

Impact Assessment

United Nations Convention on the
Rights of the Child



Impact Assessment: United Nations Convention of the Rights of the Child

Impact Assessment by: Sustainability and Climate Change Engagement Manager

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Reviewed by: Sustainability and Climate Change Engagement Manager



Introduction

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child is a human rights treaty introduced by the United Nations in 1989. It sets out a list of rights for everyone under 18 years of age so that they grow up “in the spirit of peace, dignity, tolerance, freedom, equality and solidarity.”¹

As a State Party, Jersey is bound by international law to respect, protect and promote the rights guaranteed in The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child for all children resident in the Island. This followed the extension of the UK’s ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child to the Island in 2014.

Ministers committed to writing a new law for Jersey to indirectly incorporate The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child using a model of ‘due regard’. This law is currently being drafted and it is part of the Government’s commitment to ‘put children first’. Children’s rights will be thought about from the start of the policy development process and Children’s Rights Impact Assessments will support this. Children’s Rights Impact Assessments will help to identify how a new law or policy might affect children. Any predicted negative impacts can be minimised, and any positive impacts maximised.

The United Nations Human Rights Committee on the Rights of the Child issued a concept note “General comment on children’s rights and the environment with a special focus on climate change”². This recognises climate change as a key children’s rights issue. Environmental harm negatively affects children’s lives more going forward much more than adults. Biodiversity loss, pollution and climate change are significant contributors to the world experiencing:

- political and economic instability
- growing inequality
- declining food and water security
- increased threats to health and livelihoods

¹ [Jersey and the UNCRC \(gov.je\)](https://www.gov.je)

² [COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD: General comment on children’s rights and the environment with a special focus on climate change](#)



Stage 1: Screening

Overall aim of the Carbon Neutral Roadmap

Jersey has a moral and legal responsibility for the future generations of Islanders that will live in and look after Jersey. Decarbonising Jersey's economy is a long-term challenge. The local benefits of becoming carbon neutral include improving the quality of life for children and families. Being carbon neutral will:

- improve our air quality
- protect and enhance Jersey's natural environment
- create the infrastructure to lead healthier lives
- replace polluting technologies for the longer-term

These benefits are significant and outweigh the upfront costs of change.

The Carbon Neutral Strategy³ sets out the need for a long-term climate action plan to be agreed by the States Assembly. That Plan, the Carbon Neutral Roadmap, will be published in December 2021.

Since publishing the Carbon Neutral Strategy in 2019, there has been progress and conversation internationally about tackling the climate emergency. This has meant that climate change policy has sped up with an increased sense of urgency. There have been some with significant moves. For example:

- The United States re-joined The Paris Agreement⁴ in September 2020
- China strengthened its emission reduction commitments and pledged to become carbon neutral before 2060

The Paris Agreement aims to limit the global average temperature increase to well below 2°C, preferably to 1.5°C, compared to pre-industrial levels. It is a legally binding agreement that brings all nations into a common cause to combat climate change. As part of getting ready for COP26⁵, Jersey is working with the UK Government to allow the Paris Agreement to be extended to cover Jersey.

Becoming carbon neutral doesn't require emissions reductions to follow a certain pathway. It would be possible to reduce emissions by 80% and offset the remaining 20%; but it would also be possible to

³ [Carbon Neutral Strategy](#) (gov.je)

⁴ [The Paris Agreement](#)

⁵ [COP26](#)



reduce emissions by 20% and offset the remaining 80%. In both instances carbon neutrality is achieved. Net-zero is a stronger commitment than becoming carbon neutral. So, Jersey's Carbon Neutral Roadmap will:

- as a minimum, reduce emissions by 68% compared to our 1990 baseline by 2030;
- as a minimum reduce emissions to 78% from our 1990 baseline by 2035
- deliver net-zero emissions by 2050
- stay in line with, and respond to further evidenced change in, science-based global emissions reduction targets that are needed to limit global warming to 1.5°C
- set out policies to meet these emissions targets
- consider our Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions
- set out a spending plan for the Climate Emergency Fund
- set out a plan for raising extra revenue for the Climate Emergency Fund if needed to support the policies.

The Carbon Neutral Strategy which set the mandate for the Carbon Neutral Roadmap set out 5 defining principles:

3.1 Principle 1

We will adopt a strategic focus on all emissions

This carbon neutral strategy, and the long-term climate action plan that we will develop together in 2020, will recognise and have a strategic focus on Jersey's scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions.

It is important that we understand the impact our local choices have across the world, including recognising the impact that Jersey based businesses can have.



3.2 Principle 2

We will work within a definition of carbon neutrality

Carbon neutral is defined as balancing the scope 1 and 2 emissions we produce against any activity that captures, absorbs or reduces global emissions so that they are equal. By including scope 2 emissions we are exceeding our international legal obligations.

Scope 3 emissions are recognised, and the long-term climate action plan will include policies and programmes to support people, businesses and government to make more sustainable choices that reduce Scope 3 emissions created on our behalf across the world, but Scope 3 emissions do not form part of the baseline for carbon neutrality.

