

Carbon Neutral Roadmap

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child Impact Assessment



Draft Carbon Neutral Roadmap Impact Assessment: United Nations Convention of the Rights of the Child

Impact Assessment by: Sustainability and Climate Change Engagement Manager

Date: 15 December 2021

Date to be reviewed: 01 February 2022

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

A Children’s Right Impact Assessment is a tool predicting the impact of any proposed law, policy or budgetary allocation, which affects children and the enjoyment of their rights as stated in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

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

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 benefits include:

- improving the quality of life for children and families
- improving our air quality
- protecting and enhance Jersey's natural environment
- creating the infrastructure to lead healthier lives
- replacing polluting technologies for the longer-term

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

Carbon Neutral Preferred Strategy

The Carbon Neutral Preferred Strategy was published in November 2021. It set out five Strategic Policies that set the ground rules for the Carbon Neutral Roadmap.

- **Strategic Policy 1:** Establishes Jersey's net-zero emissions pathway, a science-based emissions reduction pathway meeting the Paris Agreement
- **Strategic Policy 2:** Sets out we will decarbonise our energy supply
- **Strategic Policy 3:** Recognises that becoming net-zero is a huge economic challenge. The Climate Emergency Fund will be a source of income to help pay for Jersey's carbon neutral journey to net-zero. But extra funding will be needed to decarbonise Jersey's economy
- **Strategic Policy 4:** That the Carbon Neutral Roadmap will include policies to reduce carbon for the next term of Government (2022 – 2026).
- **Strategic Policy 5:** Recognises that buying offsets will be probably be a part of Jersey's pathway to net-zero. Buying offsets will certainly be needed if we choose to become carbon neutral early, for example 2030. The question about whether Jersey should become carbon neutral remains open.
- 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

Some key milestones were set in place to help develop the Carbon Neutral Roadmap:

2021

- **1 June:** recommendations report from the Citizens' Assembly on Climate Change³ published
- **23 July:** States Assembly in-committee debate⁴ on the recommendations from the Citizens' Assembly on Climate Change
- **2 November:** Carbon Neutral Roadmap Preferred Strategy published
- **17 December:** draft Carbon Neutral Roadmap published, and an Island-Wide consultation launched, including Scrutiny.

2022

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

** date to be confirmed*

³ [Achieving Carbon Neutrality – Report of Jersey's Citizens' Assembly on Climate Change](#)

⁴ [Carbon Neutral Jersey \(Consideration "in-committee"\)](#), Hansard (23 July 2021)



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' and are published along with other documents are reports on the government website. Some of these are relevant to the rights of children and young people detailed under [Stage 3: Evidence](#).

The Island-wide consultation builds on the people-powered approach established in the Carbon Neutral Strategy⁵. A full suite of carbon reduction policies for the first stage of our transition to net-zero (2022-26) are included in the Carbon Neutral Roadmap. A policy assessment framework was designed which allowed each of the policies to be reviewed across a range of criteria. This multi criteria assessment framework included 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

Children's rights and the Carbon Neutral Roadmap

The Carbon Neutral Roadmap impacts 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)

Each policy went through the multi-criteria assessment framework. But in addition to this each policy has been looked to considers the impact on United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. (Appendix 1)

⁵ [Carbon Neutral Strategy](#) (gov.je)



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 Strategy⁶ means that we will make sure that policies do not increase income inequality. The Preferred Strategy set out five Strategic Policies as detailed above.

There are four categories of policies in the Carbon Neutral Roadmap, together these aim to help us achieve our journey to net-zero by 2050 in alignment to The Paris Agreement.

Initials	Category	Explanation
TR0	TRANSPORT POLICIES	Transport emission reduction policies
HT0	HEATING POLICIES	Heating, cooling and cooking emissions reduction policies
OE0	OTHER ON AND OFF-ISLAND EMISSIONS POLICIES	Policies that tackle other on and off-Island emissions
EN0	ENABLING POLICIES	Policies that enable delivery and implementation and support the systemic change needed to make a just transition to a low carbon economy

⁶ [Carbon Neutral Strategy](https://gov.je/Carbon-Neutral-Strategy) (gov.je)



Overall, meeting the milestones set out in the Paris Agreement will result in us achieving net-zero emissions by 2050. This will have positive impact 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.

Policies to target sources of pollution (such as transport; heating, cooling and cooking) will directly reduce Jersey's scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions. These emissions are generated on-Island and they are verified and reported⁷. In 2019 transport was our largest source of scope 1 emissions (44%). Residential and business sectors combined produced 36% of our scope 1 emissions.

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

There will be many direct and indirect impacts on the rights of children. So, the Carbon Neutral Roadmap needs a full Children's Rights Impact Assessment. Children's rights have been considered in the development of the Carbon Neutral Roadmap and a full Children's Rights Impact Assessment was published alongside the Preferred Strategy. Children will continue to have their say through the island-wide consultation on the Carbon Neutral Roadmap and their views will be considered.

⁷ [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. A separate Impact Assessment was published with the Preferred Strategy. 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 each of the policies within the Carbon Neutral Roadmap might impact children's rights
- how we will hear the views of children and young people during the island wide consultation
- 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

Every policy included in the Carbon Neutral Roadmap has gone through an assessment to:

- identify the relevant Articles
- the impact the policy will have on children and young people's rights
- potential different impacts on different groups of children and young people
- how negative impacts could be modified or mitigated for any area of rights or group of children or young people

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 are relevant to the Carbon Neutral Roadmap and the policies in 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.



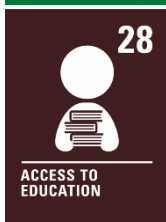
Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must provide good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food, and a clean environment and education on health and well-being so that children can stay healthy. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.



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 it was repeated for developing the Preferred Strategy for the Carbon Neutral Roadmap. This has been reviewed again for the island wide consultation on 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 schools, Highlands College, Jersey Youth Service, home school network; Princes Trust)
- Jersey Youth Parliament
- 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.

There are stakeholders who were identified as useful rather than relevant. These include stakeholders who will play a key role in delivering a fair transition. These 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 Strategy⁸ said that we need to use a people-powered approach to develop the Carbon Neutral Roadmap. So, an Island-wide conversation⁹ (called the explore phase) and a Citizens' Assembly on Climate Change¹⁰ 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:

- Workshops with the Jersey Youth Parliament
- Working with the eco ambassador at Highlands College and eco teams within schools

As part of the Island-wide consultation in the Carbon Neutral Roadmap, we will run a stakeholder engagement programme. The programme will include working with children and young people to make sure they are able to have their say. It will include:

- age-appropriate workshops in formal and informal educational settings
- peer-to-peer workshops with a group of young people supported in delivering 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 a revised 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.

