



**SUPPORTING AND
EMPOWERING
REFUGEES**

Welcome to the Advocacy Network newsletter

January 2019

Welcome to the January newsletter of the Refugee Council's Advocacy Network. The aim of the Advocacy Network is to provide a direct link between the Refugee Council's Advocacy Team and other individuals and organisations working with refugees and people seeking asylum in the UK. The Network is based on a principle of information sharing and collective working in order to achieve positive policy change for refugees and people seeking asylum.

You can become a member [here](#).

*** You may notice that this is a longer than usual edition of the Newsletter – the reason being a lot has happened since we were in touch with you! ***



Latest updates and asylum and refugee statistics

2018 was peppered with important changes and challenges. Global conflicts are becoming increasingly protracted. The numbers of refugees and people who are internally displaced continue to rise, with **68.5 million people forced to leave their homes and families in order to seek safety**.

To respond to this growing demand for protection and to strengthen global solidarity, The UN General Assembly have adopted on 17 December 2018, **the Global Compact on Refugees**. The Compact builds on the developments paved by the UN New York Declaration, adopted by 193 states in September 2016 and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF). You can read our commentary and find further information about the Global Compact on Refugees [here](#)

Closer to home, we have put together a response to the recent media reports concerning [the Channel crossings](#), along with a [blog](#) where we address some of the misconceptions about people crossing to the UK in order to seek safety. This situation continues to develop, the Home Secretary, Sajid Javid, delivered [Ministerial Statement](#) on 7 January 2019, you can read our response [here](#).

The quarterly Immigration statistics [were published](#) on 29 November 2018. We see that despite the global need for protection being greater than ever, the UK has only received 27,966 asylum applications in the year ending September 2018 (a 4% increase on the previous year) and saw a decrease in the number of applications from unaccompanied asylum seeking children, which fell by 10%. **Britain received around 6% of all asylum claims made in the EU during last year.** Despite relatively low numbers by end of September 2018, 11,538 asylum applicants had been waiting for longer than six months for an initial decision on the case. That is an increase of 8% from the 10,707 in the previous quarter.

Read our [statistics on refugees and asylum](#), and [latest statistics briefing](#) for more information.



Private Member's Bill on Refugee Family Reunion – update

We have a Bill on Refugee Family Reunion (Bill No 2) going through the House of Commons [now](#). Angus MacNeil MP is sponsoring it.

The Bill aims to make three changes to the current legislation relating to refugee family reunion:

1. Expand the criteria of who qualifies as a family member for the purposes of

refugee family reunion, including by allowing adult refugees in the UK to sponsor their adult children and siblings who are under the age of 25; and their parents.

2. Give unaccompanied refugee children in the United Kingdom the right to sponsor their parents and siblings who are under the age of 25 to join them under the refugee family reunion rules.
3. Reintroduce legal aid for refugee family reunion cases.

This Bill had its 2nd reading on 16 March 2018 and has now reached the Committee Stage.

What is happening with the Bill now?

Private Members' Bills (PMBs) can only be debated on sitting Fridays. The Leader of the House, Andrea Leadsom, agreed to allocate additional dates in order for the PMBs to be discussed. We are currently waiting for the vote, which will approve the additional number of sitting Fridays for this parliamentary session.

The Refugee Family Reunion Bill also requires a money resolution from the Government. This is because the Bill asks for the reintroduction of the Legal Aid for refugee family reunion applications. We expect this to be granted once a date is set for the Committee stage.

At the Committee stage, the Bill will be analysed and debated line by line and Members can table their amendments to it. Angus MacNeil is in the process of drawing up a list of MPs who will join the Bill's Committee. This Committee is likely to have 8 Conservative MPs, 6 Labour MPs and 2 from other parliamentary parties. This gives a total of 16 Committee Members.

After going through the Committee Stage, the Bill will move to its Reporting Stage (if there are amendments) or straight in to 3rd reading (if no amendments).

[The Refugee Family Reunion Coalition](#) (#FamiliesTogether) has a petition addressed to the Home Secretary, Sajid Javid, urging him to change the law and allow refugees to reunite with their loved ones. The petition is open to the public and you can support it here:

<https://action.refugeecouncil.org.uk/reunitefamilies/#sign>

Your organisation can also join #FamiliesTogether coalition. Please get in touch with Kama on kama.petrucenko@refugeecouncil.org.uk if you like to know more.

