

East Midlands Strategic Migration Partnership Briefing

October – December 2022

Quarter 3

The East Midlands Strategic Migration Partnership Briefing brings together various sources of information relating to Asylum Seekers, Refugees and Migrants covering the third quarter of 2022, from October-December 2022.

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EMSMP Update

East Midlands Strategic Migration Partnership

EMSMP has a dedicated [Twitter](#) account as well as a designated [Migration Hub](#) on the East Midlands Councils website to keep partners up to date with new announcements, resources, upcoming events and training, and lots more.

Follow us on Twitter- [@SMP_EastMids](#) visit the Hub [here](#). Contact us at SMP@emcouncils.gov.uk

Please visit the Welcome Hub website: www.hkbno.emcouncils.gov.uk for Hong Kong BN(O) in the East Midlands. Contact us at HKBNO@emcouncils.gov.uk You can also follow us on the [HKBNO Facebook Page](#)

Click here for [Ukraine Crisis Response](#) which we will continue to update with new guidance and information as it emerges. Contact us at Ukraine-Programme@emcouncils.gov.uk

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Asylum Seekers and Refugees

Asylum Seekers

Consultation to improve arrangements for Asylum Dispersal accommodation.

The Home Office announced on 13th April 2022, the move to a full dispersal model which will reduce and end the use of hotels by allowing the Home Office to procure dispersal properties within the private rental sector in all local authority areas across England, Scotland and Wales. Currently, a minority of local authorities participated in asylum dispersal and this approach will reduce pressures on those local authorities. An eight week informal consultation was launch on 9th May 2022 to design the details of how the full dispersal system will operate in each region with the deadline for submissions being on the 1st of July 2022.

The Home Office welcomed views from Devolved Governments, Local Authorities and Non-Government Organisations who have an interest in asylum dispersal and resettlement. The new dispersal model will consider the impacts on urban and rural areas as well as market capacity and will seek to align asylum dispersal to national population share. It will provide local authorities with more control and autonomy at a regional level which will provide an opportunity for national and local government to collaborate to the system works better for communities across England, Scotland and Wales. The process will be underpinned by a robust governance framework which is fair and transparent.

The three key interventions are: -

1. To reduce and eliminate the use of hotels for asylum seekers by moving to a full dispersal model for asylum accommodation which will mean the Home Office expanding their existing approach of using private rental sector housing to all local authority areas across England, Scotland and Wales.
2. Following the local elections, the Home Office launched an informal consultation with local government to inform how this model will work across England, Scotland and Wales and within regions and nations. The consultation explored how asylum dispersal can better take account of the other impacts on local authorities, of resettlement and the care of unaccompanied asylum-seeking children.
3. Providing specific funding to recognise the existing contribution of local authorities and for new dispersed accommodation. The Home Office will continue to work with local government to capture and evaluate data to understand the impact of asylum dispersal on local authorities going forward.

Further details of the full dispersal model will be announced in due course. Full details of the full dispersal model proposals can be found [here](#)

New Plan for Immigration – Refugee Employability Programme (REP)

The Home Office has announced the design and delivery of the REP for refugees in England arriving under safe and legal routes. This package will focus on supporting refugees to become self-sufficient and integrate well into society. The contract is expected to commence in early 2023 and is expected to be in place until March 2025.

Details can be found at the following link [here](#)

Right to work checks: an employer's guide

The Home Office has revised guidance for employer's on how to carry out right to work checks, why you need to do them, and which documents you can use. All employers in the UK have a responsibility to prevent illegal working by conducting simple right to work checks before employer's employ someone, to make sure the individual is not disqualified from carrying out the work in question by reason of their immigration status.

Details of the revised guidance can be found [here](#)

Home Office to introduce scientific methods for assessing the age of asylum seekers.

The Home Secretary has announced that the Home Office is establishing a new Scientific Advisory Committee to provide advice on ways of checking how old an asylum seeker is. This advice will help ensure asylum seeking adults posing as children do not get access to support, they are not entitled to, and remove the safeguarding risks of adults being wrongly placed in children's care system. Government reforms will bring the UK's age checking policy in line with other countries. Scientific methods are used by most European countries, who primarily use X-ray scans, and sometimes CT scans and MRI imaging to view key parts of the body. For example, Finland and Norway take radiographs to examine the development of teeth and the fusion of bones in the wrist. In both countries, two certified experts will carry out the age assessment and must jointly agree on the person's age. In France, X-rays are taken to examine the fusion of the collar bone, alongside dental and wrist X-rays, while in Greece, dental X-rays are used alongside social worker assessments.

Details of the announcement can be found [here](#)

National and regional ONS Asylum Statistics between 1st July 2022 to 30th September 2022

Nationally, asylum seekers being supported under Section 95 in dispersal accommodation at the end of September 2022 equates to 53,298 and 5,205 under section 4 with 2,937 asylum seekers being supported across the East Midlands. This represents a five per cent decrease in the East Midlands on the previous quarter.

24,511 asylum applications were made nationally between 1/7/22 & 30/9/22 which is an 37% increase on the previous quarter. Overall, 4,890 (61%) were granted Asylum/Humanitarian Protection/Other Leave during this quarter with 1,531 applicants having their applications rejected (19%). The remaining 20% had their application withdrawn.

911 appeals were heard nationally between 1/7/22 & 30/9/22. 426 were allowed (47%) with 389 dismissed (43%). The remaining 10% of appeals were withdrawn.

The Ministry of defence have recently started publishing weekly number of migrants detected in small boats. These figures show that 39,735 migrants were detected in 943 small boats from 14/4/22 to 8/1/23. Details can be found [here](#)

The next publication of the statistics due to be released on 23rd February 2023. The quarterly immigration statistics release gives an overview of work on immigration control, entry clearance, asylum and enforcement within the Home Office, including the work of UK Border Force and UK Visas and Immigration can be found [here](#) (up to 30th September 2022).

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Ukraine Crisis Response

EMSMP remains engaged in supporting Local Authorities and other regions to build on the UK's response to the emerging crisis in Ukraine, which has now been operational for just over nine months.

Over 16 million Ukrainians are thought to have been displaced by the conflict; around 8m have fled the country.

The UK's response currently encompasses the following strands:

- [Ukraine Family Scheme \(UFS\)](#): Allows applicants to join family members or extend stay in UK.
- [Homes For Ukraine \(H4U\)](#): Enables sponsors to offer sanctuary to Ukrainians without family links.
- [Ukrainian Sponsorship Scheme \(USS\)](#): Allows Ukrainian nationals to enter the UK if a named sponsor identified under HFU.
- [Ukraine Extension Scheme \(UES\)](#): Application route for Ukrainians to extend various visas, opening 3rd May 2022.
- [Ukraine Nationals with Pets](#): Process to support migration of pets, meeting costs of quarantine, transport and treatment.

As of 10th January 2022, 6,197 Ukrainians have now arrived to the East Midlands under H4U, with a total 7,584 visas issued for travel, and a total of 8,809 visas applied for. Please note, local data for UFS arrivals are not available.

Nationally, the picture (as at 10th January 2023) is as follows:

- **Total visas applied for: 259,400.**
 - UFS: 81,500
 - H4U: 177,900
- **Total visas issued: 212,600.**
 - UFS: 63,600
 - H4U: 149,000
- **Total arrivals: 155,500.**
 - UFS: 44,500
 - H4U: 111,000

Consideration is now being given to post-sponsorship arrangements, and follow-on accommodations where sponsors do not wish to continue beyond the six-month point.

Concerns are arising from LAs about a crisis in homelessness services arising from large numbers of H4U sponsorships ending at approximately the same time, alongside other emerging pressures upon these services and the broader housing market (e.g., move-on from Afghan bridging hotels, full asylum dispersal, etc). Data indicate that from 24th February to 30th December 2022 a total of 323 Ukrainians had presented as homeless across the East Midlands, doubling the total presentations recorded in the region from 24th February to 30th November 2022 (155).

