



# Rêbernameya ji bo Zarokên ku li Herêma Wales li **penaberiye** digerin

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.

# Serlêdana ji bo mayîna li Herêma Wales Uells

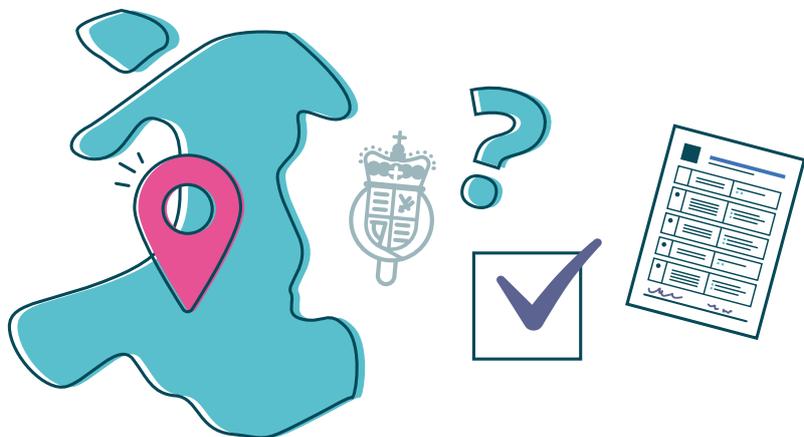
Wales beşek ji Brîtanya ye. Mafê weya mayîna li Wales bi qaîdeyên **koçberiyê** yên welatê Brîtanya ye.

Hûn dikarin li Brîtanyayê mafê penaberiyê bixwazin eger hûn welatê xwe bazidabe ji ber ku sedemeke ku di nav wan de nijad, ola we, neteweya we, endambûna komeke civakî ya taybetî (wek leşkerên zarok an zarokên qaçaxçkirî) an jîbr hebona hizra we a siyasî - an jî hûn ditirsin ku hûn ji ber yek ji van sedeman bi hovane tevbigerin.

Yasa dibêje ku piştî ku kesek hat Brîtanyayê divê di zûtirîn dem de daxwaza penaberiyê bikin.

### koçberiyê

Tê wateya cihê ku ewle ye. Peyv ji bo danasîna pêvajoyek ji bo dayîna destûra mayîna mirovan li Brîtanya ye tê bikar anîn ji ber ku ew li welatê ku jê hatine di xetereyê de ne.



## 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.



## Kî dikare alîkariyê bike

**Parêzer** - Ew dikarin di doza we ya penaberiyê de alîkariya we bikin. Pêdivî ye ku ew ji hêla Civata Hiqûqê ve bêne rêve kirin an jî bi OISC (Ofîsa Komîseriya Karûbarên Koçberiyê) re bêne tomar kirin. **Office of the Immigration Services Commissioner ([www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk))** di asta rast de. Divê desthilatdariya weya herêmî piştrast bike ku we parêzerek heye.

Divê parêzerê we bi nermî bi we re biaxive û divê agahdarî bide we ka hûn çi bikin heke hûn ji xizmetê ne razî ne, ew didin we. Gilîkirina li ser parêzer tê zîrê nede doza we ya penaberiyê û ger pêwîst bike hûn dikarin parêzerek cûda bibînin.

Hûn neçar in ku heqê parêzerek bidin. Ew ji hêla hukûmetê ve tê dayîn, mîna nexweşxane an dibistanan, lê parêzer ji hukûmetê re rapor nakin.



### desthilatdariya weya herêmî

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



**Wergêr an wergêrê zimanî** - ji ber vê yekê ye ku hûn fêhm bikin ka çi diqewime û piştrast bikin ku hûn têne fêhm kirin. Ew dikarin di her hevpeyvînên bi nivîsgeha malê û her hevdîtînan bi parêzerê we re bibin alîkar.

**Karkerê Civakî** - kesek e ku ji hêla desthilatdariya herêmî ve tê xebitandin ku ji bo zarok û mezinan gava hewce bike alîkarî û piştgirî bike. Ew dikarin ji we re bibin alîkar ku hûn bigihîjin servîsên ku pêwîsa we heye û divê li gorî '**berjewendiya weya herî baş**' tevbigerin.

### 'berjewendiya weya herî baş

Ji kerema xwe ji bo bêtir agahdarî li ser rûpela 15-ê li ser "lênihêrîn" binêre.



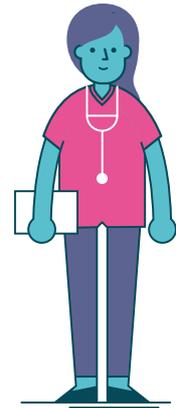
**A Foster Carer** – You may live with them and they will look after you on a day-to-day basis by providing food, clothes and emotional support.



**Xwedînerê Zaroka** - dibe ku hûn bi wan re bijîn, û ew ê bi peydakirina xwarin, cil û berg û piştgiriya hestyarî rojane li we binêrin.

