

Clarification 1. Rationale for counting in-donor refugee costs as ODA

Q1/ Describe in a nutshell the asylum procedure in your country.

1. In 2017 the UK received over 26 000 applications [main applicants¹ only] for asylum. This was lower by 14% than the previous year. Many of these applications come at the main points of entry such as ports/airports but some people also claim asylum who have already been in the country under other valid immigration status (e.g. Vulnerable Persons Resettlement scheme).
2. Just under half of the people claiming asylum in the UK are destitute and make applications for cash and/or accommodation support pending a decision being made on their asylum claim or while their decision is being appealed. UK asylum seekers do not have access to mainstream welfare benefits, but refugees do.
3. Destitute asylum seekers requiring immediate shelter/housing are initially placed into initial accommodation [UK's Immigration Act - Section 98, accommodation]. Stays in initial accommodation are expected to last no longer than 28 days while more permanent accommodation can be identified. Initial accommodation is usually close to the location where the asylum seeker states their intention to claim asylum. Busy points of entry, such as ports/airports have initial accommodation centres close by.
4. Asylum seekers are eventually placed into dispersed accommodation [UK's Immigration Act -Section 95, accommodation]. This accommodation could be anywhere nationally, and dispersal is arranged dependant on a number of factors including suitable accommodation, system capacity and caseload. Under the COMPASS contract there are 3 providers covering 6 regional contracts.
5. Unaccompanied Asylum-Seeking Children [UASC] make up approximately 10% of the annual asylum intake. A UASC is defined as an individual under 18 when the asylum application is made and who is not being cared for by an adult, is separated from both parents and who has applied for asylum in the UK in their own right.
6. The main countries of origin of asylum seekers in the UK are Iran, Pakistan, Iraq, Bangladesh and Sudan. Asylum applicants from Syria increased sharply in recent years, from 160 in 2010 to 2 794 in 2015, though in 2017 there were only 617 Syrian applicants. These figures do not include people resettled in the UK through the Vulnerable Persons Resettlement scheme (VPRS). VPRS involves the Government working with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to identify the people in need of more support to bring them to the UK. This is in contrast to asylum applicants, who must reach the UK first in order to claim asylum. From January 2014 to June 2018, 12 846 Syrians (half of whom were children) were resettled through this new scheme.
7. The Home Office is responsible for immigration and the leading government department on asylum and refugee matters, although other government departments also provide ODA eligible support.
8. The concept of safe countries of origin is not applicable to the UK system. The UK reports ODA eligible costs for all destitute asylum seekers from ODA eligible countries within the first 12 months.
9. If an applicant decided to withdraw an application for asylum (discontinued applications), they would be removed from the system and support costs would no longer be reported with immediate effect.

¹ There is one applicant per household ("main applicant"), however support is provided to the whole household. Accordingly the actual supported population is greater.

Clarification 2. Meaning of the term “refugees”

Q2/ Indicate the categories of refugees for which costs are included in your ODA reporting: asylum seekers, recognised refugees, persons granted temporary or subsidiary protection.

10. The table (A) below shows the categories of people the UK includes in its ODA reporting.

Table A: Categories of refugees

Asylum seekers awaiting decision who are eventually granted refugee status	Asylum seekers, in their first 12 months of support under Sections 98 and 95 of the UK's Immigration Act requiring support for either cash and/or accommodation. Support is provided while claimants are awaiting an initial decision on their application for asylum.
Asylum seekers awaiting decision whose application is eventually rejected	Asylum seekers, in their first 12 months of support under Sections 98 and 95 of the UK's Immigration Act requiring support for either cash and/or accommodation. Support is provided while claimants are awaiting an initial decision on their application for asylum. Support is provided prior to a final negative decision. This can include support provided to people whose claim has been initially rejected and whose right to appeal is pending.
Unaccompanied Asylum-Seeking Children (UASC)	UASC in their first 12 months of support, requiring Local Authority care whilst waiting for a decision on their claim to asylum. UASC are placed immediately into Local Authority care who are responsible for safeguarding them and providing shelter, usually in the form of foster care. Covers the publicly-funded healthcare (NHS) for UASC
People on resettlement programmes	Refugees resettled in the UK under either the Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme (VPRS) or the Vulnerable Children's Resettlement Scheme (VCRS) in their first 12 months of support.

11. Approximately 68% of asylum applications are refused at initial decision, however asylum-seeking refugees are entitled to appeal this decision and continue to receive support until the appeal is heard and a final decision is made. The UK continues to report costs as ODA eligible up to the final decision being made on assessing the asylum application. Costs beyond this are excluded.

12. The UK does not collect data on recognised refugees (the exception being people on resettlement programmes who are counted separately in category C).

Accordingly, the UK believes the current categorisation captures this group under category C. Estimating the number of “recognised refugees” in the other categories would require a disproportionate burden to estimate and would be very small as asylum seekers typically receive a decision after 12 months.

Clarification 3. Twelve-month rule

Q3/ When does the twelve-month rule start (date of application, date of entry into the country, date of start of support)?

