

**FLEEING THE FIGHTING:  
How conflict drives the search for  
asylum**

**A report on war and conflict in refugee-  
producing countries**

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**By the Refugee Week partnership**

## **INTRODUCTION**

There are currently over 70 conflicts taking place in 52 countries across the world<sup>(1)</sup>. War and conflict, with resulting human rights abuses, factional fighting and, often, minority persecution, are perhaps the principal reasons why people are forced to flee their homes. Abuses documented by Amnesty International in the context of conflict include killings, torture, “disappearances”, abduction and rape.

Most of those who flee go to the country that is closest to their own, in many cases travelling on foot. In many cases, the numbers of people internally displaced within their country far outnumber those who seek refuge elsewhere. Those that manage to escape to Britain are a distinctly tiny minority.

Official figures released by the UK Home Office show that 49,370 people applied for asylum in the UK in 2003 (excluding dependents). Of these, nearly three-quarters (74 per cent) of the total, or 36,595 applications, were from countries where conflict is ongoing.

Over the last ten years, however, successive UK governments have increasingly portrayed asylum-seekers – those asking for sanctuary in Britain – as a problem to be solved; a numbers game. Far from looking to develop policies that ensure appropriate protection for those who have fled human rights abuses in conflict zones, the focus has been on preventing people from seeking asylum, through a combination of tough border controls, fingerprinting and visa regimes. Those that manage to overcome these considerable obstacles are faced with further challenges here in the UK, as their right to food and shelter is removed and their right of appeal against asylum decisions is restricted.

Research has shown that many decisions on asylum claims by the UK Home Office are wrong - often due to inaccurate information on the countries people are fleeing from - and are subsequently overturned on appeal. Over 16,000 appeals against asylum decisions were successful in 2003 (around 20%). This figure is even higher for applications from some countries featured in this report including the Democratic Republic of Congo, Russia and Colombia, rising to 38% of appeals from Somali and Sudanese nationals being successful.<sup>(2)</sup> When a wrong decision could effectively mean returning someone to face death or torture, the necessity of a robust appeals system is self-evident.

The UK treats the recent decline in UK asylum applications - 2003 saw numbers fall by almost a half - as a success. However, these figures unfortunately do not reflect an improvement in stability across the globe and the number of ongoing conflicts in the world did not fall by half over the year. Instead, there are people caught up in bloody conflicts that are almost certainly being prevented from accessing protection in the UK. Yet as the human stories contained in this report show, this protection is needed now as much as ever.

This report, released to mark the start of Refugee Week 2004, examines conflicts in seven key refugee-producing countries around the world - Afghanistan, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Iraq, Russia, Somalia and Sudan - and the impact of the conflicts on civilians and on the movement of refugees. Each country report includes background to the conflict, information on the impact on children, statistics on the refugee population worldwide and the number of internally displaced people, alongside the number of UK asylum applications in 2003. It also features the personal story of a refugee or asylum seeker from that country.

(1) - Source: International Institute of Strategic Studies

(2) - Source: Home Office asylum statistics, 2003

## **AFGHANISTAN**

Number of asylum applications to the UK in 2003	2290
Number of internally displaced persons	184,000*
Number of refugees worldwide	2,480,890

\*UNHCR figures, though estimates have been as high as 600,000

Twenty-three years of ongoing conflict has had a devastating impact on the security of Afghans, the infrastructure and rule of law in Afghanistan. The post-war security situation has continued to deteriorate throughout the country and the central government exerts minimal control outside Kabul. Local armed groups act with impunity and around two-thirds of the country is in a situation of generalised instability.

Human rights violations from the 1970s onwards caused large numbers to flee to neighbouring countries and further afield. Many refugees returned after the fall of the Taleban in 2001, but this has drastically reduced due to insecurity and the inability to access their homes and land, which in some instances are illegally occupied by local armed groups. There is a lack of adequate housing for returnees, particularly in Kabul. Serious concerns about forced returns to Afghanistan from Iran and Pakistan continue to be raised.

The situation for women and girls, in particular, remains dire. Rape and sexual violence by members of armed factions and former combatants is common. Victims of rape remain at risk of prosecution if they cannot prove the act was against their will. Women receive little protection, as the criminal justice system remains ineffective. Police fail to protect human rights and often commit violations themselves.

