

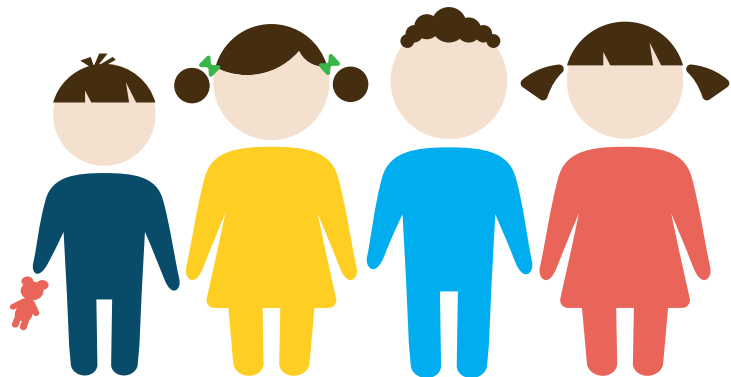
KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA  
— NATION RELIGION KING —



Ministry of Social Affairs,  
Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation

ACTION PLAN FOR  
**IMPROVING  
CHILD CARE**

WITH THE TARGET OF **SAFELY**  
RETURNING **30 PER CENT** OF CHILDREN IN  
RESIDENTIAL CARE TO THEIR FAMILIES 2016 - 2018



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Please contact:  
Ministry of Social Affairs,  
Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation  
Building 788, Preah Monivong  
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Telephone: +855 23 214 039  
Email: [mosvy.cwd@gmail.com](mailto:mosvy.cwd@gmail.com)  
Website: [mosvy.gov.kh](http://mosvy.gov.kh)

Phnom Penh, January 2017

**“The Government is committed to reintegrating 30 per cent of children in residential care between 2016 and 2018.”**

**His Excellency, Vong Sauth**, Minister of the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation

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**“We’re not moving furniture here!”**

**Ellen Minotti**, Director, Social Services of Cambodia

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**“The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, to which Cambodia is a signatory, affirms a child’s right to be raised in a loving home, by his or her family whenever possible. Residential care should be considered only as a last resort and for the shortest period of time.”**

**Debora Comini**, UNICEF Representative

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**“This is an ambitious but overdue plan that must keep children at the heart of what we do. Children first. Targets second.”**

**Sebastien Marot**, Executive Director, Friends International and NGO Facilitator for the Partnership Programme for the Protection of Children (3PC)

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# FOREWORD

This Action Plan for improving child care, with the target of safely returning 30 per cent of children in residential care to their families 2016 - 2018, was developed to support the implementation of the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY) Work Platform 2014–2018 and the Sub-Decree 119 on the Management of Residential Care Institutions, which was endorsed on 11 September 2015. The objective of the reintegration of children from residential care institutions to families is fully in line with the guiding principles of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, to which Cambodia is a signatory: The principles of ‘the best interests of the child’, ‘do no harm’ and ‘equity’.

Despite significant progress having been made in the area of child welfare, enforcement of existing alternative care policies and frameworks still needs to be improved, with greater government budget allocation. New mechanisms to prevent the admission of new vulnerable children to residential institutions, and to respond to abuse and violence of children in residential care facilities need to be well established and functioning at national and sub-national level.

In 2016, MoSVY conducted a mapping of residential care facilities nationwide, and as a result it has identified 16,579 children (47 per cent female) reported to be living in 406 residential care institutions nationwide. Of the 406 residential care institutions, 267 (11,788 children) are located in Phnom Penh, Battambang, Siem Reap, Kandal and Preah Sihanouk. These are priority provinces where MoSVY is committed to reintegrating 30 per cent of children from these residential care institutions to families and communities between 2016 and 2018. MoSVY would like to request authorities in the five priority provinces, especially, Women and Children Consultative Committee, DoSVY Directors and relevant development partners to collaborate for the development of a Provincial Operational Action Plan, and implementation of the national reintegration plan.

The Ministry of Social Affairs Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation would like to thank development partners and sub-national administration for their good cooperation and collaboration for the successful development of the reintegration plan. I strongly hope that all leaders and officials at national and subnational level, and relevant development partners will collaborate to effectively and successfully implement this national reintegration action plan.