Methodologies for temporary assistance to asylum seekers and Unaccompanied Asylum-Seeking Children

10. To date the UK has had separate data systems for support and asylum applications. These could not be easily linked to apply the twelve-month rule from the date of asylum application for those receiving support. In practice many applicants claim support within 1-5 days of claiming asylum but there can be a small number of extreme outliers. The methodology therefore applies the twelve-month rule in line with guidance from the DAC:

'In situations where a member maintains separate systems through which people apply for asylum and apply for asylum support, the twelve-month period can be considered to commence from the date of start of support, where this allows for reporting real costs for individuals. Support provided after the final rejection of the individual claim is not

reportable as ODA.'([DCD/DAC\(2017\)35/FINAL](#), p15, Para. 34).

11. This allows us to use real data as far as possible for individuals actually receiving assistance as the basis for measuring costs and to stop counting costs when a final decision is taken (even if this is before 12 months). This is in line with clarification 5 as only direct costs are attributed and are based on costs for individuals. In practice, the date used in this methodology is the date a claimant applies for support since the support start date is not available in the current system. This is more closely aligned with the spirit of clarification 3 in terms of coming first chronologically.

12. There is a grace period of up to 28 days between a final decision and cessation of support. Many claimants may be in receipt of support for over 12 months. For those receiving a positive decision within 12 months, this temporary assistance remains eligible and will be captured in reporting for a total of 12 months. For those receiving a negative decision within 12 months, support for rejected claimants could be included in reporting during a grace period (up to 28 days for individuals, or longer for families). These costs are not actively excluded from ODA reporting as the number of claimants receiving decisions within 12 months of which are negative is small and it would create disproportionate additional burden to estimate for removal. These may be considered to offset any benefits or other social security provision that asylum seekers who are granted refugee status within 12 months may go on to receive but which are not currently reported for similar reasons of disproportionate burden to establish costs.

13. Support is provided while claimants are awaiting a final decision on their application for asylum. Support is provided prior to a final negative decision. This can include support provided to people whose claim has been initially rejected and whose right to appeal is pending. For those receiving a negative decision within 12 months, support for rejected claimants could be included in reporting during a grace period (up to 28 days for individuals, or longer for families). Because very few applications, and the subsequent right of appeal, would be processed within 12 months, this amount is very small. It would create a disproportionate additional burden to estimate these for removal. Additionally, this would be off-set by any additional support for those receiving positive decisions within 12 months may go on to receive (also not estimated for inclusion in ODA due to disproportionate burden in identifying eligible costs). The latest published data sets show that as at March 20 there were 53,709 applications awaiting an initial decision. Of these 59% had been waiting for more than 6 months.

14. Home Office has recently migrated data systems. It is expected that the new system will record more events in Section 95's (s95) support cycle, ultimately providing richer data. Home Office is currently considering how the new system might be able to link data on support and asylum applications, meaning it may be possible in future to amend the methodology to apply the twelve-month rule from the date of asylum application and follow clarification 3 more explicitly. This will depend on how complete asylum application data is captured in the new data system. It may also be possible to refine the end date of support where a final decision on asylum is reached within 12 months.

Methodology for asylum seekers:

15. The main data source is the estimated number of days that a claimant has been receiving s95 support. These data are referred to as "adjusted daily stock figures" for asylum seekers in receipt of support. They are based on administrative data collected by a caseworker who fills in the application for s95 support alongside the asylum seeker. This data is stored in a UK central database then specifically-designed reports are produced to give the adjusted daily stock figures for claimants meeting the ODA criteria (see below).

Methodology for support to UASC

16. Twelve months of support is recorded from when a claim for asylum is made, in line with the clarification 3.

Methodology for support to Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme (VPRS) and Vulnerable Children Resettlement Scheme (VCRS).

17. Twelve months support is recorded from the date of arrival in the UK (except for benefit provisions from the

Department for Work and Pensions where support start when an application is made, c.f. “Table A with details”). UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI) systems log and provide data on all arrivals who are given a unique reference number.

Clarification 4. Eligibility of specific cost items

Q4/ Provide the list of cost items included in ODA for each category of refugee and a justification for their inclusion.

18. A review of the cost items included in ODA is reported in Table B below. For the calculations involved for each item according to the type of claimant and how the twelve-month rule is applied please see the **Tables A and B with details below**. All costs are in line with clarification 4 and can be considered “temporary sustenance”.

