

Equality & Disability Duties Screening Template

December 2023 version



Department of
**Agriculture, Environment
and Rural Affairs**

www.daera-ni.gov.uk

*Sustainability at the heart of a living,
working, active landscape
valued by everyone.*

Screening flowchart and template (taken from Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 - A Guide for public authorities April 2010 (Appendix 1)).

Introduction

Part 1. Policy scoping – asks public authorities to provide details about the policy, procedure, practice and/or decision being screened and what available evidence you have gathered to help make an assessment of the likely impact on equality of opportunity and good relations.

Part 2. Screening questions – asks about the extent of the likely impact of the policy on groups of people within each of the Section 75 categories. Details of the groups consulted and the level of assessment of the likely impact. This includes consideration of multiple identity and good relations issues. This section also includes two questions related to the Disability Duties.

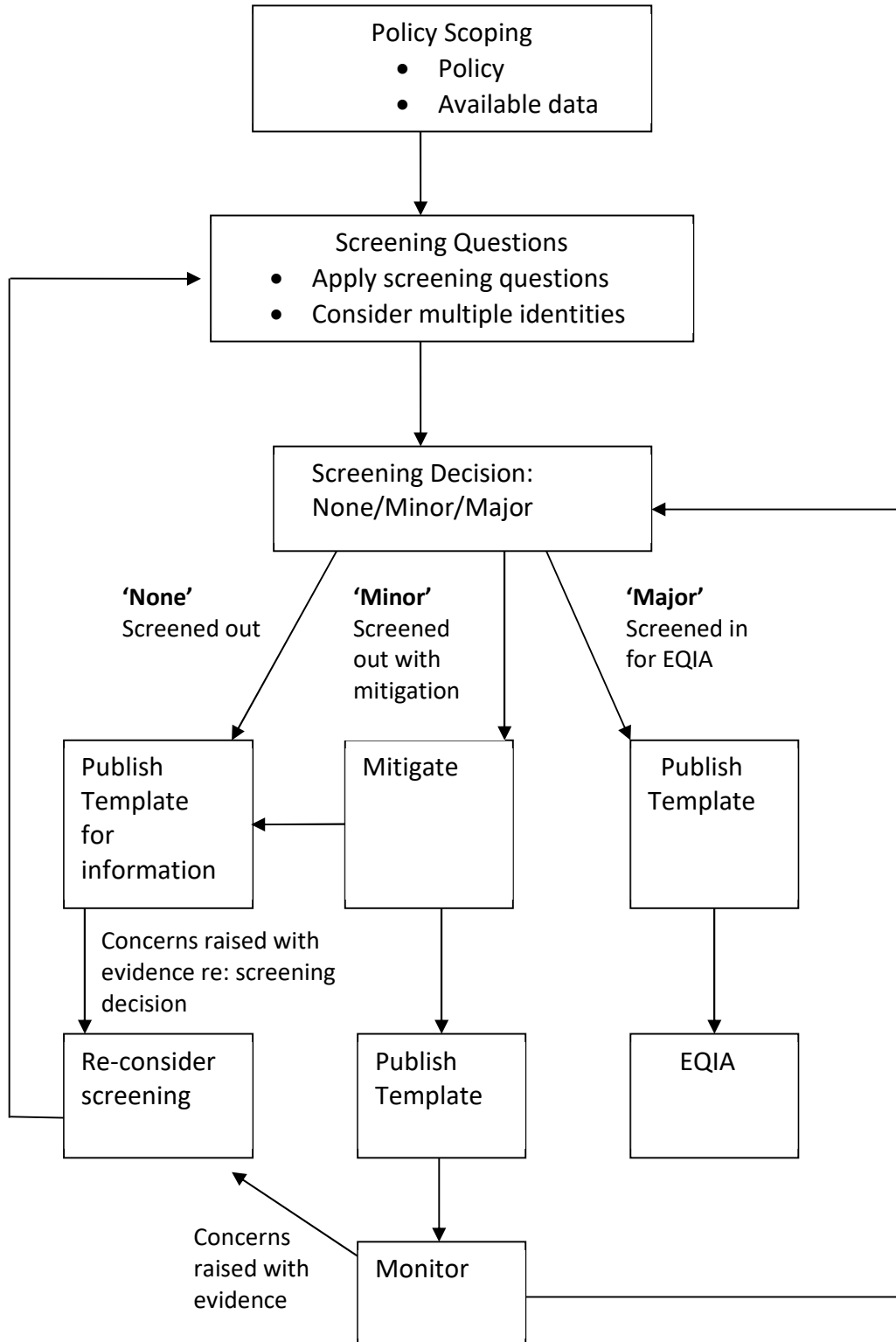
Part 3. Screening decision – guides the public authority to reach a screening decision as to whether or not there is a need to carry out an equality impact assessment (EQIA), or to introduce measures to mitigate the likely impact, or the introduction of an alternative policy to better promote equality of opportunity and/or good relations.

Part 4. Monitoring – provides guidance to public authorities on monitoring for adverse impact and broader monitoring.

Part 5. Consideration of Human Rights – please note this is not a Human Rights Screening form but rather a prompt that impacts on Human Rights should be considered.

Part 6. Approval and authorisation – verifies the public authority’s approval of a screening decision by a senior manager responsible for the policy.

A screening flowchart is provided below.



