



KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

A HANDBOOK FOR REFUGEE RIGHTS IN INDIA



M . A . P

Migration and Asylum Project

An Initiative of the ARA trust

BECOMING A REFUGEE



Introduction

Who is a Refugee?

The 1951 United Nations (UN) Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees ("Refugee Convention") defines a refugee as, "someone who is unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin owing to a well founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion."

This means that the person is afraid to return to his/her country because he/she fears that there exists a serious threat to his/her life, freedom, or other human rights; and such fear is well founded, i.e., there is evidence available to show that his/her fear is justified.

A person may also be able to apply for refugee status if the situation in their home country changes while they are already abroad, or if their activities abroad put them at risk upon returning to their country.

However, a person who has committed a serious crime (like murder or terrorism) in their country may not be accepted as a refugee.

WHO GRANTS REFUGEE STATUS IN INDIA?

Government of India

India is not a signatory to the Refugee Convention and does not have a national framework that formally recognizes refugees. However, the Indian government, through the Ministry of Home Affairs, affords protection to the following categories of foreigners:

- Tibetan refugees fleeing oppression of the Chinese government
- Tamil Refugees fleeing civil war and ethnic persecution in Sri Lanka
- Chakma Refugees fleeing religious persecution in Bangladesh

Some other populations may also be granted temporary protection through Long Term Visas (LTVs) and Residence Permits (RPs) by the Indian Government (such as people belonging to Hindu, Buddhist, Sikh, Jain, Parsi and Christian religion from Pakistan and Bangladesh).

If you belong to any of the abovementioned categories, please approach the Foreigner's Registration Office (FRRO/FRO) for more information.

UNHCR PROCESS IN INDIA

In India, nationals of all non-neighbouring countries as well as those from Myanmar must approach the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) for refugee status. The UNHCR has an office in New Delhi where you have to register, and undergo the Refugee Status Determination ("RSD") process before being recognized as a refugee.

REGISTRATION You will be required to give basic identification details including biometrics. You will be required to give basic information about why you left your country and can also highlight any urgent protection concerns you have in India.

After your registration is complete, you will be assigned a case number and will be given an Under Consideration Certificate ("UCC"), which you must keep safely. You will also receive the appointment date for your RSD interview.

If you require a translator, you will be provided one by UNHCR.



FIRST INSTANCE (RSD)

This is the most important part of your asylum process. The UNHCR officer will question you in detail about your background and the circumstances of your departure from your home country. You must answer all questions truthfully and to the best of your knowledge. You may be called for more than one such interview.

After this interview, UNHCR will take about 6-18 months to decide if your case fulfils the criteria provided in the Refugee Convention. If your case is accepted, you will receive a refugee card.



APPEAL (RSD)

If your case is rejected, UNHCR will give you a written notification of rejection with reasons for why your case is rejected. Reasons could include statements you made in your RSD interview that UNHCR did not believe to be correct, or if UNHCR does not believe that you face a risk of severe harm in your home country.

You will have the right to appeal this decision within 30 days. You must highlight any concerns you had in your First Instance interview in the appeal form. You can also give new information and submit new evidence in support of your claim.

UNHCR only re-opens a case in exceptional circumstances where there is either a change in circumstances in your country of origin or in your personal circumstances; or where your case had not been adequately examined.

REOPENING

DERIVATIVE STATUS



Family members of recognized refugees may become refugees if they can show that they are socially emotionally or economically dependent on the main applicant. For this, both the family member and the refugee will be interviewed by UNHCR. They can also submit documentation such as birth/marriage certificates, photographs etc to prove their relationship.

Your rights during the UNHCR RSD process

During the entire UNHCR process you have the following rights:

To have a translator present during any interaction with UNHCR officials. Wherever possible, UNHCR will also ensure access to translators of your preferred gender.

To have a break during the interview, should you or anyone else need one.

To submit documents and testimonies in your language of preference to UNHCR.

To have all the information you have provided to UNHCR to be kept confidential.

To not be charged for any services being provided by UNHCR or its implementing partners.

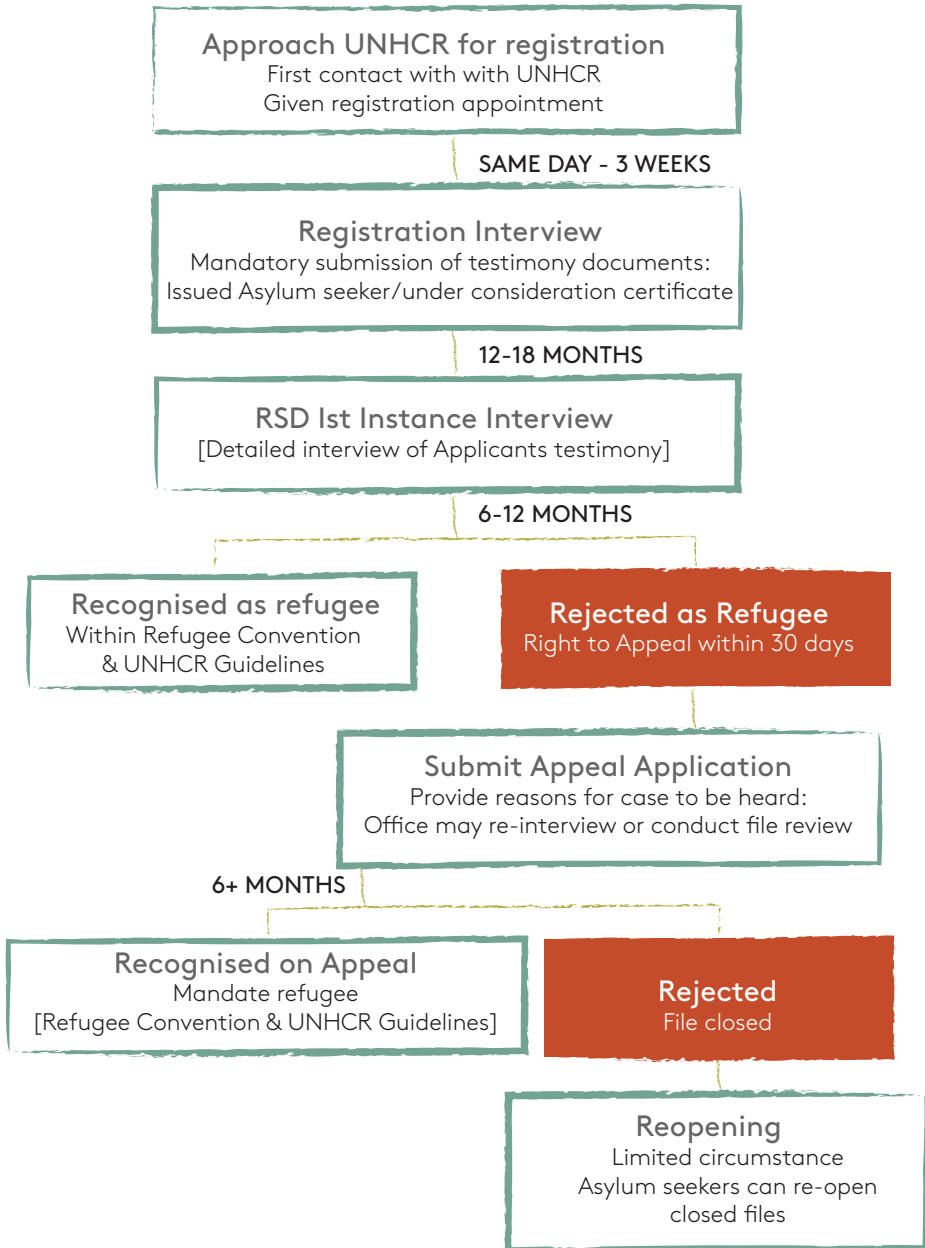
To have a lawyer present during your RSD interview.