Phnom Penh 13 October 2016

Minister  
Vong SAUTH  
Minister of the Ministry of Social Affairs,  
Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation

# ACRONYMS

## CCWC

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Commune Committee  
for Women and Children

## DoSVY

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Department of Social  
Affairs, Veterans and Youth  
Rehabilitation

## DCOF

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Displaced Children and  
Orphans Fund

## FCF

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Family Care First

## MoSVY

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Ministry of Social  
Affairs, Veterans and Youth  
Rehabilitation

## NGO

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Non-Governmental  
Organization

## UNICEF

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United Nations  
Children's Fund

## USAID

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United States Agency for  
International Development

## VHSG

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Village Health Support  
Group

## WCCC

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Women and Children  
Consultative Committee

## 3PC

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Partnership Programme  
for the Protection of Children

# 01

## PURPOSE

The purpose of the action plan is to improve child care by promoting family preservation, de-institutionalization, reintegration and alternatives to institutional care, with the aim of reintegrating 30 per cent of children in residential care by 2018 in the five priority provinces of Phnom Penh, Battambang, Siem Reap, Kandal and Preah Sihanouk. The five priority provinces shall cooperate with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY), non-governmental organizations, residential care facilities and other stakeholders to prepare provincial operational plans for reintegrating children in residential care into their families and communities.

# 02

## BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

The Royal Government of Cambodia and UNICEF Cambodia officially signed the new Country Programme Action Plan covering the period 2016 to 2018 on 10 February 2016. The plan identifies and addresses key barriers that impede the realization of children's rights in Cambodia and outlines areas of collaboration for the coming three years. The new country programme consists of four programmatic components: Integrated Early Childhood Survival, Care and Development; Inclusive Quality Education; Social Inclusion and Governance; and Child Protection.

As part of the Country Programme Action Plan, the Government and UNICEF have agreed to an ambitious target of 30 per cent reintegration of the number of children in residential care institutions in five provinces by 2018. The five provinces are Battambang, Kandal, Phnom Penh, Preah Sihanouk and Siem Reap. Based on available data, these five provinces have the highest number of children in residential care institutions.

This action plan contributes to the implementation of the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY) Work Platform 2014–2018,

which includes three strategic goals and eight programme priorities. The relevant goals and programme priorities are:

1. Increase the effectiveness of social welfare services
2. Strengthen and expand the social security system
3. Strengthen institutional capacity, including mobilization of technical and financial resources.

#### Programme Priorities

1. Enhance social welfare for victims, vulnerable populations and families
2. Enhance child welfare and youth rehabilitation
3. Enhance welfare for people with disability
4. Create a social welfare system for the elderly population
5. Enhance social security for civil servants
6. Enhance social welfare for veterans
7. Conduct a study on social security system for Cambodians
8. Enhance institutional capacity and strengthen partnerships.



## FRAMEWORK FOR THE REINTEGRATION PLAN

### 3.1 WHY A REINTEGRATION PLAN IS NEEDED

The Royal Government of Cambodia has in place a comprehensive range of policies and regulations to guide the reform of the alternative care sector. In addition, the Partnership Programme for the Protection of Children (3PC), between MoSVY, UNICEF, Friends International, nine non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and 40 civil society organizations, has demonstrated that civil society has the technical expertise to support the de-institutionalization and reintegration of children to their families and communities.

The rationale for proposing the development of a reintegration plan is that the target of reintegrating 30 per cent of children from residential care is

ambitious and will require concerted steps with clear actions, standardized guidelines and modalities, resource allocation and effort from a wide variety of stakeholders. There is now a baseline in place to measure progress.

In early 2016, MoSVY published a mapping report that provided, for the first time, information on the number of residential facilities providing care for children in the five target provinces. The only information available before then was based on inspections conducted by MoSVY. This was limited to the residential care institutions that were officially known, registered or which had a Memorandum of Understanding with MoSVY.



The assumption was that there were many more residential care institutions in Cambodia and a mapping exercise would be an effective way to identify them.

Along with providing key data on the number of institutions in five targeted provinces (Phnom Penh, Siem Reap, Battambang, Kandal and Preah

Sihanouk), this report provides estimates of the type of facilities and the number of girls and boys living in them.

The report found there were 400 residential care facilities operating in the five targeted provinces. Based on self-reported data from institution staff, these facilities can be categorized into five types:



The report identified 267 institutions that met the standard definition of a residential care institution. Residential care is a group living arrangement for children who have been abandoned or cannot stay with their biological families or relatives in communities, and where care and services are provided by remunerated adults. Of the 267 residential care institutions, 173 (65 per cent) provide long-term care (more than six months) while 23 (9 per cent) provide short-term care (less than six months). There were 71 residential care institutions (26 per cent) where the duration of a child’s stay was not known.

