

A. CHILDREN'S RIGHTS IMPACT ASSESSMENT

1. Policy Objectives

The Building Safety (Wales) Bill will establish a new building safety regime covering the occupation and ongoing management of multi-occupied residential buildings in Wales.

The new regime ensures that children will not be disproportionately affected compared to other residents in multi-occupied buildings. In fact, the changes are designed to provide additional benefits to all residents including children and young people.

The Bill defines a resident as an individual who is 18 years of age or older, consistent with the Renting Homes (Wales) Act 2016. While the measures aim to ensure the safety of all residents, individuals under 18 will not be subject to the duties placed on residents nor entitled to receive the specified information. Instead, they will obtain information as part of the broader household.

A key purpose of the Bill is to make residents of all in scope multi-occupied residential buildings, including children and young people, safe and feel safer in their own homes. The Bill provides for a Principle Accountable Person / Accountable Person (PAP / AP) to assess and manage the building safety risks of multi-occupied residential buildings while they are occupied, and engage with adult residents effectively, providing appropriate information and responding to residents' complaints.

2. Gathering evidence and engaging with children and young People

To support the implementation of our reforms, the Welsh Government has consulted on a white paper¹ and engaged a wide range of stakeholders including leaseholders and tenants, groups representing people with particular protected characteristics, housing associations, local authorities, fire and rescue authorities and the housing industry.

The Welsh Government also commissioned research including:

- research with minority ethnic leaseholders and disabled leaseholders²;
- research among residents of all types and from all tenure groups, living in buildings defined as in scope of the new building safety regime³; and,

¹ [Safer buildings in Wales | GOV.WALES](#)

² Not published

³ [Fire safety in multi-occupied buildings: residents research](#)

- an evidence review on human influences in dwelling fires, specifically in multi-occupied buildings⁴.

The results of this research, data on households in Wales and findings from stakeholder consultation are discussed below.

Census 2021 data presented in Table 1 shows that of the 1,347,100 households in Wales, 168,400 (13%) live in flats, maisonettes or apartments⁵. These households will generally be captured by the Bill where they are situated within multi-occupied residential buildings containing two or more residential units

Table 1: Households in Wales by dwelling type, 2021 [Note 1]

	A caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	Flat, maisonette or apartment	Whole house or bungalow: Detached	Whole house or bungalow : Semi-detached	Whole house or bungalow: Terraced	All dwellings
All households	4,400	168,400	384,400	431,900	358,000	1,347,100

Source: Census 2021

[Create a custom dataset - Office for National Statistics](#)

[\[Note 1\] Figures rounded to the nearest 100.](#)

⁴ Influences on Resident's Fire Safety Behaviours: An Evidence Review

⁵ Census 2021 [Create a custom dataset - Office for National Statistics](#)

The household composition of the respondents to the residents' survey, presented in Table 2., are a good proxy for the household composition of adult residents of multi-occupied residential buildings more generally. The data indicates that a large proportion of residents live alone and relatively few households include children.

Table 2: Household composition of multi-occupied residential buildings, 2024

Household composition	% of respondents
Living with partner/spouse	31
Living with child(ren) younger than 16	9
Living with child(ren) older than 16	2
Living with other family member(s)	2
Living with friend(s) / flatmate(s)	4
I live on my own	55

Base: 1,562

Source: [Fire safety in multi-occupied buildings: residents research](#), 2024

Table 3 shows that:

- The proportion of households with children living in buildings in-scope of the Bill is less than half that in all dwellings. 18,487 households (11%) living in buildings in-scope of the Bill have children compared to 321,465 households (24%) with children in all dwellings.
- Households with children and 2 or more adults are less prevalent in in-scope buildings (5%) than in all dwellings (18%). However, the same is not true of single parent households which are as prevalent in in-scope buildings (6%) as in all dwellings (6%).
- Households with 2 adults and 3 or more children are uncommon in all dwelling (2% of households) but particularly in in-scope buildings. Only 3% of households of this type lived in in-scope buildings.

