HOME

a Cambodian Story

Original Story "Home a Cambodia Story"

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Foreword

In the past residential care homes for children were accepted and widely admired in South East Asia and around the world. Most people trusted that they offered the best option for the children living in them. However, this situation is changing. Years of research and experience have raised serious concerns that large numbers of children are being disconnected from their families and birth communities, hindering them from developing life skills. Institutions, unlike families, have little chance to meet the needs and to enhance the self-identity of each child in the midst of many other children. Children lack the individual love and affection found in families and risk impaired development of their brains.

Research shows that a child raised in an institution is likely to become an adult who has more problems than a child of a normal family.

Today the call to end the institutional care of children is growing in volume, "because a child needs a family, rather than a residential institution".

Unbelievably, Sangkhlaburi - a small border town in Thailand has 17 child caring institutions with more than 600 children living in them (December 2014 survey). In our experience, for most of these children living in an institution is unnecessary and is mostly due to a family's poverty or for a better chance at education, both problems that can be solved in other ways.

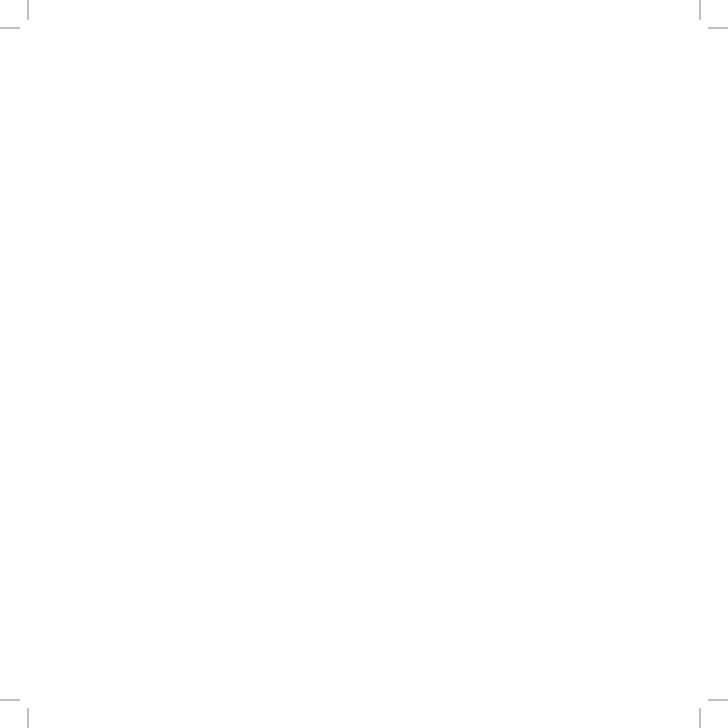
Throughout South East Asia we need to develop social services to help those families finding appropriate solutions instead of giving up their children. We need to strengthen families and to place higher value on keeping families together instead of investing in institutions.

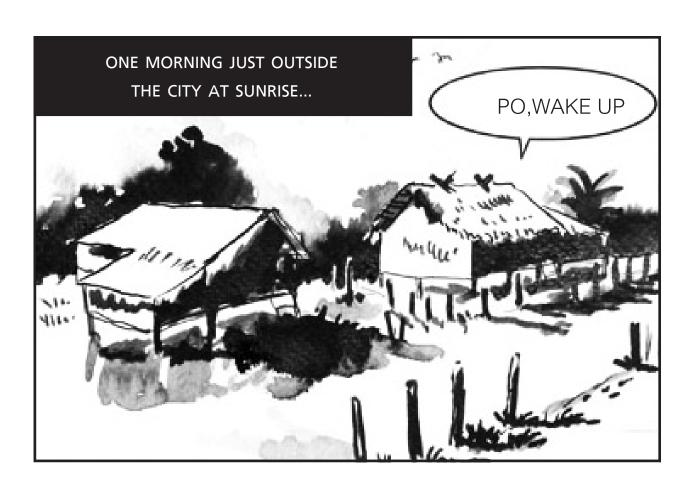
This story comes from Cambodian; however, it reflects the real situations in many countries throughout SE Asia. We see in this story that the children take no part in expressing any opinion or making any decision for their own lives. This book speaks for children, expressing their opinions and feelings that we might take for granted or never listen to.