3.3 Principle 3

We will require high standards in the use of carbon offsetting

It is appropriate to use carbon offsetting where emissions cannot be abated, but offsets on their own are not a route to carbon neutral and should only be used where they are accompanied by a robust and ambitious measures to reduce emissions.

As a responsible and ambitious jurisdiction any offset arrangements that Jersey enters into will be of the highest recognised standards.

3.4 Principle 4

We will make sure that everyone can play their part

Whole Island ownership of the climate challenge is critical to its success. Government will use all available options to deliver the long-term climate action plan, but government action must form part of a wider, collaborative approach.

3.5 Principle 5

We will make sure that carbon neutrality policies do not overall increase income inequality.

The impacts of all carbon neutral policy options will be assessed to ensure a just transition to carbon neutrality. A quantification of the economic impact assessment of the policy proposals will be carried out as part of the process of developing the long-term climate action plan.

Figure 1 – the defining principles of the Carbon Neutral Strategy.



Developing the Carbon Neutral Roadmap

To help develop the Carbon Neutral Roadmap there are some key milestones that have been set in place:

2021

- **1 June:** recommendations report from the Citizens' Assembly on Climate Change⁶ published
- **23 July:** States Assembly in-committee debate⁷ on the recommendations from the Citizens' Assembly on Climate Change
- **2 November:** Publish the Carbon Neutral Roadmap Preferred Strategy
- **17 December:** draft Carbon Neutral Roadmap to be published and an Island-Wide consultation will begin, including scrutiny.

2022

- **28 January:** Island-Wide consultation to close
- **28 February*:** The Carbon Neutral Roadmap will be lodged for debate
- **26 April*:** States Assembly to debate the Carbon Neutral Roadmap

* *date to be confirmed*

Impact assessments and a monitoring framework

The Carbon Neutral Roadmap is complex and will impact many aspects of Islanders lives. So, some pieces of work have been commissioned to help better understand these impacts. These projects are referred to as the 'evidence base'. The documents and reports that make up the evidence base are published on gov.je. Some of these are relevant to the rights of children and young people detailed under [Stage 3: Evidence](#).

A full suite of carbon reduction policies for the first stage of our transition to net-zero (2022-26) will be included in the Carbon Neutral Roadmap. This Strategic Policy sets the approach to policy development and prioritisation. It builds on the people-powered approach established in the Carbon Neutral Strategy⁸. A policy assessment framework has been designed which allows policies to be reviewed across a range of criteria. This includes scoring policies on their potential impacts:

- on children and young people
- on the cost to local people
- on disproportionately affecting those in the low to lower-middle income bands

⁶ [Achieving Carbon Neutrality – Report of Jersey's Citizens' Assembly on Climate Change](#)

⁷ [Carbon Neutral Jersey \(Consideration "in-committee"\)](#). Hansard (23 July 2021)

⁸ [Carbon Neutral Strategy](#) (gov.je)



Children's rights and the Carbon Neutral Roadmap

The Carbon Neutral Roadmap might impact lots of the rights identified in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. These impacts could be either direct or indirect.

- **Direct** impacts are where the Carbon Neutral Roadmap could directly impact children.
- **Indirect** impacts are where the Carbon Neutral Roadmap will not directly impact children but will still affect them. These include impacts on how others can meet their responsibilities for children.

The specific policies within the Carbon Neutral Roadmap will likely impact specific rights such as the right to health (Article 24) and the overarching rights known as the guiding principles. The guiding principles include:

- the best interests principle (Article 3)
- the right to life, survival and development (Article 6)
- the child's right to have their views taken into account (Article 12)

To address this each policy will go through an assessment framework that considers the impact on United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Carbon Neutral Roadmap itself has been written with consideration to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Children and young people who will be affected

Changing our personal and shared behaviour is the first step if we are going to live more sustainably to slow the rate of climate change. The Carbon Neutral Roadmap will affect and impact all children and young people but not necessarily in the same way. The effects of The Carbon Neutral Roadmap on a child will be influenced by factors such as:

- where a child lives
- their socio-economic status
- cultural heritage
- health and disabilities

For example, a child who lives by a main road (and so is more exposed to air pollution) will be more significantly and positively affected by measures which improve air quality than a child who lives in a country parish far from high levels of traffic.



The likely impact of the Carbon Neutral Roadmap on children

The Carbon Neutral Roadmap will impact children directly and indirectly.

Decarbonising our society and economy is extremely complicated. Principle 5 of the Carbon Neutral Strategy⁹ means that we will make sure that policies do not increase income inequality. The policies in the Carbon Neutral Roadmap aim to make Jersey carbon neutral by 2030 by reducing our emissions by 68%. Carbon neutral is a milestone in our journey to net-zero by 2050 in alignment to The Paris Agreement.

Some of the policies in the Carbon Neutral Roadmap enable and encourage change. They might incentivise change through mechanisms like grants and subsidies. These might be thought of as 'carrots'. In contrast, some of the policies will aim to stop or reduce existing behaviours and practices. These 'disabling' policies might include bans or increased taxation. These might be thought of as 'sticks'.

