

Child Rights and Wellbeing Screening Sheet for East Lothian Local Housing Strategy 2024-2029

1. Brief Summary

Name the policy, and describe its overall aims. Which National Outcomes does this policy/measure contribute to?

The Housing (Scotland) Act 2001 requires local authorities to prepare a Local Housing Strategy (LHS) for their area, supported by an assessment of housing need and demand. The Local Housing Strategy is the sole strategic document for housing, outlining the key issues and challenges within a changing demographic and economic context. It sets out a strategic vision for housing; priority outcomes and an action plan for the delivery of housing and related services across the county.

The policies and actions of the LHS will be in line with Scottish Government's Housing to 2040 Strategy (H2040) which aspires *for everyone to have a safe, high quality home that is affordable and meets their needs in the place they want to be.*

H2040 outlines that high quality affordable homes can have particular benefits for Children and Young People. Good homes and neighbourhoods contribute towards children's wellbeing and happiness.

The LHS will contribute towards all national outcomes indirectly and will have a direct impact on outcomes:

- Children and Young People
- Economy
- Communities
- Health
- Poverty
- Environment
- Human Rights

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.

Most policies and measures mentioned within the Local Housing Strategy will affect children and young people up to the age of 18. The LHS seeks to increase housing supply; reduce homelessness and fuel poverty; and improve the quality of housing.

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.

Some policies and actions within the Local Housing Strategies will have direct impacts for C&YP. Those actions are concerned with children as identified in question 4 below, for example looked after children, young carers and children with disabilities. Those actions specifically attend to improving housing and housing support for those children identified.

Other indirect impacts on children will be general measures of increasing the housing supply which may contribute to a reduction in overcrowding in larger families for example. Tackling fuel poverty and improving the housing quality of all tenure housing stock will ensure that children live in warm, dry and mould free homes.

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.

The Local Housing Strategy is concerned with all C&YP. As part of a more in depth Children and Young Persons Needs Assessment to inform the LHS, children with the following characteristics were taken into consideration:

- Children & Young People in Poverty
- Children & Young People who are Ethnic Minorities
- Children identifying as LGBTQIA+
- Children with Additional/Exceptional Support Needs
- Young Carers
- Care Experienced Young People
- Children and Young People experiencing or at risk of homelessness
- Children and Young People with disabilities including Children and Young People with residential respite needs
- Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children & Young People
- Gypsy/Traveller Children/Young People

All children have been considered as part of this LHS and general policies and actions such as increasing the housing supply and improving the quality of homes will have an impact on C&YP across the East Lothian. Other measures such as working towards ending violence against women or improving housing for Gypsy/Travellers will also have an indirect impact on C&YP who are affected by such violence or who are part of a Gypsy/Traveller community.

5. Is a Children's Rights and Wellbeing Impact Assessment required?

Please state if a CRWIA will be carried out or not. Please explain your reasons.

The Local Housing Strategy 2023-2028 will have direct implications on how Children and Young People will access housing services and support. Scottish Government guidance suggest to consider the following when assessing the significance of the policy and the need for a CRIWA:

- The vulnerability of the groups affected by the policy/measure;
 - All children living in East Lothian are affected by the LHS. Children particularly affected which we identified in Question 4 are considered as very vulnerable.

- The numbers of children and young people affected by the policy/measure;
 - 22,189 or 20.3% of East Lothian's population are children. 19.3% of households presenting as homeless included children (2015). 35% of homelessness application are by young people aged 16-25. 3,850 children were referred to Children's Services for support in 2021/22. 16.2% of children in East Lothian live in low income households.
- The consequences of the policy/measure for those who work with these children;
 - The LHS seeks more coordinated and improved collaboration between services and improved data gathering on the needs of children.
- Whether a high level of resources will be committed to the policy/measure;
 - LHS policies are designed to be carried out within the allocated budget of East Lothian Council and additional resources and funding opportunities are explored regularly.
- How high profile the policy/measure is;
 - The LHS is a relatively local policy document and will impact other policies and plans within East Lothian Council and upon residents of East Lothian.
- Whether this is a major new direction for policy;
 - Some of the actions and policies within the LHS reflect improvements on existing policies.
 - Some actions have been redefined to reflect policies and legislation changes within the Scottish Government and will have more significant implications.
- Whether the policy/measure will be subject to consultation;
 - Consultations on the LHS were carried out throughout 2022 and a final and formal consultation period of 12 weeks was initiated in accordance with Scottish Legislation after the publishing of the draft LHS.
- Whether the policy/measure is in legislation;
 - The Housing (Scotland) Act 2001 requires local authorities to prepare a Local Housing Strategy (LHS) for their area.
- Whether there is a lack of evidence on the way in which the policy/measure affects or could affect children and young people, including evidence from children themselves.
 - As much evidence as possible was gathered to understand the effects of the LHS on children and young people. However data limitations and difficulties to reach out to children of certain demographics is leading to incomplete evidence.
- Whether it is difficult to anticipate what the impact will be on children and young people.
 - Evidence gathered for the preparation of the LHS anticipates some of the impacts the proposed policies will have on children and young people. However annual monitoring of the proposed actions will be required to further evidence any impact.

