



**LLESIANT
CENEDLAETHAU'R DYFODOL
WELL-BEING OF
FUTURE GENERATIONS**



Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015



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What is it?

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act is about improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales.

The Act gives a legally-binding common purpose – the seven well-being goals – for national government, local government, local health boards and other specified public bodies. It details the ways in which specified public bodies must work, and work together to improve the well-being of Wales.

It will make the public bodies listed in the Act think more about the long-term, work better with people and communities and each other, look to prevent problems and take a more joined-up approach.

This will help us to create a Wales that we all want to live in, now and in the future.

Well-being goals



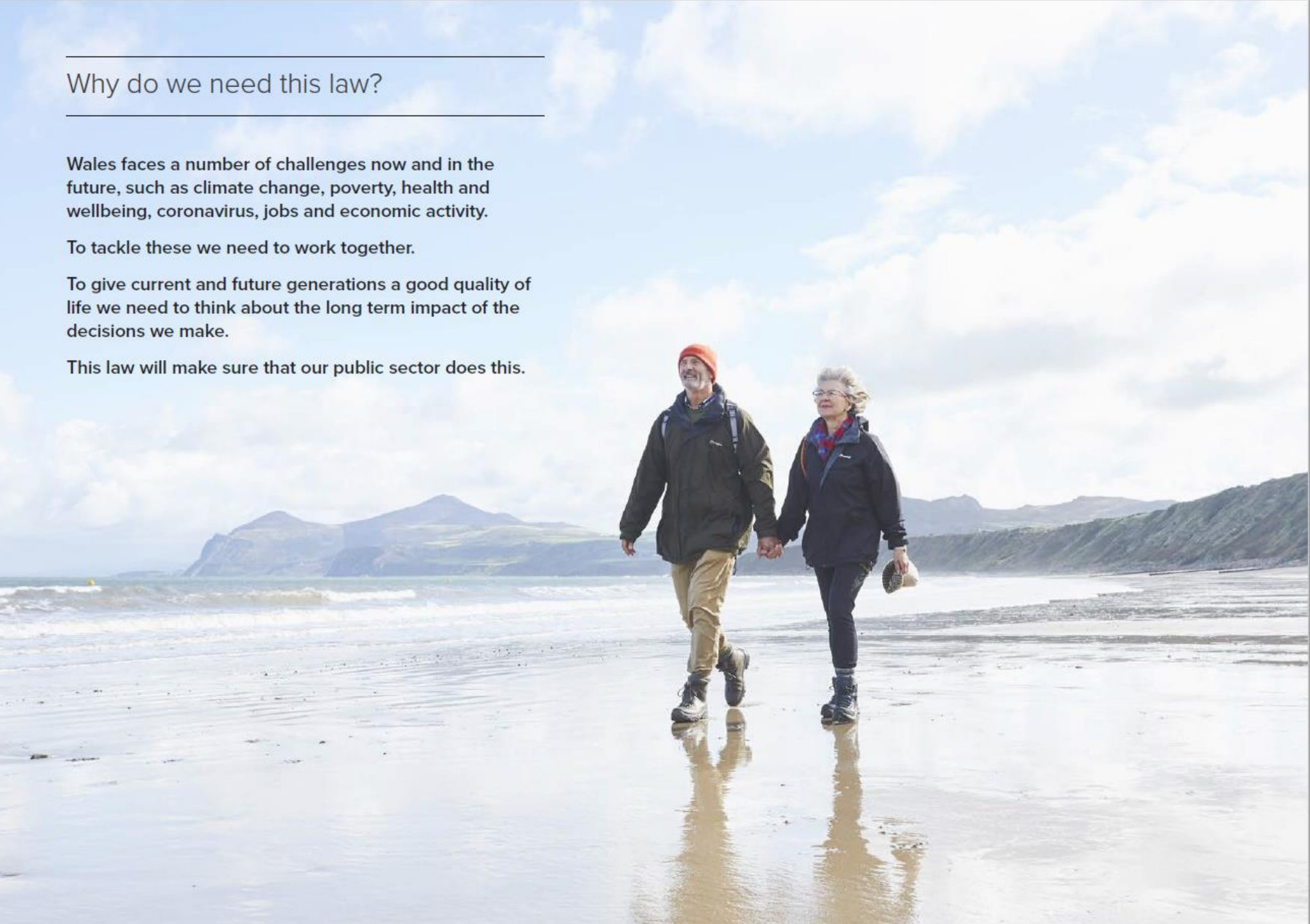
Why do we need this law?