Table B: Eligible Cost items

Expenditure Type and description	Alignment with DAC reporting directives
<p>Asylum-seeker initial accommodation (Asylum support Section 98) <i>Upon claiming asylum an asylum seeker may declare themselves destitute, with no means of financial support and/or nowhere to stay. Under Section 98 (s98) of the Immigration and Asylum Act temporary shelter is provided until a time when a decision has been made to determine if support can be provided under Section 95 of the Immigration and Asylum Act.</i></p>	<p>Aligned with clarification 4 (i) – shelter.</p> <p>As per the list of ineligible items in clarification 4, construction costs are excluded.</p>
<p>Asylum-seeker temporary accommodation (Asylum support Section 95) <i>Once a decision is made that support can be provided under s95 and if the asylum seeker is in need of accommodation they are moved into dispersed accommodation. This is not always in the immediate geographical location as the Initial Accommodation location. Accommodation is provided by a number of external providers.</i></p>	
<p>Unaccompanied Asylum-Seeking Children [UASC] accommodation <i>UASC are placed immediately into Local Authority care who are responsible for safeguarding them and providing shelter, usually in the form of foster care.</i></p>	
<p>People on resentment programmes (VPRS/VCRS) <i>VPRS/VCRS are housed by local authorities upon arrival in the UK.</i></p>	
<p>Asylum-seeker temporary - VCC (Asylum support Section 95) <i>Most asylum-seeking modern slavery victims are in standard asylum support accommodation covered above. However when this accommodation is not suitable for some asylum-seeking victims (e.g. they need to be in a safe house to be protected from re-trafficking), the accommodation costs will be in the Victim Care Contract (VCC) as opposed to the asylum accommodation and support contracts. All asylum-seeking modern slavery individuals supported by the contract (regardless of where they are accommodated) also receive additional provisions to help them access their entitlements and statutory services in order to support their recovery.</i></p>	<p>Aligned with clarification 4 (i) as these costs relate to the provision of shelter in terms of temporary accommodation facilities and/or – other, support for persons with specific needs.</p>
<p>Asylum-seeker temporary Cash support (Asylum support Section 95) <i>Once a decision is made that support can be provided under Section 95 the asylum seeker can be moved into dispersed accommodation. At this point cash support can start to be paid to the main asylum-seeking applicant and each of their family members.</i></p>	<p>Aligned with clarification 4 (i) as these costs relate to the provision of shelter in terms of temporary accommodation facilities along with cash support for general subsistence costs.</p>
<p>Asylum-seeker travel <i>Destitute asylum seekers have to travel from their initial or dispersed accommodation to attend interviews in connection to their asylum &/or asylum support application, or for legal issues around appeals. Travel is also usually required when moving from Initial accommodation into dispersed accommodation.</i></p>	<p>As per clarification 4 (iii) this relates to asylum seekers who are required to travel to specific events deemed not covered by the provision of cash support.</p>
<p>Asylum Advice Service & Asylum Support Service Admin cost</p>	

<p><u>Interpreter Costs for asylum seekers</u> Asylum seekers can be provided with interpreters for interviews connected with their application for asylum and asylum support.</p> <p><u>Administration Costs for the provision of ODA eligible items for asylum seekers</u> Staff costs connected to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - assessing an applicant's needs, processing the application for support (accommodation, cash). - Allocating the individual to suitable accommodation and managing the supplier contracts to ensure the provision of cash/shelter support are suitable and in line with contracted expectations. - Managing payments to providers both for cash and accommodation. <p><u>Consolidated Advisory Guidance Service for Asylum seekers</u> This service provides new asylum seekers end to end advice and guidance on key touch points, signposting to relevant public services and legal services and advice on availability of claiming asylum support.</p> <p><u>Children's Panel for UASC</u> This service is to assist UASC through the asylum procedure.</p> <p><u>Funding to Local Authorities for advice and support to refugees on the VPRS</u> Consists of social support/assistance/admin incurred by local authorities in providing eligible support to VPRS.</p>	<p>Aligned with clarification 4 (i) – other / (v) Admin costs. Services is to assist asylum seekers through the asylum procedure and overhead costs attached to the direct provision of temporary sustenance to refugees.</p> <p>Cost of processing asylum applications is not reported as ODA in line with clarification 4.</p>
<p>Education support for asylum seekers, UASC and VPRS/ VCRS</p> <p>Local authorities also receive funding for primary and secondary education for VPRS. This also covers costs associated with Special Education needs through the VPRS.</p>	<p>In line with clarification 4 (i) – training. Early childhood education, primary and secondary education for children (this includes school costs but excludes vocational training), as part of temporary sustenance. Also covers support for persons with specific needs in the case of VPRS.</p>
<p>Health support for asylum seekers, UASC and VPRS/VCRS Covers the publicly-funded healthcare (NHS) for asylum seekers and UASC. The cost of healthcare providers for medical costs delivered through local authorities for VPRS/VCRS is also covered, along with exceptional medical costs incurred through VPRS/VCRS.</p>	<p>In line with clarification 4 (i) – other, access to basic healthcare by asylum seekers. Additional funding for exceptional medical costs and support for person with specific needs.</p>
<p>Social care for VPRS Based on specific needs, covers additional support for social care.</p>	<p>In line with clarification 4 (i) – other, support for persons with specific needs.</p>
<p>Benefits to beneficiaries of VPRS Payment of benefits (e.g. Universal Credit)</p>	<p>In line with clarification 4 (i) costs relate to cash support for general subsistence costs.</p>
<p>Payment of Child Benefit & Child Tax Credits to VPRS This consists of additional social security funding to support families raising children.</p>	<p>In line with clarification 4 (i) costs relate to cash support for general subsistence cost and support for persons with specific needs.</p>
<p>Basic language training for VPRS Basic language skills and literacy for refugees.</p>	<p>In line with clarification 4 (i) – Language training and other ad-hoc basic training for refugees e.g. basic life skills for youth and adults (literacy and numeracy training).</p>
<p>Identifying protection VPRS/VCRS – grants to International Organisation for Migration [IOM] and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR]</p>	<p>Costs to facilitate protection/shelter in country of departure and onward</p>