Based on the evidence above it is considered that the LHS will have a significant impact on East Lothian overall, including Children and Young people. Therefore a CRWIA is required.

6. Sign & Date

This Screening Sheet was completed by Anne Krippner, Housing Strategy Officer, East Lothian Council.

Policy Lead Signature & Date of Sign Off: Rebecca Pringle, Housing Strategy Team Manager, East Lothian Council. 14/04/2023

Deputy Director Signature & Date of Sign Off:

Once signed off, please send to CRWIA@gov.scot
and publish on gov.scot website.

Child Rights and Wellbeing Impact Assessment (CRWIA) for **Local Housing Strategy 2024-2029**

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Introduction

As set out in Part 1 of the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014, Scottish Ministers must keep under consideration whether there are any steps which they could take which would or might secure better or further effect in Scotland of the UNCRC requirements, and if they consider it appropriate to do so, take any of the steps identified by that consideration. Undertaking a CRWIA helps Ministers to fulfil this duty.

There are two key considerations when undertaking a CRWIA:

Participation: The United Nations Convention on the Right of the Child (UNCRC) sets out that children have the right to participate in decisions which affect them. When assessing the impacts of the policy/measure, it is recommended to consult with children and young people. You can do this directly, through organisations that represent children and young people or through using existing evidence on the views and experiences of children where relevant. Participation of children and young people should be meaningful and accessible.

Evidence: You are recommended to gather evidence when assessing the impact of the policy/measure on children's rights and also for measuring and evaluating the policy/measure. If you identify any gaps in the evidence base, you can discuss how you will address these with analytical colleagues.

1. Which articles of the UNCRC does this policy/measure impact on?

List all relevant Articles of the UNCRC and Optional Protocols. While all articles of the UNCRC are given equal weight and are seen as complementing each other, the four general principles of the UNCRC (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) underpin all other rights in the Convention, and should always be considered in your assessment. Please refer to [Annex 1](#) for UNCRC Article set out in Clusters and [Annex 2](#) for General Comments on the Articles.

The Local Housing Strategy 2024-2029 recognises all four of the general principles which underpins the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC): 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

The Local Housing Strategy 2024-2029 is relevant to the following Articles:

- **[Article 2](#) non-discrimination** – The LHS does not discriminate based on background and circumstance. It aims to supply housing, and provide housing support for everyone.
- **[Article 3\(1\)](#) best interest to be a primary consideration** – The LHS takes into consideration the interest of the child across all identified themes; housing supply, housing access, housing quality and energy efficiency
- **[Article 3\(2\)](#) State's obligations to ensure necessary care and protection** – The LHS includes policies to ensure that measures around caring and protecting children regarding housing provision are improved for example through collaboration with Children's Services.