In December 2022, DLUHC announced adjustments to underpinning policy and funding elements for Ukraine programmes:

- LA tariff funding is to be reduced from £10,500 to £5,900 for all Ukrainians arriving after 1st January 2023.
- Thank you payments to sponsors will increase from £350 per month to £500 per month where guests have been in the UK for more than a year, even if the current hosting arrangement is of shorter tenure than 12 months.

- £650m of funding for homelessness relief has also been announced -- £500m of this will take the form of capital grants to local authorities to acquire, convert, or develop new housing stock for both Afghan and Ukrainian migrants.

As of 22nd June 2022, H4U is now open to unaccompanied minors travelling without parent/guardian. Safeguarding has been strengthened for this group and local authorities will have discretion to refuse unsuitable placements. Detailed guidance is expected in early July, and further information is available [here](#).

An Office for National Statistics follow-up survey has produced insights into the hosting experience – [the latest set of results](#) was released on 16th December 2022.

EMSMP contributes to numerous thematic working groups to shape policy, including safeguarding, rematching (in cases of failed sponsorship), and post-sponsorship outcomes.

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Hong Kong British National (Overseas) Visa Programme

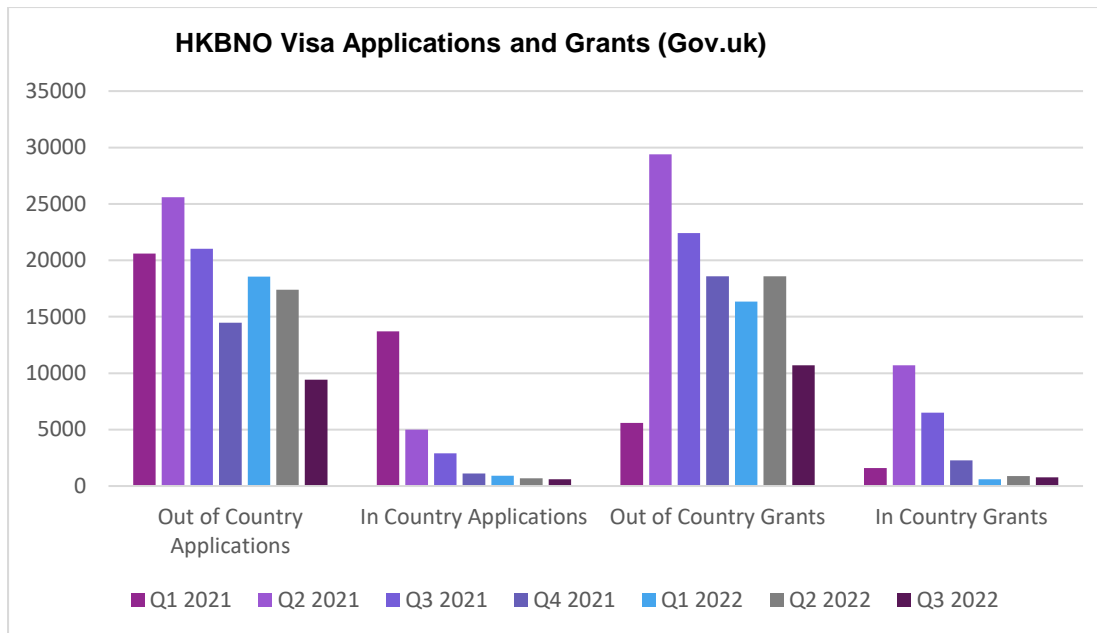
The [Hong Kong British National \(Overseas\) Visa](#) allows Hong Kongers with British National (Overseas) status and their dependents to come and live and work in the UK. Visa holders must prove self-sufficiency for 6 months post arrival, are subject to a healthcare surcharge and have no recourse to public funding. There is a clear route to settlement and British Citizenship after 5 years in the UK.

On 24th February 2022, the UK government issued a statement on the expansion of the BNO visa route to allow individuals aged 18 or over who were born on or after 1 July 1997 and who have at least one BN(O) parent to apply to the route independently. These changes to immigration rules have now become law.

Visa Data

There remains a significant degree of uncertainty about how many of those eligible will take up the Hong Kong BN(O) visa route, and the original estimated working range for this route was between 258,000 and 322,400 over five years.

So far There have been a total of 150,600 applications for the BN(O) route since its introduction on 31 January 2021 up to the end of September 2022. In July to September 2022, there were 10,100 applications for the BN(O) route, with 9,420 out of country applications, and 600 in country applications. As expected, since the route launched the majority of grants (63%) were to BN(O) and/or Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) passport holders, with a further 36% being Chinese passport holders. For main applicants, 92% were HKSAR/BN(O) passport holders. For dependants, 76% were Chinese passport holders, and 22% were HKSAR/BN(O) passport holders.



Hong Kong British Nationals Overseas – Impact on the East Midlands

According to Census 2011, around 6.4% of the Chinese/Hong Kong population residing in the UK live in the East Midlands; and in relative terms the predicted impact of HKBNO arriving in the region was thought to be around 12,232 arrivals per year (based on original estimates). **The East Midlands is predicted to be the area of choice for 6% of HKBNO arrivals with Nottingham already standing out as an area of concentration within the region.** A survey in June 2021 (*Hong Kongers in Britain*) showed that HKBNO already located in the UK expressed an intention to move after 6 months, and that Nottingham ranks 6th in the top cities of preference.

National Funding and East Midlands Welcome Hub

The Hong Kong BN(O) Welcome Programme is designed to support the varied needs of Hong Kong BN(O) status holders and includes £3.6m DLUHC funding for Hong Kong welcome hubs in the 9 regions of England (alongside Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland) hosted by Strategic Migration Partnerships to provide a point of contact in each hub, practical advice and assistance. East Midlands Councils SMP has been awarded year 2 funding to continue this Welcome Programme.

SMPs are facilitating and enabling collaboration between DLUHC and the Home Office; representatives from England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland; local government and non-governmental organisations; and regional and local stakeholders to develop a strategic approach to promoting the benefits of migration and minimising any adverse impacts by:

- a) Working closely with partners to share resources, triage requests for support and assist with joint commissioning between areas.
- b) Communicating and raising awareness of the Department's wider Hong Kong BN(O) Welcome Programme throughout regional networks.

- c) Providing constructive feedback to the Department on issues and challenges that cannot be resolved locally.
- d) acting as a critical friend to the Department, facilitating continuous improvement in community cohesion and support for local areas.
- e) Acting as a conduit for the sharing of information and evidence between central Government and local authorities and local partners and the existing SMP network, including bi-monthly reporting on the volumes, destination, needs and characteristics of BN(O) status holders in their region. This is being achieved by a two-way flow of information and data so that central government is aware of issues and priorities relating to migration in each region and nation across the UK. This will also inform future funding decisions for the HKBNO programme.

The national HKBNO Welcome programme also provides:

- An online [Welcome Pack on GOV.UK](#) in English and Cantonese.
- £30.7m in total for targeted English language (£14.7m) and destitution (housing support) (£16m) for the small numbers of BN(O)s who may require this in England.
- Protection Approaches have been awarded £299,556.00 in funding for the prevention of hate crime - enabling the set-up of third-party support services to tackle and report hate crime offences and will look to ensure that this is open to all East Asian and Southeast Asian communities, alongside a small amount of funding for further research to further understand the needs and location of BN(O) status holders.

Funding has been granted to national VCSE organisations to provide intensive support that may not be offered directly by local authorities (such as educational resources, employability, and befriending support). These organisations are working with resident communities to build up understanding of BNO Visa holders and intelligence gathering for DLUHC on their needs. Year 2 funding has been confirmed for those VCSE groups who wish to continue offering this support for a further year.