Please note that Migration and Asylum Project (MAP/The Ara Trust) is the only organisation authorized by UNHCR in India to provide legal aid to refugees in their RSD process.

YOU MUST ALWAYS provide truthful information at the time of registration and at all subsequent stages of the UNHCR process – you must always tell your own story and not give any misinformation that has been given to you by other people.

UNHCR Asylum Process Timeline in India



What documentation will you have access to?

Documentation Issued by the Government of India

This process is managed by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the application procedure will depend on your country of origin.

Some of their policies are explained in this table:

TIBETAN REFUGEES

Identity Certificate (IC) and Foreigners Registration Certificate (RC).

Allows them to travel abroad and access all essential services within India. Grants almost equal rights to a citizen, except voting rights. Can also be used to apply for Indian citizenship.

SRI LANKAN TAMIL REFUGEES

Sri Lankan Refugee Identity Cards and Family Card that includes a family photo, names of the family members, their other details, as well as their address in Sri Lanka.

Allows them to access government aid and opportunities for education and employment.

PAKISTAN/ BANGLADESH/ AFGHANISTAN NATIONALS

Eligibility: Members of minority communities namely, Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians and Cases involving extreme compassion.

Allows employment in the private sector and facilitates access to citizenship, higher education as well as other documentation including a driving license.

FOREIGN NATIONALS CLAIMING TO BE REFUGEES

Eligibility: For UNHCR refugee card holders for the grant of an LTV/RP/SV.

There exist more elaborate policies for non-ethnic Afghans (Hindus and Sikhs) and ethnic Afghans (Tajiks, Pashtuns, Hazaras etc.). Application is decided by FRRO and MHA; criteria of acceptance is not publicly available.

Allows them to take up any employment in the private sector or undertake studies in any academic institution

Those under the protection of the Indian government may be eligible for certain other Indian Government issued documents.

These include:

- Aadhaar Card
- PAN Card
- Disability Certificate
- Driving License
- Marriage and Divorce certificates
- Birth and Death Certificates

UNHCR Documentation in India

UNHCR Documentation

Under Consideration Certificate (UCC)
Refugee Card

UNHCR DOCUMENT RENEWAL

- If your Under-Consideration Certificate (UCC/Blue certificate) is about to expire: kindly contact UNHCR two weeks before the expiry date.
- In case there is a change in your family composition and contact details: bring the relevant birth/marriage/death certificate or any other document to UNHCR when you go for your UCC extension.
- If your UNHCR Refugee Card is expiring: please call the UNHCR partner, Socio-Legal Information Centre (SLIC) for a renewal appointment, three months before its expiry date.
- In case you lose your UCC or refugee card, please contact UNHCR immediately.

Please keep in mind that refugees below the age of 12 will be issued a paper refugee certificate and you should get it converted into a refugee card once the child crosses this age.

Beyond these documents, UNHCR also gives affidavits in lieu of documents where proof is needed for specific purposes (such as, for example, school admissions or residence proof).



As a UNHCR recognized refugee you can use the UCC or Refugee Card to travel within most of India. Refugees may travel to any other country, except their country of origin, only if they are able to procure a valid visa from the relevant embassy.

However, keep in mind that for the latter you need to have a valid passport and it is likely that you could face trouble getting back into India as the Refugee Card may not be recognised by airport officials, especially outside of Delhi.

If you wish to return to your country of origin after registering yourself as an asylum seeker or becoming a refugee with UNHCR, then you must inform the UNHCR. UNHCR will then explain the process to you and may even assist your return (See Ch 5). You may be required to pay a penalty to the FRRO for overstaying in India, but UNHCR may be able to help you avoid this.

In case you are getting resettled or being sponsored to go to another country, then the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and the relevant embassy or UNHCR will arrange for your travel and visa documentation.



Your Rights as a Refugee in India

The lack of a national framework has resulted in asylum seekers and refugees not being explicitly guaranteed any rights in India. However, the Supreme Court has extended certain fundamental rights provided within the Constitution of India to all persons, citizens as well as non-citizens including refugees. These include the right to equality (Article 14), the right to life and personal liberty (Article 21), and the right to freedom of religion (Article 25), as well as the right to approach the Supreme Court to enforce these fundamental rights (Article 32).

The scope of these rights has been further extended to include other rights within their ambit, such as:

I. Education:



A. Primary Education

As an asylum seeker/refugee in India, you can access primary education provided you submit some basic documentation. Though any proof of residence is often sufficient, you could also be asked for:

- Electricity bills, residence permit, rent agreement etc.
- Police verification certificate and photographs of parents
- UNHCR letter attesting to the documents submitted by the parents
- Other documents (bank account details, Passport, PAN Card or AADHAAR Card)

Government or Private Education: While government schools provide free education, you may have to pay tuition fees in private schools. Private schools might have stricter norms for admission, including comprehensive documentation requirements. Also, the medium of learning is usually in English or Hindi, or a regional language; so you must be prepared to address the language barrier.

Other Agencies: As per laws, refugee children have to be admitted on the basis of their age rather than on the basis of their existing levels of education. For instance, a 10-year-old child will go to Class 5. This can be difficult for refugee children, who have sometimes had to miss one or more years of schooling because of the conditions in their home country.

Therefore, to help bridge these gaps, UNHCR's partner organizations run various language and other tuition classes to bring refugee children at par with their class and help them integrate into the Indian education system. They can also guide you during the admission process and help you with documentation and other formalities.

UNHCR partners working on primary education include:

- Don Bosco in Delhi
- Action Aid in Mewat
- Save the Children in Hyderabad
- Development and Justice Initiative (DAJI) in Jaipur
- Gandhi National Memorial Society (GNMS) in Pune

Other Organizations working on providing education to under privileged children:

- Pratham Foundation
(various schools across India including in Delhi, Gurgaon, Mumbai)
- Vidya School in Gurgaon, Delhi and Mumbai
- Akshaya Patra Foundation, Bengaluru
- Prakshala, Noida
- Sewa Bhawan, Delhi
- Deepalaya Learning Centre, Delhi
- Nai Disha Free Education Society, Noida
- Akanksha Foundation, Mumbai
- Aziz Premji foundation schools in Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh
- SERUDS India, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh

B. Secondary and Tertiary Education

Secondary education means education from grade 8th to 12th, while tertiary education refers to collegiate education, vocational education, diplomas etc. It is particularly difficult for refugees to access channels of tertiary education.