Under current conditions, the inability of many refugees and internally displaced people to sustain their return is leading to destitution and new cycles of displacement. Sustainable return is hindered by insufficient aid due to a lack of funding and security. As a result, many returnees are forced to seek refuge in other countries once more.

### **The impact of conflict on children in Afghanistan**

Afghanistan has one of the highest maternal, infant and child mortality rates in the world. A combination of the impact of war, drought and lack of safe water has led to increased incidence of infectious and parasitic diseases such as diarrhoea and malaria, particularly amongst children, with only 23% of the population having access to safe water and only 12% to adequate sanitation.

Two decades of war have virtually destroyed the country's educational system, with many schools and colleges across the country destroyed or forced to close.

Reports indicate that since early 2003 there has been a series of abductions of children as young as four years old in northern and north eastern regions, for the apparent purpose of trafficking to neighbouring countries.

## **Aryan's story**

Aryan, who is now 24, came to the UK when he was 15, having fled the war in Afghanistan. His parents and most of his family worked for the former government and were being targeted by the present regime. Originally from Kabul, when the war intensified he fled with his family to the countryside.

"My relatives were killed and I saw my friends killed" he says. "Children would turn up to school with guns and grenades having joined one of the warring factions. At school we were taught to shoot by practising with targets – I had to do it even though I didn't want to."

Eventually Aryan and his family tried to go back to Kabul, but were not able to as their lives were still in danger. By this time Aryan had not been to school for two years. So they fled again to the UK where they finally settled. He has recently graduated with a BSc in Medical Genetics. However, the war has had a lasting effect:

"It marked a turning point in my life – I still feel I don't one hundred per cent belong here. If it weren't for the war, I wouldn't be here at all.

"A missile missed my house by inches, I would see deaths every day. Even now I don't like scary movies and I won't watch movies about war."

## **COLOMBIA**

Number of asylum applications to the UK in 2003	225
Number of internally displaced persons	3,000,000*
Number of refugees worldwide	30,457

\*Cumulative displaced since 1985. Min 173,000 displaced in 2003

Serious and widespread human rights violations continue by all parties in the long-running internal armed conflict in Colombia. In 2003, more than 3,000 civilians were killed for political motives, at least 600 “disappeared” and around 2,200 people were kidnapped. Of these kidnappings, more than 50% were carried out by guerilla groups, 8% by paramilitary groups and approximately 40% by common criminality. The civilian population continued to bear the brunt of the armed conflict with at least 170,000 Colombians forcibly displaced in 2003.

Women are often targeted because of their role as activists and leaders or simply because they are members of communities in conflict zones. Sexual violence against women, including rape and genital mutilation, is used as a weapon of war by all parties.

Amnesty International has received reports of increasing human rights violations carried out directly by government armed forces, including killings, “disappearances”, arbitrary detention and torture. The creation of an army of peasant soldiers and the network of civilian informers has also dragged civilians further into the conflict by blurring the distinction between combatants and civilians.

Guerrilla groups have been responsible for taking hostages, abducting and killing civilians, and using disproportionate and indiscriminate weapons resulting in further civilian deaths. Army-backed paramilitaries have committed massacres, torture and kidnappings.

### **The impact of conflict on children in Colombia**

There are between 11,000 and 14,000 child soldiers in Colombia, placing the country fourth in the world for the highest use of underage combatants. Children are forcibly recruited into guerrilla and paramilitary forces and are used as informants by the government. Some child soldiers are as young as seven years old.

Threats by guerrillas and paramilitaries are the primary reasons for families fleeing their homes, but displaced Colombians regularly cite fear of forced recruitment of children as a reason for seeking refuge elsewhere. In August 2002, 60 families fled one municipality after a guerrilla group ordered the recruitment of everyone over the age of 12.

In urban areas young people are pressured into working for drug barons, guerrillas, local police and other armed groups. In the city of Medellin, widely considered the most violent city in the world, the combination of poverty, urban warfare and illegal drug trafficking has contributed to the violent deaths of an estimated 40,000 young people over the past twenty years. According to UNICEF, seven children are killed every day in Colombia.

