

FEDERATION



Papar of International Federation of Iraqi Refugees-IFIR

ISSUE 7

IRAQI REFUGEES WILL NOT STAY SILENT!

Join our demonstration outside the United Nation in Geneva



No more deportations, No more detention, No more voucher system and No more dispersal

Date:16-17 April 2009

In front of the United Nation in Geneva

The problems and suffering of the Iraqi asylum seekers will not be solved without your help. Human Rights campaigners, Trade unionists and MPs can play a crucial part in our campaign for the rights of Iraqi asylum seekers. Please send support letters calling on the United Nation to make the following demands out of a regard for compassion and human dignity:-to Ban-Ki-moon, Secretary General of the United Nations, Avenue de la Paix 14, 1211 Genève 10, Switzerland or fax 022 917 00 32. Please send IFIR a copy of your letter to ifir@hotmail.co.uk. For more information please contact:

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Iraqi deportees hold the demonstration in Sulaymania



On 3-15 IFIR-Kurdistan branch hold the rally on sulaymania for ask for the right for deportis in Kurdistan . In this rally attend the number of deportees from different part of Kurdistan with the family of victims of police of the UK Government the slogan were (stop playing with free for live ,close the Airport for deportees, we want job or unemployment benefit , stop agreement with EU country with the live of Iraqi asylum seekers, Do not accept deportis from EU

In front of parliament office in sulaymania delegates from IFIR met three members of parliament. IFIR gave the statement with the demand of members of parliament which they promise to discus in parliament and answer the demand was:

Do not accept any deportees from the EU government.

Abolish all agreements, with the UK & Swedish government regarding the deportation of Kurdish asylum seekers.

Do no allow the Erbil & Sulymania airport will be used for the purpose of deporting Kurdish asylum seekers.

all deportees who do not have jobs be given unemployment benefitTo support theses asylum seekers who left their children and family and have the right to family reunion.

KRG arranges for the transference of deportees' belongings (for example, money in the bank, vehicles) after they are deported A number of IFIR representatives and human rights organization and political parties wrote support letters for the demonstrations in side and out side of Kurdistan. It was widely covered in the Kurdish media.

For more information about IFIR in Kurdistan please contact Amanj abullah on 77022048440964 email: amanjabdola@yahoo.com

Support IFIR campaigning around the world to defend the right for Iraqi and Kurdish asylum seekers.

Human rights campaigners, trade unions and refugee rights organizations across Europe please join our campaign to defend Iraqi and Kurdish refugees



The American coalition forces attacked Iraq in the name of bringing freedom and democracy to Iraq instead they have brought terror and killing. It has been six years since the American led invasion of Iraq, yet killing, security, poverty, unemployment and lack of basic services continue in Iraq. Yet Iraqi refugees remain the highest percentage of any nationality entering neighbouring countries, Europe, America and worldwide.

The situation of the Iraqi refugees in Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Egypt, Pakistan, Iran and Europe is a tragedy. Many thousands of Iraqi refugees have resorted to begging, prostitution, selling their internal organs to avoid destitution.

European countries such as the UK, Switzerland, Sweden and Germany are treating Iraqi refugees without compassion. Many have been detained and locked up in detention centers across Europe.

Both the UK and Swedish Governments have made agreement with the Iraqi Government to return failed asylum seekers. The Iraqi Government is trading Iraqi asylum seekers lives for financial gain for the KRG and Iraqi Government. Shame on the Iraqi Government for making such a deal. They cannot provide security and safety for their citizens, which has led to thousands of people leaving Iraq, and yet they make such a dishonest deal for money in exchange for the future of Iraqi refugees lives.

Several 100 Iraqi refugees have been returned to Northern Iraq and more recently Baghdad. The returned asylum seekers have been separated from their friends and families – many have partners and children in Europe. Many of the returned asylum seekers are forced to live in hiding to avoid persecution. People who have been deported have committed suicide, been kidnapped and killed in car bombs.

IFIR has called a two day lobby in front of the UN office in Geneva. We ask all Human and Refugee rights campaigners and labour and Trade Union activists to stand with us to stop this policy against Iraqi asylum seekers in European country. With your

help we can put an end to these policies against Iraqi & Kurdish refugees.

To prevent further suffering, the International Federation of the Iraqi Refugees calls upon the United Nations to make the following demands out of a regard for compassion and human dignity:-



An immediate end to the policy of enforced deportation of Iraqi Kurdish refugees by all European countries.

