MODULE 1.2 – Activity 1 - QUIZ

# QUIZ ON CAUSES OF SEPARATION

Decide which type of separation: accidental = a deliberate = d agency induced = ag

1. Family members are split up or lose one another during the chaos of flight from conflict or rapid onset natural disasters, during repatriation or onward population movements; children are left behind or can’t keep up
2. Relief interventions by military or aid workers, such as taking parents or children for medical treatment without keeping them together or keeping adequate records, or evacuations, especially when these do not follow guidelines
3. Social and economic collapse: the breakdown of informal welfare and extended family structures
4. Children with disabilities are unable to keep up with other members of the family and are subsequently left behind
5. Healthcare or nutritional programmes that inadvertently separate parents and children during treatment, feeding and hospital admissions
6. Family members are in different locations when the event strikes and are unable to locate one another
7. Coping mechanisms such as children seeking work can also place children at increased risk of separation
8. Children being admitted to institutional care (e.g., psychiatric institution, jail, orphanage, interim care centre) by police, NGOs, health authorities etc.
9. Trafficking of children for labour or other exploitative purposes
10. Families under stress (caused for example, by poverty or the death or disability of parents) abandoning children or giving them up to residential care
11. Injury or illness of parents or carers; they may be injured and awaiting rescue or in hospital or medical centres
12. The removal of unaccompanied children from situations without adequately investigating their circumstances or keeping records
13. Arrest or detention of children or parents/carers
14. Children volunteer to join armed forces or armed groups
15. Death of parents or carers
16. Children admitted to institutional care for safety/better chance of survival (as perceived by the parents/carers)
17. Providing care for UASC that exceeds the general living conditions of affected families, encouraging the abandonment of children
18. Abduction of children for recruitment to armed forces or armed groups
19. Badly organised population movements which don’t follow guidelines for the movement of children
20. Families handing over children for their safety (to other people, children’s centres or aid workers) or sending children away from areas of insecurity
21. The admission of children to residential centres without following proper screening procedures
22. Children leaving their family, with or without family’s consent (following abuse or for other reasons)
23. Providing food and shelter in ways that do not keep families together or that target UASC
24. Children becoming lost in transit sites or displaced/refugee camps
25. Children left behind by their foster family (for example during repatriation)
26. Adoption of children in the emergency phase or adoption which does not follow guidelines