

Inspection work in progress

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Last updated 19 October 2022 [+ show all updates](#)

1. 19 October 2022

Two reports have been published today. An inspection of the use of hotels for housing unaccompanied asylum-seeking children and an inspection report on Country of Origin Information – Afghanistan and China.

2. 12 October 2022

The Chief Inspector has launched a re-inspection of ePassport gates.

3. 30 September 2022

Third annual inspection of 'Adults at risk in immigration detention' (30 September 2022) has been sent to the Home Secretary.

4. 28 September 2022

The Chief Inspector has submitted his 'inspection report on the immigration system as it relates to the agricultural sector' to the Home Secretary.

5. 22 September 2022

The Chief Inspector launches an 'inspection of Home Office operations to effect the removal of Foreign National Offenders'

6. 20 September 2022

Two new inspections have been added to the work the live inspections list.

7. 20 July 2022

The Chief Inspector is launching a review of ePassport Gates, which focusses on the Home Office's progress against the recommendations made in the 'Inspection of ePassport gates' (June 2020 – January 2021) report.

8. 11 July 2022

An inspection of the Hong Kong British National (Overseas) visa route has been sent to the Home Secretary for publication.

9. 9 June 2022

Today the Chief Inspector has sent his inspection report on the use of hotels to house unaccompanied asylum-seeking children (UASC), to the Home Secretary.

10. 21 March 2022

David Neal, the Independent Chief Inspector of Borders and Immigration, has launched three new inspections: – A short re-inspection of Napier Barracks – An inspection of the use of hotels for housing unaccompanied asylum-seeking children – An inspection of GPS electronic monitoring of Foreign National Offenders

11. 1 March 2022

The Chief Inspector's report on his inspection of the initial processing of migrants arriving via small boats at Tug Haven was sent to the Home Secretary on Thursday 24 February 2022.

12. 16 February 2022

The Independent Chief Inspector of Borders and Immigration has submitted his Inspection Report on the Home Office's use of contingency asylum accommodation, to the Home Secretary.

13. 1 November 2021

Update – The ICIBI's report following his inspection into the effectiveness of Border Force's role in Project Kraken at small seaports has been sent to the Home Secretary.

14. 28 September 2021

The Chief Inspector's report on his 'short inspection of Border Force queue management at Birmingham Airport', has been sent to the Home Secretary.

15. 14 September 2021

The following ICIBI inspection reports have been sent to the Home Secretary: 1. An inspection of Asylum Casework 2. A short inspection of reporting events at Becket House Immigration Reporting Centre based upon onsite observations 3. An inspection of UK Visas and Immigration Front End Services

16. 16 July 2021

EU Settlement Scheme 3 went to the Home Secretary.

17. 1 July 2021

Inspection reports sent to the Home Secretary.

18. 25 January 2021

Added the inspection 'The use of hotels and barracks as contingency asylum accommodation' to live inspections'.

19. 16 December 2020

The Chief Inspector has submitted his latest Inspection report on country of origin information (El Salvador and Sudan) to the Home Secretary.

20. 22 October 2020

Added an update about the Intelligence Inspection

21. 21 October 2020

The Chief Inspector has sent his inspection report on the Home Office's use of sanctions and penalties to the Home Secretary.

22. 14 October 2020

The Chief Inspector sent the Home Secretary his inspection report on the Home Office's Country of Origin Information products relating to Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity or Expression, September 2020. (13 October 2020)

23. 18 May 2020

The Chief Inspector submitted his inspection of the Home Office's use of language services in the asylum process to the Home Secretary on Thursday 14 May 2020.

24. 16 March 2020

ICIBI work in progress webpage updated following the submission of the Chief Inspector's report, on the Home Office's response to in-country clandestine arrivals ('lorry drops') and to irregular migrants arriving via 'small boats', to the Home Secretary.

25. 24 January 2020

Administrative reviews report has been sent to the Home Secretary.

26. 31 October 2019

Reflects publication of the inspection report on Glasgow and Edinburgh airports, the re-inspection report on the Right of Abode being sent to the Home Secretary and the commencement of the Sanctions and Penalties and Resettlement Schemes: VPRS, VCRS and Community Sponsorship inspections

27. 8 October 2019

Two reports have been sent to the Home Secretary and Disruption and prosecution of perpetrators of modern slavery has been added to the live

inspections list.

28. 18 June 2019

Page amended to reflect reports that have been published and sent to the Home Secretary.

29. 9 May 2019

Updated work in progress.

30. 4 February 2019

An update of work in progress

31. 31 October 2018

The ICIBI sends his report on Home Office (Borders, Immigration and Citizenship System) collaborative working with other government departments and agencies to the Home Secretary.

32. 27 September 2018

Work in progress updated with new inspections.

33. 10 August 2018

Change to reflect sending the South Coast Ports and Asylum Accommodation reports to the Home Secretary.

34. 13 June 2018

New inspection "Charging for Services" added

35. 8 May 2018

Change to list of work in progress following publication of Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme inspection

36. 12 April 2018

Updated work in progress for the inspectorate.

37. 6 March 2018

Page updated with current work in progress

38. 10 August 2017

First published.

[News story: Grenfell Tower fire response: what charitable grants are available](#)

Information about charitable grants for individuals and families affected by the Grenfell Tower fire.

A considerable amount of funds have been donated to help people that have been affected by the Grenfell Tower fire. Information can be found here about the initial [Grenfell charitable financial support](#) (PDF, 418KB, 1 page) that is available for those affected, along with how it can be accessed.

