



Children's Rights Impact Assessment (CRIA)

Title / Piece of work:	Well-being outcomes policy for the new improvement framework
Related SF / LF number (if applicable)	
Name of Official:	Bethan Sherwood
Department:	Department for Health and Social Services
Date:	18 February 2015
Signature:	B Sherwood

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. All non-legislative CRIAs will be listed on the WG website 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)?

- **A brief description of the piece of work**

Sustainable Social Services for Wales: a framework for action sets out the challenges facing social services during the next decade and lists the Welsh Governments priorities for action. The paper introduces the New Improvement Framework as a project to deliver some of these actions and a programme of policy and legislation to deliver them.

The Social Services and Well-Being (Wales) Act 2014 puts a duty on any persons exercising functions under the Act to seek to promote the well-being of people who need care and support and carers who need support. The Act sets out the definition of well-being and places a duty on Welsh Ministers to issue a statement of well-being outcomes to be achieved.

This statement sets out people's rights and responsibilities in law; this includes children, adults and carers. The social care sector will use the statement of well-being to design and deliver services with people. This will be an important driver in the shift to an approach which puts people at the centre, focuses on the outcomes they wish to achieve, and gives them greater voice and control.

The New Improvement Framework Project established a work stream to deliver the national outcomes framework for people who need care and support and carers who need support and a performance measurement framework for local authorities. To deliver this:

- the code of practice for Part 2 of the Act and the code of practice for measuring the performance of local authorities, both issued under Section 145 have been published for consultation. These apply to local authorities in relation to their social services functions in promoting and measuring well-being;
- a draft well-being statement for people who need care and support and carers who need support has been published in advance of the commencement of the Act in April 2016 (<http://wales.gov.uk/docs/dhss/publications/140828wellbeingen.pdf>). This statement builds on the definition of well-being set out in the Act and describes the important well-being outcomes that people should expect in order to lead fulfilled lives; this forms a part of the national outcomes framework;
- the national outcomes framework for people who need care and support and carers who need support. <http://gov.wales/topics/health/socialcare/well-being/?lang=en>.

- **What the time frame for achieving it is?**

The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 comes into effect in April 2016, and the well-being statement will be laid before the National Assembly for Wales at this time.

Key milestones in advance of April 2016 are:

April 2013: Draft well-being statement for people who need care and support and carers who need support published;

June 2014: National outcomes framework for people who need care and support and carers who need support – working document published;

November 2014 – February 2015 - Public consultation on the Implementation of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act, including the code of practice in relation to Part 2 (General Functions, including the duty to promote well-being and the duty to have due regard to the UN principle and convention);

February 2015 – April 2015: Public consultation on the code of practice in relation to measuring the performance of local authorities in relation to their social services functions under the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act;

Summer 2015: National outcome indicators refreshed and published;

Summer 2015: The draft final code of practice in relation to Part 2 will be published.

Summer 2015: Code of practice in relation to measuring social services performance will be laid before the National Assembly for Wales;

April 2016: Commencement of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014;

May 2017: National reporting of new performance measures (annual thereafter) and ongoing monitoring of well-being outcome indicators.

- **Who are the intended beneficiaries?**
- **Is it likely that the piece of work will affect children?**

The Social Services and Well-Being (Wales) Act 2014 takes an inclusive approach and is intended to benefit all people who need care and support and carers who need support. This will include children (defined in the Act as people who are aged under 18), young carers (defined as aged between 16 and 24 years old) and adults (aged 18 and over).

- **Will the piece of work have an affect on a particular group of children, if so, describe the group affected?**

This work will have an affect on children who need care and support, this includes those young carers who need support and are aged under 18.

To determine whether a child is eligible for care and support, a local authority must carry out an assessment of need encompassing a set of 5 elements; these are:

- personal well-being outcomes;
- barriers to achieving personal well-being outcomes;
- a person's circumstances;
- a person's strengths and capabilities; and
- risks to meeting personal well-being outcomes.

This assessment of need must identify the personal well-being outcomes that the child wishes to achieve, to the extent that this is appropriate having regard to the child's age and ability to have a clear understanding of the outcome of the assessment and what will happen next.