Wales faces a number of challenges now and in the future, such as climate change, poverty, health and wellbeing, coronavirus, jobs and economic activity.

To tackle these we need to work together.

To give current and future generations a good quality of life we need to think about the long term impact of the decisions we make.

This law will make sure that our public sector does this.



How does it work?

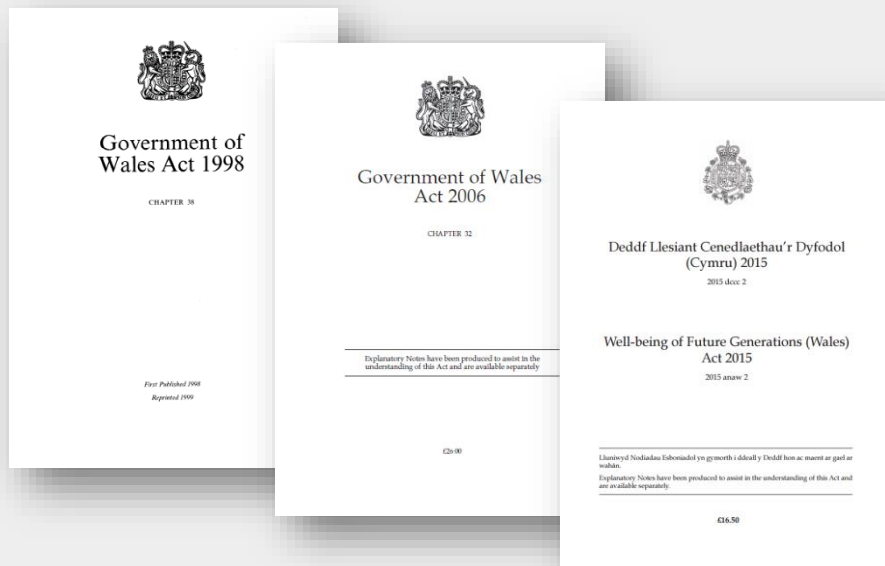
Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is about improving the way that we can achieve our economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being.

The Act starts by giving a definition of what we mean by sustainable development.

In this Act “sustainable development” means the process of improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales by taking action, in accordance with the sustainable development principle, aimed at achieving the well-being goals.

For Wales to be sustainable it is important that we improve all four aspects of our well-being. Each is as important as the others.



Well-being Duty

The Act places a duty that the public bodies will be expected to carry out. A duty means they have to do this by law. The well-being duty states.

