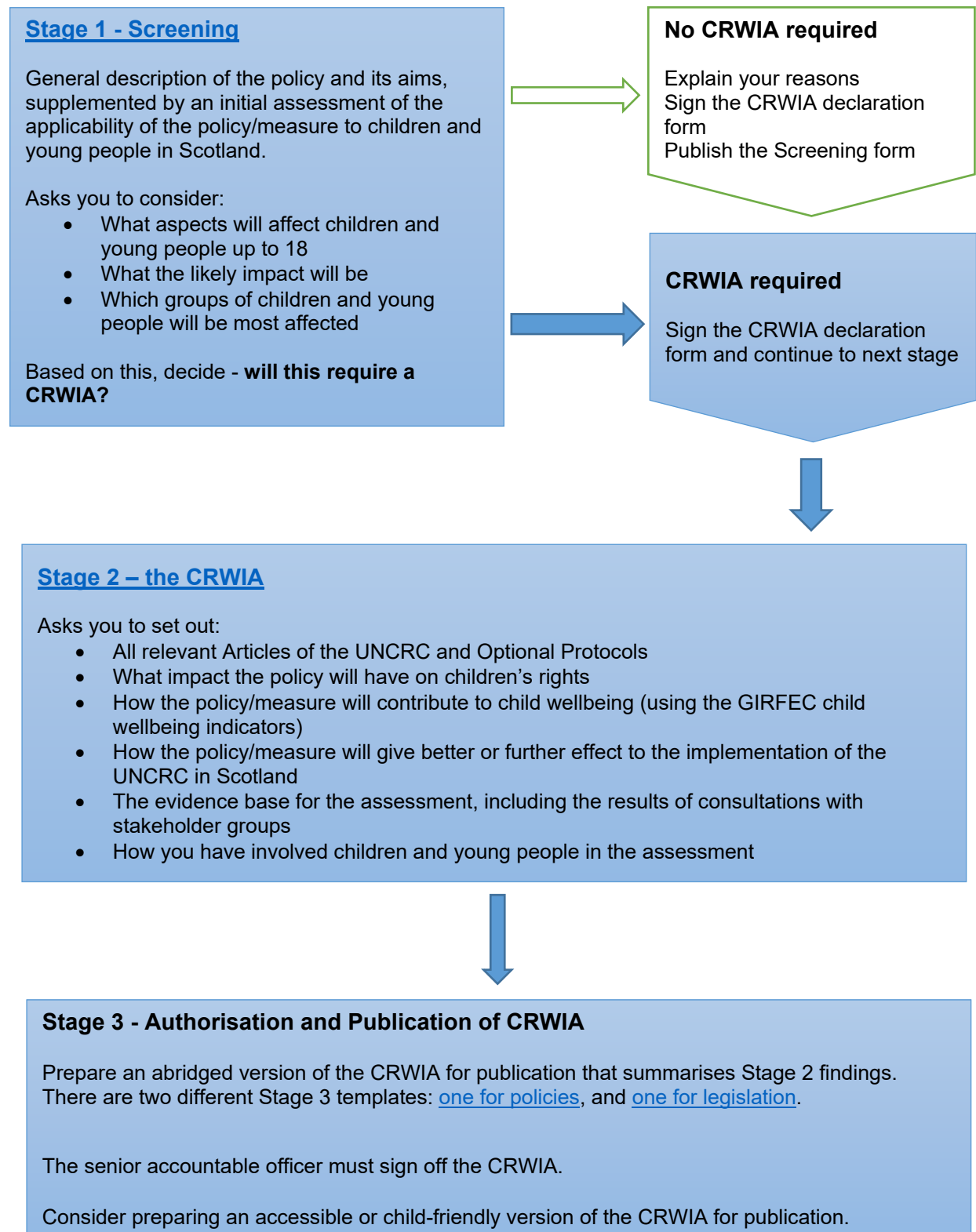


The CRWIA Flowchart

Follow links below to the 3 different stages of the CRWIA process

There is a 3 stage process to CRWIA. This flowchart lays out the different steps you should take. Templates are available with key questions for each stage of the process, supported by guidance on what you need to consider at each stage.



CRWIA Stage 1

Screening - key questions

1. Name the policy, and describe its overall aims.

Argyll and Bute's Child Poverty Report Review 2021 – 2022

The overall aims of this review report are:

- To report on work on tackling child poverty that is taking place in Argyll and Bute;
- The Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017 places a duty on local authorities and health boards to report annually on activity they are taking and will take to reduce child poverty. This report aims to meet that obligation.
- To share information, with children, young people, families and other stakeholders on work being done and progress made.