Under Section 6 of the Act, a local authority must have regard to the importance of promoting the upbringing of the child by the child's family, in so far as doing so is consistent with promoting the well-being of the child. Where the child is under the age of 16, a local authority must ascertain and have regard to the views, wishes and feelings of the persons with parental responsibility for the child, in so far as doing so is-

- (i) consistent with promoting the well-being of the child, and
- (ii) reasonably practicable.

Children will want to achieve well-being outcomes that are personal to them and they may need care and support in helping them to achieve these. If a child has needs for care and support that can and can only be met by the local authority providing or arranging care and support, then they are eligible for care and support.

These children will then be provided with a care and support plan or a support plan for young carers by local authorities. Section 7 of the Act places a duty on local authorities to have due regard to Part 1 of the UNCRC in relation to these children.

Both of these duties are critical and will ensure children's rights are at the centre of any decisions made about the care and support needs of children or young carers.

Step 2. Analysing the impact

- **What are the positive impacts for children, young people or their families?**

The national outcomes framework and codes of practice will outline clearly the rights, roles and responsibilities of people and those responsible for delivering social services to help achieve the best well-being outcomes. This approach will bring the following positive impacts for children or their families:

- children will have access to clear and accessible advice, information and assistance about care and support services and how to actively manage their well-being. This will allow children to make informed decisions about any aspect of their care and support or well-being outcomes. This relates to article 13 of the UNCRC;
- local authorities must have conversations with children and their families to determine what matters to them. This conversation will provide children with greater voice and control over their lives and the care and support that they receive. This relates to article 12 of the UNCRC;
- children will understand their responsibilities and be encouraged and empowered to make positive choices to manage their own well-being and benefit from proactive, preventative care and support . This relates to article 5 of the UNCRC;
- local authorities must take appropriate steps to protect and safeguard children from abuse and neglect or any other kinds of harm and help them to recognise unsafe relationships and protect themselves from abuse and neglect . This relates to article 19 of the UNCRC;
- children will be supported to do the things that matter to them and be encouraged to participate in their community . This relates to article 31 of the UNCRC;
- the rebalancing of the delivery of care will focus on supporting children to remain with their families . This relates to article 9 and 18 of the UNCRC; and
- a rise in the quality, consistency and performance of care and support services with the best

interest to children with the overall aim to improve the well-being outcomes of children. This relates to article 3 of the UNCRC.

The Welsh Government has identified child poverty as the main barrier towards realising and upholding children's rights in Wales. The Child Poverty Strategy is a priority commitment to the UNCRC, and makes it clear that all departments have responsibilities in realising children rights. The Child Poverty Strategy links strongly to the national outcomes framework and the aim of improving well-being outcomes for children. Work has begun to collaborate with the Child Poverty Strategy team to understand how the national outcomes framework will contribute to achieving the objectives of this Child Poverty Strategy and to ensure common outcomes and indicators where appropriate.

- **What are the negative impacts for children, young people or their families?**
- **Where there are negative impacts; what compensatory measures may be needed to mitigate any negative impact?**
- The responsibilities of a child in achieving their well-being outcomes will often be dependent upon their family network; this must be taken into account by local authorities when having the conversation with children and their families. This will attempt to avoid setting unattainable well-being outcomes that could negatively impact upon a child;
- The Welsh Government formally adopted the UNCRC in 2004; the Welsh Government has summarised the rights of children through seven core aims which form the basis for decisions on priorities and objectives nationally. They should also form the basis for decisions on strategy and service provision locally. These aims emphasise the importance of the different sectors, including health, education and family support services working together for children to benefit and achieve their well-being outcomes. In line with this commitment, the code of practice in relation to part 2 states that local authorities must work with all of its functions within that local authority and other relevant partners that are identified as essential to help people achieve their well-being; this will attempt to avoid a breakdown in any of these partnerships which may negatively impact upon a child;
- To ensure all children have a voice and control over decisions which affect them, it is sometimes necessary for children to have an independent advocate to speak on their behalf. Arrangements will need to be considered in cases where children do not have access to an advocate; without access to an advocate, children may be negatively affected by being unable to have their voice heard or have any control over decisions made about them.
- **How will you know if your piece of work is a success?**
- **Have you developed an outcomes framework to measure impact?**
- **Have you considered the short, medium and long term outcomes?**

Well-being will be measured nationally by the national outcomes framework. The national outcomes framework is made up of the well-being statement and national outcomes indicators. These national outcome indicators will be reported on by the Welsh Government and will provide greater transparency on whether care and support services are improving national well-being outcomes for children in Wales.