**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.

**Hemşîre an Nojdar** - pisporên bijîjkî ne ku dikarin hemî pêwîstiyên lênihêrîna tenduristiya we piştgirî bikin. Ew ê bi xebatkarê weya civakî re bixebitin da ku hûn pê ewle bibin ku hûn baş in. Lênêrîna tenduristiyê ya Wales belaş e.



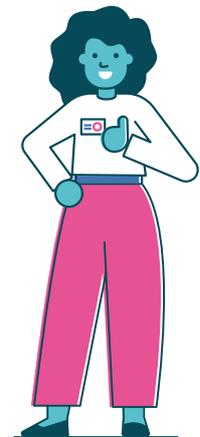
**A Teacher** – These are the people you will be with every day at school or college and are responsible for your learning.



**Mamoste** - ew kesên ku hûn ê her roj li dibistan an zanîngehê bi wan re bin û ji fêrbûna we berpirsiyar in.

**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.

**Parêzger** - serbixwe ye û piştgirî dide zarokek an ciwanek ku lênêrînê di nav de dev ji lênêrînê tê. Ew ji bo we diaxivin, alîkariya we dikin ku nêrînên we ji hêla biryardaran ve werin guhdarîkirin û ciddî werin girtin, mafên we bêne rêz kirin û ji bo çareserkirina pirsgerêkan bi we re dixebitin.



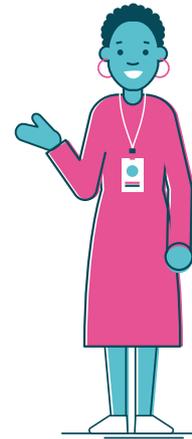
**Key Worker** – depending on where you live you may have staff at your accommodation to help with your care. One member of staff maybe asked to work closely with you and that person is called your key worker.



**Karkerê sereke** - li gorî cihê ku hûn lê dijîn, dibe ku hûn li cîhê we karmend hebin ku di lînêrîna we de bibin alîkar. Dibe ku ji endamekî karmendê were xwestin ku ji nêz ve bi we re bixebite û ew kes jê re xebatkarê weya sereke tê gotin

**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.

**Şêwirmendê Kesên Ciwan (YPA)** - ji hemî kesên ku temenên wan 16-18 saliya xwe “ji lînêrînê derdikevin” dê şêwirmendek ji hêla LA ve were dayîn, ku bi we re dixebite ku ji we re bibe alîkar ku hûn jêhatîyên ku hûn pêwîst be ji bo bijîn serbixwe fêr bibin.



## 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



# Pêvajoyên penaberiye

## Hevpeyvîna (biçûk) a Xoşgozeraniyê

Hûn ê ji hêla Wezaretê Karên Hundir (*Home Office*) ve werin vexwendin ku hûn beşdarî hevpeyvînek xoşgozeraniyê (hevpeyvînek biçûk) bibin da ku hûn baş bibînin.

Xebatkarê weya civakî an lîstikê dikare ji we re bibe alîkar ku hûn bi Vîzeyên û Koçberiyê a welatê Brîtanya re jivanekê bidin. Dê ji we hin pirsên bingehîn bîn pirsîn, wek navê we, dîroka jidayikbûna we, neteweya we, etnîsîteya we, dîna we û li ser endamên malbata we. Ne hewce ye ku hûn niha di derbarê daxwaza penaberiyê xwe de bikevin hûrguliyên. Ew ê wêneya we jî bigirin û şopa tiliyên we jî tomar bikin.

**Ofîsa Navxweyî (Home Office)** - wezaretek hukûmetê ku bi koçberiyê ve mijûl dibe, ku tê de penaberî jî tê de.

**Karkerên Doza Home Office** - ew kes in ku dê li sedemên penaxwaziya we bigerin û biryarê bidin ka hûn dikarin bimînin.



## Daxuyaniya belgeya Forma

Piştî hevpeyvîna weya kurt hûn ê formek bistînin. Ji vê re Forma Daxuyaniya beleye (SEF) tê gotin. Pêdivî ye ku hûn ji parêzerek alîkariyê bistînin da ku vê yekê dagirin.

Pêdivî ye ku forma SEF bi Englishngilîzî were tije kirin û divê di nav 60 rojên xebatê de ji roja ku daxwaza we ya penaberiyê hatî kirin ji Wezaretê Navxwe (Home Office) ê re were şandin (bi gelemperî roja Hevpeyvîna weya xoşgozeraniyê lê dibe ku dirêjtir be ji ber ku ew roja ku hûn kaxiz werdigirin e). Ev muhlet dikare bê dirêjkirin.

Forma SEF li ser malbata we û rêya hatina we ya bo Brîtanyayê

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.



pirsan dipirse. Her wiha daxwaza daxoyaniyê dike. Ev nivîsarek e ku rave dike ka çi hatiye serê we û hûn çi ditirsin ku dê were serê we heke hûn neçar bimînin ku Brîtanyayê bicihbihelin.

