

# Countries that show increases in Residential Care Institutions (RCIs) and/or children being institutionalised



Since 2005 there has been a 75% increase in RCIs in Cambodia. But this is a global problem - there has been an alarming increase in children being institutionalised and RCIs throughout the world. Curious about other countries where there's been an increase? Take a look:

## Albania

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There has been an increase in children being institutionalised, as well as an increase in RCIs.  
2000: 1,503 per 100,000 children living in residential care  
2007: 1,738 per 100,000 children living in residential care

UNICEF Regional Office for Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CEE/CIS) (2010), *At home or in a home? Formal care and adoption of children in Eastern Europe and Central Asia*. Available at: <http://uni.cf/1T7dKXZ>

UNICEF Albania (2005), *Assessment of the Child Care Services and the Institutions for Children Without Parental Care*. Available at: <http://uni.cf/1WWVbW5>

UNICEF Albania, "Children deprived of a family environment." Available at: <http://uni.cf/1XidDsu>

## Afghanistan

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The estimated percentage of children in orphanages with at least one living parent is 85-90%. There has been an "alarming increase in residential care" (Better Care Network, 2009), with an annual doubling in the number of children entering institutional care. From 2008 to 2011 the number of public and private orphanages in Afghanistan has more than doubled from 34 to 70.

Better Care Network Secretariat (2009), *Global Facts about orphanages*. Available at: <http://bit.ly/21QNYkE>

Kang K (2008), *What You Can Do About Alternative Care in South Asia: An Advocacy Kit*. UNICEF: Kathmandu. Available at: <http://bit.ly/1NoV83t>

Children in Crisis (2011), "Project in the Pipeline – Afghan Orphanages," Available at: <http://bit.ly/1TP0ap8>

## Bangladesh

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An assessment done by UNICEF Bangladesh suggests that there are more than 49,000 children in institutions. In 2007 the government supported the construction of 500 private institutions.

Kang K (2008), *What You Can Do About Alternative Care in South Asia: An Advocacy Kit*. UNICEF: Kathmandu, 2008. Available at: <http://bit.ly/1NoV83t>

## Bosnia and Herzegovina

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Following the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the mid 1990s, the number of RCIs increased by more than 300%. There has been an overall increase the children institutionalised.

UNICEF Regional Office for Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CEE/CIS) (2010), *At home or in a home? Formal care and adoption of children in Eastern Europe and Central Asia*. Available at: <http://uni.cf/1T7dKXZ>

Greenberg A and Williamson J (2010), *Families, Not Orphanages*. Better Care Network Working Paper. Available at: <http://bit.ly/1ZzanYr>

## Cambodia

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Since 2005, there has been a 75% increase in RCIs and a huge boom in orphanage tourism.

Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation and UNICEF (2011), *With the Best Intentions ... A Study of Attitudes Towards Residential Care in Cambodia*. Available at: <http://uni.cf/1Xi9btL>

UNICEF, "Residential Care in Cambodia." Available at: <http://uni.cf/24HEcJM>

Bylander M, Larsson C, McKeon A, Papi D (2014), *Collected Viewpoints on International Volunteering in Residential Care Centres: An Overview*. Better Volunteering Better Care. Available at: <http://bit.ly/1WIV0ol>

UNICEF Cambodia, Child Protection: *UNICEF Country Programme 2016-2018*. UNICEF: Phnom Penh

### **For additional reports on RCI mapping in Cambodia:**

Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation and UNICEF Cambodia (2016), *Preliminary Data Compilation and Findings: Mapping of Residential Care Institutions*. MoSVY: Phnom Penh. Available at: <http://uni.cf/1TP0eoN>

## Croatia

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There has been an overall increase in the number of children institutionalised.

UNICEF Regional Office for Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CEE/CIS) (2010), *At home or in a home? Formal care and adoption of children in Eastern Europe and Central Asia*. Available at: <http://uni.cf/1T7dKXZ>

## Indonesia

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RCIs doubled and may have quadrupled in the last decade. There is up to 500,000 children living in institutions and 94% of children in these institutions have at least one living parent.

Csáky C (2009), *Keeping Children Out of Harmful Institutions: Why we should be investing in family-based care*. Save the Children: London. Available here: <http://bit.ly/1cm45WJ>

Save the Children (2013), *Changing the Paradigm: Save the Children's Work to Strengthen the Child Protection System in Indonesia 2005-2012*. Save the Children: Jakarta. Available at: <http://bit.ly/1YiTwY>

We are Lumos, *Children in Institutions: The Global Picture*. Available at: <http://bit.ly/1Odckt4>

Bylander M, Larsson C, McKeon A, Papi D (2014), *Collected Viewpoints on International Volunteering in Residential Care Centres: An Overview*. Better Volunteering Better Care. Available at: <http://bit.ly/1WIV0ol>

## Japan

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In 2013, 39,047 children were living in alternative care because the state determined that their parents were either unable or unwilling to care for them properly.

The number of children being admitted to child care institutions increased slightly in the past 10 years from 31,592 to 31,693 in 2011.

