

WELSH GOVERNMENT INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Title of proposal:	Grant funding for Immigration Legal Advice (2026-27)
Official completing the Integrated Impact Assessment (name and name of team):	REDACTED – SECTION 40(2) Policy Manager, Planned Migration
Department:	Migration & Nation of Sanctuary, Cohesive Communities
Head of Division/SRO (name):	Andrew Charles, Deputy Director Cohesive Communities Amelia John, Director Cohesive Communities
Cabinet Secretary/Minister responsible:	Cabinet Secretary for Social Justice, Trefnydd and Chief Whip, Jane Hutt MS
Start Date:	February 2026

CONTENTS

Section 1. What action is the Welsh Government considering and why? 3

Section 7. Record of Full Impact Assessments Required 6

Section 8. Conclusion 7

Section 9. Declaration.....**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Full Impact Assessments..... 10

A. Equality Impact Assessment..... 10

B. WELSH LANGUAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT 15

SECTION 1. WHAT ACTION IS THE WELSH GOVERNMENT CONSIDERING AND WHY?

In narrative form, please describe the issue and the action proposed by the Welsh Government. How have you applied / will you apply the five ways of working in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 to the proposed action, throughout the policy and delivery cycle?

There is a historic issue around legal advice provision for migrants; this includes access to free legal advice and legal aid. Although primary responsibility for ensuring access to justice for sanctuary seekers sits with the UK Government's Ministry of Justice, the Welsh Government also has a duty to ensure that migrants can exercise their rights and are supported to fully integrate into Welsh society, particularly as integration is devolved. The ability to exercise rights and access support depends largely on an individual's ability to secure and prove their immigration status.

Acknowledging the issues faced by the legal aid sector, and learning from previous funding, Welsh Government is offering grant funding to address the immediate demand for IAA services and reverse the long-term decline in legal advice provision in Wales. The funding will enable individuals to train and achieve Immigration Advice Authority (IAA) level 1, 2 or 3 accreditation. This will improve access to justice for migrants and supporting a sustainable immigration legal advice sector. The funding will cover the financial year 2026-27 and has been designed to bring benefits beyond this.

Wales: Long-Term Trends, Challenges and Opportunities

Wales has experienced a significant decline in advisor capacity. According to **REDACTED – SECTION 38**, Wales currently has only four firms which offer immigration legal aid, operating across five offices. This represents a drop in legal aid offices of over 60% since September 2018. There remains just one immigration legal aid provider in North Wales.

In 2024-5, Welsh provision covered only 16% of need. Furthermore, stakeholders have reported that recruitment and retention of advisors remain chronic challenges, partly caused by a shortage of affordable supervision. The decline in legal aid provision has coincided with increased demand for high-quality immigration advice – due to changing migration patterns, UK Government changes, and global instability. Vulnerable groups are particularly affected by these trends.

The UK Government has recently announced substantial uplifts to legal aid fees¹. While this is a meaningful increase which the Welsh Government welcomes, it will take time to have a positive impact on the sector. Even with the increase, legal aid may be insufficient to cover more complex cases and doesn't cover a range of wider immigration issues. For this reason, Welsh Government intervention can help to accelerate and maximise the impact of the increase in legal aid and support in minimising the negative impact of the current limited provision for wider immigration advice.

Prevention and Mitigation of Negative Effects

Timely, high-quality advice is crucial for safeguarding rights, as it can prevent the loss of employment, housing, and immigration status, thereby reducing the risk of destitution or

¹ [Government to boost legal aid funding to support those at risk of eviction - GOV.UK](#)

deportation. This helps break negative cycles such as poverty, loss of employment, housing, and access to benefits. By prioritising geographic spread and supporting the free-at-source sector, the scheme aims to reduce inequality in access. The proposal meets Welsh Government priorities on equality, community cohesion, and the Well-being of Future Generations Act. Continuous improvement is ensured through ongoing monitoring, evaluation, and stakeholder engagement, allowing the scheme to adapt to changing needs. Although the proposal is not a health intervention, it reduces stress and uncertainty, supporting better health outcomes for migrants and their families. Digital training and remote advice minimise travel-related emissions and resource use. Since there are no construction or land use changes involved, the impact on biodiversity is negligible.

