

## Ukrainian visa routes and funding

There are two UK visa schemes for Ukrainians: Homes for Ukraine and Families for Ukraine. Their eligibility and funding characteristics differ.

The most popular visa route is Homes for Ukraine: (as of 20 September, there were 134,500 visas through this scheme compared to 52,000 through the Families for Ukraine scheme – note that this is all arrivals, not just under 18s; and is the total number of visas issued, rather than the number of arrivals in the UK).

The scheme allows individuals (known as 'hosts') to sponsor named people from Ukraine (known as 'guests'). As with families entering the UK through the Afghan and Hong Kong BN(o) resettlement schemes, guests will be able to live and work in the UK and access benefits, healthcare, employment, and education.

For this scheme, in particular, guests can access these benefits for up to three years.

For the Homes for Ukraine scheme, the Government is providing funding at a rate of £10,500 per person to local authorities, to enable them to provide support to families to rebuild their lives and fully integrate into communities.

Hosts will also receive a £350-per-month 'thank you' payment.

More specifically, in regard to children and young people, the Government is providing extra funding to local authorities (in addition to the £10,500 rate above) in the financial year 2022-23 to provide education services for children from families, if they have arrived through the Homes for Ukraine scheme.

The funding is allocated on a pro-rata, per-child basis, for the three phases of education and childcare provision, based on the following annual rates:

- Early years (ages 2-4): £3,000;
- Primary (ages 5-11): £6,580;
- Secondary (ages 11-18): £8,755.

For example, if a child or young person arrives within the first three months (March to May 2022), they would expect to attract 100% of their per-pupil funding, but if they arrived within quarter 2 (June to August 2022), they would attract 75% of the full tariff, and so forth.

Data to enable the Department for Education (DfE) to make the payments is collected by the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) on the same quarterly basis. It is the local authority's responsibility to provide the DLUHC with the number of arrivals they have had under this scheme; failure to do so will result in no additional funding being provided in that quarter (funding will be released once validated).

The per-child funding in the Homes for Ukraine scheme was introduced to lessen the burden on local authorities for the extra children and young people they would attract. For this reason, although the funding does not have to be used per-child (it can be pooled to cover multiple children and young

people arriving through the scheme), it has been ringfenced to only cover education and childcare services, including special educational needs and disabilities (SEND), for those children and young people through the Homes for Ukraine scheme.

The way local authorities choose to spend/distribute these funds to schools is to their discretion, but it should be made available to schools and early years/further education (FE) providers to support the children in attendance, irrespective of any surplus/deficit position.

The allocations for 140 local authorities that have had children and young people arrive through the Homes for Ukraine scheme between May and March 2022 were allocated in August. These payments were based on the data entry point following the DLUHC data collection completed by local authorities. The DfE aims to make a further payment for the balance of quarter 1 (or the whole of quarter 1 for the eligible local authorities who did not receive a payment in August), and for quarter 2, at the end of October. Attached is a useful resources below.

The second visa route is Families for Ukraine.

This differs to the Homes for Ukraine scheme, as the eligibility requirements only extend to immediate and extended family members of British nationals, people settled in the UK, and certain others residents here, to seek refuge in the UK. Those under this scheme will be granted a visa that lasts three years and be able to live and work in the UK and access benefits, healthcare, employment, and education, similarly to Homes for Ukraine.

The main difference between the schemes is the funding tied to them. Unlike the Homes for Ukraine scheme, the Families for Ukraine scheme does not attract any additional funding and local authorities are expected to absorb the extra costs linked to the children and young people in the scheme through their growth funding (as with normal migration).

**Resource:**

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/homes-for-ukraine-guidance-for-councils>.

If you require any further support, please contact us at: [CPC@mail.nasuwat.org.uk](mailto:CPC@mail.nasuwat.org.uk).



E-mail: [advice@mail.nasuwat.org.uk](mailto:advice@mail.nasuwat.org.uk)  
Website: [www.nasuwat.org.uk](http://www.nasuwat.org.uk)