

East Midlands Strategic Migration Partnership Briefing

June 2017

The East Midlands Strategic Migration Partnership Briefing brings together different sources of information relating to Asylum Seekers, Refugees, and Migration.

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Asylum Seekers and Refugees

Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC)

The National Transfer Scheme

The interim [National Transfer Scheme](#) 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 region under the transfer scheme is for the number of UASC to be no higher than 0.07% of their overall child population, which for the East Midlands as a whole equates to a total of 676 unaccompanied children. Within the East Midlands, five of the nine upper tier authorities are currently accepting transfers, and the numbers of unaccompanied children transferred into the region under the Scheme has increased over recent months. Participation in the scheme remains voluntary.

The Dubs Amendment (S.67 of the Immigration Act 2016)

Further to the [written statement \(HCWS467\)](#) to Parliament in February and a subsequent [written statement \(HCWS619\)](#) in April regarding the future of Section 67 of the Immigration Act (the “Dubs Amendment”) (see EMSMP Briefings Feb and Apr 2017), the Government has specified the number of places as 480. This figure includes over 200 children already transferred under s.67 from France as part of the Calais camp clearance. It does not include children transferred to the UK pursuant to the family reunion criteria of the Dublin III Regulation. In total, over 900 unaccompanied asylum seeking children were transferred from Europe to the UK in 2016.

Following the increase in the “specified number of children” to 480, the Home Office has published an updated [policy statement](#) on the basis for further “Dubs” transfers to the UK. Those eligible for transfer to the UK are to be the most vulnerable, and likely to include victims of trafficking and sexual abuse; survivors of torture; survivors of violence; and children with mental or physical disabilities. In the East Midlands, the Strategic Migration Partnership and participating local authorities are working with the Home Office and other regions in the UK to identify appropriate placements and prepare for these arrivals from France, Greece and Italy in the coming months.

High Court hears challenge to UK Government's closure of the Dubs Scheme

A [legal challenge](#) by the Help Refugees charity to the Government’s implementation of the Dubs Amendment to the Immigration Act 2016 began on 20 June at the High Court. Help Refugees, represented by Leigh Day Solicitors, argues that the Government’s consultation with local authorities by which it reached the number of children to be relocated was ‘seriously defective’.

UASC Frequently Asked Questions

The Association of Directors of Children's Services (ADCS) has produced a [UASC FAQ sheet](#) covering a range of issues relating to unaccompanied migrant children, including **Dublin III reunifications**.

A new Guide to the Rights and Entitlements of Unaccompanied Migrant Children

Coram Children's Legal Centre has published an updated guide, "[Seeking Support: a guide to the rights and entitlements of separated children](#)" providing comprehensive, practical advice to professionals on how to work with unaccompanied or separated children and young people and ensure they access the support and protection they need. The guide is free and available to download or via mail order (postage and packaging cost applies).

The Syrian Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme (SVPRS)

SVPRS and Vulnerable Children's Resettlement Scheme (VCRS) Policy Announcement

The Home Office has recently announced that, from 1st July, those admitted under the SVPRS and VCRS will be granted refugee status and five years' limited leave to remain. This is a change to the current provision which grants five year's Humanitarian Protection. Those who have been resettled under these programmes before this date will be given the opportunity to submit a request to change their status from Humanitarian Protection to refugee status. Further details on the policy announcement are available in the [written statement](#) by the Home Secretary.

Information on the Syrian Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme can be found on the [Refugee Resettlement page](#) of the East Midlands Councils website. If your council would be interested in finding out more about the Scheme, please contact Brein.Fisher@emcouncils.gov.uk

Further Details of UASC and SVPRS Programmes

The Local Government Association maintains a [one-stop resource](#) aimed at councillors and council officers to answer questions relating to taking in refugees and unaccompanied children.

European Parliament urges EU countries to speed up relocation of refugees

The European Parliament (EP) has [urged EU countries](#) to fulfil their obligations to take in asylum-seekers from Greece and Italy, giving priority to unaccompanied minors. The EP found that Finland and Malta are the only member states on track to reach their targets; the European Commission must consider infringement procedures; and relocation measures must be extended until the reform of the

“Dublin” asylum system. MEPs condemned the fact that, despite having agreed to move 160,000 refugees from Greece and Italy by September 2017, EU member states have relocated just 11% of their total obligations (as of 16 May).