The Long Term Visa (“LTV”) policy of the Indian Government allows refugees with an LTV to access higher education in India. However, there is no standard practice and you might have to explain your situation to the admission staff. Even if you get admission, you might be required to pay the fees charged from foreign students which would be significantly higher than what local students pay. In this regard, the German government’s Albert Einstein German Academic Initiative (DAFI), offering financial aid to refugee students could be an option you could explore. Please contact UNHCR’s partner BOSCO, responsible for administering the scholarship, to learn more about the programme.

Some refugee students have managed to access collegiate education at various private universities and some government universities such as University of Delhi, Allahabad University, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Jamia Millia Islamia University etc.



C. Open Schools

An open school system offers distance learning programmes, i.e., there are no physical classrooms and students can complete courses at their own pace. You can choose from a wide range of higher educational and vocational courses without having to worry about any age or qualification requirements.

The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), certified by the government of India offers a number of such courses (read more here: www.nios.ac.in/about-us/profile.aspx). Many refugees have also been admitted to **Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)** an open university recognized by the government of India.

II. Right to Health



The Right to Health and access to medical aid is available to all persons in India, irrespective of their nationality.

Thus, an asylum seeker/refugee, can access government hospitals, testing facilities and medications prescribed with their Under Consideration Certificate (UCC) or refugee card.

You can also seek help from UNHCR's partner organizations such as BOSCO in Delhi and Save the Children in Hyderabad for facilitating your access to healthcare facilities.

If you are a survivor of sexual or gender based violence such as domestic abuse, rape etc., you can contact MSF's Umeed ki Kiran Clinic in Delhi for mental health counselling and other medical services.



Government Schemes accessible by refugees:

- New born/young asylum seekers/refugees can access Integrated Child Development Scheme and Universal Immunization Programme which provides free healthcare to children.
- Tibetan Refugees can access health facilities under the National Rural Health Mission (NHRM).
- Sri Lankan Refugees are provided free medical services within their camps, and could be admitted to nearby hospitals free of cost for child delivery or emergency cases.

Hospitals in India, including private hospitals, must reserve a certain percentage of beds for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) category patients and provide free medical care to them. The Directorate of Health Services ("DHS") in New Delhi noted that refugee families with income less than Rs. 8086/- per month are eligible for free treatment upon submission of an income certificate (issued by DHS) to this effect. Further, in an emergency situation, hospitals cannot deny treatment due to non-submission of such certificate.

To check which government and private hospitals you can access, see here: <https://tinyurl.com/yce7hvr4>

III. Right to Freedom of Religion

India is a secular country and as per Article 25 of the Constitution of India, all persons, including asylum seekers and refugees within India have the right to profess, practice and propagate a faith of their choice. This also includes the right to convert to another religion.

Further, all persons, including refugees, have the right to establish institutions for religious and charitable purposes in the capacity of a religious denomination and administer it as per law. Various refugee community run Gurudwaras, Churches and Mosques exist in India, and while they were established with the help and support of local religious organisations, they function independently and are open for refugees to pray and profess their religion.

IV. Right to Access Justice

The Supreme Court of India has interpreted Article 14 of the Constitution of India, which provides for equality before law and equal application of laws to all persons within the territory of India, to be applicable to all persons including refugees in India. Further, Article 22 states that due process of law must be followed while arresting an individual and this includes making legal aid available to him/her. As an asylum seeker/refugee in India, you have the right to seek counsel with a lawyer, as per law under the **Legal Services Authorities Act** of 1987. Whether you have been accused of committing a crime or are a victim, you must be permitted to access legal aid to have a fair trial. You can learn more about this in the next chapter (Ref: Ch 3).

V. Right to Family Unity

The right to family unity means that members of a family have the right to be reunited in cases where due to certain circumstances, they have been separated. Though there is no express provision in the Indian laws with respect to the same, the Courts in India have allowed family reunification, barring in certain extraordinary circumstances.

Family unity in asylum processes: For family members [minors, elderly, spouse etc. dependent on that individual] of recognized refugees, the UNHCR conducts a less rigorous refugee status determination process called "Derivative Status", primarily aimed at establishing the familial relationship between the two individuals. Upon successfully establishing

said relationship, the family member also gets a refugee card. You can approach UNHCR for assistance in this regard.

Family unity in detention: When arrested/detained in India, it is your right that your family members be informed of the same and that they be allowed to visit you periodically. If your child is below the age of six, he/she can stay with the mother (or father) in detention, and upon attaining that age can be placed with other family members or, in a shelter home, where there is no family.

VI. Right to Self-Employment/Conduct Business/Practice Profession

Due to the lack of a national framework, refugees in India do not have a legal right to work. Since refugees cannot access employment or business visas once they are in India, they are unable to seek jobs in the organized sector or start their own business and mostly find themselves working in the unorganized sector, such as in factories, construction and local shops. However, there have been a few cases where refugees have been able to register businesses in partnership with citizens and other cases where, UNHCR and its partners have provided livelihoods to certain refugees through initiatives such as ILHAM and Silaiwali.

For those possessing citizenship documents or valid government issued documents like an LTV or Tibetan refugee card, it might be possible to seek employment within the private sector.

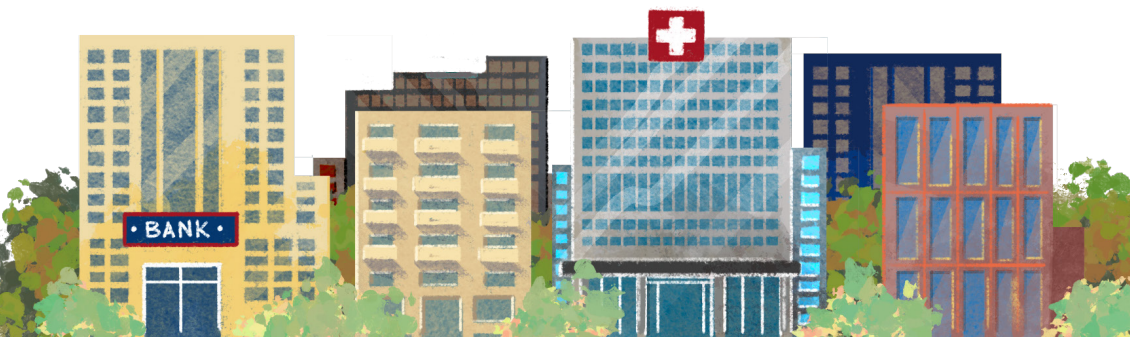
VII. Right to Own Property

As a refugee in India, it might be very difficult for you to own property in the country. While it is possible to execute a lease or rent agreement with your landlord, you might not be able to access all the documents required to own property. Falling under the category of “foreign nationals residing in India”, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has the following policy regarding ownership of property:

a. If you are a national of **Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, China, Iran, Nepal, Bhutan, Macau, Hong Kong** or **Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK)**, then, irrespective of your residential status, you can only lease property for a maximum period of 5 years; and would require the approval of the RBI to acquire or transfer immovable property (like a house or a building).

b. If you are a national of a country not mentioned above, and are a resident of India, you can lease a property for a maximum period of five years; and can also inherit immovable property from an Indian resident.