A total of 11,788 children under the age of 18 were reported to be living in the 267 residential care institutions; 5,607 (48 per cent) were girls and 6,181 (52 per cent) were boys. The total number of children under 18 living in all the 400 facilities was 18,007 (48 per cent female). An additional 7,708 young people (35 per cent female) over the age of 18 were reported to be living in these facilities. The combined total of children and young people reported to be living in the 400 facilities was 25,715 (45 per cent female).

### 3.2 SCOPE OF THE REINTEGRATION PLAN

The purpose of the action plan is limited to safely reintegrating 30 per cent of children living in residential care facilities into their families and communities. It does not cover all aspects of child care or child protection more broadly. MoSVY collaborates with UNICEF, USAID (through Family Care First (FCF) and other institutions to progress other priorities.

At the national level, the reintegration plan will strengthen capacities for the development and enforcement of regulatory frameworks such as laws, sub-decrees, policies, Prakas, guidelines, standards and procedures, along with mass communication to promote family preservation, de-institutionalization, reintegration and alternatives to institutional care.

At the sub-national level, the reintegration plan will strengthen and guide reintegration and de-institutionalization efforts to achieve the reintegration of 30 per cent of children from residential care institutions in the five provinces - Battambang, Siem Reap, Phnom Penh, Kandal and Preah Sihanouk.

Figure 1: Number of residential care institutions and children living there by province

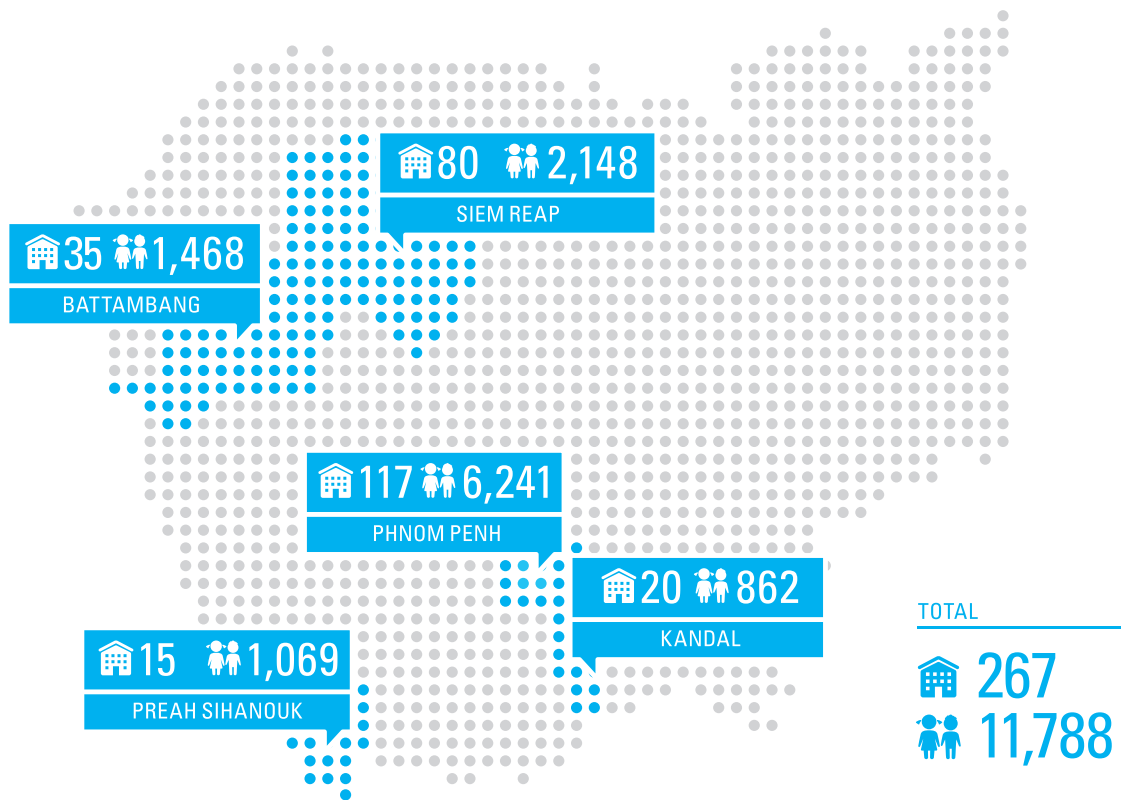


Figure 1 shows that there are 117 residential care institutions in Phnom Penh, 80 in Siem Reap, 35 in Battambang, 20 in Kandal and 15 in Preah Sihanouk. The figure reveals that the majority of the institutions are in Phnom Penh province (44 per cent) followed by Siem Reap (30 per cent).