Part 1. Policy scoping

The first stage of the screening process involves scoping the policy under consideration. The purpose of policy scoping is to help prepare the background and context and set out the aims and objectives for the policy, being screened. At this stage, scoping the policy will help identify potential constraints as well as opportunities and will help the policy maker work through the screening process on a step by step basis.

Public authorities should remember that the Section 75 statutory duties apply to internal policies (relating to people who work for the authority), as well as external policies (relating to those who are, or could be, served by the authority).

Information about the policy

Name of the policy

From Waste to Worth: The Northern Ireland Waste Prevention Programme

Is this an existing, revised or new policy?

Revised Programme

What is it trying to achieve? (intended aims/outcomes)

Our vision is for a resource efficient country where we rethink how we deal with resources and waste, reducing and diverting overall waste, extracting the maximum value from recycling materials to deliver a low-carbon circular economy, with recovery and landfill as methods of last resort.

The programme aims to reduce the generation of waste at its source, thereby conserving resources, minimising environmental impact, and supporting a transition to a circular economy.

To do this, the WPP aims to bring together a range of waste-related obligations contained within the Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011.

The Waste Prevention Programme brings these together in a single document to collate the Waste Prevention measures for meeting these obligations and moving waste up the waste hierarchy.

Are there any Section 75 categories which might be expected to benefit from the intended policy? Yes No (select as appropriate)

If so, explain how.

All Section 75 categories will be expected to benefit from this programme. The WPP aims to bring together a range of waste-related obligations contained within the Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011. The Waste Prevention Programme brings these together in a single document to collate the Waste Prevention measures for meeting these obligations and moving waste up the waste hierarchy.

Actions outlined within the programme, assessed and delivered through individual policies and individual business areas, aim to move waste as high

up the waste hierarchy, to prevention, as possible. It will therefore provide environmental benefits by reducing our use of virgin material, reducing our reliance on landfill and cutting back on our carbon emissions.

Policies collated within the programme aim to realise financial benefits for the Northern Ireland economy through the creation of green jobs and contributing to the growth of the circular economy here. These policies will streamline how we manage our waste and deal with our resources, delivering consistency across the home, our places of work, educational and healthcare settings etc. which will benefit all citizens and wider society.

In this sense, all citizens and therefore all categories would be expected to benefit from the individual policies collated within the programme, as they promote greater societal awareness of environmental and sustainability issues all within the one document.

Who initiated or wrote the policy?

The Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) initiated and wrote this programme.

Who owns and who implements the policy?

The Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) owns and implements the programme.

Implementation factors

Are there any factors which could contribute to/detract from the intended aim/outcome of the policy/decision? Yes No (select as appropriate)

If yes, are they (please select as appropriate)

Financial

Legislative

other, please specify:

N/A

Main stakeholders affected

Who are the internal and external stakeholders (actual or potential) that the policy will impact upon? (please select as appropriate)

Staff

Service users

Other public sector organisations

Voluntary/community/trade unions

Other, please specify

Educational bodies, businesses, private companies, all citizens, schools, hospitals, retail and hospitality industry, private waste companies, packaging producers, reprocessors,

Other policies with a bearing on this policy

What are they?

The Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011 sets the requirement to develop a Waste Prevention Programme (WPP) for Northern Ireland. This legislation dictates what shall and may be included, and the development of this programme will cover the requirements of a WPP when complete.

The adoption of the Circular Economy Package throughout the UK introduced challenging targets in managing resources, including ambitious recycling targets (65% recycling/10% landfill by 2035) while the passing of Northern Ireland's first Climate Change Act in 2022 introduced a 70% recycling target for 2030 alongside a range of ambitious carbon reduction targets. Actions within the WPP will help to achieve these targets.

The Waste Management Strategy also complements the Waste Prevention Programme by setting long-term statutory targets and infrastructure plans that enable waste prevention actions. The strategy provides the structural framework, while the programme delivers behavioural and community-level interventions.

Who owns them?

The NI Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) owns the above policies.

Available evidence

Evidence to help inform the screening process may take many forms. Public authorities should ensure that their screening decision is informed by relevant data. The Commission has produced this guide to [signpost to S75 data](#).

What evidence/information (both qualitative and quantitative) have you gathered to inform this policy? Specify details for each of the Section 75 categories.

Please ensure all data used is the most current and up to date available. You should verify this by contacting the Departmental Statisticians.

Religious belief evidence/information:

The 2021 Census of Northern Ireland found that 45.7% of the population were either Catholic or brought up as Catholic, while 43.5% belonged to or were brought up in Protestant, Other Christian or Christian related denominations. 1.5% belonged to or had been brought up in non-Christian religions. 9.3% of the population in Census 2021 neither belonged to nor were brought up in any religion¹. There will be no specific reference to religious belief included in this consultation document as it would not be proportionate to gather such information. However, the programme is subject to public consultation and should any section 75 issues be raised they will be considered.