2. What aspects of the policy/measure will affect children and young people up to the age of 18?

The Articles of the UNCRC and the child wellbeing indicators under the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014 apply to all children and young people up to the age of 18, including non-citizen and undocumented children and young people.

This is the third review of the original plan, produced in 2019; it is intended that this plan will be reviewed and updated annually until the end target date of June 2030. It impacts on children and young people because it sets out the commitment of Argyll and Bute Council, Highland Health Board and other partners to tackle child poverty and its drivers and impacts. It also reports on the progress made by partners in delivering on measures that it is hoped will address child poverty and looks at future targets and actions. Some examples of key work taking place that will impact on children and young people include: Housing measures; the automation of free school meal and school clothing grant benefits, The Promise, SDS and employability measures to assist young people with skills, training and employment; free period product measures and work to address fuel poverty. It makes note of the additional challenges in reaching the Scottish Government's tackling child poverty targets in 2023 and 2030. These challenges include: the aftermath of Covid-19, impacts of EU exit, war in Ukraine and a cost of living crisis.

3. What likely impact – direct or indirect – will the policy/measure have on children and young people?

'Direct' impact refers to policies/measures where children and young people are directly affected by the proposed changes, e.g. in early years, education, child protection or looked after children (children in care). 'Indirect' impact refers to policies/measures that are not directly aimed at children but will have an impact on them. Examples include: welfare reforms, parental leave, housing supply, or local transport schemes.

A number of measures noted in this report will have a direct and positive impact on children and young people; these would include: the extension of free school meals to all primary school pupils, the increase in school clothing grants, the provision of free period products and The Young Person's Guarantee. Other measures reported will have more indirect but also positive impacts. These would include: the training of 220 staff in poverty awareness; the training of 50 staff in DDP (Dyadic Developmental Psychotherapy) level 1 and the employability impacts of the Parental Employability Support Fund.

Whilst no measures noted in this report are anticipated to have negative impacts on children, in some cases increase in resources would produce even better outcomes.

4. Which groups of children and young people will be affected?

Under the UNCRC, 'children' can refer to: individual children, groups of children, or children in general. Some groups of children will relate to the groups with protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010: disability, race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation. 'Groups' can also refer to children by age band or setting, or those who are eligible for special protection or assistance: e.g. preschool children, children in hospital, children in rural areas, looked after children, young people who offend, victims of abuse or exploitation, child migrants, or children living in poverty.

All groups of children will be affected as this is a plan to tackle poverty across Argyll and Bute. However the report does note that certain groups are more likely to experience poverty; these include: single parent families; families with children under one-year; larger families; families where there is a disability; ethnic minority families and those with mothers aged under 25 years. The report also notes the challenges that come from Argyll and Bute being a geographically large place with many remote and island places. Research suggests that living in remote, rural and island places can bring additional challenges including higher costs of living, access and employment issues, housing shortages and fuel poverty. The current cost of living crisis, which is likely to continue and worsen, is impacting on many families in Argyll and Bute where wages are lower than the national average and there is a 13% pay gap for women; hence increasing impacts on single parent families. This report sets out the measures taking place to tackle some of these impacts, including an increase in Council Tax Reduction, the continuation of the Flexible Food Fund and the setting up of School Clothing Banks.

5. Will this require a CRWIA?

Explain your reasons.

Yes as the plan being reviewed is directly concerned with poverty and how it is being tackled, it potentially has an impact on children and young people.

CRWIA Declaration

Tick relevant section, and complete the form.

CRWIA required

CRWIA not required

/

Authorisation**Policy lead**

Name, title, division (or equivalent)
Fiona Davies
Chief Officer
Argyll & Bute Health & Social Care
Partnership

Date

<p>Deputy Director or equivalent Name, title, division (or equivalent) Pippa Milne Chief Executive Argyll and Bute Council</p>	<p>Date</p>
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CRWIA Stage 2 The CRWIA – key questions

1. Which UNCRC Articles are relevant to the policy/measure?

List all relevant Articles of the UNCRC and Optional Protocols. All UNCRC rights are underpinned by the four general principles: non-discrimination; the best interests of the child; the right to life, survival and development; and the child's right to have their views given due weight.

Article 2 is important when looking at child poverty, it states that children should not be discriminated against in the enjoyment of their rights. No child should be discriminated against because of the situation or status of their parent/carer(s). The report is clear that every child in Argyll and Bute should have the same rights and opportunities, regardless of the financial situation faced by their families. This is also in line with Article 6 which states that every child has a right to life and to develop their full potential. It also adheres to Article 3 and maintains that we will place the best interests of the child at the heart of our decision making with regards to services, policies and strategies.