There is also [another Refugee Family Reunion Bill](#) going through the House of Commons now. It originated in the House of Lords and is sponsored by Baroness Sally Hamwee. Her Bill went through the legislative process in the House of Lords and is now in the House of Commons. It had its 1st reading on 11 July 2018 and

the 2nd reading is scheduled for 8 February 2019. The scope of this bill is much broader and is not connected to the one sponsored by Angus MacNeil MP. It will have little chance to go any further down the legislative process before current parliamentary session ends.

Please contact us on:

- parliamentary@refugeecouncil.org.uk if you would like to discuss or support our work around the Refugee Family Reunion Bill
- media@refugeecouncil.org.uk if you know people with lived experience, who would like to share their stories of refugee family reunion with us
- kama.petruczenko@refugeecouncil.org.uk if you like to get involved or know more about this campaign

Another development in this area is the report of the Independent Chief Inspector of Borders and Immigration (ICIBI) *[A re-inspection of the family reunion process](#)*, published on 5 September 2018. This follow-up report examined 48 family reunion application case files, confirms that the Home Office has to improve their processes and systems in 8 out of 10 recommendation areas made initially by the ICIBI. The Inspector notes the slow pace of progress made by the Home Office, especially since many of the applicants live in difficult and dangerous circumstances.

Main recommendations include:

- Increase the use of interviews to resolve questions over an application, including access to interpreters where necessary
- Improve record keeping, decision quality, quality assurance and refusal notices
- Improve the timeliness of decisions
- Improve the collection and analysis of relevant data/management information

Our full commentary regarding the 2016 and the most recent inspection is available [here](#).



More scrutiny over asylum support accommodation

The Independent Chief Inspector of Borders and Immigration (ICIBI), David Bolt, published a report on the Home Office's management of asylum accommodation on Tuesday 20 November. You can read the [report here](#) and the Home Office's response to the [report here](#).

ICIBI's report adds to an existing body of evidence in this area, in particular examinations conducted by the National Audit Office in 2014 and by the Home Affairs Select Committee (HASC) in 2017.

The Home Office took on board all nine recommendations made by the ICIBI.

Main highlights:

- Reiterates that the state of asylum support accommodation is often poor and inadequate and does not address the needs of vulnerable groups
- Difficulty in establishing what is 'an accepted standard' of asylum support accommodation between the Home Office, accommodation providers, NGOs, local and statutory services
- Speed and quality of decision making on immigration cases is not satisfactory and the number of people who wait for their decision for more than six months (service standard) is increasing. This means more people stay on asylum support for longer. Initially the asylum support system was

introduced as an interim measure and people were meant to stay on it for weeks and months, not as they do now, for years

- Need for nation-wide asylum support and dispersal strategy, which engages with local authorities in a meaningful and constructive way; regular quality assurance checks
- The Home Office are too optimistic regarding the current COMPASS contract, they need to make improvements in the next generation of contracts (AIRE and AAST) which are due to start in September 2019
- Introduce robust measures helping with integration following grant of asylum or DLR
- Role of the National Asylum Stakeholder Forums and the Strategic Migration Partnerships: the H.O. have to develop a better plan for how to engage with these structures, implement better information sharing and collaboration;

It is important to note another recent development in the area of asylum support, which is the [report](#) published on 17 December 2018 by **the Home Affairs Select Committee** (HASC), chaired by Yvette Cooper MP. Publication of this report was preceded by the Immigration Minister and senior Home Office officials [giving evidence before HASC](#) on 21 November 2018. You can watch the debate [here](#) and read transcript [here](#). HASC report focuses on three issues:

- Procurement and oversight of the Asylum Accommodation and Support Services (AASC) contract, the successor of COMPASS
- Standard of the asylum accommodation
- Dispersal and distribution and co-operation with Local Authorities and third-sector;

HASC used this report to reiterate recommendations made to the Home Office in 2017, and draw attention to a growing concern expressed by Local Authorities around inadequate engagement between them and the Home Office on delivery of the asylum support accommodation. Many of the points made by HASC echo issues raised by the ICIBI in his most recent inspection report. For more details please read our commentary which is available [here](#).

