**Families with No Recourse to Public Funds Practice Guidance**



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Practice Note:** | Families with No Recourse to Public Funds Practice Guidance |
| **Author:** | Jesca Mupombi, Head of Service, Through CareDudley’s Centre for Professional Practice Children’s Services, Dudley Council |
| **Date:** | 22nd September 2023  |
| **Effective From:**  | 27th September 2023  |
| **Review Date:** | 23rd September 2024  |
| **Reference Number:** | 0113/2023/cpp |

**Families with No Recourse to Public Funds**

**Practice Guidance**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
Contents**

1. Who has No Recourse to Public Funds?
2. Who has Recourse to Public Funds?
3. Role of the Local Authority
4. Checking immigration status
5. Assessment of Need

5.1 Threshold

5.2 Which Local Authority must undertake an assessment?

5.3 Assessment considerations

5.4 Limitations on the Ability to Self-support

5.5 Considerations when Parents are in an Excluded Group

* 1. Providing support
	2. Ongoing Duty to Reassess Need
1. Human Rights Assessment (Assessments when the Exclusion under Schedule 3 Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 Applies)
	1. Excluded groups
	2. Families that are Not Excluded
	3. Conducting the Human Rights Assessment
	4. Refusing or withdrawing support
2. Independent Family Returns Panel
3. Process Flow Chart
4. Assessment Checklist
5. NRPF Network- Human Rights Assessment Template

**RELATED CHAPTER**

[Unaccompanied Migrant Children and Child Victims of Trafficking and Modern Slavery Procedure](https://dudleychildcare.proceduresonline.com/p_uasc.html)

**RELEVANT GUIDANCE**

[Public Funds: Migrant Access to Public Funds, including Social Housing, Homelessness Assistance and Social Care (Home Office)](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/970377/public-funds-guidance-v17.0-gov-uk.pdf)

[NRPF Network](https://www.nrpfnetwork.org.uk/)

**1. Who has No Recourse to Public Funds?**

No recourse to public funds applies to a person who is subject to immigration control in the UK and has no entitlement to welfare benefits or public housing. These restrictions are set out in S115, IAA 1999.

'No recourse to public funds' may be stamped on the visa of a foreign national living in the UK. If this is not stamped on the visa, it should be assumed that the person does have access to public funds.

Other groups of migrants who have no recourse to public funds include:

* Asylum seekers;
* Refused asylum seekers; and
* Visa overstayers.

EEA nationals are not defined as 'persons subject to immigration control' under S115(9) IAA 1999 and so are not excluded from entitlement to welfare benefits. However, in order to be eligible for public funds, EEA nationals must have a 'right to reside' and satisfy the 'habitual residence test'. In situations where EEA nationals fail to meet these requirements, the Local Authority may need to undertake an assessment of eligibility for accommodation and financial support under the Children Act 1989.

For people with pre-settled status granted under the EU Settlement Scheme, they will need to satisfy a right to reside test to qualify for benefits and housing assistance. For example, a person will have a qualifying right to reside if they can show that they:

* Are working or have retained their worker status, such as during a pregnancy.
* Are self-employed or have retained their self-employed status.
* Have a permanent right to reside.
* Are the family member of an EEA national who is exercising a qualifying right to reside.
* Are a family member who has retained right to reside, which may be possible following a divorce or the death of their EEA family member.
* The primary carer of a child, who is in education and whose parent is an EEA national who has worked in the UK.

Dudley's responsibilities in such situations come from S17 CA 1989. The Local Authority has a duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of children in need in their area, and to promote their upbringing by their families by providing appropriate services. The services may be provided to the family in general or to any member of the family, as long as they are provided with a view to safeguarding and promoting the child's welfare. They may include providing accommodation and giving assistance in kind or in cash.

Dudley Council aims to use its position as a commissioner and provider of services to ensure that children, young people and families with no recourse to public funds can achieve improved outcomes through the least intrusive intervention. Dudley Council aims to ensure that families with no recourse to public funds have access to good quality accommodation and that this will be linked to help with welfare, health and advocacy that will contribute towards resolving their situation as quickly as is practicable.

The Home Office may assist an EEA national with a voluntary return, including arranging and purchasing travel documents and financial assistance, if they are without status or leave in the UK.