The report recognises the importance of Articles 12 and 13 and the right for children and young people to express their views and be listened to.

In addition the report speaks to health services and what we are doing to ensure high standards of health for all children and young people, hence Article 24 is important. The actions in the report that relate to food provision and free school meals link clearly to the right to nutritious food in order to stay healthy.

Article 27 is of overarching importance in this report as it speaks to the right to a standard of living adequate to their physical, mental and social development.

Article 42, which relates to promoting a knowledge of rights for both adults and children is also important and this report will look to ensure that children, young people and their representatives are aware of the child poverty action plan and of their rights laid out within the UNCRC.

2. What impact will the policy/measure will have on children's rights?

Positive/negative/neutral.

The Review of Argyll and Bute's Child Poverty Action Plan should have a positive impact on children's rights. It will enable them to see what work is being done to tackle poverty and how all partners involved are working to respect and protect the key areas of their lives that are reflected in the UNCRC. It is intended that the report will be shared with children and young people in 2022 and their views and ideas will be listened to. Work is going on in schools to engage with children and young people and some schools have

poverty champions. Two young people undertook poverty awareness training alongside staff. This work in schools sits alongside the Rights Respecting Schools activity. The report also relates to the current work to embed the UNCRC into policy and practice.

3. Will there be different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Which groups of children will be affected by the policy/measure? Are there competing interests between different groups of children and young people, or between children and young people and other groups?

There are some measures within the report that will relate specifically to certain groups of children, for example those SDS actions for older children and free school meals and holiday payments for younger children. Others such as poverty awareness and other related training for staff, relate more broadly to all children. Information within the report relating to benefit measures, the Flexible Food Fund, maternity care and advice services will have particular value to young families and low income families.

4. If a negative impact is assessed for any area of rights or any group of children and young people, what options have you considered to modify the proposal, or mitigate the impact?

If options to modify the policy/measure are included here, include associated resource implications where relevant.

No negative impacts are assessed, this reports notes measures to tackle child poverty and its impacts. However it is noted that the cost of living, high inflation crisis coupled with a reduction in funding to local authorities does limit the impact of some measures.

5. How will the policy/measure contribute to the wellbeing of children and young people in Scotland?

Outline how the implementation of the policy/measure will support public bodies in Scotland to meet their duties to safeguard, support and promote the wellbeing of children in their area, with wellbeing defined by eight wellbeing indicators. The indicators are: Safe, Healthy, Achieving, Nurtured, Active, Respected, Responsible, and Included.

The report will bring together the measures being taken to tackle child poverty locally. It will demonstrate that The Council, Health Board and their partners are working in a joined up, multi-agency way to progress this work and to develop new initiatives. It demonstrates a shared motivation to make a difference in the lives of children and families experiencing poverty and is a resource for all those seeking information on local resources and plans. Various measures mentioned focus on different aspects of SHANARRI. For example, the Youth Action Groups work to help young people to be active and socially engaged. The development of Infant and Perinatal Mental Health Services work to keep children healthy, safe and nurtured.

6. How will the policy/measure give better or further effect to the implementation of the UNCRC in Scotland?

This will inform Scottish Ministers' duty to report to Parliament on children's rights under the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014.

Addressing child poverty is inextricably linked to the commitment to deliver children's rights in Argyll and Bute and Scotland as a whole. The targeted, multi-agency approach taken to addressing poverty, both locally and nationally enhances the likelihood that we will be able to deliver on the rights agenda to all our children. It is recognised that it is important for children to understand their rights in order to best understand how they relate to poverty and what local authorities and health boards should be doing to address that.

7. What evidence have you used to inform your assessment? What does it tell you?

The evidence base may include demographic information, academic research, service monitoring/inspection reports, service evaluation reports, user surveys, etc. In particular, look at what existing evidence tells you about children and young people's views and experiences of the relevant service(s); and/or what it tells you about children and young people's views of the policy proposal. Identify any gaps in the evidence base, and set out how you will address these.

The CPAG group and its members have looked at evidence from a number of sources, both nationally and locally, to determine what need there is and how it can be addressed.

Examples of this would include national and local figures on levels of unemployment and benefit uptake prior to and during the covid-19 pandemic and predicted local impacts of economic and demographic changes. Cost of living rises and the uptake of ALLenergy's services, crisis and other grants, advice services, the Flexible Food Fund and the use of Food Forum resources indicates high need at the present time. The evidence also makes it clear that a Child Poverty Action Plan is necessary to support joined up, multi-agency working which is necessary in order to tackle child poverty.