Table 3. Households in Wales with children by household characteristics and dwelling type, 2021 [Note 1]

	Flat, maisonette or apartment		All households	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
No adults, or one adult and one or more children	9,800	6%	74,400	6%
Three or more adults: One or more children	1,000	1%	61,500	5%
Two adults: One or two children	6,900	4%	158,200	12%
Two adults: Three or more children	800	0.5%	27,400	2%
All households with children	18,500	11%	321,500	24%
Households with no children	150,000	89%	1,025,700	76%
All households	168,400		1,347,100	

Source: 2021 Census

[Note 1] Figures rounded to the nearest 100. Percentages have been calculated from unrounded figures.

[Create a custom dataset - Office for National Statistics](#)

The 2017-18 Welsh Housing Condition Survey also includes data about household composition for houses/bungalows and flats. As with the Census data, Table 4. shows that the most common household types living in flats are single adults, single pensioners, and adult couples without children.

Table 4. Household type by dwelling type, 2017-18

Household type	House or bungalow (%)	Flat (%)
Pensioner couple - a couple where one or more of the adults are of State Pension age or over	17	-
Single pensioner - single adult of State Pension age or over	17	27
Couple with children - a non-pensioner couple with dependent children	15	-
Couple without children - a non-pensioner couple with no dependent children	11	7
Single adult with children - a non-pensioner single adult with dependent children	7	-
Single adult without children - a non-pensioner single adult with no dependent children	10	37
3 or more adults with children - three or more adults with dependent children	5	-
3 or more adults without children - related – three or more adults with no dependent children, who are related to each other	7	-
3 or more adults without children - not related – three or more adults with no dependent children, who are not related	4	-
Other households	5	-

Source: Welsh Housing Conditions Survey

‘-’ Indicates fewer than 30 responses.

[Welsh Housing Conditions Survey: results viewer](#) | [GOV.WALES](#)

Census 2021 data presented in Table 5 shows that a large majority (95%) of HMOs are occupied by three or more adults without children. One person households are rare (3%) and households with children rarer still (1%).

Table 5: HMOs by size and household type, 2021

	Small HMOs		Large HMOs		All HMOs	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
One person household: One adult aged 65 or under	76	2%	145	5%	221	3%
One or more children in household	82	2%	17	1%	99	1%
Three or more adults: No children	4,246	96%	2,516	93%	6,762	95%
Other	11	0%	24	1%	35	0%
Total	4,415	100%	2,702	100%	7,117	100%

Source: Census 2021 analysis

The Grenfell tragedy was a single exceptional event, however it highlighted the devastating impacts that can be caused to residents, including children. 17 of the 67 children living in Grenfell Tower died in the fire that killed 72 people in total⁶. The fire significantly impacted children and young people in terms of mental health and overall wellbeing.

Many affected children and young people have experienced severe mental health issues, including post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), anxiety, and depression. Additionally, numerous families were displaced, living in temporary accommodation such as hotels, which disrupted the education of many children.

The NHS Grenfell Health and Wellbeing Service has been providing mental health support, including trauma-focused therapies like Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT) and Eye Movement Desensitisation and Reprocessing Therapy (EMDR)⁷

High rise residential buildings, like Grenfell Tower, will be in-scope of the Bill but so will other multi-occupied residential buildings in Wales.

As part of the Welsh Government's response to the Grenfell Tower fire, a Building Safety Programme Team was established with an objective to comprehensively review the building safety system in Wales. Part of this review

⁶ <https://disabilitytalk.co.uk/2021/04/05/almost-half-of-grenfell-deaths-were-disabled-people-and-children/>

⁷ [The Grenfell Tower Fire: The Mental Health & Wellbeing of Children](#)

involved putting forward proposals for extensive reforms to the way that multi-occupied buildings in Wales are designed, built, lived in, and managed. In January 2021, the Welsh Government published the White Paper 'Safer Buildings in Wales'. The White Paper consulted on proposed cultural and system change, outlining proposals for reform to make multi-occupied buildings safer for residents.