An EEA national wishing to return to their country of origin should be advised to seek legal advice about how this will impact on their future residence rights. If they have pre-settled status they may need advice about how return will impact on their ability to meet the continuous residence requirement to apply for settled status.

See also: [Get Help to Return Home if You're a Migrant in the UK (GOV.UK)](https://www.gov.uk/return-home-voluntarily).

([Section 115 Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 and paragraph 6 Immigration Rules](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/immigration-rules))

**2. Who has Recourse to Public Funds?**

People with the following types of immigration status will have recourse to public funds:

* Indefinite leave to enter or remain, or no time limit (apart from adult dependent relative);
* Right of abode;
* Exempt from immigration control;
* Refugee status;
* Humanitarian protection;
* Discretionary leave to remain, for example:
	+ Leave granted to a person who has received a conclusive grounds decision that they are a victim of trafficking or modern slavery;
	+ Destitution domestic abuse concession.
* UASC leave;
* Limited leave to remain granted under family and private life rules where the person is accepted by the Home Office as being destitute or at risk of imminent destitution.

**3. Role of the Local Authority**

There are two stages that a local authority will usually follow to establish whether it has a duty to provide support to a family with NRPF:

* An eligibility test; and
* An assessment of need (family assessment)

***Eligibility Test***

To satisfy the eligibility test it is necessary to establish three conditions:

* The need arose in Dudley where the family is residing; and
* The family are destitute; and
* Dudley Council is not prohibited from providing support under S54 and Schedule 3 NIAA 2002.

To establish the first condition ask:

* Do the family have a link with another Local Authority currently providing them with assistance? If so the family should be referred to them;
* Can the family provide evidence of living in Dudley? For example a child who attends a Dudley school, their address on utility bills.

To establish the second condition ask:

* Do the family have income or savings? Ask to be shown bank statements for the last six months and discuss how they have supported themselves financially to date;
* Could others provide the family with help? Ask about their family, friends and acquaintances;
* Do the family have any items of value they could sell?
* Can the family be supported by other organisations?

Families with no recourse to public funds presenting as destitute will commonly seek provision of accommodation costs and subsistence under S17 CA 1989.

In establishing the third condition:

* Schedule 3 of NIAA 2002 sets out several classes of persons who are ineligible for assistance under the Children Act 1989. In particular, the Local Authority cannot provide support to a family with an existing claim for asylum. In this situation the Home Office has a duty to provide support (S95 IAA 1999). Guidance about accessing support from the Home Office is available on *Tel: 0808800630 (Mon-Fri 8.30 am – 7.00 pm; multiple languages available);*
* If a family with children have failed in their asylum claim then support may be provided under S17 CA 1989 – See [**Assessment of Need**](https://birminghamcs.proceduresonline.com/p_no_recourse_public.html#assess_need) below. To determine whether the restrictions on providing support under S17 CA 1989 apply, it will be necessary to establish the family's immigration status. It may be necessary to check with UK Visas and Immigration (previously the UK Border Agency). In urgent cases contact the [**West Midlands Immigration Compliance and Enforcement Team**](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/contact-details-for-immigration-compliance-and-enforcement-teams/contact-details-for-immigration-compliance-and-enforcement-teams) for advice. For non-emergency and subsequent checks staff should use the official gateway to obtain an immigration status check by email to: **EvidenceandEnquiry@homeoffice.gov.uk**.

As far as is practicable the email should include the applicant's full name, date of birth, nationality and address in the UK. It is also useful to include the applicant's passport number, biometric residence permit number, any aliases and/or their address in their country of origin.

**4. Checking Immigration Status**

When a family requests accommodation and/or financial support, the local authority will establish nationality and immigration status of the parents for several purposes:

* To ascertain any possible entitlement to welfare benefits, housing assistance, employment or Home Office asylum support;
* To identify whether the parent is in an excluded group and so can only be provided with support where this is necessary to prevent a breach of their human rights (see Section 5.3, Assessments when the Exclusion under Schedule 3 Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 Applies - Human Rights Assessment);
* Where a parent is in an excluded group, find out whether there are any immigration claims pending with the Home Office or appeal courts, or other legal barriers preventing them from leaving the UK or returning to their country of origin.

**5. Assessment of Need**

Dudley’s Family / Adolescent Safeguarding Service will undertake an assessment into the family's financial and housing circumstances to establish whether the family will be eligible for support under Section 17 Children Act 1989. Under Section 17, a local authority has the power to provide emergency housing and/or financial support to a family when a child's welfare is at risk whilst assessments or enquiries are being carried out.

