




Children’s Rights Impact Assessment (CRIA) Template

Title / Piece of work:	A Healthier Wales – our plan for health and social care
Related SF / LF number (if applicable)	
Name of Official:	Jon Roche
Department:	Health and Social Care Strategy
Date:	30 April 2018
Signature:	

Please complete the CRIA and retain it for your records on iShare. You may be asked to provide this document at a later stage to evidence that you have complied with the duty to have due regard to children’s rights e.g. Freedom of Information access requests, monitoring purposes or to inform reporting to the NafW.

Upon completion you should also forward a copy of the CRIA to the Measure Implementation Team for monitoring purposes using the dedicated mailbox CRIA@wales.gsi.gov.uk

If officials are not sure about whether to complete a CRIA, they should err on the side of caution and seek advice from the Measure Implementation Team by forwarding any questions to our mailbox CRIA@wales.gsi.gov.uk

You may wish to cross-reference with other impact assessments undertaken.

NB. All CRIAs undertaken on legislation must be published alongside the relevant piece of work on the WG website. All other CRIAs must be listed in the WG CRIA newsletter and must be made available upon request. Ministers are however, encouraged to publish all completed CRIAs.

Six Steps to Due Regard



Step 1. What's the piece of work and its objective(s)?

You may wish to include:

- A brief description of the piece of work
- What the time frame for achieving it is?
- Who are the intended beneficiaries?
- Is it likely that the piece of work will specifically affect children?
- Will the piece of work have an effect on a particular group of children, if so, describe the group affected?
- Provide links to any supporting evidence, data or research which support your proposal.

The piece of work is the Long Term Plan for Health and Social Care, a high-level strategic document which will set the overall direction of travel for health and social care provision over the next ten years.

The beneficiaries will be all of the citizens of Wales who make use of, and those who deliver, health and social care services.

The Long Term Plan will affect children (along with all other age groups) as every child in Wales will receive services from the NHS and/or social care providers during childhood, and the Long Term Plan is intended to ensure these services remain sustainable into the future.

Step 2. Analysing the impact

- What positive impacts will this piece of work have on children, young people or their families?
- What are the negative impacts and what compensatory measures may be needed to mitigate them?
- How will you know if your piece of work is a success?
- Have you considered the short, medium and long term outcomes?
- Have you developed an outcomes framework to measure impact?
- Do you need to engage with children & young people and/or stakeholders to seek their views using consultation or participatory methods?
- If yes to above, how have their views influenced your work?
- Do you need to produce child friendly versions of proposals/consultations?
- Does the piece of work have any links to delivering the key objectives of the [Child Poverty Strategy for Wales](#)?
- If so, state how the work may impact on child poverty.

The Long Term Plan for Health and Social Care sets out the steps required to ensure health and care services in Wales are sustainable into the future. In the broadest sense, children, young people and their families will benefit (as will all other citizens) from safe and effective health and care services – the continued provision of which is the Long Term Plan’s overarching objective.

More specifically, under the Social Services and Wellbeing Act, all health and social services providers are required to undertake population assessments and publish area plans setting out how they meet the needs of particular priority groups – one of which are children and young people. Health Boards and Local Authorities are reminded of their duties in relation to children and young people in the Social Services and Well-being Act Part 9 Statutory Guidance and the NHS Wales Planning Framework. The Framework includes a number of specific requirements relating to children and young people, including around the delivery of mental health services to children in their area, support for children with SEN, and compliance with safeguarding requirements, with LHBs expected to evidence their compliance in their Integrated Medium Term Plans which are subject to Welsh Government approval. The Planning Framework is in turn underpinned by a range of Welsh Government strategies and initiatives relating to healthcare for children and young people, such as Screening and Immunisation Policy, Together for Children and Young People, the Healthy Child Wales Programme, and the Welsh Network of Healthy Schools. None of the duties or expectations included in these guidance documents, or the accountability arrangements embedded in the IMTP or Area Planning processes through which healthcare providers demonstrate their compliance with them, will be negatively affected by anything in the Long Term Plan.

The success of the Plan will be judged over time through the wide range of existing health and social care performance monitoring and assurance arrangements, and through regular progress reports on service transformation.

Multidisciplinary working is particularly important in relation to children’s health, so the transformation proposed in the Long Term Plan to a system of seamless health and care provision will promote the wider adoption of integrated and effective interventions for children, resulting in greater positive health and wellbeing outcomes over time. The greater emphasis on preventive healthcare approaches will also benefit children and young people directly by increasing health literacy and embedding positive lifestyle choices and behaviours at an early age, whilst a programme of work is currently underway to explore how we create an early years system of health promotion both locally and nationally. In addition, health and wellbeing will also be a core area of learning in the new curriculum being developed for Wales.