This information forms the basis of the initial distributions that have been made, however significant funds remain. Charities are now trying to work with the survivors and those affected to discuss how the rest of the funds should be distributed to meet the short, medium and long term needs of those affected by this awful tragedy.

We have also published [transparency information](#) about the total funds that have been raised and how much has been spent so far. This information will be updated on a weekly basis.

[Press release: Further chance to have your say on A358 proposals in Somerset](#)

Following the close of the recent consultation, Highways England has analysed feedback, listened to comments made and has taken the decision to gain further public opinion on its proposals for the A358 between the M5 at Taunton and West Hatch Lane.

A supplementary six-week public consultation will be held in the autumn, and dates for the public exhibition events will be announced shortly.

Project manager David Stock said:

We have listened to all the feedback received from the initial consultation and we feel that more work is needed to find the best option for the section of the scheme between West Hatch and the M5.

Details of the proposals to be consulted on will be made available when we launch the consultation, and we again invite everybody to

come along to the events and have their say.

The A358 is currently a mix of single and dual carriageway, carrying more vehicles than it was designed for, which leads to delays.

The plan is to improve the route to a dual carriageway as well as improved connectivity and access for local communities and vulnerable road users such as cyclists, equestrians and pedestrians.

General enquiries

Members of the public should contact the Highways England customer contact centre on 0300 123 5000.

Media enquiries

Journalists should contact the Highways England press office on 0844 693 1448 and use the menu to speak to the most appropriate press officer.

Speech: “Women have spent too long enduring and surviving these crises; it’s long past time for them to play their fullest part in solving them.”

Thank you Mr President, thank you Ambassador Tete Antonio and above all, thank you Deputy Secretary-General for sharing your analysis after your important visit to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to northern Nigeria.

I also commend the work of UN Women and of the Secretary-General’s Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict who also took part in the visit. Together, you’ve really brought home to us the horrific, disproportionate impact that both these crises are having on civilians and in particular on women and girls.

And it’s an impact that this Council knows only too well following our visit to the Lake Chad region in March. I’m sure that none of us who are on that visit will forget the stories of anguish that we heard there; so many of them from mothers or daughters who had lost everything – their children, their families, their homes, their hope – all to Boko Haram.

Sadly, it seems that these stories are still being told. Despite the efforts of the UN, and the AU and governments of the region, the suffering continues

– with over two million people still displaced in the Lake Chad region; over 96% of them because of the insurgency.

Similar stories can also be heard loudly and clearly in the DRC, which now has the highest displaced population in Africa. The reports emanating from the Kasai regions should make us all sick to our stomachs. They speak of mass graves, of brutal killing and maiming, including of women and children. They tell of rampant sexual violence; over 1,000 cases have been responded to since the crisis began last year, with the actual number of cases likely to be far higher. This has sparked a crisis that has left 400,000 children at risk of Severe Acute Malnutrition.

These two situations – the DRC and northern Nigeria – are different in many ways, and yet they are the product of the same vicious cycle. It's a cycle of instability; one that breeds violence and leads to a breakdown of law and order. It's a cycle that allows groups like Boko Haram to flourish and to carry out these most heinous crimes.

Put simply Mr President, we need to break the cycle.

And by we, I mean all of us, including this Security Council, but responsibility must fall, first and foremost, to the governments affected.

The governments of the DRC and of Nigeria, have a duty to restore stability, because instability fuels crises. As they do so, they must respect human rights and international humanitarian law. You can't be part of the problem if you want to be part of the solution.

This means governments protecting civilians as they restore stability. It means them acting on allegations of human rights abuses, including sexual violence, irrespective of whether they are allegations against their forces or any other group. And that includes UN peacekeepers too.

It means governments holding to account those who have committed these crimes; showing that there can be really no impunity and no escape; that the rule of law applies to everyone.

And we need to help them in that effort. And that's why the UK, together with our UN and NGO partners, are supporting the Nigerian government to re-establish basic social services to areas they have stabilised. It's why we've pledged \$6 million to support the humanitarian response in the Kasais and why we support the Human Rights Council's unanimous decision to deploy a team of experts to look into the situation there.

It's why we provide training to the Nigerian Armed Forces and to African Peacekeeping contingents on protecting civilians and on preventing sexual and gender based violence. And it's why the UK is funding legal assistance in the DRC to help survivors of these crimes.

But ultimately, Mr President, these are all comparatively short term actions. To end the crises that afflict so many women and girls disproportionately in both the DRC and Nigeria, we need to see long term progress on the women, peace and security agenda.

And at its heart this means women's equality in all aspects of politics, government and society.

It's unacceptable that women continue to be so poorly represented in formal governance and peace processes when time after time studies show that women's participation in these processes aids their ultimate success.

In Nigeria, for instance, women's participation in the House of Representatives and Senate has fallen since 2011; it now stands at around 5%. And in the DRC, only two women were involved in discussions to reach a political agreement during the crisis last year – just one more woman involved and they would have matched the total number of women sitting round this table representing member states of the Security Council.

So whether in the DRC, in Nigeria, or indeed in the Security Council, let us all advocate for the full, active participation of women. Women have spent too long enduring and surviving these crises; it's long past time for them to play their fullest part in solving them.

Thank you.

[News story: London Seminar: Valuing the voluntary sector \(11 Sept, 2017\)](#)

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