**5.1 Threshold**

Threshold to undertake a Child in Need Assessment will be in accordance with the [Dudley Threshold Framework](https://safeguarding.dudley.gov.uk/safeguarding/child/work-with-children-young-people/multi-agency-safeguarding-hub/). A Child in Need Assessment is likely to be required for any family presenting on the basis that they do not have adequate accommodation and/ or sufficient income to meet their living needs because of their inability to access benefits or employment, or where the child's circumstances suggest this may be the case. For example:

* The child regularly does not have adequate food, warmth, shelter or essential clothing;
* When a parent's limited financial resources or having no recourse to public funds increases the vulnerability of the children to criminal activity e.g. illegal working;
* When a parent is unable to provide for material needs, which negatively impacts on the child.

**5.2 Which Local Authority must undertake an assessment?**

Various court cases have found that the duty to assess under Section 17(1)(a) of the Children Act 1989 is triggered by the physical presence of a child in need in the local authority's area. There may be a requirement for an additional local authority to co-operate, e.g. where the child resides in one local authority area but attends school in a different local authority area.

**5.3 Assessment Considerations**

As part of the assessment, the local authority would need to establish what other support options are available to the family in the UK, or whether return to country of origin may resolve the family's inability to self-support in the UK when the parent is in an excluded group.

The local authority must gather information which is adequate for the purpose of performing its statutory duty under Section 17 Children Act 1989, and must also have due regard to the child's best interests in the context of having regard to the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.

Any information and evidence already gathered by the local authority as part of its initial enquiries must be considered within the child in need assessment, in balance with other factors relating to the welfare of the child:

* How the family's financial and housing circumstances are affecting the child's health and development; what assistance the child needs and how the child would be affected if they did not receive such help;
* How urgently the family needs assistance;
* Details of any medical conditions affecting the child or their family members;
* Details of the child's current and previous schools;
* If the child's other parent is not in the family household, their details including nationality and immigration status, what contact the parent and child has with them and whether they are providing any support.

Depending on the family's particular circumstances, information and documents relating to the family's finances and housing will need to be requested. The Child in Need Assessment must consider all relevant information, all findings and the reasoning behind them must be fully documented, with the parents being given an opportunity to respond.

**5.4 Limitations on the Ability to Self-support**

When considering the parent's ability to self-support, it is important to be aware of the restrictions imposed by the Immigration Act 2014 and Immigration Act 2016 that apply to people who do not have any current immigration permission:

* Since 12th December 2014, banks and building societies have been prohibited from allowing a person with no current immigration permission to open a new current account;
* A person with no immigration permission may have their bank accounts closed or frozen, as since 1st January 2018, banks and building societies have been required to check details of current account holders against a database of Home Office information on a quarterly basis;
* Since 1st February 2016, private landlords in England have not been able to legally rent or sub-let a property to a person who does not have any current immigration permission and who has not been granted permission to rent on an exceptional basis by the Home Office. This also applies to renting a room to paying lodgers;
* Since 1st December 2016, landlords have been required to take action to end a tenancy or evict a tenant when they find out or have reasonable cause to believe that the occupier does not have any immigration permission; when the Home Office informs a landlord that this applies to their tenant, the landlord may undertake possession proceedings without having to obtain a court order;
* On 12th July 2016, undertaking work or self-employment became a criminal offence, punishable by imprisonment, for people who do not have any current immigration permission, or have a condition attached to their leave to remain restricting employment.

Local authorities must be fully aware of these measures in order to ensure that they do not inadvertently encourage or condone criminal activity when determining what alternative support options are available to a family.

When a local authority finds that a child is not in need because the parent can secure accommodation or has other housing arrangements available to them, the local authority must consider whether the family can realistically access this alternative support and whether the suggested accommodation arrangement is suitable for the child.

**5.5 Considerations when Parents are in an Excluded Group**

When a parent is in one of the groups of people that are excluded from receiving accommodation and financial support under Section 17, a Human Rights Assessment will also need to be undertaken in conjunction with the Child in Need Assessment in order to determine whether support must be provided to prevent a breach of the family's human rights.

If return to country of origin is being considered, the Child in Need Assessment should also address the child's needs within the country of origin and how they may or may not be met, as this information would be relevant to the Human Rights Assessment.

