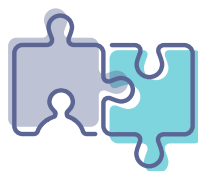




# Qajeelfamoota Ijoollee Weels keessatti **koolu- galtummaa** gaafataniif

Guidance for Children seeking **asylum** in Wales



Canolfan  
Gyfreithiol  
**y Plant**  
Cymru

Children's  
Legal  
Centre  
Wales

## Applying to stay in Wales

Wales is part of the UK. Your right to stay in Wales depends on the UK's immigration rules.

You can claim *asylum* in the UK if you've left your own country because you were treated badly for a reason including your race, your religion, your nationality, belonging to a particular social group (such as child soldiers or trafficked children) or holding a political opinion - or you're scared that you will be treated cruelly for one of these reasons.

The law says that asylum claims should be made as soon as possible after someone arrives in the UK.

**Asylum:** Means a place that is safe. The word is used to describe a process for giving people permission to stay in the UK because they are in danger in the country that they come from.

# Weels keessa turuuf iyyachuu

Weels qaama UK ti. Mirgi Weels keessa jiraachuu kee imaammata baqattootaa UK irratti hundaa'a.

UK keessatti **Koolugaltummaanneen** armaan

gadii yoo si irratti raawwate

gaafachuu dandeessa, sababa

sanyii, amanitii, sabummaa,

miseensa garee hawaasaa tokkoo

ta'uu( kanneen akka loltummaa

daa'immanii ykn daa'imman

seeraan ala deddeebi'an) ykn ilaalcha siyaasaa –

ykn sababoota armaan oliitiif jecha gara jabinaan

nan miidhama jettee kan sodaattu yoo ta'e.

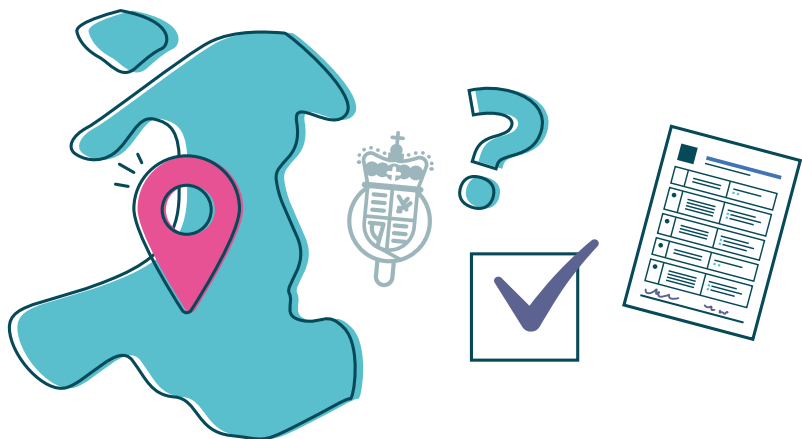
Seerri baqattummaa koolu galtummaan

hanga danda'ametti UK seenanii hatattamaan

gaafatamuu qaba jedha.

### Koolugaltummaanneen

Kana jechuun bakkicha nagaadha. jechichi adeemsa kenniinsa eyyama biyya UK keessa turuu sababa biyya irraa dhufan irraa sodaa qabaniif kennamu ibsuuf dhimma itti bahama.



## Who can help

**A lawyer** – They can help you with your asylum claim. They must be regulated by the Law Society or registered with the OISC (Office of the Immigration Services Commissioner) at the right level. Your local authority should make sure you have a lawyer.

Your lawyer should talk to you politely and should give you information about what to do if you are not happy with the service they give you. Complaining about a lawyer will not harm your asylum case and you can find a different lawyer if you need to.

You do not have to pay for a lawyer. It is paid for by the government, like hospitals or schools, but the lawyers do not report to the government.

**Local Authority:** also known as the council, the organisation that looks after the area of Wales where you live.

### A translator or interpreter:

A translator or interpreter - This is so you can understand what's happening and make sure you are understood. They can help in any interviews with the home office and any meetings with your lawyer.

**A Social Worker** – Someone employed by the local authority to help and support children and adults when they need it. They can help you access services you are entitled to and should act in your 'best interest'.

**Best Interest:** Please see *Being 'looked after'* on page 16 for more information.

## Enyutu si gargaara

Ogeessa Seeraa- Gaaffii koolu galtummaa keessaniif isin gargaaru. OISC biratti galmaa'uu ykn Law Society'n geggeeffamuu qabu (**Waajjira Komishinii Tajaajila Baqattummaa**) **Waajjira Komishinii Tajaajila Baqattummaa** ([www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk))

sadarkaa mirgaatti. Anaagawoonni **naannoo keessanii** abukaatoo qabaachuu keessan mirkaneessuu qabu.

Abukaatichi bifa kabajaa uffateen isin dubbisuu qaba, tajaajila isaan dhiheessaniin yoo gammadaa hin taane, maal gochuu akka qabdanis isinitti himuu qaba. Abukaatoo irratti komii kaasuun iyyata koolu galtummaa keessan irratti dhiibbaa fidu hoomaatu hin qabu, yoo barbaaddan abukaatoo kan biraa argachuu dandeessu.

Abukaatoof kaffaluun isin irraa hin eegamu. Akkuma manneen barnootaa ykn hospitaalotaa mootummaatu kaffala, garuu abukaatoon mootummaaf gabaasa hin dhiheessu.



**Hiikaa afaanii ykn turjumaana** – wanta ta'aa jiru akka ati hubattu gochuuf akkasumas hubachuu kee mirkaneessuufi. Af-gaaffiiwwan home office fi qunnamtii abukaatoo keessanii kamiyyuu biratti isin gargaaru.

**Hojjetaa Hawaasummaa** – hojjettoota aangawoota naannoo keessaniin qacaraman, ijoollee fi ga'eessitoonni yeroo barbaadanitti deggersa kan taasisaniifidha. **'Fedhii keessan'** mirkaneessuu keessatti tajaajiloota isin barbaachisan argachuu keessatti isin gargaaru.

### Fedhii keessan

Maaloo odeeffannoo dabalataaf fuula 15 irraa bakka "Kunuunsamuu" jedhu ilaali.

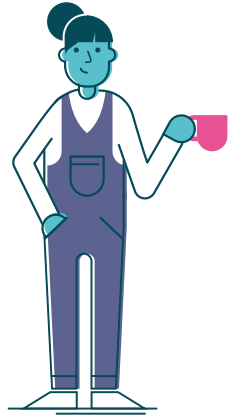


### Naannoo keessanii

Dîsa wekî civat jî tê zanîn, rêxistina ku li herêma Walesê ya ku hûn lê dijîn dinêre.



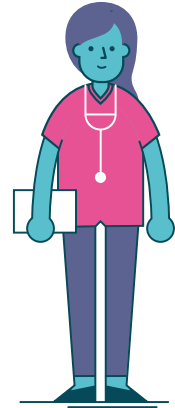
**A Foster Carer** – You may live with them and they will look after you on a day-to-day basis by providing food, clothes and emotional support.