8. Have you consulted with relevant stakeholders?

This would include public or targeted consultations with children and young people, their parents/carers and the children's workforce.

See previous answers for this area. More work does require to be done in engaging with stakeholders; an Engagement and Communications Sub Group has been set up to address this. Some feedback has been achieved from staff, children and young people and parents of school pupils. Also some limited feedback from individuals and communities working with CPAG partners.

9. Have you involved children and young people in the development of the policy/measure?

Is there enough information on the views of the children and young people who will be affected by the policy/measure that enables you to make an informed assessment of impact?

Yes for the original report but it has not been possible to follow this up and refresh it this year due to the Covid19 Pandemic. However a SWAY / children and young people's version of the last review report was created and shared in schools. In 2021 – 2022 work has been done in schools in terms of listening to pupil voices and this is included in the report. Some young people have been involved in poverty awareness training and a child friendly version of this current report will be created and circulated for feedback. We have a Challenge Poverty web page which has a mailbox which enables people to leave feedback and ideas. A Communications and Engagement Sub Group has been formed to look at ways of taking involvement further and a meeting has taken place with SPIRU and the Poverty Alliance on this issue.

CRWIA – Stage 3

Publication Template

CRWIA for a non-legislative policy/measure

CRWIA title: Argyll and Bute's Child Poverty Action Plan Review 2020	
Publication date:	
Summary of policy aims and desired outcomes	Aims of the plan include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fulfil the Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017 requirement for local authorities and each relevant Health Board to jointly prepare a Local Child Poverty Action Report and to review it on an annual basis. • To look at work being carried out to tackle child poverty locally; review progress and determine what requires to happen next. • To note actions for new and future work.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To look at how the plan links to other areas, such as the UNCRC and The Promise. • To highlight work carried out to support children and families during the covid-19 pandemic and the current cost of living crisis. <p>The desired outcomes include that we achieve our vision: <i>We want an Argyll and Bute where no-one lives in poverty. Everyone should be able to achieve their potential and feel healthy, happy and valued. We want to be a place where everyone understands that tackling poverty is a shared responsibility. We believe that if we act locally, and in partnership, we can make a difference.</i></p> <p>It is also intended that we will achieve, or come close to achieving the desired targets set by the Scottish Government for 2023 and 2030, in terms of reducing child poverty levels. Along with this it is anticipated that the evaluation and analysis of poverty locally will have the outcome of seeing resources and services better targeted to achieve positive change.</p>
<p>Executive summary</p>	<p>The Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017 sets out four statutory, income-based targets (all after housing costs), to be achieved by the Scottish Government and local authorities and health boards by 2023:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than 18% of children are in relative poverty; • Less than 14% of children are in absolute poverty; • Less than 8% of children are in combined low income and material deprivation; • Less than 8% of children are in persistent poverty. <p>The act also sets out targets to be achieved by 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than 10% of children are in relative poverty • Less than 5% of children are in absolute poverty • Less than 5% of children are in combined low income and material deprivation • Less than 5% of children are in persistent poverty <p>It also introduces a new requirement for local authorities and each relevant Health Board to jointly prepare a Local Child Poverty Action Report and to review it on an annual basis. This report fulfils that obligation and is the third annual review of the original plan, published in 2019.</p> <p>The current review report contains the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forward • Introduction. • Reasons for this Child Poverty Review. • Pupil Voice on Childhood Poverty. • Children’s Rights. • The Promise. • Our Challenge. • Greener Development and Sustainability.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training. • The plan itself, in the following sections; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increasing Income from Employment and Earnings; ○ Increasing Income through Benefits; ○ Cost of Living; ○ Helping Families in Other Ways; ○ Future, Planned Work. <p>Despite the challenges of covid-19 and the cost of living crisis, good work has continued across Argyll and Bute to tackle child poverty and the CPAG continued to develop, led now by Fiona Davies. It now has the services of a part-time Project Assistant and has formed a sub group looking at communications and engagement. Some of its members sit on national bodies that have a focus on tackling child poverty and identifying and addressing the particular challenges of remote, rural and island places. The Covid-19 pandemic helped to produce new ways of working and increased effective multi-agency working; it is hoped that this will be retained and built upon.</p>
Background	<p>The Scottish Government recognised the growing issue of child poverty across the United Kingdom and realised that if no action was taken, the situation was set to worsen. A 2013 study found that child poverty in the UK was costing at least £29 billion a year.</p> <p>The Scottish Government passed the Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017 and this set 4 poverty targets to be met by 2030 and 4 interim targets for 2023. The Act introduced provisions requiring Scottish Ministers to prepare delivery plans relating to the child poverty targets within the Act and a report “Every Child Every Chance” was produced and reviewed annually until 2022 and the introduction of the second delivery plan “Best Start Bright Futures”. The Act also introduced a new requirement for local authorities and each relevant Health Board to jointly prepare a Local Child Poverty Action Report and to review it on an annual basis. Argyll and Bute, along with other local authorities published their plan in June 2019.</p> <p>The 3 years between the original plan and its third review have seen the development of Argyll and Bute’s Child Poverty Action Group to coordinate the plan, move it forward and create new initiatives. The group remains led by Fiona Davies and has acquired the services of a part-time Project Assistant, Mags Todd.</p> <p>The current review looks to note and align with key areas of work happening for children, most notably the embedding of the UNCRC into law, policy and practice and the Care Review and the commitment to delivering on The Promise. Also the work to make our schools trauma informed, “Our Children Their Nurturing Education”.</p> <p>The reviewed plan contains details of a wide range of actions that will be undertaken by Argyll and Bute Council, Highland Health</p>