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

The Children and Young People's Plan¹¹ 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

⁸ [Carbon Neutral Strategy](https://gov.je/Carbon-Neutral-Strategy) (gov.je)

⁹ [Jersey's Climate Conversation](#)

¹⁰ [Jersey's Climate Conversation: Citizens' Assembly](#)

¹¹ [Children and Young People's Plan 2019 to 2023](#)



- **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. For example, the policy to make energy performance certificates mandatory means all homes will be assessed to rate their energy efficiency and over time will act as a escalator, so will bring up the standards of homes. This means that all children will have access to warm homes keeping them safe from extreme weather
- the policy to Review of the Roads Law will make our roads safer for children to move around and to play outside

Outcome 2: All Children in Jersey Learn and Achieve

- the policy to Deliver the COP26 education pledge will resource and support enhanced climate education in schools. This was a commitment made by both the Minister for Children and Education and the Minister for the Environment at COP26. The pledge was formerly received by the Jersey Youth Parliament.
- schools in Jersey participate in the international Eco Schools Programme¹² 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

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. The Jersey Youth Parliament, schools and Highlands College Eco Ambassador are involved in engaging 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.

¹² [Eco-Schools: Empowering Children and Teens to Improve Our Environment](#)



Stage 3: Evidence

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

The evidence used to inform the Carbon Neutral Roadmap and this Children's Right Impact Assessment is listed on gov.je with links to each piece of evidence.

The carbon emissions reduction potential and the opportunity for wider co-benefits (social, economic and environmental) has been assessed for each policy in the first delivery plan 2022-25. This analysis is set out in the multi-criteria analysis report and has been used to inform both the Children's Rights' Impact Assessment and the Distributional Impact assessment.

The distributional impact assessment has been carried out based on a quantitative baseline of Jersey's income distribution and recent trends by residential status, nationality, age, gender. The first phase of the assessment focussed on the 8 most impactful policies from the MCA and assesses the indicator scores from the MCA (i.e., gender, disability, enterprise opportunity etc.) against the baseline. The total impact score on the distributional impact of these policies is presented in the report. A second phase of the distributional impact will quantify these impacts further. The distributional impact assessment is aligned to the Economic Framework / Future Economy Programme.

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

Up to date population predictions for the number of children expected to live on island in the future matched to our carbon reduction milestone dates.



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

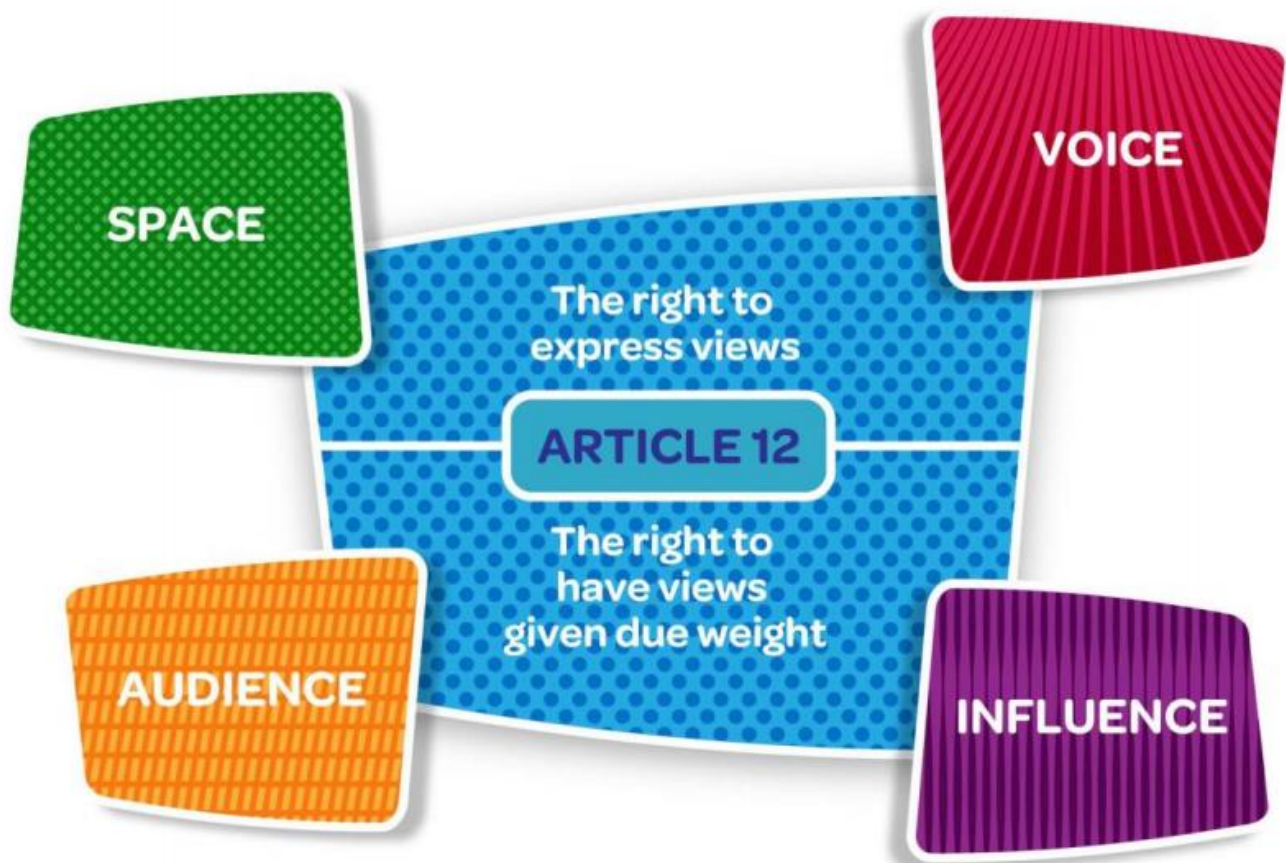


Figure 3: Lundy's Model of Participation. Qs included in Ireland's National Strategy on Children and Young People's Participation in Decision-Making 2015-2020.¹³

¹³ [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. 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 the consultation. Organisations working with and for young people will be invited to make written submissions, for example schools and youth projects.

Members of Jersey Youth Parliament, students at Highlands College and secondary schools will be asked help us to engage young people with consultation. They will then be involved with taking the consultation out to schools, 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'.

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 ¹⁴	<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 have been involved on several occasions. For example they discussed, reviewed, and provided feedback on the recommendations made by the Citizen's Assembly on Climate Change.¹⁵ The group created a Jersey Youth Parliament statement to be shared with the States Assembly, read out by the Environment Minister.¹⁶ The Climate Change group were given a briefing before the publication of the Carbon Neutral Roadmap. They gave 	<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. They firmly believe that the use of fossil-fuelled vehicles should be phased out and not banned as

¹⁴ [Young people and the climate emergency \(gov.je\)](https://www.gov.je/young-people-and-the-climate-emergency)

¹⁵ [Jersey Youth Parliament: Response on the Recommendations from The Citizen's Assembly on Climate Change](#)

¹⁶ [Jersey Youth Parliament: Statement for the States Assembly](#)



Groups involved	How were they involved	What were the findings
	<p>suggestions and ideas for the consultation</p>	<p>cost of living is going up and banning these might limit the quality of life of young people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • The group will make a written submission on the Carbon Neutral Roadmap • They will encourage other young people to get involve including at their educational establishments
Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting with school parliaments / eco teams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They will encourage pupils / students to get involved with the Carbon Neutral Roadmap consultation. • Schools will be invited to make written submissions representing the views of the pupils / students
Highlands College	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting with the Eco Ambassador 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Eco Ambassador will identify a team of students to assist with informing students about the Carbon Neutral Roadmap who will attend a workshop to help them • Tutor groups will be encouraged to complete the consultation surveys in January



Stage 5: Assessing the Impact

Children's rights have been considered in all stages of the development of the Carbon Neutral Roadmap.