Treating Symptoms versus Underlying Causes

Capacity building is a central focus of the proposal, supporting the long-term development of a skilled workforce. Therefore, although the proposal provides immediate financial assistance to advice providers, the primary aim is addressing the ongoing shortage of provision in collaboration with the UK Government. Officials recognise that access to legal aid is principally the responsibility of the UK Government and continue to engage with the UK Government on this matter, sharing anecdotal information on the advice sector in Wales with an aim to influence future decisions on funding and investment.

Integration

The proposal is a cross-cutting intervention that supports multiple Welsh Government policy agendas and well-being objectives. Developed through stakeholder engagement and collaboration, and based on academic research it maximises contribution to the seven well-being goals in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015:

A prosperous Wales	by enabling migrants to work, study and contribute economically and supporting employers by enabling a stable and legally protected workforce
A resilient Wales	by reducing vulnerability to exploitation, trafficking or unsafe housing conditions, helping build long-term social resilience
A healthier Wales	by reducing stress and anxiety caused by immigration uncertainty and ensuring access to health services underpinned by a secure immigration status
A more equal Wales	by creating a society that enables people to fulfil their potential regardless of background, circumstances or immigration status and supports migrants to fully integrate
A Wales of cohesive communities	by stabilising families and supporting attractive, viable, safe and integrated communities
A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	by supporting migrants to engage with Welsh civic and cultural life by removing legal barriers and helping families settle safely, enabling long-term cultural participation

A globally responsible Wales	by demonstrating Wales's commitment to international human rights by offering fair access to justice, regardless of people's circumstance
-------------------------------------	---

Collaboration and involvement

Developed in consultation with partners, academics, and the UK Government, the proposal encourages ongoing collaboration with local authorities and third-sector organisations. The Welsh Government has a Legal Aid Network where stakeholders from providers, migrants and community organisations have helped shape the proposal. Mechanisms are in place for ongoing monitoring, evaluation and engagement to ensure the scheme continues to meet the needs of all involved.

Aim and Impact

The proposal aims to strengthen and rebuild the immigration advice sector in Wales through a wide package of support. This will likely include funding to upskill and (re)accredit IAA advisers, alongside investment in the Immigration Law Academy, which is designed to improve the recruitment pipeline by encouraging more law graduates to enter the sector. Officials are open to funding other projects which support the proposal's aims.

The number of advisers who could be supported through this funding depends on whether applicants are from the private or third sector, and on whether they seek support solely for registration or also for course fees, salary costs, and other eligible expenses such as supervision. Evidence from previous years suggests that the Academy could support more than 100 students per year, providing each with an eventual pathway into a career in the immigration advice sector.

The proposal offers clear benefits; it takes a long-term, preventative, and collaborative approach, shaped by input from providers, migrants, and community organisations. It supports equality, community cohesion, and wider well-being goals by reducing vulnerability and improving access to timely advice. Any evidence gaps will be mitigated by ongoing engagement with stakeholders.

Costs and Savings

Subject to final budget approval, £350,000 has been allocated to enhance access to immigration legal advice in the FY 26-27. Each proposal submitted will undergo a comprehensive cost-benefit analysis, and officials will make recommendations based on a range of evidence, including insights gained from previous funding programmes. We will also work to minimise costs through collaboration with external stakeholders and relevant policy teams, ensuring the funding delivers maximum value and impact.

SECTION 7. RECORD OF FULL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS REQUIRED

You have now decided which areas need a more detailed impact assessment. Please list them below.

Impact Assessment	Yes/No	If yes, you should
Children's rights	No	Complete the Children's Rights Impact Assessment below
Equality	Yes*	Complete the Equality Impact Assessment below
Socio-economic Duty	No	Complete the Socio-economic Duty Assessment below
Rural Proofing	No	Complete the Error! Reference source not found. below
Health	No	Refer to the Integrated Impact Assessment Guidance
Privacy	No	Complete the Error! Reference source not found. below
Welsh Language	Yes	Complete the Welsh Language Impact Assessment below
Economic / RIA	No	Refer to the Integrated Impact Assessment Guidance
Justice	No	Complete the Justice System Impact Identification form on the intranet
Biodiversity	Yes*	Complete the Error! Reference source not found. below
Climate Change	No	Refer to the Integrated Impact Assessment Guidance
Strategic Environmental Assessment	No	Refer to the Integrated Impact Assessment Guidance
Habitat Regulations Assessment	No	Refer to the Integrated Impact Assessment Guidance
Environmental Impact Assessment	No	Refer to the Integrated Impact Assessment Guidance

* Mandatory for all proposals in order to meet statutory obligations.

