



## Children’s Rights Impact Assessment (CRIA) Template

<b>Title / Piece of work:</b>	Enabling Gypsies, Roma and Travellers
<b>Related SF / LF number (if applicable)</b>	MA-P-JJ-2027-18
<b>Name of Official:</b>	Amanda Cartwright
<b>Department:</b>	Equality Team – Equality and Prosperity Division
<b>Date:</b>	June 2018
<b>Signature:</b>	

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](mailto: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](mailto: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



Enabling Gypsies, Roma and Travellers (EGRT), replaces the existing TTABF Framework for Action and Delivery Plan which was published in 2011.

In conjunction with colleagues across Welsh Government, the actions within each of the objectives have been derived to address known and continuing issues experienced by the Gypsy Roma and Traveller Communities in Wales.

The new proposals aim to tackle inequalities and poverty experienced by these Communities and to support them to more readily and easily access help, advice, resources and mainstream services. The proposals will affect the whole of the Gypsy Roma and Traveller Community including children and young people of all ages.

The consultation period took place between September and December 2017.

### **Step 2. Analysing the impact**

EGRT replaces the existing TTABF Framework for Action and Delivery Plan (2011). It will act as the main vehicle for Welsh Government to work in partnership with stakeholders to adopt a co-ordinated approach to developing and improving access to help, advice and services for the Gypsy Roma and Traveller Community across Wales, including children and young people.

It is intended that all actions aim to generate a positive effect on the Community so that over time, they will learn to recognise and grow in confidence to utilise the help, guidance and services available to them. Consequently, this will help them to better integrate into society and which will ultimately alleviate any negative relationships between themselves and the settled community.

The proposals will help to ensure the best interests of all Gypsy Roma and Traveller children and young people are of primary consideration, through either the introduction or continuation of a number of specific actions to address their needs. For example, there are a number of actions which will help to narrow the gaps in educational attainments and outcomes for Gypsy Roma and Traveller children and young people through a range of identified proposals. There are no negative impacts as a result of the proposals.

Welsh Government will work closely with stakeholders/partner organisations and the community to take forward the actions in the document. The success of the proposals will be assessed through ongoing dialogue with key stakeholders, through improved data capture and analysis for some services (as outlined in the plan) and through improved outcomes, as found through Census 2021. The data from Census 2011 can be used as a benchmark to assess progress since publication of the original Travelling to a Better Future plan in 2011. The document contains a range of measurable actions which relate to short, medium and long-term outcomes.

Due to the small size of the Gypsy, Roma and Traveller population it is difficult to accurately develop an outcomes framework. However, the Welsh Government will monitor performance against these actions and seek any quantitative or qualitative data available throughout the period.

Children and young people from the Gypsy Roma and Traveller communities were directly consulted as part of the consultation process for the draft proposals, in conjunction with our Welsh Government funded Travelling Ahead Project ('the Project'). Following discussions with the Project, a child friendly version of the consultation document was not produced, however, an alternative delivery method for consulting with the whole of the Gypsy Roma and Traveller Community including children and young people, was undertaken. Travelling Ahead advised that from past experience, similar events were better attended by 'families' and/or other community members together. The events were however, reviewed and separate engagement events for young people were arranged. Low literacy skills across the community also contributed to this decision and hence we worked with the Travelling Ahead project to consider other forms of relaying the proposals and generating a response. For example, asking community members what was important to them what needed to be improved and how they would prioritise their needs.

A number of visits to various sites across Wales were undertaken to generate feedback on proposals from both adults and children within the community. This included a 'knocking on doors' type exercise which generated a better response than pre-arranged visits which from past experience, have had to be cancelled at the last minute for various reasons or only certain sections of the community had been present to discuss matters.

Discussions are on-going regarding the ideal format for producing an accessible final document following consultation. Following the consultation responses, we intend to develop a film to introduce community members (including young people) to the concepts included in the new plan.

The proposals within the Plan are supportive of the 5 key objectives for tackling child poverty and improving outcomes of low income families.

The Welsh Government funded Travelling Ahead Project will support those within the Gypsy and Traveller Community who are living in poverty with access to advice, guidance

and advocacy to help to increase household income through debt and financial advice and to mitigate the impacts of welfare reform.

The Families First programme, the Flying Start initiative, improving educational outcomes promoting essential skills and the actions to narrow the gap in health outcomes will not only help to reduce the number of families living in workless households but will also increase the skills of parents and young people living in low-income households. They will also assist in reducing inequalities which exist in health, education and economic outcomes of children and families by improving the outcomes of the poorest communities.