Political Opinion evidence/information:

The Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey 2024 found that 30% of the Northern Ireland population describe themselves as Unionist, 30% as Nationalist and 35% held neither political opinion². The political party support sample shows 11% support DUP, 20% support Sinn Fein, 11% support UUP, 10% support SDLP, 24% support Alliance, 4% support the Green Party, 5% support 'Other' parties, 9% support none of these and 8 % selected 'I don't know' as a response³. This sample by political parties supported is over representative of the middle ground compared to the 2024 election results, under representative of nationalist parties and very under representative of unionist party support compared to 2024. There will be no specific reference to political opinion included in this consultation document as it would not be proportionate to gather such information. However, the programme is subject

¹ <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/system/files/statistics/census-2021-main-statistics-for-northern-ireland-phase-1-statistical-bulletin-religion.pdf>

² [Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey: 2024](#)

³ [https://www.ark.ac.uk/nilt/2024/Political Attitudes/POLPART2.html](https://www.ark.ac.uk/nilt/2024/Political_Attitudes/POLPART2.html)

to public consultation and should any section 75 issues be raised they will be considered.

Racial Group evidence/information:

The 2021 Census found that 96.6% of the population state their ethnic origin to be white, while 3.4% belonged to minority ethnic groups. The 3.4% is around double the 2011 Census figure and four times the 2001 Census figure⁴. There will be no specific reference to racial groups included in this consultation document as it would not be proportionate to gather such information. However, the programme is subject to public consultation and should any section 75 issues be raised they will be considered.

Age evidence/information:

The 2021 Census showed that 17.2% of the population was 65 years or older, 63.7% was between 15 and 64 years of age, while 19.2% was aged 14 or under⁵. There will be no specific reference to age included in this consultation document as it would not be proportionate to gather such information. However, the programme is subject to public consultation and should any section 75 issues be raised they will be considered.

Marital Status evidence/information:

The 2021 Census showed that 45.6% of the population aged 16 or over were married or in a civil partnership, while 38% were single⁶. There will be no

⁴ <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/system/files/statistics/census-2021-main-statistics-for-northern-ireland-phase-1-statistical-bulletin-ethnic-group.pdf>

⁵ <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/system/files/statistics/census-2021-population-and-household-estimates-for-northern-ireland-statistical-bulletin-24-may-2022.pdf>

⁶ <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/census-2021-main-statistics-demography-tables-household-relationships>

specific reference to marital status included in this consultation document as it would not be proportionate to gather such information. However, the programme is subject to public consultation and should any section 75 issues be raised they will be considered.

Sexual Orientation evidence/information:

In Census 2021, a new question was asked on sexual orientation of people aged 16 and over. While completing the census is required by law, the question on sexual orientation had no statutory penalty for those who failed to provide an answer. In the 2021 Census, 90.0% of people aged 16 and over identified as 'straight or heterosexual', 2.1% identified as LGB+ ('lesbian, gay, bisexual or other sexual orientation'), 7.9% either did not answer the question or ticked 'prefer not to say'⁷. The Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey 2024 found that 92% of citizens described themselves as heterosexual or 'straight'. 3% described themselves as 'gay' or 'lesbian', whilst 3% described themselves as bi-sexual. A further 1% described themselves as 'Other'⁸. There will be no specific reference to sexual orientation included in this consultation document as it would not be proportionate to gather such information. However, the programme is subject to public consultation and should any section 75 issues be raised they will be considered.

Men & Women generally evidence/information:

The 2021 Census showed that 49% of the population were male and 51% female⁹. There will be no specific reference to whether a respondent is male

⁷ <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/system/files/statistics/census-2021-main-statistics-for-northern-ireland-phase-3-statistical-bulletin-sexual-orientation.pdf>

⁸ <https://www.ark.ac.uk/nilt/2024/Background/ORIENT2.html>

⁹ <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/system/files/statistics/census-2021-population-and-household-estimates-for-northern-ireland-statistical-bulletin-24-may-2022.pdf>

or female included in this consultation document as it would not be proportionate to gather such information. However, the programme is subject to public consultation and should any section 75 issues be raised they will be considered.

Disability evidence/information:

The 2021 Census of Northern Ireland showed that 11.5% of the population found their day-to-day activities to be limited a lot due to a disability and 12.9% found their activities limited a little¹⁰. The Continuous Household Survey 2021/22 showed that 42% of those surveyed are considered to have long term illness, whilst 33% are considered to have long term limiting illness¹¹. There will be no specific reference to whether a respondent considers themselves to have a disability included in this consultation document as it would not be proportionate to gather such information. However, the programme is subject to public consultation and should any section 75 issues be raised they will be considered.

Dependants evidence/information:

The 2021 Census of Northern Ireland showed that the number of children (aged 0 to 14) increased from 354,700 to 365,200, an increase of 3%. The number of children aged 5 to 9 and 10 to 14 have both increased between 2011 and 2021, by 12% and 7% respectively. In contrast the number of young children aged 0 to 4 has decreased by 9%. This fall is in line with the latest figures on birth registrations from the General Register Office. In total, there have been 239,500 births registered in Northern Ireland over the decade.

¹⁰ <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/system/files/statistics/census-2021-main-statistics-for-northern-ireland-phase-2-statistical-bulletin-health-disability-and-unpaid-care.pdf>

¹¹ <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/continuous-household-survey>

However, the number of births registered has fallen in recent years, reaching a low of 21,500 births registered in 2020, down from 25,500 births registered in 2011¹². The Continuous Household Survey 2021/22 has shown of those who were surveyed, 30% were classed as having responsibility for care of a child, 12% were classed as having responsibility for care of a person with a disability and 10% were classed as having responsibility for care of an elderly person¹³. There will be no specific reference to dependants included in this consultation document as it would not be proportionate to gather such information. However, the programme is subject to public consultation and should any section 75 issues be raised they will be considered.