**Kunuunsitoota Guddistuu** – isaan waliin jiraachuu dandeessu, isaanis guyyaa-guyyaatiin nyaata, uffataa fi tajaajila xiinsammuu dhiheessuun isin kunuunsu.

**A Nurse or Doctor** – These are medical professionals that can support all your health care needs. They will work with your social worker to make sure you are well. Healthcare in Wales is free.

**Narsii ykn Dooktora** – ogeessota fayyaa kanneen yaala fayyaa isin barbaachisu maratti sin gargaaranidha. Hojjettoota hawaasummaa faana ta'uun nageenya keessan mirkaneessu. Tajaajilli fayyaa Weels keessaa bilisa.



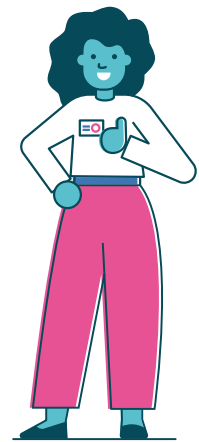
**A Teacher** – These are the people you will be with every day at school or college and are responsible for your learning.



**Barsiisaa** – isaan namoota yeroo hundumaa mana barnootaa ykn kolleejjii keessa jiraniifi barachuu keef dirqama qabanidha.

**Advocate** – is independent and offers support to a child or young person who is looked after including a care leaver. They speak up for you, help ensure your views are listened to and taken seriously by decision makers, your rights are respected and work with you to resolve issues.

**Tumsaa** – qaama of danda'ee daa'imman ykn ga'eessota deggersa barbaadaniif dhiheesudha, wiirtuu deggersa namootaa dabalatee. Waa'ee keessaniif dubbatu, ilaalchiif yaadni kee namoota murteessoo biratti akka dhagahamu, mirgi kee akka kabajamu akkasumas rakkoowwan furuuf isin faana hojjetu.



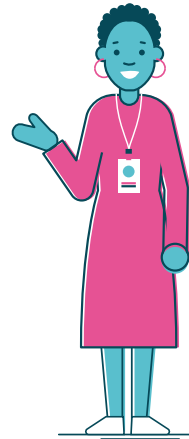
**Key Worker** – depending on where you live you may have staff at your accommodation to help with your care. One member of staff maybe asked to work closely with you and that person is called your key worker.



**Hojjetaa Murteessaa** – bakka jiraattu irratti hundaa’uun bakka qubsumaatti kan si gargaaru qabaachuu dandeessa. Hojjetoota sana keessaa namni tokko itti dhiheenyaan akka sifaana hojjetu taasifama, namni sun hojjetaa ijoo ykn murteessaa jedhama.

**Young Person’s Advisor (YPA)** – all those “leaving care” aged 16-18 will be given an advisor, by the LA, who works with you to help you learn the skills you need to live independently.

**Gorsaa Danrgaggootaa(YPA)** – kanneen “tajaajila kunuunsaa” wagga 16-18 gidduu jiran gorsaan ni kennamaaf, of danda’anii akka jiraataniif jecha dandeettiwwan tokko tokko ni barsiisu.



## Welfare (small) interview

You will be invited by the Home Office to attend a welfare (small interview) to check you're ok.

Your social worker or foster carer can help you make an appointment with United Kingdom Visas and Immigration. You will be asked some basic questions, such as your name, your date of birth, your nationality, your ethnicity, your religion, and about your family members. You don't need to go into details about your asylum claim right now. They will also take your photograph and record your fingerprints.

**Home Office** – a government department that deals with immigration, which includes asylum.

**Home Office Caseworkers** - are the people who will look into your reasons for wanting asylum and make a decision on whether you can stay.

## Statement of Evidence Form

After your short interview you will get a form. This is called a Statement of Evidence Form (SEF). You should get help from a lawyer to fill this in.

The SEF has to be completed in English and be must sent to the Home Office within 60 working days from the date your claim for asylum was made (normally the day of your Welfare Interview but may be longer as it is the date you receive the paperwork). This deadline can be extended.

The SEF asks questions about your family and your journey to the UK. It also asks for a statement. This is a piece of

# Adeemsaalee Koolu galtummaa

## Af-gaaffii Nageenyaa (Xiqqoo)

Nageenya keessan mirkaneeffachuuf karaa **Home Office** nagaa wal gaafachuu (af-gaaffii xiqqoo)tti akka hirmaattan ni affeeramtu.

Hojjetaan hawaasaa fi guddistuun keessan Abbaa Taayitaa Viizaa fi Baqattummaa UK waliin beellama qabuun isin deggeru. Gaaffiiwwan murteessoo kanneen akka, maqaa, guyyaa dhalootaa, lammummaa, sabummaa, amantii, fi miseensa maatii keessanii ni gaafatamtu. Dhimma gaaffii koolu galtummaa keessanii gadi fageenyaan kaasuu amma isin irraa hin eegamu. Dabalataanis suura keessan ni kaafatu, ashaaraa quba keessaniis ni fudhatu.

**Home Office** - jechuun waajjira mootummaa koolugaltummaa dabalatee dhimma baqattummaa raawwatudha.

**Home Office Caseworkers** - Jechuun namoota dhimma koolu galtummaa kee ilaaluun turuu fi turuu dhiisuu kee murteessanidha.



## Jecha Unka Ragaa

Af-gaaffii xiqqoo saniin booda unkatu isiniif kennama Kunis Jecha Unka Ragaa (SEF) jedhama. Unka sana guutuuf deggersa abukaatoo argachuu qabdu.

SEF'n afaan ingiliffaan guutamee guyyaa koolu galtummaa gaafattan irraa kaasee guyyoota hojii 60 keessatti(yeroo hedduu guyyaa af-gaaffii xiqqoo darbee darbee sana caalaa dheerata) gara Home Office'tti ergamuu qaba. Yeroon beellamaa kun dheerachuu mala.

SEF'n waa'ee maatii keessanii akkasumas deemsa keessan gara UK'tti gootan ilaalchisee gaaffii isin gaafata. Jechas isin



writing that explains what has happened to you and what you are afraid will happen to you if you had to leave the UK.

If you don't have a lawyer when you get this form, your foster carer, key worker or social worker will help you find one. Your lawyer will ask you if you have any evidence (information/letters) to support what you have said about what you think would happen to you if you are returned to your country. Lots of people do not have any evidence on paper and it will not stop you being allowed to stay in the UK if you do not.

Anything you say is **confidential** – this means your lawyer cannot repeat anything you tell them without your consent (if you do not want them to). The only times they can tell someone else what you have said is if they think that you are going to harm yourself, someone else, or if you are threatening terrorism. You can have someone to support you in meetings with your lawyer if you want, but you do not have to. You should be asked if you are happy with who is in the room with you.

If it is difficult to speak about what has happened there are lots of things that can be done to help.