On 8 January 2019, Caroline Nokes, the Immigration Minister, [announced](#) in the House that the Government have awarded contracts for the AAST (Asylum Accommodation Support Transformation) and AIRE (Advice, Issue Reporting and Eligibility Assistance) contracts. G4S lost their contract and future contracts were awarded to:

- **Clearsprings** Ready Homes will provide housing in the South of England and Wales
- **Mears Group** will provide housing in Northern Ireland, Scotland and the

North East, Yorkshire and Humber region

- **Serco** will provide housing in the North West of England, and the Midlands and East of England regions.

AIRE contract went to **Migrant Help**.



Immigration Bill and the White Paper

After a long wait, [the Immigration White Paper](#) was finally published on 19 December 2018. As expected, the White Paper focuses on the immigration landscape post-Brexit, immigration control and access to the labour market of the EEA nationals after the UK leaves the EU on 29 March 2019. The most relevant part for the refugee sector is encapsulated in Chapter 10 entitled *Protecting the Vulnerable*. Although we won't find there any new or unexpected announcements, it is welcome news that the Government makes commitments to provide support through the resettlement programmes post-2020, invest in mental health and English language strategies in order to support early integration. They also promise to look into the right to work provisions for people seeking asylum, alternatives to detention, and that they will improve their decision making in terms of its quality and accuracy. Lastly, the White Paper states that the UK will create a system akin to Dublin III after the UK leaves the EU. Our full commentary is available [here](#).

Following the publication of the White Paper, the government published the long awaited [Immigration Bill](#) (Immigration and Social Security Co-ordination (EU Withdrawal) Bill) on the 20 December.

The sector is currently mobilising to lay amendments to the Bill in three areas:

- Right to work for people seeking asylum
- Concessions for refugee family reunion (in line with what the Bill on Refugee Family Reunion is calling for)
- End of indefinite detention

We are currently waiting for the date of the 2nd reading of the Immigration Bill, which will give an opportunity to discuss rights of refugees and people seeking asylum in the Parliament. **We are going to prepare a briefing for MPs, therefore please be in touch with us if you work with MPs and would like to share our briefing with them.**

Please contact Seb on parliamentary@refugeecouncilorg.uk for more information.



Reports and Briefings

Refugee Council: [A bridge to life in the UK Refugee-led community organisations and their role in integration](#)

Engagement with Refugee Community Organisations (RCOs) is one of the key

areas of the Refugee Council's work. We commissioned this report to look into the role that RCOs have in representing, advocating and empowering refugees, and to hear from RCOs about the type of support that they need in order to thrive, inform and support people from their communities. The role that RCOs have in integration often goes unnoticed. As a way of challenging this, this report provides vital information on how funders, voluntary and statutory bodies can better engage with RCOs in ways which are mutually beneficial and lead to positive and long lasting change for refugees living in the UK. You can read report's summary [here](#).

Refugee Council, UNHCR, Scottish Refugee Council: A journey towards safety. A report on the experiences of Eritrean refugees in the UK

This report looks at the experiences of Eritreans who came to the UK independently – as opposed to via Government funded resettlement schemes. The research explored what it is like to be a newly recognised refugee in the UK through the lens of the Eritrean community. Research was done together with UNHCR UK and Scottish Refugee Council using PGA (Participatory Group Assessment) model. Eritrean refugees who took part in this project were asked to identify positive and negative factors to their integration in the UK and to provide solutions to barriers they face. Recommendations cover areas of move-on, access to health, employment, education, refugee family reunion and community support. Two overarching recommendations call for the end of two-tier system (different support provisions for resettled refugees and those who are recognised through the in-country asylum route), and to provide better integration opportunities for refugees in the light of government's [Integrated Communities Strategy Green Paper](#).

Parliamentary event on the findings on this research took place on Tuesday 27 November 2018. It was well attended by Eritrean refugees who took part in the research and one of the refugees who took part in the PGA took part in the panel discussion.

More information [here](#).

Refugee Council and Asylum Support Appeals Project: Women seeking asylum: Safe from violence in the UK?

This report looks at how the asylum support system responds to women facing domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence. Based on data from an online survey and semi-structured interviews with professionals working with women seeking asylum, the research finds that there is a high level of disclosure of DV to advisors working with women seeking asylum with half of those surveyed telling us that at least once a month a woman told them that they were subject to domestic violence. For other forms of abuse, including sexual violence and sexual exploitation, 40% of respondents had dealt with disclosures once per month or more in the past year. This report was drafted together with the Asylum Support Appeals Project (ASAP).