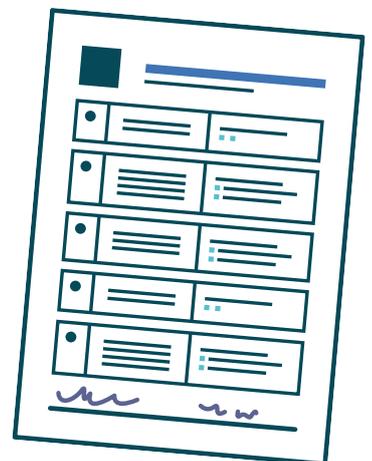
Ger dema ku hûn vê formê distînin parêzerek we tune be, lînêrîna we, xebatkarê weya sereke an xebatkarê civakî dê ji we re bibe alîkar ku hûn yekê bibînin. Parêzerê we dê ji we bipirse ka çi delîl (agahdarî/nameyan) li cem we hene ku piştgirî bidin gotinên we yê ku hûn difikirin ku dê çi were serê we ger hûn vegezin welatê xwe. Gelek kes tu belge li ser kaxezê tune ne û heke hûn nebin ew ê rê li ber we nede ku hûn li Brîtanyayê bimînin.

Her tiştê ku hûn dibêjin **nepenî ye** - ev tê wê wateyê ku parêzerê we nikare bêyî razîbûna we tiştê ku hûn jê re dibêjin dubare bike (heke hûn nexwazin). Tenê carên ku ew dikarin ji kesekî din re bibêjin ku we çi gotiye ev e ku ew difikirin ku hûn ê zîrê bidin xwe, kesekî din, an heke hûn terorîzmê tehdîdîkin. Heger tu bixwazî dikane kesekî hebe ku di hevdiînên bi parêzerê xwe re piştgiriya bide te, lê tu ne mecbûrî. Divê ji we were pirsîn ka hûn ji kê di jûreyê de bi we re ye kêfxweş in.

Heke zehmet be ku bikarin li ser tiştên ku qewimiya biaxivin, gelek tişt hene ku dikarin ji bo alîkariyê bikin.

- ▶ Ger bibe, kesekî mezin ku hûn pê bawer e bibînin ku ji we re binivîsîne û ji we pirsan bike eger hin tişt ne diyar in.
- ▶ Her weha dibê ku hûn hêsantir bikin ku hûn wêneyan xêz bikin an jî li ser înternetê wêneyan bibînin da ku hûn rave bikin ku hûn dixwazin çi bibêjin.
- ▶ Hûn dikarin biceribînin ku hûn axaftina xwe tomar bikin
- ▶ Di hevdiînên xwe yê bi parêzerê xwe re, ger pêwîstiya we bi wergerê ziman hebe. Her çend îngilîziya we baş be jî pir caran diwartir e ku meriv li ser tiştên diwar bi zimanek cûda biaxive. Heke hûn ji wergêr re ne rehet in, girîng e ku hûn ji kesekî re bibêjin.
- ▶ Piştrast bike ku hûn ji parêzerê xwe bixwazin ku wextê bide we da ku hûn xwe şirove bikin û ger hûn wan gotinên wan fam nekin, ji wan bixwazin ku dubare bikin an jî bi renekî din rave bikin.

Carinan ger mirovek bi giranî birîndar bûbe ew ê hewce bike ku here doktorek bibîne, da



ku kontrol bike ku ew hem ji hêla laşî û hem jî ji hêla derûnî ve baş e. Ev dikare ji Wezareta Karên Hundir re rave bike ka çi hatiye serê wan da ku ew neçar bimînin. Ne tiştêkî xirab e ku hûn di derbarê tenduristiya derûnî ya xwe de serî li bijîşk bidin, ji bo we girîng e ku hûn fit û sax bin.

## Substantive (big) interview

## Hevpeyvîna bingehîn (Hevpeyvîna mezin)



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'.

Heke hûn ji 12 salî mezintir in, hûn ê bi hevpeyvîneka mezin bikin ku tê de xebatkarê dozê ya Home Office dê pirsan ji we bike ka çima hûn hatine Brîtanyayê, rêya hatina we, jiyana we ya beriya hatina we bo Brîtanyayê. Ger parêzerê we difikire ku hûn ji hêla laşî, derûnî an hestiyarî ve têra hevpeyvînê nakin, wê hingê ew dikarin ji Wezareta Navxweyî re binivîsin û ji wan bixwazin ku bi renekî din biryara doza we bidin.

Hevpeyvîn ew e ku Ofîsa Wezareta Navxweyî hewil dide ku bêtir fêr bibe ka çi hûn ewqas ditirsandin ku hûn neçar man welatê xwe biterikînin, an tiştê ku malbata we got dibe ku were serê we heke hûn bimînin. Ew ê jixwe di form û daxuyaniya weya SEF de agahdarî hebin. Divê ew ji we pirsan nepirsin li ser tiştên ku we berê ji wan re gotiye heya ku ew tiştêkî fam nekin. Ger hûn bê pasaport an belgeyên din hatine Brîtanyayê da ku nîşan bidin hûn ji kîjan welatî ne, dibe ku ew li ser welatê we hin pirsan ji we bikin (mînak cihên girîng, pereyên ku têne bikar anîn an tîmên werzîşê). Her weha dibe ku ew ji we bixwazin ku hûn bi yekî re li ser tîlefônê biaxivin da ku ew ji awayê axaftina we bêtir fêr bibin ka hûn li ku ne; ji vê re 'nirxandina ziman' tê gotin.