Require all European governments to recognise that previous agreements, between the Iraqi Kurdish government and European countries regarding the deportation of refugees, as invalid because their safety simply cannot be guaranteed.

Require the release of all Iraqi refugees from prisons and detention centres, who have been detained because of illegal entry or their leave to remain, has expired. Those who have committed a crime should be charged and tried in the country where the crime was committed not forcibly deported.

Demand that Kurdish and Iraqi asylum seekers, be allowed to work to support themselves and have the right to family reunion.

Those asylum seekers who are disabled, ill, or destitute and cannot work should be treated with compassion.

Asylum seekers who are destitute in countries outside Europe should be supported with health services and education or transferred to a European country. The United Nations should require European countries to fulfil the above demands and stop enforced deportations of refugees.

If these demands are to be met we need your support: please join our demonstrations outside the United Nations office in Geneva on the 16 and 17 April for further information please contact (Ahmad Ali)on (0788532004)or (Jamal Koshish) on(0787557786) for queries regarding the campaign contact campaign co-ordinator(Rebwar Arif)rebwar.arif@hotmail.com

if you can not attend the demonstrations please send letters calling on the United Nations to comply with the seven demands listed above to Ban Ki Moon, Secretary General of the United Nations, Avenue de la Paix 14, 1211 Genève 10, Switzerland or fax 022 917 00 32 - Fax (please send IFIR a copy of your letter to ifir@hotmail.co.uk) >>>> *Continued on page4>>>*

Detention Centre blockaded to stop forcible deportation to Iraq



Activists blockaded Tinsley House immigration detention centre on Tuesday the 17th March to stop Iraqi Kurdish detainees being transported to the airport.

The blockade, which lasted for over 6 hours, managed to prevent a WH Tours coach and G4S vans from leaving the detention centre. Soon after the protesters were violently removed by police, however, a coach carrying between 8 and 12 Iraqi refugees due for deportation left for Stanstead. Others were reportedly taken from Campsfield and Dover detention centres, although some had outstanding appeals and judicial reviews. At least two won last-minute High Court injunctions. Despite today's 'sad' results, campaigners have vowed to step up their fight against collective expulsions and deportation charter flights. Richard Whittell, an IFIR activist and part of the coalition of campaign groups calling itself Stop Deportation, said: 'charter flights like this are the latest step in the government's macabre immigration policy. Aside from the ethical implications of handcuffing and deporting innocent people under the threat of the baton, by not telling them when they're going to be deported they deprive many people of adequate legal representation. If there's to be any truth in the claim that Britain is a tolerant, fair country, they've got to be stopped.'

Nine people were arrested. Seven were found guilty of aggravated trespass. Iraqi Kurds who have been deported back to Kurdistan over the last few months, and their families in Kurdistan, have recently formed a Deportees Committee to resist forcible deportations to Kurdistan. A demonstration was held last Sunday in Sullaimaniyyia, northern Iraq, to protest against the Kurdistan regional government's complicity in EU's immigration policies. Dashty Jamal of the International Federation of Iraqi Refugees (IFIR), who was present there, said: "These people clearly did not want to return. They had lives back there [in the UK]. Some of them had left their families behind and may not be able to see them again. Many feel unsafe and some have had to change their names or move somewhere else under

very difficult conditions to survive. Surely this is not what I would call 'safe'."

The Home Office has been chartering flights from companies including Hamburg International and Czech Airlines to deport people en masse. Deportees are not told the date or time of the flight's departure. In previous flights, people have been deported before their solicitors have had a chance to appeal or submit judicial reviews. Each deportee is handcuffed and accompanied by two security guards. The total cost of the flights are unknown, though it is assumed to be significant. The Home Office constantly refuses to release such information as it may apparently be 'commercially sensitive'.

Press coverage of the action:

Nine held after deportation demo

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/england/sussex/7947873.stm>. Protesters glue themselves to gate to try to prevent deportation of Kurds

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/uk/2009/mar/17/kurds-deportation-protest>

Deportation protesters arrested

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/5008580/Deportation-protesters-arrested.html>

Deportation protesters held

<http://www.google.com/hostednews/ukpress/article/ALeqM5guhezjMmOYs-FWwZXYDqizG-2ciA>

<http://news.google.co.uk/news?ned=uk&ncl=1316283055>

Nine held after Gatwick immigration demo

http://www.theargus.co.uk/news/4210392.Nine_held_after_immigration_demo/

Protesters arrested after supergluing themselves to deportation centre

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-1162815/Protesters-arrested-supergluing-deportation-centre.html>