FCF is a new and emerging collaboration to create and support a platform through which many partners can build the trust and evidence they need to strategically and collectively contribute to a significant increase in the proportion of children living in safe, nurturing family-based care in Cambodia. Initiated by USAID in March 2015, FCF has since evolved into a long-term public-private ‘collective impact’ initiative, beginning with four complementary thematic sub-groups each focused on collaboratively addressing overlapping areas of care reform. The thematic sub-groups and their primary objectives are:

- 1 Support national government systems to bring increased resources and accountability to the current system
- 2 Strengthen the social service workforce to improve the effectiveness of social services and support provided to children and families, and promote accessibility of family-based care options
- 3 Strengthen family and community structures to prevent unnecessary family and child separation and enable healthy child development in a permanent family
- 4 Transform the dominant care model to one that supports families and communities.

Through FCF, a number of new projects will be initiated parallel to the action plan. These will help strengthen key aspects of the alternative care system.

### 3.3 GOAL

The goal of the plan is that by 2018, girls and boys separated from their families, or at risk of separation, are increasingly protected by institutional and legislative frameworks, quality services and a supportive community environment.

### 3.4 OBJECTIVES

The reintegration plan has three objectives:

**1** Strengthen the capacity of MoSVY and five provincial authorities to formulate and implement the institutional and legal frameworks and costed plans for the scaling-up of child protection prevention and response interventions, including de-institutionalization and reintegration services, by 2018

**2** Strengthen the capacity of 3PC partners and other social services providers to protect girls and boys separated from their families, or at risk of separation, and those being de-institutionalized and reintegrated, by 2018

**3** Strengthen the capacity of commune councils and religious leaders to protect girls and boys separated from their families, or at risk of separation, by 2018.

### 3.5 STRATEGIC ACTIONS

The proposed specific strategic actions are:

**1** Implement the Sub-Decree on the Management of Residential Care Centres, as well as the Commitment Statement and existing Alternative Care regulatory framework

**2** Establish a national framework for fostering and adoption, and improve the processes for inter-country adoption

**3** Scale-up the pilot of the transfer of functions on the management of residential care institutions in Battambang to other provinces

**4** Simplify the procedures for inspections of residential care facilities and introduce innovative mobile technology for data collection and analysis

**5** Strengthen social work to support effective case management, family preservation approaches and broader child protection interventions

**6** Design and implement programme guidelines and standard operating procedures to guide the closure of residential care institutions, de-institutionalization and reintegration

**7** Strengthen the capacity of government officials and agencies working with abandoned children and children with disabilities in alternative care to provide better quality of care, support reintegration with families and communities, and prevent institutionalization

**8** Strengthen the capacity of Women and Children Consultative Committees (WCCC), Commune Committees for Women and Children (CCWC), commune councils and religious leaders to prevent unnecessary separation, protect children deprived of parental care and support the reintegration of children from residential care

**9** Improve the functioning of the alternative care database and build a National Child Protection Information Management System

**10** Design and implement a national behavioural change campaign to prevent and respond to violence against children and unnecessary family separation

**11** Support the implementation of the national strategic framework on positive parenting to prevent violence and unnecessary family separation.

## 3.6 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The implementation of the reintegration plan will be guided by four key principles.

### 3.6.1 BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD

This plan will aim to ensure the wellbeing of all children in all residential care institutions and the reintegration of those children who are unnecessarily in residential care, namely children who have at least one living parent and other family members who could provide care for them. For children whose parents and families do not have the capacity to provide sufficient care for them, other forms of alternative care to institutionalization will be promoted, namely foster care or independent living arrangements. In case all forms of alternative care are exhausted, domestic or inter-country adoption should be considered.

### 3.6.2 A PHASED APPROACH BASED ON LEARNING FROM ACTION

The reintegration of 30 per cent of children from residential care institutions covers approximately 3,500 children. To ensure that the principle of the best interests of the child is rigorously applied, a phased approach will be adopted. Specifically, 800 children will be reintegrated in the first year, 1,200 in year two and 1,500 in year three, with a strong emphasis on case management, family reunification, monitoring, evaluation and documentation for programme modification and replication.