Needs, experiences and priorities

Taking into account the information referred to above, what are the different needs, experiences and priorities of each of the following categories, in relation to the particular policy/decision?

Specify details of the needs, experiences and priorities for each of the Section 75 categories below:

Religious belief

None. No equality issues identified through initial engagement with stakeholders in the development of the programme. The programme is

¹² [Census 2021 Population and household estimates for Northern Ireland Statistical bulletin \(nisra.gov.uk\)](https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/census-2021-population-and-household-estimates-for-northern-ireland-statistical-bulletin)

¹³ <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/continuous-household-survey>

subject to public consultation and should any religious belief issues be raised they will be considered.

Political Opinion

None. No equality issues identified through initial engagement with stakeholders in the development of the programme. The programme is subject to public consultation and should any political opinion issues be raised they will be considered.

Racial Group

None. No equality issues identified through initial engagement with stakeholders in the development of the programme. The programme is subject to public consultation and should any racial issues be raised they will be considered.

Age

None. No equality issues identified through initial engagement with stakeholders in the development of the programme. The programme is subject to public consultation and should any age issues be raised they will be considered.

Marital status

None. No equality issues identified through initial engagement with stakeholders in the development of the programme. The programme is subject to public consultation and should any marital status issues be raised they will be considered.

Sexual orientation

None. No equality issues identified through initial engagement with stakeholders in the development of the programme. The programme is subject to public consultation and should any sexual orientation issues be raised they will be considered.

Men and Women Generally

None. No equality issues identified through initial engagement with stakeholders in the development of the programme. The programme is subject to public consultation and should any issues regarding men and women generally be raised they will be considered.

Disability

None. No equality issues identified through initial engagement with stakeholders in the development of the programme. The programme is subject to public consultation and should any disability issues be raised they will be considered.

Dependants

None. No equality issues identified through initial engagement with stakeholders in the development of the programme. The programme is subject to public consultation and should any issues regarding dependants be raised they will be considered.

Introduction

In making a decision as to whether or not there is a need to carry out an equality impact assessment, the public authority should consider its answers to the questions 1-4.

If the public authority's conclusion is **none** in respect of all of the Section 75 equality of opportunity and/or good relations categories, then the public authority may decide to screen the policy out. If a policy is 'screened out' as having no relevance to equality of opportunity or good relations, a public authority should give details of the reasons for the decision taken.

If the public authority's conclusion is **major** in respect of one or more of the Section 75 equality of opportunity and/or good relations categories, then consideration should be given to subjecting the policy to the equality impact assessment procedure.

If the public authority's conclusion is **minor** in respect of one or more of the Section 75 equality categories and/or good relations categories, then consideration should still be given to proceeding with an equality impact assessment, or to:

- measures to mitigate the adverse impact; or
- the introduction of an alternative policy to better promote equality of opportunity and/or good relations.

In favour of a 'major' impact

- a) The policy is significant in terms of its strategic importance;

- b) Potential equality impacts are unknown, because, for example, there is insufficient data upon which to make an assessment or because they are complex, and it would be appropriate to conduct an equality impact assessment in order to better assess them;
- c) Potential equality and/or good relations impacts are likely to be adverse or are likely to be experienced disproportionately by groups of people including those who are marginalised or disadvantaged;
- d) Further assessment offers a valuable way to examine the evidence and develop recommendations in respect of a policy about which there are concerns amongst affected individuals and representative groups, for example in respect of multiple identities;
- e) The policy is likely to be challenged by way of judicial review;
- f) The policy is significant in terms of expenditure.

In favour of ‘minor’ impact

- a) The policy is not unlawfully discriminatory and any residual potential impacts on people are judged to be negligible;
- b) The policy, or certain proposals within it, are potentially unlawfully discriminatory, but this possibility can readily and easily be eliminated by making appropriate changes to the policy or by adopting appropriate mitigating measures;
- c) Any asymmetrical equality impacts caused by the policy are intentional because they are specifically designed to promote equality of opportunity for particular groups of disadvantaged people;
- d) By amending the policy there are better opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity and/or good relations.

In favour of none

- 1) The policy has no relevance to equality of opportunity or good relations.
- 2) The policy is purely technical in nature and will have no bearing in terms of its likely impact on equality of opportunity or good relations for people within the equality and good relations categories.

Taking into account the evidence presented above, consider and comment on the likely impact on equality of opportunity and good relations for those affected by this policy, in any way, for each of the equality and good relations categories, by applying the screening questions given overleaf and indicate the level of impact on the group i.e. minor, major or none.

Screening questions

- 1. What is the likely impact on equality of opportunity for those affected by this policy, for each of the Section 75 equality categories?** Please provide details of the likely policy impacts and determine the level of impact for each S75 categories below i.e. either minor, major or none.

Details of the likely policy impacts on *Religious belief*:

This programme will have no impact on equality of opportunity for those affected and no differential impacts on this Section 75 category are anticipated.

What is the level of impact? Minor Major None

(select as appropriate)

Details of the likely policy impacts on *Political Opinion*:

This programme will have no impact on equality of opportunity for those affected and no differential impacts on this Section 75 category are anticipated.

