# Module 2.2 - Activity 1 - Case Studies

## Person 1

| **Case Study 1: Rwanda**  **Context in which you are about to undertake a rapid assessment for UASC.**  As UNHCR has handed over refugee registration to the Rwandan government, the CNR (Conseil National pour les Réfugiés) is seen as technically responsible for screening cases for UASC. However, Rwandan immigration officials do not appear familiar with Interagency unaccompanied and separated child definitions—focusing instead on whether or not a child is alone. It is reported that it is very rare for a child to enter Rwanda “a hundred percent” alone. Usually, they are accompanied by extended family, neighbours or other close community members. In such cases they are rarely perceived—or classified—as “separated.”  *(Assessment of Unaccompanied and Separated Children in Rwanda Abridged from Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service, No Small Matter: Ensuring Protection and Durable Solutions for Unaccompanied and Separated Children, May 2007)* | **Case Study 2: Sudan**  **Role of a community member/official:**   * Doesn’t really understand the concept for the reasons outlined in the scenario. * Present children as UASC (when they are not), in expectation that material assistance will be provided or that children will be better cared for. |
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## Person 2

| **Case Study 1: Rwanda**  **Role of a community member/official:**   * Doesn’t really understand the concept for the reasons outlined in the scenario. * Hide UASC due to the fear that they would be taken away. | **Case Study 2: Sudan (prior to 2011)**  **Context in which you are about to undertake a rapid assessment for UASC.**  There are many reasons why and how so many southern children have become separated from their families. Sometimes they are forced to leave their homes due to fighting; at other times it is an informed decision on the part of the child and/or the family. There is anecdotal evidence that large numbers of children have become separated from their families due to attacks and other acts of war, military recruitment and labour migration but little in the way of documentation of family separation. The International Committee of the Red Cross has done some limited registration of war-separated children – mostly of those who fled in panic from aerial bombardments – but there has never been a systematic family tracing and reunification programme in South Sudan. This is in part due to cultural understanding and definitions of family separation and to whom children belong and the extent to which separated children are seen as economic assets to be absorbed into new families. Many communities do not consider that a child living within the extended family support system can be ‘separated’ as customary care practices allow a wide range of family and clan members to have responsibility for the child.  *(Assessment: Separated children in South Sudan by Una McCauley Taken from* [*Forced Migration Review*](https://www.fmreview.org/sudan/mccauley)*)* |
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