## 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.

## Kî di nava Hevpeyvînê de ye û çima?

- ▶ Xebatkarê weya civakî (an jî mezinekî berpirsiyar) - li wir in da ku pê ewle bin ku hûn baş dimînin, û ger hewcedariya we bi navberdanê hebe hun sikaein bixwazin;
- ▶ Parêzerê we - ji bo çavdêrîkirin û notgirtinê li wir in, ew nikarin ji we re bersiva pirsan bidin;
- ▶ Wergêrek ji Wezaretê Navxweyî -Heke we hêsantir wergêrek mêr an jinek hebe hûn dikarin vê yekê bixwazin. Hûn nikarin bixwazin ku wergêr ji welatekî diyar be.

Dibe ku hevpeyvînek dirêj û westiyayî be, lê heke hûn westiyayî an aciz bin hûn dikarin navberan bixwazin. Xebatkarê weya civakî an mezinê we yê berpirsiyar dikare van navberan ji we re bixwaze.



## 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

# Piştî hevpeyvîna we ya penaberiye

Divê hûn piştî hevpeyvîna penaberiya xwe bi parêzerê xwe re hevdîtinekê bikin da ku hûn kontrol bikin ka hûn bi çî awayî derbas bûne. Divê ew qeyda nivîskî ya hevpeyvîna we ya penaberiye ji we re vegeînin, da ku piştrast bikin ku hemî rast hatine nivîsandin. Ger tiştek hebe ku hûn lê zêde bikin an biguhezînin ew ê karibin ji Wezaretê Navxweyî re binivîsin.

## Dema ku we daxwaza penaberiya xwe kir

Wezaretê Karên Hundir dikare gelek mehan bigire ku biryarek li ser daxwaza we ya penaberiye bide. Heke hûn bi fikar in ku hûn pir dirêj li benda biryarekê ne, hûn dikarin ji parêzerê xwe bipirsin ku bi Wezaretê Karên Hundir re têkilî daynin.

Yekemîn tiştê ku Wezaretê Karên Hundir dê biryarê bide ev e ku gelo doza we dikare li Keyaniya Yekbûyî were şopandin an na, divê ji we re neyê gotin ku doza we li Brîtanayê nayê çareser kirin ji ber ku we di welatek din re geriyaye, lê Wezaretê Karên Hundir dê bifikire ka gelo hene endamên malbatê yê li welatekî din ku dikarin li we binêrin. Hûn ê tenê werin şandin ku hûn bi wan re bijîn eger hem hûn û hem ew razî bin û Desthilatdariya Herêmî bihesibîne ku ew di berjewendiya we de ye ku hûn bi wan re bijîn.

Dema ku Wezaretê Navxweyî biryarek da, divê ew ji xebatkarê civakî û parêzerê we re bibêjin ku wan çî biryar daye. Her rewş cuda ye. Lê gelek encamên cuda hene. Ger statûya penaberiye ji we re were dayîn wê hingê hûn çiqas dikarin li Brîtanayê bimînin dê bi awayê rêwîtiya we ya Brîtanayê ve girêdayî be:

- ▶ Ger hûn rasterast ji welatê xwe hatine Brîtanayê ji we re destûr were dayîn ku hûn 5 salan li Brîtanayê bimînin û hûn ê karibin di dawîya wê demê de serî li mafê bêdawî ya mayîne bidin (ji vê re tê gotin 'Koma 1' penaber)
- ▶ Ger hûn li welatên din geriyay ku Wezaretê Karên Hundir qebûl nake ku hûn di xetereyê de bûn wê hingê hûn ê wekî penaberek 'Koma 2' werin hesibandin. Dê destûr



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.

ji we re were dayîn ku hûn 30 meh (2 sal û nîv) bimînin û hûn dikarin serlêdana dirêjkirina vê yekê berî ku ew biqede. Pêdivî ye ku hûn şîreta pispore bistînin ka gelo hûn serlêdana betlaneya bêdawî dikin ku piştî 5 an 10 salan bimînin.

Ger hûn ji rewşek xeternak direvin ne ji çewsandinek taybetî ya we, dibe ku we 'parastina mirovahî' were dayîn. Rêgezên ji bo vê cureyê parastinê wekî penaberên 'Koma 2'an in û dê destûr ji we re were dayîn ku hûn di blokên 30 mehan de bimînin. Di hin rewşan de, heke hûn li gorî s.67 ya Qanûna Koçberiyê ji deverek din a Yekîtiya Ewropî hatine Brîtanayê û mafê penaberiyê ji we re nayê dayîn, dibe ku hûn destûrnameya s.67 bistînin, ku tê vê wateyê ku hûn ê karibin li Brîtanayê bimînin ji bo 5 sal, ji Hikûmeta Brîtanayê piştgirîya darayî bistînin û di wê demê de bigihîjin karûbarên giştî. Piştî 5 salan hûn ê karibin serlêdana 'Mafê Bêdawî ji bo mayîne' li Brîtanayê bikin lê garantiyek tune ku hûn ê vê yekê bistînin.