What is the level of impact? Minor Major None

(select as appropriate)

Details of the likely policy impacts on *Racial Group*:

This programme will have no impact on equality of opportunity for those affected and no differential impacts on this Section 75 category are anticipated.

What is the level of impact? Minor Major None

(select as appropriate)

Details of the likely policy impacts on *Age*:

This programme will have no impact on equality of opportunity for those affected and no differential impacts on this Section 75 category are anticipated.

What is the level of impact? Minor Major None

(select as appropriate)

Details of the likely policy impacts on *Marital Status*:

This programme will have no impact on equality of opportunity for those affected and no differential impacts on this Section 75 category are anticipated.

What is the level of impact? Minor Major None

(select as appropriate)

Details of the likely policy impacts on *Sexual Orientation*:

This programme will have no impact on equality of opportunity for those affected and no differential impacts on this Section 75 category are anticipated.

What is the level of impact Minor Major None

(select as appropriate)

Details of the likely policy impacts on *Men and Women*:

This programme will have no impact on equality of opportunity for those affected and no differential impacts on this Section 75 category are anticipated.

What is the level of impact? Minor Major None

(select as appropriate)

Details of the likely policy impacts on *Disability*:

This programme will have no impact on equality of opportunity for those affected and no differential impacts on this Section 75 category are anticipated.

What is the level of impact? Minor Major None

(select as appropriate)

Details of the likely policy impacts on *Dependants*:

This programme will have no impact on equality of opportunity for those affected and no differential impacts on this Section 75 category are anticipated.

What is the level of impact? Major None

(select as appropriate)

2. Are there opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity for people within the Section 75 equalities categories?

Yes No (select as appropriate)

Detail opportunities of how this policy could promote equality of opportunity for people within each of the Section 75 Categories below:

Religious Belief - If Yes, provide details:

N/A

If No, provide reasons:

This programme is aimed at all citizens equally. There is no evidence available at this time to suggest the programme will benefit one group more than another. Should any opportunities present themselves as a result of the public consultation, they will be considered.

Political Opinion - If Yes, provide details:

N/A

If No, provide reasons:

This programme is aimed at all citizens equally. There is no evidence available at this time to suggest the programme will benefit one group more than another. Should any opportunities present themselves as a result of the public consultation, they will be considered.

Racial Group - If Yes, provide details:

N/A

If No, provide reasons:

This programme is aimed at all citizens equally. There is no evidence available at this time to suggest the programme will benefit one group more than another. Should any opportunities present themselves as a result of the public consultation, they will be considered.

Age - If Yes, provide details:

N/A

If No, provide reasons:

This programme is aimed at all citizens equally. There is no evidence available at this time to suggest the programme will benefit one group more than another. Should any opportunities present themselves as a result of the public consultation, they will be considered.

Marital Status - If Yes, provide details:

N/A

If No, provide reasons

This programme is aimed at all citizens equally. There is no evidence available at this time to suggest the programme will benefit one group more than another. Should any opportunities present themselves as a result of the public consultation, they will be considered.

Sexual Orientation - If Yes, provide details:

N/A

If No, provide reasons:

This programme is aimed at all citizens equally. There is no evidence available at this time to suggest the programme will benefit one group more than another. Should any opportunities present themselves as a result of the public consultation, they will be considered.

Men and Women generally - If Yes, provide details:

N/A

If No, provide reasons:

This programme is aimed at all citizens equally. There is no evidence available at this time to suggest the programme will benefit one group more than another. Should any opportunities present themselves as a result of the public consultation, they will be considered.

Disability - If Yes, provide details:

N/A

If No, provide reasons:

This programme is aimed at all citizens equally. There is no evidence available at this time to suggest the programme will benefit one group more than another. Should any opportunities present themselves as a result of the public consultation, they will be considered.

Dependants - If Yes, provide details:

N/A

If No, provide reasons:

This programme is aimed at all citizens equally. There is no evidence available at this time to suggest the programme will benefit one group more than another. Should any opportunities present themselves as a result of the public consultation, they will be considered.

3. To what extent is the policy likely to impact on good relations between people of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group?

Please provide details of the likely policy impact and determine the level of impact for each of the categories below i.e. either minor, major or none.

Details of the likely policy impacts on *Religious belief*:

This programme will have no impact on good relations between people of different religious beliefs. All waste prevention, re-use, recycling, measures contained within the programme will be addressed separately at policy level.

What is the level of impact? Minor Major None

(select as appropriate)

Details of the likely policy impacts on *Political Opinion*:

This programme will have no impact on good relations between people with different political opinions. All waste prevention, re-use, recycling, contained within the programme will be addressed separately at policy level.

What is the level of impact? Minor Major None

(select as appropriate)

Details of the likely policy impacts on *Racial Group*:

This programme will have no impact on good relations between people of different racial groups. All waste prevention, re-use, recycling, measures contained within the programme will be addressed separately at policy level.

What is the level of impact? Minor Major None

(select as appropriate)

4. Are there opportunities to better promote good relations between people of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group?

Detail opportunities of how this policy could better promote good relations for people within each of the Section 75 Categories below:

***Religious Belief* - If Yes, provide details:**

N/A

If No, provide reasons:

This programme will have no opportunities to better promote good relations between people of different religious belief. All waste prevention, re-use, recycling measures contained within the programme will be addressed separately at policy level.