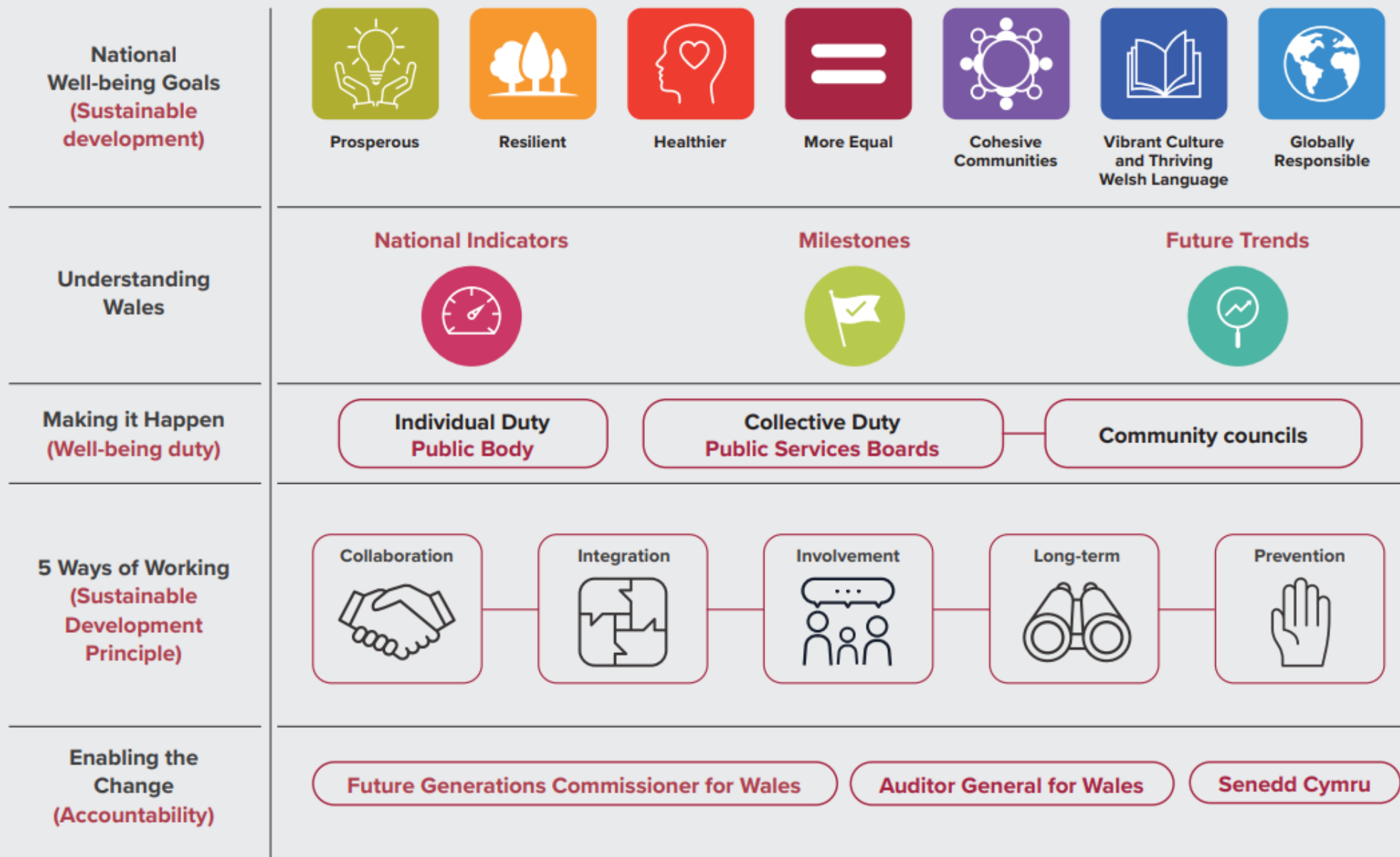
Each public body must carry out sustainable development.

The action a public body takes in carrying out sustainable development must include: a. setting and publishing objectives (“well-being objectives”) that are designed to **maximise its contribution** to achieving each of the well-being goals, and b. taking all reasonable steps (in exercising its functions) to meet those objectives.

This means that each public body listed in the Act must work to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. To do this they must set and publish well-being objectives.

These objectives will show how each public body will work to achieve the vision for Wales set out in the well-being goals. Public bodies must then take action to make sure they meet the objectives they set.

Well-being of Future Generations Act Architecture



Well-being goals

The seven well-being goals ('the goals') show the kind of Wales we want to see. Together they provide a shared vision for the public bodies listed in the Act to work towards. They are a set of goals; the Act makes it clear the listed public bodies must work to achieve all of the goals, not just one or two.

Prosperous

An innovative, productive and low carbon society which recognises the limits of the global environment and therefore uses resources efficiently and proportionately (including acting on climate change); and which develops a skilled and well-educated population in an economy which generates wealth and provides employment opportunities, allowing people to take advantage of the wealth generated through securing fair work.

Resilient

A nation which maintains and enhances a biodiverse natural environment with healthy functioning ecosystems that support social, economic and ecological resilience and the capacity to adapt to change (for example climate change).

Healthier

A society in which people's physical and mental well-being is maximised and in which choices and behaviours that benefit future health are understood.



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More Equal

A society that enables people to fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances (including their socio economic background and circumstances).

Globally Responsible

A nation which, when doing anything to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales, takes account of whether doing such a thing may make a positive contribution to global well-being.

Vibrant Culture and Thriving Welsh Language

A society that promotes and protects culture, heritage and the Welsh language, and which encourages people to participate in the arts, and sports and recreation.

Cohesive Communities

Attractive, viable, safe and well-connected communities.

Which public bodies does the Act include?