Dibe ku doza we ji ya jorîn cûda be, û parêzerê we dê bikaribe bêtir rave bike. Ger penaberî an parastina mirovahî nedin we, û mafê we yê îzna s.67 tune be, hûn nikarin ji Brîtanayê werin derxistin heya ku hûn bibin 18 salî. Heger temenê te di bin 17 sal û nîvî de be dema ku te red kirin dê destûra mayîna 30 mehan an jî heta 17 sal û nîvan bê dayîn. Hûn dikarin serlêdana dirêjkirina vê yekê bikin, ger hûn dixwazin li Brîtanayê dirêjtir bimînin.

Heke hûn bi bîryara ku di derbarê daxwazya we de hatî dayîn qebûl nakin, hûn dikarin îtiraz bikin. Parêzerê we dê bi we re biaxive ka ew dikarin di îtiraza we de belaş nûnertiya we bikin. Carinan parêzer nikarin belaş serlêdanan bikin ji ber ku şansê serketinê têra xwe ne.

## Nirxandina temen

Ger Wezaretê Navxweyî difikire ku hûn ji temenê ku hûn dibêjin hûn pîr (an piçûktir) xuya dikin, dibe ku nirxandinek temen we were encamdan. Ev ê ji aliyê xebatkarên civakî ve bê encamdan û divê di nava 28 rojan de bê kirin.

Dê ji we re gelek pirs li ser hin civînên cûda bêne pirsîn - dibe ku hin pirs pir taybet bin û dê gelek tiştan vebêjin ku hûn biceribînin û temenê xwe saz bikin. Dê ji we were pirsîn ka bi we re belgeyek heye ku hûn kî ne û temenê we piştrast dikin.



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.

Di van hevdîtinan de, **Mezinek Minasib** (Appropriate Adult) dikare li wir be da ku di dema nirxandinê de her tişt baş be û li we binêre.

divê hûn wekî zarokek bêne serederîkirin heya ku biryar li ser temenê we neyê dayîn. Ger biryar ew be ku hûn di bin 18 saliyê de bin, hûn ê wekî zarokatiyê berdewam bin. Ger biryar ew be ku hûn 18 salî an mezintir bin, hûn ê wekî mezinan werin derman kirin û pergalek cûda ya penaberiya tê sepandin. Ger ev yek bibe, hûn dikarin alîkariyê bixwazin ku temenê we were naskirin û wekî zarokek were derman kirin. Hûn dikarin ji bo şêwirdarî û nûneriyê bi parêzerek re biaxivin.

divê encama nirxandina temen bi rengekî ku hûn têdigihîjin ji we re were ragihandin, û hûn dinava 3 mehan de dikarin ku hûn vê encamê bişopînin.

Divê biryarek derbarê daxwaza penaberiya we neyê dayîn heta ku her kes li ser çend salî razî nebe. Ger biryar were girtin ku hûn ji 18 salî mezintir in, Wezareta Karên Hundir dikare biryar bide ku doza we ya penaberiya li Keyaniya Yekbûyî neyê kirin û dibe ku hûn bibin welatek din (Rwanda, ku li Afrîkayê ye) ji bo ku doza we were şopandin. Ger li wir mafê penaberiya ji we re bê dayîn, hûn ê destûra mayîna li Ruandayê wergirin, lê hûn ê venegerin Brîtanyayê.

Pir girîng e ku hûn şîreta dadrêsî ya pispor bi lez û bez werbigirin heke di nirxandina temen de temenek ji yê ku we daye cûda diyar dike.

**Mezinek Minasib**  
Divê Mezinê we yê Minasib piştgirî (Appropriate Adult), şîret û alîkariyê bike û dikare bibe xebatkarê weya civakî, xebatkarê sereke an mezinek din ku dikare piştgiriya bide we.



## 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.

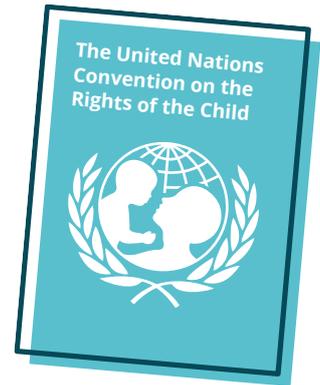
**Detain** - This means to keep you in a centre where you cannot leave.