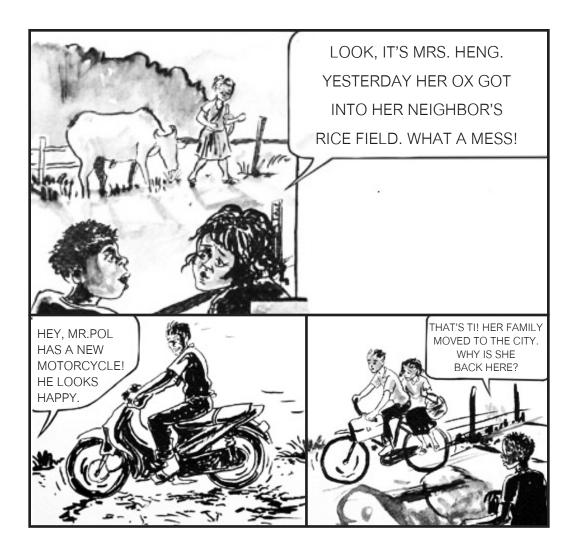
Wiwat Thanapanya
Co-Founder & Director One Sky Foundation
www.oneskyfoundation.org

HOME

A heartfelt story of the journey from an orphanage back to a loving family























The global picture of children in institutions

With so many children's homes in the developing world that are not registered with or monitored by governments, it is very hard to know exactly how many such institutions there are worldwide. In 2017 UNICEF estimated the number of affected children to be more than 2,700,000 while also stating that the true number is likely to be much higher. Other reports have quoted 8,000,000 children.

Perhaps more importantly, experts working on the ground in individual countries recognise this as a huge issue and describe firsthand the negative impact for children caused by the breakup of families.

The orphan myth

It is easy to trust that institutions or orphanages are there to support orphans, but interviews with children in orphanages all around the world consistently reveal that over 80% of these children have at least one living parent.

Poverty and its consequences are often the reason why children are separated from their families and many families could stay together given just a little support





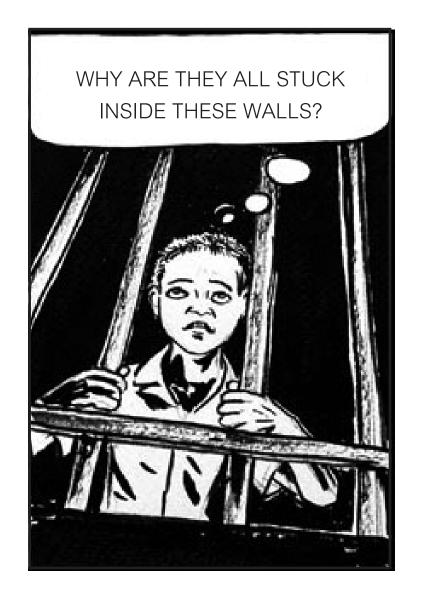












Residential institutions for children have many names around the world, including orphanage, children's home and baby home.

Regardless of the name, size or location, institutional care is defined by certain characteristics:

- Unrelated children live in the care of paid adults.
- Children are separated from their family and often their community. In many cases, they do not have the opportunity to bond with a caregiver.
- Institutions run according to workplace routines, instead of responding to individual children's needs.

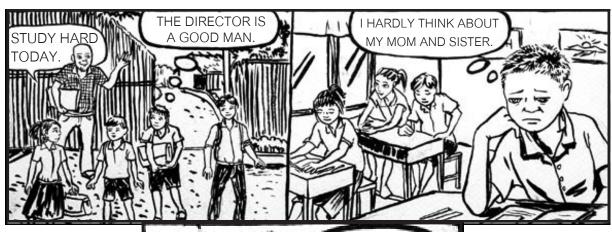
Although some institutions are well-resourced with dedicated staff they cannot replace a family. Eighty years of research has shown the negative impact of institutionalisation on children's health, development and life chances, as well as a high risk of abuse.

www.wearelumos.org























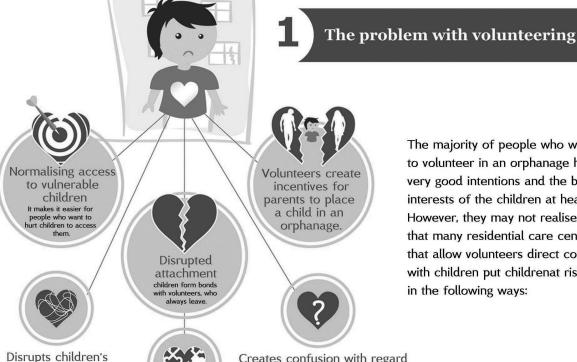
routines

(such as education)

ORPHANAGE VOLUNTEERING Why to say no



Volunteering in orphanages has become a hugely popular way to "give back" when travelling abroad. However, many children's organisations are campaigning against this practice. Why?