Gottenberg International Federation of Iraqi Refugees campaign petition against the policy of forcible deportation

The International Federation of Iraqi Refugees (IFIR)-Gottenberg, with other Swedish campaign groups in the city centre collected more than 2000 petition signatures against the forcible deportations of Iraq and Kurdish asylum seekers by the Swedish government

This action was supported by many Swedish freedom living people and humanitarian organisations to stop the forcible deportation of Swedish Iraqi refugees. IFIR Representative Gottenberg, Rebwar Husein , 07361 97474

Asylum Rights are Human Rights

IFIR Activists Visit Kurdistan



Activists from IFIR visited Kurdistan in February. Four activists visited Sulaymania and Ranya to meet with people who have been forcibly removed from Britain. People told them their stories. All had tried to build their lives in Britain. Many had been persecuted in Kurdistan and now live in fear, forced to change their names and spend their time in hiding. For most, Britain, had become their home, and they wanted to return to their friends and families. They spoke of feeling alone and confused. IFIR activists also met with a family of a deportee who committed suicide two days after being returned against his will. The group from IFIR attended a press conference to launch a campaigning committee formed of deportees. Around 200 deportees attended the meeting to form a new branch of IFIR. They aim to campaign for the Kurdish Regional Government to stop accepting deportation flights. Some of the interviews were filmed to be used for work on individual cases as well as for campaigns.

IFIR delegate meet UNHCR in Erbil city

On 19-3 Representatives of the IFIR in Kurdistan, Amanj Abdulla, Xasraw Saya and Dashty Jamal) met Darin Elhaj, Hwre Abdulla, and Bayan Salih of the UNHCR in UN branch in Erbil.

IFIR secretary Dashty Jamal talked about the political situation in Iraq and the many violations of the rights of refugees in Europe. He pointed out that all EU countries had signed the Geneva convention in 1951 and yet the Swedish government was still sending back asylum seekers to Baghdad in military aircraft. In addition, asylum seekers sent back by the UK government had committed suicide and been kidnapped. Dashty also mentioned women's rights and children's rights in a country that had suffered the consequences of war. He asked why the UN had been silent about the forcible deportation by EU countries and asked what it would do for the people who had been forcibly deported by the Swedish and UK governments: people who had family and jobs in those countries. Dashty explained how IFIR had campaigned against the policy of forcibly returning asylum seekers but that some EU countries still insisted on forcibly deporting Iraqi Kurdish refugees

despite the fact that Kurdish people feel there is no future for them in Iraqi Kurdistan. He argued that this policy of moving people forcibly must be stopped, and said he would continue to support the rights of refugees and of the Kurdish people. In the end IFIR gave a letter for Ban-Ki-Moon, the UN secretary General explaining the issue and IFIR's campaigns around the world.

The UNHCR promised to send the report to Geneva.

Dashty Jamal meets KRG deputy prime Minister Imad Ahmad in Sulaymania



On 26-3 Dashty Jamal IFIR secretary met Mr Imad Ahmad Deputy of Kurdistan regional Government about the situation of Kurdish asylum seekers situation in EU and on behalf of the Kurdish community he asked to stop supporting the forcible deportation police and to not use Erbil and Sulaymania Airport for deportees. He urged them to cancel the agreement between them and some EU countries in the end and he presented them with a list of demands of asylum seekers and deportees.

to work and being forced to rely on the charity of friends Kadir gave up the fight and signed voluntary return papers on 24 March 2005 through the IOM scheme. Shortly after returning to Kurdistan Kadir was kidnapped in front of his home in an area under the control of Patriotic of Union Kurdistan (PUK). His daughter was so distressed at his disappearance that she committed suicide. His five remaining boys and family have contacted IFIR to report his disappearance and asking for our support.

>>>From page 2

Human rights campaigners...

if you can, please send financial support to enable IFIR to pay for the transport costs of asylum seekers who wish to attend the demonstrations. Please send cheques payable to 'Coalition to Stop Deportations to Iraq' to IFIR, PO.BOX1575, ILFORD, IG1 3BZ, LONDON

The Secretariat for International Federation of Iraqi Refugees. IFIR 31/3/2009

Rebwar Arif says many editors writers and political parties support IFIR campaigns around the world.