The policies have been split into policy clusters which group them together. There are seven policy clusters:

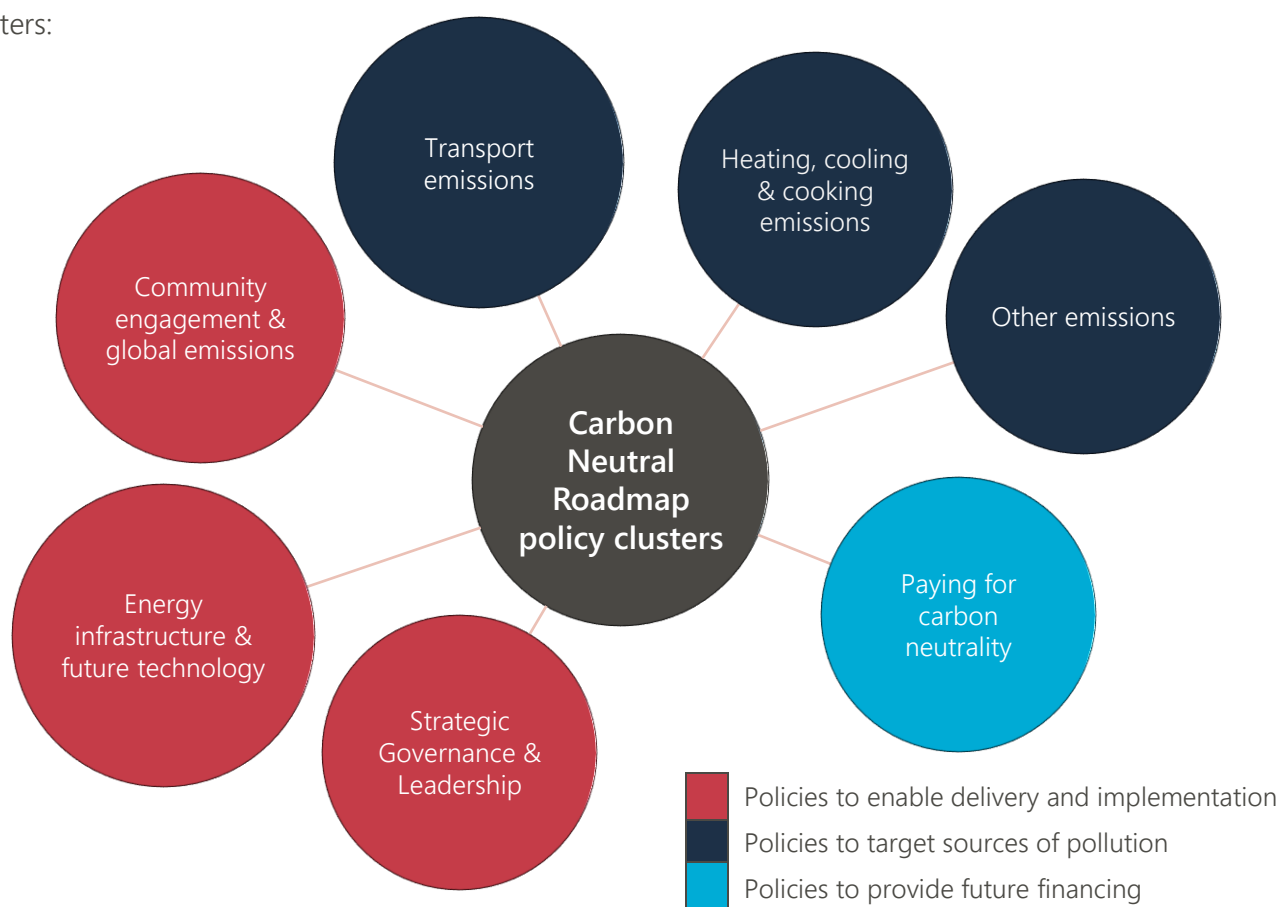


Figure 2: clusters of policies expected to feature in the Carbon Neutral Roadmap.

⁹ [Carbon Neutral Strategy](https://www.gov.je/CarbonNeutralStrategy) (gov.je)



Overall, becoming carbon neutral will have positive impacts on the lives of children and their enjoyment of their rights under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. The changes will benefit generations to follow, so are in the best interests of the child.

The majority of policies in the Carbon Neutral Roadmap set targets for Jersey's scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions. These emissions are generated on-Island and they are verified and reported¹⁰. In 2019 transport was our largest source of scope 1 emissions (44%). Residential and business sectors combined produced 36% of our scope 1 emissions. The Carbon Neutral Roadmap focuses on policies that will decarbonise these sectors but also includes targets across all sectors.

Using transport policies as an example we can see a range of direct benefits for children. For example, the active travel policy encourages cycling and walking. The benefits of active travel might include:

- cleaner air
- improvements to physical and emotional health and well-being
- financial savings
- less traffic and congestion
- increased spaces to play

Requirement of a full Children's Rights Impact Assessment

The Carbon Neutral Roadmap will need a full Children's Rights Impact Assessment as it will impact on children's rights. There will be many direct and indirect impacts on the rights of children. Their rights have been considered in the development of the Carbon Neutral Roadmap. Children will continue to have their say on the Carbon Neutral Roadmap and their views will be considered.