Where, Hindu, Sikh, Christian, Jain and Parsi minority community members from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan have been able to access bank accounts, they have been able to own property for self-owned enterprises as well as one immovable property (such as vehicles) to carry out self-employment subject to certain conditions stipulated in the RBI notification.



VIII. Protection provided by Social Security

Social security means schemes like insurance in cases of medical emergencies or pension after retirement among other things.

The majority of refugees that fall under the mandate of the UNHCR work in the informal/unorganized sector which is less regulated. The laws that regulate the rights of the unorganized sector in India give some basic rights to people employed in the same, including:

- Right not to be subjected to forced or bonded labour
- Right to receive minimum wage
- Timely payment of wages
- Access to maternity benefits
- Safe and hygienic workplace
- Protection from workplace hazards
- Compensation for damages suffered in course of the work
- Prohibition on child labour
- Right to approach labour courts in case of a dispute
- Access to employee insurance

However, in practice there have been no recorded instances of refugees using these laws to challenge their employers. But if you feel that you have been wronged by your employer, please do approach the legal aid institution or UNHCR partner SLIC/HRLN for legal help.

IX. Right of Freedom of Movement

The right to freedom of movement, though not a constitutional guarantee, is one that is generally available to all refugees subject to certain reasonable restrictions such as restrictions on movement in public interest, due to the outbreak of an epidemic; or where special permissions are required.

It is possible to travel to a country other than your home country, subject to you having a valid passport and being granted a valid visa by the relevant embassy. However, if you wish to travel to your home country as an asylum seeker/refugee in India, you will have to undergo a different process - please refer to the pamphlet on durable solutions for information on the same.

Special Grant to Specific Refugees

Minority communities from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan: In accordance with the LTV Policy, you can freely move within a state/Union Territory and will have to intimate the FRRO upon shifting residence to a different state. Further, you are required to report to the FRRO every year as mandated within the policy.

Tibetan refugees are allowed to travel internationally subject to certain conditions and the issuance of an "Identity Certificate" by the government, bearing a "No Objection to Return to India" stamp.



The government has allowed inter camp transfer to ensure family unity and has permitted shifting to urban settlements for Sri lankan Tamil refugees, conditional upon them registering with the local police.



Protection Against Crimes Under Indian Laws



Indians laws which pertain to criminal acts are applicable to all people within the Indian territory, irrespective of their nationality or status. This includes refugees and asylum seekers too.

I. Laws against Sexual and Gender Based Violence

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) refers to any act that is committed against a person's will and is based on gender norms and unequal power relationships (Ref SGBV handbook). Some examples include:

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Any form of abuse (physical, sexual, verbal, emotional or economic abuse) causing harm to the physical/mental health or wellbeing of a woman or anyone related to her (ex: her children) in a domestic setting, such as in marriage.

FORCED MARRIAGE

Forcing a woman to get married against her will is considered a form of Domestic violence. Kidnapping a girl, to force her to marry a person against her will also comes under the same.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT AT WORKPLACE

Unwelcome behaviour eg: physical touch, demand for sexual favours, any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature or promise/threat of differential treatment in a place of work.

PROSTITUTION

Prostitution is the sexual exploitation or abuse of a person for commercial purposes.

RAPE

Rape is a form of sexual assault usually involving sexual intercourse or other forms of sexual penetration carried out against a woman without her consent. Consent is not valid if it is obtained under fear of death/hurt or when it is given by a woman who is under 18 years of age, of unsound mind, intoxicated or unable to communicate.

ACID ATTACK

Throwing acid or using acid in any form on someone with the intention or knowledge that it is likely to cause permanent/partial damage or deformity to such person's body parts.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Any unwanted sexual advances, physical/verbal, or a demand for sexual favours.

STALKING

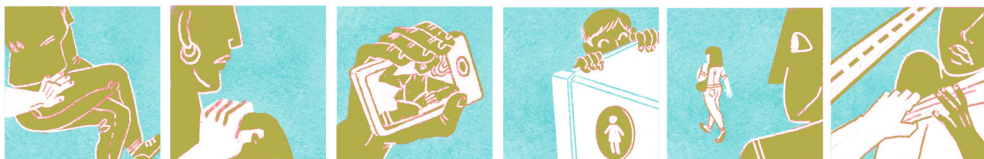
Repeatedly following and/or contacting a woman, either physically or through an electronic medium (phone, social media, email etc.), against her will.

VOYEURISM

When a man watches or films/takes pictures of a woman engaging in acts where her body is exposed (ex: bathing, changing clothes etc.) without her knowing. Even if the woman consents to the recording, distribution of the same without her consent is a crime.

OTHER CRIMES

Forcing a woman to disrobe in public and obscene acts in public towards a woman.



If you are considering taking action in relation to an act of SGBV, remember: Every woman who has experienced SGBV has a right to report the incident (for women over 18 years of age, reporting is NOT mandatory). **If you decide to report the incident, the first step is to file an FIR** (First Information Report)

FIR can be filed by you/your friend/family member/witness to the incident. But it can only be filed after you give your consent to be involved in the investigation process that follows the complaint.



A complaint of sexual violence can also be made over phone/e-mail. But, to complete the FIR registration, you must go to a police station. A copy of the FIR is to be given to you free of cost.



An FIR can be filed in any police station and not necessarily the one nearest to the incident.



Most police stations have a women's help desk with a lady police officer where you can file an FIR.

If there is no lady officer, you can request for a lady constable. If she is not available, a lady officer or representative from an NGO can be called to record your statement.

The officer-in-charge cannot refuse to file an FIR. In case of refusal, a written complaint against him or her can be lodged with the Police Superintendent or the Judicial Magistrate.



If you are differently abled or mentally traumatised, a lady police officer will be sent to record your statement at your home or a place of your choice.



If you face any sexual violence, you may directly approach a hospital for help:

- The hospital (private or government) cannot deny care to you. They are required to provide first aid or medical treatment and conduct medical examination free of cost.
- If you wish to only avail medical treatment and not file an FIR, the hospital has to inform the police about it. Your refusal to lodge an FIR must be recorded. If you do decide to file an FIR then you can approach the police station or give your statement to the police from the hospital itself.



II. Child Protection Laws

Child protection laws are applicable to all children in India, including refugee children. Main laws concerned:

1. Law relating to Juvenile Justice:

A juvenile, i.e. person below the age of 18, is protected from criminal responsibility under Indian criminal laws, and instead referred to an alternative child-friendly care mechanism. In the case of certain severe crimes, a juvenile offender between the age of 16-18 may be held responsible in the same way as an adult. The committees under this law which will monitor the child if he or she has been involved in any crime include the Juvenile Justice Board (JJB).

2. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences:

India has a special law to deal with sexual violence against children (below the age of 18 years irrespective of gender). If a child has been a victim of any form of sexual abuse then his or her rights include:

- a. **Child friendly processes:** All stages of the legal process for such crimes will be respectful towards the dignity of the child. These include: using easy and simple language (along with translation services, if needed) while recording a child's statements; allowing someone the child trusts to accompany him/her during medical examination, court hearings etc.; taking the child's consent before medical examination with the same being conducted by a female

doctor where the victim is a girl; and ensuring that the child is never brought face to face with the accused during the whole process.

b. **Emergency medical care:** If a child victim is found to be in need of urgent medical care then he or she is entitled to receive free emergency medical care at the nearest medical facility (private or public).

c. **Care and protection:** If the child needs help or protection, such as shelter, then arrangements must be made by the authorities. For example - provide child with a support person, like an NGO worker, to give assistance during the investigation and trial, or order that the child be taken out of the custody of her/his family if she/he has been or is likely to be abused there.

d. **Compensation:** It is not essential that the accused needs to be convicted in order to receive compensation. A child victim may receive compensation for immediate needs; for relief or rehabilitation; and, final compensation for the loss or injury caused to her/him.

3. Child Marriage:

Marriage of a male below 21 years of age and a female below 18 years of age is prohibited in India. It is a criminal offence with rigorous imprisonment for two years and/or a fine of INR 1 lakh. But, children born of child marriages are legitimate despite the invalidity of the marriage.



4. Trafficking:

All persons, whether male or female, who are or may be exploited physically or sexually for commercial purposes, are protected under India's trafficking laws, and child trafficking is punishable by a minimum of seven years. Victims of child trafficking are assisted by many NGOs and rehabilitated by the government.

5. Child Pornography:

Under India's information technology laws, publishing obscene information in an electronic form is punishable. This includes pornography material where children are involved.

6. Child Labour:

In India, employing children below the age of 14 years in 'hazardous' activities, all factories, mines or as domestic help is prohibited. Adolescents between the age of 14 and 18 are allowed to be employed only in non-hazardous occupation.

III. Protection Against Racial Discrimination



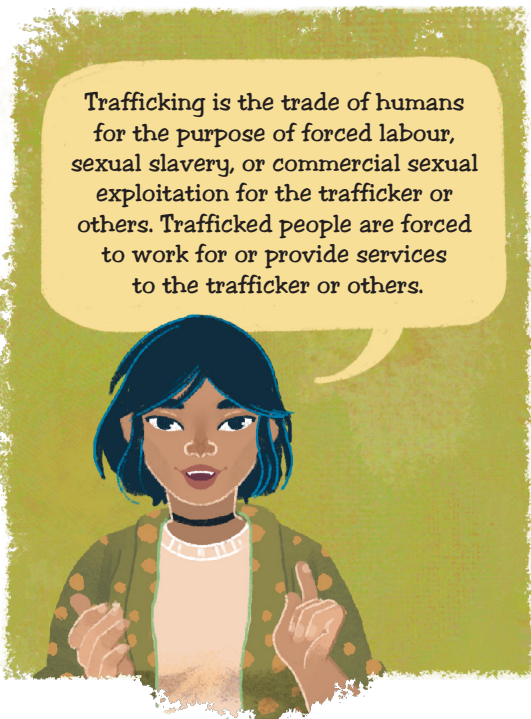
Racial discrimination includes discrimination on the basis of ancestry or physical or cultural characteristics associated with a race, such as skin colour, hair texture or styles, or facial features.

Under Indian law, promotion of enmity between different groups on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language etc. is a crime. Protection against racial discrimination extends to foreigners including asylum seekers in India. If you have been a victim of racial discrimination, you can file an FIR in a police station. It would be advisable to file the complaint after approaching UNHCR India's partner organisation - SLIC/HRLN, as they may be able to assist you better in the process.

IV. Protection against Trafficking

As per UNHCR some victims or potential victims of trafficking may fall within the definition of a refugee contained in the Refugee Convention, for instance:

- A person trafficked abroad, may have escaped her/his traffickers and may need international protection in the country where s/he is now.
- A person trafficked within their own country, may have escaped from his or her traffickers and gone abroad in search of international protection.
- An individual who may not have been trafficked yet, but may fear becoming a victim of trafficking and flees abroad in search of international protection.



Trafficking is the trade of humans for the purpose of forced labour, sexual slavery, or commercial sexual exploitation for the trafficker or others. Trafficked people are forced to work for or provide services to the trafficker or others.

Please explain in your Refugee Status Determination (RSD) interview if there was a third person, such as an agent, involved in your coming to India, and if they received a commission for bringing you here. Please also mention if the impact of a past trafficking experience makes it intolerable for you to return to your country.

If, as a victim of trafficking, you enter into the Indian territory in violation of the passport or entry related laws, the laws are not supposed to be applied against you and authorities should offer you some form of protection. Some institutions which you can approach for help include:

- Police or Nodal Anti Trafficking officers appointed by the Ministry of Home Affairs (all their locations can be found here:

www.mha.gov.in/sites/default/files/NODAL-OFFICERS-AHT-111011.pdf

- Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) (they can be found in all states, the list for Delhi is here:

www.nlrd.org/delhi-police-anti-human-trafficking-units-ahtu/

For the list of AHTUs in other provinces please approach a police station or NGO working for victims of human trafficking.

- NGOs (A list of NGOs supporting victims of human trafficking can be found on page 159 here:

[www.un.org/ruleoflaw/files/Compendium_of_Best_Practices_by_NGOs\[1\].pdf](http://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/files/Compendium_of_Best_Practices_by_NGOs[1].pdf)

Women and Children without identity documents and travel documents (like passport or visa), if found to be victims of trafficking, cannot be charged under India's foreigner related detention laws. Victims could be kept in "Ujjawala" homes, shelter homes or children shelter homes instead.



Please keep in mind that authorities would intend to repatriate you back to your country of origin in such circumstances, thus, it is important that you state that you are an asylum seeker or wish to register with UNHCR for protection. Even then, if the authorities insist, make sure that you request for a lawyer/legal aid lawyer and thereafter, explain your circumstances to the lawyer.

V. Access to Courts and Legal Aid

Access to justice includes the right to access police, courts, other adjudicating bodies and free legal aid. Everyone, including asylum seekers, is equal before the law and all laws are to be equally applied. Especially, Indian laws relating to criminal acts are applicable to all people within the Indian territory, irrespective of nationality. This means that if a crime is committed under these laws against you, you can approach the police and courts for redress.

As an asylum seeker or refugee, if you require legal help for any legal problems that you are facing in India or if you have been a victim of a crime or have been accused of committing a crime in India, you are allowed to request free legal aid if you fit into any of the following categories:

- a) Victim of trafficking in human beings or forced labour
- b) Victim of a mass disaster, drought or industrial disaster
- c) Person with income less than 5 Lakh INR per year (this limit varies in each state of India)
- d) Person in custody, including protection homes custody
- e) Women or Children
- f) Mentally ill person
- g) Person with disability
- h) Victim of ethnic violence or caste atrocity



In order to access lawyers, you can do the following:

- Approach the District or State legal aid authority for help or you can approach UNHCR's partner organisation SLIC/HRLN, so that they can appoint a lawyer to your case.
- Hire a private lawyer, however, do keep the cost in mind as the litigation process in Indian courts may take a long time and there can be multiple hearings of your case.
- If you need legal help with your UNHCR asylum claim approach Migration & Asylum Project (MAP).