	<p>Board, Education Department, third sector and other partners in the coming year, in order to tackle child poverty. It concludes with future actions that the CPAG intends to undertake in order to meet its aims. These include delivering more training to staff, young people and other stakeholder groups; forming a Communications and Engagement Group and using child poverty and related data to identify people and places where support requires to be focused.</p>
<p>Scope of the CRWIA, identifying the children and young people affected by the policy, and summarising the evidence base</p>	<p>All children will be affected as this is a plan to tackle poverty for children and young people. However the report does note that certain groups are more likely to experience poverty; these include: single parent families; families with children under one-year; larger families; families where there is a disability; ethnic minority families and those with mothers aged under 25 years. The report also notes that Argyll and Bute is geographically large with many remote and island places. Research suggests that living in remote and rural areas can be impacted on by higher costs of living, access and employment issues, housing shortages and fuel poverty.</p>
<p>Children and young people's views and experiences</p>	<p>Children's views were sought for the original plan; however due to covid-19 and school closures it has not been possible to repeat this exercise this year. However a SWAY was produced for children and young people and shared across Schools. It is intended that engagement work will take place next year, along with the development of a lived experience group.</p>
<p>Key Findings, including an assessment of the impact on children's rights, and how the measure will contribute to children's wellbeing</p>	<p>We are currently at the early stages of a process that will see the production of Local Child Poverty Action Plans, reviewed annually, through to 2030. 2022 marks only the third review of a plan initiated in 2019. Further, the impact of Covid-19 on people and events in 2020 - 2021 has meant there have been many developments aimed at helping vulnerable children and families; this can be seen as a positive outcome of a challenging and traumatic event.</p> <p>The work that continued to be carried out by the Council, Health Board and partner agencies, included in the review report, does clearly demonstrate a variety of positive impacts on children, young people and their families. These can be seen in areas such as benefits, free school meals and holiday hunger, housing, employability and fuel poverty. Analysis and data mapping continues to develop both locally and nationally. Training for staff remains a priority and it is hoped to build on the many training events that took place in 2021 – 2022. Improved communication and engagement with all stakeholders is another priority for the Argyll and Bute Child Poverty Action Group.</p> <p>All actions taken support Article 27 of the UNCRC, which is of overarching importance as it speaks to the right to a standard of living adequate to the physical, mental and social development of children and young people.</p>
<p>Monitoring and review</p>	<p>This report and plan will be reviewed and monitored by the Argyll and Bute Child Poverty Action Group. A further, annual review report will be produced in 2023.</p>

CRWIA Declaration

Authorisation

Policy lead

Name, title, division

Fiona Davies

Chief Officer

Argyll & Bute Health & Social Care Partnership

Date**Deputy Director or equivalent**

Name, title, division

Pippa Milne

Chief Executive

Argyll and Bute Council

Date

CRWIA – Stage 3

Publication Template

[CRWIA for legislation](#) (Scottish Government use only)

CRWIA title:				
Date of publication:				
Executive summary				
Background				
Scope of the CRWIA, identifying the children and young people affected by the policy, and summarising the evidence base				
Children and young people’s views and experiences				
Key Findings, including an assessment of the impact on children’s rights, and how the measure will contribute to children’s wellbeing				
Monitoring and review				
Bill - Clause	Aims of measure	Likely to impact on . . .	Compliance with UNCRC requirements	Contribution to local duties to safeguard, support and promote child wellbeing

CRWIA Declaration

Authorisation

Policy lead Name, title, division	Date
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Deputy Director or equivalent Name, title, division	Date
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