<p><i>The UNHCR work closely with the Home Office in a number of host countries around the Syrian region to help identify people most in need and suitable for resettlement. All this work is pre-arrival.</i></p> <p><i>The IOM work closely with the Home Office and UNHCR to provide a range of services, assessments and checks on refugees determined as suitable for resettlement in the UK. All this work is pre-arrival.</i></p> <p><i>Those costs are not “In Donor Refugee Costs” per se but relate to the broader developmental support to refugees provided by the UK. Contributions to UNHCR and IOM supported lifesaving assistance and protection to vulnerable migrants and refugees during the Mediterranean migration crisis. Activities include the provision of protection services as well as basic services such as shelter, and work to register refugees, identify their needs and vulnerabilities in order to best meet those. A by-product of this process includes identifying potential candidates for resettlement in donor countries, including the UK. This covers transport to the host country in the case of resettlement programmes as per clarification 4.</i></p>	<p>travel to UK in line with clarification 4 (i) and (iii).</p>
--	--

19. The UK does not report costs for recognised refugees except for:

- A small number of asylum seekers who receive a positive decision on their asylum application within 12 months and are eligible for temporary sustenance support for a further 28 days. These costs are reported as ODA (Table B – Temporary Sustenance) however it would cause disproportionate burden to estimate these costs.
- Refugees supported in resettlement scheme which are already accounted for separately in Table B.

Clarification 5. Methodology for assessing costs

Q5/ Describe the methodology used for assessing ODA-eligible costs and provide the actual data points and detailed calculations used to reach the figures reported as ODA.

Methodology for Section 95 support (Shelter and cash support)

20. The main data source is the number of days that a claimant has been receiving s95 support. These data are referred to as “adjusted daily stock figures” for asylum seekers in receipt of support. They are based on administrative data collected by a caseworker who fills in the application for s95 support alongside the asylum seeker. This data is stored in a UK central database then specifically-designed reports are produced to give the adjusted daily stock figures² for claimants meeting the ODA criteria:

- Claimants from non-ODA countries are excluded. The UK assumes claimants with ‘unknown country’ are from ODA-eligible countries. This is a well-founded assumption because most asylum seekers are found to come from ODA-eligible countries.
- Claimants beyond 11 months of support in the UK are excluded. The UK assumes that all individuals receiving s95 support have received 28 days of initial emergency support (Section 98 – see below).

² C.f. Tables A and B with details for further information.

Therefore, to ensure that the UK only includes the first 12 months of total UK support the UK deducts 28 days (which represent 7.7% of 365 days). Accordingly, the UK only includes asylum seeker support (s98 and s95 claimants) for a total of 12 months or less of support and avoid double counting.

21. A daily unit cost is taken from the Home Office's contract with providers. These cost figures are then applied to the adjusted daily stock asylum seekers figures to give an overall cost estimate for ODA-eligible support to asylum seekers receiving s95.

22. For section 95 costs, the UK uses the number of nights per month for people from ODA eligible countries and within their first 12 months of support multiplied by the contractual accommodation unit costs. For cash support, this is the same process but the unit cost is the relevant policy agreed cash support rate.

Methodology for Section 98 support (Emergency temporary support)

22. S98 provides emergency temporary support that is provided to asylum seekers who appear to be destitute and who are awaiting a decision on their application for s95 asylum support. Stays in initial accommodation are expected to last no longer than 28 days while more permanent accommodation can be identified. Accordingly, although costs are not broken down by individual, all initial accommodation is within the first 12 months.

23. Expenditure is reported in its own dedicated account code so it can be extracted directly from the accounts so it represent actual expenditure rather than an estimate.

24. To exclude claimants from non-ODA countries, the same deduction as for s95 claimants from non-ODA countries is applied as a proxy on the well-founded assumption that the same proportion of s98 claimants as s95 are from ODA-eligible countries.

Methodology for support to UASC (Shelter and other eligible provisions)

25. The basis for estimation is the number of days a UASC has been supported in the UK. This data is referred to as "daily stock UASC figures". The UASC data is collected for administration purposes. Local Authorities send Home Office details the UASC supported each month. Home Office then manually matches these to the National Immigration Database; once a match is confirmed, reimbursement for the support is sent to the Local Authority. The data is tailored in line with the DAC directives to include UASC within their first 12 months of applying for asylum and exclude those from non-ODA countries.

26. This data is then used to generate total UASC support costs for Home Office by applying cost figures. Source of cost data is the UASC finance master spreadsheets used to calculate and record UASC funding to Local Authorities. There are individual finance spreadsheets for each Local Authority and for the two funding streams from which the relevant data to produce the estimated ODA expenditure figures are extracted. This is aligned with clarification 5 as only direct costs are attributed and are based on costs for individuals. UASC rarely move on to s95 support so there is little to no risk of double counting. Where it does, an application is re-submitted, and the data are removed from s95 calculations.