The consultation ran from 12 January to 12 April 2021 and received 95 completed responses. Welsh Government produced an easy read version, Changing the Rules to Make Buildings Safer [consultation-easy-read.pdf \(gov.wales\)](#) and produced a short video summarising the main objectives on improving our approach to building safety. [Safer buildings in Wales: consultation summary video.](#)

Responses included:

- 28 responses to the online consultation form
- 50 responses received by email which followed the format of the online consultation form
- 17 responses which gave a narrative response to the proposals, also received by email

Response by sector:

Type of response	Count
Professional/Industry Body	27
Members of the public	14
Building Control/Planning	12
Local authority	7
Social Landlord (local authorities and housing associations)	6
Industry	6
Third sector organisations	5
Residential property Managing Agent	5
Other	5
Fire Sector	5
Other public sector	2
Not specified	1
Total	95

To support the implementation of these reforms, Welsh Government commissioned IFF Research to conduct research among residents of all types including residents with children and from all tenure groups, living in buildings defined as in scope of the new building safety regime. This report presents the findings from research into resident behaviours in buildings covered by the Welsh Government's Building Safety reform programme. The research ran from December 2022 to March 2024.

An online survey of 1,562 residents of multi-occupied buildings in Wales was conducted, followed by 24 qualitative in-depth interviews, with residents selected from the survey respondents. Segmentation analysis was used to classify residents into groups, based on their attitudes and behaviours. [Fire safety in multi-occupied buildings: residents research](#).

Within the report it was acknowledged that some residents in social rented homes were more likely to state that their lack of confidence in their ability to get out of their property safely in the event of a fire was due to a member of their household having a disability or having mobility issues due to age.

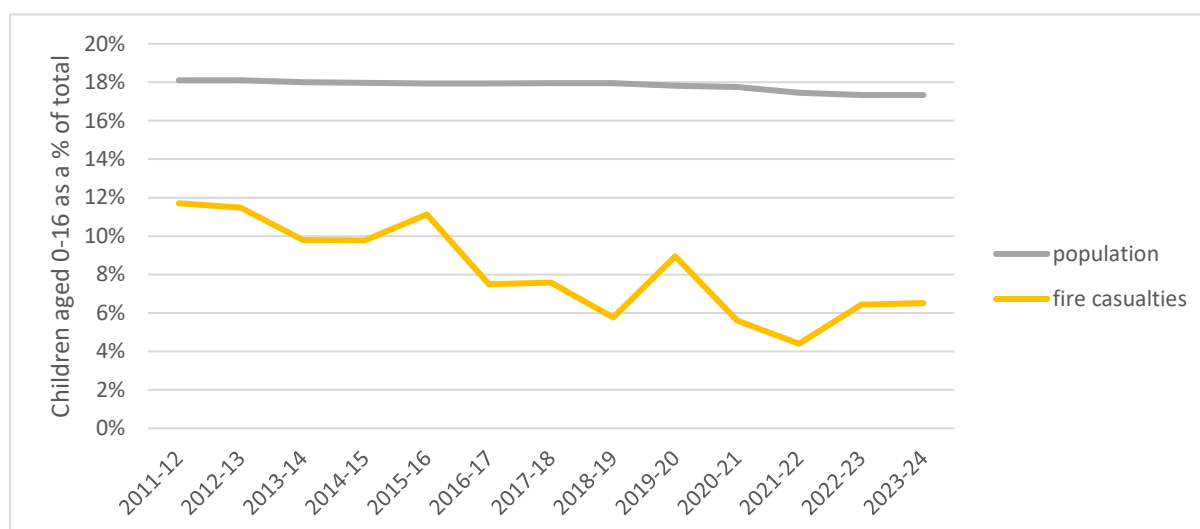
The report highlighted the demographic differences in fire safety behaviours. [Influences on Resident's Fire Safety Behaviours: An Evidence Review](#) found six sources which covered the topic of children and young people in fires. Findings included that:

- young children are often at higher risk of injury in fire as they lack the experience to recognise the risk posed by fire and often face difficulties being woken by smoke alarms
- children are also less likely to be able to evacuate a fire unaided
- there is an increased risk that children of smokers will have a greater likelihood of obtaining lighters and matches in the house in an unsafe manner
- households with children are more likely to practice a fire-escape plan.