The majority of people who want to volunteer in an orphanage have very good intentions and the best interests of the children at heart. However, they may not realise that many residential care centres that allow volunteers direct contact with children put childrenat risk in the following ways:

Creates confusion with regard to culture and identify.

Volunteers often don't have appropriate skills. Volunteers placements in orphanages can also contribute to the commodification of children where they are seen as someting to be "experienced" by a visitor, and can be encouraged to act "poor" or perform for visitors to solicit donations.















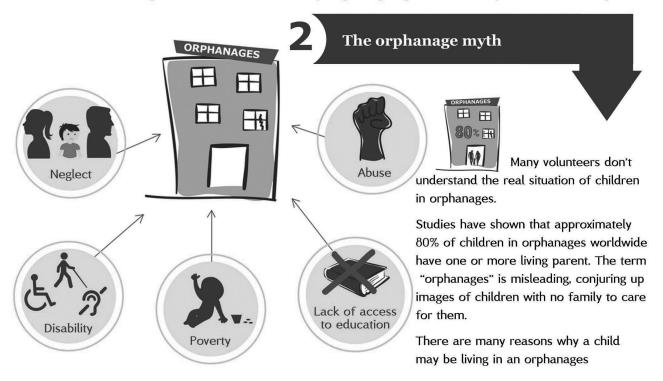




ORPHANAGE VOLUNTEERING Why to say no



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whatever the reason, all children in an orphanage have faced difficult experiences.

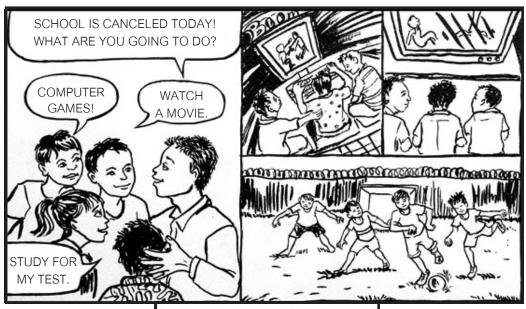


























orphanage volunteering Why to say no



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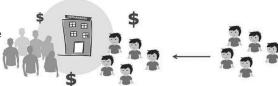
Volunteering is contributing to the growth of orphanages 3

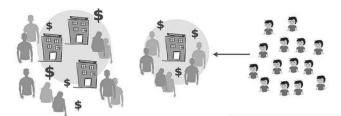
The practice of international volunteering in orphanages in the developing world is becoming so common it is creating a demand for "orphans" and "orphanages"



An increase in the number of orphanages in a country indicates and increase in the separation of children and families. Volunteering in such settings supports this trend.

The more funding that goes into orphanages, the more appealing they become for struggling families, who become convinced that their children will have a better future in the centre than at home.





Child protection experts have expressed concern about the practice of international volunteering in orphanages in over 20 countries.











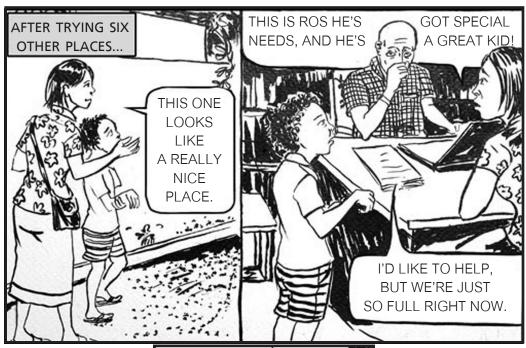






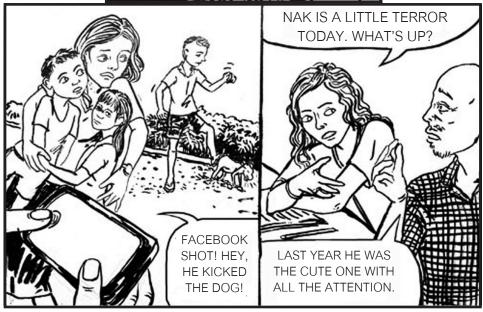




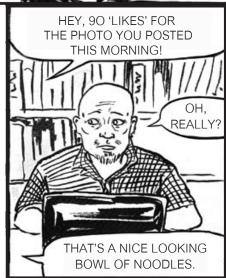














Situation depicted in this image is creatively designed and all involved children and adults are actors



orphanage volunteering Why to say no



Volunteering in orphanages has become a hugely popular way to "give back" when travelling abroad. However, many children's organisations are campaigning against this practice. Why?