There are key points in the development of the Carbon Neutral Roadmap where impacts will be given extra consideration:

- Publishing the Preferred Strategy
- Publishing the draft Carbon Neutral Roadmap and the island wide consultation
- Revising the Carbon Neutral Roadmap before it is lodged

The Carbon Neutral Roadmap and all of the policies in it will go out for public consultation. Children and young people will be actively encouraged to take part in the consultation. The consultation and all the policies are relevant to:

- **Article 3:** The best interests of the child must be a top priority in all things that affect children.
- **Article 12:** Every child has the right to have a say in all matters affecting them, and to have their views taken seriously
- **Article 13:** Every child has the right to have a say in all matters affecting them, and to have their views taken seriously
- **Article 17:** Every child has the right to reliable information from the media. This should be information from the media. This should be information from children can understand. Governments must help protect children from materials that could harm them.

The policies within the Carbon Neutral Roadmap have been put through two different assessment processes:

- Multi-criteria impact assessment
- Children's Rights impact assessment

The Children's Rights impact assessment for each policy sits with the policy document. It considers:

- The Articles relevant to the policy – excluding the tree listed above that apply to the entire Carbon Neutral Roadmap and the policies.
- If the policy will have a positive or negative impact – and what those impacts might be
- Different groups of children or young people impacted by the policy
- Mitigation for any negative impacts



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?

The key findings will be updated following the consultation of the Carbon Neutral Roadmap. The impacts of the Carbon Neutral Roadmap are thought to be positive for young people, but feedback from the consultation will make this better understood. The Carbon Neutral Strategy¹⁷ 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.

¹⁷ [Carbon Neutral Strategy](https://www.gov.je/CarbonNeutralStrategy) (gov.je)



Stage 7: Publish the Children's Rights Impact Assessment

The full assessment will be published on gov.je.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child Impact Assessment for the Preferred Strategy is published on the Government of Jersey website.



Stage 8: Monitor and Review

Following the Island wide consultation, the Children's Rights Impact Assessment will be reviewed. Acting on the recommendations made in Stage 6 will be evidenced. Where recommendations have not been acted upon future action will be identified. The Children's Rights Impact Assessment will be monitored as the Carbon Neutral Roadmap progresses to make sure that any new or unexpected impacts are recorded and dealt with appropriately.



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 - means reducing emissions in alignment with the globally agreed, science-based targets needed to limit global warming to below 1.5°C. Any remaining emissions must be balanced with carbon removal offsets.

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.



Appendix 1 – Individual policy

Children’s Rights Impact Assessments

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child Policy Impact Assessment

Policy Name: TR1 – Speeding up adoption of electric vehicles

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy:

The Government of Jersey will:

- Subsidise the cost of an electric vehicle at the point that it is first registered on the Island (for both new and imported second-hand vehicles)
- Continue to offer subsidised public parking until a new parking plan is in place (as required by the Sustainable Transport Policy)
- Exempt electric vehicles from planned increases in vehicle emissions duty
- Work with Jersey Electricity to agree a scale-up plan for EV charging infrastructure that:
 - subsidises the cost of domestic electric charging infrastructure
 - continues to deliver off-street EV charging points across the island
 - trials on-street charging infrastructure to identify the right solution for Jersey, including exploring consequential amendments to planning regulation where appropriate
 - improves the visibility of charger availability across the island

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
23	A child with a disability has the right to live a full and decent life with dignity and independence, and to play an active part in the community. Governments must do all they can to provide support to disabled children.
24	Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must work to provide good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment so that children can stay healthy. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.
26	Governments must provide extra money for the children of families in need.
31	Every child has the right to relax, play and take part in a wide range of cultural and artistic activities.



What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights:

Article	Type of impact	Justification for Argument	Outcome timeline
23	Neutral	The policy aims to make electric vehicles more affordable. By doing this it will allow children with disabilities to keep their independence.	Short to medium term. This policy will not be needed long-term as fossil fuel vehicles will be phased out
	Negative	Adapted vehicles are more expensive and the subsidy does not reflect the additional cost required to adapt a vehicle as needed.	On-going as vehicles need replacing
	Positive	Children with respiratory conditions will benefit from improved air quality	This will be realised in the short term but the impacts will be ongoing and will get better as the feet is decarbonised.
24	Positive	Moving to electric vehicles instead of those that use fossil fuels will improve air quality. This policy will improve children's respiratory health.	Short, medium & long-term. Air quality will improve and will remain better.
		Electric vehicles do not use potentially polluting substances to run – no oil or petrol/diesel so there is less chance of a vehicle causing a pollution incident. Reducing pollution from vehicles will improve our water quality.	This will not be a huge impact but will be realised short-term and the benefit will improve over time.
26	Positive	The policy subsidises the purchase costs of electric vehicles at the point it is registered in Jersey (both new and imported second-hand vehicles). The policy details a maximum purchase price for the subsidy. This will make sure that subsidy is used on lower value vehicles. The policy also commits to reduced parking charges for people with electric vehicles.	Short to medium term. This policy will not be needed long-term as fossil fuel vehicles will be phased out
31	Neutral	This policy means that those who need to access a vehicle can so they will still be able to take part in activities across Jersey.	



Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Children who live in urban areas	<p>The air quality will be improved so they will have less harm from air pollution.</p> <p>The policy will look at charging both on and off road so those without off-street parking will be considered.</p>	n/a
Children living out of urban areas	Switching to an electric vehicle they will continue to be able to move around the Island, therefore keeping their rights to relax, play and take part in a wide range of activities.	n/a
Children from lower income households	<p>The policy subsidises electric vehicles (new to Jersey) thereby making them more affordable. Overtime the policy intends to stimulate the electric vehicle market meaning that the second-hand market for electric vehicles will become increasingly affordable.</p> <p>Over time the benefits of this policy will be realised by very low-income households as the preowned market will include a range of vehicles at different affordability levels and therefore will be affordable to all.</p> <p>Running and maintenance costs of electric vehicles are considerably less than fossil fuel alternative.</p>	<p>Initially this policy will be ineffective for very lower income households as electric vehicles are currently expensive to buy.</p> <p>The reduced parking charge for electric vehicles will not benefit most lower income households as they are unlikely to afford an electric vehicle even with the subsidy.</p>

Modifying or mitigating negative impacts identified for any area of rights or any group of children and young people

Negative impact	What options are there to modify the measure(s) or mitigate the impact?
Initially, even with a subsidy, electric vehicles will remain unaffordable to low-income households	This policy will initially be ineffective for lower-income households as electric vehicles are currently expensive. However, over time the benefits of this policy will be realised by very low-income families when the preowned market has a range of vehicles at different affordability levels and the price of electric vehicles reduces. This policy will encourage more electric vehicles on to the market and the benefits of this will trickle down so that all are able to benefit.