As far as consultation with children and young people is concerned, it should be noted that the Long Term Plan builds on work carried out by the Parliamentary Review of Health and Social Care in Wales during 2017-18. That Review undertook extensive face to face engagement activity across Wales and considered over 100 submissions of evidence, oral and written, from a wide range of stakeholders, including a number of organisations and bodies which represent the interests of children and young people, including Action for Children, Children in Wales, the Children’s Commissioner for Wales, Directors of Children’s Social Services, and the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health. In addition, a Young Persons Citizens Jury was undertaken. All of the evidence gathered through this process, and the two Review Reports which resulted from it, have been the starting point for the Long Term Plan.

Given the comprehensive engagement undertaken by the Parliamentary Review, Welsh

Government has not undertaken a formal consultation exercise in developing the Long Term Plan. Instead, a wide-ranging round of informal engagement has been undertaken, including with service user and carer organisations, service providers and statutory bodies and Commissioners. Input from stakeholders has directly influenced many of the areas included in the Plan, such as the emphasis on co-production and person-centred services, and several of the most substantive actions (e.g. the development locally of new models of care) will be taken forward with direct participation from service user and carer organisations at an operational level.

We do not believe a child-friendly version of the Long Term Plan is required, on the basis that child-friendly versions of the Welsh Government's other high-level strategies (the Education Action Plan and the Economic Action Plan) have not been published.

In relation to the key objectives of the Child Poverty Strategy, the Long Term Plan for Health and Social Care will support several of these through the increased emphasis on health promotion and the reduction of health inequalities. For example, worklessness is often a result of health problems, whilst quality employment can have positive health, as well as economic, benefits for families, so the Long Term Plan confirms Welsh Government's continued commitment to its Healthy Working Wales programme and to the new Economic Contract which will require businesses to support the health and wellbeing of staff as a condition of government funding and assistance.

Step 3. How does your piece of work support and promote children's rights?

Dependant upon the impact of your piece of work, use balanced judgement to assess:

- Which UNCRC articles are **most** relevant to the piece of work? Consider the articles which your piece of work impacts upon. <http://childrensrights.wales/images/PDF/UNCRCRights.pdf>
- Explain why these articles are relevant and how the piece of work promotes them.
- How are you improving the way children and young people access their rights?
- What aspects of children's lives will be affected by the proposal?
- What are the main issues that the CRIA should focus on?
- Does the piece of work help to maximise the outcomes within the articles of the UNCRC?
- If no, have any alternatives to the current piece of work been considered?
- Include any evidence from consultation(s), if applicable, here.

The following articles are most relevant to the Long Term Plan for Health and Social Care:

Article 6 - All children have the right of life. Governments should ensure that children survive and develop healthily.

Article 12 - Children have the right to say what they think should happen, when adults are making decisions that affect them, and to have their opinions taken into account.

Article 13 - Children have the right to get and to share information as long as the information is not damaging to them or to others.

Article 15 - Children have the right to meet together and to join groups and organisations, as long as this does not stop other people from enjoying their rights.

Article 23 - Children who have any kind of disability should have special care and support so that they can lead full and independent lives.

Article 24 - Children have the right to good quality health care and to clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment so that they will stay healthy. Rich countries should help poorer countries achieve this.

The NHS in Wales and Welsh local authorities are the main providers of health and social care services for children and their families. These services support the survival and healthy development of children as per Article 6, medical and social support to children with disabilities as per Article 23, and the provision of healthcare to children as per Article 24. In relation to Articles 12 and 13, the Long Term Plan promotes the adoption of a person-centred approach to health and social care provision, putting the requirements and preferences of the individual at the heart of the system to achieve the outcomes that they say are important to them, rather than fitting people to the services that are available as can often happen now. To achieve this, greater emphasis will be placed on providing individuals with a greater say in the services they receive and the different care or treatment options available, and in enabling them to access all of the information held by services about their health and wellbeing, with support from health and social care professionals to help explain what that information means, and how to use it in ways that improve health and wellbeing. In relation to Article 15, opportunities for children with disabilities or health problems to associate with others should be maximised through the provision of more health services in community rather than hospital settings, whilst a greater emphasis on health promotion and preventative approaches to healthcare will reduce health inequalities and support greater numbers of children to participate in active play and sports and enjoy the wider social opportunities that such activities bring.