Orphanages should only ever be a temporary solution

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60 years of research shows that growing up in an orphanage can have a negative impact on:



Children's





Life chances

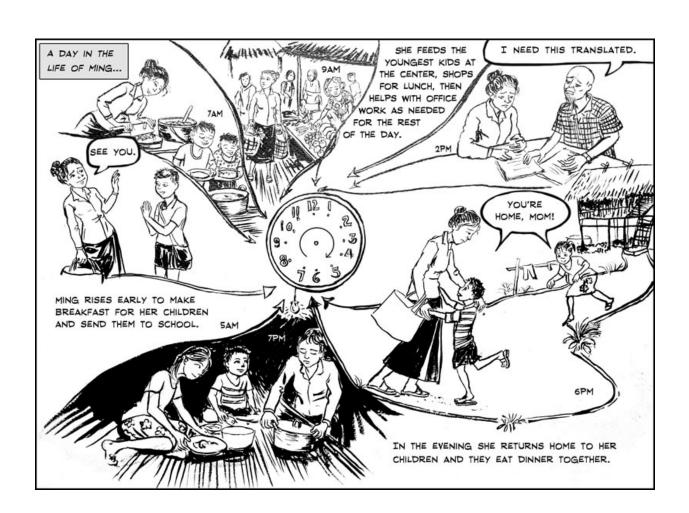
The risk of children suffering from violence, or physical or sexual abuse is much higher in orphanages than in any other type of care setting.



If a child needs to stay in an orphanage, this should be temporary, and as small-scale and family like as possible until a better alternative is found.



The Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children, endorsed by the United Nations in 2009, state that governments should, wherever possible, promote family care, and prevent the separation of children from their parents.









MY FAMILY.

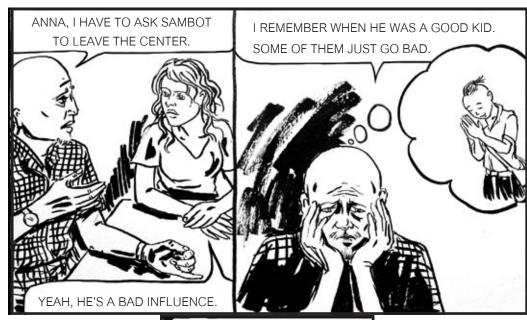












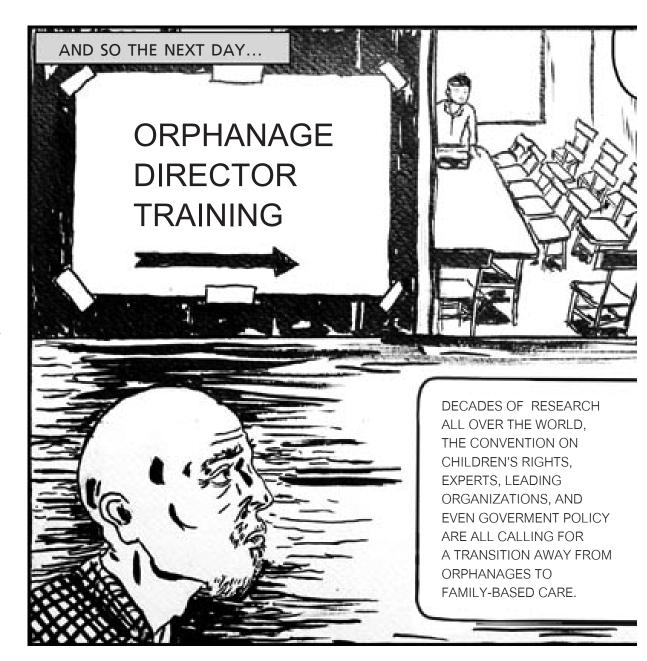




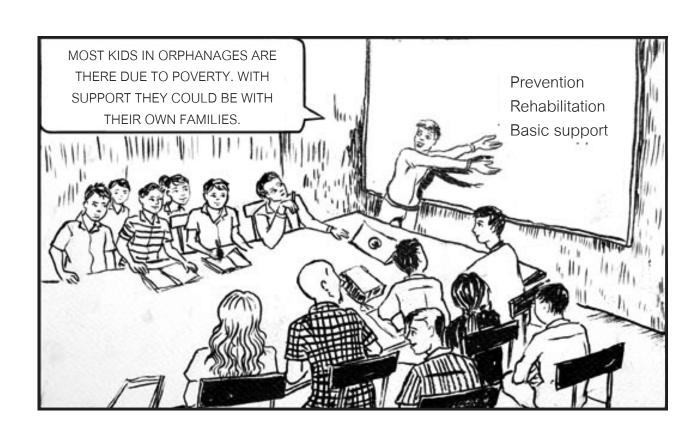




















FAMILY SUPPORT CENTERS.