- **Article 3(3) standards for institutions services and facilities** – The LHS has been developed in line with Scottish and UK Government legislation and policies.
- **Article 6 the right to life, survival and development** – The LHS recognises everyone’s right to life and policies have been written to maximise every child’s survival through the provision of high quality housing and housing support.
- **Article 12 respect for the views of the child** – During the preparation of the LHS, consultations with children were carried out as much as feasible. Due to resource constraints consultations were mainly carried out with services and organisations who support children and have their best interest in mind. The draft LHS was published for a final 12 week consultation and everyone, including children, had the right to submit their views on the LHS.
- **Article 20 children deprived of their family environment** – The LHS supports the provision of a range of housing options for children looked after and accommodated by East Lothian Council and promoted collaboration with Children’s Services to improve support to those children.
- **Article 22 refugee children** – The LHS includes action points to review the different forms of support given to Asylum Seekers, Refugees and individuals with NRPf under various schemes to establish best practice.
- **Article 23 rights of disabled children** – The LHS sets out the delivery of accessible housing and improvements around the adaptation of existing housing to ensure children with disabilities have access to homes that meet their needs. It also seeks to provide support such as residential respite.
- **Article 24 right to health and health services** – The LHS recognises the important contribution housing makes towards mental and physical health. Policies within the LHS cover the provision of specialist housing for people with health and social care requirements, collaboration with the Health and Social Care Partnership; and the provision of adaptations within existing homes to allow children to remain within their family home.
- **Article 26 right to social security** – The LHS works within the legislative framework of the UK and Scottish Government to support children and their families to access housing and housing benefits. It also outlines how collaboration with other services supports access to other welfare benefits and support.
- **Article 27(1)-(3) right to adequate standard of living** – The LHS focuses on the provision of housing and related support for tenancy sustainment as it believes that housing is one of the main contributors towards an adequate standard of living. Furthermore it ensure that alongside Children’s Services, looked after and accommodated children have access to housing in line with Scotland’s The Promise policies.

2. What impact will your policy/measure have on children’s rights?

The Local Housing Strategy has been prepared by the Housing Strategy Team of East Lothian Council, who, like other public bodies need to comply with the UK Government’s Equality Act 2010. The UNCRC underpins the Equality Act 2010. An Integrated Impact Assessment has been carried out alongside this CRWIA and further outlines how the LHS has been prepared and aligns with the Equality Act.

The priorities and actions within the LHS have the potential to contribute positively to children's rights by:

- Delivering affordable homes (Article 26, 6, 2, 3)
- Improving housing quality and efficiency across all tenures (Article 27, 6, 3)
- Working with the Climate Change Officer to establish a disaster plan to ensure residents know what to have in place for protection (Article 6, 3)
- Reducing the likelihood of discrimination through providing inclusive services (Article 23, 22, 6, 2, 3)
- Improving engagement with children including: ethnic minorities, LGBTQIA+ children with disabilities, children experiencing homelessness, young carers (Article 23, 22, 12, 2, 3)
- Working towards ending gender based violence (Article 20, 6, 2, 3)
- Delivering wheelchair accessible homes (Article 27, 24, 23, 6, 3)
- Investigating the need for additional respite (Article 27, 24, 23, 3)
- Improve housing adaptations service and promoting technology enable care (Article 27, 24, 23, 6, 3)
- Providing core and cluster housing for mental health, LD, autism, and physical disabilities (Article 27, 24, 23, 6, 3)
- Providing residential care for looked after children (Article 27, 22, 20, 6, 3)
- Implement the Independent Care Review recommendations (Article 22, 20, 12, 6, 3)
- Reviewing housing protocols for young people (Article 26, 22, 20, 6, 3)
- Promoting early prevention and intervention to reduce risk of homelessness (Article 26, 20, 6, 3)
- Improving access to housing support and tenancy sustainment for children and young people with a youth work led approach (Article 27, 26, 24, 22, 20, 6, 3)

Through the annual monitoring of the LHS, its impact is assessed to allow for any changes should policies have a negative impact on the rights of the child.

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?

The Local Housing Strategy is concerned with all C&YP. General policies and actions such as increasing the housing supply and improving the quality of homes will have an impact on all C&YP across East Lothian. Some measures indirectly concern children such as working towards ending violence against women or improving housing for Gypsy/Travellers. Some LHS policies and actions are directed towards particular groups of children:

- Children & Young People in Poverty
- Children & Young People who are Ethnic Minorities
- Children identifying as LGBTQIA+
- Children with Additional/Exceptional Support Needs

- Young Carers
- Care Experienced Young People
- Children and Young People experiencing or at risk of homelessness
- Children and Young People with disabilities including Children and Young People with residential respite needs
- Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children & Young People
- Gypsy/Traveller Children/Young People

Unfortunately, based on a limited housing supply not all C&YP will have equal opportunity to access housing. Housing Services which exercise most actions of the Local Housing Strategy have to work under a set budget allocated by elected members. The total council budget is mainly defined by Scottish Government funding, service income and council tax income. Additional grants are applied for where possible. However due to these budget limitations, certain thresholds of need and vulnerability need to be met for children and families with children to receive support and be able to benefit from some of the actions set out within the Local Housing Strategy. For example, to receive additional help from the children's disabilities service, a child needs to be assessed for being complex disabled and a household found intentionally homeless does not receive housing priority.