See Section 5.3, Assessments when the Exclusion under Schedule 3 Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 Applies - Human Rights Assessment.

**5.6 Providing Support**

The local authority has a power to provide a wide range of services in order to meet assessed needs under Section 17 Children Act 1989. The local authority is not under a duty to meet all formally assessed needs; Section 17 is a target duty and may take into account its resources in determining which needs are to be met, but such a decision must be reached rationally and the local authority must act reasonably.

Once it has been determined that a family with No Recourse to Public Funds needs to be supported financially under Section 17, the Social Worker and / or Team Manager will present the family’s assessment to the Access to Resource Panel. If there are no child in need or child in need of protection concerns, the family will be transferred to the Resource Support Team in the Through Care Service. In the event of further child in need or child in need of protection concerns, Family / Adolescent Safeguarding will co-work the family’s case with the Resource Support Team. The Resource Support Team will review financial arrangements bi-monthly, while Family / Adolescent Safeguarding address the child in need or child protection related issues.

**5.7 Ongoing Duty to Reassess Need**

Section 17 is an ongoing duty, and when a family's circumstances change the local authority must decide whether this means that the child's needs must be re-assessed.

**6. Human Rights Assessment (Assessments when the Exclusion under Schedule 3 Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 Applies):-**

A Human Rights Assessment will consider whether there are any legal or practical obstacles to the family returning to their country of origin. If there are no such obstacles, the denial of support by the Local Authority does not constitute a breach of human rights.

There are substantial restrictions on the support that can be provided under S17, CA1989 to families that are unlawfully in the UK and to families granted asylum by another state in the EEA. Consequently provision of support to families is dependent on a Human Rights Assessment.

The Human Rights Assessment provides an opportunity to explore all of the options of a family who have requested support under S17 CA1989 but are excluded by Schedule 3 NIAA 2002. The relevant questions are:

* Whether there are any legal or practical barriers to the family returning to the parent's country of origin; and, if not:
* Whether returning the family to the parent's country of origin would constitute a breach of Article 3, 8, or 6 of the Convention on Human Rights; and
* In the case of nationals of EEA countries, whether returning the family to the parent's country of origin would constitute a breach of Community Treaty rights (right of free movement across the EEA).

The worker will consider the family's rights under Articles 3, 8, and 6 of the Convention on Human Rights.

* **Article 3:** "No one shall be subjected to torture or inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment";

The family may apply for asylum to the Home Office. If they are granted the status of asylum seekers they are entitled to support from the Home Office. If their application is refused, or their status as asylum seekers is revoked, the worker should seek advice from the NRPF Lead (Head of Service for Children in Care, Care Leavers & Resources). The provision of services will normally cease immediately;
* **Article 8:** "Everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life, his home and his correspondence"

The worker should establish how long the family have been in the UK and consider the network of relationships with family and friends – will it be disrupted if the child/parent is returned to their country of origin? The Home Office may have already considered Article 8 in responding to an application for asylum;

* **Article 6:** "Right to a fair and public hearing"

While there are care proceedings in relation to a child, the parents will normally need to remain in the UK until the final hearing of those proceedings.

The worker must reach a conclusion as to whether the child would cease to be a child in need on returning to the parent's country of origin. The assessment must also balance the views expressed by the parent and the information that is known to the Local Authority about the parent's country of origin. This information can be obtained from a number of sources, including the Home Office country of origin information reports at [**GOV.UK**](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/country-information-and-guidance).

The Human Rights Assessment must conclude with the options that the Local Authority will offer the family in order to prevent a breach of human rights/community treaty rights. The options are:

* To provide short term support in the UK under S17 CA 1989 and advise the family to seek advice from an immigration solicitor; or
* To offer assistance to the family in returning to the parent's country of origin.

**6.1 Excluded Groups**

When a family with NRPF requests support, the local authority must establish whether the parent is in an excluded group, and therefore the family can only be provided with the support or assistance that is necessary to prevent a breach of their Human Rights– a 'Human Rights Assessment'.

Section 54 and Schedule 3 Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 (as amended) set out categories of person who are not eligible for support from local authorities, being families where a parent is:

* In breach of immigration laws, for example, is a visa overstayer, illegal entrant, or appeal rights exhausted (ARE) in-country asylum seeker;
* An ARE asylum seeker who has failed to comply with removal directions;
* A person with refugee status that has been granted by another EEA country.