The Refugee Council have a good engagement with the Home Office on the issues we have raised in our report. The Home Office officials confirmed that they want to work with us on implementing recommendations we have made.

The Home Office confirmed that they are committed to updating DV policy (including to incorporate suggestions from the sector), and they hope to published the revised policy early in 2019 – key changes will include access to refuges for women escaping DV and a funding mechanism for it.

More information [here](#).

Immigration Bail briefing - Schedule 10 to the Immigration Act 2016 introduced changes to the status of people without leave to enter or remain in the UK, and to detention powers. These changes came into force on 15 January 2018 and were laid out in the Home Office guidance, [Immigration Bail](#). The issue of **access to education** for people in the asylum system generated a fair amount of attention and criticism from the charity sector, because the initial version of the guidance placed unnecessary study restrictions, including on people who have their asylum claims pending. Our intervention, with senior policy makers at the Home Office, lead to change of the approach and provided further clarification, which resulted to having an updated version of the Immigration Bail guidance. Our July briefing explains changes introduced by the Immigration Bail and provides analysis on the right to study.

ASPEN card guide – we have liaised with the Home Office and Migrant Help in order to produce a **comprehensive guide on the use of ASPEN card**. There was some confusion, especially around the emergency payments and cash withdrawals for people who are receiving section 4 asylum support. We hope this brief guide provides you with useful information.

LIFT THE BAN

Allow people seeking asylum to work

The Refugee Council is a part of the [#LiftTheBan coalition](#) of over 120 organisations who call upon the British Government to make changes, which will **allow people seeking asylum the right to work**, not restricted to the Shortage Occupation List, if they have been waiting for a decision on their asylum claim for six months or more. The coalition published a report, [Lift the Ban: Why People Seeking Asylum Should Have the Right to Work](#), the findings confirm that allowing people right to work helps with their integration, once they get a positive decision on their asylum claim. It also creates a sense of belonging and purpose and allows people to contribute to the economy. #LiftTheBan coalition is campaigning in parliament, and there was an event held there on Tuesday 4 December, which brought together Members of Parliament, coalition members and people with lived experience.

For more details please read our commentary which is available [here](#).



Rights of separated asylum seeking children

Recent months saw two important changes in relation to rights of separated and unaccompanied asylum seeking and refugee children. On 12 July 2017, Lucy Frazer (the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Justice) [announced](#) that legal aid is reinstated for separated and unaccompanied asylum seeking children for their immigration matters. We are waiting for the statutory instrument to be laid before Parliament, in the meantime legal advisers can use the Exceptional Case Funding Scheme (ECF) when assisting those children. The Ministry of Justice have published a guidance for practitioners, which is available [here](#). You can read our comment [here](#).

On 13 September the Immigration Minister, Caroline Nokes, announced that unaccompanied and separated children from Calais, who were brought to the UK under s67 Immigration Asylum Act 2016 (also known as Dubs Amendment) will be granted leave to remain in the UK. Initially only children who were brought here between October 2016 and July 2017 (when the camp was dismantled), were at that time under 18 years old, and have family relatives in the UK could benefit from this new provision. On 20 December, the Minister [announced in Parliament](#) that the Government have decided to remove the date criterion for when children had to have arrived in Europe to qualify for transfer to the UK. Now governments of France, Italy and Greece can refer the most vulnerable children, providing this will be in their best interest, to be transferred to the UK. We are waiting for the

Government to publish a guidance regarding family and friends who are taking care of children transferred to the UK under Dublin regulation. You can read our comment [here](#).



Changes and updates on the immigration detention

On 9 November 2018, [the Home Office announced](#) that they will close down **Campsfield House IRC** by May 2019. This closure will mean that the immigration detention estate will have been reduced by almost 40% since 2015. You can read our response [here](#).

Most recently, on 3 December 2018, [the Immigration Minister has announced a launch of a new project: Action Access](#). It follows on from recommendations made by Stephen Shaw in his second review of the detention system (more below). The aim of Action Access is to provide an alternative to detention by supporting people in community. The Home Office works in partnership with charity Action Foundation to deliver this project. Since 3 December 2018, 21 vulnerable women benefited from this new provision.

The Shaw 2 Review report into immigration detention of vulnerable adults was published on 24 July 2018. You can access it [here](#). Stephen Shaw was commissioned by the Government to provide an independent analysis of progress made since his first report which was published in 2016.