Rebwar Arif – the campaign coordinator to defend the right of asylum seekers - informed us that many political party and famous Kurdish writer and journalist and independent editor of paper around the world support IFIR campaign to the right for Iraqi and Kurdish asylum seekers including Hawlati paper and editor of eleven magazines and a number of political party such as the Workers Communist Party of Kurdistan, Kurdistan Socialist Democratic Party, the Kurdistan Toiler's Party, the federation of civil society in Kurdistan, the organization of children rights in Kurdistan, Campaign against Racism and Fascism, Worker liberty, Marxist Leninist, Party in Germany Anlaufstelle für sans papier- Basel

Augen auf –Bern, Augen auf Zurich-blieberechte für Alle Bern-blieberechte für Alle Zurich ,collitif autonome des Immigre.e.s. Fribourg., Mouvement pour le socialisme Fribourg, Center de contact suisse .sse.s-Immigre.SoSraissms Fribourg(CCSI).and many MP in Iraq and EU country. for queries regarding the campaign contact campaign co-ordinator(Rebwar Arif)rebwar.arif@hotmail.com

NO DIRECTION HOME – PART II

Following last week's look at the situation of Iraqi refugees in the Middle East, Leigh Singer examines what fate awaits those who reach the UK and how the government deals with the contentious issue of asylum seekers.

By Claudia Leisinger

In the end, Fazzel Abdul's hunger strike lasted just nine days. The failing health of some of the fifty-odd men, all asylum seekers protesting at their treatment at Campsfield Detention Centre, Oxfordshire, and the lack of any media coverage whatsoever, made it inevitable. Their anger and despair, however, remained.

"I hope the Home Office to look me [sic] like a human being, to release me from detention," Fazzel, 34, the leader of the Campsfield group told me by phone in early September. "Iraq is not safe. Many times we have complained but no one does anything. I can't see any human rights in Britain."

Sadly Fazzel's worst fears were confirmed. On September 15th, he and around 60 other Iraqi asylum seekers were rounded up, handcuffed and put on a

plane bound for Erbil, Northern Iraq. Fazzel smashed an aeroplane window. The flight was cancelled and Fazzel allegedly badly beaten. Two days later, he was successfully deported.



On August 11th Husain Ali, 35, another failed asylum seeker from Kirkuk, was picked up in Swansea and taken to Orpington Detention Centre. Mere days later he was sent home. "After two days he phoned me," remembers his brother Salman, still in the UK, "he was really upset and sad he was different over there." Later that day, Husain killed himself.

Gulzar Mohamad, 53, is also still in Britain. In hiding in Kurdistan for many years after her second husband was killed by someone in the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK) for criticising the organisation's leadership, eventually she fled, ending up in the UK. Gulzar believes she faces significant danger from PUK reprisals if she were forced to go back; yet her asylum claim was rejected and, while she awaits a solicitor to take up her case, has at times been reduced to sleeping on a park bench.

The conclusion of Fazzel Abdul and Hussein Ali's encounter, and Gulzar Mohamad's ongoing struggle, with the British asylum system may be extreme but their experiences to avoid being sent back to Iraq, where they believed their lives would be in danger (Fazzel claimed his entire family were killed in 2003), are, say critics, all-too typical.

"There are so many faults on the system," says Jan Shaw, Programme Director for Refugee Affairs at Amnesty International. "In 2002 there was an enormous increase in the number of people applying for asylum, almost 100,000, and it scared people rigid. People from countries where there was significant human rights abuse used to be given Exceptional Leave to Remain. That was withdrawn in 2002 and since that time there has been almost no discretion or compassion or flexibility in the system." Fazzel Abdul's fractured account of his treatment on first arriving in Britain attests to this. He paid his life savings to a trafficker and escaped, as did Gulzar, in a lorry via Turkey. "It wasn't the plan to come to Britain," he said, "just any place to save my life." He applied for asylum and was immediately put into detention>>> *Continued on page 7*>>>

Amnesty International Sweden Branch disagree with Swedish forcible deportation policy



Monday 24 November a delegation from the secretariat of IFIR including Baban Osman, Jamil Koshish, Aso Goran and Dashty Jamal attended a meeting with Madelaine Seidlitz Amnesty Refugee co-ordinator.

Baban Osman IFIR Swedish representative introduced the group and opened the meeting referring to the cases of the 1,400 Iraqi asylum seekers in Sweden that are threatened with forcible removal. The Swedish Government granted all Iraqi asylum seekers indefinite leave to remain in 2005.