Political Opinion - If Yes, provide details:

N/A

If No, provide reasons:

This programme will have no opportunities to better promote good relations between people with different political opinions. All waste prevention, re-use, recycling measures contained within the programme will be addressed separately at policy level.

Racial Group - If Yes, provide details:

N/A

If No, provide reasons:

This programme will have no opportunities to better promote good relations between people of different racial groups. All waste prevention, re-use, recycling contained within the programme will be addressed separately at policy level.

Additional considerations

Multiple identity

Generally speaking, people can fall into more than one Section 75 category. Taking this into consideration, are there any potential impacts of the policy/decision on people with multiple identities? If so, please detail below.

(For example; disabled minority ethnic people; disabled women; young Protestant men; and young lesbians, gay and bisexual people).

Provide details of data on the impact of the policy on people with multiple identities. Specify relevant Section 75 categories concerned.

There is no evidence at this time to suggest that there will be any potential impacts on people with multiple section 75 identities, because of this programme. However, the programme is subject to public consultation and should any issues be raised they will be considered.

DAERA also has legislative obligations to meet under the **Disability Discrimination Order**. Questions 5 - 6 relate to these.

Consideration of Disability Duties

5. Does this proposed policy or decision provide an opportunity for DAERA to better promote positive attitudes towards disabled people?

No, this programme does not provide an opportunity for DAERA to promote positive attitudes towards disabled people. Comments in relation to better promoting positive attitudes towards disabled

people are welcomed during consultation, particularly if any person considers that they are significantly affected by the programme and where this is not recognised in this Equality Screening Document.

6. Does this proposed policy or decision provide an opportunity to actively increase the participation by disabled people in public life?

No. This programme does not provide an opportunity for DAERA to actively increase the participation of disabled people in public life. Comments in relation to actively increasing the participation of disabled people are welcomed during consultation, particularly if any person considers that they are significantly affected by the programme and where this is not recognized in this Equality Screening Document.

Part 3. Screening decision (Please delete as appropriate)

“Screened out” without mitigation or an alternative policy proposed to be adopted.

If the decision is not to conduct an equality impact assessment, please provide details of the reasons.

The decision is not to conduct an equality impact assessment as no impacts or opportunities were reported during the screening exercise. The public consultation will give opportunity for views to be gathered and considered further.

If the decision is not to conduct an equality impact assessment the public authority should consider if the policy should be mitigated or an alternative policy be introduced - please provide details.

N/A

If the decision is to **subject the policy to an equality impact assessment**, please provide details of the reasons.

N/A

All public authorities' equality schemes must state the authority's arrangements for assessing and consulting on the likely impact of policies adopted or proposed to be adopted by the authority on the promotion of equality of opportunity. The Commission recommends screening and equality impact assessment as the tools to be utilised for such assessments. Further advice on equality impact assessment may be found in a separate Commission publication: [A Practical Guide to Equality Impact Assessment](#)

Mitigation

When the public authority concludes that the likely impact is 'minor' and an equality impact assessment is not to be conducted, the public authority may consider mitigation to lessen the severity of any equality impact, or the introduction of an alternative policy to better promote equality of opportunity or good relations.

Can the policy/decision be amended or changed or an alternative policy introduced to better promote equality of opportunity and/or good relations? Yes No (select as appropriate)

If so, **give the reasons** to support your decision, together with the proposed changes/amendments or alternative policy.

At this point the programme is only at pre-consultation stage. If any opportunities to promote equality of opportunity and/or good relations are identified they can still be considered while in development after the consultation is complete.

Timetabling and prioritising

Factors to be considered in timetabling and prioritising policies for equality impact assessment.

If the policy has been ‘screened in’ for equality impact assessment, then please answer the following questions to determine its priority for timetabling the equality impact assessment.

On a scale of 1-3, with 1 being the lowest priority and 3 being the highest, assess the policy in terms of its priority for equality impact assessment.

Priority criterion	Rating (1-3)
Effect on equality of opportunity and good relations	
Social need	
Effect on people’s daily lives	
Relevance to a public authority’s functions	
Total score	

Note: The Total Rating Score should be used to prioritise the policy in rank order with other policies screened in for equality impact assessment. This list of priorities will assist the public authority in timetabling. Details of the Public Authority's Equality Impact Assessment Timetable should be included in the quarterly Screening Report.

Is the policy affected by timetables established by other relevant public authorities? Yes No (select as appropriate)

If yes, please provide details.

N/A

Part 4. Monitoring

Section 75 places a requirement on DAERA to have equality monitoring arrangements in place in order to assess the impact of policies and services etc; and to help identify barriers to fair participation and to better promote equality of opportunity. Please note the following excerpt from The Equality Commission for Northern Ireland in relation to monitoring:

A system must be established to monitor the impact of the policy in order to find out its effect on relevant groups. The results of ongoing monitoring must be reviewed on an annual basis. The public authority is required to publish the results of this monitoring. And they must be included in the public authorities' annual review on progress to the Equality Commission. The Equality Scheme must specify how and where such monitoring information will be published. It is therefore essential that monitoring is carried out in a systematic manner and that the results are widely and openly published.

If the monitoring and analysis of results over a two year period show that the policy results in greater adverse impact than predicted, or if opportunities arise which would allow for greater equality of opportunity to be promoted, the public authority must ensure that the policy is revised to achieve better outcomes for the relevant equality groups.