The report notes that the revised policy aimed at reducing the number of people in

detention who are at risk of harm by being locked up does not work as expected. Shaw also notes that whilst there has been a small reduction in the number of people held in immigration detention, the number of those locked up for 6 months or more has increased; Stephen Shaw refers to this finding as 'troubling' and he also points out that more than half of all immigration detainees are released into the community rather than removed from the UK.

Following the release of this report, the Home Secretary [announced](#) on 24 July 2018, that they work to improve the Adults at Risk Policy and ensure dignity of people who are detained.

You can read our response to Shaw review and Home Office response [here](#).

The Joint Committee on Human Rights continues to hear evidence in its inquiry into immigration detention. In recent weeks, the Committee has heard submissions from David Blunkett (former Home Secretary), as well as representatives from [Detention Action, BID, UKLGIG, HM Inspectorate of Prisons, Independent Monitoring Boards](#), and the [legal community](#)



Update from Scotland

(from [Scottish Refugee Council](#))

In October 2018 Scottish Refugee Council, Scotland's national refugee charity, launched an ambitious new project to support refugee integration in Scotland.

Building on the understanding of integration as a two-way process in Scotland's innovative refugee integration strategy, Scottish Refugee Council will work with refugees and communities across the country to make sure people are supported

to rebuild their lives here, achieve their goals and make Scotland their new home.

The project will work with partners [Scottish Faiths Action for Refugees](#), [WEA Scotland](#), [The Bridges Programmes](#) and others to help refugees and community groups develop their capacity to welcome and support New Scots.

The project will support practical initiatives that aim to create a welcoming environment for refugees. It will focus in particular on improving understanding between communities, building social connections and creating opportunities for people to meet and get to know each other. At the heart of the project is a commitment to recognising and building on the wide base of skills and talents that currently exists among both refugee communities and local Scots. In addition to working with communities we will continue to work directly with refugee individuals and their families.

The project will run across the country from October 2018 to 2020, with a national digital network and physical regional hubs in the Borders, Highlands and Islands, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Central Scotland.

The project will also support refugee communities to have a say in the implementation of policies that affect their lives.

Gary Christie, Head of Policy, Communications & Communities said: "We are fortunate that so many people in Scotland are keen to welcome and support New Scots and that so many community groups right across the country have been set up to do this. We are delighted to be able to work alongside these communities and with the expertise of our partners, to build on and strengthen this foundation."

"Building on our long-established engagement with refugee communities in Scotland, this project will also create greater opportunities for refugees and communities to voice their views on issues that affect them and to share information and expertise. We look forward to linking collaboratively with the Advocacy Network to share these views across the UK."

This project is part funded by the EU Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, making management of migration flows more efficient across the European Union.



Update from Wales
(from [Welsh Refugee Council](#))

Although powers relating to asylum and immigration are not devolved, the Welsh Government has responsibility to people moving through the asylum process and living in Wales under its housing, health, education and social service functions and through its community cohesion agenda. Since 2001, four local authorities, building on a tradition of receiving and welcoming migrants - Cardiff, Newport, Swansea and Wrexham - have been dispersal areas for people seeking asylum. Cardiff additionally provides initial accommodation for people prior to dispersal. More recently, all 22 local authorities in Wales have participated in the SVPRS programme and some areas of Wales have active and growing Community Sponsorship programmes.

The Welsh Government recently consulted on Nation of Sanctuary, its third Asylum Seeker & Refugee Delivery Plan. Welsh Government worked closely with **the Welsh Refugee Coalition*** and with people with lived experience of the asylum process to produce the early draft. The Welsh Refugee Coalition welcomed the collaboration and engagement that characterised the pre-consultation phase of the plan's development, the commitment and leadership from Welsh Government to Wales becoming a Nation of Sanctuary, its continued commitments to free primary & secondary healthcare for all, including people refused leave to remain (in contrast, in England people who were refused asylum have to pay upfront for medical treatments which are not 'urgent' or 'immediately necessary'), to integration beginning on day one of arrival in Wales and its commitment to addressing destitution.

The Coalition continue to work with Welsh Government and have a keen interest in

how Welsh Government will use any leverage it has with the UK Gov to challenge existing and forthcoming Immigration Act provisions (e.g. Right to Rent checks), to call for reforms on asylum support, to challenge asylum accommodation standards and to present Nation of Sanctuary as a direct alternative to the hostile environment.