## Mafên min

Heke hûn di bin 18 salî de bin, hûn wekî 'zarokek' têne serederîkirin, û li gorî Peymana Mafên Zarokan a Neteweyên Yekbûyî (UNCRC) ev tê vê wateyê:

- ▶ Biryarên ku mezinan derbarê we de digirin divê her dem li gorî 'berjewendiyên we' bin. Lêbelê, biryara ku hûn destûr didin ku hûn li Brîtanyayê bimînin, dikare tiştên din jî li ber çavan bigire.
- ▶ Dema ku biryar tînin girtin divê dîtînen we bînin guhdarîkirin û li ber çavan bînin girtin
- ▶ Divê rêz li ziman, çand û ola we bê girtin
- ▶ Divê hûn ji zirarê biparêzin
- ▶ Divê hûn neyên binçavkirin



Biryareke ku li gorî 'baştrîn berjewendiyên we' ye, biryarek e ku ji hêla mezinan ve tê girtin ku hemî rewşên tîkildar, di nav de nêrînen we, li ber çavan digire. Dibe ku ew her gav ne biryara ku hûn dixwazin be. Heke hûn bi biryareke ku di derbarê we de hatî dayîn razî nebin, parêzer hene ku dikarin ji we re şîret bikin ka hûn dikarin biryarê îtiraz bikin an na. Dibe ku parêzerê we yê koçberiyê bikaribe ji we re bibe alîkar ku hûn bi yek ji wan parêzeran re tîkilî daynin.

## Ger ez nikarim li Brîtanyayê bimînim

Pêvajoya serlêdana penaberiyê dikare demek dirêj bigire û dibe ku biryar were girtin ku hûn nekarin li Keyaniya Yekbûyî bimînin. Hikûmeta Brîtanyayê neçar e ku rêgezên xwe yê derbarê vegerandina mirovan bo welatên ku ew dadbar dike wekî ne ewledar bihesibîne. Parêzerê we dê we şîret bike. Heke hûn neçar bibin ku vegezin malê, amadekariyên rêwîtiyê dê ji hêla Hikûmeta Brîtanyayê ve bêne çêkirin. Dibe ku ev yek yekser çênebe, û dibe ku demek pir dirêj piştî redkirina penaberiyê be.

Piştî ku hûn 18 salî bûn, her gav Wezareta Karên Hundir dikare we 'bigire'. Divê ev yek biqewime heke ew ê we zû ji Brîtanyayê derxînin piştî ku we binçav kirin.

### Bigire

Ev tê wê wateyê ku hûn we li navendeka girtinê da binçav dimînin.

## 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.

## Daxwazkirina ku ji bo demek dirêjtir bimîne

Heke hûn dixwazin li Brîtanyayê daxwaza 'Mafê Bêdawî ya Bomayîne' bikin, an jî dixwazin Mafê Bêdawî ya Bomayîne we ya mayîna li Brîtanyayê dirêj bikin, divê hûn daxwaza xwe bişînin berî ku Bêdawî ya Bomayîne a we heyî biqede.

## Malbata min

Ger mafe penaberiyê ji we re hatibe dayîn û hûn dikarin li Brîtanyayê bimînin, hindêk rewşên sînardar hene ku hûn dikarin daxwaza dêûbav û xwişk û birayan bikin ku tev bihene cem we, lê pir nepêkan e ku ew karibin bibin. Parêzerê we dê we şîret ji wera bike. Ger hûn hatine herema Walesê lê dêûbavên we li welatek din ê Yekîtiya Ewropî ne, dibe ku rayedar biryar bidin ku ew di ' li gor 'baştirin berjewendiyên' we de ye ku hûn bi malbata xwe re li wî welatê din werin cem hev.

Ger hûn hatine Brîtanyayê da ku hûn li vir beşdarî endamên malbatê bibin, hûn ê dîsa jî hewce bikin ku rewşa xwe ya koçberiyê bişopînin. Parêzerê we dê we şîret bike.



## 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

# Mafên we dema ku hûn li Herema Wales in

Wales Peymana Mafên Zarokan a Neteweyên Yekbûyî (UNCRC) nas dike ku tê vê wateyê ku dema ku hûn li Wales in, divê hûn karibin 'wek zarokî' ji jiyane kêf bikin.

Dema ku hûn li Herema Wales in, mafên we hene, di nav de:

- ▶ Mafê Çavdêriya tendrostî
- ▶ Mafê perwerdehiyê
- ▶ Mafê jiyana li cihekî ewle
- ▶ Mafê parastinê ji destdirêjî û piştgoxistinê
- ▶ Mafê lîstin û rihetbûnê
- ▶ Mafê ol û çanda we

Ji we nayê çaverêkirin ku hûn bi tena xwe îdare bikin - li vir ji bo we arîkarî û piştgirî heye.

## Çavdêriya tendrostî li herma Wales

Mafê we heye ku ji Xizmeta Tenduristiya Neteweyî (NHS) li Wales lênihêrîna tenduristî ya belaş bistînin. Hûn dikarin:

- ▶ Doxtoreki li bingehe saxlemiya herêmî bibînin, an jî doxtore diranan bibînin
- ▶ Di rewşa awarte de biçin nexweşxaneyê (nexweşxaneyek diranan jî tê de)
- ▶ Dermanên ku doxtor difikire ku hûn hewce ne bistînin



## 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.

## Perwerde li herema Wales

- ▶ Ger hûn bixwazin perwerdehiya xwe bidomînin, hûn ê bikaribin vê yekê bikin.
- ▶ Li Wales heta 18 saliya xwe mafê we yê perwerdehiya belaş heye.
- ▶ Divê heta ku hûn 16 salî bibin biçin dibistanê, an jî di perwerdehiyek din de bin.
- ▶ Dema ku hûn li Walesê li dibistanê ne, ji bo fêrbûna zimanê Înglîzî û zimanê Welsî ê dê piştgirî were dayîn.