Welsh Ministers

Local Authorities (22)

Local Health Boards (7)

Public Health Wales NHS Trust

Velindre NHS Trust

National Park Authorities (3)

Fire and Rescue Authorities (3)

Natural Resources Wales

The Higher Education
Funding Council for Wales

The Arts Council of Wales



Sports Council of Wales

National Library of Wales

National Museum of Wales

Welsh Ambulance Services University
NHS Trust

Digital Health and Care Wales

Health Education and Improvement Wales

Social Care Wales

Welsh Revenue Authority

Transport for Wales

Centre for Digital Public Services Limited

Qualifications Wales

National Well-being Indicators Framework

01	Healthy babies	3 4
02	Healthy life expectancy	3 4
03	Healthy lifestyle (adults)	3 4 5 6
04	Air quality	1 2 3 7
05	Healthy lifestyle (children)	3 4 5
06	Young children developing the right skills	1 4 5 6
07	School leavers with skills and qualifications	1 4 6
08	Adults with qualifications	1 3 4
09	Productivity	1
10	Disposable household income	1 3 4
11	Innovative businesses	1 2 7
12	Renewable energy	1 2 5 7
13	Healthy soils	1 2 7
14	Global footprint	1 2 7
15	Waste not recycled	1 2 5 7
16	Fair pay	1 3 4 7
17	Pay difference	1 4
18	People living in poverty	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
19	People living in material deprivation	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
20	Pay set by collective bargaining	1 3 4
21	People in work	1 3 4



22	People not in education, employment and training	1 3 4 5
23	People feeling involved	4 5 7
24	Satisfaction with access to facilities and services	3 4 5
25	Feeling safe	3 4 5
26	People satisfied with where they live	2 3 5 6
27	Sense of community	2 3 4 5 6 7
28	Volunteering	5 6 7

29	Mental well-being	3 4
30	Loneliness	3 4 5
31	Hazard free homes	2 3 4 5
32	Reducing flood risk to homes and businesses	2 3 4 5
33	Energy efficiency of homes	1 2 3 7
34	Homelessness	1 3 4 5
35	Participation in arts, culture and heritage	1 3 4 5
36	People speaking Welsh every day	5 6 7

37	People able to speak Welsh	5 6 7
38	Participation in sporting activities	2 3 5 6 7
39	Professional standards in heritage collections	6 7
40	Looking after our cultural heritage	2 6 7
41	Greenhouse gas emissions	1 2 3 7
42	Greenhouse gas emissions from global goods and services	1 2 3 7
43	Healthy ecosystems	1 2 3 5 6 7
44	Biological diversity	1 2 5 6 7
45	Water quality	2 3 5 6 7
46	Active global citizenship	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
47	Confidence in the justice system	4 5 7
48	Journeys by walking, cycling or public transport	1 2 3 4 7
49	Housing costs	1 4 5 6
50	People digitally included	1 4 5

Further information:
gov.wales/wellbeing-wales-national-indicators

Mapping the national indicators to the well-being goals helps communicate that indicators tell a story of progress against more than one goal. This mapping is provisional and will be reviewed soon.

Shaping Wales' Future, National Milestones for Wales

02 Healthy Life Expectancy 3 4

Milestone
To increase the healthy life expectancy of adults and narrow the gap in healthy life expectancy between the least and the most deprived by at least 15% by 2050

03 Adult healthy lifestyle behaviours 3 4 5 6

Milestone
To increase the percentage of adults with two or more healthy lifestyle behaviours to more than 97% by 2050

05 Children healthy lifestyle behaviours 3 4 5

Milestone
To increase the percentage of children with two or more healthy behaviours to 94% by 2035 and more than 99% by 2050

08 Adult qualifications at different levels of the National Qualifications Framework 1 3 4

Milestone
75% of working age adults in Wales will be qualified to Level 3 or higher by 2050

Milestone
The percentage of working age adults with no qualifications will be 5% or lower in every local authority in Wales by 2050

10 Gross Disposable Household Income per Head 1 3 4

Milestone
Improve GDHI per head in Wales by 2035 and commit to setting a stretching growth target for 2050

14 The global footprint of Wales 1 2 7

Milestone
Wales will use only its fair share of the world's resources by 2050

17 Pay difference for gender, disability and ethnicity 1 4

Milestone
An elimination of the pay gap for gender, disability and ethnicity by 2050

18 Income poverty 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Milestone
Reduce the poverty gap between people in Wales with certain key and protected characteristics (which mean they are most likely to be in poverty) and those without those characteristics by 2035. Commit to setting a stretching target for 2050