- ▶ If possible, find an adult you trust to help write it down for you and ask you questions if some things are not clear.
- ▶ You may also find it easier to draw pictures or find pictures on the internet to help explain what you want to say.
- ▶ You could try recording yourself speaking
- ▶ In your appointments with your lawyer, ask for an interpreter if you need one. Even if your English is good it is often harder to talk about difficult things in a different language. If you are not comfortable with the interpreter, it is important that you tell someone.
- ▶ Make sure you ask your lawyer to give you time to explain yourself and if you don't understand what they say, ask them to repeat or to explain it another way.

Sometimes if a person has been hurt badly they will need to go and see a doctor, to check that they are OK, both physically and mentally. This can help explain what has happened to them to the Home Office so that they don't have to. It is not a bad thing if you have to see a doctor about your mental health, it is important for you to be fit and healthy.



gaafata. Kunis barreeffama waantota isin irratti raawwatee fi UK gadhiistee yoo deemte anarra gaha jettee waan sodaattu ibsudha.

Battala unka kana fudhattutti abukaatoo hin qabdu taanaan, guddistuun, hojjetaan hawaasaa ykn hojjetaan ijoon unka kana guutuuf si gargaaru. Abukaatoon kee yoo biyyatti deebite anarra gahuu danda'a jettee waan dubbatte jabeessuuf jecha ragaalee kamiyyuu (odeeffannoo/xalayaalee) akka dhiheessituuf si gaafata. Namoonni hedduun ragaa barreeffamaa hin qaban, kana dhabauunis UK heyyama keessa jiraachuu si hin dhabsiisu.

Wanti ati dubbattu kamillee **lcciitiin** qabama- kana jechuun abukaatoon kee eyyama keen alatti waan ati dubbate deebi'ee hin dubbatu (akka dubbatamu yoo ati hin barbaanne) Yeroon tokkichi isaan waan ati itti himte dubbatan yoo ati haala of miidhuu, kanneen biroo miidhuu, ykn shororkeessummaaf sodaachiste qofadha. Yeroo abukaatoo kee waliin wal argitu nama si gargaaru qabaachuu dandeessa, yoo barbaadde qofa, haalli itti si barbaachisu hin jiraatu. Nama siwaliin kutaa keessa jiraatu waliin gammadaa ta'uu kee ni gaafatamta.

Wanta achitti raawwate dubbachuun yoo ulfaate karaan ittiin si gargaaran hedduutu jira.

- ▶ Yoo dandeesse, ga'eessa amantu bira deemuun akka barreesitu si haa gargaaru, yoo gaaffii qabaattes gaafadhu.
- ▶ Waan jettuu barbaadde ibsuuf suura kaasuus ni dandeessa, interneetii irraas argachuu dandeessa.
- ▶ Waan dubbattu waraabuus ni dandeessa.
- ▶ Yeroo abukaatoo keen wal argitu, turjumaana gaafachuu dandeessa. Ingiliffaan kee gaarii yoo ta'ellee, wantoota ulfaataa afaan biroon dubbachuun ulfaachuu mala. Turjumaanni yoo isinitti tolu dide, nama birootti himuu dandeessu.
- ▶ Abukaatichi yeroo aa'ee keessan ibsitan yeroo gahaa isiin kennuu isaa mirkaneeffadhaa, akkasumas waan isaan jedhan yoo sirriitti hin hubatiin irra deebiin akka dubbatan godhaa.

Yeroo tokko tokko namoonni yeroo hedduu miidhaman mana yaalaa deemu qabu, qaamnii fi xiin sammuun keessan





fayyaa ta'uu mirkaneeffadhaa. Kunis wanta isaanirra gahe Home Office'f osoo ibsuun hin barbaachisiin ofumaan akka hubatan godha. Fayyummaa sammuu keessaniif jecha doktora bira deemuun waan yaraa miti, akka isin fayyaa fi gahumsa qabaattan gargaara.

## Substantive (big) interview

## Af-gaaffii cimaa(guddaa)



If you are over 12 years old, you will normally have a big interview where the Home Office caseworker will ask you questions about why you came to the UK, your journey, your life before the UK. If your lawyer does not think you are fit enough, physically, mentally or emotionally to be interviewed then they can write to the Home Office and ask them to decide your case in another way.

The interview is where the Home Office tries to find out more about what scared you so much that you had to leave your own country, or what your family said might happen to you if you stayed. They will already have the information in your SEF form and statement. They should not ask you questions about what you have already told them unless they don't understand something. If you came to the UK without a passport or other documents to show what country you are from, they might ask you some questions about your home country (for example important places, the money that is used or sports teams). They might also ask you to speak to someone on the telephone so they can learn more about where you are from the way you speak; this is called a 'language assessment'.

Umuriin kee wagga 12 ol taanaan hojjettoonni dhimmaa Home Office UK dhufuu keessan dura jireenya akkamii keessa akka turtan, maaliif gara UK akka dhuftan, akkasumas imala keessan ilaalchisee gaaffii isin gaafatu. Af-gaaffii kana raawwachuuf miira, qaamaa fi xiin-sammuu gahumsa hin qabdan jedhee yoo itti amane abukaatoon keessan dhimmichi karaa biroo akka murtaa'uuf Home Office f ni barreessu.

Gaaffiin Home Office naannoowwan biyya gadhiistanii bahuuf hedduu isin kakaase, osoo biyya turtan ta'ee balaa kanatu si mudata ture jedhanii dhimmoota maatiin sitti himan irratti xiyyeeffata. Unkaa fi jecha SEF kee irraa odeeffannoo kee hunda argataniiru. Wanta ati al tokko itti himte yoo hin hubanne ta'e malee si gaafachuun isaan irraa hin eegamu. Gara UK kan dhuftan sanadoota akka paas poortii malee dhuftan taanaan, waa'ee biyya dhaloota kee waan tokko tokko si gaafatu (fakkeenyaaf bakkoota barbaachisoo, gosa qarshii, ykn gareewwan ispoortii) isin gaafachuu malu. Dabalataanis karaa isin dubbattan irraa bakka dhuftan baruuf jecha bilbilaan akka isin haasoftan isin godhu; kuni 'qorannoo afaanii' jedhama.





## Who's in the Interview and why?

- ▶ Your social worker (or a responsible adult) – are there to make sure that you are staying well, and to ask for breaks if you need them;
- ▶ Your lawyer - are there to observe and take notes, they cannot answer questions for you;
- ▶ An interpreter from the Home Office -If you would find it easier to have a man or a woman interpreter you can ask for that. You cannot ask for the interpreter to be from a specific country.

It can be a long and tiring interview, but you can ask for breaks if you are tired or upset. Your social worker or responsible adult can ask for these breaks for you.