## Dîtina cihekî ji bo jiyanê

Ger hûn jêr 18 salî de bin, dê ji hêla desthilatdariya herêmî ve cihek ji we re were peyda kirin ku hûn bijîn. Ev dikare bibe:

- ▶ Di cihekê 'lênêrînê' de - ku hûn ê li jîngeheka 'malbatê' bijîn, dibe ku bi zarokên din re
- ▶ Li 'mala zarokan' - ku hûn ê bi hejmareke hindik zarokên din re bijîn
- ▶ Li xaniyek an jî cihek din ku ji we re guncan e, ger pêdawîstiya we bi serxwebûnê hebe. Hûn dikarin bi ciwanên din ên mîna xwe re bijîn.

Ger cihekê we ji desthilatdariya herêmî hebe, hûn ji hêla wan ve têne 'nêrîn'.



## 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

# Ku 'Li dû lônêrînê'



Li Wales, em bawer dikin ku her zarok pêtvî bi piştgiyariya mezinan heye e ku ji wan re bibe alîkar ku mezin bibin û pêşve bibin. Ger hûn ne bi dêûbavên xwe re bin, *desthilatdariya herêmî* dê bi riya *xebatkarek civakî* piştgirî ji we re peyda bike. Ji wê yeke ra tê gotin 'lêgerîn'.

Xebatkare weya civakî nikare biryarê bide ka hûn dikarin li Brîtanyayê bimînin, lê ew dikarin ji we re bibin alîkar ku hûn di tiştên wekî

wergirtina dermankirina bijîjkî, organîzekirina perwerdehiyê an perwerdehiyê de, an jî bi dîtina piştevaniya civakê ji we re dema ku hûn li Wales dijîn, alîkariya we bikin.

Divê desthilatdariya herêmî:

- ▶ Ji bo xwarinê ji wera dabîn biket;
- ▶ Cilên ku li xwe bikin ji wera peyda biket;
- ▶ Pêtvîyêt tenduristî, perwerdehî û lônêrînêna we ji wera dabîn biket.

Heke hûn di bin 18 salî de ne, hin biryar hene ku divê ji hêla kê ve berpirsiyariya dêûbavê li ser we hebe. Lê divê hûn beşdarî hemî biryarên li ser we bibin.

Heya ku hûn 18 salî bin, dê li we were şopandin. Ger destûr hebe ku hûn li Brîtanyayê bimînin û 13 hefte an jî zêdetir ku hun 'tên xodîkirin', hûn dikarin ji 18 salî wêdetir piştgirîya domdar bistînin.

Hûn ê ji hêla mezinan ve werin piştgirî kirin ku kîjan corê cîh ji we re were saz kirin. Hûn dikarin li cihekê 'malbatê' bi lônerek lônêrînê re, an jî li malek zarokan bi ciwanên din re bijîn. Ger hûn 16 an 17 salî bin, dibe ku ji we re cîhek were dayîn ku hûn serbixwetir bijîn. Li ku derê hûn lê dijîn, divê ew ji bo we ewle be. Ji we tê hêvî kirin ku hûn rêz û pêgiriya bi rênemayêt li mala ku hûn lê dijîn bigrin da ku her kes bisilamet bimînin.

### Desthilatdariya herêmî

Dîsa tê nasîn weke civat, rêxistineke kuk li li we dinêre li herêma Walesê ya ku hûn lê dijîn

### Xebatkarek civakî

kesê ku ji hêla desthilatdariya herêmî ve tê xebitandin ku ji bo zarok û mezinan alîkarî dikin li gava hewce bike

## 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.

## Plana Lênêrîna we

Xizmetên ku desthilatdariya herêmî dê ji we re organîze bike dê di Plana Lênêrînê de cih bigire. Ev belge dê di nav de:

- ▶ Piştgiriya we were kitin ku hûn pêtivîne bi daxwaza penaberiya xwe bikin an bi pirsgirêkên din ên koçberiyê re mijûl bibin
- ▶ Hûnguliyên di derbarê perwerdehiya we de û ka hûn çawa dixwazin pêşde biçin û pêşve bibin
- ▶ Pirsgirêkên tenduristiyê yê ku pêtivîne ku bijîjkek an diranan an pisporek tenduristiyê ya din re têkildar bin
- ▶ Pêdiviya we bi nasname û çanda we re hebe
- ▶ Divê encamên ji bo we çi bin
- ▶ Dibe ku ji we re bibe alîkar ku hûn ji bo ku hûn bibin mezinan jêhatîbûnên jiyana serbixwe pêşve bibin
- ▶ Kî berpirsiyar e ku pê ewle bibe ku hewcedariyên we têne peyda kirin, û ji we re dibe alîkar ku hûn bigihîjin encamên xwe.