Methodology for education costs for asylum seekers

27. The UK reports estimated costs for education asylum-seeking children of compulsory school age within their first 12 months of UK support as ODA in line with the clarified DAC directives. Education costs of resettled refugees are included separately within the resettlement programme costs and are not included within these estimates. The calculation of ODA-eligible education support is carried out as follows:

- (1) Establish the number of asylum-seeking children eligible for education support. The UK uses s95 and UASC data stock figures as described above as the basis of the estimate. Only education of asylum seekers up to and including year 11 at secondary school (students aged 15-16 years old) is reported as ODA in line with the DAC clarifications. The asylum seeker figures are separated into early years, primary and secondary education according to age breakdowns of the three types of stock figures.
- (2) A daily unit cost for each level of education is estimated.³ The unit costs are worked out by using the relevant year's funding levels. These are used to estimate the average amount of funding per pupil split by early years, primary and secondary. The unit cost estimates for primary and secondary age are based on various assumptions, such as that all asylum-seeking children of primary and secondary age would attract deprivation pupil premium funding to their school, and those of primary age would attract PE and Sport Premium funding.
- (3) Unit costs are then applied to the number of asylum seeker support days in each education level. This gives the total spend for each type of education support.
- (4) Totals by education level are summed to give an estimate of the total UK estimated spend on education⁴ support for asylum-seeking children.

Methodology for health costs associated with asylum seekers

28. The UK reports costs for the publicly-funded healthcare for asylum seekers within their first 12 months of support as ODA. Health costs of resettled refugees are included separately within the resettlement program costs and therefore are not included within these estimates. The calculation of ODA-eligible health support is carried out as follows:

- (1) Obtain the number of asylum seekers eligible for health support. The UK uses s95, UASC and s98 data as the basis of the estimate (see above subsections for extra detail on these data sources). The totals of these three types of asylum seekers are added together to give the total number of asylum seeker supported days.
- (2) Average per head unit costs are then applied to the number of asylum seeker support days – this gives total spend. The unit cost is calculated by using the asylum seeker age profile to apply a specific age-related head costs to different age groups. This is then summed and used to calculate an average per head.

After multiplication, the UK then rounds the total spend to the nearest thousand. This gives the UK total costs for asylum seeker health care.⁵

Methodology for admin costs

29. Home Office reports administrative costs for staff directly responsible for matching the needs of the asylum seekers and UASC to an appropriate geographic location and accommodation based on family size, make-up, special needs

³ Previously only primary and secondary estimated costs were included in the methodology. Early years education is now included in line with the DAC directives.

⁴ Previously, the Department for Education (DfE) ODA reporting included support costs for asylum seekers based in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Now Devolved Administrations' education support costs for asylum seekers will be reported separately so that only education costs in England are attributed to DfE.

⁵ Previously, the Department for Health and Social Care (DHSC) ODA reporting included support costs for asylum seekers based in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Now Devolved Administrations' healthcare costs for asylum seekers will be reported separately so that only healthcare costs in England are attributed to DHSC.

etc. and for ensuring such provision is available and is provided by commercial partners. These teams and associated costs fall under specific cost centres within the wider chart of accounts making it easy to identify, isolate and extract relevant costs relating to eligible admin activity.

30. Expenditure is estimated and calculated based on ODA eligibility across cost centres. ODA eligible costs are identified within Home Office chart of accounts structure, applying a reduction for ODA eligible support provided for asylum seekers from non-ODA eligible countries. These figures are reviewed on a monthly basis.

Methodologies for resettlement programmes (VPRS/VCRS)

31. Items in Tables A and B with details outline ODA-eligible support provided to refugees or those in need of humanitarian protection under the Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme (VPRS) and Vulnerable Children Resettlement Scheme (VCRS). The programme was established for the period 2017-21 to resettle 20,000 refugees fleeing the Syrian conflict. The support is largely delivered through Local Authorities which receive a standard grant per resettled person from the Home Office. Almost all costs are tariff-driven and paid through a recognised grant agreement with the providers. UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI) systems log and provide data on all arrivals who are given a unique reference number. Claims are made by providers for their applicable tariff amount and referenced to specific individuals using their unique reference number. For those claims which are not tariff driven, details of expenses must be provided with the claim and a detailed analysis of whether these costs meet eligibility for payment as set out in UKVI policy is carried out.