21 Percentage of people in employment 1 3 4

Milestone
Eradicate the gap between the employment rate in Wales and the UK by 2050, with a focus on fair work and raising labour market participation of under-represented groups

22 Percentage of people in education, employment or training 1 3 4 5

Milestone
At least 90% of 16-24 year olds will be in education, employment, or training by 2050

28 Percentage of people who volunteer 5 6 7

Milestone
Increase the percentage of people who volunteer by 10% by 2050, demonstrating Wales's status as a volunteering nation

29 Mean mental well-being score 3 4

Milestone
To improve adult and children's mean mental wellbeing and eliminate the gap in adult and children's mean mental wellbeing between the most deprived and least deprived areas in Wales by 2050

33 Percentage of dwellings with adequate energy performance 1 2 3 7

Milestone
All homes in Wales will have adequate and cost-effective energy performance by 2050

37 Number of people who can speak Welsh 5 6 7

Milestone
A million Welsh speakers by 2050

41 Emissions of greenhouse gases within Wales 1 2 3 7

Milestone
Wales will achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050

44 Status of biological diversity in Wales 1 2 5 6 7

Milestone
To reverse the decline in biodiversity with an improvement in the status of species and ecosystems by 2030 and their clear recovery by 2050

00 National Well-being Indicator



LLUNIO DYFODOL CYMRU
DANGOSYDDION • CERRIG MILLTIR • TUEDDIADAU

SHAPING WALES' FUTURE
INDICATORS • MILESTONES • TRENDS

<https://shapingwalesfuture.blog.gov.wales/>

Slowing population growth
An ageing population
Increasing housing demand and need
Changing migration patterns
Changing health profiles and need
Continued growth of Welsh language

People and Population

Widening within country inequality globally
Slow progress on poverty reduction
Remaining equality gaps for groups with protected characteristics
Reduction in unemployment levels, but felt unequally
Changing nature of work

Inequalities

Future Trends Report Wales 2021

Increasing demand for health and social care with an ageing population
Increasing number of people being supported by the working age population
Increasing demand for digital public service access and increasing digital adaptation

Public Sector Demand and Digital

GDP recovery following recession
Increasing pressure on resource budgets
Future reductions in working age population and implications for tax revenue

Public Finances

Climate change and continued acceleration of its impacts
Unequal distribution of climate risks
Increasing consumption and emissions
Species loss and decreasing eco system resilience
Increasingly vulnerable to food insecurity
Changing transport use and demand

Planetary Health and Limits

Technology

Increasing digitalisation of society
Growth of AI and new industries
Continuing digital divide and digital poverty gap
Changing nature of work with technological change and automation
Increasing cyber-security risks and new ethical issues

Sustainable Development Principle

The Act puts in place a ‘sustainable development principle’ which tells organisations how to go about meeting their duty under the Act.

In this Act, any reference to a public body doing something “in accordance with the sustainable development principle” means that the body must act in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Public bodies need to make sure that when making their decisions they take into account the impact they could have on people living their lives in Wales in the future.

There are 5 things that public bodies need to think about to show that they have applied the sustainable development principle. Following these ways of working will help us work together better, avoid repeating past mistakes and tackle some of the long-term challenges we are facing.

Collaboration



Acting in collaboration with any other person (or different parts of the body itself) that could help the body to meet its well-being objectives.

Integration



Considering how the public body’s well-being objectives may impact upon each of the well-being goals, on their other objectives, or on the objectives of other public bodies.

Involvement



The importance of involving people with an interest in achieving the well-being goals, and ensuring that those people reflect the diversity of the area which the body serves.

Long-term



The importance of balancing short-term needs with the need to safeguard the long-term needs.

Prevention



How acting to prevent problems occurring or getting worse may help public bodies meet their objectives.

Public Services Boards

The Act establishes Public Services Boards (PSBs) for each local authority area in Wales.

The Members of each Public Services Board must include:

- a. The local authority;
- b. The Local Health Board for an area any part of which falls within the local authority area;
- c. The Welsh Fire and Rescue Authority for an area any part of which falls within the local authority area;
- d. The Natural Resources body for Wales.



In addition to these members, each PSB must also invite the following people to participate on the Board who become 'invited participants' if they accept the invite:

- Welsh Ministers.
- The Chief constable for a police area, any part of which falls within the local authority area.
- The police and crime commissioner for a police area.
- Certain Probation Services.
- At least one body representing relevant voluntary organisations.