The Long Term Plan is intended to secure the sustainability of safe and high quality health and social care services in Wales into the future and in doing so will directly support the six Articles above.

Step 4. Advising the Minister and Ministerial decision

When giving advice and making recommendations to the Minister, consider:

- Outlining the ways in which the piece of work helps to maximise the outcomes within the articles of the UNCRC?
- Has any conflict with the UNCRC articles within the proposal been identified?
- Outlining the wider impact; does the proposal affect any other policy areas?
- With regard to any negative impacts caused by the proposal; can Ministers evidence that they have allocated as much resources as possible?
- What options and advice should be provided to Ministers on the proposal?
- In relation to your advice on whether or not to proceed with the piece of work, is there any additional advice you should provide to the Minister?
- How undertaking this CRIA has influenced your advice to the Minister.
- Is it appropriate to advise the Minister to reconsider the decision in the future, in particular bearing in mind the availability of resources at this time and what resources may be available in the future?
- Have you provided advice to Ministers on a LF/SF and confirmed consideration of the UNCRC at the relevant paragraph i.e. statutory compliance?
- Is the advice supported by an explanation of the key issues?

The Long Term Plan for Health and Social Care will be submitted to Cabinet for approval prior to publication. The covering Cabinet paper will confirm that the Plan supports the articles mentioned above and does not conflict with any other articles. The wider links to other policy areas (education, housing, employment, economic development etc) will be referenced in the Plan and the covering Cabinet paper so that Ministers and wider stakeholders are clear on how the Long Term Plan complements other WG strategies.

Step 5. Recording and communicating the outcome

Final version to be retained on i-share

Evidence should be retained that supports:

- How the duty has been complied with **(Steps 1-3 above)**
- The analysis that was carried out **(Steps 1-3 above)**
- The options that were developed and explored **(Steps 1- 3 above)**
- How have the findings / outcomes been communicated? **(Step 4 above)**
- 'Tells the story' of how the assessment has been undertaken and the results **(Step 4 above)**
- Include any hyperlinks to additional background information which may be of relevance.
- All CRIs undertaken on legislation must be published alongside the relevant piece of work on the WG website. All other CRIs must be listed in the WG website CRIA newsletter and must be made available upon request. Ministers are however, encouraged to publish all completed CRIs.

This document will be retained electronically alongside the other key documentation as evidence of the CRIA having been undertaken.

Step 6. Revisiting the piece of work as and when needed

In revisiting the piece of work, consider any monitoring, evaluation or data collection that has been undertaken:

- Has your piece of work has had the intended impact as set out in Step 2.
- Have you engaged with stakeholders to discuss how the policy or practice is working.
- If not, are changes required.
- Identify where improvements can be made to reduce any negative impact.
- Identify any opportunities to promote children's rights, bearing in mind any additional availability of resources at this time.

The Long Term Plan includes a commitment that Welsh Government will review its impact and publish a report. This CRIA will be revisited as part of that process in relation to the impact the Plan is having on children and young people.

Budgets

Does the piece of work have any associated allocation of budget?

Can you identify how much of this budget will be used for children and young people?

It is important that where any changes are made to spending plans,

Over £9b per year is currently spent on health and social care services in Wales.

The Long Term Plan commits Welsh

<p>including where additional allocations or savings have been made, that this has been assessed and evidenced as part of the CRIA process.</p> <p>Has any additional spend been identified to ensure children and young people have been given an opportunity to contribute to the piece of work and have their opinions heard? If so, how much?</p>	<p>Government to maximising the value derived from this spend, but does not commit to any addition spend beyond that already publicly announced.</p> <p>It is not possible under current budgeting arrangements to identify how much of this overall spend is on services for children and young people.</p>
<p>Please give any details:</p>	

Monitoring & Review

<p>Do we need to monitor / review the proposal?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>If applicable: set the review date</p>	<p>Year 2021</p>

Please forward a copy of this CRIA to CRIA@wales.gsi.gov.uk for monitoring purposes

**See next page for a
Summary List of the
UNCRC articles**

THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

www.uncrcletsgetitright.co.uk

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child is an international agreement that protects the human rights of the children under the age of 18. On 16 December 1991, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland formally agreed to make sure that every child in the UK has all the rights as listed in the convention. The Welsh Government has shown its commitment to the convention by adopting it as the basis for policy making for children in Wales.

Altogether there are 54 articles in the convention. Articles 43-54 are about how adults and governments should work together to make sure all children are entitled to their rights. The information contained here is about articles 1-42 which set out how children should be treated.



**Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government**

www.cymru.gov.uk

Article 1

Everyone under 18 years of age has all the rights in this Convention.

Article 2

The Convention applies to everyone whatever their race, religion, abilities, whatever they think or say and whatever type of family they come from.

Article 3

All organisations concerned with children should work towards what is best for each child.

Article 4

Governments should make these rights available to children.

Article 5

Governments should respect the rights and responsibilities of families to direct and guide their children so that, as they grow, they learn to use their rights properly.

Article 6

All children have the right to life. Governments should ensure that children survive and develop healthily.

Article 7

All children have the right to a legally registered name, the right to a nationality and the right to know and, as far as possible, to be cared for by their parents.

Article 8

Governments should respect children's right to a name, a nationality and family ties.

Article 9

Children should not be separated from their parents unless it is for their own good, for example if a parent is mistreating or neglecting a child. Children whose parents have separated have the right to stay in contact with both parents, unless this might hurt the child.

Article 10

Families who live in different countries should be allowed to move between those countries so that parents and children can stay in contact or get back together as a family.

Article 11

Governments should take steps to stop children being taken out of their own country illegally.

Article 12

Children have the right to say what they think should happen, when adults are making

decisions that affect them, and to have their opinions taken into account.

Article 13

Children have the right to get and to share information as long as the information is not damaging to them or to others.

Article 14

Children have the right to think and believe what they want and to practise their religion, as long as they are not stopping other people from enjoying their rights. Parents should guide their children on these matters.

Article 15

Children have the right to meet together and to join groups and organisations, as long as this does not stop other people from enjoying their rights.

Article 16

Children have a right to privacy. The law should protect them from attacks against their way of life, their good name, their families and their homes.

Article 17

Children have the right to reliable information from the mass media. Television, radio and newspapers should provide information that children can understand, and should not promote materials that could harm children.

Article 18

Both parents share responsibility for bringing up their children, and should always consider what is best for each child. Governments should help parents by providing services to support them, especially if both parents work.

Article 19

Governments should ensure that children are properly cared for, and protect them from violence, abuse and neglect by their parents or anyone else who looks after them.

Article 20

Children who cannot be looked after by their own family must be looked after properly, by people who respect their religion, culture and language.

Article 21

When children are adopted the first concern must be what is best for them. The same rules should apply whether the children are adopted in the country where they were born or taken to live in another country.

Article 22

Children who come into a country as refugees should have the same rights as children born in that country.

Article 23

Children who have any kind of disability should have special care and support so that they can lead full and independent lives.

Article 24

Children have the right to good quality health care and to clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment so that they will stay healthy. Rich countries should help poorer countries achieve this.

Article 25

Children who are looked after by their local authority rather than their parents should have their situation reviewed regularly.

Article 26

The Government should provide extra money for the children of families in need.

Article 27

Children have a right to a standard of living that is good enough to meet their physical and mental needs. The Government should help families who cannot afford to provide this.

Article 28

Children have a right to an education. Discipline in schools should respect children's human dignity. Primary education should be free. Wealthy countries should help poorer countries achieve this.

Article 29

Education should develop each child's personality and talents to the full. It should encourage children to respect their parents, and their own and other cultures.

Article 30

Children have a right to learn and use the language and customs of their families, whether these are shared by the majority of people in the country or not.

Article 31

All children have a right to relax and play, and to join in a wide range of activities.

Article 32

The Government should protect children from work that is dangerous or might harm their health or their education.

Article 33

The Government should provide ways of protecting children from dangerous drugs.

Article 34

The Government should protect children from sexual abuse.

Article 35

The Government should make sure that children are not abducted or sold.

Article 36

Children should be protected from any activities that could harm their development.

Article 37

Children who break the law should not be treated cruelly. They should not be put in prison with adults and should be able to keep in contact with their families.

Article 38

Governments should not allow children under 15 to join the army. Children in war zones should receive special protection.

Article 39

Children who have been neglected or abused should receive special help to restore their self respect.

Article 40

Children who are accused of breaking the law should receive legal help. Prison sentences for children should only be used for the most serious offences.

Article 41

If the laws of a particular country protect children better than the articles of the Convention, then those laws should stay.

Article 42

The Government should make the Convention known to all parents and children.

For further information on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child please visit: The Welsh Government's UNCRC Website: www.uncrcletsgetitright.co.uk/

Cic - The National Information and Advice Service for Young People www.ciconline.co.uk/news/