In response, the European Commission [announced](#) on 13 June that it has launched infringement proceedings against the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland over their refusal to take part in the EU’s migrant quota scheme. “Over the last months, the commission has repeatedly called on those member states that have not yet relocated a single person, or that are not pledging to relocate, to do so,” the statement reads. “Regrettably, despite these repeated calls, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland, in breach of their legal obligations... have not yet taken the necessary action.”

Rescuers 'not to blame' for rise in migrant crossings and deaths, research finds

Efforts by non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to rescue migrants crossing the Mediterranean are not making these crossings more frequent or more dangerous, an investigation and [report](#) by researchers at Goldsmiths, University of London has found. On the contrary, NGOs have played a crucial life-saving role, stepping in to ensure search and rescue in the Mediterranean after the EU and its member states pulled out in late 2014.

The researchers examined allegations made by different actors – including Frontex, the European Border and Coast Guard Agency and leading European politicians – that search and rescue activities carried out by NGOs constitute a 'pull factor' leading to more migrant crossings and that NGOs are encouraging smugglers to use even more dangerous tactics, leading to more migrant deaths.

But Lorenzo Pezzani, one of the report’s authors, said: “The evidence simply does not support the idea that rescues by NGOs are to blame for an increase in migrants crossing. The argument against NGOs deliberately ignores the worsening economic and political crisis across several regions in Africa that has driven up the numbers of crossings in 2016. The violence against migrants in Libya is so extreme that they attempt the sea crossing with or without search and rescue being available.”

UNICEF report on lone refugee children

A recent report by UNICEF, “[A Child is a Child](#)” has documented more than 300,000 children migrating alone worldwide in 2015-2016, marking a dramatic escalation of a trend that has forced many young refugees into slavery and prostitution. UNICEF said the number of recorded children travelling unaccompanied had risen nearly fivefold since 2010-2011. The figure includes only solo children who were registered at a border or as part of an asylum claim; the actual total is believed to be much higher.

UNICEF found that 170,000 unaccompanied children applied for asylum in Europe in 2015-2016. On the dangerous Central Mediterranean Sea passage from North Africa to Europe, 92 per cent of

children who arrived in Italy in 2016 and the first two months of 2017 were unaccompanied, up from 75 per cent in 2015.

The report calls on governments around the world to act now: “Leadership is urgently required to forge global agreement on how to protect and guarantee the rights of children as they move, no matter who or where they are”.

Heading back to harm: A study on trafficked and unaccompanied children going missing from care in the UK

Trafficked and unaccompanied asylum-seeking children are going missing from UK care at an “alarmingly high” rate, according to [Heading Back to Harm](#), a study by charities ECPAT UK and Missing People. More than a quarter of all trafficked children and over 500 unaccompanied asylum-seeking children went missing at least once in the year to September 2015, while 207 have not been found.

Community Sponsorship (comspon) Update

Operational update

The Home Office is on track to resettle 10 families by the one year anniversary of the launch of Community Sponsorship (i.e. 19 July).

Refugee Week: mini-guide and video

The [comspon mini-guide](#) was launched this month to mark the beginning of Refugee Week. The document was put together by Social Finance, in collaboration with the Resettlement Programme, and has input from stakeholders and some Sponsors. The idea behind it was to provide prospective sponsors more digestible information about the requirements and what community groups should consider when thinking about submitting an application. Further information is available on the [comspon page](#) of the gov.uk website.

A [comspon video](#) developed by the Canadian organisation, Open Society Foundation, was also launched in June.

Roadshows

The regional events are back on now that the general election is over. The events will be civil society led, with the aim of raising awareness, motivating community groups and local authorities to get involved and support the scheme, and helping community groups who are considering applying. The Good Faith Partnership and Social Finance are driving the programme, and working closely with local hosts to deliver the events. It is hoped that the Canadian government, and the Global Refugee

Sponsorship Initiative will also be involved. While the Home Office are confident that they will be participating, they are waiting for final clearance from Ministers.

The dates and locations are provided below. The general outline is that there will be a panel-type session with speakers from civil society, Sponsors and the Canadian and UK governments. This will be followed by promotional and practical workshops.