PSBs can also invite other people who carry out public functions.

Each PSB must improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of its area by working to achieve the well-being goals. It will do this by:

- Assessing the state of economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being in its area; and
- Setting objectives that are designed to maximise the PSBs contribution to the well-being goals.

They must do this in accordance with the sustainable development principle.

Each PSB must prepare and publish a plan setting out its objectives and the steps it will take to meet them. This is called a Local Well-being Plan. It must say:

- Why the PSB feels their objectives will contribute within their local area to achieving the well-being goals, and
- How it has had regard to the Assessment of Local Well-being in setting its objectives and steps to take.

Each PSB will publish an annual report showing progress against their local well-being plan.

When producing their assessments of local well-being and Local Well-being plan, PSBs must consult widely.

Public Service Boards

- 1 Carmarthenshire
- 2 Ceredigion
- 3 Conwy and Denbighshire
- 4 Gwynedd and Isle of Anglesey
- 5 Monmouthshire
- 6 Pembrokeshire
- 7 Powys
- 8 Blaenau Gwent
- 9 Bridgend
- 10 Caerphilly
- 11 Flintshire
- 12 Merthyr Tydfil and Rhondda Cynon Taf
- 13 Neath Port Talbot
- 14 Swansea
- 15 Torfaen
- 16 Wrexham
- 17 Vale of Glamorgan
- 18 Cardiff
- 19 Newport



Future Generations Commissioner for Wales



Comisiynydd
**Cenedlaethau'r
Dyfodol**
Cymru

**Future
Generations**
Commissioner
for Wales



The Future Generations Commissioner for Wales' role is to act as a guardian for the interests of future generations in Wales, and to support the public bodies listed in the Act to work towards achieving the wellbeing goals. The Future Generations Commissioner for Wales has a range of actions they can carry out:

Advise, encourage and promote

The Commissioner can provide advice to public bodies and Public Services Boards and promote and encourage them to work to meet their well-being objectives.

Research

The Commissioner may carry out research including into the wellbeing goals, the national indicators and milestones, and the sustainable development principle and how public bodies apply it.

Carry out reviews

The Commissioner may conduct a review into how public bodies are taking account of the long-term impact of their decisions, and make recommendations based on the findings.

Make recommendations

The Commissioner can make recommendations to a public body about the steps it has taken or proposes to take to set and then meet its well-being objectives. Public bodies must take all reasonable steps to follow the recommendations made by the Commissioner.

Future Generations Report

The Commissioner must publish, a year before a Senedd election, a report containing the Commissioner's assessment of the improvements public bodies should make to achieve the well-being goals.

Auditor General for Wales



The Auditor General for Wales may carry out examinations of the public bodies listed in the Act to assess:

... the extent to which a body has acted in accordance with the sustainable development principle when;

- a. Setting well-being objectives, and
- b. Taking steps to meet those objectives.

The roles of the Auditor General and the Future Generations Commissioner will help to ensure that the public bodies are held to account for their performance in relation to the Act's requirements.



Welsh Government's well-being objectives

It is important that public bodies apply the sustainable development principle in their work, and that they can show people that they are making progress towards achieving the well-being goals.

The Act puts in place a number of steps to make sure that the public bodies listed in the Act are doing this:

Well-being Statement

Public bodies must publish a statement when setting their well-being objectives explaining why they feel the objective will help them achieve the goals and how it has applied the sustainable development principle. They must also make sure that they involve people interested in achieving the goals and that those people reflect the diversity of their area.

Annual Reporting

Each year public bodies must publish an annual report showing the progress they have made in meeting their objectives.



The ten well-being objectives are:

Provide effective, high quality and sustainable healthcare.

Continue our long-term programme of education reform, and ensure educational inequalities narrow and standards rise.

Protect, re-build and develop our services for vulnerable people.

Celebrate diversity and move to eliminate inequality in all of its forms.

Build an economy based on the principles of fair work, sustainability and the industries and services of the future.

Push towards a million Welsh speakers, and enable our tourism, sports and arts industries to thrive.

Build a stronger, greener economy as we make maximum progress towards decarbonisation.

Make our cities, towns and villages even better places in which to live and work.

Embed our response to the climate and nature emergency in everything we do.