## Af-gaaffii keessa enyutu jira maaliif?

- ▶ Hojjetaa hawaasaa keessan (ykn ga'eessi itti gaafatamaa qabu)- yeroo isin barbaachisutti boqonnaa akka fudhattan, ykn turtii keessan gaarii ta'uu isaa mirkaneeffachuuf isin faana turu.
- ▶ Abukaatoo keessan – gaaffii isiniif hin deebisan, deemsicha ni taajjabu, yaadannoo ni qabatu.
- ▶ Turjumaana Home Office irraa- hiikaa afaanii dhiiraas ta'ee dhalaa filattan gaafachuu maltu. Turjumaana biyya murtaa'e irraa gaafachuu hin dandeessu.

Af-gaaffichi dheeraa fi nuffisiisaa ta'a, yeroo dadhabdu ykn sitti tolu didu boqonnaa gaafachuu dandeessa. Hojjetaan hawaasummaa kun boqonnaa akka argattuuf gaafachuu danda'u.



## After your Asylum interview

You should have a meeting with your lawyer after your asylum interview to check that you are ok with how it went. They should read the written record of your asylum interview back to you, to make sure that it was all written down correctly. They will be able to write to the Home Office if there is anything you need to add or change.

## When you've made your claim

The Home Office can take many months to make a decision on your asylum claim. If you are worried you've been waiting too long for a decision, you can ask your lawyer to contact the Home Office.

The first thing the Home Office will decide is whether your claim can be processed in the UK, you should not be told that your claim cannot be decided in the UK because you have travelled through another country, but the Home Office will consider whether there are any family members in another country that could look after you. You will only be sent to live with them if both you and they agree and the Local Authority consider that it is in your best interests to live with them.

When the Home Office has made a decision, they must tell your social worker and lawyer what they have decided. Every case is different, but there are a number of different outcomes. If you are granted refugee status then how long you can stay in the UK will depend on how you travelled to the UK:

- ▶ If you came directly to the UK from your home country you will be granted permission to stay in the UK for 5 years and you will be able to apply for indefinite leave to remain at the end of that time (this is called being a 'Group 1' refugee)
- ▶ If you travelled through other countries where the Home Office does not accept that you were in danger then you would be considered a 'Group 2' refugee. You will be granted permission

# Af-gaaffii koolu galtummaa keessaniin booda

Abukaatoo keessan faana af-gaffichi erga dhumeen booda nagaa ta'uu kee baruuf wal arguu qabdu. Waraabbii koolu galtummaa af-gaaffii keessanii deebisanii siif dubbisuu qabu, sirriitti barreeffamuu isaa hubachuuf jecha. Wanti itti dabaltu ykn jijjiirtu yoo jiraate Home Office'f ni barreessu.

## Yeroo gaaffii kee gootutti

Gaaffii koolu galtummaa kee irratti murti kennuuf Home Office ji'a hedduu turuu mala. Yeroo hedduu eeguun yoo isin yaaddesse, abukaatoon keessan Home Office akka qunnamu gaafatuu itti himuu dandeessa.

Murtiin jalqabaa Home Office'n murteessu gaaffiin koolu galtummaa keessan UK keessatti ilaalama, ykn sababa biyya kan biroo keessa darbitee dhufteef UK keessatti ilaalamuu hin danda'u jechuudha, garuu Home Office'n biyya biroo keessa maatiin isin kunuunsu jiraachuu isa ani ilaala. Yoo atii fi isaan irratti waliif galtan akkasumas aangawoonni naannoo keessanii murtichi fedhii keessan mirkaneessa jedhanii yoo murteessan qofadha.

Yeroo Home Office'n murti kenne, maal akka murteessan abukaatoo ykn hojjetaa hawaasaa keessanitti himuu qaba. Dhimmoonni hundinu gargari. Garuu bu'aawwan garaa garaa hedduutu jira. UK keessatti sadarkaan koolu galtummaa yoo isiniif kenname UK keessa yeroo hangamiif jiraachuu akka qabdu kan murteessu haal ati ittiin gara UK imaltedha:

- ▶ Biyyuma kee irraa kallattiin gara UK'tti imalte taanaan wagga 5f akka jiraattu siif eyyamama carraa yeroo dhaabbiif UK keessa jiraachuu akka argattuufis gaafachuu dandeessa (kunis baqataa 'garee 1' jedhama)
- ▶ karaa biyya lammaffoo Home Office'n akka balaatti hin lakkoofne keessa dabartanii dhuftan taanaan akka baqataa 'garee 2' tii ilaalamta. Baatiiwwan 30 (wagga 2 fi baatii 6) f akka jirattaniif eyyama ni argattu osoo inni hin dhumiin



to stay 30 months (2 and a half years) and you can apply to have this extended before it finishes. You will need to take specialist advice as to whether you apply for indefinite leave to remain after 5 or 10 years.

If you are fleeing a dangerous situation rather than persecution specific to you, you may be given 'humanitarian protection'. The rules for this type of protection are the same as for 'Group 2' refugees and you will be given permission to stay in blocks of 30 months. In some circumstances, if you came to the UK from somewhere else in the EU under s.67 of the Immigration Act and you are not granted asylum, you may get **s.67 leave** which means you will be able to stay in the UK for 5 years, receive financial support from the UK Government and access public services during that time. After 5 years you will be able to apply for 'Indefinite Leave to Remain' in the UK but there is no guarantee you will receive this.

Your case may be different to the above, and your lawyer will be able to explain more. If you aren't given asylum or humanitarian protection, and are not entitled to s.67 leave, you cannot be removed from the UK until you are 18 years old. If you are under 17 and a half years old when you are refused you will be given permission to stay either for 30 months or until you are 17 and a half years old. You can apply to extend this, if you'd like to stay longer in the UK.

If you don't agree with the decision that is made about your application, you can usually appeal. Your lawyer will talk to you about whether they can represent you for free in your appeal. Sometimes lawyers cannot do appeals for free because the chances of winning are not high enough.

## Age assessment

If the Home Office thinks you look older (or younger) than the age you say you are, you may have to have an age assessment. This will be completed by social workers and should be done within 28 days.

You will be asked lots of questions across some different meetings – some may be quite personal and will cover lots of things to try and establish your age. You'll be asked if you have any documents with you that confirm who you are and your age.

dheeressisuu gaafachuu dandeessa. Waggoota 5 ykn 10 n booda yeroo dhaabbataaf eyyama jiraachuu argachuuf ispeeshaalistii gorsaa argachuu qabdu.

Rakkoowwan hamaa haalota gidirfamuu isiniif ibsamaniin alaatiif jecha baqattan taanaan, "eegumsa Namoomaa" argachuu maltu. Seerri eegumsa kanaa kanneen baqattoota 'garee 2' waliin wal fakkaata kanaafuu baatiiwwan 30 jiraachuuf eyyama argatta. Haalota muraasa keessatti, karaa biyyoota EU keessa akkaataa seera baqattummaa kutaa 67 tiin gara UK dhuftan taanaan, koolu galtummaan isiniif hin kennamu, ta'us **s.67** jalatti boqonna argachuu maltan, jechuun waggoota 5f UK keessa jiraachuu akkasumas deggersa faayinaansii fi tajaajila hawaasaa mootummaa irraa ni argatta. Waggoota 5 booda yeroo dhaabbataaf UK keessa jiraachuuf iyyata galfachuu dandeessa, garuu eyyama sana argachuuf wabii hin qabdu.