Table A with details: Type of refugees covered and data sources for calculation of eligible items cost

Category of person		Description	Data source	Alignment with DAC reporting directives
(A)	Asylum Seekers	<p>Asylum seekers awaiting decision who are eventually granted refugee status or whose application is eventually rejected.</p> <p>S95 is the main scheme of support; asylum seekers can claim cash and/or accommodation support. s98 support takes the form of emergency temporary accommodation to those awaiting a decision on their application for s95 support.</p>	<p>Data on asylum seekers from ODA eligible countries claiming S95 for 1 year or less, is extracted from a central UK database of the number of days provided to main applicants and their dependents.</p> <p>Adjusted daily stock figures are calculated from a monthly snapshot. It is assumed that individuals on the system at the end of the month have been on it for the full month. This means that individuals which may have come off the system during the month will not be counted for that month.</p> <p>This provides daily adjusted stock figures for claimants meeting the ODA criteria. An adjustment is applied to avoid counting 13 months of support for those who claimed 1 month of S98.</p> <p>S98 expenditure is based on actual spend, adjusted for asylum seekers from non-ODA countries based on the S95 data. S98 support is within the first 12 months by definition.</p>	<p>Aligned with clarifications 1 and 2 in that support covers people from ODA-eligible countries who have claimed asylum and are awaiting a decision on their application. Support either for 12 months from application for support or up to a final decision on refugee status is reported as ODA – whichever is sooner – in line with clarification 3.</p>

(B) UASC	Unaccompanied Asylum-Seeking Children (UASC)	UASC requiring Local Authority care whilst under the age of 18.	Number of individual applications made, from the day the application was made providing daily stock figure adjusted for claimants from non-ODA countries based on UASC data.	Aligned with clarifications 1 and 2. Included are UASC from ODA-eligible countries who have claimed asylum and are awaiting a decision on their application and/or have not reached 18 years of age. Support provided in first 12 months of asylum application is included in line with clarification 3.
(C) VPRS / VCRS	People on resettlement programmes	Refugees resettled in the UK under either the Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme (VPRS) or the Vulnerable Children's Resettlement Scheme (VCRS).	Individuals on resettlement programme upon arrival in the UK providing daily stock figures.	As per clarification 2, people from ODA-eligible countries under resettlement programmes are considered refugees. Costs incurred for certain support up to 12 months from arrival date are included in line with clarification 3.

Table B with details: Calculation of eligible items cost

Please note that the costs reported in the template are much more granular than what is reported in our ODA statistics (the UK has included 24 cost items for additional granularity, compared to 17 reported in 2017). This granular spend does not reflect exact total in-year spend as they were provided during the review of the UK IDRC methodology to provide an idea of approximate spend.

Cost Category	Category of Refugee	Cost Item	Method <i>For the data sources used for the calculations of item costs please refer to Table A.</i>	Amount reported as ODA (in US \$) ⁶	Source (Lead department)
Temporary sustenance – Other (Cash for subsistence costs)	A	Asylum-seeker cash support (s95 support)	A daily unit cost of providing cash support to s95 claimants is taken from the Home Office's contract with providers. These cost figures are applied to the adjusted daily stock of asylum seekers in receipt of s95 cash support. These costs are for the provision of initial accommodation and fall under temporary shelter. Unit costs used in the calculation of ODA eligible costs relate solely to the cost of the accommodation.	94.07	Home Office
		Asylum-seeker accommodation support (s95 support)	A daily unit cost of providing accommodation support to s95 claimants is taken from the Home Office's contract with providers. These cost figures are applied to the adjusted daily stock of asylum seekers in receipt of s95 accommodation support.		Home Office
Temporary sustenance – Shelter	A	Initial Accommodation (s98 support)	Expenditure is calculated based on actual spend extracted from Home Office finance reports using a dedicated account code. All expenses are within the first 12 months by definition and are adjusted to reflect those from ODA eligible countries only by applying the proportion of ODA eligible s95 claimants.	24.76	Home Office
Temporary sustenance and Other – Shelter and support for persons with specific needs	B	Local Authority grant for housing and protection of unaccompanied	Finance information from each Local Authority provide UASC ODA-eligible funding costs. These are applied to the daily stock UASC figures.	96.91	Home Office

⁶ Based on 2017 spend (\$m). Please note some of the individual sums are estimates within the year and not the final figures.