¹⁰ [Jersey's greenhouse gas emissions \(gov.je\)](https://www.gov.je/greenhouse-gas-emissions)



Stage 2: Scoping

This Carbon Neutral Roadmap United Nations' Convention on the Rights of the Child Impact Assessment is a working document. It will be updated as the Carbon Neutral Roadmap moves forward. The Children's Rights Impact Assessment looks at:

- how the Carbon Neutral Roadmap might impact children's rights as set-out in the articles of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
- how we will hear the views of children and young people
- how we will engage with relevant stakeholders such as the Children's Commissioner
- how the Carbon Neutral Roadmap will help to achieve the outcomes set out in the Children and Young People's Plan

Children's rights impacted by the Carbon Neutral Roadmap

As each policy is developed the articles affected will be identified. So, for example, policies around active travel would note the right to play (Article 31) where children would benefit from play streets and other initiatives removing vehicles from roads to allow children more space to play and cleaner air in which to do so.

The following rights could be most affected by the Carbon Neutral Roadmap:



The Convention applies to every child without discrimination, whatever their ethnicity, gender, religion, language, abilities or any other status, whatever they think or say, whatever their family background.



The best interests of the child must be a top priority in all decisions and actions that affect children.



Governments must do all they can to make sure every child can enjoy their rights by creating systems and passing laws that promote and protect children's rights.





Every child has the right to life. Governments must do all they can to ensure that children survive and develop to their full potential.



Every child has the right to express their views, feelings and wishes in all matters affecting them, and to have their views considered and taken seriously. This right applies at all times, for example during immigration proceedings, housing decisions or the child's day-to-day home life.



Every child must be free to express their thoughts and opinions and to access all kinds of information, as long as it is within the law.



Every child has the right to meet with other children and to join groups and organisations, as long as this does not stop other people from enjoying their rights.



Every child has the right to privacy. The law should protect the child's private, family and home life, including protecting children from unlawful attacks that harm their reputation.



Every child has the right to reliable information from a variety of sources, and governments should encourage the media to provide information that children can understand. Governments must help protect children.



Both parents share responsibility for bringing up their child and should always consider what is best for the child. Governments must support parents by creating support services for children and giving parents the help they need to raise their children.



A child with a disability has the right to live a full and decent life with dignity and, as far as possible, independence and to play an active part in the community. Governments must do all they can to support disabled children and their families.





Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must provide good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food, and a clean environment and education on health and well-being so that children can stay healthy. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.



Every child has the right to benefit from social security. Governments must provide social security, including financial support and other benefits, to families in need of assistance.



Every child has the right to a standard of living that is good enough to meet their physical and social needs and support their development. Governments must help families who cannot afford to provide this.



Every child has the right to an education. Primary education must be free and different forms of secondary education must be available to every child. Discipline in schools must respect children's dignity and their rights. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.



Education must develop every child's personality, talents and abilities to the full. It must encourage the child's respect for human rights, as well as respect for their parents, their own and other cultures, and the environment.



Every child has the right to relax, play and take part in a wide range of cultural and artistic activities.



If a country has laws and standards that go further than the present Convention, then the country must keep these laws.



Engaging stakeholders

A stakeholder mapping exercise was carried out for the explore phase and for developing the Carbon Neutral Roadmap. Some stakeholders were identified as relevant for children's rights. These stakeholders include:

- The Children's Commissioner
- Best Start Partnership
- Children, Young People, Education and Skills (including home school network; Princes Trust)
- Independent schools
- Voluntary youth & play organisations
- Jersey Environmental Education Network
- Jersey Sport / Move More Jersey
- Jersey Childcare Trust and childcare providers
- Charities such as Brighter Futures; Jersey asthma & respiratory society
- Parishes
- Island Plan Review team
- Infrastructure, Housing & Environment

Some of these stakeholders have been involved in the development of the Carbon Neutral Roadmap and others will be engaged through the Island-wide consultation.

Other stakeholders were identified as useful rather than relevant. These include stakeholders who will play a key role in delivering a fair transition. These stakeholders include:

- Utility companies for example Jersey Electricity; Jersey Water
- Energy suppliers
- Business sector
- Media outlets
- Citizens' Advice Bureau
- Health care professionals
- Social services
- Housing providers & Jersey Tenants Association



Hearing the views and thoughts of children and young people on the Carbon Neutral Roadmap

The Carbon Neutral Strategy¹¹ states we need to use a people-powered approach to develop the Carbon Neutral Roadmap. So, an Island-wide conversation¹² (called the explore phase) and a Citizens' Assembly on Climate Change¹³ were carried out. The findings from these helped to develop the Carbon Neutral Roadmap. A range of opportunities for children and young people to share their views were created. This included formal and informal discussion opportunities for example:

- Workshop with the Jersey Youth Parliament
- Creating a pollinator patch with a group of *seldom heard* young men
- Primary school aged children writing environmental pledges

As part of the Island-wide consultation in the Carbon Neutral Roadmap, we will run an engagement programme. The programme will aim to reach children and young people of all ages and backgrounds. It will include:

- age-appropriate workshops in formal and informal educational settings
- peer-to-peer workshops with a group of young people trained in the Carbon Neutral Roadmap and engagement activities
- digital platforms to share views and thoughts
- surveys and questionnaires
- working with stakeholders who support children and young people

The feedback on the draft Carbon Neutral Roadmap from the Island-wide consultation will feed into the Carbon Neutral Roadmap that will be lodged for debate by the States Assembly.