The well-being statement was initially built with looked after children. This work was developed using a rights based approach, building on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The outcomes were co-produced with people themselves, including looked after children and carers; these specific groups traditionally have less of a voice, and it was important to find out what mattered to them. The Wales Council for Voluntary Action helped to get the direct voices of people as part of their 'I matter we matter' campaign which brought in the voices of a diverse group of people – over 4,000 contacts. This approach targeted people with a broad range of protected

characteristics to find out what well-being means to them.

Voices from Care facilitated a series of workshops with young people who are or have been looked after to identify what well-being outcomes were important to them. The results from this work were critical in establishing the methodology and in identifying well-being outcomes which apply to all people. The Wales Carers Alliance and Children in Wales facilitated workshops with both older and younger carers to identify outcomes for carers and ensure that what matters to carers is properly captured. This work identified a number of specific well-being outcome indicators for carers that have been incorporated into the well-being statement.

To ensure the needs and outcomes of these specific groups of people were captured, work was also carried out to align Welsh Government frameworks, all of which are developed through consultation with service users to identify the key outcomes and things that matter to them. This included the Early Years Outcomes Framework, and the evidence of their own contacts was used to ensure that the well-being statement contains all the important well-being outcomes and expectations for children in Wales.

In co-producing a care and support plan (or support plan for young carers) that sets out the personal well being outcomes that a child wishes to achieve, local authorities must work with children to identify realistic, observable and achievable milestones to be reached in order to realise each outcome and monitor progress towards achieving these.

Analysing the progress children make towards achieving their personal well-being outcomes will help local authorities to measure change and the impact of their activity.

Underpinning the national outcomes framework will be a performance measurement framework. The code of practice in relation to measuring social services performance sets out the performance measurement framework for local authorities, which will be made up of quality standards and performance measures in relation to social services functions.

These quality standards and performance measures will be used to measure the contribution local authority social services make to achieving well-being for all people who need care and support and carers who need support; this will include the well-being of children and allow the sector to scrutinise their performance in order to learn and improve.

- **Do you need to engage with children & young people and/or stakeholders to seek their views using consultation or participatory methods?**

Yes - public consultations have been carried out throughout the life of this work:

1. The Welsh Government undertook a public consultation of the Bill between March 2012 and June 2012. The draft Bill was also subject to a scrutiny process by the National Assembly for Wales. This led to an amendment to add 'suitability of living accommodation' to the definition of well-being as defined in the Bill that was passed by the Assembly on 18 March 2014.
2. The Welsh Government undertook a further public consultation on the approach to the development of the national outcomes framework, which includes the well-being statement between November 2012 and February 2013, and received responses from a wide range of children's organisations such as Children in Wales and the Children's Commissioner for Wales.
3. A public consultation on the Implementation of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 recently took place between November 2014 and February 2015, which included the code of practice in relation to Part 2 (General Functions) of the Act. The code sets out the duties on local authorities to promote wellbeing, and other overarching duties when exercising social services functions under the Act, this includes the duty for local authorities to have due regard to the UNCRC when exercising social services functions in relation to children.

The consultation sought views on whether the proposals in the code will have any positive or negative impacts on groups with protected characteristics (including age). Responses were received from children's organisations and children's charities, including the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and Action for Children.

4. A Local Authority Performance Measurement Framework Technical Group was established to advise the Welsh Government in developing a set of standards and performance measures to be included in the performance measurement framework for local authority social services. The technical group included representatives from local authority social services, and the voluntary, third and independent sectors; the full list of technical group members are shown in Annex B at the end of this document.

The standards and performance measures will be set out in the code of practice in relation to measuring social services performance, which was issued for a 12 week formal public consultation on 2 February 2015. This consultation will also seek views on whether the proposals will have any positive or negative impacts on groups with protected characteristics (including age).