Please refer to the supporting information found on the Integrated Impact Assessment intranet page. This page contains a list of [Integrated Impact Assessment Policy Area Leads & Experts](#) who offer support for impact assessment. An early conversation with an internal expert advisor will set you on the right path.

SECTION 8. CONCLUSION

8.1 How have people most likely to be affected by the proposal been involved in developing it?

The proposal has been developed in collaboration with internal policy leads and key stakeholders. The Welsh Government has a Legal Aid Network which is attended by relevant stakeholders. Relevant stakeholders are organisations such as advice providers and community organisations who are uniquely placed to understand and articulate the challenges faced by the sector and the need for increased funding for advice provision. It is important these stakeholders can directly input to policy development as it allows for officials to better identify barriers to legal advice access and the specific needs of disadvantaged groups, alongside exactly where the funding need is most acute.

In addition, the Welsh Government commissioned research to gather detailed and reliable insights into the provision of immigration legal advice in Wales (for example, REDACTED-S. 38). The REDACTED-S. 38 project has provided crucial information on geographical need and recommendations from people who use legal services.

As mentioned above, Welsh Government currently fund REDACTED-S. 38 lived experience work, and REDACTED-S. 38 also has a lived experience panel that feeds into their immigration research; it is anticipated that both these groups will feed into the evolution of the funding guidance, application and proposals.

8.2 What are the most significant impacts, positive and negative?

The proposal promises a range of significant positive impacts. The main output of the funding is to enable immigration advisors to begin training at IAA Level 1,2 or 3. This will benefit the immigration advice sector by providing much-needed immediate financial support and aiding sector capacity building in the medium to long term.

The long-term outcomes of increased provision are wide-reaching. Migrants who gain access to immigration advice because of this proposal belong to a uniquely vulnerable cohort. Most importantly, access to timely, high-quality legal advice remain crucial in reducing their risk of destitution or deportation.

Indirectly, access to legal advice will support migrants and their families to participate more fully in Welsh society, including in cultural and heritage activities. By reducing stress and uncertainty for migrants, this may support healthier lifestyle choices. By helping migrants resolve immigration status, maintain employment, and access benefits, the proposal supports economic stability, which is closely linked to health and wellbeing. Children will benefit from increased provision as improved access can help reduce the risk of family separation, destitution, or deportation.

The proposal aims to bring the benefits of increased advisor capacity to all groups across Wales and has been designed in accordance with the general duties of the Equality Act 2010.

The proposal should have a broadly positive impact on business and the public. By supporting individuals' ability to resolve immigration issues, including employment-related issues, this should maintain the number of individuals in work and contributing to the Welsh economy. Although the actual effect is difficult to quantify, unresolved immigration issues can create pressure on a range of public services. Improving access to timely and accurate immigration advice should reduce the number of individuals who fall into crisis and rely on these services.

The proposal will have a positive impact on third sector organisations that provide free at source immigration advice. The third sector already meets a substantial share of advice demand in Wales and will remain a critical delivery partner as the proposal is taken forward.

There are concerns around funding areas that are solely reserved responsibility however the legal landscape is poor in terms of access to immigration advice and this dearth in services has a profound impact on many devolved responsibilities and services.

8.3 In light of the impacts identified, how will the proposal:

- **maximise contribution to our well-being objectives and the seven well-being goals; and/or,**
- **avoid, reduce or mitigate any negative impacts?**

By allocating funding according to geographical need, this will ensure support is distributed across Wales, including rural and Welsh-speaking communities. This helps reduce geographic disparities in access to immigration advice and supports the goal of cohesive communities.

Where appropriate, funding will be allocated to support work to tackle violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence (VAWDASV) and work to promote equality. Applicants will be asked how their project supports VAWDASV and equality at application stage.