Further advice on monitoring can be found at: [ECNI Monitoring Guidance for Public Authorities](#)

Outline what data you will collect in the future in order to monitor the impact of this policy or decision on equality, good relations and disability duties.

Equality:

All data captured from the public consultation will be considered by DAERA. The Resources & Waste Strategy Team will continue to engage with stakeholders and monitor any information received, particularly if any person considers that they are significantly affected by this proposal and where this is not recognised in this Equality Screening Document.

Good Relations:

All data captured from the public consultation will be considered by DAERA. The Resources & Waste Strategy Team will continue to engage with stakeholders and monitor any information received, particularly if any

person considers that they are significantly affected by this proposal and where this is not recognised in this Equality Screening Document.

Disability Duties:

All data captured from the public consultation will be considered by DAERA. The Resources & Waste Strategy Team will continue to engage with stakeholders and monitor any information received, particularly if any person considers that they are significantly affected by this proposal and where this is not recognised in this Equality Screening Document.

Part 5. Consideration of Human Rights

7. The Human Rights Act (HRA) 1998 brings the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) into UK law and it applies in N Ireland. Indicate below by deleting Yes/No as appropriate, any potential adverse impacts that the policy or decision may have in relation to human rights issues.

See Annex A for brief synopsis on each of the Human Rights Articles & Protocols.

Right to Life	Article 2	No
Prohibition of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment	Article 3	No
Prohibition of slavery and forced labour	Article 4	No
Right to liberty and security	Article 5	No

Right to a fair and public trial	Article 6	No
Right to no punishment without law	Article 7	No
Right to respect for private and family life, home and correspondence	Article 8	No
Right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion	Article 9	No
Right to freedom of expression	Article 10	No
Right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association	Article 11	No
Right to marry and to found a family	Article 12	No
The prohibition of discrimination	Article 14	No
Protection of property and enjoyment of possessions	Protocol 1 Article 1	No
Right to education	Protocol 1 Article 2	No
Right to free and secret elections	Protocol 1 Article 3	No

8. Please explain any adverse impacts on human rights that you have identified.

No adverse impact on human rights have been identified.

9. Please indicate any ways which you consider the policy positively promotes human rights.

The proposed programme does not create any opportunity to promote human rights.

Part 6 - Approval and authorisation

Before signing off this screening template please confirm that you have completed all the actions listed below.

I can confirm that all the actions listed below have been completed -

- I have explained any technical issues in plain English (easily understood by a 12 year old)
- I have used the most relevant, current & up to date data available
- I have added evidence and explained my assessments in full
- I have provided a brief note to justify my decision to ‘Screen In’ or ‘Screen Out’
- A copy of this screening template and the final decision has been sent to the Equality Unit for their consideration before it has been forwarded for sign-off

Screening assessment completed by (Staff Officer level or above) -

Name: Liz Kelly

Grade: DP

Branch: Resources & Waste Strategy

Date: 24/03/2026

Signature: please insert a scanned image of your signature.



Screening decision approved by (must be Grade 3/Deputy Secretary or above) -

Name: Julie Thompson

Grade: Grade 3

Branch: EMFG

Date: 03/04/2026

Signature: please insert a scanned image of your signature.



Note: A copy of the Screening Template, for each policy screened should be ‘signed off’ and approved by a senior manager responsible for the policy, made

easily accessible on the public authority’s website as soon as possible following completion and made available on request.

Please save the final signed version of the completed screening form in the CM container (AE2-19-11940) below as soon as possible after completion and forward the CM link to Equality Branch at equality@daera-ni.gov.uk. The screening template must be saved to the container in **HTML format** (not PDF) in order to comply with accessibility requirements. The screening form will be placed on the DAERA website and a link provided to the Department’s Section 75 consultees.



Strategic
Management DAERA/

For more information about equality screening, contact:

DAERA Equality Unit

Capacity, Capability, Equality & Diversity Branch

Jubilee House

111 Ballykelly Road

LIMAVADY

BT49 9HP

Email: equality@daera-ni.gov.uk

Tel: 028 7744 2027



Annex A

Synopsis of Human Rights Act Articles & Protocols

ARTICLE 2

Right to life

1. Everyone’s right to life shall be protected by law. No one shall be deprived of his life intentionally save in the execution of a sentence of a court following his conviction of a crime for which this penalty is provided by law.
2. Deprivation of life shall not be regarded as inflicted in contravention of this Article when it results from the use of force which is no more than absolutely necessary:
 - a. In defense of any person from unlawful violence;
 - b. In order to effect a lawful arrest or to prevent the escape of a person lawfully detained;
 - c. In action lawfully taken for the purpose of quelling a riot or insurrection.

ARTICLE 3

Prohibition of torture

No one shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

ARTICLE 4

Prohibition of slavery and forced labour

1. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude.
2. No one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour.
3. For the purpose of this Article the term “forced or compulsory labour” shall not include:

- a. Any work required to be done in the ordinary course of detention imposed according to the provisions of Article 5 of this Convention or during conditional release from such detention;
- b. Any service of a military character or, in case of conscientious objectors in countries where they are recognised, service exacted instead of compulsory military service;
- c. Any service exacted in case of an emergency or calamity threatening the life or well-being of the community;
- d. Any work or service which forms part of normal civic obligations.