Ensuring the new 'Employability Delivery plan' which considers the specific needs of Gypsies, Roma and Travellers to help community members into work and sustain jobs and promoting awareness of apprenticeship opportunities within the community, will enable increased employment and learning opportunities which will help to create a strong economy and labour market which supports the tackling poverty agenda and reduces in-work poverty in Wales.

As a result, the proposals in this document should have a positive contribution to reducing child poverty in Wales.

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

The focus of the proposals will support children and young peoples' rights and build on the foundations of a range of other Welsh Government Programmes designed to support children and young people including for example, Flying Start, the new school curriculum, the Apprenticeships Programme, supporting the employability of Gypsies, Roma and Travellers and broadening the appeal of the Welsh Government as an employer.

Consideration has been given to the rights of the child enshrined in the UNCRC and those articles that are not necessarily engaged given the policy rationale and intent are, in summary, as follows:

Articles 7-11 regarding the right to a birth name, preservation of identity, separation from parents against their will, family reunification and the illicit transfer and non-return of children abroad.

Articles 15-17 regarding freedom of association, right to privacy, arbitrary or unlawful interference and access to media.

Articles 20-22 which enshrine the rights of a child to their family environment, adoption and refugee status.

Article 23 regarding the right of disabled children to have special care and support to lead full and independent lives.

Article 25 about the right of looked after children to have their situation periodically reviewed.

Article 26 about provision of social security for children of families in need.

Article 32-33, 35-38 and 40 relating to the protection from dangerous work, dangerous drugs, abduction, exploitation and harmful activities, cruel punishments, armed conflict and assistance for children who break the law.

Article 34 regarding protection from sexual exploitation and abuse.

Article 39 – children who have been neglected or abused should receive special help to restore their self belief – whilst the proposals do not directly address measures to promote physical and psychological recovery and social integration of a child victim, the work towards for example, employment and some of the education strands, together with the flying start initiative will provide supportive leavers in this regard.

Consideration has been given to the rights of the child enshrined in the UNCRC and we believe the proposals have the potential to positively support a number of the UNCRC articles:

Articles 1-6 : The Welsh Government observes these articles in taking forward the policy proposals.

The actions, supported to an extent by the Travelling Ahead Project, will ensure that the whole of the Community, including children and young people are aware of their rights, entitlements and responsibilities. Ultimately, both adults and children in the community could have much better life chances which will lead to them surviving and developing more healthily.

**Articles 12-13 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.**

The Welsh Government funded 'Travelling Ahead' Project will assist in the realisation of the above linked Articles as it will ensure that children and young people within the Gypsy Roma and Traveller Communities are aware of the Convention and their rights and will encourage them to participate and contribute to the matters which closely affect them. More specifically, children and young people participated in consultation events and were encouraged to contribute. They also had the opportunity to contribute towards the proposals/participate via the planned site visits. This opportunity gave children and young people the freedom to form and express views and for those views to be taken into account.

**Articles 18 & 27 (linked) - 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.**

**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.**

A number of actions will help to ensure that children and young people have an adequate standard of living to support health development. Some examples include the provision and/or access to culturally appropriate and good quality accommodation which is well designed and managed; also there is focus on apprenticeships and supporting the employability of these Communities, which will enable young people, particularly those with dependent children to gain employment. Overall, this will help to lift families out of poverty and help them to lead healthier lifestyles.

Article 19 – (Protection from violence, abuse and neglect) – the Welsh Government has in place a Hate Crime Action Plan and it's Strategic Equality Plan has a focus on hate crime and other forms of abuse.

Article 24 – Children having the right to good quality health care – by focussing on early years, the proposals will help to improve children's life chances by preventing problems rather than tackling them after they have happened.

**Article 28 & 29**

**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.**

**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.**

There are a number of actions contained within the proposals will support both adult, children and young people's learning and development which will assist in achieving the overarching aim of narrowing the gap in educational outcomes for Gypsies, Roma and Travellers and the wider population. In particular for example, ensuring these communities have their culture reflected in the school environment, together with ensuring the communities as a whole are consulted as part of developing and realising the new curriculum.

**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.**

The Actions aim to encourage greater community cohesion and inclusion which will in turn generate a stronger approach in relation to this particular Article. To use an example from the Plan, in the context of this particular community, it could relate to their culture of living in mobile homes surrounded by other family members. By promoting good design and management practices, sites are likely to achieve full occupancy and children and more likely to benefit from stable accommodation and family surroundings on a site which better reflects their culture.