The proposal contributes to all seven well-being goals, including prosperity (economic participation), resilience (digital delivery and resource efficiency), health (reduced stress for migrants), equality (targeted support for disadvantaged groups), cohesive communities (integration and social inclusion), vibrant culture and Welsh language (bilingual service provision), and global responsibility (fair treatment and access to justice).

The proposal includes mechanisms for ongoing monitoring, evaluation, and stakeholder engagement to identify and address any negative impacts promptly. If significant negative impacts are identified during implementation, the scheme is designed to adapt, with the option to complete more detailed assessments or revise approaches as needed. If no action is taken to avoid, remedy, or mitigate a negative impact, this is because the impact is assessed as minimal, indirect, or already addressed through existing measures. This design ensures that any emerging risks can be managed through continuous review and stakeholder input. Ongoing collaboration with the UK Government is envisaged, as officials recognise that access to legal aid is principally their responsibility. Officials will share anecdotal information on the advice sector in Wales with an aim to influence future UK Government decisions on funding and investment.

8.4 How will the impact of the proposal be monitored and evaluated as it progresses and when it concludes?

All funded projects will be individually monitored and evaluated to ensure both value for money and positive community outcomes. Monitoring mechanisms are embedded from the outset, requiring organisations to provide evidence of training, assessment, and registration of advisors, which the Welsh Government will verify before releasing payments. This ensures that only those meeting the scheme's objectives receive funding.

Continuous monitoring will track advisor capacity, geographic spread, and the impact on communities. Stakeholder engagement – including feedback from legal advice providers and

community organisations – will be ongoing, allowing for real-time identification of emerging issues or unintended consequences.

Once the scheme has concluded, any grant-funded body will be required to submit a formal evaluation. This will assess whether the intended outcomes – such as increased access to immigration advice, reduced inequalities, and strengthened sector capacity – have been achieved.

Findings from monitoring and evaluation will inform any necessary adjustments to the scheme, ensuring it remains responsive and effective, and will inform future policy.

FULL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

A. EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

1. Describe and explain the impact of the proposal on people with protected characteristics as described in the Equality Act 2010.

Grant funding for immigration legal advice is designed to promote equality. In considering the general duty of the Equality Act 2010, officials have sought to understand the impact of the proposal on characteristics of groups (please see below table). This is to ensure that access to free, high-quality immigration advice is available to all migrants, including those who may face discrimination or disadvantage due to protected characteristics. Regular monitoring of any funded projects will promote equality of access to advice in practice, not just on paper.

People with protected characteristics may face a range of barriers, such as language and digital exclusion, geographic disparities in advisor availability and lack of awareness of available services. To mitigate this, the proposal encourages digital and linguistic accessibility, geographical spread is prioritised to reach rural and isolated communities, and ongoing monitoring and stakeholder engagement will help identify and address any unintended negative impacts.

By design, the proposal prioritises support for those with protected characteristics. In doing so the proposal seeks to reduce, remove or mitigate any specific barriers faced by people with protected characteristics, helping ensure any migrant can access advice regardless of personal circumstance.

Record of Impacts by protected characteristic:

Please complete the next section to show how this policy / decision / practice could have an impact (positive or negative) on the protected groups under the Equality Act 2010. (*Please refer to the EIA guidance document for more information.*) It is important to note any opportunities you have identified that could advance or promote equality of opportunity. This includes identifying what we can do remove barriers and improve participation for people who are under-represented or suffer disproportionate disadvantage.

Lack of evidence is not a reason for *not assessing equality impacts*. Please highlight any gaps in evidence that you have identified and explain how/if you intend to fill these gaps.

Protected characteristic or group	What are the positive or negative impacts of the proposal?	Reasons for your decision (including evidence)	How will you mitigate Impacts?
Age (think about different age groups)	Positive – improved access to free immigration advice for all ages.	Immigration advice will be made available to all. Digital delivery will be encouraged.	Risk of digital exclusion mitigated by requiring providers to offer in person provision subject to demand.