## **Luis's story**

Luis, now 57, came to the UK from Colombia in 1991. He worked for a company manufacturing car parts, and was president of a metallurgist's Trade Union for 23 years. Then his house began to be searched regularly by the police. On the last of these occasions, he was detained by the Colombian military and accused of being a member of a revolutionary organisation linked to the insurgency. He was tortured for three days. After 45 days in prison, he was freed but was unable to return to his home or to work for fear of being targeted again.

Luis and his wife and three children then stayed with friends for a time but, increasingly concerned for their safety, he approached Amnesty International for help. Amnesty helped them flee the country to seek safety in the UK. "I did not want to leave Colombia", he says, "but I had to for the safety of my family".

Once in the UK, he founded CORAS, a refugee community organisation dedicated to helping other refugees from Colombia and other parts of Latin America. He says that this has been a positive experience, though he still struggles with the emotional trauma of what happened to him.

## **DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (DRC)**

Number of asylum applications to the UK in 2003	1525
Number of internally displaced Persons	3,400,000
Number of refugees worldwide	415,479

It is estimated that conflict in DRC has claimed more than 3 million lives since 1998. Fighting between government forces and rebel groups, often backed by neighbouring countries, has had a devastating effect on civilians.

Despite the formation in 2003 of a transitional government of national unity, conflict and human rights abuses continue in eastern DRC and power remains under the fragmented control of different armed forces. The killing of civilians is still occurring in provinces such as Ituri and South-Kivu.

Tens of thousands of women have been brutally raped, often accompanied by acts of torture; women and children have also been abducted into sexual slavery.

By the end of 2003 around 3.4 million people had been uprooted from their homes and remained displaced within the country. Many thousands more have fled the DRC in search of safety.

### **The impact of conflict on children in DRC**

Tens of thousands of children are child soldiers in DRC. In February 2003, the UN Secretary General reported that child soldiers are present in all armed groups - in some cases representing up to 35 percent of troops - and are being sent to the frontlines. Former child soldiers face detention and harsh punishments by the government. Although illegally recruited, some children are in prison accused of desertion; facing closed and unfair trials before military courts. Some have been sentenced to death.

Children are often traumatised by acts of vandalism and barbarity perpetuated by armed groups. They witness horrendous scenes in which their own families and friends are killed, sometimes hacked to death in front of them. Many young people have lost years of schooling, raised in camps, on the streets, serving with armed groups. DRC is on the World Bank's list of five countries around the world with the largest number of children out of school.

## **Sylvestre's Story**

Sylvestre Menga Waku's life was torn apart by the conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Fifty-one-year-old Sylvestre is half Rwandan, which meant his life was in serious danger during the conflict. His children were sent to live with his wife's parents, who are Congolese, whilst he and his wife stayed on their pig farm.

Eventually government soldiers arrived to arrest Sylvestre. When his wife tried to intervene, the soldiers killed her. Sylvestre himself was imprisoned for four years. One night in 2002 he was loaded into a van and dumped onto a roadside, where he was met by his Congolese uncle who had negotiated his release.

Sylvestre was flown to London, before he was dispersed to Oldham and subsequently granted refugee status. Since arriving in Oldham he has tried to rebuild his life, and has become a member of St Patrick's RC Church African Singers – a group made up entirely of asylum seekers and refugees. Sylvestre is also taking lessons in computer installation, and is someone who other members of the Congolese community turn to for advice.

He is still too afraid to try and get in touch with his children, in case they are endangered by contact with him.

## **IRAQ**

Number of asylum applications to the UK in 2003	4045
Number of internally displaced persons	100,000
Number of refugees worldwide	400,638

Under Saddam Hussein, Iraq engaged in two wars: Iran-Iraq (1980-1988) and the Gulf War in 1991. The Iran-Iraq war left Iraq with the largest military establishment in the Gulf region but with huge debts. The government suppressed the ongoing rebellion by the Kurds in the north by using chemical weapons on civilians, including a mass attack on Halabja that killed several thousand. The wars and international sanctions devastated Iraq's economy and society.

Hundreds of civilians have been killed and thousands injured as a result of bombing by US-led Coalition forces and Iraqi action during the war launched in March 2003. Unexploded cluster bomblets continue to pose a serious threat to the civilian population. Civilians have also been killed as a result of excessive use of force by Coalition soldiers in the period following the official cessation of hostilities.