There is also conflict between the allocation of housing for C&YP and other vulnerable groups for example elderly people, adults with disabilities and women subjected to domestic abuse. During the engagement process for example, concerns were raised around Rehousing Panel cases which review a disproportionately high number of care experienced young people moving into their first home. It was argued that this puts other vulnerable groups at risk. Competing interests are further discussed in question 4.

4. If a negative impact is assessed for any area of rights or any group of children and young people, can you explain why this is necessary and proportionate? 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.

It needs to be acknowledged that the housing supply in East Lothian is limited and that the need and demand for appropriate housing within the county outstrips supply. The provision of housing for different groups of children and young people is in practice very challenging. Based on the limited housing supply not all children will have equal opportunity to access housing. In accordance with Article 20 of UNCRC, East Lothian Council has additional duties to look after care-experienced children. This results in national policies and also local policies giving higher priority to care-experienced young people when it comes to providing care and support such as housing. This may put C&YP experiencing homelessness but not assessed as care-experienced at a disadvantage.

Likewise Article 23 of the UNCRC underlines the rights of children with disabilities. Unfortunately, the provision of accessible housing which meets the needs of a child with disabilities is more challenging. The limited supply of mainstream housing

outweighs accessible housing and children with disabilities are more likely to wait longer for adequate housing than children who do not have disabilities. However, the council's accessible housing targets are updated regularly, and improving housing adaptation support as well as promoting the construction of accessible homes across all tenures are policies within the Local Housing Strategy.

Scottish Government policies also have a direct impact on the rights of children and young people. For example, for children and young people who require adaptations in their own home, funding includes access to the home, and the C/YP bedroom. It does not include their siblings or parents bedrooms, all areas of the house or additional storage needs. During engagement for the LHS, parents of children with disabilities pointed out that this directly impacted on children's rights to family life.

Considering all policies combined within the LHS, negative impacts are mitigated as much as possible. However it cannot be guaranteed, based on economic uncertainties and the co-operation of different services that all policies and measures will be delivered equally well.

5. 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.

The Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014 created the definition of 'corporate parenting' under which local authorities and other public bodies are required to alter, assess, promote and take action in the interest of children and young people. The Act requires local authorities to prepare a corporate parenting plan.

The LHS supports collaboration between Housing and Children Services in order to deliver policies and plans such as the corporate parenting plan.

The Act also provides extra support for looked after young people to make sure they have the same opportunities as other children and young people. It gives looked after young people the right to stay in the same placement up to the age of 21 where possible, and when they feel it's in their best interest to do so. This is known as continuing care.

The LHS seeks to deliver a variety of housing options; review housing protocols for young people to create a standardised approach between housing and children's services; and provide a new residential home for care experienced young people to be integrated into the community.

Local authorities supporting looked after young people will also have to provide "advice, guidance and assistance" to care leavers up to the age of 26. This is known as aftercare.

The LHS proposes an action to explore funding for a Specialist Youth Team who are trained in and work with a youth work led approach in order provide appropriate housing advice. The proposed widening of trauma informed training across housing

will ensure that vulnerable service users receive an appropriate service that is sensitive to their needs and is understanding of any difficulties they may encounter accessing services.

6. How have you consulted with relevant stakeholders, including involving children and young people in the development of the policy/measure?

This would include public or targeted consultations with children and young people, their parents/carers and the children's workforce. To make an informed assessment of the impact, the views of the children and young people who will be affected by the policy/measure should be considered fully. If the policy/measure has changed as a result of consultation with stakeholders, please set this out.

During the process of writing the LHS, focus groups were established that allowed vulnerable people, those who work with them and advocate on behalf of them to contribute to the development of the LHS. In particular, three workshops were carried out with young people experiencing homelessness, some of whom were care-experienced. One equalities workshop themed Children and Young People was also conducted and was attended by a variety of service providers. Another workshop with staff from a supported accommodation service was also conducted. A young people survey for residents aged 16-30 was open during the month of August 2022. Housing Strategy Officers joined three Youth Work sessions where young people aged 10-16 had the chance to talk about their housing experience.

Based on limited capacity it was not feasible to have further in depth sessions with children and young people. Most consultation sessions were conducted with Children's Services and third party providers who are regularly working with and supporting children and young people. Some of the actions within the LHS do underline the need for further engagement with children and young people from particular groups such as ethnic minorities and the LGBTQIA+ community to ensure that policies are implemented appropriately.