Human Rights Watch (2014), "Without Dreams: Children in Alternative Care in Japan." Human Rights Watch: Japan. Available at: <http://bit.ly/1WkxAzB>

We are Lumos, *Children in Institutions: The Global Picture*. Available at: <http://bit.ly/1Odckt4>

"Japan: Children in Institutions Denied Family Life: Alternative Child Care System Failing Thousands of Children." *Human Rights Watch*. HRW: May 1, 2014. (accessed 6 April 2016) Available at: <http://bit.ly/1ZzhMqS>

## Kyrgyzstan

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The rate of children being institutionalised is increasing

UNICEF Regional Office for Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CEE/CIS) (2010), *At home or in a home? Formal care and adoption of children in Eastern Europe and Central Asia*. Available at: <http://uni.cf/1T7dKXZ>

## Montenegro

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Overall increase in children being institutionalised.

UNICEF Regional Office for Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CEE/CIS) (2010), *At home or in a home? Formal care and adoption of children in Eastern Europe and Central Asia*. Available at: <http://uni.cf/1T7dKXZ>

## Nepal

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85% of children living in institutions have at least one living parent. It is estimated that over 25,000 children are living in institutions. Official government estimates find that there are approximately 600 Child Care Homes, but unofficial estimates are thought to be much higher. Orphanage voluntourism is increasing in Nepal.

Bylander M, Larsson C, McKeon A, Papi D (2014), *Collected Viewpoints on International Volunteering in Residential Care Centres: An Overview*. Better Volunteering Better Care. Available at: <http://bit.ly/1WIV0ol>

Better Care Network, Save the Children, ECPAT, Faith to Action Initiative, Friends International, Hope & Homes for Children, SOS Children's Villages International, UNICEF, *Collected viewpoints on international volunteering in residential care centres, Country focus: Nepal*. Available at: <http://bit.ly/1rNQzWq>

Feit K and Punaks M (2014), *The Paradox of Orphan Volunteering: Combatting child trafficking through ethical voluntourism*. Next Generation Nepal: Oregon. Available here: <http://bit.ly/1YiS5ud>

The Government of Nepal Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (2015), *State of the Child Care Homes in Nepal*. Central Child Welfare Board: Lalitpur. Available here: <http://bit.ly/1XicyBd>

"No Place Like Home." *The Kathmandu Post*. Published: 9-08-2015. (Accessed 5 April 2016) Available at: <http://bit.ly/24IDuPX>

## Serbia

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Increase in the rate of children being institutionalised

UNICEF Regional Office for Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CEE/CIS) (2010), *At home or in a home? Formal care and adoption of children in Eastern Europe and Central Asia*. UNICEF: 2010. Available at: <http://uni.cf/1T7dKXZ>

## Slovenia

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Overall increase in children being put into residential care.

TransMonEE online database. Available here: <http://bit.ly/1QWWgGg>

## South Africa

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There has been an increase in the number of registered children's homes in South Africa:

1997/1998: 144 registered children's homes

2013: 345 registered children's homes

The number of unregistered RCIs in Africa are also growing, along with orphanage tourism.

Bylander M, Larsson C, McKeon A, Papi D (2014), *Collected Viewpoints on International Volunteering in Residential Care Centres: An Overview. Better Volunteering Better Care*. Available at: <http://bit.ly/1WIV0ol>

"Epworth Children's Village: Caring for orphaned children: a look at what's involved." *DGMT*, 18 February, 2013. (Accessed 7 April 2016) Available at: <http://bit.ly/1Zzi9lg>

Richter L, "Stop "AIDS orphan" tourism." Published in *OECD Insights* 8 November 2010. Available at: <http://bit.ly/1YiUdCn>

Save the Children, "South Africa Country Report." Available here: <http://bit.ly/1WWX3ho>

UNICEF (2008), *Alternative Care for Children in Southern Africa: Progress, Challenges and Future Directions*. UNICEF Working Paper: Nairobi. Available at: <http://bit.ly/1s99tb9>

## Sri Lanka

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The number of officially registered children's institutions increased from 142 in 1991 to 500 in 2007.

Roccella C, *Out of Sight, Out of Mind: Report of voluntary residential institutions for children in Sri Lanka – statistical analysis*, Ministry of Child Development and Women's Empowerment & UNICEF: Sri Lanka, 2007. Available at: <http://uni.cf/1WWXOqN>

Csáky C (2009), *Keeping Children Out of Harmful Institutions: Why we should be investing in family-based care*. Save the Children: London. Available here: <http://bit.ly/1cm45WJ>

## Sub-Saharan Africa

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There has been an increase in the number of RCIs and children institutionalised in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Meintjes H, Moses S, "Positive care? HIV and residential care for children in South Africa." *Afr J AIDS Res. Jun 9 (2): 107-15 (2010)*. Available at: <http://1.usa.gov/21QRLFb>

Badu-Nyarko S K, Manful E S, "Exploring the Usefulness of social Capital Concept for Improving Services for Vulnerable Children and Orphans in a Public Residential Care Institution in Ghana." *American International Journal of Social Science* Vol. 3, No. 3 (2014). Available at: <http://bit.ly/1T86xE9>

Richter L (2010), "Inside the Thriving Industry of AIDS Orphan Tourism" *VolunTourism*. Available at: <http://bit.ly/1YiUdCn>

International Save the Children Alliance (2003), *A Last Resort: The Growing Concern About Children in Residential Care*. Save the Children UK: London. Available at: <http://bit.ly/1rNKXvp>

Bylander M, Larsson C, McKeon A, Papi D (2014), *Collected Viewpoints on International Volunteering in Residential Care Centres: An Overview*. Better Volunteering Better Care. Available at: <http://bit.ly/1WIV0ol>

## Specific Countries in sub-Saharan Africa:

### Ghana

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Increase in orphanage tourism.

