite the well-known problems associated with keeping children in institutions for lengthy periods and MoSVY stating that institutional care should be the last resort and a temporary solution, and that family-based care and community-based care are the best options for alternative care.

The vast majority of children in RCIs are school age
(Data available for only 20 provinces)



Research shows that living in residential care is more damaging for children younger than 3 as compared to older children. Of additional concern is that all children in this age group were found to be living in long-term care (data available for only 20 provinces).



Faith-based residential care institutions
(data available for only 20 provinces)

NUMBER OF CHILDREN WITH SPECIALIZED NEEDS LIVING IN RESIDENTIAL CARE INSTITUTIONS

TYPE OF SPECIALIZED NEEDS			
CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES	403	522	925
CHILDREN WITH HIV/AIDS	236	340	576
CHILDREN WHO HAVE RECEIVED DETOXIFICATION SERVICES	174	96	270
CHILDREN VICTIM OF TRAFFICKING	201	51	252

Note: one child may have more than specialized need

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

— NATION RELIGION KING —



Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation

MAPPING OF RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITIES IN THE CAPITAL AND 25 PROVINCES OF THE KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Cambodia, February 2017



639
Total residential care facilities in Cambodia

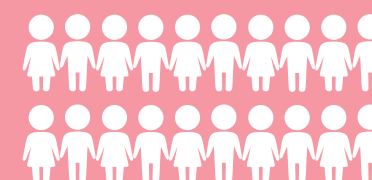


406
Total Residential Care Institutions (RCI) in Cambodia

1 in 350
Cambodian children lives in a RCI

Far too many Cambodian children are living in residential care. The mapping shows the number of residential care facilities (including 'orphanages'), and children living in them is much higher than previously recorded. Decades of global research shows that family and family-based care is better for a child's overall development than living in an 'orphanage'.

Royal Government of Cambodia policies state that residential care should be the last resort and a temporary solution, and that the primary role in protecting and caring for children lies with their family.