Policy Name: TR2 - Vehicle scrappage incentive

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy:

The Government of Jersey will introduce a vehicle scrappage scheme to target the most polluting vehicles. Petrol or diesel cars or small vans that are over 10 years old (manufacture date 2012 or earlier) will receive a £500 green living credit if they are scrapped. This policy will help people to move from petrol and diesel vehicles to active travel and public transport and electric vehicles. It will encourage Islanders to get rid of the oldest, most polluting, and most expensive cars to run.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
23	A child with a disability has the right to live a full and decent life with dignity and independence, and to play an active part in the community. Governments must do all they can to provide support to disabled children.
24	Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must work to provide good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment so that children can stay healthy. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.
26	Governments must provide extra money for the children of families in need.
31	Every child has the right to relax, play and take part in a wide range of cultural and artistic activities.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights

Article	Type of impact	Justification for Argument	Outcome timeline
23	Negative	Adapted vehicles are more expensive so the incentive might not be enough to encourage the scrapping of old adapted vehicles. In order to continue to have independence and play an active part in the community & to take part in activities they may continue to run their existing vehicle.	Change from this policy might not be realised for
24	Positive	This policy aims to remove the most polluting vehicles from our roads. This will improve air quality and reduce the amount of fuel leakages from vehicles.	This will provide benefits from short term through to longer term. Air quality will be improved. Pollution incidents caused by leaking fossil fuels from vehicles (including oil) will be reduced.



	Positive	Through the green living credits this policy encourages a move to active or sustainable travel. Active travel has many associated health benefits – both physically and mentally. Developing healthier lifestyles has many benefits including improved physical and mental health. Behaviours learned in childhood are often carried through life.	Short term through to long term. The policy aims to Increase the number of people choosing not to replace their vehicle but instead choosing for public transport and active travel as an alternative.
26	Positive	The most polluting vehicles tend to be the most expensive to run. This policy will pay people to get rid of a car that would otherwise have a lower value. It will incentivise them to change behaviour and save money going forward.	Short term through to long term. The cars targeting in this policy are old and at the end of useful life. This policy provides a financial incentive to remove these vehicles from the roads. Old and inefficient cars are expensive to run. This policy provides extra money to some children of families in need.
	Positive	Payment from the scrapped vehicle can be spent at registered retailers / installers for the following types equipment (list not exhaustive): public transport credit / season tickets, electric / pedal bikes, electric cars, mopeds or other vehicles, low / zero carbon heating systems, energy efficiency measures, renewable energy, battery storage and electric vehicle charge points.	Short term through to long term. Without this policy some Islanders would be unable to switch to public transport / active travel or buy an EV. For example they would not have the initial money to buy a bicycle and the necessary safety equipment.

Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Children whose families own an eligible car	They will be given financial incentives to scrap their own car and have money to spend on alternatives. For example they might end up with their own bicycle which will give them greater independence and a healthier lifestyle	Many families do not have access to safe storage for active travel equipment such as bicycles



Living in accommodation without suitable storage		Many families do not have access to safe storage for active travel equipment such as bicycles so would not necessarily have options of bike ownership afforded to them. Instead it would benefit from other sustainable methods of travel such as the bus that would incur an ongoing expenditure.
Children with disabilities	Special adapted active travel vehicles are available and may be preferable for some. They can be expensive so the green living credit may help make that change.	Scrapping a vehicle may reduce independence and prevent children from accessing many opportunities. Specially adapted vehicles can be expensive to replace, and the subsidy would not provide adequate

Modifying or mitigating negative impacts identified for any area of rights or any group of children and young people

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



Policy Name: TR3 - Supporting transition fuels

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy:

The Government of Jersey will Bring forward a proposal in the government plan 2022 to subsidise the rate of fuel duty charged on second generation renewable diesel, by 32ppl until 2025. The aim of this is to encourage islanders to replace traditional fossil-fuel diesel with second-generation renewable diesel (SGRD) in road transport.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
23	A child with a disability has the right to live a full and decent life with dignity and independence, and to play an active part in the community. Governments must do all they can to provide support to disabled children.
24	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.
26	Governments must provide extra money for the children of families in need.
31	Every child has the right to relax, play and take part in a wide range of cultural and artistic activities.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights

Article	Type of impact	Justification for Argument	Outcome timeline
23	Positive	The policy will allow children with disabilities to keep their independence as those with diesel vehicles will be able to continue to use their own vehicle without having to pay extra fuel duty for fuel.	Short to medium term. This policy will not be needed long-term as fossil fuel vehicles will be phased out
24	Positive	Using to low carbon transition fuels instead of fossil fuels will improve air quality. This policy will improve children's respiratory health.	Short, medium & long-term. Air quality will improve and will remain better.
26	Positive	The policy subsidises the rate of fuel duty charged. This subsidy will allow owners of existing diesel vehicles to use low carbon transition fuels and continue to use their existing vehicle	Short to medium term. This policy will not be needed long-term as fossil fuel vehicles will be phased out



31	Neutral	The fuel duty subsidy will help keep existing vehicles on the road. Every child will continue to be able to move around the Island so they can continue to take part in a wide range of cultural and artistic activities.	Short to medium term to reflect the lifespan of a vehicle.
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Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Children who live in urban areas	The air quality will be improved so they will have less harm from air pollution	n/a
Children living out of urban areas	Switching to a subsidised alternative fuel means they will continue to be able to move around the Island, therefore keeping their rights to relax, play and take part in a wide range of activities.	n/a
Children with disabilities	Adapted vehicles are more expensive. This policy will allow existing diesel fuelled vehicles to remain on the road for some time but allowing decarbonisation.	



Policy Name: TR4 - Vehicle Emissions Duty incentive

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy:

The Government of Jersey will not apply Vehicle Emissions Duty to zero carbon vehicles. They will increase Vehicles Emissions Duty on all domestic petrol and diesel vehicles each year until at least 2030. In order to incentivise the purchase of electric and other ultra-low emission vehicles, they will continue to attract no Vehicle Emissions Duty. The level of Vehicle Emissions Duty applied to the importation of petrol and diesel vehicles will continue to increase each year in order to become a significant factor in purchasing decisions.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
23	A child with a disability has the right to live a full and decent life with dignity and independence, and to play an active part in the community. Governments must do all they can to provide support to disabled children.
24	Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must work to provide good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment so that children can stay healthy. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.
26	Governments must provide extra money for the children of families in need.
31	Every child has the right to relax, play and take part in a wide range of cultural and artistic activities.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights

Article	Type of impact	Justification for Argument	Outcome timeline
23	Neutral	Vehicle Emissions Duty is only applicable at the point a vehicle is imported to Jersey so will only impact those purchasing a new-to-Jersey vehicle. The rate will increase on petrol and diesel cars but will not apply for electric ultra-low-emissions vehicles carbon and electric vehicles.	
24	Neutral	This will not impact air pollution as much as some of the other policies. It will put off people buying new-to-Jersey petrol and diesel vehicles so will reduce the number of those vehicles coming on the island.	