Throughout the delivery of the Carbon Neutral Roadmap, we will continue to work with children and young people.

¹¹ [Carbon Neutral Strategy](https://www.gov.je/carbon-neutral-strategy) (gov.je)

¹² [Jersey's Climate Conversation](#)

¹³ [Jersey's Climate Conversation: Citizens' Assembly](#)



The Carbon Neutral Roadmap and the Children and Young People's Plan 2019-2023

The Children and Young People's Plan¹⁴ sets out a vision that all children should have an equal opportunity to be safe, flourish and fulfil their potential. The four outcomes identified in the Plan is that every child and young person in Jersey should be able to:

- **Grow up Safely** – feel part of a loving family and a community that cares
- **Learn and Achieve** – have the best start in life and go on to achieve their full potential
- **Live a Healthy Life** – enjoy the best health and wellbeing possible
- **Be Valued and Involved** – have a say in the decisions that affect their everyday lives, regardless of where they live or the school they go to.

The Carbon Neutral Roadmap will contribute to the realisation of these four Outcomes. Examples of this are:

Outcome 1: Grow up Safely

- the transition to becoming carbon neutral will be fair so all children will have access to warm homes keeping them safe from extreme weather
- the Sustainable Transport Policy¹⁵ aims to reduce car use which will make it safer for children to move around and to play outside

Outcome 2: All Children in Jersey Learn and Achieve

- schools in Jersey participate in the international Eco Schools Programme¹⁶ which engages and educates children and young people on important environmental issues

Outcome 3: All Children in Jersey will Live Healthy Lives

- decarbonising the Island will result in cleaner air so respiratory health will be improved including a reduction in asthma
- The Carbon Neutral Roadmap will protect and enhance open spaces and our natural environment. The benefits of the natural environment on mental and physical well-being are well documented

¹⁴ [Children and Young People's Plan 2019 to 2023](#)

¹⁵ [The Sustainable Transport Policy \(gov.je\)](#)

¹⁶ [Eco-Schools: Empowering Children and Teens to Improve Our Environment](#)



Outcome 4: All Children in Jersey are Valued and Involved

- Involving children and young people is an important part of developing the Carbon Neutral Roadmap. The Carbon Neutral Roadmap aims to support children in Jersey to feel valued and involved.
- The Jersey Youth Parliament participated in a workshop to understand their views on the recommendations made by the Citizens' Assembly on Climate Change.
- As part of the Island-wide consultation, we will run a programme of engagement with children and young people. We will encourage them to share their views on issues that will affect them in a way that was accessible to them.



Stage 3: Evidence

Evidence based used to inform the Children's Rights Impact Assessment

The evidence used to inform this Children's Right Impact Assessment was also used to develop the Carbon Neutral Roadmap and the Preferred Strategy.

What key missing information / evidence would have been beneficial to your analysis?

Work is currently being undertaken to provide for any missing information and evidence. Those areas on the webpage linked to above do not have links and are marked as under development.



Stage 4: Scrutinising Children's Involvement

Lundy's Model of Participation is a helpful framework when including children and young people in decision-making. The model has been used as a checklist for participation in the Carbon Neutral Roadmap, making sure the involvement of children and young people comply with Article 12 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. The model makes sure children are provided with:

- a safe and inclusive space to form and express their views
- appropriate information and facilitation so that they can express their views
- a way to make sure that their views are communicated to someone with the responsibility to listen
- assurance that their views are taken seriously and acted upon, where appropriate