5. In addition to the public consultations, the well-being statement has been further developed by service users and carers who form the National Social Services Citizen Panel for Wales. The National Citizens Panel works as part of the collaborative leadership arrangements, securing the voice of service users and carers in the transformation of social services in Wales.
6. A Strategic Steering and Engagement Group was set up as part of the wider engagement structure to provide steer on social services policy. The group comprises membership from organisations which represent the statutory, voluntary and private sectors; it also includes people with protected characteristics to ensure people with protected characteristics will have their voice heard. The Strategic Steering and Engagement Group provided significant steer on the outcomes framework and well-being statement. Members provided professional advice on the development of well-being outcomes to ensure that definitions represented well-being for all people who need care and support and carers who need support.

- **Do you need to produce child friendly versions of proposals/consultations?**

A child friendly version of the well-being statement for people who need care and support and carers who need support has been produced and is published on the Welsh Government website (<http://wales.gov.uk/docs/dhss/publications/140624wellbeingchildren.pdf>).

The consultation on the Implementation of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 included a child friendly summary of the consultation document. Given the technical nature of the code of practice in relation to measuring social services performance, an easy read version is available

In measuring whether the quality standards are achieved, local authorities will be required to ask people about their experience of social services and whether this has contributed to improving their well-being. These questions will be asked to people who need care and support and carers who need support via a questionnaire; these questions will be made appropriate for children to respond to, and a child friendly version of the questionnaire will be created.

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://uncrcletsgetitright.co.uk/images/PDF/UNCRCRights.pdf>

- **What aspects of children’s lives will be affected by the proposal?**
- **Does the piece of work help to maximise the outcomes within the articles of the UNCRC?**

Most children will have their outcomes met by family, friends, and services in the community, such as health and education. However, sometimes a child or family may need extra support from social services to help them achieve their well-being.

The code of practice in relation to measuring social services performance sets out the quality standards that a local authority must undertake to promote the well-being of children who need care and support. Local authorities must work with children to promote well-being and protect and safeguard children from abuse and neglect. These, and the rest of the quality standards, relate to the definition of well-being in the Act, which covers all aspects of a child’s life.

This means that the majority, if not all, of the outcomes within the UNCRC articles are relevant to this programme of work; step 2 outlines some of the positive impacts and references the relevant UNCRC article it promotes. Other key articles that this work promotes are:

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. Helping children to understand their rights does not mean pushing them to make choices with consequences that they are too young to handle.

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 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 23

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

Article 25

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

Article 31

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

- **How are you improving the way children and young people access their rights?**
- **What are the main issues that the CRIA should focus on?**

The Rights of Children and Young People Measure 2011 requires the Welsh Ministers to give due regard to the UNCRC in the development of all legislation and policy. The Act requires that any persons exercising functions under the Act to have due regard of the UNCRC.

The Children Act 1989 and the UNCRC laid the foundation for the development of the definition of well-being in the Act.

Well-being and the outcomes people wish to achieve is at the centre of the legislation; the definition of well-being in the Act, and the well-being statement, both recognise that securing rights and entitlements is key to ensuring that children can speak for themselves or have someone who can do it for them so that they are involved in the decisions that affect their life.

The well-being statement recognises that people should be provided with the information advice and assistance that they need to lead a fulfilled life. This may be to help people find out what care and support services they can receive or may be to help people access preventative services which will prevent them from needing help from care and support services in the future. It must be provided at the right time and in the way it is wanted and understandable to people. This requirement is also in the Act; it places a duty on local authorities to provide information, advice and assistance to all people who may need care and support and that assistance is provided to people in accessing care and support.

The Act will also, with the exception of provisions for portability, provide equivalent rights for young carers, putting them on a similar legal footing as the people they care for.

Step 4. Advising the Minister and Ministerial decision

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

- 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?
- Consider 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?
- 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 paragraph 26?
- Is the advice supported by an explanation of the key issues?

Ministerial agreement has been sought throughout the entirety of this programme for work. The Minister for Health and Social Services will be advised on the content of this CRIA and provided with a copy.

Step 5. Recording and communicating the outcome

Final version to be retained on iShare

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)**

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 CRIA will be updated in September 2015 after consideration has been given to the feedback received in relation to children on the public consultations on the code of practice in relation to Part 2 (General Functions) and the code of practice in relation to measuring social services performance.