26	Neutral	This policy does not provide extra money for families in need. Instead it adds cost to buying new-to-Jersey vehicles. Families in need are highly unlikely to be buying new vehicles so this policy will not impact them directly.	
31	Neutral	This policy will not directly impact Article 31 as it only applies to new new-to-Jersey vehicles.	

Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Low Income households	n/a Unlikely to be impacted by this policy as unlikely to purchase a new-to-Jersey vehicle. It does not give extra money to families in need but likewise it will not cost them anything extra either. It will not change to access activities etc.	
Medium income households	Article 26. There will be no Vehicle Emissions Duty on electric or ultra-low emissions vehicles so that might make them more affordable.	This will impact household looking for a new-to-Jersey vehicle. The policy may influence their decision to buy a new vehicle or keep an old vehicle and they might find their chosen vehicle becomes more expensive
High income households		High income families might see this as a status symbol that they can afford higher Vehicle Emissions Duty which could result in an increase in petrol and diesel vehicles and therefore an increase in emissions.



Modifying or mitigating negative impacts identified for any area of rights or any group of children and young people

Negative impact	What options are there to modify the measure(s) or mitigate the impact?
The policy may influence their decision to buy a new vehicle or keep an old vehicle and they might find their chosen vehicle becomes more expensive	Other transport policies in the Carbon Neutral Roadmap work alongside this policy. For example: Speeding up adoption of electric vehicles; Vehicle scrappage incentive and Supporting transition fuels



Policy Name: TR5 - End the importation and registration of petrol and diesel vehicles that are new to the Island from 2030

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy: The Government of Jersey will bring into force legislation that prohibits the importation, registration and sale of petrol and diesel cars and small vans in 2030 at the latest and will seek to extend this to other categories of vehicle at subsequent dates between 2030 and 2040.

To meet Jersey's ambition to have net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 we need to phase out the use of all petrol and diesel vehicles from the Island's roads by 2050. So, we need to stop new vehicles coming into the Island well in advance of this date. The UK has announced a ban on the manufacture and sale of petrol and diesel vehicles from 2030 (with hybrids from 2035) and the EU an effective ban from 2035.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
23	A child with a disability has the right to live a full and decent life with dignity and independence, and to play an active part in the community. Governments must do all they can to provide support to disabled children.
24	Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must work to provide good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment so that children can stay healthy. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights:

Article	Type of impact	Justification for Argument	Outcomes timeline
23	Neutral	Some children with disabilities need access to a vehicle to live a full and decent life with dignity and independence. This policy will prevent internal combustion engine vehicles from entering Jersey from 2030. The impact of this is neutral as alternative vehicles are available and more types will be commercially available by 2030 and this policy is not taking away any existing vehicles.	Target is for petrol and diesel vehicles to make up: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 66% of the fleet by 2025 • 33% of the fleet by 2030 • 22% of the fleet by 2035 • 11% of the fleet by 2040 • 1% of the fleet by 2045



24	Positive	The policy aims to reduce internal combustion vehicles to 1% of the fleet by 2045. This will have a positive impact on reducing air pollution. In addition to this reduced pollution incidents will lead to cleaner water	Air quality will improve in the short term and will continue to improve until the fleet has minimal internal combustion vehicles remaining.
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Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Children living in an urban environment	Air quality will improve as from 2030 there will be no internal combustion vehicles brought into Jersey. In addition to this the policy looks to phase out the use of all petrol and diesel vehicles from the Island's roads by 2050	



Policy Name: TR6 - Roads Law Review

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy: The Government of Jersey will review the legal framework for Jersey's highways to ensure they are fit to safely enable low-carbon, sustainable and modern travel and transport.

The Government of Jersey will review the existing road laws and be informed by trials and evaluations of other jurisdictions on emerging transport technologies, including the use of personal light electric vehicles and computer assisted vehicles and traffic management systems. New legislation will be in place by 2027.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
3	The best interests of the child must be a top priority in all things that affect children.
6	Every child has the right to life. Governments must do all they can to make sure that children survive and develop to their full potential.
23	A child with a disability has the right to live a full and decent life with dignity and independence, and to play an active part in the community. Governments must do all they can to provide support to disabled children.
31	Every child has the right to relax, play and take part in a wide range of cultural and artistic activities.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights?

Article	Type of impact	Justification for Argument	Outcomes timeline
3	Positive	Reviewing the roads will bring legislation up to date to modern day standards. Vulnerable road users including children will be top of the mobility hierarchy so they will be prioritised within transport policy decisions	Legislative changes will come in after the review is completed in 2027.
6	Positive	By making the roads safer we will make sure children can move around more safely on our roads and therefore will reduce risk of harm	Legislative changes will come in after the review is completed in 2027.



23	Positive	Reviewing the roads will bring legislation up to date to modern day standards. Vulnerable road users including children will be top of the mobility hierarchy so they will be prioritised within transport policy decisions for example making sure there is space of adapted modes of transport.	Legislative changes will come in after the review is completed in 2027.
31	Positive	Reviewing the roads will bring legislation up to date to modern day standards. By enabling sustainable transport within legislation there is a possibility that there will be healthier streets and reduced car usage within the community. This will create better and cleaner outdoor spaces for children to relax and play.	

Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Children in urban areas	Legislation will help reduce the number of vehicles resulting in healthier streets and reduced car usage within the community.	
Children in rural areas	More accessible and sustainable transport options that will improve independence for them to travel around the island.	
Children who enjoy active travel options	The roads will be safer for them to continue.	



Policy Name: TR7 - “Green” number plates for electric vehicles

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy: Ensure that, from the 1 January 2023, owners of electric vehicles will have the option to display a number plate that features a green marker as a visible signifier of their contribution tackling the climate emergency.

The green signifier may be extended to number plates for other types of zero emission vehicle in future.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article
There are no Articles relevant to this policy.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people’s rights?

Article	Type of impact	Justification for Argument	Outcomes timeline
This policy will not have any impact on children and young people’s rights			



Policy Name: TR8 – Sustainable Transport Roadmap

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy: The policy commits the Government of Jersey to completing the rapid plans required by the Sustainable Transport Policy. It also commits to publishing a Sustainable Transport Roadmap in 2022 that will:

- Pull together evidence from the rapid plans
- Describe a long-term roadmap of sustainable transport for the Island
- Identify new funding streams to support investment in sustainable infrastructure
- Provide a clear programme of delivery linked to the identification of funding streams and revenue generation from disincentivising private car use

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
3	The best interests of the child must be a top priority in all things that affect children.
6	Every child has the right to life. Governments must do all they can to make sure that children survive and develop to their full potential.
23	A child with a disability has the right to live a full and decent life with dignity and independence, and to play an active part in the community. Governments must do all they can to provide support to disabled children.
31	Every child has the right to relax, play and take part in a wide range of cultural and artistic activities.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights?