However now they are threatening 1,400 Iraqi asylum seekers including women and children with forcible removal. Many of the families threatened with removal have lived in Sweden for over 9 years.

Dashty Jamal the General Secretary of IFIR reminded them that Sweden had signed the 1951 Geneva Convention yet now they were arresting Iraqi asylum seekers and returning them to Bahgdad Erbil and Sulaymania airports. Dashty referred to Mewan Omer who had committed suicide in Gottenberg last year rather than be forced to return to Iraq.

Many Iraqi's are currently being held in Detention.

Dashty said IFIR had always helped and supported Amnesty. Dashty spoke about the problems facing Iraq in particular the Kurdish Regional Government have just passed a law bringing back Polygamy. Dashty spoke about the dangers to women in particular the culture of honour killing. Dashty asked Amnesty to support all of the 1,400 Iraqi asylum seekers threatened with removals.

Madelaine Seidlitz replied that Amnesty did not agree with the policy to forcibly return anyone to Iraq. However Amnesty would like to look at

the cases one by one she asked the Federations Representatives to

separate all the women and children who are threatened with removal and forward her their details separately

Forward her the names of all Iraqi's currently detained. The meeting was recorded by ASO TV Station.

IFIR Warns the Iraqi Embassy in Stockholm not to support the Swedish policy of forcible deportation



Monday 24 November a delegation from the secretariat of IFIR including Baban Osman, Jamil Koshish, Aso Goran and Dashty Jamal attended a meeting with Mazin Al Hanawi Counselor of the Iraqi Embassy Sweden.

Dashty Jamal General Secretary of IFIR opened the meeting referring to the cases of the 1,400 Iraqi asylum seekers in Sweden that are threatened with forcible removal. The Swedish Government granted all Iraqi asylum seekers indefinite leave to remain in 2005.

However now they are threatening 1,400 Iraqi asylum seekers including women and children with forcible removal. Many of the families threatened with removal have lived in Sweden for over 9 years. Dashty asked the Iraqi embassy to not support the Swedish policy of forcible return. Further to this that no forcibly returned asylum seekers be accepted at any of the Iraqi airports. Dashty warned if the Iraqi Government accepted forcibly returned asylum seekers that IFIR would call demonstrations outside all Iraqi Embassies in European countries. Mazin Al Hanawi replied that the Iraqi Government did not now and never would support the policy of forcibly returned asylum seekers, they did however support voluntary returns. Mazin Al Hanawi said he will ask the Iraq Government about the use of Erbil, Bahgdad, Sulaymania and other Iraqi airports for returning forcibly returned asylum seekers. At end of meeting Baban Osman gave a letter to Mazin Al Hanawi outlining the issues that IFIR had raised in the meeting. Following the meeting Baban gave an interview with NAWA radio station and Aso TV.

>> **From page 5 NO DIRECTION HOME**

"I couldn't speak English and needed a translator but had one not with my original language, I didn't understand him. I told them completely my story and complained about my interview that nobody listened to me. After three days they straightaway refuse me."

Hasty and harsh rulings appear to be common. Dave Smith, founder of the BOAZ Trust, a Christian organisation serving destitute asylum seekers in the North West of England cites a recent 28-year old Iraqi woman BOAZ has been helping. "We were told her whole family are dead, blown up by a suicide bomber," he details, "and yet she's been refused asylum, which seems bizarre to me."

The Catch-22 is this: to qualify for asylum, you need to prove you are individually at risk; but if your country is at war, that's a general, not personal, risk. You don't count.

In many countries daily life has long been near untenable: Somalia, Zimbabwe, Darfur, Afghanistan. Many Iraqis believe their country also falls into this category. Since war began in 2003, some 4.7 million people have been displaced. Despite their government's claims that it is now safe to return, insurgency and sectarian violence is still rife and the continuing exodus would appear to back this up. By the end of 2007, Iraqis comprised the largest number of asylum claims to the UK, representing an increase of 105 per cent over the same period in the previous year.

"If the government is prepared to say it's safe, give us some evidence to prove it," counters Tim Finch of the Refugee Council. "Our position is that the most important thing for any individual is the safety of their own life. You can't guarantee it but there ought to be a presumption that if you're sending someone back they can get on and have a safe life. And if you can't do that, the humane thing to do would be to wait a bit."