### 3.6.3 DO NO HARM

Do no harm means that the wellbeing of children must not be reduced or compromised. To ensure this principle is rigorously applied, programme guidelines and supporting standard operating procedures will be developed. MoSVY will establish a working group to develop guidelines based on the draft document written by Friends International: Draft guidelines for improving case management and family reintegration practices in residential care institutions, transitioning from institutions to providing community-based services, and the closure of residential care institutions. The programme guidelines and supporting operating

procedures will cover, at a minimum, the following issues:

- 1 Signing a formal plan for the reintegration process of children between MoSVY and each selected residential care institution (and endorsed by the provincial governor and the Department of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (DoSVY))
- 2 Registration of all children living in selected residential care institutions
- 3 Assessment of the child's and family's situation
- 4 Case planning for a minimum of three years
- 5 Preparation of the child before reunification with biological parents or placement in another alternative form of care
- 6 Case plan components and implementation
  - a. Specific support to be provided to the child, for example, support to go to school
  - b. Specific support to be provided to the family, for example, parenting programmes, livelihood support, etc
- 7 Articulating the role of CCWCs
- 8 Procedures and criteria for closure of residential care institutions and transition/transformation to community-based care
- 9 Follow up and review of each case for a minimum of two years
- 10 Case closure.

Based on global evidence, each child should have a case plan that is monitored for a minimum of three years before closure.

### 3.6.4 EQUITY

Equity is rooted in the principles of universality, non-discrimination, and participation that underpin the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Convention guarantees the fundamental rights of every child, regardless of gender, race, religious belief, income, physical attributes, geographical location

or other status. More specifically in relation to this action plan, it means that all children have the right to be raised in a loving family environment. To ensure this principle is rigorously applied, particular attention will be paid to children with special needs to ensure that they are not left behind. Specific indicators related to children with special needs will be included in the monitoring and evaluation framework.

### 3.7 BETTER GATEKEEPING

Gatekeeping is the process of referring children and families to appropriate services or care arrangements with the aim of limiting the number of inappropriate placements. Gatekeeping is an essential tool in diverting children from unnecessary initial entry into alternative care and reducing the numbers of children entering institutions.

To prevent unnecessary placement of children in residential care the following gatekeeping mechanisms will be put in place:

- No new residential care institutions will be opened and authorized to operate. The number of residential care institutions should not exceed the total of 267 mapped in 2015
- The existing residential care institutions should not increase the number of beds
- No children under 3 years old will be placed in residential care, and family-based care options should be considered for any child under 3 years without parental care
- Any child who requires placement in a residential care institution must have written authorization by the CCWC, which is approved by DoSVY and certified by MoSVY.

### 3.8 PREVENTION AND FAMILY PRESERVATION

Prevention and family preservation means keeping families together and preventing unnecessary

out-of-home placement of children. It recognizes the inalienable right of every child to remain safely with the mother and/or father whenever possible. Family preservation recognizes that the parent/child relationship is a sacred connection that should not be severed without due cause, for the protection and safety of the child, and only after all means of addressing the problems of the family unit have been exhausted.

A number of initiatives will be implemented to ensure prevention of unnecessary family separation and family preservation. They include:

- A behavioural change campaign to prevent unnecessary family separation
- Development and dissemination of a child protection handbook for community volunteers, CCWCs and Village Health Support Groups (VHSG)
- Development of information and communication materials on unnecessary family separation integrated into the village commune safety policy
- Identification of children and families at risk of family separation through social service mapping conducted in collaboration with CCWCs
- Referral of children and families at risk of separation to appropriate services, including the commune police Child Protection Desks (which are being established) and other child protection services provided by 3PC and FCF partners to support family preservation
- Parenting programmes for vulnerable parents and caregivers as well as for parents and caregivers taking care of children reintegrated from residential care
- Promoting family preservation through monks and other religious leaders and through pagodas.

These interventions are part of the Royal Government of Cambodia and UNICEF rolling work plan for 2016–2017. They will be monitored through the rolling work plan and not this action plan.

## 3.9 DE-INSTITUTIONALIZATION AND REINTEGRATION

Children will be de-institutionalized and reintegrated from three types of residential care facilities:

**1** Residential care facilities that meet the minimum standards of care and have children who have families (either biological parents or extended families) and can be safely reintegrated. There is no expectation that these centres will change the way they operate or change their business model. These institutions will be expected to support the reintegration process by working closely with DoSVY and 3PC, and will be responsible for case planning and providing long-term support to each family.