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

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 evidence is mainly based on the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment with Children's Services. Evidence within that report was based on a range of data sets:

- ONS
- NRS
- East Lothian Council data records including: council tax, HL1, HL3, Prevent1
- Scottish Government policy & legislation
- SIMD
- SHCS
- SHDS
- Scottish Housing Regulator

- Census
- HNDA3
- SHIP
- Academic journals and policy reports
- H&SCP –NHS Lothian wheelchair data, Housing Episodes Form
- RSL records data, third sector organisations data collections – supported housing providers
- Primary Data gathered via online survey, interviews with services providers, focus groups, and participation groups.

During the process of writing the LHS, focus groups were established that allowed both vulnerable people, those who work with them and advocate on behalf of them to contribute to the development of the LHS. In particular, three workshops were carried out with young people experiencing homelessness, some of which were care-experienced. One equalities workshop themed Children and Young People was also conducted and was attended by a variety of service providers. Another workshop with staff from a supported accommodation service was also conducted.

C&YP highlighted the need for more housing options and improved housing support including the provision of advice, life skills based training, as well as physical and mental health support. The actions within the LHS have been written to address these needs taking into consideration current budgets and capacity.

Widespread engagement also took place with lived experience groups. Some lived experience workshops for example a LGBTQIA+, ethnic minorities, and disabilities workshop with C&YP did not take place in the end due to difficulties in outreach and resource limitations. Services for these groups tended to be based in Edinburgh making local engagement more difficult. Evidence has shown the importance of reaching out to groups with particular lived experiences. The Joint Needs Assessment and LHS highlight the importance to continue with outreach workers and conducting regular attempts to organise workshops in the future.

The decision was taken not to engage with care experienced young people via the Corporate Parenting Board. Intensive engagement with them and with other care experienced groups have taken place over the previous 3-4 years. The team were aware that we could run the risk over consulting and also re-traumatising young people. We did not want to ask them to repeat their experiences when we were aware that full policy change had not yet been achieved. We will look to consult with this group in the future again.

8. How will the impact of the policy/measure be monitored?

As part of the normal decision making process, the implementation of the policy/measure should be monitored. Please set out plans for measuring the impact of your policy/measure, including how it will support public bodies in Scotland to meet their duties to safeguard, support and promote the wellbeing of children in their area. Wellbeing is defined by eight wellbeing indicators: Safe, Healthy, Achieving, Nurtured, Active, Respected, Responsible, and Included.

The LHS is reviewed annually, progress on actions are reported on to Council and the Scottish Government and actions are updated where necessary. Changes to the LHS and actions may occur in line with Scottish Government policy and legislation.

Actions within the Local Housing Strategy are prepared in collaboration with other services such as Children's and Education Services; and the East Lothian Health and Social Care Partnership. This is to ensure that all policies within the LHS are delivered in accordance with SHANARRI and GIRFEC. Updates to the LHS and its actions will also be communicated and agreed with all relevant services to ensure the appropriate delivery of actions.

The impact of the LHS can be monitored using the eight indicators of SHANARRI as suggested by the CRWIA guidance:

- **Safe:** Protected from abuse, neglect and harm by others at home, at school and in the community
 - Monitoring will consider how changes in domestic abuse policies and procedures promotes the safety of children.
- **Healthy:** Having the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health, access to suitable healthcare, and support in learning to make healthy and safe choices;
 - Monitoring will consider how the supply of accessible homes, adaptations and the provision of housing support alongside the Health and Social Care Partnership improved the health of children.
- **Achieving:** Being supported and guided in their learning and in the development of their skills, confidence and self-esteem at home, at school and in the community;
 - Monitoring the provision of housing support and supported accommodation promotes children and young people to gain the necessary life skills to sustain a tenancy.
- **Nurtured:** Having a nurturing place to live, in a family setting with additional help if needed or, where this is not possible, in a suitable care setting;
 - Monitoring the procedures for looked after and accommodated children according to the Promise.
 - Monitoring housing options, homelessness and housing support services to assess the impact on families and children at risk of or experiencing homelessness
 - Monitoring the housing quality and energy efficiency of homes across East Lothian.
- **Active:** Having opportunities to take part in activities such as play, recreation and sport which contribute to healthy growth and development, both at home and in the community;
 - Monitoring the provision of accessible homes and adaptations.
 - Monitoring the promotion of accessible green spaces alongside other services such as planning and amenities.
 - Monitoring property maintenance within council properties.
- **Respected:** Having the opportunity, along with carers, to be heard and involved in decisions which affect them;
 - Monitoring engagement with children and young people on the policies and actions that impact them.
- **Responsible:** Having opportunities and encouragement to play active and responsible roles in their schools and communities and, where necessary, having appropriate guidance and supervision and being involved in decisions that affect them;