They can only receive 'support or assistance' under Section 17 if such support is necessary to prevent a breach of their Human Rights. The exclusion will not apply when an EEA national has settled status, pre-settled status, or leave to enter as a visitor. In such cases, eligibility for support will be determined through a needs assessment. A human rights assessment will only be required when an EEA national is 'in breach of immigration laws'.

**6.2 Families that are Not Excluded**

The Schedule 3 exclusions do not apply to all families with NRPF. A family will not be excluded from receiving assistance under Section 17 where the parent has one of the following immigration status types:

* Leave to enter or remain in the UK with the NRPF condition;
* Pre-settled status (five years limited leave to remain)
* Settled status (indefinite leave to remain)
* EEA family permit or EU Settlement Scheme family permit;
* Asylum seeker;
* Refused asylum seeker who claimed asylum at port of entry (providing the other categories specific to refused asylum seekers do not apply).

When a parent can work but is unable to claim benefits to top up a low income, such as housing benefit and tax credits, and cannot access more affordable social housing, they will face difficulties funding childcare and sustaining employment that enables them to afford accommodation and provide for their family's living needs. When the child is 'in need' as a result of this, DMBC will assess and support under child in need. Support means signposting the families to food banks, sourcing support through Grant Finder as well as Time for Twos. The families will also be signposted to money mentors to enable them to be supported to budget and manage their finances.

**6.3 Conducting the Human Rights Assessment**

The Human Rights Assessment should consider whether the family can freely return to the parent's country of origin. If so, would return result in a breach of the family's human rights.

***Determining Whether the Family Can Freely Return***

The first stage of the assessment is to identify whether return is reasonably practicable, which means establishing if there are any legal or practical barriers preventing the family from leaving the UK. If there is a barrier preventing return, then further consideration at this time will not be needed, and the Human Rights Assessment in such cases may therefore be brief, simply documenting and evidencing the barrier, and noting at what point it may need reviewing.

When such barriers apply they may only be temporary, and it might be appropriate to provide support to the family on a short term basis and assist them to overcome this barrier, for example, by helping to obtain travel documentation.

***Determining a Breach of Human Rights***

When it is clear that return is reasonably practicable because there are no legal or practical barriers preventing a family from leaving the UK, the next step is to determine whether the family can return to the parent's country of origin to prevent a human rights breach from occurring, or whether return would give rise to a human rights breach and therefore support must be provided.

If a parent has dual nationality, or has the nationality of one country and a right of residency in another country, then return to both countries must be considered.

***Return to Country of Origin***

When concluding that the provision of accommodation and financial support under Section 17 of the Children Act 1989 is not required because the family can return to the parent's country of origin to avoid a breach of human rights which may be incurred if they remain destitute in the UK, then this must be clearly documented in the Human Rights Assessment. Potential barriers to return must be addressed and a detailed assessment of return must be documented.

The Human Rights Assessment must also outline what options the family may be offered in order to prevent a breach of human rights:

* Whether accommodation and financial support will be provided pending return;
* What method of return has been recommended and whether any additional support will be provided, for example, through a Home Office assisted return.

**6.4 Refusing or withdrawing support**

A decision to refuse or withdraw support under Section 17 of the Children Act 1989 may be made following a child in need and/or Human Rights Assessment.

When the provision of accommodation and financial support is being refused following a Human Rights Assessment, which has determined that the family can return to the parent's country of origin, then assistance with return must be offered to the family. This could be provided by the Home Office or local authority.

When Section 17 support is being terminated because there has been a change of circumstances that means that a family can now claim welfare benefits and homelessness assistance, they will need to be given a notice period and support with making these claims. Local authorities are under a legal duty to refer a family to the housing authority of their choice for homelessness assistance. In England the housing authority is required to establish whether homelessness can be prevented when a person is eligible and threatened with homelessness within 56 days.

**7. Independent Family Returns Panel**

Under S. 54A Borders, Citizenship and Immigration Act 2009 (inserted by S.3 Immigration Act 2014), the Secretary of State must consult the Independent Family Returns Panel in each family returns case, on how best to safeguard and promote the welfare of the children of the family, and in each case where the Secretary of State proposes to detain a family in pre-departure accommodation, on the suitability of so doing, having particular regard to the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of the children of the family. A family returns case is a case where a child who is living in the United Kingdom is to be removed from or required to leave the United Kingdom, together with their parent/carer.