(unaccompanied minors)		d asylum-seeking children (UASC)			
Temporary sustenance – Other (cash payment)	C	Benefits to beneficiaries of VPRS	The data for benefit spend is principally driven by manual records collated by centres across the UK who record details of all VPR arrivals in family units, how many adults are in the group and what benefit they eventually claim. It is not possible to track claimants in real time i.e. when they leave benefits or their circumstances change. An assumption is applied based on claimants leaving benefits at 2.5% per quarter (90% still on at the end of year one). Admin costs related to the provision of ODA eligible benefits are assumed to incur for the initial claim. The cost is calculated based on the type of benefit claimed and applied as a one-off cost per claimant.	27.93	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)
Temporary sustenance – Other (cash payment)	C	Payment of Child Benefit & Tax Credits to beneficiaries of VPRS	All families will have little to no income to begin with. Family units are assumed to consist, on average, of two adults and two children. The costs of Child Benefit are calculated based on HMRC's assumption that one-third of family units would be eligible for the eldest or only child payment, plus the numerical equivalent of two-thirds of family units would be eligible for the additional children payment. Administrative costs are expected to be incurred for the initial claim, but to be a one-off cost. The amount of time spent processing and maintaining these claims is analysed/costed and formulated to show the amount of time spent by any given staff working on providing this service.	10.73	Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC)
Transport – Transport within host country	A	Asylum-seeker travel	Expenditure is calculated based on actual spend extracted from Home Office finance reports using a dedicated account code. All expenses are reasonably assumed to be within the first 12 months and are adjusted to reflect those from ODA eligible countries only by applying the proportion of ODA eligible s95 claimants.	3.23	Home Office
Other (Assistance in the asylum procedure)	A	Asylum Advice Service & Asylum Support Application Service	Expenditure is calculated based on actual spend extracted from Home Office finance reports using a dedicated account code. All expenses are reasonably assumed to be within the first 12 months and are adjusted to reflect those from ODA eligible countries only by applying the proportion of ODA eligible s95 claimants.	4.72	Home Office
Other (Assistance in the asylum procedure)	A & B	Interpreters/translators	Expenditure is calculated based on actual spend extracted from Home Office finance reports using a dedicated account code. All expenses are reasonably assumed to be within the first 12 months and are adjusted to reflect those from ODA eligible For UASC, Local Authorities send Home Office details the UASC supported each month. Home Office then manually matches these to the National Immigration Database; once a match is confirmed, reimbursement for the support is sent to the Local Authority. The data is tailored in line with the DAC directives to include UASC within their first 12 months of applying for asylum and exclude those from non-ODA countries.	6.44	Home Office
Temporary sustenance – Shelter and Other - support for persons with specific needs	A	Victim Care Contract	VCC spend qualifying as ODA is calculated based on the number of VCC days an individual meeting the criteria (e.g. is from an ODA eligible country) receives within the ODA eligible period to get the percentage of ODA-eligible costs.	(In 2018) 7.8 ⁷	Home Office
Other (Shelter, Assistance in the asylum procedure)	C	Funding to Local Authorities for advice and support to refugees on the	Local Authorities receive a standard grant per resettled person from the Home Office. This refers to grants provided to local authorities to provide ODA-eligible support (e.g. shelter, advice and support to access ODA-eligible assistance such as basic healthcare). It does not cover any form of integration programme beyond basic language training which is ODA-eligible under clarification 4. Almost all costs are tariff-driven and paid	61.52	Home Office

⁷ \$m in 2018.

		VPRS	through a recognised grant agreement with the providers. UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI) systems log and provide data on all arrivals who are given a unique reference number. Claims are made by providers for their applicable tariff amount and referenced to specific individuals using their unique reference number. For those claims which are not tariff driven, details of expenses must be provided with the claim and a detailed analysis of whether these costs meet eligibility for payment as set out in UKVI policy is carried out.		
Other - support for persons with specific needs (unaccompanied minors)	B	Children's Panel	Expenditure is calculated based on actual spend extracted from Home Office finance reports using a dedicated account code. Costs relate to a service of which the main objective is supporting UASC from ODA eligible countries and therefore no deduction is made to account for those from non-ODA eligible countries.	1.07	Home Office
Temporary sustenance – Training (pre-school, primary and secondary)	A & B	Education support	Education support costs are estimated based on s95 and UASC daily stock figures. Only education of asylum seekers up to and including year 11 at secondary school (pupils aged 15-16 years of age) is reportable as ODA in line with the DAC clarifications. The asylum seeker figures are separated into early years, primary and secondary education according to age breakdowns of the three types of stock figures. Based on these combined figures, daily unit cost for each level of education is estimated using the relevant year's funding levels (updated annually). These are used to estimate the average amount of funding per pupil split by early years, primary and secondary. Unit costs are then applied to the number of asylum seeker support days in each education level. This gives the total spend for each type of education support. Totals by education level are summed to give an estimate of the total UK spend on education support for asylum-seeking children.	30.89	Department for Education (DfE)
Temporary sustenance – Training (pre-school, primary and secondary)	C	Funding to Local Authorities for primary and secondary education for VPRS.	Home office reimburses local authorities education costs based on the number and age of refugees on arrival in the UK, covering the cost of education for those aged 3 to 18 years supported within the first 12 months of their arrival in the UK.	12.36	Home Office
Temporary sustenance - Other – Training (Education) and support for persons with specific needs.	C	Costs associated with Special Education needs through the VPRS	All applications are assessed, and payments made on a case-by-case basis, to cover support for children with identified educational needs. Applications must be supported by evidence. Home Office reimburses local authorities for successful claims made to cover exceptional costs incurred by the Recipient above and beyond what could reasonably be regarded as normal expenditure and not available through other mainstream funding mechanisms.	0.51	Home Office
Temporary sustenance – Other – Health Care	A & B	Health support	Health support costs are estimated based on s95 and UASC daily stock figures, and s98 monthly stock figures which are adjusted for claimants from non-ODA eligible countries. A unit cost is calculated by using the asylum seeker age profile to apply a specific age-related per head cost to different age groups. This is then summed and used to calculate an average per head cost. This average unit cost is applied to the s95, UASC and s98 data to estimate the health costs for each group, which are summed to give a total ODA-eligible health support cost to asylum seekers. The UK has a publicly-funded healthcare system – the National Health System (NHS) which is free at the point of use. Asylum seekers and refugees access these services free of charge. To ascertain ODA-eligible healthcare costs for asylum seekers within the first 12 months we use the cost to the NHS per head for UK residents. The unit cost covers three types of healthcare provisions: NHS Payments to General Practice, Prescriptions	19.56	Department for Health and Social Care (DHSC)

