

Stages in a CRIA process

A CRIA tends to follow a set of steps or stages common across impact assessment practice.

In this guide, we draw on the ENOC model for CRIA which outlines an eight-stage process.¹

You might think of this as a 'handrail' to help you along the steps rather than a prescriptive set of steps – the stages can be adapted, merged or added to depending on the context.

The eight stages are summarised as:

1. **screening** – describing a proposal and its impact on children, and deciding on the need for a CRIA – if a full CRIA is required, go to stage 2
2. **scoping** – considering the aim of the proposal and the rights framework
3. **gathering evidence** – identifying quantitative and qualitative data
4. **scrutinising children's involvement** – analysing how children are involved
5. **assessing impact** – identifying positive, negative, neutral impacts
6. **conclusions and recommendations** – if negative impact, suggesting alternatives
7. **publishing CRIA** – evidencing the conclusions reached and the recommendations made
8. **monitoring and reviewing** – the CRIA may be subject to review.

Children can be involved at all stages of a CRIA.

Their involvement at any stage is an opportunity for you to learn about their knowledge, experiences, views and ideas on the subject of the CRIA.

All stages will require:

- planning to ensure child-friendly and inclusive methods are used
- opportunities for children to choose to be involved and to opt out if they wish
- reflection to continue to develop good practice in involving children
- consideration of safeguarding, child protection, privacy and data protection (ensuring your policies and procedures are up to date and followed by those involving children in CRIA and CRIE).

¹ ENOC (2020) Common framework of reference on child rights impact assessment. A guide on how to carry out CRIA, Strasbourg, France: ENOC. URL: <http://enoc.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/ENOC-Common-Framework-of-Reference-FV.pdf>