However, suggestions that children are at greater risk are at odds with fire casualty data for Wales. Chart 1. shows that the proportion of fire casualties who are children is much lower than the proportion of children in the population. This suggests that while very young children might be at higher risk, children in general are not disproportionately affected compared to their representation in the population. "Playing with fire" (as it is recorded) is a very rare cause of fire and accounted for only 8 of 1500 accidental and deliberate fires, and not necessarily those started by children playing with matches or lighters⁸.

⁸ [Fire and rescue incident statistics: April 2023 to March 2024 \[HTML\]](#) | GOV.WALES

Chart 1: Relative prevalence of child fire casualties in Wales by year



Source: StatsWales

Casualties by age and financial year. National level population estimates by year, age and UK country

Further impact assessments will be considered, during the implementation and the development of regulations and guidance with stakeholder groups, including children and parents.

Positive Impacts

The new regime ensures that children will not be disproportionately affected compared to other residents in multi-occupied buildings. In fact, the changes are designed to provide additional benefits to all residents, potentially leading to more positive outcomes for them in terms of safer buildings.

Enhanced Safety: The Bill aims to create safer living environments by reducing fire and structural risks, benefiting all residents, including children.

Health and Well-being: The Bill will require the PAP /AP to assess and manage building safety risks and will require residents to not engage in activities that create a significant risk of a fire or structural risk materialising. Improved resident engagement and a formal complaints process will ensure the concerns of residents are heard and addressed. This will provide all residents with a sense of safety, which is crucial for their psychological and emotional well-being.

Education and Awareness: The Bill will place a duty on the PAP/AP to share safety information and engage with residents 18 or over. Although children will not be directly involved in the engagement strategy, parents and guardians can instil a sense of responsibility and emphasise the importance of safety measures by engaging them in safety discussions. This approach can empower them to act responsibly and maintain their safety. Additionally, having these conversations can foster open communication, build trust, and encourage positive behaviour.

The [Hackitt Review](#) noted that residents should be held accountable if they are behaving in ways that pose risks to themselves or their neighbours. Behaviours which may pose a risk and collectively undermine efforts to maintain a safe living environment include:

- not cooperating with building safety assessments by denying access or failing to provide necessary information
- engaging in unsafe practices in common areas such as tampering with safety devices,
- leaving hazardous materials or items in corridors that block escape routes and increase fire risks,
- storing personal belongings in corridors that obstruct evacuation routes
- residents interfering with safety devices within their private dwellings.

Therefore, the Bill aims to enhance building safety by clearly defining the duties of residents regarding fire and structural safety. Compliance with these duties is crucial for maintaining a safe living environment in residential buildings.

Duties will be placed on all adult residents and owners of occupied regulated buildings. And residents and owners will be expected, in specified circumstances, to comply with a request made by the Accountable Person for access to their premises. The duties will include:

Fire Safety Duties

- **Common Parts:** Residents and owners must not engage in activities that create a significant risk of a fire safety risk materialising in relation to the building.
- **Residential Units:** Activities within residential units should not create a significant risk or significantly increase any existing risk of fire spreading from the unit.
- **Interference with Safety Measures:** Residents and owners must not remove, damage, or interfere with fire safety measures in the common parts of the building without a reasonable excuse.

Structural Safety Duties

- **Common Parts:** Activities in the common parts must not create a significant risk of a structural safety risk materialising.
- **Residential Units:** Activities within residential units must not create a significant risk of a structural safety risk materialising.

Definition of Common Parts

- Includes balconies and parts of balconies that are part of a residential unit.

Information Request

- Residents and owners must comply with necessary information requests from the principal accountable person or accountable person responsible for the building or part of the building where the residential unit is situated to facilitate compliance with safety regulations.