THE MONEY USED TO RAISE

ONE CHILD IN RESIDENTIAL

CARE COULD SUPPORT UP TO

FIVE CHILDREN IN FAMILY-BASED

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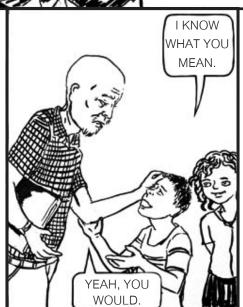








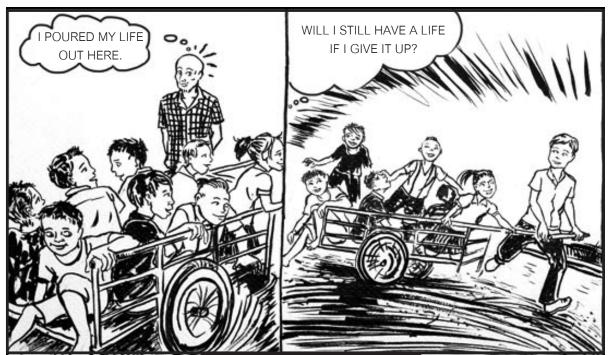




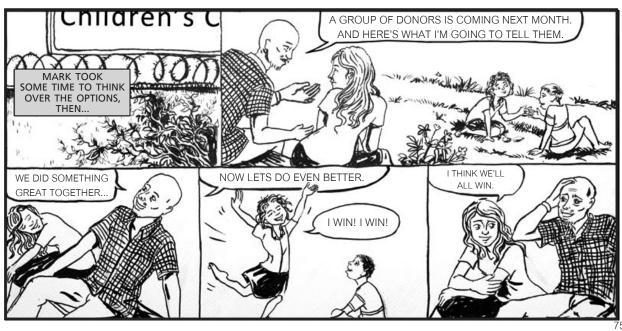




PO, WOULD YOU RATHER LIVE WITH YOUR MOTHER

































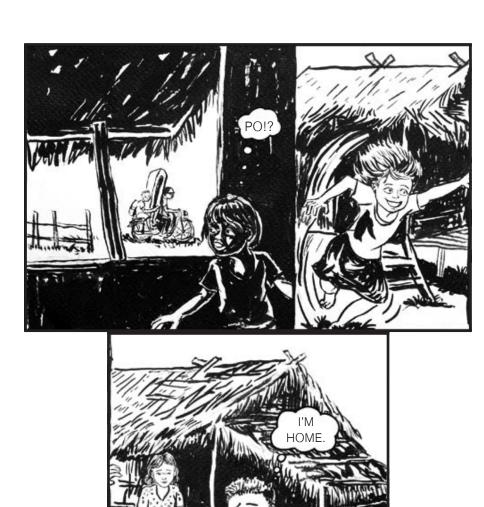














































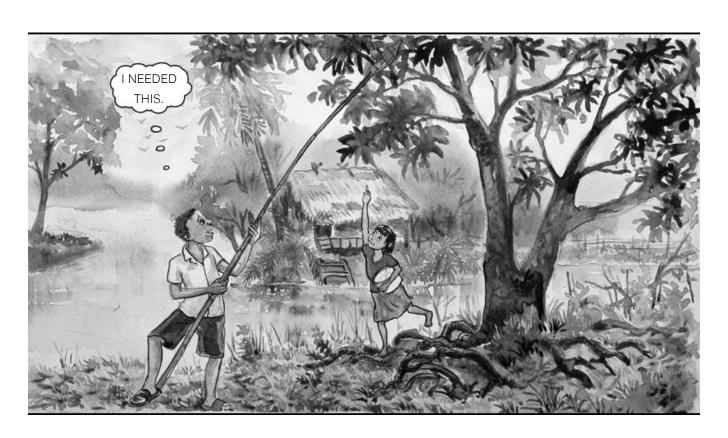














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"Many Residential Care Institutes (RCI's) do not have the best interests of children at heart, and deliberately keep children in poor conditions in order to continue the receipt of financial support from tourists who are eager to help children in difficult situations. In these RCIs, physical, sexual and emotional violence against children is commonplace. Children in RCIs are almost four times more likely to experience sexual abuse than children in family-based care and are therefore at higher risk of growing up to become perpetrators of abuse and violence. Children who grow up in institutions are at higher risk of engaging in self-harm,

violence against others, criminal activity, prostitution, and substance abuse"