Dhimmi kee kan armaan olii irraa adda ta'uu mala, abukaatoon kee irra caalaatti ibsuu danda'a. Egaa ati yoo ' koolu galtummaa ykn deggersa namoomaa hin arganne, akkasumas s67 jalatti gargaarsa hin qabne, hanga wagga 18 guuttutti UK keessaa baafamuu hin dandeessu. Yeroo eyyama kana dhorkamtu umuriin kee wagga 17 fi walakkaa gadi taanaan, baatiiwwan 30 ykn hanga wagga 17 fi walakkaa guuttanitti jiraachuun isiniif eyyamama. Yeroo dheeraaf UK keessa jiraachuu yoo feete, yeroo kana dheeressuuf iyyachuu dandeessa.

Dhimma iyyata kee ilaalchisee murti kenname irratti komii yoo qabaatte, yeroo hedduu ol'iyyachuu dandeessa. Ol'iyyata keessatti bilisaan bakka si bu'uu ykn dhiisuu isaa abukaatoon kee sitti hima. Yeroo baay'ee abukaatonni ol'iyyata irratti bilisaan hin dhaabbatan, sababni isaas carraan achitti injifachuu baay'ee dhiphaa waan ta'eef.

## Qorannaa umurii

Home Office'n umuriin keessan umurii isin himattanii gadi ykn ol jedhee yoo amane qorannaa umurii akka geggeessitu gochuu danda'a. Kunis guyyoota 28 keessatti hojjetaa hawaasaatiin guutamuu qaba.

Mariiwwan garaa garaa keessatti gaaffiiwwan hedduu gaafatamuu maltu- kunis gaaffiiwwan hedduu dhuunfaa ta'an umurii keessan ibsuu danda'an dabalata. Enyummaa fi umurii keessan kan ibsu ragaa yoo qabattan akka dhiheeffattan ni gaafatamtu.



During these meetings, an Appropriate Adult can be there to make sure everything is okay during the assessment and to look out for you.

You should be treated as a child until the decision is made about your age. If the decision is that you are under 18, you will continue to be treated as a child. If the decision is that you are 18 or older, you will be treated as an adult and a different asylum system applies. If this happens, you can ask for help to have your age recognised and be treated as a child. You can talk to a lawyer for advice and representation.

The outcome of the age assessment must be communicated to you in a way you understand, and you have 3 months to challenge this outcome.

A decision about your asylum claim should not be made until everyone has agreed on how old you are. If the decision is taken that you are over 18, the Home Office may decide that your asylum claim should not be processed in the UK and you may be taken to another country (Rwanda, which is in Africa) for your claim to be processed. If you are granted asylum there you will be granted permission to stay in Rwanda, but will not be brought back to the UK.

It is very important that you get specialist legal advice as quickly as possible if an age assessment states an age that is different to the one you have given.

Your **Appropriate Adult** should support, advise and assist and can be your social worker, key worker or another adult that can support you.

Yeroo wal gahiiwwan kanneeniitti, **Ga'eessi Barbaachisaan** waan hundumti nagaa ta'uu isaa fi isin to'achuuf achi ni jiraata.

Umurii kee ilaalchisee hanga murtiin kennamutti akka daa'imaatti ilaalamuu qabda. Umuriin kee wagga 18 gadi ta'uun isaa yoo murtaa'e, akkuma ijoolleetti ilaalamuun kee itti fufa. Umuriin kee wagga 18 ol ta'ee yoo murtaa'e, akka ga'eessaatti ilaalamta adeemsa koolu galtummaa kan birootu raawwatamiinsa qabaata. Yoo kun uumame, umuriin kee ragga'ee akka daa'imaatti akka ilaalamtuuf gargaarsa gaafachuu dandeessa. Gorsaa fi bakka bu'umsaaf abukaatoo dubbisuu dandeessu.

Bu'aan qorannoo umurii keetii karaa ati hubachuu dandeessuun sitti himamuu qaba, bu'aa kana mormuufis baatiiwwan 3 qabda.

Hanga umurii kee irratti qaamni hunduu waliif galutti murteen dhimma koolu galtummaa keetii hin kenamu. Umuriin kee wagga 18 jedhamee yoo murtaa'e, Home Office'n gaaffiin koolu galtummaa kee UK keessatti hin ilaalamu jechuun gara biyya birootti geeffamuu malta (Rwanda, Afrikaa keessatti argama) gaaffiin kee akka ilaalamuuf. Yoo koolu galtummaan siif eyyamame, achuma Ruwaandaa keessa jiraatta malee gara UK tti deebitee hin dhuftu.

Qorannoon umurii hanga umurii ati himatteen adda yoo ta'e gorsaa seeraa adda ta'e hatattamaan argachuuru siif mala.

**Ga'eessi Barbaachisaan** si gorsuu, gargaaruu fi tumsuu qaba, kunis hojjetaa hawaasummaa, hojjetaa ijoo, ykn ga'eessa si gargaaru kamiyyuu ta'uu mala.



## My Rights

If you are under 18, you are treated 'as a child', and in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) this means:

- ▶ Decisions taken by adults about you should always be in your 'best interests'. However, the decision about whether you are allowed to stay in the UK can take into consideration other things.
- ▶ Your views should be listened to and taken into account when decisions are made
- ▶ Your language, culture and religion should be respected
- ▶ You should be kept safe from harm
- ▶ You shouldn't be detained

A decision that is in your 'best interests' is a decision taken by adults which takes into account all the relevant circumstances, including your views. It may not always be the decision you want. If you disagree with a decision that has been made about you, there are lawyers that can help advise you on whether you can challenge the decision. Your immigration lawyer might be able to help you to contact one of those lawyers.

## If I can't stay in the UK

The process of applying for asylum can take a long time and it might be decided that you cannot stay in the UK. The UK Government has to consider its own rules about returning people to countries that it judges to be unsafe. Your lawyer will advise you. If you do have to return home, travel arrangements will be made by the UK Government. This might not happen straight away, and can be a very long time after you are refused asylum.

At any time after you are 18 the Home Office can 'detain' you. This should only happen if they are going to remove you from the UK quickly after they detain you.