The Bill emphasises the importance of compliance with these duties to ensure the safety of all residents and the structural integrity of the building. It outlines the responsibilities of residents and owners to provide necessary information to the PAP / AP to facilitate compliance with safety regulations.

Young care experienced people aged 16-17 may reside in buildings covered by the Bill. Although the number of young people in these situations will be small, the Care Leavers (Wales) Regulations 2015 places statutory duties on local authorities to provide financial support to care experienced people. This support includes assistance with accommodation and maintenance need. The new regime on balance is not expected to disproportionately impact children or young people.

Negative Impacts

The most significant negative impact on children will be the cost of the new regime for their families. These costs could potentially have the greatest impact on those least able to pay.

Poverty rates vary for different family types. Households with children tend to have higher poverty rates because there are more people in the household relative to its potential income⁹. In the UK, 12% of couples without children live in poverty compared with 23% of couples with children and 42% of single parent households¹⁰. Larger families with three or more children have a higher rate of poverty (43% of children in large families were in poverty in the UK in 2021/22)¹¹.

⁹ Inequalities in poverty, The Health Foundation, July 2024 [Inequalities in poverty | The Health Foundation](#)

¹⁰ Inequalities in poverty, The Health Foundation, July 2024 [Inequalities in poverty | The Health Foundation](#)

¹¹ UK Poverty 2024, the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, [UK Poverty 2024.pdf](#)

Children living in private or social rented accommodation, those in workless households, and Black and Asian children are all also more likely to be in poverty¹². Overall, the cost of the new regime is likely to impact some children more significantly than the whole population. These include children who live in:

- Single parent households
- Larger households
- Black or Asian households
- Rented homes

Poverty rates are very high for some minority ethnic groups¹³. In particular, between 2019/20 and 2021/22, around half of people in Pakistani (51%) and Bangladeshi (53%) households lived in poverty, with even higher poverty levels for children in those households (61% and 62% respectively). Around four in ten people in households headed by someone from an Asian background other than Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi or Chinese (39%) or households from Black African backgrounds (42%) were in poverty, with around half of children in these households in poverty. All these groups were much more likely than people in households headed by someone of white ethnicity (19%) to be in poverty (25% of children in households headed by someone of white ethnicity were in poverty).

For migrants, the nature of migration can be an additional detrimental factor¹⁴: for example, whether migration was through channels that make employment harder, such as asylum, and how recently people arrived in the UK.

Overall, the cost of the new regime is likely to impact Black, Asian and minority ethnic people and families more significantly than the whole population.

In 2021/22, the poverty rate for disabled people was 31%, 12 percentage points above the rate for those who were not disabled¹⁵. Poverty rates also varied by who was disabled within the family¹⁶. Poverty was especially high in families where there were both disabled adults and children (39%). Overall, the cost of the new regime is likely to impact disabled people and children more significantly than the whole population. Disabled people are more likely to be negatively impacted if they:

- Live in households with both disabled adults and children
- Have long-term, limiting mental impairments.

¹² Child poverty: trends and policy options, Institute of Fiscal Studies, Oct 2024, [Child poverty: trends and policy options | Institute for Fiscal Studies](#)

¹³ UK Poverty 2024, the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, [UK Poverty 2024.pdf](#)

¹⁴ Inequalities in poverty, The Health Foundation, July 2024, [Inequalities in poverty | The Health Foundation](#)

¹⁵ UK Poverty 2024, the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, [UK Poverty 2024.pdf](#)

¹⁶ UK Poverty 2024, the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, [UK Poverty 2024.pdf](#)

Further information on costs can be found in the Regulatory Impact Assessment.

Duties placed on residents and PAP / AP will have a beneficial impact on the safety of all residents, including children. However, there is potential for negative impacts for some children in particular circumstances.

The duty on residents to allow access for building safety risks to be assessed and managed could potentially have negative impacts for on adults and children residents. To mitigate this risk, safeguards will be implemented to ensure an adequate notice period and an opportunity for residents to specify a convenient date and time for the accountable person to have access.