	Negative – older people may face digital exclusion		
Disability (consider the social model of disability ² and the way in which your proposal could inadvertently cause, or could be used to proactively remove, the barriers that disable people with different types of impairments)	Positive – improved access to free immigration advice regardless of disability. Negative – communication barriers may exist	For example, deaf people may require BSL interpretation.	By encouraging providers to monitor demand for accessible advice and feedback to Welsh Government. By requiring the provision of accessible advice where possible.
Gender Reassignment (the act of transitioning and Transgender people)	Positive – improved access to free immigration advice regardless of gender identity. Negative – potential for misgendering or discrimination.	Advisors may lack awareness. Transgender migrants may face unique challenges due to intersectionality (for example, trans asylum seekers may face specific persecution in home country)	Promote inclusivity and require equality training for advisors.
Pregnancy and maternity	Positive – support for pregnant migrants or new parents at risk of destitution or deportation.	Pregnant women and new parents are uniquely vulnerable if unable to access legal advice, as they have to care for two.	Ensure outreach includes pregnant women and parents. Ensure advisors are aware of clients' specific needs. Do this through routine monitoring.

² Welsh Government uses the social model of disability. We understand that disabled people are not disabled by their impairments but by barriers that they encounter in society. Ensuring that your proposal removes barriers, rather than creating them, is the best way to improve equality for disabled people. For more information, go to the intranet and search 'social model'.

Race (include different ethnic minorities, Gypsies and Travellers and Migrants, Asylum seekers and Refugees)	Positive – directly targets migrants and ethnic minorities, improving access to justice. Negative – language barriers may persist.	Evidence shows migrants are disproportionately affected by lack of advice.	Fund bilingual services, outreach, and collaboration with community groups.
Religion, belief and non-belief	Positive – equal access to legal advice regardless of religion or belief. Negative – potential for lack of awareness amongst minority-faith migrants.	Minority-faith migrants, who may cluster in smaller or less-visible communities, may be reliant on informal networks due to lower visibility of trusted providers.	Fund outreach and promote cultural competence amongst advisors.
Sex / Gender	Positive – equal access regardless of gender.	Immigration advice will be made available to all.	Advisors should still be aware that women and men may experience immigration issues differently.
Sexual orientation (Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual)	Positive - equal access for all, regardless of sexual orientation. Negative - potential for discrimination or lack of understanding.	LGB migrants may have specific legal needs or face discrimination.	Require equality training of advisors and monitor for inclusivity.
Marriage and civil partnership	Positive – advice available regardless of marital status.	Marital status not envisaged to affect access to advice.	Advisors should still consider their clients' individual needs.

Children and young people up to the age of 18	Positive – indirect benefit through improved family stability and access to justice.	Dependents benefit when parents can access legal advice.	Advisors should still consider their clients' individual needs.
Low-income households	Positive – free advice removes financial barriers. Negative – access may still be limited through other factors, such as geography or awareness	Low-income households are less able to pay for private advice.	Raise awareness of the availability of free advice.

Human Rights and UN Conventions

Do you think that this policy will have a positive or negative impact on people's human rights? (Please refer to point 1.4 of the EIA Guidance for further information about Human Rights and the UN Conventions).

Human Rights	What are the positive or negative impacts of the proposal?	Reasons for your decision (including evidence)	How will you mitigate negative Impacts?
Article 6 ECHR (Right to a fair trial)	Improves access to justice by increasing availability of free, regulated immigration advice. Helps individuals understand and challenge immigration decisions.	Evidence from REDACTED-S. 38 and stakeholder engagement shows adviser shortages create barriers to migrants properly understanding immigration law. More advisers strengthen procedural fairness and support individuals navigating complex legal processes.	No major negative impacts identified. Any risks (digital exclusion, communication barriers, inconsistent accessibility) will be mitigated through requirements for alternative formats, interpretation, and bilingual or in-person provision where needed.

Article 8 ECHR (Right to Respect for Private and Family Life)	Improves stability for families by helping individuals resolve immigration status, reducing risks of family separation, homelessness, or loss of rights.	Immigration uncertainty can lead to removal, separation, or restrictions on work and housing. Evidence from stakeholders shows timely advice prevents crises and protects family life.	No major negative impacts anticipated. Any barriers (e.g., language or digital access) will be addressed through accessible, bilingual and non-digital provision where required.
---	---	--	---

EU/EEA and Swiss Citizens' Rights

The proposal supports the protection and exercise of EU/EEA and Swiss Citizens' rights in Wales, particularly in relation to residency, professional qualifications, social security, equal treatment, and workers' rights. The proposal's design and delivery mechanisms are intended to identify, prevent, and mitigate any negative impacts on these groups.