Armed groups have committed gross abuses of human rights. Hundreds of civilians have been killed as armed groups have targeted foreign workers, religious leaders, media workers and the offices of NGOs and the UN. Foreign nationals have been kidnapped and in some cases executed.

The impact of the war on security and law and order has been devastating. Women and girls increasingly face violent attacks including rape, murder and abduction. Girls have been kept away from school and many women have become afraid to leave their homes.

### **The impact of conflict on children in Iraq**

Almost half of the population of Iraq is under the age of 18, and even before the most recent conflict began, many children were highly vulnerable to disease and malnutrition, due in particular to UN sanctions.

The post-war situation remains highly volatile; impacting significantly on humanitarian operations to reach vulnerable children in Iraq, and the rehabilitation of basic services in education, health and nutrition, water and environmental sanitation, and child protection.

Unexploded ordnance (UXO), land mines and other live ammunition littering the country also pose a serious risk to children. In Baghdad alone, there are an estimated 800 hazardous sites, the majority related to cluster bombs and caches of dumped ammunition. Children are injured or killed on a daily basis when touching or playing with UXOs.

Young people's attendance at primary school has fallen since the war to an average of 65 per cent. Parents worried about overall security are reluctant to send their children to school, especially girls.

## **Chinar's story**

Chinar Najib is Kurdish. Back home in Iraq, she was a school teacher, who taught English in a secondary school. Her husband was a teacher and a talented artist whose work was featured in exhibitions. They have a six year old son.

Her husband's family was involved in a socialist party, which was opposed to Saddam Hussein's regime. Her father-in-law was executed in 1986, several cousins were arrested. Chinar and her husband were arrested but freed after interrogation. Then her brother-in-law was arrested and eventually executed, and the family feared that her husband would be next. So they decided to flee from Iraq. They contacted smugglers who take people out of the country. They gave them all their money and valuables, and were told that this would take them as far as Britain.

Chinar, her husband and son were smuggled out through Iran and then Turkey. They were told that they would travel through countries as if they were tourists, but in fact the journey was very difficult. At one point, they had to follow the smugglers through a minefield in which eight people from a previous group had died. They walked for miles and were eventually put into a truck: eight people confined to a small space behind the driving cab, which could really only fit three. They travelled in darkness in the truck and did not know where they were. Eventually, the truck driver dropped them off in England, somewhere in Manchester.

Chinar was keen to improve her English skills and attended Stockport Council's Language Service's classes for Speakers of Other Languages. She then took a Foundation Course in Community Interpreting with the language service and gained an accredited certificate for this.

Because of work restrictions on asylum seekers Chinar cannot take paid employment as an interpreter, however, she does undertake unpaid interpreting works as a volunteer with the language service, interpreting in Kurdish and English in the community in venues such as doctor's surgeries and health centres.

## **RUSSIA**

Number of asylum applications to the UK in 2003	285
Number of internally displaced Persons	69,900*
Number of refugees worldwide	49,136

\*All are Chechens registered for assistance with the Danish Refugee Council in Ingushetia

In the ongoing conflict in the Chechen Republic, Russian security forces continue to commit serious human rights violations with almost total impunity. Torture, rape, ill treatment, extra-judicial executions and “disappearances” are systematic and widespread. Armed Chechen forces loyal to the pro-Moscow administration, and Chechen fighters opposed to Russian rule, have reportedly also committed serious human rights abuses.

Chechen fighters have targeted civilian members of the pro-Moscow administration and have reportedly been responsible for a number of bombings that have caused indiscriminate harm to civilians as well as widespread fear. In Ilishkan-Yurt, east of Grozny, an attack in 2003 apparently aimed at the leader of the pro-Moscow administration killed at least 18 people and injured at least 145 people.

Tens of thousands of Chechens have sought refuge in Ingushetia and remain there in temporary settlements or private homes. Many of these Chechens are experiencing strong pressure from the Russian, Ingush and Chechen authorities to return home. Violations which were previously known to occur in Chechnya are increasingly spreading across the border into Ingushetia. Chechen and Ingush civilians in Ingushetia have become victims of human rights violations such as “disappearances” and extrajudicial executions.

### **The impact of conflict on children in Russia**

Displaced children living in Ingushetia as a result of the conflict in Chechnya are particularly vulnerable. Many of them are living in extremely poor and difficult conditions, with lack of access to basic healthcare, water and sanitation, and very limited educational opportunities.