**2** Residential care facilities that request support to transition to a community-based model of family care. These facilities will be expected to support the reintegration process.

**3** Residential care facilities that will be closed due to cases of abuse of children, or because they do not meet the minimum standards of care, or they lack sufficient funding to operate.

Selection of residential care institutions to be targeted for the reintegration of children will be based on:

- Data on the notification forms regarding the interest of the residential care institutions to either close or transition to community-based services or intention to reintegrate children
- Data from the mapping of residential care institutions for those institutions that did not submit the notification form
- Inspection reports of MoSVY
- Allegations of abuse in the institutions.

## 3.10 CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS

There are nine critical success factors that are essential for creating an enabling environment in which the action plan can deliver its goal. They are:

**1** Partners are trained on the principles of 'best interests of the child', 'do no harm' and 'equity', and have the capacity to implement these principles

**2** Collaborative partnerships with residential care institutions are established

**3** No approval of new residential care institutions

**4** No new beds and closure of some beds in residential care institutions

**5** More rigorous gatekeeping mechanisms

**6** More efficient registration and inspection processes (innovation and use of technology)

**7** Effective planning to determine how many institutions Cambodia needs

**8** Strong programming to support the de-institutionalized children, their families and communities, such as parenting programmes, livelihood support, education and vocational training support and access to social workers

**9** Quality case management and monitoring of case management plans.

## 3.11 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The coordination and implementation of the reintegration plan will involve the following key actors at national and sub-national level, with specific roles and responsibilities as outlined below.

### 3.11.1 CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT OF MoSVY

The role of the Child Welfare Department is to:

- Lead the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the reintegration plan
- Provide support, guidance and advice to DoSVY in the five target provinces to develop and implement the provincial operational plans and lead the planning process for the operational plans to be updated annually
- Provide final approval for a child to be placed in a residential care institution
- Facilitate and promote effective collaboration between MoSVY, sub-national authorities, UNICEF, 3PC, FCF and other key donors, development partners and government agencies for effective programme implementation
- Coordinate and facilitate the sharing of information about the action plan with other key ministries, especially the Ministry of Women's Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Cults and Religion, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport and the Ministry of Health
- Coordinate and provide inputs into annual programme performance reviews
- Mobilize MoSVY staff at national and sub-national level and deploy social workers to

conduct case management of children to be reintegrated from residential care

- Provide support, guidance and advice to DoSVY to implement the provincial operational plans and to lead the planning process for the plans to be updated annually.

### 3.11.2 WOMEN AND CHILDREN CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (WCCC)

The role of the WCCC is to:

- Contribute to the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the reintegration plan
- Support the implementation of the provincial operational plan
- Be the focal point in communicating with the provincial and deputy governor to update and report on the status of implementation of the provincial operational plan
- Facilitate and promote effective collaboration between the provincial, district and commune administrations, as well as development partners, for effective programme implementation
- Facilitate and coordinate the establishment of gatekeeping mechanisms to prevent unnecessary family separation and placement of children in residential care, the establishment of the rapid response team to respond to reports of abuse and irregularities in residential care institutions, and other relevant provincial mechanisms that will facilitate the implementation of the provincial operational plan
- Implement at provincial level the government-led behavioural change campaign to prevent and respond to violence against children and unnecessary family separation
- Establish and support Positive Parenting Accreditation teams to build the capacity of NGOs, community-based organizations, CCWC, VHSGs and other community mechanisms to provide parenting programmes for vulnerable

parents and caregivers, as well as parents and caregivers taking care of children reintegrated from residential care

- Call for quarterly coordination meetings and annual review meetings on the implementation of the provincial operational plan.

### **3.11.3 DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS, VETERANS AND YOUTH REHABILITATION**

The role of the Department of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (DoSVY) is to:

- Contribute to the development and implementation of the action plan
- Review recommendations from CCWCs for children to be placed in a residential care institution
- Coordinate and provide necessary support to district administration inspection focal points to conduct inspections of all residential care institutions twice per year in their respective districts
- Compile inspection data and submit regular reports to the Child Welfare Department of MoSVY
- Maintain the Alternative Care Database on children living in alternative care and those reintegrated to their families
- Manage DoSVY social workers and support them to conduct case management, including family tracing, assessment and reintegration, and assist children at risk and/or survivors of abuse, violence and exploitation
- Collaborate with NGOs that can support case management and reintegration of children from residential care, and can assist and facilitate the transition of residential care institutions to community-based services
- Provide training on case management and family reintegration and support to NGO staff

who are running residential care institutions and who want to close or transform them to community-based care services