Date	Time	Location
17th July	10:00 - 13:00	Queen Anne Suite, Guildhall, Royal Borough of Kingston-Upon-Thames
17th July	18:00 start	Lambeth Palace, London
18th July	17:30 start	Audacious Church, Trinity Way, Salford Manchester
19th July	16:30 start	Birmingham (venue tbc)
19th July	17:30 start	Bristol (venue tbc)
20th July	10:00 - 13:00	Aberystwyth Old College, Aberystwyth

The selection of locations was guided partly by level of local civil society or political interest, but also in terms of what would be feasible for a Canadian contingent to achieve in four days of touring parts of the UK. The Home Office wants to take learning from that week, and use it to inform other events around other parts of the UK.

Capacity Building Organisation (CBO)

Ministers are currently being asked to agree a procurement process to allow an organisation, or a consortium of organisations, to set up a CBO that sits outside of government. The purpose of a CBO will be to grow the existing Community Sponsorship scheme by enabling more community groups to sponsor refugees and support positive outcomes for refugees and communities. So the CBO will be engaged in promotion, support for prospective sponsors, training, etc. The aim is to start the procurement process in the next few months, with the intention of having a CBO up and running by the end of this year/beginning of next.

Other Matters

The Home Office wants to work with partners to develop a guide for local authorities. Initial thoughts are that there might be some value in developing a set of case studies, and telling the story of some local authorities that have comspon arrangements in their area.

The Home Office is also looking to develop the documents found on the comspon webpage (e.g. (framework guidance, application form and resettlement programme) to bring them up-to-date, as well have them translated into Welsh.

Coram Children's Legal Centre – Access free legal information on topics relating to migrant and refugee children

Coram Children's Legal Centre's new website features [a whole selection of new fact sheets and resources](#) on subjects that relate to migrant, refugee and asylum-seeking children and young people. The fact sheets cover such topics as [asylum](#), [immigration](#), [EU law](#), [nationality](#), [access to local authority support](#), [education](#) and [healthcare](#), and more. Each legal fact sheet also comes with an introduction to the topic for non-legal professionals.

School resource: The ethics and politics of the refugee crisis

Oxford University's Centre on Migration, Policy and Society (COMPAS) has produced a resource for teachers to stimulate school student discussion on the 'refugee crisis': "[The ethics and politics of the refugee crisis](#)". The authors state their intention is not to make students think in a certain way, but to challenge assumptions and get them thinking – even if only to disagree!

Online tool to help advise destitute families

An online tool to help local authority practitioners and voluntary sector advisers work out support options for destitute families with no recourse to public funds has been launched by the NRPF Network and COMPAS. The web tool – <http://migrantfamilies.nrpfnetwork.org.uk/> - aims to help local authorities to make best use of reduced and scarce resources in order to adhere to statutory child safeguarding duties, by: acting as an aid to enable local authority staff to conduct assessments more efficiently by explaining key elements of the complex law that governs eligibility for social services support; and providing information to help plan how a case might be resolved.

The latest news from the NRPF Network is available [here](#).

Look out for the new Application Registration Card (ARC)

The Home Office is launching an upgraded Application Registration Card (ARC), which will be rolled out to new asylum applicants from late June 2017.

The ARC is the identification card used by asylum applicants to prove they have an asylum claim in progress. This gives them the right to certain entitlements and benefits.

Staff in the NHS and the Police, as well as employers and financial institutions should be aware of the new ARC, as it may be presented as a new form of identification.

The roll out of the new ARC is due to complete by July 2017, meaning that all asylum applicants who have submitted a claim from this time will receive the new ARC.

The new ARC closely resembles the Biometric Residence Permit that is currently issued to non-EU citizens in the UK. It includes 47 new security features, an International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) compliant biometric image and a validity period. Please note that the new ARC is not a travel document.

The current version of the ARC will stop being issued from July 2017, but cards will continue to be valid until 2019.

If you have any questions about the ARC, please contact:

ImmigrationITPortfolioBusinessChange@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk

UK Visas and Immigration correspondence handling survey

UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI) has launched a [customer survey](#) on how it handles correspondence. UKVI says that the aim of the survey is “to learn about your experiences of dealing with us, to find out how well we met your needs and how we can improve in the future”. The survey states that all responses are anonymous and will not be attributed to individuals.