**Detain** - This means to keep you in a centre where you cannot leave.



## Mirgoota Koo

Wagga 18 gadi taanaan akka 'ijoolleetti' kunuunfamta, kunis akkaataa Dhaabbata Mootummoota Gamtoomanitti Chaartera Mirga Daa'immanii (UNCRC)tiin:

- ▶ Murti ga'eessonni waa'ee keessaniif kennan 'fedhii' dhuunfaa keessan kan mirkaneessu ta'uu qaba. Haata'umalee, murtiin dhimma UK keessa jiraachuu ykn dhiisuu kee haalota biroo yaada keessa galcha.
- ▶ Yeroo murtiin kennamutti ilaalchi kee dhaggeeffatamuun yaada keessa galfamuu qaba.
- ▶ Afaan, aadaa fi amanitin kee kabajamuu qaba.
- ▶ Balaa irraa bilisatti eegamuu qabda
- ▶ Hidhamuu hin qabdu

Murtiiwwan 'fedhii' keetiif jecha ga'eessotaan murtaa'u haalota barbaachisoo hunda, yaada kee dabalatee ilaalcha keessa galchuu qaba. Yeroo hunda murti ati feetu ta'uu dhiisuu mala. Murti waa'ee keetiif murtaa'e ilaalchisee komii yoo qabaatte, murticha mormuu akka dandeessuuf ogeessonni seeraa si gorsan ni jiru. Ogeessi seeraa dhimma baqattumaa kee kun ogeessota seeraa sana si qunnamsiisuu danda'a.



## UK keessa turuu yoon hin dandeenye

Adeemsi koolu-galtummaa murteessuu yeroo hedduu fudhachuu mala akkasumas UK keessa turuu hin dandeessu kan jedhus ta'uu mala. Mootummaan UK qajeelfamoota isaa namoonni bakka nagaa hin qabnetti deebi'uu hin qaban jedhu ilaaluu qaba. Abukaatoon keessan isin gorsa. Gara biyyaatti deebi'uun yoo isin irra jiraate, sirreeffamni geejjibaa mootummaa UK tiin taasifama. Kunis erga koolu galtummaa dhorkamtee battalumatti waan ta'u miti, yeroo hedduu fudhachuu mala.

Erga wagga 18 guutteen booda yeroo kamittiyyuu Home Office'n si '**Hidhuu**' danda'a. Kunis kan ta'u erga si hidhaniin booda battalatti UK kessaa si baasuuf yoo ta'edha.

### Hidhuu

kunis naannoo wiirtuu ati miliquu hin dandeenye si kaayuu jechuudha.

## Applying to stay for longer

If you want to apply for 'Indefinite Leave to Remain' in the UK, or want to extend your leave to remain in the UK, you must make your application before your existing leave runs out.

## My Family

If you have been granted refugee status and can stay in the UK, there are limited situations where you can apply for parents and siblings to join you, but it is very unlikely that they will be able to. Your lawyer will advise you. If you've come to Wales but your parents are in another EU country, the authorities may decide that it is in your 'best interests' to be reunited with your family in that other country.

If you have come to the UK to join family members here, you will still need to sort out your immigration status. Your lawyer will advise you.

## Yeroo dheeraa turuuf iyyachuu

'Yeroo daangaa hin qabneef Uk keessa jiraachuuf' kan iyyattu taanaan, yeroon jireenyaa kee amma jiru xumuramuun dura iyyata galfachuu qabda.

## Maatii koo

Sadarkaan koolugaltummaa siif eyyamame UK keessa turuun yoo murtaa'e, maatii fi obbolaan kee akka siti makamaniif haalli itti iyyattu murta'aan ni jira. Abukaatoon keessan isin gorsa. Ati gara Weels dhuftee maatiin kee biyyoota EU keessa jiru taanaan, aangawoonni maatii keetti makamuun 'fedhii addaa' keeti jedhanii murteessuu danda'u.

Maatii keetti makamuuf gara UK dhufte taanaanis, haala sadarkaa koolu galtummaa kee sirreessuu qabda. Abukaatoon keessan isin gorsa.



## Your rights when you are in Wales

Wales recognises the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) which means that while you're in Wales, you should be able to enjoy life 'as a child'.

While you are in Wales, you have rights, including:

- ▶ The right to medical care
- ▶ The right to education
- ▶ The right to somewhere safe to live
- ▶ The right to be protected from abuse and neglect
- ▶ The right to play and relax
- ▶ The right to your religion and culture

You're not expected to manage on your own – there's help and support here for you.

## Medical care in Wales

You are entitled to free healthcare from the National Health Service (NHS) in Wales. You can:

- ▶ See a doctor at a local surgery, or have dental treatment
- ▶ Go to hospital in an emergency (including a dental hospital)
- ▶ Get any medicines a doctor thinks you need

# Yeroo Weels keessa jirtutti mirgoota kee

Weels Chhartara Dhaabbata Mootummoota Gamtoomanii Dhimma Daa'immanii(UNCRC) waan mirkaneessiteef yeroo Weels keessa jirtutti, akka 'ljoolee'tti jireenya geggeessuu dandeessa.

Yeroo Weels keessa jirtu mirgoota armaan gadi qabda:

- ▶ Mirga tajaajila fayyaa
- ▶ Mirga barachuu
- ▶ Mirga bakka nagaa keessa jiraachuu
- ▶ Mirga qoqqooddii fi miidhaa irraa eegamuu
- ▶ Mirga taphachuu fi bashannanuu
- ▶ Mirga amantii fi aadaa keetii

Mataa keetiin haalota to'achuun sirraa hin eegamu- gargaarsi siif taasifamu as ni jira.

## Weels keessatti tajaajila fayyaa

Weels keessatti tajaajila fayyaa bilisaa Tajaajila Fayyaa Biyyoolessaa (NHS) irraa argatta. Kanneen ni dandeessa:

- ▶ Baqaqsanii hodhuu naannootti dooktoraan ilaalmuu, yaala ilkaanii argachuu
- ▶ Yeroo muddamaatti hospitaala deemuu (hospitaala ilkaanii dabalatee)
- ▶ Qorichoota dooktorri siif ajaje hunda argachuu





## Education in Wales

- ▶ If you want to continue your education, you will be able to do this.
- ▶ You're entitled to free education in Wales until you're 18.
- ▶ You have to go to school, or be in some other kind of education, until you are 16.
- ▶ You will be supported to learn English and Welsh while you're at school in Wales.

## Finding somewhere to live

If you're under 18, you will be provided with somewhere to live by the local authority. This could be:

- ▶ In 'foster care' – where you'll live in a 'family' environment, maybe with other children
- ▶ In a 'children's home' – where you will live with a small number of other looked after children
- ▶ In a flat or other accommodation that is suitable for you if you need more independence. You may live with other young people like yourself.

If you have accommodation from the local authority, you are 'looked after' by them.

## Weels keessatti barnoota

- ▶ Barnoota kee itti fufuu barbaannan, sana gochuu ni dandeessa.
- ▶ Hanga wagga 18 guuttutti Weels keessatti barnoota bilisaa ni argatta.
- ▶ Hanga wagga 16 guuttutti mana barnootaa ykn bakkoota barnootaa biroo deemuu qabda.
- ▶ Weels keessatti yeroo barattu afaan ingiliffaa fi weels akka bartuuf ni deggeramta

## Bakka jiraattu argachuu

Umuriin kee wagga 18 gadi taanaan aangawoonni naannoo bakka jiraattu siif barbaadu. Kunis:

- ▶ 'Tajaajila guddisaa' - bakka ati naannoo maatii keessa jiraattu tarii daa'imman biroo waliin
- ▶ Mana 'daa'immanii' – kanneen daa'imman kunuunsan muraasa waliin bakka ati jiraattu.
- ▶ Bilisummaa yoo si barbaachise bakka qubsumaa si mijatu. Dargaggoota si fakkaatan biroo waliin jiraachuu malta.