DLUHC National VCSE Funding for HKBN(O)

VCSE Organisation	Funding Awarded	Details
Barnardo's	£300,000.00	https://helpline.barnardos.org.uk/hong-kong-bno
UKHK/Welcome Churches	£312,000.00	https://welcomechurches.org/churches/ukhk/
Hongkongers in Britain	£294,875.00	https://www.hongkongers.org.uk/mission-perm
Migrant Helpline	£186,312.00	https://www.migranthelpuk.org/hongkong-welcome-programme
British Future	£145,000.00	https://www.britishfuture.org/welcomers-and-welcomed-come-together-to-celebrate-momentous-decision-for-hong-kongers-in-the-uk/



A further £1.4m has been awarded by DLUHC to regional VCSE groups on a weighted basis to welcome Hong Kong BN(O) status holders to local communities. These awards have also been renewed for the following groups in the East Midlands for programmes to be delivered by end of Spring 2023:

Transform Training Ltd, Nottingham	£40,000.00
St Nicholas Church, Nottingham	£18,000.00

Fig 1 Maria Brambles, EMC at Jobs Fair hosted by VCSE partner Transform Training, Nov 2022

The East Midlands Welcome Hub has developed a partnership approach to monitor the impact of HKBNO in the region and identify gaps in provision and we have awarded some small grant funding to local groups to meet this need. The DLUHC grant award for EMC is being used to coordinate and support these funded organisations and diaspora groups in the provision of integration programmes for HKBNO, including work around access to employment. Relationships with existing partners such as the East Midlands Chamber are being utilised to access expertise in employment and training for Hong Kong job seekers.

[East Midlands HKBNO Welcome Hub - Employment video - YouTube](#)

East Midlands Councils along with its national Strategic Migration Partnership colleagues were involved in a project with NHS International Recruitment to develop a Resource Pack for Hong Kong nurses which was published in February 2022. East and West Midlands SMPs identified a significant barrier for these nurses due to their lower levels of English and have collaborated with Midlands NHS Recruitment leads to address this as a pilot project. This programme will use Welcome Hub funding from DLUHC to support 20 Hong Kong nurses in the East Midlands to complete the required technical English test to gain Nursing and Midwifery (NMC) registration and to be introduced to the appropriate NHS trust for employment. This work is already being recognised nationally for its potential to accelerate recruitment for skilled overseas nurses, and an independent academic research partner is being sourced to provide a comprehensive and comparative evaluation of the project. A summary video of the project can be accessed here:

ESOL Support

Across surveys, most visa holders say they can speak English 'very well' or 'fairly well' but there are many that require English language support to fully integrate and access suitable employment. Voluntary, Community and Social Enterprise (VCSE) groups in Nottinghamshire are using grant funding from the Welcome Programme to deliver integration projects to support HKBNO in this area. Surveys show that less than half of visa holders intending to work in the UK may be currently working and many of those that are in employment, are in unskilled roles such as warehousing; lack of confidence in speaking English has been identified as a significant barrier to accessing skilled positions.

English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) remains a priority for any resettlement scheme and provision for Hong Kong BN(O) is challenging due to their inability to access mainstream provision. These arrivals cannot access the Adult Education Budget (AEB) until they are resident in the UK for 3 years and any provision must be agreed with the upper tier local authority who can make a separate 'DELTA' claim for the BNO learners in their area. ESOL funding is available for Local Authorities to claim @ £850 per visa holder per year and this funding is available for year two of this programme. East Midlands SMP is working across the region to raise awareness of this additional funding opportunity and to generate much needed provision. We have also identified a need for signposting to English Language courses and have funded a pilot programme with BEGIN in Nottingham to support 300 Hong Kong BNO learners to find the most appropriate language provision for their needs.

Funding for Local Authorities

The BN(O) visa comes with a no recourse to public funds (NRPF) condition attached to the visa, although applicants can apply for a change of conditions if their financial circumstances have changed and they are no longer able to provide food or housing for themselves, or their family and/or the applicant's child is at risk because of their very low income. This includes support with any housing costs and translation up to £2,720 per BN(O) household and details of funding available for local authorities can be found on [Gov.UK](#).

Some parts of the UK are receiving notable migration into a particular area because of arrivals of people with BN(O) status; this is inevitably influencing the availability of housing as well as having an impact on local communities. Whilst people with BN(O) status will not be entitled to local authority housing, the potential impact on the private sector could have an indirect impact on demand for local authorities and may push up market rental prices. Similarly, the availability of school places may be affected by increased arrivals in particular areas; this has certainly impacted some parts of Nottingham and Nottinghamshire and the Welcome Hub is receiving requests for assistance with appeals from BNOs who are unable to find a place in a local school for their children. We are also working with the Education

Improvement Service at Nottinghamshire County Council to support schools and are participating in webinars for school staff, providing much needed insight into the cultural differences of these new pupils.

There will, however, be benefits to local communities because of this cohort. The arrival of new migrants with the right to work who may be able to fill skill gaps, develop local businesses or improve the performance of local schools are just some of many examples of where migration can have a positive impact on local communities. Engagement to date with this new community in the East Midlands has found that they are ambitious, focussed, mostly highly educated and hard-working. They are keen to integrate into UK society and make a valuable contribution, both socially and economically.

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Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC)

The UASC National Transfer Scheme (NTS)

The [National Transfer Scheme](#) (NTS) was introduced in July 2016 to enable an equitable distribution of unaccompanied asylum seeking children (UASC) across the country and to ensure that no local authority faces an unmanageable responsibility in accommodating and looking after unaccompanied children. The expectation for each local authority under the scheme was for the number of UASC to be no higher than 0.07% of their overall child population, which for the local authorities in the East Midlands as a whole equated to a total of 700 unaccompanied children.

Changes to the National Transfer Scheme

Following a joint consultation in 2020 by the Home Office and Department for Education, in June last year the government announced [the launch of new arrangements for the NTS](#), aiming to ensure responsibility for unaccompanied children seeking asylum will be more fairly distributed.

The new scheme provides local authorities with increased funding and considers local pressures on local services. Additional support is being provided by a pilot team of expert social workers to support local authorities throughout the UK on age assessment, ahead of broader age assessment reforms under the New Plan for Immigration.

The new National Transfer Scheme was launched on 26th July 2021, with nine upper tier authorities in the East Midlands participating.

However, the voluntary scheme was not able to respond to the scale of UASC intake into the asylum system. Therefore, Ministers announced that participation would be mandatory from 14th December 2021. Under this change, all local authorities were given legal notice to accept transfers of children into their care, providing crucial placements to unaccompanied asylum-seeking children.

The decision to mandate the scheme was vital to ensure unaccompanied asylum-seeking children receive the critical care they need and end the use of hotels for them following the unprecedented recent pressure placed on the asylum system. Whilst many local authorities had been providing support under the voluntary scheme, this is a national issue that requires all local authorities play their part.

However, no local authority supporting UASC at or above 0.07% of their general child population was required to accept unaccompanied asylum-seeking children for as long as they remained above this threshold.

[Home Office data](#) show that between July 2021 – September 2022, 3,148 unaccompanied asylum-seeking children were transferred nationally through the NTS, including 232 (7%) children transferred to the care of East Midlands authorities.

On 24 August, the Home Office announced that the transfer of unaccompanied asylum-seeking children from temporary hotels to long-term care will be speeded up to help reduce the multi-million pound cost of accommodation to the UK taxpayer and ensure children get the care they need. The announcement means once a referral is made under the NTS, councils will have 5 working days rather than 10, to transfer an unaccompanied asylum-seeking child from hotel accommodation to their care. Councils will receive an additional £2,000 per child per month for the first 3 months if they move a UASC from a hotel to a placement within 5 working days. Following this, councils will continue to receive up to £143 a day to support any UASC in care and £270 per week for all former UASC care leavers.

The Home Office has made further changes which means councils have to work to create placements based on a minimum of 0.1% UASC as a percentage of their overall child population, an increase from the 0.07% threshold previously. For the local authorities in the East Midlands as a whole, the 0.1% threshold equates to a total of just over 1,000 unaccompanied children.

The scheme will be kept under review and the length of time for mandating will be determined by a range of factors including intake levels and how long it takes to end the use of interim hotels.

East Midlands Councils continues to work closely with local authorities to support the region's response to the National Transfer Scheme.