- Conduct quality control and quality assurance of NGO case management and family reintegration as well as the implementation of other family and community-based alternative care services
- Lead the provincial rapid response team to respond to reports of abuse and irregularities in residential care institutions
- Build the capacity of social workers, community workers, focal persons of CCWCs, VHSGs and NGO staff on alternative care, gatekeeping mechanisms, prevention of placement in residential care, positive parenting and referral services
- In collaboration with UNICEF sub-offices and 3PC partners, organize regular quarterly provincial meetings of 3PC to monitor progress of the 3PC programme
- In collaboration with UNICEF sub-offices and 3PC partners, participate in joint monitoring and review missions of the 3PC programme.

### **3.11.4 COMMUNE COMMITTEES FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN**

The role of the Commune Committees for Women and Children (CCWC) is to:

- Identify families and children who are at risk of family separation and coordinate with local authorities and NGOs to provide necessary and appropriate services at community level, preventing the unnecessary placement of children in residential care
- Map families and children at risk and provide appropriate referral to social services
- Support and collaborate with DoSVY and NGOs to follow up on children reintegrated from residential care



- Participate in implementing the Government's behavioural change campaign to prevent and respond to violence against children and unnecessary familyseparation.
- Review all cases for the placement of a child into residential care (government and NGO) and sign the forms for review of DoSVY.

### 3.11.5 3PC NGO PARTNERS AND THEIR NETWORKS AT THE PROVINCIAL LEVEL

The role of 3PC NGO partners and their networks at provincial level is to:

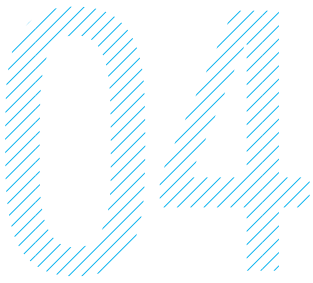
- Contribute to the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the action plan
- Collaborate with DoSVY to provide adequate support for the case management and reintegration of children from residential care, prevention of unnecessary family separation and provision of child protection services to children vulnerable to and exposed to violence
- In collaboration with DoSVY and UNICEF sub-offices, organize regular quarterly provincial meetings of 3PC to monitor progress of the 3PC programme

- Provide six-month activity reports to DoSVY as well as other reports requested by DoSVY
- Collaborate with DoSVY to conduct joint field monitoring and reviews of the 3PC programme
- Participate in sectoral coordination meetings organized by DoSVY.

### 3.11.6 UNICEF (NATIONAL AND SUB-NATIONAL)

The role of UNICEF is to:

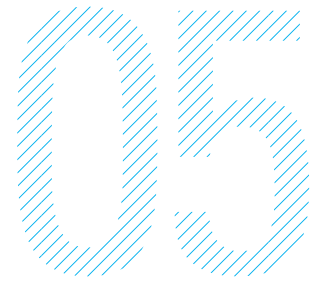
- Provide technical assistance and contribute financial support for the implementation, monitoring and review of the action plan and provincial operational plans
- Participate in the quarterly provincial meetings with 3PC partners, DoSVY and WCCCs to discuss challenges and promote cooperation and coordination between relevant institutions and development partners
- Document best practices and write successful human interest stories on case management, reintegration of children, and family- and community-based care
- Conduct joint field monitoring and reviews of the programme activities with partners and assess the quality of case management and reintegration support provided.



## KEY EXPECTED RESULTS

This plan intends to achieve the following key results by 2018:

- At least 3,500 children are safely reintegrated from residential care and receive good quality case management and programme support
- The total number of children living in residential care in the five target provinces will not exceed 8,000, and all children in residential care have a case plan
- No children under 3 years old will be in residential care
- No new residential care institutions are opened and authorized to operate
- Any child requiring placement in a residential care institution will have a written recommendation from the relevant CCWC, authorization by DoSVY and certification of MoSVY
- All residential care institutions are inspected twice per year and necessary follow-up action regarding either the improvement, closure or transition of the institutions to community-based services or reintegration of children is implemented
- Provincial Rapid Response Team is in place and is able to respond effectively to reports of abuse and irregularities in residential care institutions and other settings, such as in the community
- Gatekeeping mechanisms are in place that limit the unnecessary placement of children in residential care
- Families and community members understand the negative impact of family separation and have enhanced skills (including parenting education) to protect and provide adequate care for children in their communities
- Family- and community-based alternative forms of care are promoted and strengthened.



## MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A monitoring and evaluation plan will be developed to verify progress towards reaching the target of reintegrating 30 per cent of children in residential care in the five targeted provinces by the end of 2018. This will include the development of mechanisms to monitor the situation of children living in all residential care institutions based on inspections and the case management process.

CHILD PROTECTION RESULTS FRAMEWORK - ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF CAMBODIA AND UNICEF COUNTRY PROGRAM ACTION PLAN 2016 - 2018			
GOALS	INDICATORS	BASELINE VALUE	2018 TARGET VALUE
<p><b>GOAL:</b> By 2018, children separated from their family, or at risk of separation, are increasingly protected by institutional and legislative frameworks, quality services, and a supportive community environment.</p>	<p><b>3.1</b> Proportion of children in residential care reunified with family or in family placement in the five target provinces by 2018<sup>3</sup></p>	0% <sup>4,5</sup>	30%
<p><b>OBJECTIVE 1:</b> Strengthen capacity of MoSVY and five provincial authorities to formulate and implement the institutional and legal frameworks and costed plans for the scaling-up of child protection prevention and response interventions, including de-institutionalization and reintegration services, by 2018</p>	<p><b>3.1.1</b> Child care sector reform national action plan in place</p>	Plan not formulated	Plan in place
	<p><b>3.1.2</b> Number of provinces implementing the provincial operational plans</p>	0	5

<sup>3</sup> Currently 11,788 children (5,607 girls) are in residential care in the five target provinces, therefore the target number of children being reintegrated from residential care will be 3,500.

<sup>4</sup> Specific targets for both girls and boys and children with disabilities will be established.

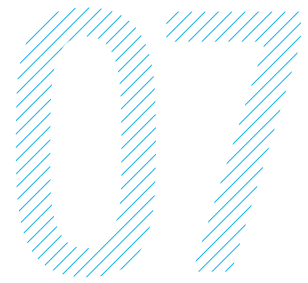
<sup>5</sup> The number of children reintegrated nationally since 2013 is 2,205, however there are no reliable figures for the number of children reintegrated in the five target provinces. The number of children in institutions in the five provinces was estimated to be approximately 7,000. However, the recent mapping of institutions in the five provinces revealed significant increases in institutions and the number of children in them. For both these reasons, establishing a reliable baseline is problematic, hence the decision to use a baseline of zero to allow for more accurate measuring of change for this indicator.

GOALS	INDICATORS	BASELINE VALUE	2018 TARGET VALUE
PROGRAMME COMPONENT 3: CHILD PROTECTION AND THE PROTECTIVE ENVIRONMENT			
<p><b>OBJECTIVE 2:</b> Strengthen capacity of social service providers to provide quality services that protect girls and boys separated from their families, or at risk of separation, and those being de-institutionalized and reintegrated by 2018</p>	<p><b>3.2.1</b> Number of families reached with parenting programmes</p>	0	3,500
<p><b>OBJECTIVE 3:</b> Strengthen the capacity of commune councils and religious leaders to protect girls and boys separated from their families, or at risk of separation, by 2018.</p>	<p><b>3.3.1</b> Behavioural change campaign strategy for preventing and responding to violence against children and unnecessary family separation developed</p>	Strategy not developed	Strategy in place
	<p><b>3.3.2</b> Percentage of commune councils implementing the behaviour change campaign strategy on violence against children and unnecessary family separation</p>	0	25%
	<p><b>3.3.3</b> Proportion of pagodas in the five target provinces implementing the 'Child Protection Pagoda Programme'</p>	0	25%



## COSTING AND IMPLEMENTING THE PLAN

The five target provinces will develop a provincial operational plan to support the implementation of the action plan. The action plan and provincial operational plans will be costed at the beginning of each year as part of the development of the MoSVY and UNICEF rolling workplan.



## PROCESS FOR DEVELOPING THE REINTEGRATION PLAN

The reintegration plan was developed through a series of participatory meetings that involved more than 380 people at the national level and in each of the five target provinces. The national meetings brought together key officials in MoSVY, DoSVY, WCCC, Friends-International and UNICEF to develop, review and finalize the reintegration plan. DoSVY and WCCC in five target provinces convened a series of planning meetings. A final review meeting for the reintegration plan was held on 29 June 2016 in Phnom Penh.





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