Children and young people might sometimes behave in ways that create building safety risks, such as by leaving bikes in corridors and blocking escape routes. However, it is important to note that children themselves would not be capable of breaching these duties, as residents subject to the new regime must be aged 18 or over. In such instances, it would be the responsibility of the parent or guardian to ensure compliance with these duties.

The new approach will initially focus on dialogue, raising awareness of responsibilities, and promoting cultural change. Statutory enforcement and sanctions should only be used for serious infringements or as a later measure. The expectation is that non-statutory actions will be taken first in most cases, depending on the seriousness, culpability, or potential harm caused by the breach. The intention is that while the Bill allows for enforcement action when necessary, regulatory action will be a last resort. Enforcement would not target children or young people under 18, but rather the parents or guardian with parental responsibility.

For the Building Safety White Paper Consultation in January 2021, Welsh Government produced an easy read version of the consultation document: [Changing the Rules to Make Buildings Safer consultation-easy-read.pdf \(gov.wales\)](#) and produced a short video summarising the main themes during the consultation on improving the approach to building safety. [Safer buildings in Wales: consultation summary video \[HTML\] | GOV.WALES](#).

In consultation with the Children Rights Unit, Children in Wales advised that any work with children on this sensitive topic would require appropriate safeguarding and wellbeing measures and would need to be trauma informed. It was advised to accept existing evidence rather than undertake further participatory engagement with children, young people, and parents and consider further opportunities to engage with stakeholders during the development of regulations and guidance.

Further impact assessments will be considered as appropriate in due course when developing subordinate legislation and will provide greater detail of the precise nature of the Building Safety (Wales) Bill. Subordinate legislation will be subject to consultation, there will be opportunities for engagement with stakeholder groups, including children and young people, whilst regulation and guidance is being developed. It will be easier for the impacts to be envisaged by those stakeholders at that stage.

3. Analysing the evidence and assessing the impact

The Building Safety (Wales) Bill is intended to enhance the safety of multi-occupied residential buildings, which will have positive impacts on all residents including children and young people. By introducing a new regime for the occupation and management of these buildings in Wales it will help to ensure that all residents are safe and feel safe in the long term. The impact of the Bill is to reduce the risk for fire and structural safety incidents, avoiding fatalities and injuries, making all residents feel safer in their homes.

The Bill aims to create safer living environments and will help ensure that residents are safe and feel safe in the long term. The Bill is intended to prevent and minimise the impact of fires and other serious incidents in multi-occupied residential buildings. The new building safety regime will identify those who are responsible, ensure they are aware of their duties and hold them accountable for building safety. As well as the obvious health benefits of preventing deaths and casualties, the Bill will improve mental well-being for all residents of multi-occupied residential buildings.

The new regime will require collaboration between stakeholders including residents, leaseholders, accountable persons, building safety authorities and fire and rescue authorities. In particular, residents will have a stronger voice in the management of buildings where they live.

Improved resident engagement and a formal complaints process will ensure the concerns of parents and guardians are heard and addressed. This will provide residents, including children and young people, with a sense of security and stability, which is crucial for their psychological and emotional wellbeing.

Policy development has been underpinned by extensive engagement with stakeholders. Welsh Government consulted on its initial proposals in a white paper [Safer Buildings in Wales](#) between January and April 2021. Engagement has provided valuable insight into the issues which matter most to all residents.

Working with TPAS Cymru, we have involved resident groups and associations to ensure the voice and insights of a broad representation of leaseholders and tenants are heard, and their lived experiences considered. Subject to successful passage through the Senedd, stakeholders will continue to be involved throughout implementation of the Bill, including children and young people.

The Building Safety (Wales) Bill relates indirectly to Articles 3, 6, 12, 13, 16, 26 and 27 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Bill will enhance many of their rights and these are considered below.

The Bill is intended to improve the safety, health, and well-being of children and young people. The Bill aligns with several UNCRC articles, supporting children's rights to privacy, family life, and safe living conditions. Effective communication and engagement strategies will be important to consider further during the implementation period, addressing any potential challenges and ensure the implementation of these safety measures which is expected to benefit all residents, including children and young people.