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Migration

Latest immigration statistics released

The Government’s latest quarterly and annual [immigration statistics \(January – March 2017\)](#) 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.

In addition, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) has published its latest [Migration Statistics Quarterly Report \(MSQR\)](#). The MSQR series brings together statistics on migration that are published by the Home Office, the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) and ONS. The reporting period for the International Passenger Survey data in this release is for year ending December 2016 and therefore includes 6 months of data following the EU referendum. Entry clearance visa, National Insurance number (NINo) and labour market data are available to the end of March 2017.

The data show that net migration to the UK has fallen to about 248,000 in 2016, down 84,000 from the previous year. The ONS said the fall was due to more people leaving, especially EU citizens, as well as fewer people arriving. Immigration to the UK is estimated to be 588,000: 250,000 EU citizens; 264,000 non-EU citizens; and 74,000 British citizens. At the same time, an estimated 339,000 people left the country: 134,000 British; 117,000 EU; and 88,000 non-EU citizens.

Europol: People smuggling in Europe comparable to the illegal drugs market

Europol's [Serious and Organised Crime Threat Assessment](#) warns the migrant smuggling business has become a "large, profitable and sophisticated criminal market, comparable to the European drug markets" as continuing conflicts and economic pressures in Africa and the Middle East continue to act as push factors for irregular migrants travelling to the EU.

Smuggling services and the trafficking of human beings generate the largest numbers of organised crime gangs and continue to generate the greatest profits among the various criminal markets, generating an estimated EUR 4.7 billion to EUR 5.7 billion at the height of the refugee crisis in 2015.

The report adds that unaccompanied minors are at particular risk to these types of exploitation, highlighting the "significant increase" in the number of lone child refugees present in the EU as a result of the migration crisis and the fact that this group is "likely to be targeted by traffickers".

Home Secretary commits more support to victims of slavery

In April, the Home Secretary [announced](#) radical reforms to boost support for slavery victims in the UK as a new elite multi-agency intelligence unit started work to tackle human trafficking. Amber Rudd revealed more will be done to ensure victims get the help they need when she visited the new £1 million government-funded Joint Slavery Trafficking Analysis Centre. The dedicated unit – made up of analysts from the National Crime Agency, police, Border Force, Immigration Enforcement, HMRC and the Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority – mirrors a joint working model used to gather vital intelligence on terrorism.

Modern slavery national awareness raising campaign

The Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority (GLAA) has joined forces with the national charity Crimestoppers for an awareness raising campaign about Modern Slavery, how to spot it and what to do if you suspect you may have encountered it – [Spot the Signs: Modern Slavery is on your Doorstep](#).

Home Affairs Select Committee report on Hate Crime online

The Home Affairs Select Committee (HASC) has released a report on hate crime, "[Hate Crime: abuse, hate, and extremism online](#)". The Committee announced the inquiry into hate crime and its violent consequences in early July 2016. Its decision to undertake the inquiry followed the murder of Jo Cox MP in June in the lead-up to the EU referendum. The announcement of the General Election means that the HASC has not had time to consider their conclusions on the wide range of issues raised during the inquiry. Rather, they have published this short report with recommendations to address one aspect of the inquiry – the role of social media companies in addressing hate crime and illegal content online.

Roma Support Group

The [Roma Support Group](#) is a Roma-led registered charity working with East European Roma refugees and migrants. Its mission is to improve the quality of life for Roma refugees and migrants by helping them to overcome prejudice, isolation and vulnerability. It is also the Group's objective to make the public aware of Roma culture, heritage and the current situation of Roma refugees and migrants in the UK through cultural and informative events and publications.

The Roma Support Group's [June 2017 Newsletter](#) is now available.

'Deport first, appeal later' policy unlawful

Migrants' Rights Network [reports](#) on the recent Supreme Court ruling that found that the government's system for deporting foreign criminals before they have had a chance to appeal breaches their human rights.

The case concerned two foreign national criminals, the court ruled that having to appeal from abroad denied the men an effective appeal. The Home Office had made use of new rules in the Immigration Act 2014 which force some appellants to leave the UK before their appeal takes place, meaning that they are not present to give evidence. The Supreme Court ruled that deporting the men before appeal breaches their human rights as it is likely to significantly weaken their case.