- Monitoring engagement with children and young people on the policies and actions that impact them.
- Included: Having help to overcome social, educational, physical and economic inequalities and being accepted as part of the community in which they live and learn.
 - Monitoring the procedures for looked after and accommodated children according to the Promise.
 - Monitoring housing options, homelessness and housing support services to assess their impact on families and children at risk of or experiencing homelessness.

9. How will you communicate to children and young people the impact of the policy/measure on their rights?

Providing information to children and young people on how their rights will be impacted helps to ensure that policy making is transparent. Are you publishing a child-friendly or accessible CRWIA?

The Local Housing Strategy and CRWIA will be made available on the Council's website. An easy read version of the LHS will also be made available. The website offers accessibility options through the Recite Me translation service allowing people to translate, change contrast and colours and read the website aloud.

A copy of the CRWIA will be shared with the Head of Children's Services. The CRWIA will also be shared with relevant service providers who will be asked to share the LHS and relevant CRWIA with their service users. The Young Person's online survey results were published online and shared with young people who provided their email address when filling out the survey.

Images, charts and tables within the LHS will be provided with Alt Text to increase accessibility of the documents.

The council offers a Translation and Interpretation Service and will respond to requests for the LHS and CRWIA to be available in the requested language including BSL. Services arranged include:

- Interpretation in a wide range of languages
- Phone interpretation
- Translation
- BSL signing
- Lip-speaking
- Note-taking
- Braille

The service is provided by accredited interpreters and translators. All frontline staff are provided with language charts, which help clients who don't speak English to identify their own language, so that interpretation support can be arranged. Service requests can be also made by emailing translation@eastlothian.gov.uk.

10. Sign & Date

This CRIA was completed by Anne Krippner, Housing Strategy Officer, East Lothian Council.

Policy Lead Signature & Date of Sign Off: Rebecca Pringle, Housing Strategy Team Manager, East Lothian Council 14/04/2023

Deputy Director Signature & Date of Sign Off:

**Once signed off, please send to CRWIA@gov.scot
and publish on gov.scot website.**

Annex 1 – UNCRC Article Clusters

[CRC Clusters \(unicef-irc.org\)](https://www.unicef-irc.org/)

I General measures of implementation

[Article 4](#) implementation obligations

[Article 41](#) respect for existing standards

[Article 42](#) making Convention widely known

[Article 44\(6\)](#) making reports widely available

II Definition of a child

[Article 1](#)

III General principles

[Article 2](#) non-discrimination

[Article 3\(1\)](#) best interest to be a primary consideration

[Article 3\(2\)](#) State's obligations to ensure necessary care and protection

[Article 3\(3\)](#) standards for institutions services and facilities

[Article 6](#) the right to life, survival and development (see also: [VI Basic health and welfare](#))

[Article 12](#) respect for the views of the child

IV Civil rights and freedoms

[Article 7](#) right to name, nationality and to know and be cared for by parents

[Article 8](#) preservation of child's identity

[Article 13](#) freedom of expression

[Article 14](#) freedom of thought, conscience and religion

[Article 15](#) freedom of association and peaceful assembly

[Article 16](#) protection of privacy

[Article 17](#) child's access to information, and role of mass media

[Article 37\(a\)](#) right not to be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

V Family environment and alternative care

[Article 5](#) parental guidance and child's evolving capacities

[Article 18\(1\) and \(2\)](#) parental responsibilities and State's assistance

[Article 9](#) separation from parents

[Article 10](#) family reunification

[Article 11](#) illicit transfer and non-return

[Article 27\(4\)](#) recovery of maintenance for the child

[Article 20](#) children deprived of their family environment

[Article 21](#) adoption

[Article 25](#) periodic review of placement and treatment

[Article 19](#) protection from all forms of violence

[Article 39](#) rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of violence (see also: [VIII - Special protection measures](#))

VI Basic health and welfare

[Article 6](#) right to life, survival and development (see also: [III - General principles](#))