Article	Type of impact	Justification for Argument	Outcomes timeline
3	Positive	The Sustainable Transport Roadmap will provide a long-term delivery and investment programme for sustainable transport. Vulnerable road users including children will be top of the mobility hierarchy so they will be prioritised within transport policy decisions	The roadmap will be developed by 2023.
6	Positive	The Sustainable Transport Roadmap we will make sure children can move around more safely on our roads and therefore will reduce risk of harm.	The roadmap will be developed by 2023.
23	Positive	The Sustainable Transport Roadmap will make sure that vulnerable road users including children with disabilities will be	The roadmap will be developed by 2023.



		top of the mobility hierarchy. They will be prioritised within transport policy decisions for example making sure there is space of adapted modes of transport.	
31	Positive	The Sustainable Transport Roadmap will result in healthier streets and reduced car usage within the community. This will create better and cleaner outdoor spaces for children to relax and play.	The roadmap will be developed by 2023 and in the meantime the Strong Start programme will continue.

Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Children in urban areas	Legislation will help reduce the number of vehicles resulting in healthier streets and reduced car usage within the community.	
Children in rural areas	More accessible and sustainable transport options that will improve independence for them to travel around the island.	
Children who enjoy active travel options	The roads will be safer for them to continue.	
Children who travel by bus	Will experience a better service so they will be able to move about more independently.	
Children who travel by private vehicle		Priority will be given to the more vulnerable road users according to the mobility hierarchy. Policies will be brought forward that disincentivise the use of private vehicles. Some may be financially worse off if they choose to not change travel habits.



Modifying or mitigating negative impacts identified for any area of rights or any group of children and young people

Negative impact	What options are there to modify the measure(s) or mitigate the impact?
<p>Priority will be given to the more vulnerable road users according to the mobility hierarchy. Policies will be brought forward that disincentivise the use of private vehicles. Some may be financially worse off if they choose to not change travel habits.</p>	<p>Other policies within the Carbon Neutral Roadmap address this. For example: TR1 – Speeding up adoption of electric vehicles; TR2 – Vehicle Scrappage Incentive</p>



Policy Name: TR9 - Bus service development trials

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy: The Government of Jersey will implement a programme of bus service development trials 2022-2024. The trials will be informed by work on the Bus Service Development Plan, which is required by the Sustainable Transport Policy (STP) and will be published in 2022.

The Bus Service Development Plan will provide a blueprint for a more comprehensive, accessible and decarbonised public transport system for the island, which will be reflected in the re-commissioning of the Public Bus Service in 2024.

The programme of trials will be designed in conjunction with Liberty Bus and based on existing insights into why people in Jersey do and do not choose to take the bus. Where necessary, trials will be given effect as contract variations, and may include:

- Increased frequency services on some routes
- Changes to pricing and/or ticketing
- Promotion of bus use within workplace travel plans
- Exploration of demand responsive service options
- Use of low-carbon energy solutions

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
23	A child with a disability has the right to live a full and decent life with dignity and independence, and to play an active part in the community. Governments must do all they can to provide support to disabled children.
24	Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must work to provide good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment so that children can stay healthy. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.
26	Governments must provide extra money for the children of families in need.
31	Every child has the right to relax, play and take part in a wide range of cultural and artistic activities.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights

The trials within the policy will be informed by work on the Bus Service Development Plan. This plan will be published in 2022. The actual trials will be determined by the plan and might be different from the ones suggested above so this document will need to be reviewed when the plan of trials is published.



Article	Type of impact	Justification for Argument	Outcomes timeline
23	Positive	An increased bus service or a demand responsive service might provide more independence for children with disabilities who use the bus service.	This will depend on if and when this trial goes ahead.
	Positive	Disabled children can apply for an Access Pass which given free access to bus travel. In the application they declare if they require a carer to accompany them. but changing to pricing and / or ticketing might make bus travel more affordable to more disabled children and young people, including those who do not currently receive an Access Pass.	This will depend on if and when this trial goes ahead.
23/ 24	Positive	Using low carbon energy solutions will improve air quality. In 2019 emissions from heavy duty trucks and buses were 33,292 tCO ₂ eq. Using low carbon solution in buses will improve air quality. This will be especially beneficial to people living in urban areas and those with respiratory conditions.	This will depend on if and when this trial goes ahead.
26	Positive	Changing to pricing and / or ticketing might make bus travel more affordable to more children and young people	This will depend on if and when this trial goes ahead.
31	Positive	An increased bus service or a demand responsive service might provide more independence for children who use the bus service. It will enable to them to travel of activities etc.	This will depend on if and when this trial goes ahead.

Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Children aged under 5	Children under 5 already have free travel on the bus if they are accompanied by an adult. This policy might increase frequency of buses and offer different routes and services which might benefit young children.	



Disabled children	As above	
Children living in remote parts of Jersey	An increased bus service or a demand responsive service might provide more independence for children who use the bus service. It will enable to them to travel of activities etc.	
Children from low-income households	An increased bus service or a demand responsive service might provide more independence for children who use the bus service. It will enable to them to travel around Jersey which they might not be able to do at the moment. For example, they might be able to visit more remote beaches in the summer etc.	
Children living across two or more households	An increased bus service or a demand responsive service might provide more independence for children who use the bus service. It will enable to them to travel freely between households	
Children relying of lifts	An increased bus service or a demand responsive service might provide more independence for children who currently rely on lifts to get around Jersey.	



Policy Name: TR10 – Active Travel

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy: Implement further active travel initiatives in 2022, ahead of development of the full Sustainable Transport Roadmap.

The existing Sustainable Transport Policies Strong Start delivery plan has delivered a range of active travel improvements; including covered cycle parking, extensions to and adjustments to existing cycle lanes; provision of new cycle lanes; and safe routes to school enhancements.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
3	The best interests of the child must be a top priority in all things that affect children.
6	Every child has the right to life. Governments must do all they can to make sure that children survive and develop to their full potential.
23	A child with a disability has the right to live a full and decent life with dignity and independence, and to play an active part in the community. Governments must do all they can to provide support to disabled children.
31	Every child has the right to relax, play and take part in a wide range of cultural and artistic activities.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights?