Writing in his [Free Movement blog](#), immigration lawyer Colin Yeo says: "The 'deport first, appeal later' rules were originally applied only to foreign criminals facing deportation. However, the Immigration Act 2016 expanded Home Office powers and any appellant can now be forced to leave the UK prior to their appeal taking place, other than in asylum cases. This includes EU nationals facing deportation. The Supreme Court judgement therefore has very wide implications".

European Commission complaint lodged against UK over expulsion of rough sleepers

A [complaint](#) against the UK Government has been lodged with the European Commission over a policy that sees rough sleepers from the EU removed from the UK. The three bodies behind the complaint, Migrants' Rights Network, FEANTSA and Praxis, argue that rough sleeping by EU nationals does not amount to an abuse of rights under the EU Directive the Home Office is applying in these cases. And so it is failing to properly implement the relevant Directive say the complainants.

Immigration Detention in the UK

The Migration Observatory has produced a [briefing](#) which provides an overview of immigration detention in the UK. It discusses the size of the UK's detention facilities, the number of detainees, the average duration of detention, and the detention of children.

Key findings of the briefing include:

- The UK immigration detention estate is one of the largest in Europe. From 2009 until the end of 2016, between 2,500 and 3,500 migrants have been in detention at any given time.
- In 2016 28,900 people entered immigration detention compared to approximately 32,400 in 2015.
- The single most common category of immigration detainees is people who have sought asylum in the UK at some point.
- Over 1,000 children were detained for the purpose of immigration control in 2009, falling to 71 in 2016.
- In late 2016 the estimated average cost of detention was £86 per day.

Global Future report – the case for immigration

Global Future has published a report, "[The Case for Immigration](#)" which argues that although there appears to be strong support among voters for cutting immigration, there is no real debate about the consequences of this either for national prosperity, individual living standards or particular sectors of the economy. The report is designed to enable this debate by taking a fact-based look at the future immigration needs of the country and asking, if government could control the net in-flow, what would be the right level? [Cited in *EoE AS&R/MW Monthly Newsflash (May-June 2017)* (produced by the East of England Local Government Association (EELGA) Strategic Migration Partnership)].

ASAP Briefing: right to rent scheme and asylum support

The [Asylum Support Appeals Project \(ASAP\)](#) combats destitution amongst asylum-seekers. It has published a briefing on the right to rent scheme which links a person's immigration status to their ability to rent a home in the UK.

[The briefing](#) explains that asylum-seekers and refused asylum-seekers will probably face problems, including:

- Discrimination and/or additional hurdles to go through in order to find accommodation meaning they find it very difficult or impossible to find somewhere to live
- Reliance on more expensive or insecure accommodation resulting in them becoming destitute more quickly
- Difficulties in persuading friends and family to house them or provide the relevant evidence to show destitution

The briefing covers: the kinds of tenancies affected; criminal offences for landlords and agents; power to evict; asylum seekers' right to rent; implications for asylum support applications; destitute clients staying with hosts for free (families, friends, charitable hosting schemes); subsistence-only s.95 applicants; potential discrimination; and legislation, guidance and other useful resources.

UK is top destination for foreign workers - but Brexit makes EU workers consider leaving

Deloitte has published a report, "[Power Up – the UK Workplace](#)" based on a survey of non-British workers and wider research around the future of the UK workplace. It provides practical recommendations on what can be done to make a difference now, as well as be fit for the future ahead.

The UK's diverse and multinational workforce plays a critical role in its economic evolution. To understand perceptions of the UK as a place to work and live, Deloitte surveyed over 2,000 non-British workers, half based here and half outside the UK.

Key findings:

- The UK is the most favoured global destination, ahead of the US, Australia and Canada - almost 9 out of 10 rank the UK as quite or highly attractive
- Job opportunities and diversity are seen as key strengths of the UK
- Brexit has shifted perceptions - for those based outside the UK, 21 per cent now find the UK less attractive, compared to 48 per cent for those based here
- Overall, 36 per cent of non-British workers based here are considering leaving in the next five years
- High-skilled EU workers are most likely to leave - 47 per cent over the next five years
- There are regional and sectorial variances in the perceptions of workers
- The UK could be faced with a potential skills shortage - high-skill workers are most mobile and therefore in the short term there is likely to be a greater pressure to fill these vacancies
- There is a connection between the concentration of non-British workers in certain sectors and the likelihood of automation
- The three sectors with the highest numbers of EU workers are among those with the greatest potential for automation