The Welsh Refugee Coalition's response can be found [here](#).

* **The Welsh Refugee Coalition** was established in 2015. We are a coalition of 47 organisations working with asylum seekers and refugees at all stages of their journey, and with the communities in which they live. We work together to ensure that our resources are used to best effect and aim to speak with a coherent and strong voice on policies and practices affecting people seeking sanctuary in Wales.



NASF and SEG updates

The Home Office have set up an engagement structure with NGOs. There are two types of groups facilitating dialog between the Home Office and wider sector: SEG (Strategic Engagement Group) and NASF (National Asylum Stakeholders Forum). The SEG focuses on strategic engagement between directors, CEOs and senior staff from the Home Office and respective charities. There are two SEGs: one for asylum and one for resettlement. The Refugee Council co-chairs both the asylum and resettlement SEGs. The NASF focuses more on policy and operational issues. We currently have seven NASF groups in operation: Children, Decision Making, Detention, Equality, Northern Ireland Asylum Stakeholder Forum, Scottish

Asylum Stakeholder Forum, Support and Integration (which is a new addition, we are co-chairing it together with a representative from the Home Office).

We would like to share updates from these meetings with you. Please find below:

Minutes from SEG resettlement meeting in September

Minutes from SEG asylum meeting in September

Minutes from NASF asylum accommodation in November

We use our role at SEGs to push for reform of the asylum system, ensure that resettlement programmes continue beyond 2020, and that we increase the numbers of resettlement places that the UK offers.

We will continue to share with you updates from both SEG and NASF meetings. Please be in touch with Kama on kama.petruczenko@refugeecouncil.org.uk if there are any issues you like to discuss or add to the agenda during SEGs/NASFs meetings.

News from our members

We like to invite you to share your policy and influencing updates with the Advocacy Network members. Please be in touch if you like to contribute to the next edition of the Advocacy Network Newsletter.

Please see contribution from our colleagues at **Crisis** below:

New report on homelessness prevention



Crisis have just published a new policy report, [Homelessness prevention: It's everybody's business](#). The report builds on the prevention agenda established through the Homelessness Reduction Act (2017) and calls on every government department to play their part to prevent and end homelessness. It focuses on five government departments that could play a central role in preventing homelessness for a significant proportion of people, including the Home Office.

Newly recognised refugees are at high risk of homelessness and the Home Office can and should be doing more to prevent new refugees from becoming homeless. At Crisis we have

seen an increase in the number of people coming to our service because they become homeless after leaving asylum accommodation. In the report we make three key recommendations for the Home Office:

- Extend the move on period from asylum accommodation for newly recognised refugees to at least 56 days.
- Require asylum accommodation providers to refer people at risk of homelessness to their local housing authority, with their consent, and develop effective joint working arrangements to prevent homelessness. The example of Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council highlighted in the report, where a coordinating officer is the single point of contact for key partners supporting asylum seekers, refugees and migrants at risk of homelessness, shows how this approach can help to successfully prevent homelessness.
- Ensure that evidence-based housing-led solutions, such as Critical Time Intervention, are put in place to support newly recognised refugees and prevent them from becoming homeless when they leave asylum accommodation.

We are currently undertaking scoping research to help us better understand the scale, challenges, and opportunities related to migrant homelessness. As part of this we have produced **a survey** that will form an integral part of this research. The survey can be accessed here:

https://www.surveymonkey.co.uk/r/crisis_migranthomelessnessscopingresearch and **will remain open until 3 February**

In other news

The Refugee Council to Co-Chair the ATCR in the UK

The Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement (ATCR) is an event that takes place every year since 1995. ATCR provides a platform for UNHCR, governments, and NGOs who are involved in resettlement work to strengthen cooperation, improve dialog and find better solutions for refugee resettlement. Each year a different NGO is chosen to represent the sector and prepare ATCR meeting. This year it is the Refugee Council who was tasked with this job, and we very much look forward to organising ATCR meeting in July. We will share more information with you in a due course. Stay tuned!

**Questions? Suggestions? We are looking forward to hear from you.
Please get in touch with us by e-mailing the Advocacy Network Co-ordinator, Kama Petruczenko, on
kama.petruczenko@refugeecouncil.org.uk**

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