ARTICLE 5

Right to liberty and security

1. Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be deprived of his liberty save in the following cases and in accordance with a procedure prescribed by law:
 - a. The lawful detention of a person after conviction by a competent court;
 - b. The lawful arrest or detention of a person for non-compliance with the lawful order of a court or in order to secure the fulfilment of any obligation prescribed by law;
 - c. the lawful arrest or detention of a person effected for the purpose of bringing him before the competent legal authority on reasonable suspicion of having committed an offence or when it is reasonably considered necessary to prevent his committing an offence or fleeing after having done so;
 - d. the detention of a minor by lawful order for the purpose of educational supervision or his lawful detention for the purpose of bringing him before the competent legal authority;

- e. The lawful detention of persons for the prevention of the spreading of infectious diseases, of persons of unsound mind, alcoholics or drug addicts or vagrants;
 - f. The lawful arrest or detention of a person to prevent his effecting an unauthorised entry into the country or of a person against whom action is being taken with a view to deportation or extradition.
2. Everyone who is arrested shall be informed promptly, in a language which he understands, of the reasons for his arrest and of any charge against him.
3. Everyone arrested or detained in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1(c) of this Article shall be brought promptly before a judge or other officer authorised by law to exercise judicial power and shall be entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to release pending trial. Release may be conditioned by guarantees to appear for trial.
4. Everyone who is deprived of his liberty by arrest or detention shall be entitled to take proceedings by which the lawfulness of his detention shall be decided speedily by a court and his release ordered if the detention is not lawful.
5. Everyone who has been the victim of arrest or detention in contravention of the provisions of this Article shall have an enforceable right to compensation.

ARTICLE 6

Right to a fair trial

1. In the determination of his civil rights and obligations or of any criminal charge against him, everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law. Judgment shall be pronounced publicly but the press and public may be excluded from all or part of the trial in the interest of morals, public order or national security in a democratic society, where the interests of juveniles or the protection of the private life of the parties so require, or to the extent strictly necessary in the opinion of the court in special circumstances where publicity would prejudice the interests of justice.
2. Everyone charged with a criminal offence shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law.
3. Everyone charged with a criminal offence has the following minimum rights:
 - a. To be informed promptly, in a language which he understands and in detail, of the nature and cause of the accusation against him;
 - b. To have adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defense;
 - c. To defend himself in person or through legal assistance of his own choosing or, if he has not sufficient means to pay for legal assistance, to be given it free when the interests of justice so require;
 - d. To examine or have examined witnesses against him and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on his behalf under the same conditions as witnesses against him;
 - e. To have the free assistance of an interpreter if he cannot understand or speak the language used in court.

ARTICLE 7

No punishment without law

1. No one shall be held guilty of any criminal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a criminal offence under national or international law at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the criminal offence was committed.
2. This Article shall not prejudice the trial and punishment of any person for any act or omission which, at the time when it was committed, was criminal according to the general principles of law recognised by civilised nations.

ARTICLE 8

Right to respect for private and family life

1. Everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life, his home and his correspondence.
2. There shall be no interference by a public authority with the exercise of this right except such as is in accordance with the law and is necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security, public safety or the economic well-being of the country, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

ARTICLE 9

Freedom of thought, conscience and religion

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to

manifest his religion or belief, in worship, teaching, practice and observance.

2. Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs shall be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of public safety, for the protection of public order, health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

ARTICLE 10

Freedom of expression

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of expression. This right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers. This Article shall not prevent States from requiring the licensing of broadcasting, television or cinema enterprises.
2. The exercise of these freedoms, since it carries with it duties and responsibilities, may be subject to such formalities, conditions, restrictions or penalties as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society, in the interests of national security, territorial integrity or public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, for the protection of the reputation or rights of others, for preventing the disclosure of information received in confidence, or for maintaining the authority and impartiality of the judiciary.

ARTICLE 11

Freedom of assembly and association

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.
2. No restrictions shall be placed on the exercise of these rights other than such as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others. This Article shall not prevent the imposition of lawful restrictions on the exercise of these rights by members of the armed forces, of the police or of the administration of the State.

ARTICLE 12

Right to marry

Men and women of marriageable age have the right to marry and to found a family, according to the national laws governing the exercise of this right.

ARTICLE 14

Prohibition of discrimination

The enjoyment of the rights and freedoms set forth in this Convention shall be secured without discrimination on any ground such as sex, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status.

Protocol 1

ARTICLE 1

Protection of property

Every natural or legal person is entitled to the peaceful enjoyment of his possessions. No one shall be deprived of his possessions except in the public interest and subject to the conditions provided for by law and by the general principles of international law.

The preceding provisions shall not, however, in any way impair the right of a State to enforce such laws as it deems necessary to control the use of property in accordance with the general interest or to secure the payment of taxes or other contributions or penalties.

Protocol 1

ARTICLE 2

Right to education

No person shall be denied the right to education. In the exercise of any functions which it assumes in relation to education and to teaching, the State shall respect the right of parents to ensure such education and teaching in conformity with their own religious and philosophical convictions.

Protocol 1

ARTICLE 3

Right to free elections

The High Contracting Parties undertake to hold free elections at reasonable intervals by secret ballot, under conditions which will ensure the free expression of the opinion of the people in the choice of the legislature.

For further information:

Equality Unit,
Equality & Diversity Branch
Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA)
Jubilee House
111 Ballykelly Road
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