The report sets out four recommendations that are intended to provide practical steps that can be taken now to help shape the UK workplace for future prosperity:

1. Create a new immigration system that recognises the personal choices of international talent
2. Invest further to upskill both current and future workers
3. Embrace digital and invest in the deployment of technology to automate repetitive tasks
4. Work at a regional level to create an appropriate local response

Building a model seasonal workers' scheme

The [Association of Labour Providers \(ALP\)](#) has published a briefing and position paper "[Building a model seasonal workers' scheme](#)". The ALP is supportive of the introduction of sector based Seasonal Workers' Permit Based Quota Schemes ("Seasonal Workers' Scheme"). This should be allowed for those sectors that can evidentially demonstrate a seasonal workers' requirement which cannot be met through local supply. Such programmes will need to satisfy the dual objectives of meeting industry's urgent need for a workforce without increasing net migration flows. Evidence shows that seasonal workers return to their home nation at the end of the season of work. [Cited in *EoE AS&R/MW Monthly Newsflash (May-June 2017)* (produced by the East of England Local Government Association (EELGA) Strategic Migration Partnership)].

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Funding

The Controlling Migration Fund

The purpose of the Government's Controlling Migration Fund (CMF) is to provide additional support for local authorities in areas experiencing pressures linked to recent immigration.

The Fund will be available over the four years from 2016-17 to 2019-20. Unlike previous similar funds the Controlling Migration Fund focuses on responding to the problems caused by high migration into localities as identified by local authorities and will deliver benefits to the established resident population. The Fund has two parts:

- A local service impacts part of £100m, to help English local authorities and their communities experiencing high and unexpected volumes of immigration to ease pressures on local services.
- An enforcement part worth £40m to direct enforcement action against people in the UK illegally in order to reduce the pressure on local areas.

The Fund is directed at achieving benefits for established resident communities. The local services element of the Fund will support a broad range of measures:

- Activities to build community cohesion and encourage integration
- Tackling the increase in rough sleeping by non-UK nationals
- Tackling rogue landlords
- Other approaches
- Evidence and local intelligence

The CMF Prospectus containing further details and the Proposal Form, and a FAQ factsheet, are available [here](#).

Restart Refugee Support Programme

The [Restart Refugee Support \(RRS\) programme](#) has as its primary goal to contribute to the rapid economic adjustment of professional refugees resettled in the UK by supporting individuals' own efforts towards self-sufficiency.

The RRS programme provides cost and interest-free loans for activities which lay the groundwork for durable economic integration. The programme is based on the belief that financial independence brought about by economic integration gives people choices, drives growth in their economies and inspires others in their communities.

The Life Chances Fund

The Life Chances Fund (LCF) is an £80m fund, which aims to help those people in society who face the most significant barriers to leading happy and productive lives.

The £80m has been committed by central government to contribute to outcome payments for payments by results (PbR) contracts which involve socially minded investors - i.e. towards Social Impact Bonds (SIBs). These contracts must be locally commissioned and aim to tackle complex social problems.

The overall objective of the LCF is to help people in society who face the most significant barriers to leading happy and productive lives. It will do this by:

- Increasing the number and scale of SIBs in England;
- Making it easier and quicker to set up a SIB;
- Generating public sector efficiencies by delivering better outcomes and using this to understand how cashable savings are;
- Increasing social innovation and building a clear evidence base of what works;
- Increasing the amount of capital available to a wider range of voluntary, community and social enterprise (VCSE) sector providers to enable them to compete for public sector contracts;
- Providing better evidence of the effectiveness of the SIB mechanism and the savings that are being accrued; and
- Growing the scale of the social investment market.

The LCF will issue thematic call outs, or invitations for bids from applicants for SIBs across six themes:

- Drug and alcohol dependency – e.g. early diagnosis and treatment
- Children's services – e.g. reducing time spent in residential care, preventing entry into care; supporting unaccompanied asylum seekers under the age of 16 to find stable foster placements
- Young people – e.g. NEET prevention, youth unemployment and youth justice

- Early years – e.g. early intervention, school preparedness and education
- Healthy lives – e.g. long term health conditions, public health interventions
- Older people’s services – e.g. independent living, adult social care and social isolation

The fund is now open for Expressions of interest (EOIs) for Social Impact Bonds for all six themes. Expressions of Interest must be submitted by noon 15th September 2017 via the [LCF website](#) where you can find more information and guidance on the policy areas.