			<p>(medicine), Hospital and Community Health Services.</p> <p>These three areas of spend are only a part of total NHS spend and cover basic health services such as visiting a general practitioner doctor or a nurse, getting help and treatment at a hospital if unwell or injured, accessing community services such as seeing a midwife, sexual health service and prescription medication, in line with clarification 4 which specifies that “access to basic healthcare by asylum seekers” and “additional funding for exceptional medical costs and support for person with specific needs” are ODA-eligible.</p> <p>These three areas of spend exclude broader NHS costs and non-ODA eligible costs which do not relate to the direct provision of basic healthcare services such as central administrative costs. It also excluded dentistry and ophthalmology, although the UK believes they form part of basic health services and could therefore be ODA eligible under clarification 4. This is because the UK has endeavoured to apply a proportionate and robust estimate of basic health care costs for asylum seekers based on the NHS data system and these two items do not fall under the three area of spend above which currently most accurately capture basic healthcare costs.</p>		
Temporary sustenance – Other – Health Care	C	Funding to healthcare providers for medical costs for VPRS	Local authorities provide Home Office with the VPR or RVC number and evidence that the Refugee for whom the claim is being made has registered with an appropriate health provider. Home Office then refunds local authorities for healthcare expenditure incurred supporting Refugees within the first 12 months.	19.31	Home Office
Other – support for persons with specific needs.	C	Social care through VPRS	All applications are assessed, and payments made, on a case-by-case basis and evidence provided. Home Office reimburses local authorities for successful claims made to cover exceptional costs incurred by the Recipient above and beyond what could reasonably be regarded as normal expenditure and not available through other mainstream funding mechanisms.	0.51	Home Office
Temporary sustenance – Other – Health Care and support for persons with specific needs	C	Exceptional medical costs incurred through VPRS	Local authorities can also claim additional funding where any additional Secondary Healthcare need is identified and treated during the first twelve Months following the Refugee’s arrival in the UK when the standard funding for healthcare providers for medical costs for VPRS has been exhausted. Funding may only be claimed for treatment which takes place during the first twelve Months after arrival in the UK.	0.51	Home Office
Administrative cost (overhead costs attached to the direct provision of temporary sustenance to refugees)	A & B	Admin/overheads of in relation to intake & allocations staff	Costs fall under specific cost centres within the wider chart of accounts making it easy to identify, isolate and extract relevant costs relating to eligible admin activity. Expenditure is estimated and calculated based on ODA eligibility across cost centres.	0.97	Home Office
		Admin/overheads of processing and assessing claims for support	These costs refer to staff directly responsible for assessing Asylum seekers needs and ensuring support requirements are made (e.g. cash, accommodation or both). These teams are directly involved in the provision of cash and accommodation support, ensuring that ongoing accommodation and services provided to asylum seekers are up to the standards expected, meet Asylum Seekers needs and continue to be provided by making payment to the contractual providers. This work is essential to the delivery of ODA-eligible support.	18.53	Home Office
		Admin/overheads for compliance and payment	Those costs excluded broader costs associated with the provision of ODA-eligible service to asylum seekers within their first twelve months such as management, human resources, and information technology, in line with clarification 4.	0.97	Home Office

			The lines referring to the 100% and 50% calculations were under an older system. ODA eligible costs are now identified within Home Office chart of accounts structure, applying a reduction for ODA eligible support provided for asylum seekers from non-ODA eligible countries. These figures are reviewed on a monthly basis.			
Protection/shelter in country of departure and travel	C	Identifying protection VPRS – grants to IOM and UNHCR	Grant support to UNHCR and IOM.	20.21	Home Office	
Voluntary repatriation	A, B and C	Currently reported ODA	not as	<i>Could be reported in the future if found to be in line with directives.</i>	- Home Office	
Temporary sustenance – Training (language support and Adult literacy)	C	Currently reported ODA	not as	Basic language skills and literacy for refugees. It is a tariff driven payment claimed by Local Authorities with supporting evidence to allow the claim to be linked to tracked arrivals on the programme. This support is only payable for 1 year covering 12 months upon arrival in the UK. We record the costs using specific accounting codes that allow us to identify only these costs from other cost lines in the programme which support longer term integration. This can include the provision of childcare to facilitate attendance.	(In 2018), 2.4 ⁸	Home Office

Average per capita costs

Supported users receive cash support of £37.75 per week per person.

Share of rejected asylum seekers

The latest published data available on the website of the UK government shows that for decisions made in the year ending March 20 the initial decision grant rate was 54%. This includes all applications, supported & non-supported and includes ODA as well as non-ODA countries. Therefore, the share of rejected asylum seekers was respectively 46%.

OECD DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION DIRECTORATE
OECD DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE
www.oecd.org/dac

© OECD June 2021

This work is published under the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD. The opinions expressed and arguments employed herein do not necessarily reflect the official views of OECD Member countries. This document, as well as any data and any map included herein, are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

⁸ \$m in 2018