www.rethinkorphanages.org













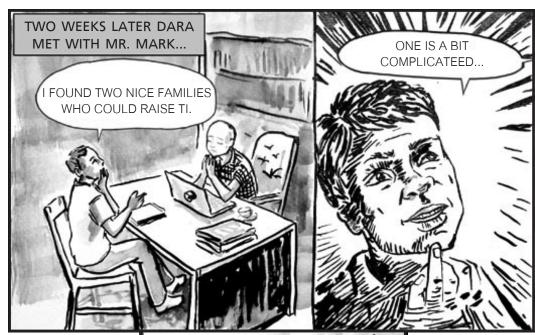






















Why to say no

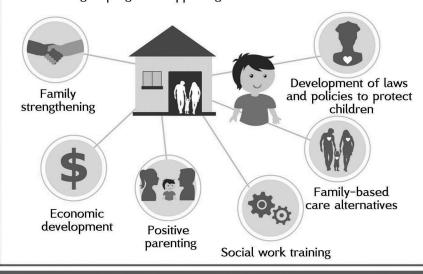


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To help children, support their families and communities



There are millions of vulnerable children in the world at risk of disease, exploitation, abuse, neglect, and death. To support these children, please consider learning about, working with, or donating to programs supporting children in families and at-risk communities.





For resources on best practice for international volunteering with organisations working with children, visit:

- comhlamh.org
- globalsl.org
- learningservice.info
- orphanages.no
- thinkchildsafe.org

Support families, not orphanages

- for more information visit: bettervolunteeringbettercare.org
- Get in touch: volunteering@bettercarenetwork.org























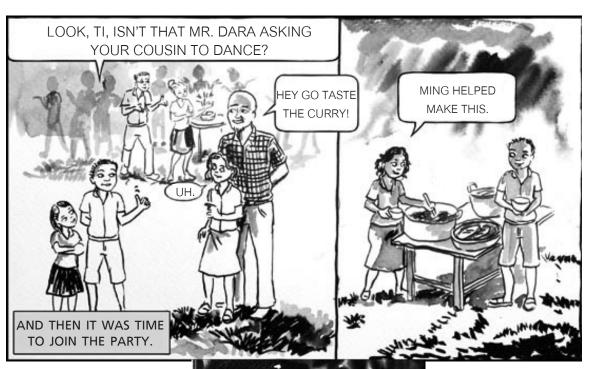
Kim's story

In December 2004 a giant tsunami wave swept across the Andaman Coastline in Southern Thailand leaving 1200 children orphaned. I was part of a coalition called, We Love Thailand, which set up child-safe zones in the displaced person camps hoping to protect children from potential traffickers and provide a secure place for children to play while their immediate and extended family members tried to find each other and to make sense of the disaster.

One morning, I arrived at a safe zone to find a young mother with tears streaming down her face, hopelessness in her eyes, and the burning sting of defeat that grew with each tear falling onto the toddler she clutched close. The weary widow listened to a foreign woman explain, "It takes courage to make the right decision to give your child away." The Christian missionary children's home director spoke confidently; assuring the weeping widow her precious daughter would never know hunger again.

Carrying paperwork and photos of a beautiful cement home, the director came prepared for this young mother to sign her child over. Every three months she could visit her daughter, and the daughter would have the opportunity to complete high school and possibly attend university. I realized what was happening, and spoke to the young mother asking her, "Do you really want to give your child away?" The young mother felt she had no choice because she was unemployed and had no money to care for her daughter. I explained that our organization believed no mother should have to make that choice and we would find support for her family.

Kim actually arrived in Thailand many years ago to take up a volunteer position in a Christian children's home. Kim has since dedicated her life to working with families and preventing children from entering children's homes unnecessarily. Her organization, Step Ahead, now supports many families in Phang Nga, Bangkok and North Easthern Thailand.



SEE YOU LATER, MR. MARK.

















How Orphanages are Changing for Good by Andy Gray, Author of the original story "Home, a Cambodian story"

The change has started. We are seeing orphanages in Cambodia transitioning into community and family support centers. They have not lost their vision to care for the most vulnerable children, but they are seeking better ways to accomplish it.

Tom Matuschka, Director of Asian Hope, took over one of Cambodia's earliest and well-known orphanages in 2008. He began to see a pattern of problems as children matured, so he set out to learn more.

"What I found shook my beliefs to their core. The problems our kids were enduring were not uncommon, even in local, non-religious Cambodian orphanages. They were and are the normal result of raising children in residential care rather than in a functioning family. In all honesty, we came to the conclusion that God designed people to grow up and develop in a family—not an orphanage or a children's home or

even a group home. We as relational beings have a need for belonging and security that these non-family-based institutional solutions can't satisfy."

Family-based care means working together so that vulnerable children and orphans are raised within loving families in their own communities. It recognizes the need to move beyond "orphan care" under the control of outsiders, to empowering families and communities to care for their own vulnerable children.