Bylander M, Larsson C, McKeon A, Papi D (2014), *Collected Viewpoints on International Volunteering in Residential Care Centres: An Overview*. Better Volunteering Better Care. Available at: <http://bit.ly/1WIV0ol>

### Liberia

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In 1989 there were 10 known orphanages in Liberia and by 2008 the Liberian Ministry of Social Welfare recorded 114 (although the official number is thought to be much higher). An estimated 88% of children in these institutions have at least one living parent. There has been an increase in orphanage tourism.

Csáky C (2009), *Keeping Children Out of Harmful Institutions: Why we should be investing in family-based care. Save the Children: London*. Available here: <http://bit.ly/1cm45WJ>

Riggins N, "Orphanage tourism runs the risk of long-term harm," *Independent*. 29 October 2013. (Accessed 10 April 2016) Available at: <http://ind.pn/1YiV99E>

### Sierra Leone

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Reported increase in RCIs.

Lamin D (2008), *Mapping of Residential Care Facilities for Children in Sierra Leone*. UNICEF. Available here: <http://bit.ly/1WkzArr>

### Swaziland

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Research in 2004 found that 80% of the country's children's homes were established in the four years preceding the study.

Mann G, with contributions from Connell L, Delap E, Long S (2012), *Children living with and affected by HIV in residential care*. EveryChild: Malawi. Available at: <http://bit.ly/1OI5XP7>

UNICEF Swaziland (2007), *Assessment of Alternative Care for Children Without Parental Care: Swaziland*. Available here: <http://uni.cf/1qamq2q>

UNICEF (2008), *Alternative Care for Children in Southern Africa: Progress, Challenges and Future Directions*. UNICEF Working Paper: Nairobi. Available at: <http://bit.ly/1s99tb9>

### Uganda

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Increase in children institutionalised:

1992: 2,900 children in institutional care

2009: 40,000 children in institutional care, 212 in child care institutions

2013: 50,000 children in institutional care, 800 in child care institutions

In Uganda there's been a 1,624% increase in institutionalised children, while 80% of these children have living, locatable relatives. There is an increase in orphanage tourism in Uganda.

Greenberg A and Williamson J (2010), *Families, Not Orphanages*. Better Care Network Working Paper. Available at: <http://bit.ly/1ZzanYr>

MglSD (2012) *Baseline Study on the State of Institutional Care*. Kampala: Ministry of gender labour and Social Development.

Alternative Care for Children in Uganda, “The Problem.” Available here: <http://bit.ly/1VRaS1O>. (accessed April 16, 2016)

Cheney K (2014), “Addicted to Orphans’: The Orphan Industrial Complex and Donor Influence in Uganda’s Child Protection System.” Keynote address, Children, Youth People and Development Symposium, National University of Ireland, Galway: 22 August 2014. Available at: <http://bit.ly/23Dq5D7>

Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development and UNICEF Uganda (2015), *Situation Analysis of Children in Uganda*. Available at: <http://uni.cf/1RsoQEE>

Ugandan Ministry of Labour, Gender and Social Development, *Uganda Country Report. Uganda*. Available here: <http://bit.ly/1T06TOF>

Bylander M, Larsson C, McKeon A, Papi D (2014), *Collected Viewpoints on International Volunteering in Residential Care Centres: An Overview*. Better Volunteering Better Care. Available at: <http://bit.ly/1WIV0ol>

## Zimbabwe

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It was also found that 24 new orphanages were built between 1996 and 2006, and “the responses of governments, international agencies and others to HIV and AIDS are widely viewed as responsible for this proliferation of residential care,” (Mann, 2012).

Mann G, with contributions from Connell L, Delap E, Long S (2012), *Children living with and affected by HIV in residential care*. EveryChild: Malawi. Available at: <http://bit.ly/1OI5XP7>

## Tajikistan

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Overall increase of children in institutional care.

UNICEF Regional Office for Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CEE/CIS) (2010), *At home or in a home? Formal care and adoption of children in Eastern Europe and Central Asia*. Available at: <http://uni.cf/1T7dKXZ>

TransMonEE online database. Available here: <http://bit.ly/1QWWgGg>

## Turkmenistan

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Number of children in RCIs has increased. 1989: 897 children institutionalised; 2006: 3,250 children institutionalised.

TransMonEE online database. Available here: <http://bit.ly/1QWWgGg>

## Uzbekistan

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Overall increase in children institutionalised.

TransMonEE online database. Available here: <http://bit.ly/1QWWgGg>

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to drop us a line at  
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