In case you are detained or are at risk of deportation

The Constitution of India guarantees the fundamental Right to Life to all persons within the territory of India, including asylum seekers and refugees; and this includes the right to not be unlawfully or arbitrarily detained.

What is Detention?

A person in detention is confined to a certain place, including but not limited to immigration detention centres and prison. There may be two reasons for detaining a person:

- Criminal trial or process (this is also known as imprisonment); and
- Violation of immigration laws (also known as immigration detention).

The Refugee Convention recognises the conditions under which a person is forced to flee his/her home and states that persons entering a country illegally to seek asylum cannot be deemed to have violated its immigration laws; and consequently, cannot be detained.

However, in practice, in India, where immigration laws are a part of criminal law, asylum seekers and refugees entering the country without valid documents, or those whose documents have expired are -at risk of being criminally prosecuted under various provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946.



What is Deportation?

When State authorities act with the intention of securing the removal of a non-national person against his/her will from the territory of that State, it

is called deportation. This may include refugees. This forcible return to their country of origin could expose them to serious harm and other human rights violations and would, thus, be in violation of the principle of non-refoulement that prohibits countries from returning persons to a place where they risk facing persecution.

When is Deportation OK?

The only situations when a refugee can be deported should be:

- If the refugee has been convicted of a particularly serious non-immigration offence or crime (for example murder, trafficking in firearms etc.); or
- If they are a threat to a country's national security, but it is necessary to take fully into account all the circumstances of such a case; or
- An asylum seeker whose application for refugee status has been denied after due process; or
- A recognized refugee may also be deported if his/her refugee status has been cancelled or if he/she originally obtained refugee status through unfair means.

If your case is pending trial, your lawyer should specifically request the judge to not order deportation. Your lawyer can make the following arguments:

Mentioning the harm and persecution which you have already faced in your country as well as that which you are likely to face if forced to return.

Serious medical conditions for which you will not be able to get proper treatment in your home country.



Your family ties in India, highlighting your emotional or economical dependency.

Describing all future harm or risk of harm that you could face upon return, and the lack of protection for you in your country (from the government)



Giving details of substantial changes in your personal circumstances or in the situation of your country of origin which may lead to a new or stronger claim for refugee status.

Arguing that your asylum claim needs re-evaluation or that it was decided incorrectly.



If the judge still proceeds to pass an order for deportation, you can appeal in a higher court to challenge this decision.

If you are being deported from India, then you could face the following issues with the Indian immigration office:

- A penalty may be imposed on you for overstaying your visa violations (calculated on a per day basis),
- The Indian immigration authorities can blacklist you for a certain duration as seen fit by the Ministry of Home Affairs,
- If blacklisted, the Indian authorities may deny you re-entry to India in future.

Blacklisting can be problematic if you wish to attempt to flee from your country of origin again in future, i.e. in case if the persecution you face increases or the situation in your country worsens; or even if you wish to travel to India for medical needs, but if you have been blacklisted you could be denied entry for that time period.

How to Avoid Detention?

Holding a UNHCR document (UCC or Refugee Card) or a government document (such as a long term visa, Tibetan refugee document, Sri Lankan refugee ID) can reduce the risk of detention. The police or FRRO has the authority to check these documents and verify them, as well as request for any additional documents. Even though UNHCR documents have been considered on a humanitarian basis, they are not officially recognized by the government and do not guarantee asylum seekers immunity from detention or deportation.



Once your visa expires, the FRRO may start intimidating you via email, phone calls or in person to leave India. If you face a threat of detention or deportation, please contact UNHCR or SLIC immediately.

Asylum seekers and refugees face the risk of indefinite detention as it is not possible to coordinate with the relevant embassy to initiate their deportation proceedings.

If authorities insist on approaching your embassy, explain to them your situation as an asylum seeker in India and request them to allow for interventions from UNHCR and your lawyer.

If your asylum claim is rejected on appeal, your case will be closed and you will be unable to avail UNHCR's protection. This could put you at risk of detention and deportation. If you are arrested or detained, you must approach legal aid organizations and have a lawyer assigned to your case.

Your Rights in Detention

If you are detained in India, you have certain rights:

Right to be Informed of Reasons for Detention:

The police officer, while arresting you, must inform you of the nature of the offence you have been accused of committing.

Right to Have Access to Legal Advice:

As mentioned in Chapter 3, asylum seekers and refugees in detention are entitled to free legal aid services and to have a lawyer present during all police and court proceedings. Where such a lawyer has not been provided, you can raise the issue with legal aid clinics visiting the prison or the prison officer in charge.

Right to Inform Family Members of Detention:

As per law, a person has a right to have a relative or a friend named by him/her to be informed of his/her arrest.

Right to Judicial Review:

A person must be produced in front of a magistrate within 24 hours of arrest, so that the judge can scrutinize and review the arrest.

Right to Compensation:

In case of wrongful arrest you can receive monetary compensation for the violation of your fundamental right to life and personal liberty. You can also claim compensation in cases where your family member has died due to police brutality while in custody, or while doing prison work.

Right to Access Asylum Procedures:

The Courts in India have, through various judgments, recognised the role of UNHCR in refugee protection and permitted asylum seekers to approach UNHCR for determining their refugee status under its mandate.



OTHER RIGHTS



- Right to live with human dignity
- Right to health and medical treatment
- Right to speedy trial
- Acquittal or discharge of undertrial if faced maximum sentence term
- Protection against instruments of restraint (handcuffs, chains, irons etc.)
- Protection from custodial torture and mal-treatment in prisons
- Right to bail during the pendency of appeal
- Right to meet family members in the meeting areas or call them over phone/video conferencing
- Right to receive psychiatric or psychological counselling if you suffer from mental health issues
- Right to receive the protection of state authorities if you were trafficked to India or are at the risk of being trafficked from India

If there are any violations of these rights, you may approach any of the following for help:



- UNHCR implementing partner SLIC/HRLN
- A private lawyer
- Legal aid societies
- Legal aid cells of Law Universities across India
- NGOs such as:
 - **Lawyers Collective**, New Delhi
 - **Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI)**, Delhi and Kolkata
 - **iProbono**, New Delhi
 - **Multiple Action Research Group (MARG)**, New Delhi
 - **South Asia Human Rights Documentation Center (SAHRDC)**, New Delhi
 - **Majlis**, Mumbai
 - **Counsel to Secure Justice (CSJ)**, New Delhi

What happens to family unity in detention?

If other members of your family are detained with you in India, then children up to the age of six can remain with their mother and can later be placed with a relative, if the mother wishes, or with an institution maintained by the Social Welfare Department. When the mother is not fit to take care of the child, then the child may stay with their father up to the age of six, after which they can be sent to their family outside prison or to a shelter home if they have no other place to go to. Refugee children are mostly kept in shelter homes while their parents are in prison.

Please note that Indian prisons are segregated on the basis of gender, i.e. men and women are kept in separate wings of the prison and can interact only in exceptional circumstances.