26,187
Total children living in residential care facilities

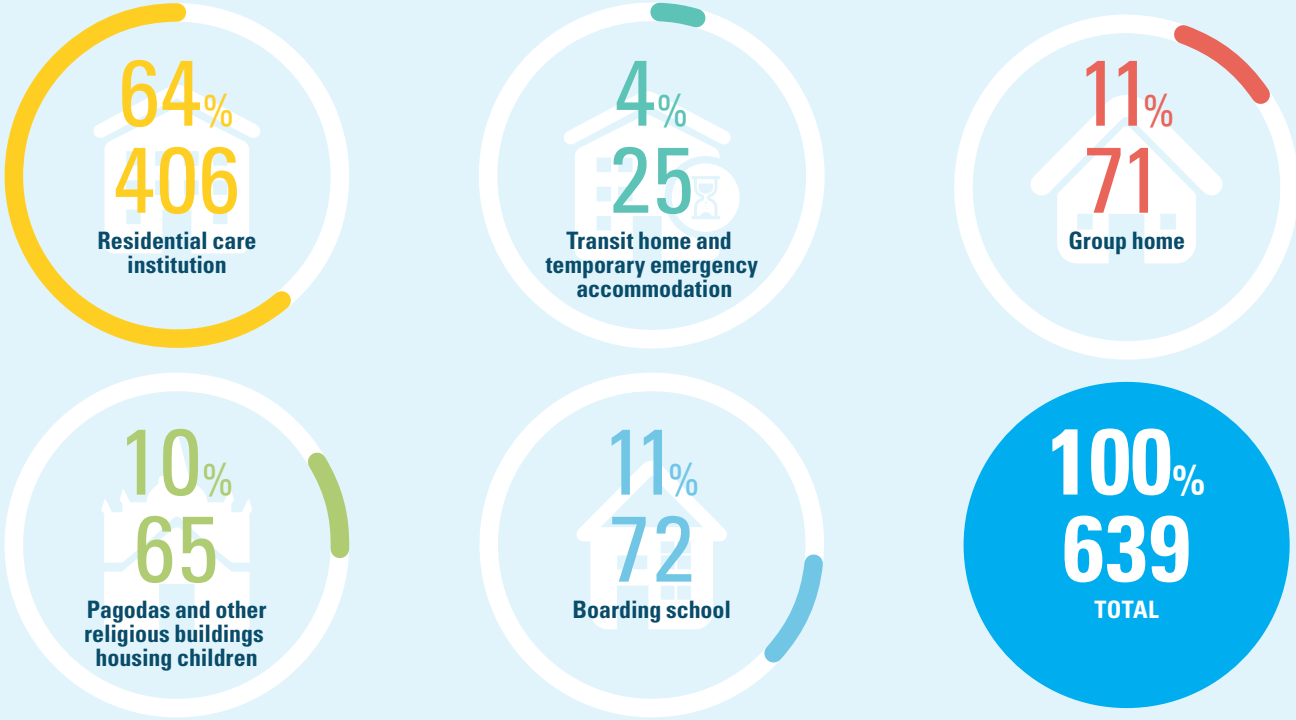


16,579
Total children living in RCIs

Residential care facility is a non-family-based centre run by paid staff, where children live and access services, as well as sleep at night. This definition includes all the settings defined as providing residential care in the UN Guidelines for the Alternative Care for Children. For the purpose of this study, the following types of residential care facilities were considered: residential care institutions (or 'orphanages'), transit homes and temporary emergency accommodation, group homes, pagodas and other religious buildings housing children and boarding schools.

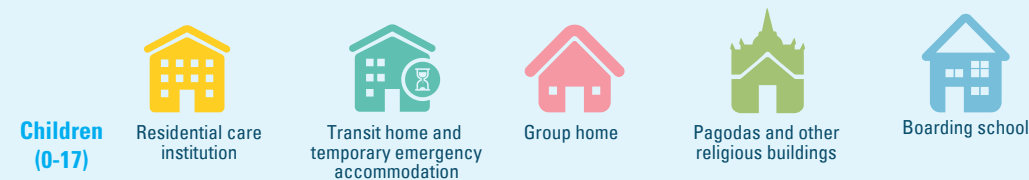
Residential care institution (RCI) is a type of residential care facility that provides services to all types of children who have been abandoned or cannot stay with their biological families or relatives in communities, and that fits the standard definition of a residential care institution as defined in the national Minimum Standards on Alternative Care for Children. These generally provide care in a non-family and structured environment for a large number of children.

OVERALL NUMBER AND TYPES OF FACILITIES PROVIDING CARE FOR CHILDREN

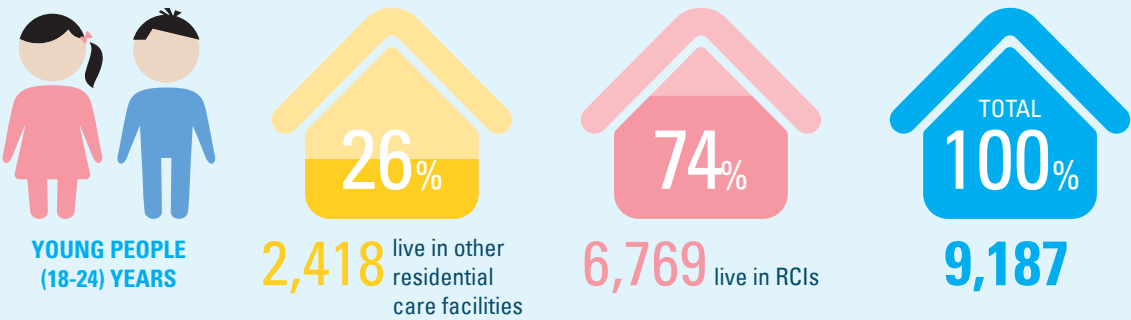


NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE LIVING IN RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITIES

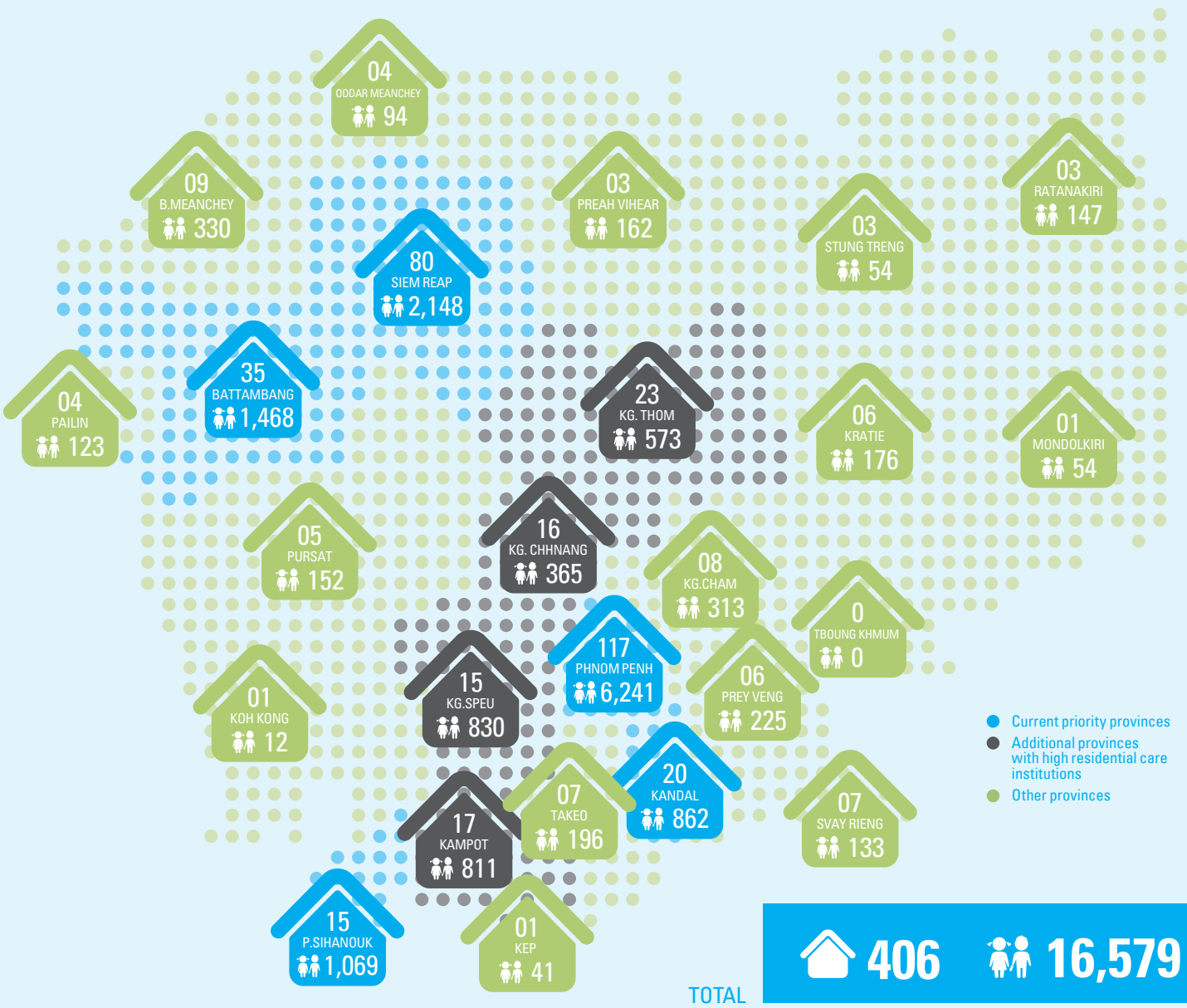
A total of 26,187 children (48 per cent female) live in 639 residential care facilities.



An additional 9,187 young people between the ages of 18 and 24 (36 per cent female) were reported to be living in the 639 facilities, of which the majority (74 per cent) were in residential care institutions.



NUMBER OF RESIDENTIAL CARE INSTITUTIONS BY PROVINCE, AND CHILDREN LIVING IN THEM



The distribution of residential care institutions in Cambodia is uneven. 83% of the RCIs and 87% of the children living in RCIs are found in nine provinces. Phnom Penh and Siem Reap alone account for half of the total RCIs as well as children living in RCIs.