UNCRC Articles or Optional Protocol	Enhances (X)	Challenges (X)	Explanation
Article 3 In all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration.	X		The bill prioritises the best interests of children by ensuring that safety measures are designed to protect all residents. This leads to more stringent safety standards and safer living environments.
Article 6 All children have the right of life. Parties to the Convention should ensure to the maximum extent possible the survival and development of children.	X		Ensuring children develop healthily by providing a safe and healthy living environment aligns with the Bill's goals. This includes measures to prevent and limit fires and promote overall well-being.
Article 12 Children have the right to express their views freely in all matters affecting them, with the views given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child.	X	X	Ensuring children's voices are heard in the decision-making process regarding building safety fosters a sense of ownership and responsibility towards their homes. The Bill does not currently intend to engage with children as part of the resident engagement strategy. This means they are unable to express their views as part of that process,

			<p>which is a potential detriment to their Article 12 right. Further opportunities will be considered on consulting with children and young people living in multi-occupied residential buildings during the implementation phase.</p>
Article 13 Children have the right, subject to restrictions, to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas.	X	X	<p>While the Bill will enhance the safety of all residents, those under 18 will not be subject to resident engagement strategy but will receive information as part of the wider household. Limiting information may affect their ability to advocate for themselves in certain situations.</p>
Article 16 No child shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his or her honour and reputation.	X		<p>The Bill incorporates measures to ensure children's privacy is safeguarded in multi occupied residential buildings. Access to property for specified reasons will require written notification in advance.</p>
Article 26 Recognition for every child the right to benefit from social security and the taking of necessary measures to achieve the full realization of this right in accordance with national law	X	X	<p>Providing financial aid helps maintain safe homes, and addressing socio-economic issues would mitigate the cost impact on residents. However, there is no intention to offer financial assistance within the Bill, and the costs are likely to be passed on to residents, including families. This will be explored further in the RIA.</p>
Article 27 Children have a right to a standard of living adequate for their physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development.	X		<p>The Bill promotes and enhances safe and healthy living environments, contributing to children's overall well-being.</p>

There will be no impact on EU Citizens Rights.

4. Monitoring and Review

To ensure the effectiveness of the Children's Rights Impact Assessment (CRIA) and to identify any unintended consequences, we will implement the following monitoring and review mechanisms:

Regular Reviews: The CRIA will be revisited at regular intervals to assess whether the anticipated impacts have emerged and to identify any new or unforeseen effects on children and young people.

Secondary Legislation Updates: For any secondary legislation, the CRIA will be updated to reflect the specific details of the new proposals. This ensures that the impact on children is continually assessed and addressed.

Data Collection and Analysis: Ongoing data collection and analysis will be conducted to monitor the outcomes related to children's safety, health, and wellbeing. This will involve quantitative data (e.g., incident reports).

Publication and Transparency: The reviewed CRIA will be published to maintain transparency and accountability. This allows the public and stakeholders to see the ongoing commitment to children's rights.

Revisions to Policy or Implementation: Following the review, if the monitoring indicates that the impacts identified in the original CRIA have not come to fruition or if there are unintended consequences, the following steps will be taken.

Policy Changes: Based on the findings any policy adjustments would be considered to mitigate any negative impacts on children and young people.

Implementation Changes: If the review highlights issues with how the policy is being implemented, changes will be made to improve the processes and ensure that the policy's objectives are met effectively.

Enhanced Communication: Any identified gaps in communication or engagement with children and young people will be addressed to ensure their voices are heard and considered in future policy developments.

Continuous Improvement: The review process will be iterative, with lessons learned being incorporated into future CRIAs and policy-making processes to continually enhance the protection and promotion of children's rights.

These mechanisms, will ensure that the CRIA remains a living document that evolves with the policy and its impacts, maintaining a strong focus on safeguarding the rights and wellbeing of children and young people.