Small boat crossings

The situation along the south coast, and in Kent in particular, has been widely reported in the national media, with significant numbers of asylum seekers, including unaccompanied children, arriving across the Channel in small boats. [Home Office data](#) indicates that more than 28,500 migrants reached the UK by crossing the Channel in small boats in 2021, more than three times the total of the previous year. The number of such arrivals to the end of September [this year](#), 33,029, is already significantly greater than the number arriving over the whole of last year. This is placing considerable pressure on the NTS, as well as the wider asylum system.

In November 2021, it was reported that a review into how to prevent migrants crossing the Channel to the UK would be led by the Cabinet Office. In April this year, the Ministry of Defence took primacy for

the UK's operational response to small boat migration in the English Channel. Also in April, the government announced the [UK and Rwanda Migration and Economic Development Partnership](#). This will see some of those arriving in the UK, such as those crossing the channel in small boats, relocated to Rwanda. Unaccompanied asylum-seeking children are [excluded](#).

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Refugee Resettlement Schemes

Afghan Resettlement Schemes

The Afghan Citizens Resettlement Scheme (ACRS) opened in January 2022, with the first eligible person relocated under the scheme on 6 January 2022. The Afghan Relocations and Assistance Policy (ARAP) launched on 1 April 2021, and provisional data show more than 7,000 people have been relocated under the scheme so far. Following the evacuation from Afghanistan over the summer, work is underway to ensure information relating to all the individuals relocated are recorded on case working systems. Once this work concludes, further statistics on the ACRS and ARAP will be incorporated in the resettlement statistics published [here](#).

Further details on the ACRS and ARAP can be found [here](#) and Operation Warm Welcome progress update can be found [here](#).

Some key points you will wish to note:

- Under Pathway 2, the UNHCR will refer refugees who have fled Afghanistan for resettlement to the UK, based on assessments of protection needs and vulnerabilities.
- There is anticipation that the Home Office will receive up to 2,000 referrals from UNHCR during the first year of this pathway, although this number will be kept under review. We will continue to receive UNHCR referrals to the scheme in coming years.
- In the first year of Pathway 3, the FCDO will consider only expressions of interest from eligible at-risk British Council and GardaWorld contractors and Chevening alumni.
- The FCDO will refer up to 1,500 people (including eligible family members) from Afghanistan and the region to the Home Office for resettlement under Pathway 3.
- Any offer of resettlement under the ACRS will be contingent on security screening, including checks against security and other databases, and provision of biometric information.
- Beyond the first year, the Government will work with international partners and NGOs to design and deliver Pathway 3 and allow us to welcome wider groups at risk. We will consult with members of the Resettlement SEG on this – further detail will be provided.

You can find the ACRS guidance page [here](#). Further detail on Pathway 3 can be found [here](#).

Afghan Relocation and Assistance Policy scheme is still active. To access the Home Office factsheet about UK support to resettle Afghan nationals through the ARAP scheme, click [here](#).

Afghan Resettlement Programme: operational data

On 22nd November 2022, the Home Office produced some Operational Data on the Afghan Resettlement Programme:

In summary:

- Arrivals in the UK from Afghanistan: 21,450 (Before Op Pitting – around 2000, during Op Pitting – around 15,000, After Op Pitting – around 6000).
- 12,296 individuals have been granted Indefinite Leave to Remain across both Afghan resettlement schemes.
- Around 9,242 people remain in 63 bridging hotels across the UK.
- 7572 people have moved into Settled Accommodation nationally.

To access these statistics, please click [here](#).

United Kingdom Resettlement Scheme

There were 1,622 people granted protection through the established resettlement schemes in the year ending June 2022, over two thirds (71%) fewer than in 2019. Resettlement levels in these schemes have not yet returned to levels seen for the Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme (VPRS), which was introduced initially in response to the situation of Syrian refugees (in the period 2016-2019, 22,842 people were resettled, equal to a rate of more than 5,000 per year, predominantly through the VPRS).

In the year ending June 2022:

- 85% were resettled through the UK Resettlement scheme (UKRS), and the remainder through the Mandate Scheme and Community Sponsorship schemes.
- The most common nationalities of those resettled in the latest year were Syrian (64%), Iraqi (10%) and Sudanese (9%) which is similar to previous quarters.
- Since the first arrivals under the new UK Resettlement scheme in March 2021, 1,685 refugees have been resettled in the UK via the UKRS

In the East Midlands, 935 refugees were resettled through the VPRS and VCRS scheme and 72 individuals have been resettled through the UKRS scheme so far.

The link to the full statistics can be found [here](#)

Community Sponsorship

The UK Community Sponsorship scheme was launched in July 2016. The scheme allows community groups to support refugee families directly and aims to help them become self-sufficient and integrated members of the community. Community Sponsorship groups are made up of local volunteers who

commit to welcoming and supporting a refugee family in their neighbourhood. Community Sponsors find a home for the family, greet them at the airport, and then work with them over a 1 year period to learn English, access education or employment, and settle into life in the community. This scheme is open to support families under the UK Resettlement scheme or the Afghan Citizen's Resettlement Scheme.

Introduction to Community Sponsorship events happen regularly online. To find out more, or to register to join, click [here](#).

East Midlands Councils and [RESET UK](#) have started to develop a networking event for community sponsorship groups who are either in the early stages of setting up, have put in their application or have got a family resettled within the East Midlands to join together to share best practice.

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Migration

Education

[Refugee Education UK](#) are holding free webinars for supporting Afghans and Ukrainians in schools.

These sessions are also appropriate for individuals hosting refugees. Further details click [here](#)

Some useful links to information for refugee/asylum seeker students are included below:

- [Refugee Education UK](#) offers support services to help you overcome any challenges you may face, along with useful resources. Its '[Thinking Ahead to Higher Education Toolkit](#)' and [frequently asked questions](#) are great starting points for refugees and asylum seekers considering applying to university.
- UCAS (Universities and Colleges Admissions Service) hosts [numerous resources](#) which are of use to refugees and asylum seekers, including advice around personal statements, student finance resources, and good practice for providers catering to migrant students.
- [Student Action for Refugees \(STAR\)](#) works to create scholarships for refugees and asylum seekers in higher education. There is a list of all scholarships available in the UK on its website. Most opportunities are currently closed, but these are updated continually, so please keep checking back.
- [UKCISA](#) can help you understand more about tuition fee status in different parts of the UK, as well as other issues related to immigration and education.
- [Coram Children's Legal Centre](#) provides free legal information, advice, and representation to children, and their families or carers. It can help if you are unclear about your immigration status or need legal advice.
- [We Belong](#) works with young migrants to achieve better outcomes and remove barriers to success – including in education.

English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL)

Full delivery of subsidised TESOL (Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages) training has been rolled out to resettled refugees and Hong Kong BN(O) visa holders in partnership with Flying Cows Learning (<https://www.fclearning.com/>). Interest in the TESOL offering has been encouraging, and several students are now accessing courses at a variety of levels. East Midlands SMP is now monitoring demand, with a view to scaling up delivery over the coming year. We are also optimistic about bringing Ukrainian migrants into scope for this provision within the next quarter.

East Midlands SMP's regional ESOL network continues to meet on a bimonthly basis, and we are looking to expand membership to include key providers of ESOL from across the region. We are coordinating ESOL between three lead officers, encompassing all resettlement and priority visa migration strands, in recognition that ESOL is a cross-cutting theme impacting all migrants and refugees.

TESOL training delivery formed the first element of our action plan, and with this now in delivery, we are turning our attention to other aspects of the plan, in collaboration with statutory and third-party providers across the sector. We are keen to start considering development of robust and dynamic mapping solutions for ESOL, among other elements.

Central Government feedback has validated our cross-team management of regional ESOL strategy as an innovative approach, and Home Office/DLUHC interest in our TESOL training outcomes is likewise high.

We are progressing discussions regarding options and partnerships to create a robust bid to the Refugee Employability Programme tender, which closes for submissions on Monday 23rd January, and would bring up to £2.7m of funding into the region to support capacity building and employment prospects for both resettled refugees and former asylum seekers, with an ESOL element included for former asylum seekers and refugee family reunions.

For more information, please contact Noel.Oxford@emcouncils.gov.uk

EU Settlement Scheme

As of 30th September 2022, just over 6.9 million (6,874,700) applications had been received, of which 6.7 million (6,686,530) applications have been concluded.