**Article 31**

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

There are numerous proposals to support this right. These range from increasing take up rates of the Foundation Phase early education entitlement by Gypsy Roma and Traveller

families, and supporting engagement in Flying Start Programmes to providing safe and dedicated play areas on sites through the Capital Grant Programme.

Articles 41 and 42 – relate to existing statutory provision and promotion of the Convention which the Welsh Government will continue to work towards in respect of these policy proposals.

In developing and finalising 'Enabling Gypsies, Roma and Travellers', officials will continue to be mindful of the need to ensure that, as far as possible, it supports the UNCRC.

#### **Step 4. Advising the Minister and Ministerial decision**

The Children's Rights Impact Assessment has been developed to ensure due regard is given to Children's Rights when a Ministerial decision is made about the final proposals in 'Enabling Gypsies Roma and Travellers'.

The Leader of the House and Chief Whip has been provided with advice, which explains the need for the new Plan.

The Leader of the House and Chief Whip has been advised that there were no perceived negative impacts on Childrens rights as a result of the creation of this Plan.

#### **Step 5. Recording and communicating the outcome**

**Final version to be retained on i-share**

This Children's Rights Impact Assessment (CRIA) is stored on the Welsh Government's record management system in iShare, and published on the Welsh Government website for public access and to assist the National Assembly with its scrutiny role.

The CRIA will be revisited as the proposals evolve and in line with both annual monitoring practices and at the end of the Assembly term.

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

The CRIA will be revisited as the proposals evolve and in line with both annual monitoring practices and at the end of the Assembly term.

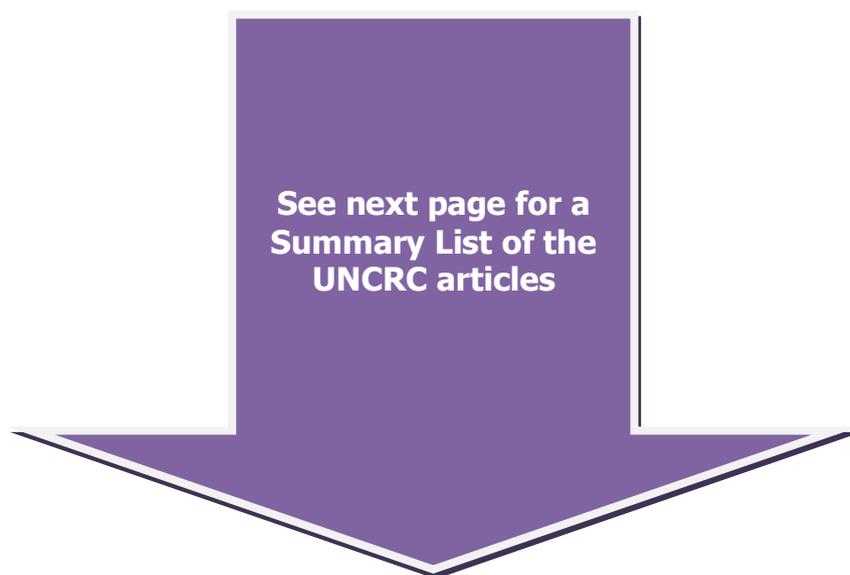
**Budgets**

<p><b>Does the piece of work have any associated allocation of budget?</b></p> <p><b>Can you identify how much of this budget will be used for children and young people?</b></p> <p>It is important that where any changes are made to spending plans, including where additional allocations or savings have been made, that this has been assessed and evidenced as part of the CRIA process.</p> <p><b>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?</b></p>	<p><b>Yes – see below</b></p>
<p><b>Please give any details:</b></p> <p>The proposals and commitments will be met within existing budgets. This includes funding for new Gypsy and Traveller sites, advice and advocacy and tackling hate crime. None of the budget is devoted exclusively to children and young people, though they are expected to benefit.</p>	

**Monitoring & Review**

<p><b>Do we need to monitor / review the proposal?</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>
<p><b>If applicable: set the review date</b></p>	<p><b>Annually from the date of publication</b></p>

Please forward a copy of this CRIA to [CRIA@wales.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:CRIA@wales.gsi.gov.uk) for monitoring purposes



# THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

[www.uncrcletsgetitright.co.uk](http://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](http://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/](http://www.uncrcletsgetitright.co.uk/)

Cic - The National Information and Advice Service for Young People [www.ciconline.co.uk/news/](http://www.ciconline.co.uk/news/)