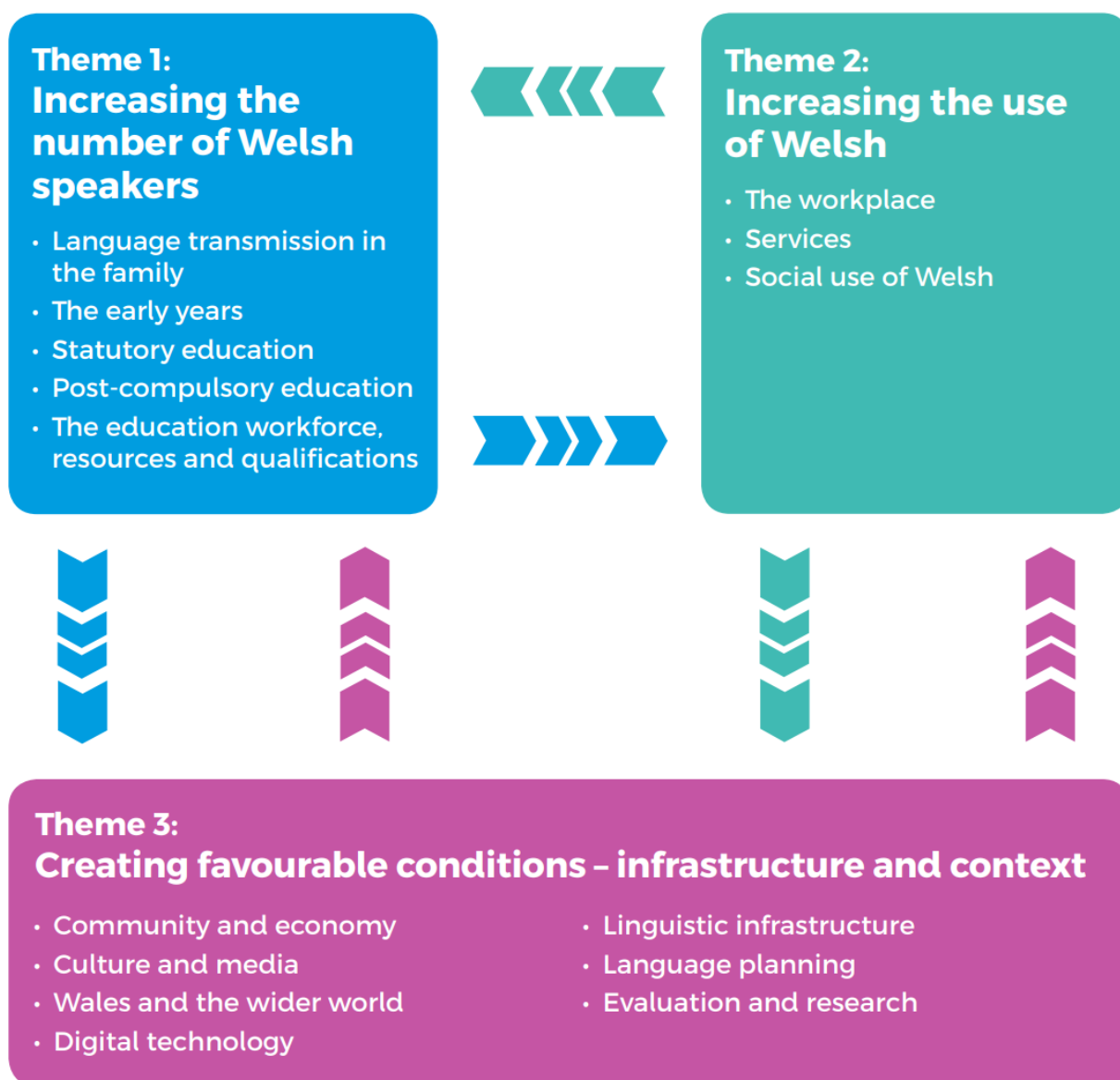
B. WELSH LANGUAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Cymraeg 2050 is our national strategy for increasing the number of Welsh speakers to a million by 2050.