Aangawoota naannoo irraa qubsuma yoo argatte 'ati isaaniin kunuunf'mte' jechuudha.



## Being 'Looked After'

In Wales, we believe that every child needs the support of adults to help them grow and develop. If you're not with your parents, the *local authority* will provide support for you through a *social worker*. This is known as being 'looked after'.

Your social worker can't make decisions about whether you can stay in the UK, but they can help you with things like getting medical treatment, organising education or training, or with finding community support for you while you're living in Wales.

The local authority must:

- ▶ Provide food to eat;
- ▶ Provide clothes to wear;
- ▶ Find out what other things you need for your health, education, and care.

If you are under 18, there are some decisions that should be made by whoever has parental responsibility for you. But you should be involved in all decisions about you.

You will be looked after until you are 18. If you are allowed to stay in the UK and have been 'looked after' for 13 weeks or more, you can get ongoing support beyond the age of 18.

You will be supported by adults' whichever type of accommodation is arranged for you. You could live in a 'family' environment with a foster carer, or in a children's home with other young people. If you are 16 or 17, you might be given somewhere to live that is more independent. Wherever you live, it must be safe for you. You will be expected to respect and follow the rules where you are living to keep everyone safe.

### Local authority

also known as the council, the organisation that looks after the area of Wales where you live.

### Social worker

someone employed by the local authority to help and support children and adults when they need it

# Eegamuu



Weels keessatti daa'imni kamiyyuu guddachuuf deggersa ga'eessotaa isaan barbaachisa jennee amanna. Matii keessan faana hirtan taanaa, *aangawoonni naannoo* karaa hojjettoota hawaasummaa *gargaarsa isiniif dhiheessa*. Kunis 'kunuunsa' jedhama.

Hojjettoonni hawaasummaa keessan UK keessa jiraachuu ykn dhiisuu keessan murteessuu hin danda'an, garuu tajaajila yaala fayyaa, leenjii ykn barnoota, ykn yeroo Weels keessa jirtanitti deggersa hawaasaa isiniif qindeessuu da'da'u.

Aangawoonni:

- ▶ Soorata nyaatamu dhiheessuu qabu;
- ▶ Uffata dhiheessuu qabu;
- ▶ Wantoota fayyaa, barnootaa fi kunuunsaaf isin barbaachisu dhiheessuu qabu;

Waggaan keessa 18 gad taanaan itti gaafatamummaan keessan enyu harkas ta'u murtiiwwan bakka keessan bu'anii murteessuu qaban ni jiru. Garuu murtiiwwan hunda keessatti hirmaachuu qabdu.

Hanga wagga 18 guuttutti eegamuu qabda. UK keessa turuun yoo siif eyyamamee fi torbanoota 13 fi isaa ol 'kunuunfamte' taanaan, gargaarsi godhamaa jiru wagga 18 olitti deemuu mala.

Qubsumni kamillee yoo siif mijate ga'eessotaan deggeramuu qabda. Haala naannoo 'maatii' keessa guddistoota waliin ijoollota kan biroo dabalatee jiraachuu dandeessa. Wagga 16 ykn 17 taanaan bakka kophaa keetti keessa jiraattu siif kennuu malu. Bakka Kamis ta'u, bakka jireenya keef nagaa ta'uu mala. Jireenya kanneen biroofis nagaa gochuuf bakka jiraattutti qajeelfamoota hunda kabajuu qabda.

### Aangawoonni naannoo

dabalataanis koree jedhama, dhaabbata naannoo Weels ati jiraattu to'atudha..

### gargaarsa isiniif dhiheessa

nama aangawoota naannoon qacaramee daa'immanii fi ga'eessota deggersa barbaadan gargaaran

## Your Care Plan

The services that the local authority will organise for you will be included in a Care Plan. This document will include:

- ▶ The support you need to make your asylum claim or deal with other immigration issues
- ▶ Details about your education and how you would like to progress and develop
- ▶ Any health problems that need to involve a doctor or dentist or other health professional
- ▶ Any needs you have in relation to your identity and culture
- ▶ What the outcomes should be for you
- ▶ Help you may need to develop independent living skills in preparation for becoming an adult
- ▶ Who is responsible for making sure your needs are met, and helping you to achieve your outcomes.

## Karoora Kunuunsa Keetii

Tajaajilli aangawoonni naannoo siif qindeessan karoora kunuunsa kee keessatti hammatama. Dookimentiin kunis kanneen dabalata:

- ▶ Gaaffii koolu galtummaa ykn baqattummaa biroo isin gootan kan deggeru
- ▶ Balballoomii sadarkaa barnoota keefi karoora guddina kee kan ibsu
- ▶ Rakkoo fayyaa gargaarsa dooktoraa ykn yaala ilkaanii gaafatu
- ▶ Enyummaa fi amantii keen wal qabatee deggersa si barbaachisu
- ▶ Murtiin kun siif maal ta'uu akka qabu
- ▶ Ga'eessa yeroo taatutti of danda'uuf akka isin fayyadutti tooftaalee jireenyaa barachuun qophaa'uu kan deggeran
- ▶ Fedhiin keessan guutamuu fi bu'aa keessan galmaan gahuuf itti gaafatama qabu.



## My rights when I'm being 'looked after'

All children in Wales have rights under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). These rights apply to you if you're being 'looked after'. These include;

- ▶ Decisions taken by adults about you should be made in your 'best interests'
- ▶ Your views should be listened to and taken into account when decisions are made
- ▶ Your language, culture and religion should be respected
- ▶ You should be kept safe from harm

### Best interests

A decision taken by adults which takes into account all the relevant circumstances, including your views. It may not always be the decision you want.

## Thinking about life as an adult

If you've been looked after for 13 weeks before you are 18, the local authority can continue to support you as you become an adult, if you would like this. Your social worker will work with you to prepare a Pathway Plan, and will explain to you what this Plan is and how it will help you.

When you turn 18 (or slightly earlier at 16 sometimes), another important person will replace your social worker and help you out – a Young Person Advisor. They will write everything they plan to do to help you in a Pathway Plan, after agreeing it with you.

If you aren't entitled to support once you are 18, or you don't want it, you may still be able to get some assistance, but this will depend on your right to stay in the UK.