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Training and Events

National Association for Teaching English and Community Languages to Adults (NATECLA) Conference for ESOL Teachers (7-8 July, Nottingham)

This event, to be held at the University of Nottingham, promises to provide ESOL and ELT/EFL professionals with the highest quality CPD opportunity - an array of workshops, opportunities to network with colleagues and browse and buy at the resources exhibition.

For more information and to book, go to the [NATECLA website](#).

Access to education for migrant children (13 July, London) (Free)

This free training session by Coram Children’s Legal Centre is designed to give an overview of legal entitlements and issues around access to education for children and young people who are within the immigration or asylum systems. Education at all levels will be covered: compulsory education, ESOL, college and university. Click [here](#) for further details and to book.

NRPF and human rights assessments for Children and families (20 Sept, London) (£150)

This course by the NRPF Network aims to provide participants with information about the relevant legislation to be able to undertake legally sound child in need and human rights assessments for children and families with no recourse to public funds. Click [here](#) for further details and to book.

Self-care and Vicarious Trauma (27 September, Melton Mowbray)

Hosted by East Midlands Councils, Self-care and Vicarious Trauma is Freedom from Torture’s most in-demand course, which they have delivered throughout the UK since 2011. This course is designed for front-line professionals from all disciplines, with an emphasis on those working with unaccompanied asylum seeking children.

The aim of the course is to provide participants with a greater base of knowledge and tools to deal with the risks of working with individuals who have experienced serious trauma. The course will enable participants to identify risk factors, indicators of vicarious trauma and to develop approaches and strategies to reduce the risk as well as the impact of vicarious trauma and its consequences.

For further details and to reserve a place, please contact [Matt Clarke](#), East Midlands Strategic Migration Partnership.

Seminar: the registration of children as British citizens (8 Nov, London) (£30)

Co-delivered by Coram Children's Legal Centre and the Project for the Registration of Children as British Citizens, this training session provides an introduction for non-legal professionals to registering children as British citizens, including identifying children who might be eligible, how the process works, and where to go for further advice and assistance. Click [here](#) for further details and to book.

Tackling Modern Slavery in UK Businesses/ Global Supply Chains (various dates/ locations in September)

Stronger Together offers training solutions to assist business in tackling modern slavery. In September, they are running open workshops covering "Tackling Modern Slavery in UK Businesses" and "Tackling Modern Slavery in Global Supply Chains". For more details and to book, click [here](#).

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Jobs

Psychological Therapist / Mental Health Practitioner (Syrian Refugee Resettlement Program)

Hours: 16 hours/ week – hours and days flexible

Salary: circa £37k WTE

Base: Assist Primary Care Practice, Leicester City Centre

Contract: 12 month fixed term contract (with a view to extension if Pilot funding continues)

Start date: (immediate) July 2017

This new role is being established by Leicester City CCG and Inclusion Healthcare, to provide a primary care based specialist mental health support to Syrian refugees arriving in Leicester under the Syrian Refugee Resettlement Program.

Based within the established Assist Practice for Asylum seekers, this role will provide immediate access to appropriate psychological support for adults and families. Well supported by a

multidisciplinary primary care team, with the aim of preventing further deterioration in mental wellbeing and to promote early recovery and resilience from the effects of trauma.

We are seeking an experienced mental health practitioner(s) to work with newly arrived refugees. Candidates should have experience in working with interpreters in potentially challenging and distressing situations, an appreciation of migration trauma and cultural bereavement and the ability to support survivors of torture and trauma.

Please call to arrange a visit or request further details:

Hannah Templeman-Pick (HR) - Hannah.Templeman@gp-c82670.nhs.uk

Dr Anna Hiley (CEO) - anna.hiley@gp-c82670.nhs.uk

T: 0116 221 2795

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Future East Midlands SMP Briefings

The next Strategic Migration Partnership Briefing will be August 2017.

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

[Matt Clarke](#), UASC Policy Officer, East Midlands Strategic Migration Partnership.