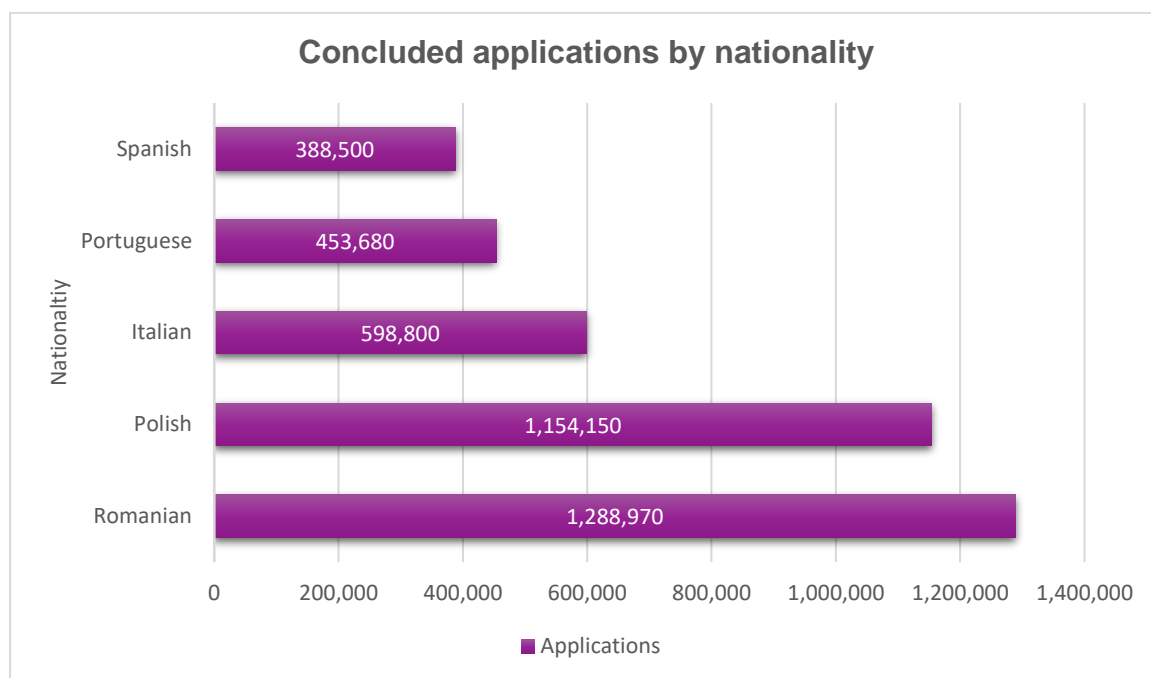
Across nationalities, the highest number of applications received were from Romanian, Polish and Italian nationals. This has been the trend throughout the life of the scheme. Polish and Romanian nationals were consistently among the highest application numbers within England, Scotland, and Wales. However, Romanian nationals accounted for the largest number of applications for England, whilst Poland remains the highest across the other nations.

- Romanian (1,355,870), of which 274,240 were post 30 June 2021

- Polish (1,171,400), of which 65,230 were post 30 June 2021
- Italian (606,260), of which 56,860 were post 30 June 2021

Romanian nationals accounted for nearly a third (33%) of all applications received from 1 July 2021 to 30 September 2022.

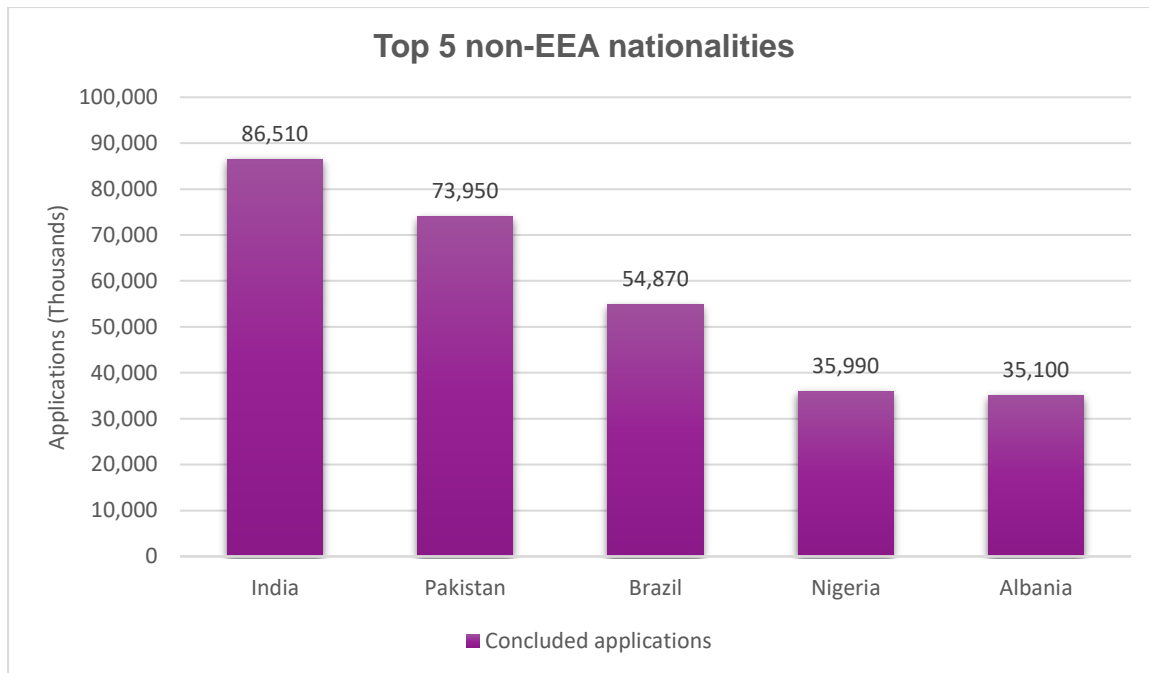
There were 6,274,550 concluded applications from EU nationals, 66,800 from other EEA and Swiss nationals, and 532,810 from non-EEA nationals. Similar to the number of applications received, the nationalities with the highest number of concluded applications, show below:



There were 532,810 applications received from non-EEA nationals with 114,450 received from 1 July 2021 to 30 September 2022. On average, 7,630 applications per month.

Ukrainian nationals accounted for 3% of applications to the EUSS from non-EEA nationals (13,860).

Top 5 non-EEA nationalities to have applied to the scheme up to the end of September 2022 were India (86,510), Pakistan (73,950), Brazil (54,870), Brazil (54,870), Nigeria (35,990) and Albania (35,100) with no change from the previous quarter.



Concluded outcomes granted settled status, majority for England (89%) Scotland (5%), Wales and Northern Ireland (2%).

The number of concluded applications received for the EU Settlement Scheme up to 30 September 2022 was 6,686,530. Of those, 50% (3,359,250) were granted Settled status and 40% (2,677,190) were granted pre-settled status. There were 375,400 refusals, 143,550 withdrawn or void outcomes and 131,150 invalid outcomes in the same period, representing 10% of all 'other' outcomes.