## **Ruslan's story**

'Ruslan' (not his real name) is an internally displaced person (IDP) who has fled to Ingushetia (a part of Russia) from the neighbouring Chechen Republic. In early 2000 he had been detained by Russian forces in the so-called 'filtration' camp Chernokozovo in Chechnya.

The Russian forces are known to have detained large numbers of those they suspected of being members of armed Chechen groups. Many of those detained have been taken to 'filtration' centres and tortured.

At Chernokozovo, where he was held for nearly two months, Ruslan was tortured.

Ruslan has nine children, and when he was released from Chernokozovo he was told by the guards to keep quiet about what he had experienced, otherwise his children would suffer.

When interviewed by Amnesty International in April 2004 he was living in Satsita camp in Ingushetia sharing a tent with a befriended family. He is alarmed at ongoing pressure from the Russian authorities to close down IDP camps in Ingushetia and forcibly return people back to Chechnya.

He says that as long as the armed conflict continues and as long as there is no justice in Chechnya he cannot live there safely.

## **SOMALIA**

Number of asylum applications to the UK in 2003	5100
Number of internally displaced Persons	375,000
Number of refugees worldwide	429,474

After 12 years of state collapse and internal conflict, peace talks remain inconclusive and factional fighting continues in central and southern Somalia, particularly in the capital, Mogadishu. There remains no effective rule of law and constant insecurity.

More than 530 civilians were killed and 185 kidnapped between July 2002 and July 2003. The rape of internally displaced women and girls by faction militias and gunmen in Mogadishu has been widely reported.

Thousands of people have fled the fighting and human rights abuses for neighbouring countries and further afield. The UN has appealed to Somali political and militia leaders to protect 350,000 internally displaced people in over a dozen areas, who have been subjected to sexual violence, abductions and looting by armed groups as well as poor conditions in the camps.

### **The impact of conflict on children in Somalia**

The combination of a hostile environment and the legacy of a civil conflict that has shattered civil structures and exacerbated poverty, mean that a Somali child's chances of surviving are among the lowest in the world. When conflict flares up - scattering local communities - food becomes scarce, clean water is hard to find and families find themselves living in crowded camps where disease spreads quickly.

Older children have known nothing but conflict and hardship for most of their lives. Many have been displaced and have observed, experienced and sometimes participated in violence.

With the collapse of the central government in 1991 and the ensuing long years of conflict, schools were destroyed, looted and abandoned. A child of primary school age only has a one in five chance of attending school.

## **Ruqir's Story**

A midwife for more than twenty years, Ruqir Sheikh used to deliver babies as gun battles raged in the streets outside the hospital where she worked in Somalia. It was the only maternity facility in the capital Mogadishu and some nights she and her seven colleagues would deliver up to sixty babies, against a background of sporadic street fighting

But when the hospital itself was attacked, Ruqir decided it was no longer safe for her to stay in Somalia. She took four of her six children and escaped to the UK, where the family was granted refugee status. Ruqir's husband and two other sons are still in Somalia and she only has intermittent contact with them.

Ruqir is now trying to start a new life in the UK. She has years of experience as a midwife but so far has been unable to find work in the NHS, because the relevant professional bodies are refusing to recognise her skills.

"The problem is I have no proof of my qualifications. And it's impossible for me to prove because there has been no real government in Somalia for the last fourteen years. It's very frustrating," she says.

Ruqir is now studying English and healthcare at college in Manchester and in her spare time gives healthcare advice to Somali mothers. Her four children are all enrolled in school. The eldest is training to be a nurse.

## **SUDAN**

Number of asylum applications to the UK in 2003	930
Number of internally displaced Persons	4,000,000
Number of refugees worldwide	505,233

Sudan's 21-year conflict between the Sudan government and the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) has been Africa's longest-running civil war and has had devastating consequences for civilians in many areas of the country. Some two million people have been killed. Both sides have raped and abducted people and forced young men to fight.

The civil war led to around 4 million Sudanese being displaced inside the country, either forcibly or to flee the fighting, and over half a million refugees fleeing to neighbouring states. The infrastructure in areas of conflict has been devastated, and thousands have died as a result of disease and malnutrition.