[Article 18\(3\)](#) support for working parents

[Article 23](#) rights of disabled children

[Article 24](#) right to health and health services

[Article 26](#) right to social security

[Article 27\(1\)-\(3\)](#) right to adequate standard of living

VII Education, leisure and cultural activities

[Article 28](#) right to education

[Article 29](#) aims of education

[Article 31](#) right to leisure, play and participation in cultural and artistic activities

VIII Special protection measures

A - Children in situations of emergency

[Article 22](#) refugee children

[Article 38](#) children and armed conflict

[Article 39](#) rehabilitation of child victims (see also: [V Family environment and alternative care](#))

B - Children involved with the system of administration of juvenile justice

[Article 40](#) administration of juvenile justice

[Article 37\(a\)](#) prohibition of capital punishment and life imprisonment

[Article 37\(b\)-\(d\)](#) restriction of liberty

[Article 39](#) rehabilitation and reintegration of child victims (see also: [V Family environment and alternative care](#))

C - Children in situations of exploitation

[Article 32](#) child labour

[Article 33](#) drug abuse

[Article 34](#) sexual exploitation

[Article 35](#) sale, trafficking and abduction

[Article 36](#) other forms of exploitation

D - Children belonging to a minority or an indigenous group

[Article 30](#)

[Optional Protocol to the UNCRC on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict](#)

[Governments](#) should ensure that children under 18 who are members of the armed forces do not take a part in combat. Any recruitment of children under 18 must be voluntary and carried out with the full consent of the child's parents/carers. The UK Government has entered interpretive Declarations to this Optional Protocol. The UK would not exclude the deployment of under 18s who are members of the armed forces in direct combat if there is a genuine military need; it is not practicable to withdraw them before deployment; or doing so would undermine the operational effectiveness of their unit. The minimum age at which children may join the UK armed forces is 16 years, with parental consent required.

[Optional Protocol to the UNCRC on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography](#) [Governments](#) must prohibit the sale of children, child prostitution and

child pornography, and recognise the vulnerability of child victims, protect their privacy, provide appropriate support services and ensure their safety.

Annex 2 – General Comments

General Comments are non-legally binding interpretive aids issued by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child to provide State parties with assistance regarding the interpretation of an article or issue relating to the UNCRC, and what actions governments should take to ensure its implementation. New General Comments appear at irregular intervals.

[Treaty bodies Search \(ohchr.org\)](#)

1. [The aims of education \(2001\)](#)
2. [The role of independent National Human Rights Institutions in the protection and promotion of the rights of the child \(2002\)](#)
3. [HIV/AIDS and the rights of children \(2003\)](#)
4. [Adolescent health and development in the context of the Convention on the Rights of the Child \(2003\)](#)
5. [General measures of implementation on the Convention on the Rights of the Child \(2003\)](#)
6. [Treatment of unaccompanied and separated children outside their country of origin \(2005\)](#)
7. [Implementing child rights in early childhood \(2005\)](#)
8. [The right of the child to protection from corporal punishment and other cruel or degrading forms of punishment \(2006\)](#)
9. [The rights of children with disabilities \(2006\)](#)
10. [Children's rights in juvenile justice \(2007\)](#)
11. [Indigenous children and their rights under the Convention \(2009\)](#)
12. [The right of the child to be heard \(2009\)](#)
13. [The right of the child to freedom from all forms of violence \(2011\)](#)
14. [On the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken as a primary consideration \(2013\)](#)
15. [On the right of the child to enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health \(2013\)](#)
16. [State obligations regarding the impact of the business sector on children's rights \(2013\)](#)
17. [On the right of the child to rest, leisure, plan, recreational activities, cultural life and the arts \(2013\)](#)

18. [On harmful practices \(Joint General Comment with the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women\) \(2019\)](#)
19. [Public budgeting for the realisation of children's rights \(2016\)](#)
20. [Implementation of the rights of the child during adolescence \(2016\)](#)
21. [Children in street situations \(2017\)](#)
22. General principles regarding the human rights of children in the context of international migration [\(Joint General Comment with the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families\) \(2017\)](#)
23. State obligations regarding the human rights of children in the context of international migration in countries of origin, transit, destination and return [\(Joint General Comment with the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families\) \(2017\)](#)
24. [General comment No. 24 \(2019\)](#) on children's rights in the child justice system
25. [General comment 25 \(2021\)](#) Children's Rights in relation to the digital environment.