Honestly, it's complicated and difficult. But it's not as complicated and costly as removing children from their families and communities, then returning them to society years later.

Truth is, family-based care is working in Cambodia - even among the very poor. But it's also true we have a long way to go here.

We must acknowledge a painful truth. Poverty is the root cause behind most children being put in orphanages in Cambodia and worldwide. Nearly half of the children placed in Cambodian orphanages are sent by their own parents. On major holidays, the orphanages empty out as most children and staff go home to their parents and relatives.

Orphanages offer food, education, and other physical benefits that poor families need for their children. But putting a child in an orphanage is an inefficient and costly way meet these needs.

Roughly speaking, the cost of raising a child in an orphanage is five to ten times the cost of supporting the same child within a family, and that's not counting the psychological and social costs.

Spien (which means, "The Bridge") is a community-based organization working throughout Cambodia that supports nearly two thousand orphans living with relatives or in long-term foster care. In general, all it takes for Spien to keep a child living in a healthy family situation is a regular visit from a volunteer, a fresh set of clothing and school supplies each year, and about ten dollars worth of rice each month for the child and care provider.

"They have already lost their parents," says Phan Chork, a Spien volunteer in Takeo Province. "In an orphanage, they will lose their uncles, aunts, grandmother and more. Even though they are poor and don't have very much, they don't want to be separated from their own family."

"We must stop reacting to poverty by separating children from their families and communities," says Mick Pease, who has trained orphanage directors and foster care providers around the world. "If they were your children," he often asks, "would you be happy to see them living in an institution or a group home rather than in a family?"

But poverty is not the only issue. Many children face abuse and neglect at home, and some are exploited and even sold by their own parents. Step-parents in this culture are more likely to abuse children from previous relationships. Added to all of this, Cambodia has a legacy of violence, family-separations, and post-traumatic stress dating to the Khmer Rouge years.

Family-based care does not mean turning a blind eye to these problems. Nor should anyone naively think that orphanages are free from them either.

When a child cannot live with his or her own parents, experts and Cambodian government policies agree that the following options should be attempted in this order:

1) kinship care (placement with close relatives), 2) foster care leading to domestic adoption, and 3) residential care until a better alternative can be found.

Orphanages should be the last resort and a temporary one, because living with a family is better for a child's development.

"A family is what every child wants, even after abuse and neglect," says Mick Pease. "They want to belong to someone, not to an organization. They want to feel normal, not stigmatized. They want to have siblings and relatives and a community. They want things at home to be safe and right. Poverty is not what matters to a child most; it is being part of a family."

Unfortunately, there are still too few organizations and resources dedicated to family-based care in Cambodia.

By contrast, recent mapping has indicated that more than 600 registered and unregistered orphanages have proliferated throughout the country. What was meant to be a "last resort" has often been the default solution instead.

We can do better than that.

Family-based care starts with prevention: taking steps to keep the most vulnerable children with their own parents and relatives so they will not be sent away to orphanages in the first place.

Organizations like Indochina Starfish Foundation, Cambodian Children's Trust, and Transform Cambodia are running community-based programs that meet crucial needs: supplemental education, food support, and family interventions. They may not use the words "family-based care," but they are keeping families together and preventing children from being sent to orphanages.

Orphanages can start by doing their utmost to prevent children from being separated from their parents due to problems that can be solved with other interventions. Why not make this a top priority and spend accordingly?

For the cost of raising two or three children in residential care, a trained social worker can be hired full time to work with local community leaders to preserve and strengthen families. For the cost of raising ten children, a team of workers can be employed to impact hundreds of children and their family members.

Are we thinking too small?

There is no line in the sand that stops orphanages from developing high quality family support services, including kinship and foster care programs. The orphanages of today could become the family support centers of tomorrow. We are already seeing orphanages around the world taking these steps.

Not every orphanage will have the capacity or vision to make such big changes, but every orphanage should practice prevention, and every orphanage can seek partnerships with family-based care organizations that provide kinship care, foster care, and domestic adoption services.

When orphanages and family-based care organizations work together, everyone wins. Are you ready to take the next steps and support the family-based care revolution?

Donors - If you are a donor, please do not suddenly stop supporting an orphanage. But do use your influence to ask questions and press for needed changes. Learn from the resources on the back page, and consider committing new funding to projects that support community and family-based care.

Volunteers - Be wise. Experts have said for years short-term visits to orphanages are not good for the children. They need to form long-term attachments with consistent adults, but they are faced with high staff turnover and a constant flow of visitors in and out of their lives. This can damage a child's development. If you volunteer, commit long term. If you organize group trips to orphanages, consider stopping them. See the resources on the back page for more about ethical volunteering and group trips.