## 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.

## Mafên min dema ku 'lênêrîna min' tê krin

Hemî zarokên li Wales li gorî Peymana Mafên Zarokan a Neteweyên Yekbûyî (UNCRC) xwedî maf in. Ev maf ji bo we derbas dibin ger hûn li jer 'lênêrînê' bin. Di nav van de:

- ▶ Biryarên ku ji hêla mezinan ve derheqê we de têne girtin divê li gorî **'baştirîn berjewendiyên'** we bêne girtin.
- ▶ Dema ku biryar tên girtin divê nêrînên we bîn guhdarîkirin û li ber çavan bîn girtin
- ▶ Divê rêz li ziman, çand û ola we bê girtin
- ▶ Divê hûn ji zirarê biparêzin

### 'baştirîn berjewendiyên'

Biryarek ku ji hêla mezinan ve hatî girtin ku hemî rewşên têkildar, di nav de nêrînên we jî, li ber çavan digire. Dibe ku ew her gav ne biryara ku hûn dixwazin be.

## Wek kesek mezin hizirkirna li ser jiyane

Ger jo 13 hefta ku hûn bibin berî ku hun bibin 18, desthilatdariya herêmî dikare piştgiyariya we bidomîne dema ku hûn mezin bûn, hîke hûn vê bixwazin. Xebatkarê weya civakî dê bi we re bixebite ku **Planek Rêgezê** amade bike û dê ji we re rave bike ka ev Plan çi ye û dê çawa alîkariya we bike.

Dema ku hûn bibin 18 salî (an jî hinekî zûtir ku carinan di 16 saliyê jî de), kesek din ê girîng dê şûna xebatkarê weya civakî bigire û ji we re bibe alîkar -ku jêr dibêjin Şêwirmendek Kesê Ciwan. Ew ê her tiştê binivîsin ku ew planek ji bo alîkariya Planek Rêwî de bikin, piştî ku wê bi we re li hev bikin.

Ger dema ku hûn 18 salî bûn, mafê we tune ku hûn piştgiyê wegirin, an hûn nexwazin, dibe ku hûn hîn jî karibin hin arîkariyê bistînin, lê ev ê bi mafê weya mayîna li Brîtanyayê ve girêdayî be.



## 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.

## Dengê xwe bigihînin

Dema ku hûn dikevne bin 'lênêrînê', divê ji we re bihiê behiskirin mafê we yê **parêzgeriyê** were. Ev karûbarek serbixwe ye ku dikare ji we re bibe alîkar ku hûn bi alîkariya pisporek ku li wir nêrînên we temsîl dike pirsgirêkên xwe rave bikin. Parêzgerî dikare bi her pirsgirêkek we re bibe alîkar û armanc dike ku ji we re bibe alîkar ku hûn pirsgirêka we çareser bikin.



## Ger tişt baş neçêbin

Ger hûn bi awayê ku lê dinêrin we bidilê we nebe razî nebin an tiştek baş neçe be, hûn dikarin gilî bikin. Dibe ku parêzvanî ji we re bibe alîkar ku hûn giliyê xwe bikin.

Her desthilatdariya herêmî proseyê gilî û gazincên heye û ger hewce bike xebatkarê weya civakî dikare li ser vê yekê bêtir agahdarî bide we.

Ger desthilatdariya xwecihî bi giliyê we bi başî kar liser giliya we neke, hûn dikarin giliyê xo ji Ombudsmanê Hikûmeta Herêmî bikin.



**Organisations  
that can help you:**

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



**Dadweriya Penaberiye**  
[asylumjustice.org.uk](http://asylumjustice.org.uk)  
029 2049 9421

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



**Encûmena Penaberan a Welsh**  
[welshrefugeecouncil.org.uk](http://welshrefugeecouncil.org.uk)  
029 20489 800

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



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

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



**Tîma Piştgiriya Ciwanên Etnîkî (EYST)**  
[eyst.org.uk](http://eyst.org.uk)  
01792 466980/1

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



**Sanctuary ya bajarê Kardif**  
[cardiff.cityofsanctuary.org](http://cardiff.cityofsanctuary.org)  
029 2048 2478

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



**Sanctuary ya Bajarê Swansea**  
[swansea.cityofsanctuary.org](http://swansea.cityofsanctuary.org)  
07496 172895

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



**Komîserê Zarokan ji bo Wales**  
[www.childcomwales.org.uk](http://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

Bînin bîra xwe ku polîs li Wales li vir e ku alîkariya we bike. Netirsin ku bi wan re têkilî daynin. Ger rewşek acîl be, telefonî 999 bikin. Wekî din, hûn dikarin bi 101 re telefon bikin ku bi polîs re biaxivin.





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)

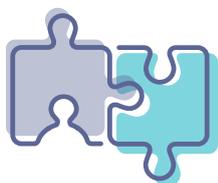


Agehiyê pêtir tèn dîtin li ser malpera Navenda Hiqûqî ya Zarokan ku wek saziyeka yasayie li Wales-ê ku li malperê senterê Yasa Zarokên Wales ê.

🖱 [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