The Panel may request information in order that any return plan for a particular family has taken into account any information held by other agencies that relates to safeguarding, welfare or child protection. In particular a social worker or manager from Children's Services may be invited to contribute to the Panel.

* 1. **Process Flow Chart**

**Referral received identifying a family with No Recourse to Public Funds (NRPF)**

* Applies to a person who is subject to immigration control in the UK and has no entitlement to welfare benefits or public housing.

**Two stage assessment process to determine whether Dudley has a duty to support the family:**

* **An eligibility assessment**: establishing the facts of the case prior to assessment
* **An assessment of need**: determining eligibility for the provision of services

**Eligibility Assessment**

* The need arose in Dudley where the family is residing;
* The family are destitute;
* Dudley Council is not prohibited from providing support under S54 and Schedule 3 NIAA 2002.

**Assessment of Need**

- A Child in Need Assessment is likely to be required for any family presenting on the basis that they do not have adequate accommodation and / or sufficient income to meet their living needs because of their inability to access benefits or employment, or where the child's circumstances suggest this may be the case.

- The Assessment should establish whether any child of the family is a child in need and what support networks are available to the family as an alternative to support under Section 17.

- Whether each child's identified needs could be met by means such as public funds for EEA nationals, Home Office support to asylum seekers, or voluntary return for visa overstayers – provided that the child would not become a child in need in their country of origin and no breach of their Human Rights would result.

**Emergency Support**

The Local Authority has the power to provide emergency housing and/or financial support to a family when a child's welfare is at risk whilst assessments or enquiries are being carried out.

**Humans Right Assessment**

When a parent is in one of the groups that are excluded from receiving accommodation and financial support under Section 17, a Human Rights Assessment should be completed in conjunction with the Child in Assessment to determine whether support must be provided to prevent a breach of the family’s Human Rights.

A Human Rights Assessment will consider whether there are any legal or practical obstacles to the family returning to their country of origin (family’s rights considered under Articles 3, 7, and 8 of the Convention of Human Rights).

The Human Rights Assessment must conclude with:

* A decision as to whether the child would cease to be a child in need on returning to the parent’s country of origin.
* Options that the Local Authority will offer the family in order to prevent a breach of human rights/community treaty rights.

The options are:

* To provide short term support in the UK under S17 CA 1989 and advise the family to seek advice from an immigration solicitor; or
* To offer assistance to the family in returning to the parent's country of origin.

**Access to Resource Panel**

If determined the family with no recourse to public funds needs to be supported financially under Section 17, the assessment needs to be presented to the Access to Resource Panel. If the Access to Resource Panel agree, a Child in Need Plan setting out what is to be provided will be produced and shared parents.

If there are no child in need or child in need of protection concerns, the family will be transferred to the Resource Support Team in the Through Care Service. In the event of child in need or child in need of protection concerns, Family or Adolescent Safeguarding will co-work the family’s case with the Resource Support Team. The Resource Support Team will review financial arrangements bi-monthly, while the Family or Adolescent Safeguarding address the child in need or child protection related issues.

The family will be referred to the Resource Support Team. The Resource Support Team will review the financial review on a bi-monthly basis.

* 1. **Assessment Checklist**
	2. **Assessment Checklist**

checklist is to provide a simple set of questions for professionals to find out more about those affected by NRPF, and help identify appropriate support services to meet their needs.

* What is your nationality? Please provide your passport and Home Office reference details.
* What is your immigration status (including Electronic Travel Authorisation) and the immigration status of all of your family members?
* When did you arrive in the UK, on what visa did you enter the UK with?
* Why did you come to the UK?
* How and when did you arrive in Dudley? Where are you residing in Dudley?
* Have you approached another Local Authority for support? If yes, which one.
* Have you spoken to anyone else at the Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council?
* What is your family status? Single? Married? Co-habiting? Please provide supporting documents.
* Who do you live with? Please provide their details.
* Do you have any children? Do they live with you? Please provide their details.
* Do your children go to school? Which school/s do they go to? Please provide their details.
* Do you or your family have a GP? If yes, please provide their details.
* What do you feel you and your family need help with, what are your reasons for this?
	1. **NRPF Network- Human Rights Assessment Template**

****