Christians - Many people caring for orphans are Christians, including many pioneering leaders in family-based care, so it seems right to address Christians directly. The Bible says every person is made in the image of God and worthy of love and justice, and caring for widows and orphans and other marginalized people is central to biblical faith. This is good news! Keep in mind that in the Bible orphans were cared for in families: by relatives or foster/adoptive parents. Widows were supported so they could raise their own children. Surely Christians can agree that strengthening, restoring, and providing families for children in their own communities is a biblical calling.

Orphanage Leaders - This book is also for you, and we hope you receive it as a positive and encouraging challenge. Orphanages all over the world are re-evaluating and changing. There is no reason to draw a line between residential care and preserving and restoring children in families. Erase the line. If you want to learn more and explore making changes, look on the back page for organizations with people who can help and even walk through a transition with you. Exciting opportunities are ahead!

Readers - Thanks for joining us, now go out and share the story with others. Help drive this growing and needed conversation in positive directions. There is much more to say, and much to learn and do! See the back page for ideas, connections, andresources for the next steps from here.

Related Websites

crocoal it ion thail and. word press. com

orphanages.no

plan-international.org/thailand

stepaheadmed.org

thailand.savethechildren.net

www.bettercarenetwork.org

www.childliinethailand.org

www.familyforeverychild.org

www.friends-international.org

www.oneskyfoundation.org

www.rethinkorphanages.org

www.sahathai.org

www.unicef.org/thailand

www.wearlumos.org

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CRC Coalition Thailand for their guidance and support

Vision

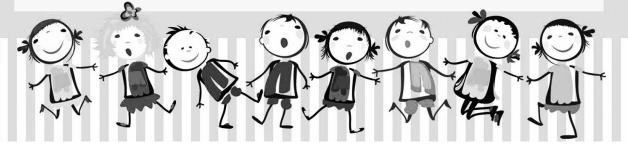


"CRC COALITION THAILAND"

Established in 2012 through the coalescence of civil society organizations working on Child Rights.

The Coalition aims to encourage and support collaboration within the network as well as with other civil society and public/government sector organizations to insure implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and its Optional Protocols, and in accordance with the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand.

"Every child can access and claim their rights"



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To campaign, advocate, monitor, and provide recommendations to the public and civil society sectors to enable them to operate, in all matters involving children, in accordance with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, its Optional Protocols, and the recommendation of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child.



To insure communication and knowledge exchange, as well as facilitating capacity building and collaboration among members of the CRC Coalition Thailand.



To coordinate, monitor, and systematically collect information in regards with the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, its Optional Protocols, and the recommendations of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child.



To insure collaboration between government agencies and civil society organizations in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, its Optional Protocols, and the recommendations of the United Nations Commission on the Rights of the Child. To campaign, advocate and provide recommendations to government agencies and civil society organizations involved in implementation of Child Rights, to enable them to operate in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, its Optional Protocols, and the recommendations of the United Nations Commission on the Rights of the Child.



It's time to step up for Child Rights, don't become another good person doing the wrong thing because you didn't do your research

In our experience, investing in unregulated children's homes in developing countries weakens the community and fuels the separation of children from their families. Many children's homes have become slick at marketing themselves as child protection centers or preventing trafficking, protectors of children's rights. In reality they are denying children their rights as stated in the convention on the rights of the child. Our experience has shown us that in the vast majority of cases, poverty was the root cause of the separation of children from their families.

By investing in families we can build and strengthen communities instead of eroding their independence and confidence to care for their own children. Of course this takes time and determination, but with some children's homes already running for decades, imagine what they could have achieved by now if their investment had been in families and the community.

The UN Alternative Care Guidelines were agreed in 2009 to strengthen article 20 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Guidelines tell us:

- 1 4. Removal of a child from the care of the family should be seen as a measure of last resort and should, whenever possible, be temporary and for the shortest possible duration. Removal decisions should be regularly reviewed and the child's return to parental care, once the original causes of removal have been resolved or have disappeared, should be in the best interests of the child, in keeping with the assessment foreseen in paragraph 49 below.
- 1 5. Financial and material poverty, or conditions directly and uniquely imputable to such poverty, should never be the only justification for the removal of a child from parental care, for receiving a child into alternative care, or for preventing his/her reintegration, but should be seen as a signal for the need to provide appropriate support to the family.

Please think carefully before supporting Orphanages, children need families and you can help to make this possible.

Andy Lillicrap

Co-founder & Advisor One Sky Foundation