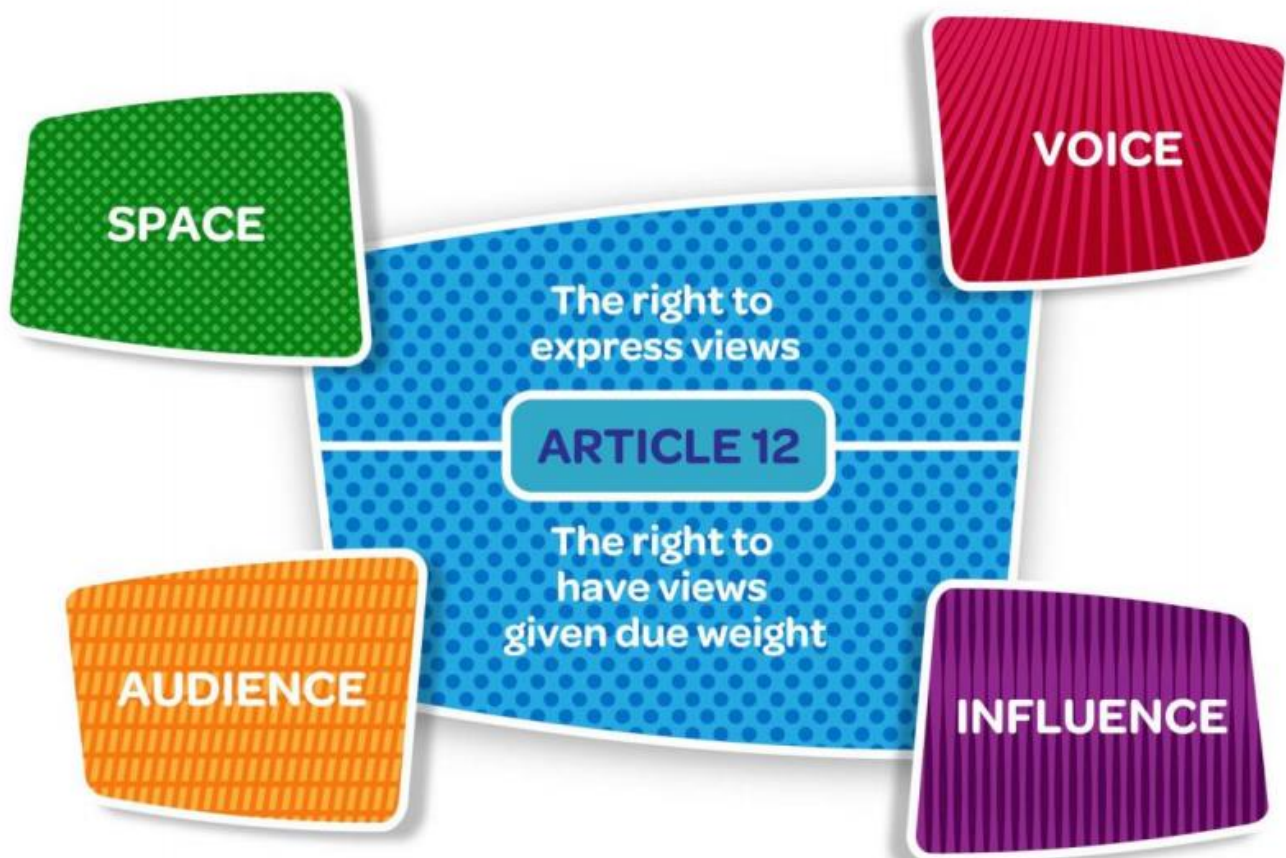


Figure 3: Lundy's Model of Participation. Qs included in Ireland's National Strategy on Children and Young People's Participation in Decision-Making 2015-2020.¹⁷

¹⁷ [National Strategy on Children and Young People's Participation in Decision-making, 2015-2020](#)



Has evidence from third party consultations with children and young people been considered in the development of the proposal or measure?

Children and young people have been encouraged and invited their views to develop the Carbon Neutral Roadmap Preferred Strategy. Through Jersey's Climate Conversation there were a range of activities and activations that were specifically aimed at including children and young people. This was important to make sure that children and young people were:

- provided with correct and unbiased information
- given a safe space so that they could express their views
- able to have their views and thoughts heard
- given a mechanism to communicate the views of children and young so that these views are taken seriously and acted upon, where appropriate

The draft Carbon Neutral Roadmap will be published in December 2021 and will be taken through Scrutiny and an Island-wide consultation. It will then be amended and lodged for debate by the States Assembly. The views of children and young people will be actively sought during this time.

Members of Jersey Youth Parliament, students at Highlands College and secondary schools will be asked help us to engage young people with consultation. We will run a training exercise to familiarise youth volunteers with the Carbon Neutral Roadmap and to help them understand tools and ways of engaging children and young people in consultations. They will then be tasked with taking the consultation out to school, community groups and more to help us to consult as many young people as possible. The broader Youth Service will also be made aware of this through their 'green team' and we are waiting for their advice how we can best do this.

We will continue to work with Children, Young People, Education and Skills, and directly with teachers and youth workers to see how best we can consult with and engage young people.

Engaging very young children in a useful and meaningful way is more complicated. Advice given by the Children's Commissioner for engaging pre-school children is that we should look to engage the views of parents and carers rather than the children themselves.



Groups consulted	Source of Information	Please provide a brief description of process	What were the findings?
Young people aged 15-21	Young people and the climate emergency ¹⁸	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An online survey Focus groups and drop-in for young people of different demographics. These took place at Schools, Youth Clubs, Businesses and Cafes. 	<p>For Jersey to become carbon neutral, the study found that the top priorities for young people were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> education better and cheaper bus services greater action from businesses renewable energy recycling <p>There were high levels of fear and anxiety associated with the topic of climate change amongst young people.</p>

Groups of children and young people involved in developing the Carbon Neutral Roadmap Preferred Strategy

Following the explore phase and Citizens' Assembly on Climate Change we have begun to consult for the Carbon Neutral Roadmap. This list will be updated as we continue to consult with young people in developing the Carbon Neutral Roadmap.

Groups involved	How were they involved	What were the findings
Jersey Youth Parliament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Jersey Youth Parliament discussed, reviewed, and provided feedback on the recommendations made by the Citizen's Assembly on Climate Change.¹⁹ The process involved learning about the recommendations, discussing different opinions, and exploring those where there was no consensus. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The full Jersey Youth Parliament written response is available at gov.je The Jersey Youth Parliament agree with the recommendations made by the Citizen's assembly on climate change. They fully support the recommendation to set the year of 2030 as the target for carbon neutrality. They feel that this is a timescale which both reflects the urgency of the climate crisis and provides a real opportunity for us to achieve our aims. They believe that these recommendations are key to securing a thriving and prosperous future for us all to enjoy and cherish.