Budgets

As a result of completing the CRIA, has there been any impact on budgets?

It is important that where any changes are made to spending plans, including where additional allocations have been made, that this has been assessed and evidenced as part of the CRIA process.

No

Please give any details:


Monitoring & Review

Do we need to monitor / review the proposal?

Yes

If applicable: set the review date

September / 2015



**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.

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.



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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/

Annex A: Stakeholders involved in developing the national outcomes framework for people who need care and support and carers who need support

Sector	Organisation	Involvement
Central Government	Welsh Government	Steering and engagement group, Task and finish group for looked after children
	Youth Justice Board	Task and finish group for looked after children
Commissioner	Children's Commissioner for Wales	Steering and engagement group, Task and finish group for looked after children
	Older People's Commissioner	Steering and engagement group, Task and finish group for looked after children
Inspection &/or Regulation	Care and Social Services Inspectorate Wales	Steering and engagement group, Task and finish group for looked after children
	Care Council for Wales	Steering and engagement group, Task and finish group for looked after children
	Estyn	Task and finish group for looked after children
Local Government	ADSS Cymru	Steering and engagement group, Task and finish group for looked after children
	Ceredigion and Powys County Councils	Steering and engagement group,
	Merthyr Tydfil	Task and finish group for looked after children
	Vale of Glamorgan	Task and finish group for looked after children
	WLGA	Steering and engagement group, Task and finish group for looked after children
Private sector	Care Forum Wales	Steering and engagement group, Task and finish group for looked after children
	Prospects for Young People Ltd	Task and finish group for looked after children
Research / Academia	Cardiff University	Steering and engagement group, Task and finish group for looked after children
	SCIE	Steering and engagement group
Service Users	Children and young people'	Focussed workshops
	Citizen's Panel	Focussed workshops
	Voices from Care	Task and finish group for looked after children
Third sector	Action for Children	Task and finish group for looked after children
	Barnardo's Cymru	Task and finish group for looked after children
	Both Parents Matter Cymru	Task and finish group for looked after children
	British Association of Adoption & Fostering (Cymru)	Task and finish group for looked after children
	Children in Wales	Steering and engagement group, Task and finish group for looked after children
	Fostering Network	Task and finish group for looked after children
	NSPCC	Task and finish group for looked after children
	Save the Children	Task and finish group for looked after children
	Wales Carers Trust	Steering and engagement group,
	Welsh Council for Voluntary Action	Steering and engagement group

Annex B: Membership of the Local Authority Social Services Performance Measurement Framework Technical Group

Name	Organisation
Adams, Constance	Welsh Council for Voluntary Action
Al-Nuaimi, Adam	Welsh Government, Knowledge and Analytical Services
Andrews, Nick	All Wales Academic Social Care Research Collaboration, Swansea University
Barker, Kevin	Care and Social Services Inspectorate Wales
Boothroyd, Julie	Head of Adult Services, Monmouthshire
Brown, Nigel	Care and Social Services Inspectorate Wales
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Cooper, Jason	Welsh Government, Local Government and Communities
Davies, Adrian	Welsh Government, Head of Delivering Better Outcomes
Davies, Stephen	NHS Wales Informatics Service (NWIS)
Davis, Lee	Welsh Government, Social Services Strategy and Improvement
Elliot, Steve	Prospects for Young People Ltd
Gatehouse, Mathew	Monmouthshire County Council
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Humphrey, Chris	Care and Social Services Inspectorate Wales
Hutchinson, Rob	Independent facilitator
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Jones, Robin	Welsh Government, Knowledge and Analytical Services
Law, Lesley	Welsh Government, Health Delivery and Finance
Minty, Melanie	Care Forum Wales
Palmer, Richard	Data Unit Wales
Pickthall, Simon	Vanguard Wales
Rea, Carol	Head of Adult Services, Swansea
Thomas, Cathryn	Welsh Local Government Association
Thomas, Lee	Welsh Government, Knowledge and Analytical Services
Warren, Emily	Social Services Improvement Agency
Williams, Catriona	Children in Wales
Williams, Sioned	Care Council for Wales
Wilson, Rick	Wales Alliance for Citizen Directed Support