Bail

Bail is the temporary release of an accused person from prison in a criminal trial where the court is yet to decide the case. The conditions for bail usually include:

- A security deposit,
- A guarantee from 'another person' that you will appear before the court at future hearings.
- Other restrictions on your freedom of movement or reporting requirements may be imposed by the court.

In cases of bailable-offences (such as rash driving, causing disturbance at a place of worship, threatening public servants etc.), bail is a matter of right. However, offences under the Foreigner's Act are non-bailable in nature and the discretion to grant bail lies with the police officer in charge or the magistrate. Therefore, it is crucial that your lawyer presents strong arguments to justify the grant of bail to you.

There is generally more leniency shown by courts for women and children in case of non-bailable offences.



Your lawyers should generally argue based on your status as an asylum seeker or refugee and the need for you to be released to UNHCR's protection.



There are various cases in which Indian courts have accepted such arguments and granted bail.

What happens if you are convicted?

When you are convicted of an offence in court, it means that you have been found guilty of committing the offence and will have to pay the fine and serve the sentence prescribed for the offence committed.



However, as a foreigner, it is possible that even after completing your sentence, you will continue to be detained until such time you are deported to your home country. It is extremely important that you make the court understand the risk you face upon return and request that you be handed over to UNHCR for protection, which will then identify possible solutions for you. It is advisable that you register with the UNHCR soon after arriving in India, so as to mitigate the risk of detention and deportation.

Long Term Solutions

Getting recognized as a refugee is meant to be a temporary solution to protect an individual from the risk of serious harm in his/her country of origin, thus, finding a longer-term, durable solution is important.



Different countries have different solutions available; in India, since there is no specific law that governs the stay of refugees, these long-term solutions are not defined. Thus, the solution available to you may depend on a variety of factors, including your nationality, religion, date of arrival in India, and so on.

Generally speaking, the three durable long-term solutions are voluntary repatriation, local integration, and resettlement.



1. Voluntary Repatriation to the Country of Origin

Voluntary repatriation means that, after considering all available information about conditions in the country of origin, a refugee makes an independent decision to return home. This may be an organised repatriation, i.e. where UNHCR or the government or another agency assists the refugee; or a spontaneous repatriation, where the refugee simply takes a flight or other transport and goes back. Return must be voluntary, safe and dignified, so that upon returning to your home country your national protections are fully restored to you.

A. UNHCR Recognized Refugees

If you are a UNHCR recognized refugee in India and you wish to return to your home country, UNHCR may be able to assist you in the same. The process is as follows:

- You will need to send an application by email/post or call UNHCR on the toll-free number.
- UNHCR will conduct an interview to discuss your return and the reasons for choosing to return. UNHCR will also inform you about the conditions in your home country and ensure that you are returning willingly. You will be asked to sign a Declaration and Voluntary Repatriation Form (VRF).
- In the meantime, you should also approach your embassy to procure updated travel and Identity documents. Make sure that you register your children with the embassy, if they were born in India.
- Once UNHCR has closed your case, you will be provided with support letters which you must take along with you to the FRRO/FRO while applying for your exit permit. Based on UNHCR's support letter, the FRRO/FRO may waive your over stay fine.
- If you are a UNHCR refugee card holder, you may also receive financial assistance to cover your cost of travel and cost of re-integration in your home country to some extent. The amount of assistance will be determined by UNHCR and intimated to you.



Please note that if your refugee status determination is pending, and you wish to return to your country, UNHCR may not be in a position to assist your return in terms of financial support and over stay fine-waiver support.

Some examples of voluntary return assistance services are highlighted in the following table:

AFGHAN RETURNEES



The Government of Afghanistan, its Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR), UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) provide post-arrival assistance to returning Afghans which includes cash grants, health checkups, vaccination, and information counselling. IOM also provides vocational training and employment opportunities for returnees in Kabul, Herat, Nangarhar, Balkh, Kandahar, Baghlan and Laghman provinces.

Please visit the MoRR website for more information:
www.morr.gov.af/en



UNHCR India has a portal containing information about Chin and Sagaing states of Myanmar (home to the majority of Chin ethnic refugees). UNHCR may be able to assist you in returning to Myanmar.

For more information contact UNHCR or visit:
www.help.unhcr.org/india/information-for-chin/

CHIN REFUGEES FROM MYANMAR



SOMALI RETURNEES



The Government of Somalia has a Policy on Refugee-Returnees to ensure security, legal support, documentation, housing assistance and inclusion opportunities for returnees.

Please approach Somalia's embassy in India for more information: www.facebook.com/SomaliainIndia/



The IOM office in Iraq assists returnees with reception support at Baghdad, Basra, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah airports, and provides cash assistance, vocational training, and job, business, housing and medical support as well.

Visit their website for more information:
www.iraq.iom.int/iom-iraq

IRAQI RETURNEES



B. Government-Recognized Refugees

Government-recognized refugees can also voluntarily repatriate. They would first need to approach their relevant embassy for return support and thereafter visit the FRRO/FRO for an exit permit.

But if you are a Sri Lankan refugee, you must follow these steps to go back to Sri Lanka:

Camp Sri Lankan Refugee	Non-camp Sri Lankan Refugee
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Approach UNHCR Chennai office and make a request for repatriation. •UNHCR will conduct an interview with you to confirm that your return is voluntary and to explain what type of assistance you may receive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Non-camp refugees, i.e. those not registered with a camp or those who chose to live outside camps, must contact the Commissionerate of Rehabilitation and Welfare of Non-Resident Tamils in Chennai for repatriation and not UNHCR. •Non-camp refugees must also procure an exit permit from the FRRO/FRO. •Please note: An over-stay fine would be imposed on non-camp refugees by the Indian authorities, however, if you had arrived in India before January 09, 2015 you can request for it to be waived.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Refugees without a Sri Lankan passport can use a one-way emergency travel document (ETD) issued by the Sri Lanka Deputy High Commission Office in Chennai. •Upon arriving in Sri Lanka, you may be provided with assistance in the form of non-food items, basic shelter support in coordination with governmental and other actors. <p style="text-align: center;">For more information visit: https://help.unhcr.org/india/voluntary-repatriation-to-sri-lanka/</p>	

2. Third-Country Resettlement

Resettlement to a third country is part of the international community’s effort to share responsibility for refugees. Resettlement provides a refugee with rights similar to those enjoyed by nationals, and usually carries with it the opportunity to eventually become a naturalized citizen of the country.

A. UNHCR Sponsored Resettlement

Resettlement is not an automatic right available to all refugees, and UNHCR can only recommend cases for resettlement based on their global criteria as well as the conditions imposed by resettlement countries. The final decision is that of the resettlement country. The duration of your stay in India is not a resettlement criterion.

Some resettlement categories are:

- Women and Girls at Risk
- Children and Adolescents at Risk
- Survivors of Torture and/or Violence
- Family Reunification
- Medical treatment unavailable in the country of refuge
- Legal and/or Physical Protection Needs (deportation or detention risks)



B. Other Pathways of Third-Country Resettlement

Apart from UNHCR-sponsored resettlement, refugees can move to a third country with support and funding from private or government sponsorship. For this, each country has its own guidelines and procedures, and refugees are expected to consult the Embassy or Consulate of the sponsoring country directly for specific requirements and then obtain the necessary visa or documentation. Examples of these pathways include: Humanitarian Visas, Humanitarian Admission, Community Sponsorship, Family Reunification etc.