¹⁸ [Young people and the climate emergency \(gov.je\)](#)

¹⁹ [Jersey Youth Parliament: Response on the Recommendations from The Citizen's Assembly on Climate Change](#)



Groups involved	How were they involved	What were the findings
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The group created a Jersey Youth Parliament statement to be shared with the States Assembly, read out by the Environment Minister.²⁰ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They firmly believe that the use of fossil-fuelled vehicles should be phased out and not banned as cost of living is going up and banning these might limit the quality of life of young people. They carefully discussed each recommendation made and its implications and they firmly believe that these are the steps we must take to secure our future.

²⁰ [Jersey Youth Parliament: Statement for the States Assembly](#)



Stage 5: Assessing the Impact

Children's rights are thought about in all stages of the development of the Carbon Neutral Roadmap, including in developing the Preferred Strategy.

Each week the team responsible for developing the Carbon Neutral Roadmap discuss any likely impacts on children's rights in the project team meetings. The policies within the Carbon Neutral Roadmap are being put through an assessment framework that considers impacts on children and young people. There are key points in the development of the Carbon Neutral Roadmap where impacts will be given extra consideration:

- once the Preferred Strategy has been developed
- before the draft Carbon Neutral Roadmap is published and put out for consultation
- when updating the Carbon Neutral Roadmap before it is lodged

Will there be (or are there) different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

The Carbon Neutral Roadmap document will include the table below in the appendix to show the impacts of children's rights. Each of the policies will have a table attached to it to show the different impacts on groups of children and young people as in the example below.

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights

If a negative impact is identified for any area of rights or any group of children and young people, what options are there to modify the proposal or measure to mitigate the impact?

This table will be completed when the draft Carbon Neutral Roadmap has been written.

Negative impact	What options are there to modify the measure(s) or mitigate the impact?



Stage 6: Conclusions and Recommendations

In summary, what are your key findings on the impact of the measure or proposal on children and young people's rights?

This will be updated as the Carbon Neutral Roadmap is developed. At the point of the Preferred Strategy being published (October 2021) the impacts of the Carbon Neutral Roadmap are thought to be positive for young people. The Carbon Neutral Strategy²¹ established a people-powered approach to tackling the climate emergency. It requires the policy development process to:

"explore opportunities to put individual citizen and community action at the heart of our response, creating the conditions in which bottom-up initiatives flourish and Islanders support each other to change their behaviours and adapt to lower carbon lifestyles."

The Carbon Neutral Roadmap puts children front and centre in this process.

²¹ [Carbon Neutral Strategy](#) (gov.je)



Stage 7: Publish the Children's Rights Impact Assessment

The full assessment will be published on gov.je. The entire assessment has been written so that it is child-friendly in terms of readability. This document will be updated as for the Carbon Neutral Roadmap.



Explaining the Terms

Active travel - making journeys by physically active means, like walking or cycling.

Air pollution - occurs when harmful chemicals and particles are emitted into the air. This can be due to human activity or natural forces. A high concentration can interfere with human health or welfare and harm the environment in other ways.

Air quality - a measure of the level of pollution in the air.

Biodiversity - the variety of plant and animal life in the world or in a particular habitat. A high level is important and desirable.

Article - An article is a subdivision of a larger legal document or law. Articles outline specific areas of regulation. An article can be further divided into sections, which specifically address each legal point. In the UNRCR an article is a numbered section, describing the rights children are entitled to and what governments and the United Nations must do to support this.

Carbon dioxide - a colourless gas that is naturally produced from animals and people in exhaled air and the decay of plants. It is removed from the atmosphere by photosynthesis in plants and by dissolving in water, especially on the surface of oceans. The use of fossil fuels for energy is increasing the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. This contributes to global warming. See also greenhouse gases and photosynthesis.

Carbon neutral - to achieve an overall balance between carbon dioxide emissions produced and those taken out of the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide can be absorbed naturally by trees and plants. There are also some emerging technological processes that can remove carbon dioxide from the air.

Carbon Neutral Strategy - the Carbon Neutral Strategy sets out the strategic and scientific context; presents defining principles; and proposes the next steps for making Jersey carbon neutral.

Carbon reduction - process or action resulting in a decrease in the greenhouse gas emissions.

Children's Rights Impact Assessment - examines the potential impacts on children and young people of laws, policies, budget decisions, programmes and services as they are being developed and, if necessary, suggests ways to avoid or mitigate any negative impacts. This is done prior to the decision or action being set in place.



Citizens' Assembly - a representative group of citizens who are selected at random from the population to learn about, deliberate upon, and make recommendations in relation to a particular issue or set of issues.

Climate - the average of temperature, rainfall, cloudiness, sunshine, and wind speeds conditions typically over a period of 30 years.