Those rejected for their asylum application have the right to appeal, and indeed latest figures show that around 20% get their decision overturned each month. Unfortunately this process can take years, and given the efforts made to get here in the first place, who would turn back at the first hurdle? In the meantime, despite being denied the right to work or study, many refugees go on to build new lives in this country. "If you go back," insists Salman Ali who's now been here six years, "it's a different world, different people,"

For those rejected by the system even after appeal, who refuse to return to homelands they feel to be unsafe, the options are limited. The British government provides Section 4 support to those who can prove "you are taking all reasonable steps to leave the United Kingdom or placing yourself in a position where you can do so." Those who don't sign up to this pledge, receive nothing.

Opponents call this enforced destitution. According to Alan Thornton from Church Action on Poverty, another Christian group campaigning on asylum seekers' behalf, "if you don't go voluntarily, we'll try and starve you out the country." Unable to even qualify for homeless programmes, many rejected asylum seekers, if not helped by the network of fellow, often equally impoverished, refugees, end up on the streets.

The Home Office's official statement paints a very different picture. "Our asylum system is humane and compassionate," it declares, also noting its Gateway Protection Programme, "committed to resettling 1000 Iraqi refugees over the next two years," as well as the Return and Rebuild Project, providing Iraqis and Afghans with up to £2000 for renovation of their main family home. With this in mind, they make it very clear that, "We do not accept that it is unsafe for Iraqis to return home."

Their position isn't universally popular. Retorts Tim Finch: "The Home Secretary and the Immigration Ministers' primary political imperative is to drive asylum numbers down, increase the number of returns, get the system working faster and get the right-wing press off their back."

Even government critics, though, welcome – cautiously – the introduction of the New Asylum Model (NAM), whose ambitious aims include giving every case a single case owner and concluding (i.e granting or removing) 90% of new asylum applications in six months by 2011.

As for the recent past, The Home Office proudly states that 3300 Iraqis voluntarily returned home between 2000-2007; yet according to Dashty Jamal of the International Federation for Iraqi Refugees, between 10-12000, applied for asylum in the last five years. Those already mired in the system remain desperate. And the joint campaign Still Human, Still Here quotes National Audit Office estimates that even at the present rate it would take fourteen years to clear the backlog, at a cost of almost £3.2 billion.

Not every asylum seeker's claim is valid. Some people, without reservation, should be able to return home. And numbers have dropped dramatically – 2007's 20,000 applicants was a six-fold decrease on 2002's highpoint.

Perhaps the real question in relation to Iraqi refugees is, having been heavily involved in contributing to the country's current instability, what role should the UK play now? "Most British people get that the situation in Iraq is partly of our own making," argues Tim Finch, "and so a responsibility to refugees from that situation is something we ought to bear in mind."

Continued on page 8 >>>

"Anyone who may face detention, arrest or persecution if returned to her/his country of origin because of choices within her/his private life or if an asylum seeker joins a political party and takes part in political activities that would endanger them if returned to their home country must be granted refugee status"

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While organisations like Refugee Council provide support, even meals for destitute asylum seekers, and groups like BOAZ and Church Action on Poverty try to keep people off the streets, there is clearly a long way to go to fully deal with a problem that won't simply disappear, and people who simply believe they cannot go home.

"Nobody is listening, that's the problem," explains Salman Ali. "I haven't got benefit, can't work I'm just doing what people call "black work", because if I don't do that I would go into selling the drugs and

thieving. I'm not that man but I need to survive. I'm waiting to start my life again."

For more information on this issue, visit the following websites:

International Federation for Iraqi Refugees – www.csdiraq.com,

Refugee Council – www.refugeecouncil.org.uk,

BOAZ Trust – www.boaztrust.org.uk, Church Action on Poverty – www.church-poverty.org.uk,

Amnesty International - www.amnesty.org/en/refugees-and-migrants,

Still Human, Still Here - www.stilhuman.org.uk,

and the Home Office site <http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/asylum/process>

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To Human rights Campaigners,
 Trade Unions and Refugee
 Organisations,
International Federation of Iraqi Refugees-IFIR
 needs your help and support in order to continue our
 activities and campaigns to stop forced deportation
 to Iraq we are appealing for your help.
 Please write cheques to
 Coalition to stop Deportations to Iraq
 Our Postal Address is:
**PO BOX 1575, ILFORD, IG13BZ, LONDON,
 UK.**



Satellite, Hotbird 6/8

Orbital Position: 13 degrees

East, Transponder: 14 Downlink

Frequency: 11 470, Downlink

Polarity: Vertical

FEC: 5/6, Symbol Rate: 27,500

Time: 11AP & 11PM