3. Local Integration

Local integration takes place when refugees settle permanently in the country of asylum. Successful integration of refugees is dependent on the policies of the country of asylum. In India, Government-recognised refugees have had a higher success rate for integration than UNHCR mandate refugees.

A. UNHCR Mandate Refugees

Local integration options for UNHCR recognized refugees in India are limited. While there are limitations on the rights of UNHCR registered asylum seekers and refugees, it may be possible to gain wider access to these rights and services with the government-issued stay visa or Long-Term Visa (LTV). UNHCR recognized refugees are eligible for an LTV, however keep in mind that the government issues LTV on a discretionary and case by case basis.

To apply for government issued stay-visa/LTV, you must have the following documents:

- Essential documents: UNHCR Refugee Card, Recent passport size photographs (size: 3.5 x 3.5 cm or 3.5 x 4.5 cm), a Passport copy (valid or expired). If you have lost your Passport, a copy of the police report will be helpful. In case you have never had a passport, you could still apply.
- Supporting documents: Tenant police verification, rent agreement, recent electricity bill of the rented accommodation, telephone number, and a copy of landlord's ID.



Once you have these documents you can request UNHCR to issue a recommendation letter addressed to the Foreigners Regional Registration Officer (FRRO). Once informed by UNHCR, collect your support letter from the UNHCR Registration Centre in Vikaspuri and complete the visa application online at <https://indianfro.gov.in/frro/>. Upload your UNHCR support letter here. The outcome of your application will be shared with you by the concerned FRRO directly by phone or email.

B. Government-Recognised Refugees

For certain groups of government-recognized refugees, the Government of India has put into place specific schemes for their integration. The rehabilitation and integration measures in place for Tibetan refugees and Sri Lankan refugees in India are examples of this.

LTVs and Citizenship in India

The Government of India, on humanitarian grounds, issues stay visas, residence permits and Long Term Visas (LTV) to the following groups of migrants/refugees:

- (a) Pakistani and Bangladeshi nationals belonging to the following minority groups, viz. Hindu, Sikh, Christians and Buddhists;
- (b) Hindu and Sikh Afghan refugees; and
- (c) Refugees holding a UNHCR Refugee Card (see above for the application process).



This document allows refugees to hold government documentation that could be used as proof of ID and status, and allows them to gain employment (private sector) and access services like education, health, banks etc., with ease. Moreover, they have made some refugee groups eligible for citizenship.

Refugees are usually not eligible to apply for citizenship under the 1955 Citizenship Act. However, refugees in possession of valid LTVs could apply for citizenship under the following procedures:

- (a) **Registration:** Those who have resided in India for 7 years can apply for citizenship provided they held a valid LTV throughout this period and can establish that their parents were citizens of India;
- (b) **Naturalisation:** Those who have resided in India for 11 years can apply for citizenship provided they held a valid LTV throughout this period.
- (c) **CAA, 2019 Amendment:** The 2019 Citizenship Amendment Act, amends the definition of “illegal immigrants” to exclude Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians from Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh, who entered India before 2015. It also provides an expedited citizenship process for these groups by allowing them to apply for citizenship after 6 years of residence (instead of 12 years) under the Naturalisation process.

If you are a refugee who has held a government issued documentation and fits into any of the above 3 categories, you can approach the FRRO/FRO office for help in your citizenship application or apply online at: <https://indianfro.gov.in/frro/>.

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Police: 100

Ambulance: 102

Women's Helplines:

1091 (Emergency help for women in distress)

181 (Domestic abuse)

Children's Helpline: 1098

Anti Obscenity/Anti Stalking Helpline: 1096

OTHER RESOURCES

National Commission for Women: 011-2322845

National Human Rights Commission: 011-23385368 / 9810298900

HELPLINES IN DELHI

Delhi Commission for Women: 011-23370597 / 23379181

Delhi Commission for Women Rape Helpline: 011-23370557

Delhi Commission for Women Mobile Helpline: 1800-11-9292

ORGANISATIONS IN DELHI

Doctors Without Borders

(24 hour medical assistance,
women's shelter and counseling):

18001021075 / 011-27642481

Shakti Shalini

(women's shelter, crisis intervention
and counseling):

011-24373737

Jagori (counseling and support services for women):

011-26692700 / 8800996640

HAQ Centre for Child Rights (sexual abuse of children):

011-41077977

Naz Foundation (services and support for LGBTQI
persons and for persons with HIV/AIDS):

011-26321830 / 011-40793156



UNHCR PARTNERS

Socio-Legal Information Centre (SLIC)

576, Masjid Road, Jangpura,
New Delhi - 110014
Phones: 011-24374501/011-24379855
Email: contact@hrln.org

BOSCO

Building No. 1-1/6A, Temple Road,
Bhogal, Jangpura, New Delhi - 110014
Phones: 011-24377911/9711303056
Email: nazima@boscodelhi.org

147-A Khirki Village,
Opposite Select Citywalk Mall,
New Delhi - 110017
Phones: 011-29542507/9990460686
Email: arjumandf@boscodelhi.org

A/292, Gali No. 9,
Wazirabad Village,
New Delhi - 110084
Phones: 9555086886/9718603798
Email: abij@boscodelhi.org

WZ- 83 Budella, Vikaspuri,
Near DG-2 Flats,
Opposite Community Centre,
New Delhi - 110018
Phones: 011-45724804/011-45724805/011-45724806
Email: sureshk@boscodelhi.org

Fair Trade Forum India (FTF I)

K1/132, First Floor, CR Park,
New Delhi - 110 019,
Phone: 011- 41328730
Email: ftfindia@gmail.com

Save the Children India (SCI)

Bal Raksha Bharat - Hyderabad
House No 9-53, Plot No -3,
Opposite Megacity Grammar High School,
New Gayathri Nagar, Jillelguda, Hyderabad
Phone: 9948876491, 9100319411
Email: rrhelpdesk@savethechildren.in



Bal Raksha Bharat –Jammu

C/o Mr. Danood Ahmad
Lodhi Lane No. 3
Vidhata Nagar
Jammu – 180001
Phone: 0191-2493550

Development and Justice Initiative (DAJI)

House No. A-1, Ground Floor
Netaji Nagar, Hasanpura,
Khatipura Road,
Jaipur – 302007
Rajasthan
Phone: 9950202744

ActionAid Association (AA)

No. 3/237, Vivek Khand Road,
Gomti Nagar,
Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh 226010
Phone no : 0522-4113494

Other locations:

Aligarh, Phone no: 8960864350
Mathura, Phone no: 9027215008
Mewat, Phone no: 01267-40640522

Gandhi National Memorial Society (GNMS)

Aga Khan Palace,
Nagar Road,
Pune – 411006
Phone: 020-26699460
Email: gnmspune@gmail.com

Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI)

55A, 3rd Floor,
Siddharth Chamber –1
Kalu Sarai, New Delhi-110016
Phone: 011-43180220
Email: kakoli@humanrightsinitiative.org

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