Climate change - the long-term shift in average weather patterns across the world. Since the mid-1800s, humans have contributed to the release of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases into the air. This causes global temperatures to rise, resulting in long-term changes to the climate.

Climate emergency - a situation in which urgent action is required to reduce or halt climate change to avoid potentially catastrophic damage.

Conference of the Parties (COP) - the COP is the supreme decision-making body of the Convention. All States that are Parties to the Convention are represented at the COP. Here they review the implementation of the Convention and any other legal instruments that the COP adopts. They take decisions necessary to promote the effective implementation of the Convention. A key task for the COP is to review the national communications and emission inventories submitted by Parties. Based on this information, the COP assesses the effects of the measures taken by Parties and the progress made in achieving the ultimate objective of the Convention.

COP26 - the 2021 meeting will be the 26th meeting, which is why it's called COP26. It is scheduled to be held in Glasgow, Scotland, from 1 to 12 November 2021. The COP26 summit will bring parties together to accelerate action towards the goals of the Paris Agreement and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Emissions - the production and discharge of something, especially gas or radiation.

Equal access - ensuring that there is no discrimination between somebody who is able bodied and somebody with impaired mobility.

Fossil fuels - hydrocarbon-containing material of biological origin that can be burned for energy. Fossil fuels, which include coal, petroleum, and natural gas, supply the majority of all energy consumed in industrially developed countries.

Global warming - the long-term warming of the planet's overall temperature.



Greenhouse effect - the trapping of the sun's warmth in a planet's lower atmosphere due to the greater transparency of the atmosphere to visible radiation from the sun than to infrared radiation emitted from the planet's surface.

Greenhouse gas - a gas that absorbs and emits radiant energy within the thermal infrared range, causing the greenhouse effect. The six main greenhouse gases are: Methane (CH₄); Carbon dioxide (CO₂); Nitrous oxide (N₂O); Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); Perfluorocarbons (PFCs); and Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆). HFCs, PFCs and SF₆ are commonly referred to as 'F-gases'. Without greenhouse gases, the average temperature of Earth's surface would be about -18°C, rather than the present average of 15°C.

Greenhouse gas inventory - a type of emission inventory. Policy makers use inventories to develop strategies and policies for emissions reductions and to track the progress of those policies.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) - The United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change.

Jersey Youth Parliament – an Island-wide forum for young people to discuss, research and connect current issues to the States Assembly.

Just transition - the process of shifting to a low or zero carbon economy in a fair and just manner so that no sector of the community is disproportionately impacted.

Kyoto Protocol - commits industrialised countries and economies in transition to limit and reduce greenhouse gas emissions in line with agreed targets.

Low carbon - a minimal amount of human-caused carbon dioxide is emitted into the atmosphere.

Net-zero - net-zero emissions are when human-caused emissions are equal to removals over a specified period.

The Paris Agreement - A legally binding international treaty on climate change. It was adopted by 196 Parties at COP21 in Paris, on 12 December 2015 and entered into force on 4 November 2016. Its goal is to limit global warming to well below 2°C, preferably to 1.5°C, compared to pre-industrial levels.

Policy - a course or principle of action adopted or proposed by an organisation or individual.



Scope 1 emissions - direct emissions generated from on-Island activities. Examples include the emissions that come from burning oil or gas to heat buildings, or emissions from driving petrol or diesel vehicles.

Scope 2 emissions - emissions arising from the generation of any imported energy. In the case of Jersey this includes the 95% of our electricity that we import. Global emissions accounting considers the emissions from energy production in the country in which it is generated (in this case, France). But it is clear that the emissions are the result of energy use in Jersey.

Scope 3 emissions - the emissions associated with the manufacture and transport of the goods and services consumed in Jersey. This includes the full life cycle emissions throughout a supply chain (including those associated with end-of-life recycling and/or disposal) and emissions arising from global activities of Jersey businesses. Scope 3 emissions are driven by the choices and behaviours of Jersey residents and businesses but are accounted for as scope 1 emissions in the country in which they were generated. For example, emissions from the factory production of a smart phone.

State Party - is a country that has ratified or acceded to that particular treaty, and is therefore legally bound by the provisions in the instrument.

Strategic - used to describe the undertaking of any process in a holistic manner taking into account of all associated impacts, interests of other parties and considering the widest possible set of potential options for the solution of a problem.

Strategy - a plan of action designed to achieve a long-term or overall aim.

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child - A human rights treaty, introduced by the United Nations in 1989. It is a legally-binding international agreement setting out the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of every child, regardless of their race, religion or abilities.

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) - are a call for action by all countries to promote prosperity while protecting the planet. They recognise that ending poverty must go hand-in-hand with strategies that build economic growth and address a range of social needs including education, health, social protection, and job opportunities, while tackling climate change and environmental protection. The Sustainable Development Goals were set up in 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly and are intended to be achieved by the year 2030.



United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change - an international environmental treaty addressing climate change, negotiated and signed by 154 states at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, informally known as the Earth Summit, held in Rio de Janeiro from 3 - 14 June 1992. As of 2020, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change has 197 signatory parties. Its supreme decision-making body, the Conference of the Parties, meets annually to assess progress in dealing with climate change.