A cease-fire and peace-agreement between the government and the SPLA has given some hope. However since February 2003 a new crisis has emerged in Darfur, western Sudan. In February 2003 a new armed opposition group, the Sudan Liberation Army (SLA) took up arms against the government. Shortly afterwards another armed group, the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) emerged.

In response, the government-allied militias known as the *Janjawid* began attacking villages, killing, raping and abducting people and destroying homes and other property. According to reports received by Amnesty International UK, government troops have attacked villages alongside the *Janjawid* and government aircraft have been responsible for bombing villages, sometimes just before *Janjawid* attacks have taken place. The links between the Sudanese armed forces and the *Janjawid* are incontrovertible.

Hundreds of thousands of people have been forcibly displaced from their homes as a result of actions by the *Janjawid* and the government forces. Large areas of Darfur have been depopulated. The UN estimates that there are now almost one million internally displaced people in Darfur who have fled from their burnt villages and taken refuge mostly in towns and camps, often in very poor conditions. More than 120,000 have crossed the border into Chad. Aid workers say that refugees are living in appalling conditions. Disease is rife and the situation is likely to worsen.

### **The impact of conflict on children in Sudan**

Children in Sudan have never known peace. Hundreds of thousands of young people have been born and raised surrounded by violence. International policymakers and aid officials generally agree that humanitarian conditions in Sudan are among the worst in the world, with a ranking of 138th out of 151 countries on the UNDP Human Development Report 2003. Widespread abuses against children include assault, rape, abduction, forced starvation, slavery, and forced recruitment.

In 2000, UN agencies estimated that more than 50,000 children in the south had lost both parents as a result of the civil war, and another 170,000 had no information about the whereabouts of their parents. More than 30,000 children live on their own on the streets of the capital Khartoum.

Trafficking is closely related to the conflict. UNICEF and Save the Children estimate that since 1983 between 10,000 and 17,000 women and children have been abducted into domestic servitude, forced labour or slavery, including sexual slavery.

### **Adam's Story**

Adam was born in 1981 in Darfur, Sudan. He went to school, but only for 5 or 6 years, before being forced to leave. His older brother had wanted to stay on – but in order to do so he was taken to southern Sudan where he was forced to fight and was eventually killed. So Adam went to work in his parents' shop.

In 2003, the government attacked the Darfur region. The army stormed his house and Adam saw them kill his younger sister before arresting him and his father. They were taken away separately, Adam to the capital of Darfur where he was tortured so badly he lost the hearing in his left ear. He was then moved to a prison in Khartoum, where he remained for four months before escaping. He still does not know what happened to his father.

“I was so afraid. I had been allowed only three or four hours sleep a night for four months and my ear was badly damaged. I went to my Uncle for help but he was afraid what might happen to him so I could not stay with him. I found myself in Port Sudan, then, a few weeks later, I was on a boat. I thought I was going to America, then I landed in Britain.”

Adam arrived in January 2004. He still does not know what happened to his mother and sister, he hopes they managed to flee as well and thinks they might be in one of the huge refugee camps in Chad. His main focus now is to find them so he can be reunited with his family.

## **SOURCES & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

### **Statistics**

Asylum applications to the UK 2003:  
UK Home Office Dept [www.homeoffice.gov.uk](http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk)

Internally displaced persons: Global IDP Project [www.idpproject.org](http://www.idpproject.org)  
(All figures correspond to the most recent estimate available)

Refugees worldwide as at the end of 2002 (latest available figures)  
[www.unhcr.ch](http://www.unhcr.ch)

### **Information**

Country information:  
Amnesty International UK (All countries)  
International Rescue Committee UK [www.ircuk.org](http://www.ircuk.org) (Iraq)

Impact on children:  
Save the Children (Afghanistan)  
Watch List [www.watchlist.org](http://www.watchlist.org) (Colombia, DRC and Sudan)  
Unicef [www.unicef.org](http://www.unicef.org) (Iraq, Russia and Somalia)

This report has been produced by the Refugee Week partnership to coincide with the launch of Refugee Week 2004 (14 – 20 June).

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We gratefully acknowledge all the sources credited above.

For more information about Refugee Week see [www.refugeeweek.org.uk](http://www.refugeeweek.org.uk)