Lead Wales in a national civic conversation about our constitutional future, and give our country the strongest possible presence on the world stage.

Welsh Government Sustainable Governance Framework

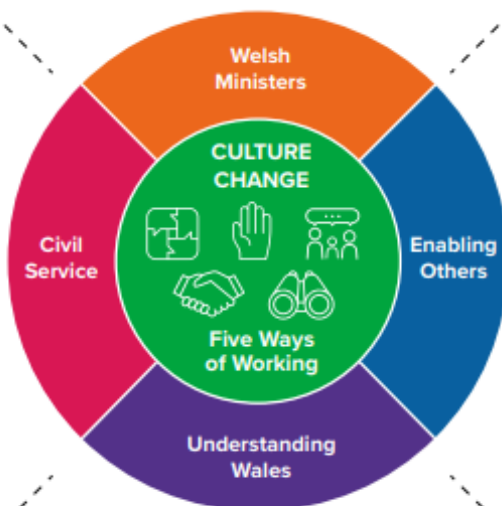
Maximising Government's contribution to the well-being goals by setting and delivering well-being objectives

- Understanding Government's contribution to the goals
- Programme for Government (well-being objectives)
- Delivery
- Reviewing objectives annually
- Communicating (Annual Report)
- Promoting sustainable development

Improving the support and advice to Welsh Ministers by embedding the five ways of working

Welsh Government Assurance Domains

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Corporate Planning and Review | 5 Information Management and Security |
| 2 Operational Delivery (incl. grant/procurement) | 6 Risk and Regularity Compliance |
| 3 Financial Asset Management | 7 Integrated Policy Making |
| 4 People and Culture | |



Enabling, leading and influencing others to contribute to the well-being goals

- Our relationship with delivery partners / WGSBs
- Influencing others
- Third sector
- Business
- Public Sector
- Statutory Guidance
- Communications
- International promotion

Enabling more sustainable decisions and policies through better insight into Wales now and Wales' future

- Tracking national progress against the goals (50 national Indicators)
- Deciding on the scale of change (National Milestones)
- Annual Well-being of Wales Report
- Future Trends Report (every term)
- National Survey of Wales
- Knowledge & Analytical Services



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government



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Welsh Government's
Well-being of Future Generations

Continuous Learning and
Improvement Plan 2023-2025

gov.wales

WFG Act and Board settings

Long-term:

- Identify the long-term trends that are relevant to your policy – what impact could these have?
- How does the policy support the long-term well-being of people in Wales?
- What resources will the policy require over its projected lifetime?

Prevention:

- How is your policy addressing the root causes of problems?
- How could your policy minimise potentially negative impacts on society?
- How far will the proposal tackle the root causes of the problem it is seeking to solve?

Collaboration:

- Does the policy have a wide group of stakeholders across different sectors of society?
- How does the policy ensure that collaboration is effective and meaningful throughout the lifetime of the project?

Integration:

- How will the policy maximise its contribution to the well-being objectives of the body and other objectives?
- How can the policy integrate with public bodies' existing plans?

Involvement:

- How will stakeholders be involved at different stages of the project?
- Who will be directly and indirectly impacted by the policy and are their needs understood?
- How will the project adapt its engagement with different groups of stakeholders?

WFG Act and Board settings

A prosperous Wales:

- How will the project support decarbonisation and the responsible use and disposal of resources?
- What behaviours does the project encourage or discourage?
- How will the project support the local economy and mitigate potential negative impacts?

A resilient Wales:

- How will your project enhance biodiversity and the health of ecosystems?
- How will your project contribute to mitigating the effects of, and making adaptations to the impacts of climate change?

A more equal Wales:

- Who are likely to be positively and negatively impacted by the project and what could be done to mitigate the negative impacts?
- How will the project ensure that decisions are made in an equal way?
- How will the project address poverty and promote equality of opportunity, including for people from marginalised backgrounds?

A healthier Wales:

- How will your project impact the wider determinants of health?
- How will the project contribute to healthy behaviours?

A Wales of cohesive communities:

- How will the project support local businesses and amenities?
- How will the project support safe, attractive, and connected communities?
- How will the project support access to, and diversity of, culture?

A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language:

- How will the project impact the Welsh language and cultural heritage?
- What will be the global impact of the project?

A globally responsible Wales:

- How will the project contribute to global good practice and shared knowledge?