The Welsh Government is fully committed to the new strategy, with the target of a million speakers included in its Programme for Government. A thriving Welsh language is also included in one of the 7 well-being goals in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.

We also have a statutory obligation to fully consider the effects of our work on the Welsh Language. This means that any Welsh Government policy should consider how our policies affect the language and those who speak it.

The [Cymraeg 2050 strategy](#) has three interrelated themes:



The headings under each theme outline the scope of activities that can affect the language.

As a general rule, if your policy has the potential to impact on people, it will impact in some way on Welsh speakers and therefore on the Welsh language.

1. Welsh Language Impact Assessment reference number (completed by the Welsh Language Standards Team, email: Safonau.Standards@gov.wales):

Clearance code is **03/03/2026**, log number **747**

Insert clearance number

2. Does the proposal demonstrate a clear link with the Welsh Government's strategy for the Welsh language? – [Cymraeg 2050 A million Welsh speakers](#) and the related Work Programme for 2021-2026? [Cymraeg 2050 work programme 2021-2026](#)

The proposal demonstrates a clear link with the Welsh Government's strategy for the Welsh language (Cymraeg 2050), by encouraging applications which support the provision of bilingual immigration advice.

Where appropriate, officials will prioritise funding which support the delivery of bilingual services, supporting the use of Welsh amongst immigration advisers. This supports Theme 2 of Cymraeg 2050 aimed at increasing the use of Welsh in the workplace.

3. Describe and explain the impact of the proposal on the Welsh language, and explain how you will address these impacts in order to improve outcomes for the Welsh language. How will the proposal affect Welsh speakers of all ages (both positive and/or adverse effects)? You should note your responses to the following in your answer to this question, along with any other relevant information:
 - ♦ How will the proposal affect the sustainability of Welsh speaking communities³ (both positive and/or adverse effects)?

The proposal meets statutory obligations and policy standards to promote and facilitate the use of Welsh. It will also have tangible effects on the sustainability of Welsh speaking communities:

Firstly, by encouraging organisations to provide bilingual immigration advice, this will ensure that Welsh speakers can access essential legal support in their preferred language. Anecdotal evidence suggests that a small number of migrants have learnt Welsh upon moving to Wales instead of/ before learning English. Wales is a bilingual country, and the proposal will reflect this by enabling equal access to immigration advice.

Furthermore, by making legal advice available in Welsh, the proposal helps all Welsh speakers feel included and valued in public services. This reinforces the role of the Welsh language as not purely a cultural asset, but an integral part of community life and cohesion.

³ These can be close-knit rural communities, dispersed social networks in urban settings, and in virtual communities reaching across geographical spaces.

- ♦ How will the proposal affect Welsh medium education and Welsh learners of all ages, including adults (both positive and/or adverse effects)?

By supporting families and individuals to remain in Wales and access their rights, the proposal indirectly helps sustain Welsh medium education and dispersed Welsh-speaking social networks in both rural and urban settings.

- ♦ How will the proposal affect services⁴ available in Welsh (both positive and/or adverse effects)? (e.g. health and social services, transport, housing, digital, youth, infrastructure, environment, local government etc.)

Where appropriate the proposal will prioritise immigration advice services available in Welsh, increasing the range of services offered to Welsh speakers.

- ♦ How will you ensure that people know about services that are available in Welsh and are able to access and use them as easily as they can in English? What evidence / data have you used to inform your assessment, including evidence from Welsh speakers or Welsh language interest groups?

If funding is awarded to bilingual providers, this will be monitored at regular check in meetings, to ensure providers are actively informing communities about the availability of Welsh language services, making them as accessible and visible as English language services.

- ♦ What other evidence would help you to conduct a better assessment?

Evidence on geographical location and levels of demand for bilingual immigration advice would enable us to better tailor supply to demand.

Migration policy officials will keep track of ongoing research into demand for Welsh language services amongst migrants (see email saved to ishare)

- ♦ How will you know if your policy is a success?

Regular check ins with project teams delivering bilingual services and project evaluation.

⁴ The Welsh Language Strategy aims to increase the range of services offered to Welsh speakers, and to see an increase in use of Welsh-language services.