Further details on the EUSS can be accessed [here](#) and the most up to date report can be found [here](#)

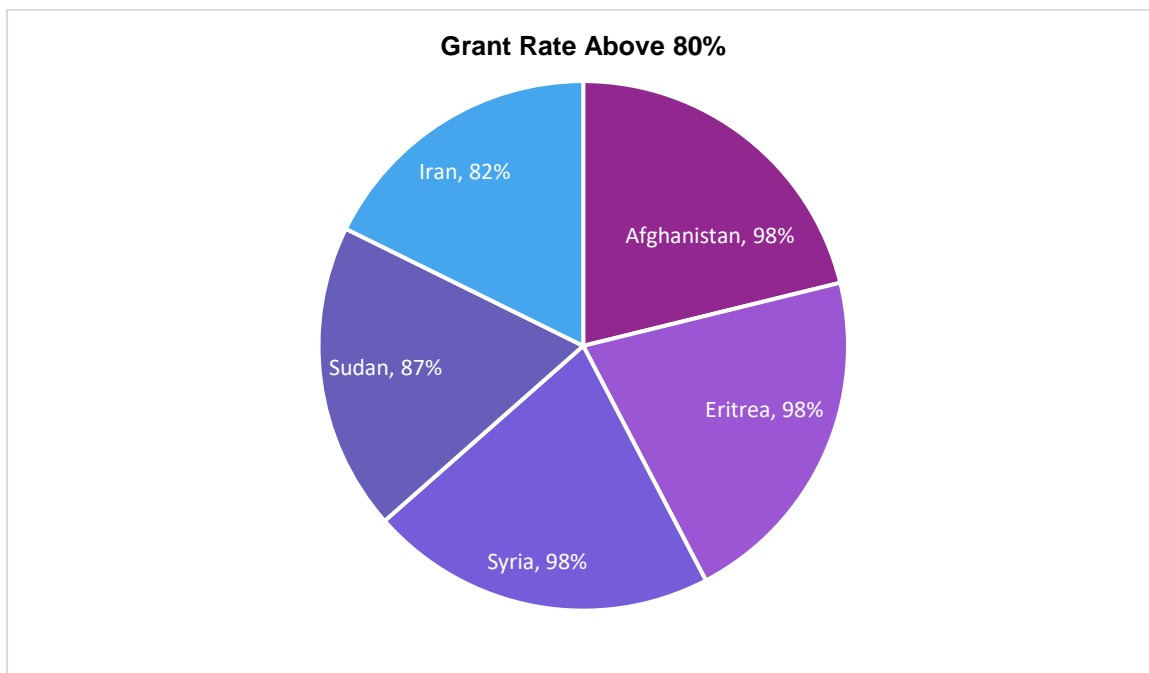
Migration Statistics

The government's [latest immigration statistics](#) (year ending September 2022) have been released by the Home Office. The data relates to those coming to the UK for work, study, and family reasons; grants of asylum and protection; those gaining citizenship; and those being detained or returned.

The UK offered protection, in the form of asylum, humanitarian protection, alternative forms of leave and resettlement, to 17,378 people (including dependants) in the year ending September 2022. Of these:

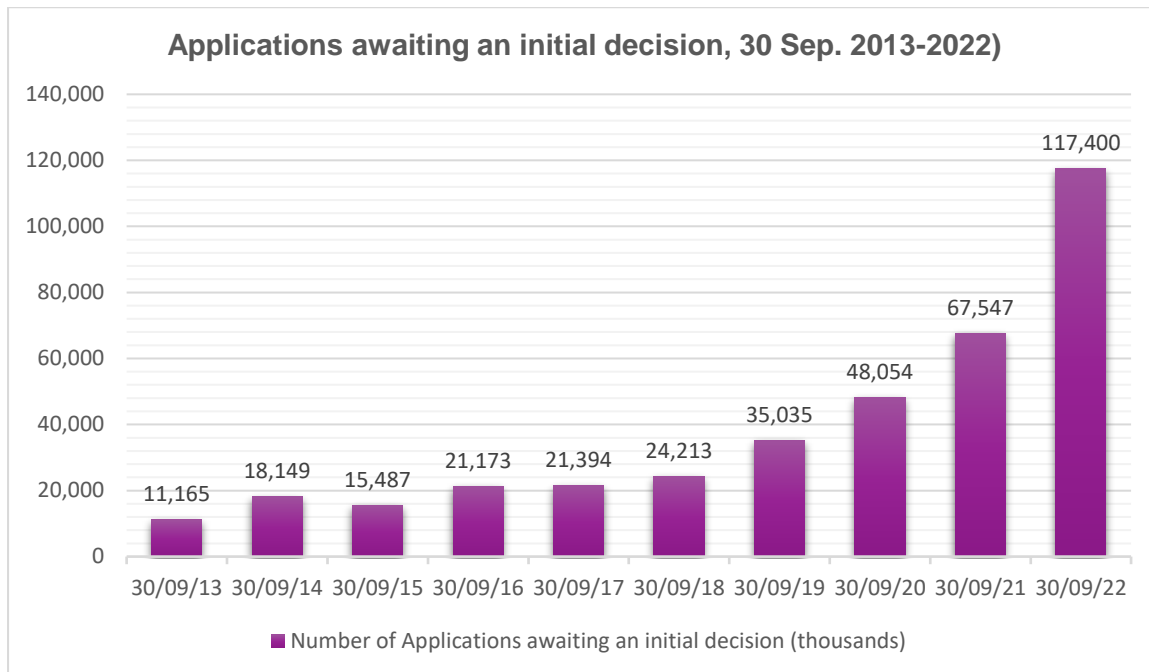
- 14,773 were granted refugee status following an asylum application ('asylum')
- 956 were granted humanitarian protection.
- 258 were granted alternative forms of leave (such as discretionary leave, UASC leave)
- 1,391 were granted refugee status through resettlement schemes.

- 72,027 asylum applications in the year ending September 2022, although the number of decisions has increased in the last year, they remain 21% below numbers in 2019, before the pandemic.
- The grant rate in the year ending September 2022 is the highest in over 30 years.
- Whilst the grant rate has increased, this does not mean a larger number of initial decisions are made, but reflects a greater proportion are for refugee status, humanitarian protection or alternative forms of leave.
- Nationalities that commonly claim asylum in the UK, Afghans, Eritreans and Syrians typically have high grant rates at initial decisions.



- Albania was the top nationality claiming asylum in the UK in the year ending September 2022 – the UK received 13,650 asylum applications from Albanian nationals; 6,624 of which originated from small boat arrivals. However, grant rate is lower than overall, at 51%.
- There were 5,152 applications from Unaccompanied asylum-seeking children (UASC).
- In year ending September 2022, there were 16,400 initial decisions made on asylum applications. Although the number of decisions made has increased in the last year, the numbers remain 21% below numbers before the pandemic.
- There were 3,543 appeals lodged on initial decisions in year ending September 2022. This is 61% fewer than in 2019.
- 95% were in receipt of support in the form of accommodation and subsistence.
- 5% were in receipt of subsistence only.

- In the year ending September 2022, there were 117,400 cases (relating to 1493,377 people) awaiting an initial decision, the numbers have continued to increase in the last 10 years.



As more cases enter the asylum system the rise in cases awaiting decisions has risen. There were fewer initial decisions made in the year ending September 2022 compared to 2019 (down 21%, to 16,400), while asylum applications increased (up by over double, to 72,027).

Health

Office for Health Improvement and Disparities

Advice and guidance on the health of migrant patients for healthcare practitioners. Please see [here](#)

Updates to the Covid-19 migration health guide for healthcare practitioners on the health needs of migrant patients. Please see [here](#)

UK Health and Security Agency

Information on coronavirus (COVID-19) testing in homelessness, domestic abuse refuge, respite room and asylum seeker accommodation settings [here](#)

Translated: Navigating the NHS – a resource for asylum seekers and refugees

[Bevan healthcare](#) and partners have co-produced [an animation aimed to support new migrants to navigate the NHS](#). It is available in English, with subtitles in 17 languages: Arabic, Amharic, Albanian, Bengali/ Bangla, Persian Dari, Persian Farsi, Kurdish Sorani, Pashto, Polish, Punjabi, Russian, Somali, Swahili, Tigrinya, Ukrainian, Urdu and Vietnamese.

Red Whale (formerly GP Update) Providing Care for refugees and asylum seekers.

An organisation creating medical education content in the UK have created a [free PDF resource](#) covering, registration, getting the most from interpreters, HC2 certificates and immigration status and entitlement to benefits and NHS access.

Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking

National Referral Mechanism Statistics

National Referral Mechanism and Duty to Notify Statistics processed from 1 April to 30 June 2022. The statistical bulletins give a summary of the number of potential victims referred to the NRM across the UK, as well as the number of potential victims reported via the DtN process in England and Wales. The statistics, show that:

- 4,586 potential victims of modern slavery were referred to the Home Office in the first quarter of 2022, representing a 10% increase compared to the preceding year (4,169) and a 38% increase from quarter 3 2021 (3,317).
- The number of referrals received this quarter is the highest since the NRM began in 2009.
- 79% (3,645) were male and 20% (937) were female.
- 46% (2,088) of potential victims claimed exploitation in the UK only and 44% (2,032) claimed exploitation overseas only.
- 50% (2,303) of referrals were for potential victims who claimed exploitation as adults and 43% (1,984) claimed exploitation as children.
- For adult potential victims, labour exploitation was the most common exploitation type reported (41%; 943), whereas child potential victims were most often referred for criminal exploitation (41%; 808)
- The most common nationalities referred this quarter were Albanian, UK and Eritrean.
- The number of Albanian nationals referred is the highest quarterly figure since NRM began.
- 4,652 reasonable grounds and 1,517 conclusive grounds decisions were issued this quarter. Of these, 88% of reasonable grounds and 91% of conclusive grounds decisions were positive.
- The Home Office received 1,160 reports of adult potential victims via the DtN process, the highest quarterly figure since this began.

To view the full statistical bulletin for this quarter click [here](#)

No Recourse to Public Funds

2021-2022 NRPF Connect Data Report

NRPF Network have published the [2021-2022 NRPF Connect data report](#) providing data and caseload analysis at a national and regional basis to inform practice. Data from NRPF Connect evidences the important work being done by local authorities.

Other

Chartered Institute of Housing

Quarterly newsletter from the housing rights website. Promoting positive stories about migrants and asylum seekers. Home for Ukraine, how do we avoid mass homelessness, article on housing associations roles in supporting young asylum seekers. Click [here](#)

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Immigration

Home Office Updates

Civil Legal Aid

The government has announced a review of the civil legal aid market with the aim of supporting long-term sustainability and efficiency. The review will also consider taxpayers' value for money in any future policy options, as well as how people access the support they need.

The review will come in the form of an external economic analysis, by a third party who will be appointed in the coming weeks. It will encompass all of the civil legal aid market, which includes immigration. Findings are due to be published in 2024.

Modern Slavery: How to identify and support victims

Describes the signs that someone may be a victim of modern slavery, the support available to victims, and the process for determining whether someone is a victim. Click [here](#)

New route to British citizenship for people of Chagossian descent

The Home Office has launched a new [application](#) process for people of Chagossian descent to obtain British citizenship or British overseas territories citizenship.

The Chagos islands were once administered by Britain, creating the British Indian Ocean Territory. Between 1967 and 1973, the UK deported all islanders to Mauritius and Seychelles to give way for the

United States to set up a military base. Unable to return home, many islanders faced destitution and homelessness.

In 2002, the UK decided to grant British citizenship to British Overseas Territories citizens and, at that point, the Chagossians gained British citizenship. However, this only applied to people who were born in the Chagos Islands and to their children. As it did not extend to grandchildren or great-grandchildren, families were often torn apart.

Following years of campaigning and resistance from the government, an amendment to the [Nationality and Borders Act](#) was eventually added earlier this year. People of Chagossian descent now have a five-year period to register as British citizens if they wish to do so.

Next phase in partnership to tackle illegal migration and small boat arrivals.

UK-France statement follows approval of new package of joint activity.

The Home Secretary of the UK, Mrs Suella Braverman, and the Minister of Interior and Overseas territories of France, M Gérard Darmanin, today confirmed a series of steps in their continuing co-operation to tackle all forms of illegal migration including small boats crossings, within the framework set by international law. Click [here](#)

Assessing age for asylum applicants: caseworker guidance

Immigration staff guidance on assessing the age of an applicant when they claim to be a child. The document has been amended to consider the commencement of certain provisions of the Nationality and Borders Act 2022, including the introduction of the National Age Assessment Board (NAAB) on 28 June 2022. Click [here](#)

Returning to your home country voluntarily: how the service works

The Voluntary Returns Service's (VRS) role is to offer practical support to people in the UK with no right to live in the UK who have decided that they wish to return home. This support is also available to people who have claimed or who are claiming asylum.

An overview of the Voluntary Returns Service (VRS) process, what happens once an application is received and practical information for applicants. Click [here](#)

Voluntary return to your home country

Information about the help you can get to return home if you are a migrant with no legal status to remain in the UK or an asylum seeker. For further information click [here](#)

Case Law

Independent Monitoring Authority v Secretary of State for the Home Department

The judicial review concerned EU citizens with pre-settled status and what happens to them if they do not lodge an in-time application with the Home Office for further leave to remain before their pre-settled status expires.

The court ruled that the terms of the Withdrawal Agreement mean that EU citizens issued with a form of temporary status called pre-settled status should not become unlawfully resident if they do not make a second, subsequent application for permanent status.

The Home Office have appealed. Click [here](#)

R (BG) v LB Hackney

The standard directions made by the Upper Tribunal in age assessment proceedings required the asylum seeker to give access to their social media accounts, including their usernames and passwords, for local authority respondents to inspect. Where the applicant had a Facebook account, their “full timeline of activities” and “locations of access” should be given.

BG challenged those directions as being contrary to his rights to private life and freedom of expression under Articles 8 and 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights. This is because they were too broad and ill-defined to be proportionate, sufficiently clear and specific to be capable of fair and effective compliance, or consistent with the duty of candour.

The standard directions were set aside. Both parties agreed to an order that included an undertaking that the applicant’s solicitor would carry out the search and disclosure in a “disclosure statement.”

In age assessment proceedings, although the duty of candour in respect of the applicant applies to the age-disputed asylum seeker personally, the obligation to supervise a search to comply with the duty to disclose all relevant material fell with the applicant’s solicitor. This is because they are the person who is “suitably trained and experienced” in representing a young person seeking asylum. They would be obliged to, for example, disclose any express statement of the applicant’s date of birth, whether on social media or otherwise. More here: [\[2022\] UKUT 00338 \(IAC\)](#)

R(CB) v Secretary of State for the Home Department

The High Court has ordered the Secretary of State for the Home Department to immediately increase the weekly support payments made to asylum seekers to £45. This is the largest ever single increase in the rate of asylum support and is made to reflect the increase in the cost of living during 2022.

The Court went on to make a mandatory order requiring the Secretary of State to uplift the asylum support rate to £45, in line with the most recent advice from civil servants. The Secretary of State agreed to make the uplift immediately. The use of a mandatory order in this instance illustrates that when it

comes to the minimum amount of asylum support necessary to meet essential living needs, the Secretary of State has no discretion. The Court can effectively determine for itself the question of whether the minimum amount has been met. There might be some controversy around the judge having effectively treated the advice provided by civil servants as determinative on this point.

Click [here](#)

Sarika Kohli, Immigration Solicitor: Sarika.Kohli@emcouncils.gov.uk

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Jobs

Amala Education, Fundraising Coordinator, Remote. Deadline for applications 05/02/23

Amala provides transformative educational programmes to refugee and conflict affected populations globally for free, and we believe that access to high quality education should be independent of one's background. For this reason, fundraising and donor stewardship is a core function at Amala and this role will play an exciting and key role in achieving the organisation's long-term ambitions.

Further details and how to apply click [here](#)

Upbeat Communities, Refugee Integration Worker, Derbyshire or Lincolnshire, Full-Time Fixed Term Contract, apply ASAP.

Upbeat Communities delivers several services to welcome refugees and support them to rebuild their lives. We are looking to recruit an Integration Worker who will offer support across a number of our projects. We offer hybrid working for our staff team and this role will include some home working, alongside travel across Derbyshire or Lincolnshire to deliver support to families. Our organisation-wide team meetings and training usually takes place monthly in Derby.

Further details and how to apply click [here](#)

Nottingham & Nottinghamshire Refugee Forum, Afghan Relocation and Assistance Policy (ARAP) Caseworker, 37 hours, permanent subject to funding

As an ARAP Caseworker, you will provide intensive support and drop-in advice to families, working with all relevant agencies as required. We are looking for someone with recent experience of providing advice and support to refugees and asylum seekers, in a paid or voluntary capacity. You will have excellent communication skills and be able to work in a flexible and solution-focused way.