## Yeroon 'kunuunfamutti' mirgoota koo

Ijoolleen Weels keessa jiraatan hundi akkaataa Chaartera Mirga Daa'immanii Dhaabbata Mootummoota Gamtoomanii (UNCRC) tti mirga qabu. Kan 'kunuunfamtu' taanaan mirgoonni kun sirrattis raawwatamiinsa qabu Kunis kanneen armaan gadii dabalata:

- ▶ Dhimma kee irratti mutiin kennamu kamiyyuu *mirga dhuunfa* kan mirkaneessu ta'uu qaba.
- ▶ Yeroo murtiin kennamutti ilaalchi kee dhaggeeffatamuun yaada keessa galfamuu qaba.
- ▶ Afaan, aadaa fi amanitin kee kabajamuu qaba.
- ▶ Balaa irraa bilisatti eegamuu qabda

### Mirga dhuunfa'

murtii ga'eessaan fudhatamu haalota hundumaa yaada keessa kan galchu, ilaalcha kee dabalatee. murtiin kun yeroo hunda murtii ati barbaaddu ta'uu dhiisuu mala.

## Akka ga'eessaatti jireenya yaaduu

Yoo wagga 18 guutuu keen dura torbanoota 13 fi isaa oliif kunuunfameetta ta'e, yoo ati barbaadde aangawoonni naannoo ga'eessuma taateeyyuu deggersa kana itti fufu. Hojjetaan hawaasaa kee **karoora pathway** qopheessuu fi karooricha ibsuu keessatti si deggeru.

Wagga 18 yeroo guuttutti (ykn yeroo tokko tokko wagga 16 tti), namni kan biroon hojjetaa hawaasummaa kee bakka bu'a-kunis Gorsaa Dargaggootaa jedhama. Erga itti waliif galtanii booda, karoora Pathway dabalatee waantota ittiin isin gargaaruuf yaadan hunda ni barreessu.

Erga wagga 18 guuttee deggersi yoo sirraa cite ykn ati hin barbaadu jette, ammallee deggersoota tokko tokko argachuu dandeessa, kun garuu UK keessa jiraachuu fi dhiisuu kee irratti hunda'a.



## Getting your voice heard

When you become 'looked after', you should be told about your right to **advocacy**. This is an independent service that can help you explain your problems with the help of a professional who is there to represent your views. Advocacy can help with any issue you have and aims to help you resolve your problem.

## If things don't go well

If you don't agree with the way you are being looked after or something isn't going well, you can complain. Advocacy may help you make your complaint.

Every local authority has a complaints process and if needed your social worker can give you more information about this.

If the local authority doesn't deal with your complaint properly, you may be able to complain to the Local Government Ombudsman.

## Sagaleen kee dhagahamuu

Yeroo 'kunuunsamtutti' mirga **gorsaa seeraa** argachuu kee dhagahuu qabda. Kun tajaajila of danda'e ta'ee ogeessota fedhii kee bakka bu'an fayyadamuun rakkoo kee ibsuun si gargaaranidha. Gorsii rakkoo ati qabdukeessatti akkasumas rakkoo furuu keessatti si gargaara.



## Haalonni sirrii yoo hin deemne

Haala qabiinsa keetii ykn haalli kamiyyuu si komachiisu yoo jiraate komachuu dandeessa. Komii kana dhiheessuuf gorsi seeraa si gargaara.

Aangawoonni naannoo kamiyyuu adeemsa komee qabu, yoo barbaachisaa ta'e immoo hojjetaan hawaasaa kee odeeffannoo dabalataa waa'ee kanaa siif kenna.

Yoo aangawaan naannoo komee kee sirriitti furuu baate, komii kee gara waajjira Abbaa- Gaar Mootummaa Naannootti geessuu dandeessa.



## Organisations that can help you:

**Asylum Justice**  
[asylumjustice.org.uk](https://asylumjustice.org.uk)  
029 2049 9421



**Asylum Justice**  
[asylumjustice.org.uk](https://asylumjustice.org.uk)  
029 2049 9421

**Welsh Refugee Council**  
[welshrefugeecouncil.org.uk](https://welshrefugeecouncil.org.uk)  
029 20489 800



**Welsh Refugee Council**  
[welshrefugeecouncil.org.uk](https://welshrefugeecouncil.org.uk)  
029 20489 800

**TGP Cymru**  
[trosgynnal.org.uk](https://trosgynnal.org.uk)  
029 2039 6974



**TGP Cymru**  
[trosgynnal.org.uk](https://trosgynnal.org.uk)  
029 2039 6974

**Ethnic Youth Support Team (EYST)**  
[eyst.org.uk](https://eyst.org.uk)  
01792 466980/1



**Garee Deggersa Dargaggoo Ethnic (EYST)**  
[eyst.org.uk](https://eyst.org.uk)  
01792 466980/1

**Cardiff City of Sanctuary**  
[cardiff.cityofsanctuary.org](https://cardiff.cityofsanctuary.org)  
029 2048 2478



**Cardiff City of Sanctuary**  
[cardiff.cityofsanctuary.org](https://cardiff.cityofsanctuary.org)  
029 2048 2478

**Swansea City of Sanctuary**  
[swansea.cityofsanctuary.org](https://swansea.cityofsanctuary.org)  
07496 172895



**Swansea City of Sanctuary**  
[swansea.cityofsanctuary.org](https://swansea.cityofsanctuary.org)  
07496 172895

**Children's Commissioner for Wales**  
[www.childcomwales.org.uk](https://www.childcomwales.org.uk)  
0808 801 1000



**Children's Commissioner for Wales**  
[www.childcomwales.org.uk](https://www.childcomwales.org.uk)  
0808 801 1000

Remember that the police in Wales are here to help you. Don't be afraid to contact them. If it is an emergency, call 999. Otherwise, you can call 101 to speak to the police

Yaadadhaa poolisoonni Weels keessaa yeroo hunda isin gargaaruuf jiru. Isaan qunnamuuf hin sodaatiinaa. Haalli muddamaa yoo jiraate, 999 bilbilaa. Yokiin, 101 irratti bilbiluun poolisii waliin dubbachuu dandeessu.



Find out more about children's rights and the law as it affects children in Wales on the Children's Legal Centre Wales Website

[childrenslegalcentre.wales](http://childrenslegalcentre.wales)

01792 295399

[childrenslegalcentre@swansea.ac.uk](mailto:childrenslegalcentre@swansea.ac.uk)

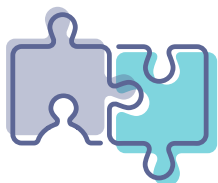
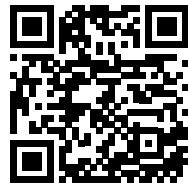


Waa'e mirgaa fi seera daa'imanii daa'imman Weelsi keessa irratti dhiibbaa waan qabaatuuf Marsaaratii Wiirtuu Seera Daa'immanii Weels irraa ilaalaa..

🖱 [childrenslegalcentre.wales](http://childrenslegalcentre.wales)

☎ 01792 295399

✉ [childrenslegalcentre@swansea.ac.uk](mailto:childrenslegalcentre@swansea.ac.uk)



Canolfan  
Gyfreithiol  
**y Plant**  
Cymru

Children's  
Legal  
Centre  
Wales

  
Swansea University  
Prifysgol Abertawe  
Hillary Rodham Clinton  
School of Law | Ysgol y Gyfraith

  
Llywodraeth Cymru  
Welsh Government