Further details and how to apply click [here](#)

Funding

Comic Relief Community Fund

The Comic Relief Community Fund is supporting community led organisations with an income of less than £250,000 to deliver projects within four strategic themes. It will provide grants of up to £10,000, supporting project delivery and organisational capacity building, helping organisations flourish. The funding is split as follows:

- Up to £1,000 for capacity building
- Up to £9,000 for project delivery

We will fund applications from grass roots, community led organisations that can demonstrate how people with lived experience of the issues being tackled are involved in the organisation and the project. Applications must sit within one of the four key themes, the first being A Safe Place To Be: Supporting people to rebuild their lives because of *homelessness or forced migration*. We want to support projects that help people to recover from homelessness or those who have been forced from their homes to have access to the help they need to start a new life, free from conflict persecution or trafficking.

Full details can be found [here](#)

Lloyd Bank Foundation – Building a Better Future – New Strategy 2022-26

Lloyds Bank Foundation for England & Wales unveiled 'Building a Better Future', a five-year strategy prioritising equity, diversity and inclusion, and committing to helping small charities become more resilient, communities to grow stronger, and people to overcome complex issues and barriers so they can transform their lives.

The Foundation will continue to work with organisations across civil society to influence policy and practice, focusing on seeking to secure change in three critical issues for people and charities: improving the availability of accommodation, the operation of the welfare system, and the support provided to *refugees and asylum seekers*. For more details on this and to read the new strategy head to the [Lloyds Bank Foundation website](#).

David Wilson Foundation

The David Wilson Foundation is focused upon advancing the health of the community, especially the younger members and within the East Midlands region. Past projects have been in Leicestershire and Northamptonshire and have funded construction, sports and health and health research projects. Their website states that these projects should give you a flavour for their preferences. Grant sizes are not stipulated but from research the previous grants ranged from £100 - £5000. For more information and the online application [David Wilson Foundation](#). *No deadlines – all year round.*

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Training/ Events

Please see below the online training that has been held, as well as upcoming training [here](#)

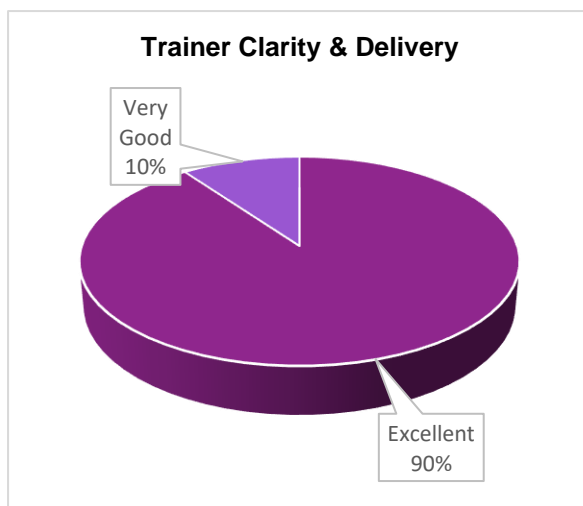
Online Training Feedback

Psychological First Aid Training

This **one day workshop** was held in November 2022. To develop an understanding of how to support the Refugee & Asylum seekers (RAS) population (families, adults and children) in distress by using basic skills of Psychological First Aid.

By the end of the session, the participant will:

1. Develop an understanding of psychological and emotional behaviours of the RAS population resulting from significant single or complex traumas, understanding of two main distress reactions of people in distress which will help spot early signs of mental health issues and understand the main needs of people in distress.
2. Develop an understanding of how mental health professionals support traumatised clients, and why some of the services can only support RAS clients who are at the beginning of trauma recovery (e.g., new arrivals) and other services are unable to offer this mental health support. Subsequently, it will help to understand how to make appropriate referrals.
3. Develop and understanding of how of how to support RAS clients at the beginning of trauma recovery (e.g., new arrivals) by learning the main *components and steps of Psychological First Aid* (designed for non-mental health professionals and adapted for the multiple needs of the RAS population)
4. Be introduced to the *basic skills of managing emotional distress* (simple tools that prevent further deterioration - group exercises will be offered)



Quotes: What did you find most useful from the session

"Thinking about the differences for panicky and shocked people".

" The way the information was delivered by the Trainer".

" Grounding technique and how to use senses."

" How to manage my stress and service users stress".

"The theory followed by the practical."

"Tips to deal with shock and panicked people was so helpful".

Upcoming Online Training

IOM UK Refugee Information Session, Somalia

This session will cover the history and current events in Somalia, as well as Somalis' experiences in displacement. In addition to this, the session will also discuss experiences with services that the Somalis may have had, as well as society, culture, and communication of Somali communities. This session will be participatory and rely heavily on participant engagement through case studies and discussion, therefore we highly encourage participants to come prepared to have their cameras on during the session.

For more information or to book, click [here](#)

IOM UK Refugee Information Session, Syria

This session's content will focus primarily on experiences that Syrian communities may face in conflict, as well as the experiences Syrians may face in displacement within and outside Syria. It will also discuss Syrian cultural norms, customs and behaviours, as well as family and social life in Syria. The session will also cover experiences Syrian's may have had with accessing services such as healthcare and education. This session will be participatory and rely heavily on participant engagement through case studies and discussion, therefore we highly encourage participants to come prepared to have their cameras on during the session.

For more information or to book, click [here](#)

Vicarious Trauma Training (Monday 6th February, 09:00-1600, via Zoom, £70pp)

This workshop offers a very gentle approach to address *Burnout & Vicarious Trauma Impact* with a focus on establishing awareness as well as learning skills on how to prevent and manage this impact. It is also worth noting that this workshop is experiential and group exercises will be offered. This means participants learn by reflecting on the experiences they get from doing different exercises and learning accessible skills which can be applied immediately after this workshop.

For more information or to book, click [here](#)

Psychological First Aid Training (Wednesday 15th March, 09:00-1600, via Zoom, £70pp)

To develop an understanding of how to support the Refugee & Asylum seekers (RAS) population (families, adults and children) in distress by using basic skills of Psychological First Aid.

This workshop has both taught and experiential elements with presentations, demonstrations and small group work involved by bringing together the latest developments in supporting survivors in the aftermath of traumatic events specifically designed for non-mental health professionals.

For more information or to book, click [here](#)

Free e-learning courses for those who want to improve their support for the emotional wellbeing of asylum seekers and refugees.

SOLACE are offering a free e-learning course for those who want to improve their support for the emotional wellbeing of asylum seekers and refugees. These courses have been developed with the intention of increasing access for refugees and asylum seekers to compassionate and impactful wellbeing support across the UK. Their aim is to support a network of informed individuals and services and support learners to be a refugee mental health champion in their organisation. The e-learning courses are: - Understanding Refugee and Asylum Seeker Mental Health - Effective Therapeutic Support for Asylum Seekers.

For more information or to sign up to the training, click [here](#)

Events/Resource

A psychological toolkit for children affected by displacement.

Bear Us in Mind has been created to support and provide psychological tools for children who may be experiencing trauma or grief, especially due to displacement and/or bereavement. [Find it here](#)

Free safeguarding training for hosts

Taye Training are offering free and accessible safeguarding support to hosts, families and guests involved in the Homes for Ukraine scheme. Find the online course [here](#)

Further Migration training/ event details

If you are interested in delivering a training session, please contact:

Anna Anderson, Business Support Officer: Anna.Anderson@emcouncils.gov.uk

For registering on a course, or event enquiries including events we have previously held, please contact:

Anna Anderson, Business Support Officer: SMP@emcouncils.gov.uk

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Future East Midlands SMP Briefings

The next Strategic Migration Partnership Briefing will be available in April 2023 with updates from Q4 of year ending 2022/23 covering the months of January, February and March.

If you have received this Briefing via a colleague and would like to receive it directly, have any comments or suggestions for future content or if you would prefer to unsubscribe, please contact:

Anna Anderson, Business Support Officer: SMP@emcouncils.gov.uk