Article	Type of impact	Justification for Argument	Outcomes timeline
3	Positive	The policy will look to increase active travel which is great for children's physical and mental health. As vulnerable road users children will be top of the mobility hierarchy so they will be prioritised within transport policy decisions	This is on-going for ahead of development of the full Sustainable Transport Roadmap by 2023
6	Positive	By increasing active travel children can move around more safely on our roads and therefore will reduce risk of harm.	This is on-going for ahead of development of the full Sustainable Transport Roadmap by 2023
23	Positive	Accessibility will be considered as a priority within any active travel improvement scheme. For example making sure there is space of adapted modes of transport such as suitable bike racks and appropriate space to manoeuvre adapted bikes through street furniture.	This is on-going for ahead of development of the full Sustainable Transport Roadmap by 2023



31	Positive	Improved Active Travel will result in healthier streets and reduced car usage within the community. This will create better and cleaner outdoor spaces for children to relax and play.	The roadmap will be developed by 2023 and in the meantime the Strong Start programme will continue.
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Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Children in urban areas	More Active Travel will help reduce the number of vehicles resulting in healthier streets and reduced car usage within the community.	
Children in rural areas	More active travel options that will improve independence for them to travel around the island safely.	
Children who enjoy active travel options	The roads will be safer for them to continue.	
Children who travel by bus	May decide to switch to active travel which could save them money and give greater independence	
Children who travel by private vehicle	May decide to switch to active travel which could save them money and give greater independence	Priority will be given to the more vulnerable road users according to the mobility hierarchy. Policies will be brought forward that disincentivise the use of private vehicles. Some may be financially worse off if they choose to not change travel habits.



Modifying or mitigating negative impacts identified for any area of rights or any group of children and young people

Negative impact	What options are there to modify the measure(s) or mitigate the impact?
<p>Priority will be given to the more vulnerable road users according to the mobility hierarchy. Policies will be brought forward that disincentivise the use of private vehicles. Some may be financially worse off if they choose to not change travel habits.</p>	<p>Other policies within the Carbon Neutral Roadmap address this. For example: TR1 – Speeding up adoption of electric vehicles; TR2 – Vehicle Scrappage Incentive</p>



Policy Name: TR11– Emissions from aviation and maritime transport

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy: The Government of Jersey and the Ports of Jersey will work together to reduce emissions from aviation and marine transport. They will do this in line with the Jet Zero scenario 2 emissions targets and obligations under the MARPOL treaty. The policy recognises that decarbonising air travel requires global coordination and action.

For the aviation industry to become net zero by 2050, the commitment of all parts of the supply chain is needed, to collaborate, invest and innovate to decarbonise air travel. This will include aircraft manufacturers, fuel suppliers, airlines, airports, governments, and others working together to reduce emissions; be that from the aircraft that are flown, the infrastructure that supports the industry or the policy framework that they require suppliers and customers to adhere to.

It is recognised that aviation emissions are a global issue and that Jersey cannot act in isolation. The Government of Jersey and the Ports of Jersey will coordinate closely with the UK Aviation industry and government, to support its leading role in the work of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) to reduce emissions from international aviation.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
3	The best interests of the child must be a top priority in all things that affect children.
4	Governments must do all they can to make sure every child can enjoy their rights.
24	Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must work to provide good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment so that children can stay healthy. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.
27	Every child has the right to a standard of living that is good enough to meet their physical, social and mental needs. Governments must help families who cannot afford to provide this.
31	Every child has the right to relax, play and take part in a wide range of cultural and artistic activities.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights?

Article	Type of impact	Justification for Argument	Outcomes timeline
24	Positive	This policy has potentially positive impacts on children across the world as aviation and maritime emissions are a global issue.	



Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Children in Jersey	In Jersey we will improve air quality from aviation and maritime emissions. We can also expect better water quality with maritime pollution incidents being reduced etc.	
Children in Jersey living close to the airport	Children close to the airport will especially benefit from reduced emissions. They will potentially benefit from quieter technology as has been experienced to some extent with electric road transport.	
Children in other countries	As it will look at the entire aviation sector and supply chain there will be many benefits. Globally children impacted by industries such as include aircraft manufacturers, fuel suppliers, airlines, suppliers and customers may experience better air quality, cleaner water, safer conditions. Article 24 says richer countries must help poorer countries achieve best possible health for their children.	Future technology is unknown. It is important to recognise that any alternatives should not negatively impact on children so consideration Right's of the Child must be considered when looking into new technologies.

Modifying or mitigating negative impacts identified for any area of rights or any group of children and young people

Negative impact	What options are there to modify the measure(s) or mitigate the impact?
Future technology is unknown	This is unknown at present so cannot be mitigated against at the moment.



Policy Name: HT1 - Supporting low carbon heating systems and home insulation

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy: The policy aims to establish and start an incentive scheme to subsidise the replacement of fossil fuel heating systems with non-fossil fuel heating systems in properties by the end of 2022. The policy outlines two separate but related schemes:

- a domestic incentive to switch away from fossil fuels
- a commercial incentive to switch away from fossil fuels

Both incentives will help islanders with the costs of new equipment to encourage them to choose the lower carbon option when needing to replace their heating system. The incentive will encourage people to make this switch earlier.

The domestic scheme will include a controlled system so that those on lower incomes will be entitled to a maximum of £10,000 without needing to match fund. Householders replacing their fossil fuel heating source will be able to include energy efficiency measures that are identified on a completed Energy Performance Certificate within their funding application.

The commercial scheme will allow leaseholders who own the heating system to apply as long as they have written permissions from the property owner.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
6	Every child has the right to life. Governments must do all they can to make sure that children survive and develop to their full potential.
23	A child with a disability has the right to live a full and decent life with dignity and independence, and to play an active part in the community. Governments must do all they can to provide support to disabled children.
24	Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must work to provide good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment so that children can stay healthy. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.
26	Governments must provide extra money for the children of families in need.
27	Every child has the right to a standard of living that is good enough to meet their physical, social and mental needs. Governments must help families who cannot afford to provide this.



What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights?

Article	Type of impact	Justification for Argument	Outcomes timeline
6	Positive	Householders replacing their fossil fuel heating source will be able to include energy efficiency measures. This will improve the quality of accommodation meaning that children will live in better accommodation so they will have a better chance of developing to their full potential.	The incentive will be offered from end of 2022 so the benefits will be realised when the scheme begins for a small number of people, but the number impacted will increase as the scheme reaches more homes.
23	Positive	Householders replacing their fossil fuel heating source will be able to include energy efficiency measures. This will improve the quality of accommodation meaning that children with disabilities will live in better accommodation.	The incentive will be offered from end of 2022 so the benefits will be realised when the scheme begins for a small number of people, but the number impacted will increase as the scheme reaches more homes.
24	Positive	Householders replacing their fossil fuel heating source will be able to include energy efficiency measures. This will improve the quality of accommodation meaning that children will live in better accommodation. Benefits will include reducing the number of health problems caused by damp accommodation. The replacement of boilers will reduce emissions and improve air quality.	The incentive will be offered from end of 2022 so the benefits will be realised when the scheme begins for a small number of people, but the number impacted will increase as the scheme reaches more homes.
26	Positive	Households on lower incomes will be entitled to a maximum of £10,000 without needing to match fund. Property owners (including landlords) can apply for the incentive and for more than one property so tenants will be able to benefit from the scheme.	The incentive will be offered from end of 2022 so the benefits will be realised when the scheme begins for a small number of people, but the number impacted will increase as the scheme reaches more homes.
27	Positive	This policy aims to improve living standards by improving how they are heated and making them more energy efficient. This policy will help to raise the standard of living so that it is good enough to meet their physical, social and mental needs.	The incentive will be offered from end of 2022 so the benefits will be realised when the scheme begins for a small number of people, but the number impacted will increase as the scheme reaches more homes.



Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Children in low-income households living in an owner-occupied property	They will be able to apply for the incentive without the need for match funding. They will benefit from improved accommodation. Those with oil tanks outside will potentially have more space to play.	Changing fuel type might make running heating systems more expensive. To combat this the energy efficiency part of the scheme will help reduce the energy demand of the household.
Children in social housing		This scheme is not open to social housing providers. However, Andium Homes (the largest social housing provider) have their own scheme running which is nearing completion already. So most households would have already made this transition.
Children in privately rented accommodation	Landlords can apply for this subsidy so privately rented properties will be eligible. Policy HT3 – Energy Performance Certificates will compliment this policy as Energy Performance Certificates will be mandatory at the point of sale and rental by the end of 2024, with minimum standards being brought in sequentially from 2026.	Landlords might put up rental costs once improvements are made.
Children living in care homes	Care homes will be able to apply for the business subsidy so children living in care environments will potentially benefit from improved living conditions.	

Modifying or mitigating negative impacts identified for any area of rights or any group of children and young people

Negative impact	What options are there to modify the measure(s) or mitigate the impact?
This scheme is not open to social housing providers	The policy works alongside Policy HT3 – Energy Performance Certificates. Energy Performance Certificates will be mandatory at the point of sale and rental by the end of 2024, with minimum standards being brought in sequentially from 2026 so social housing providers will need to improve the accommodation they offer to meet HT3. Andium Homes are due to complete their own scheme in 2022. So, most households would have already made this transition.



Policy Name: HT2 - Update building bye-laws

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy: Bring into force legislation that updates current building regulations and sets increased energy efficiency and carbon emission standards of new and existing domestic and commercial buildings and prohibits new fossil fuel boilers being installed in any property after 1st January 2026. The policy aims for all buildings to require no external input of energy through fossil fuel consumption by 2050.

There are other policies that encourage and incentivise change. This policy brings in legislation that will ensure change will happen at key points in the lifetime of the property. The policy will mandate that energy efficiency or carbon emission levels are improved. These include: the point of sale or rental and at the point of having renovation work that requires planning permission / building permits.

Objective

- Commission a Building Bye-Law review to be completed in 2022
- From this review implement legislation by 2024 at the latest to support the following likely outcomes:
 - Increase minimum energy efficiency / carbon standards in new builds in line with the zero-carbon homes standard by 2025. This means that all new buildings should be required to be zero-carbon by 2025
 - Increase in the energy efficiency / carbon standards for existing properties at the point of key changes to the building fabric
 - Ensure that no new fossil fuel boilers will be installed in any building from 2026

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
6	Every child has the right to life. Governments must do all they can to make sure that children survive and develop to their full potential.
23	A child with a disability has the right to live a full and decent life with dignity and independence, and to play an active part in the community. Governments must do all they can to provide support to disabled children.
24	Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must work to provide good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment so that children can stay healthy. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.
27	Every child has the right to a standard of living that is good enough to meet their physical, social and mental needs. Governments must help families who cannot afford to provide this.



What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights?

Article	Type of impact	Justification for Argument	Outcomes timeline
6	Positive	The policy mandates that energy efficiency or carbon emission levels are improved at certain points e.g. point of sale or rental. This will improve the quality of accommodation meaning that children will live in better accommodation so they will have a better chance of developing to their full potential.	This policy will begin to impact at key-points in the lifetime of the property but overtime this will have a positive impact as it will mandate that energy efficiency and carbon emission levels are improved.
23		The policy mandates that energy efficiency or carbon emission levels are improved at certain points e.g. point of sale or rental. This will improve the quality of accommodation meaning that children with disabilities will live in better accommodation.	This policy will begin to impact at key-points in the lifetime of the property but overtime this will have a positive impact as it will mandate that energy efficiency and carbon emission levels are improved.
24		The policy includes improving energy efficiency, this will improve the quality of accommodation meaning that children will live in better accommodation. Benefits will include reducing the number of health problems caused by damp accommodation. The replacement of boilers with non-fossil fuel alternatives will reduce emissions and improve air quality.	This policy will begin to impact at key-points in the lifetime of the property but overtime this will have a positive impact as it will mandate that energy efficiency and carbon emission levels are improved.
27		This policy aims to improve living standards by improving the standards by increasing energy efficiency. This policy will help to raise the standard of living so that it is good enough to meet the physical, social and mental needs of children.	This policy will begin to impact at key-points in the lifetime of the property but overtime this will have a positive impact as it will mandate that energy efficiency and carbon emission levels are improved.



Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Children in low-income households living in an owner-occupied property	<p>Energy efficiency or carbon emission levels will be improved at key points in the lifetime of a property.</p> <p>Those with oil tanks outside will potentially have more space to play.</p>	<p>Changing fuel type might make running heating systems more expensive.</p> <p>This policy mandates improving the energy efficiency of the property which will help reduce the energy demand of the household.</p>
Children in social housing	<p>All properties will be impacted by the policy at key points in the lifetime of a property where it is possible to mandate that energy efficiency or carbon emission levels are improved. These includes the point of rental and at the point of having renovation work that requires planning permission / building permits. This policy will positively improve living standards and therefore benefits include improving health conditions associated with poor standards of living accommodation such as impacts of damp.</p>	<p>Long term rental properties and properties that are not having renovation work that requires planning permission / building permits will not be impacted by this policy.</p>
Children in privately rented accommodation	<p>All properties will be impacted by the policy at key points in the lifetime of a property where it is possible to mandate that energy efficiency or carbon emission levels are improved. These includes the point of rental and at the point of having renovation work that requires planning permission / building permits. This policy will positively improve living standards and therefore benefits include improving health conditions associated with poor standards of living accommodation such as impacts of damp.</p> <p>Policy HT3 – Energy Performance Certificates will compliment this policy as Energy Performance Certificates will be mandatory at the point of sale and rental by the end of 2024, with minimum standards being brought in sequentially from 2026.</p>	<p>Landlords might put up rental costs once improvements are made.</p> <p>Long term rental properties and properties that are not having renovation work that requires planning permission / building permits will not be impacted by this policy.</p>



Children living in care homes	All properties will be impacted by the policy at key points in the lifetime of a property where it is possible to mandate that energy efficiency or carbon emission levels are improved. These includes the point of rental and at the point of having renovation work that requires planning permission / building permits. This policy will positively improve living standards and therefore benefits include improving health conditions associated with poor standards of living accommodation such as impacts of damp.	
Children waiting for a new property to be built	This policy will require that new buildings will not require external input of energy through fossil fuel consumption as soon as possible so anyone having a new built property will meet to meet this standard as soon as possible. Under the new Future Homes standards, the UK has set the target of new domestic buildings being 'zero-carbon ready' by 2025. Jersey's building standards will be updated to match this requirement – with the aim that all new buildings should be required to be zero-carbon by 2025.	Buildings due to be build after 2022 might need to be redesigned.

Modifying or mitigating negative impacts identified for any area of rights or any group of children and young people

Negative impact	What options are there to modify the measure(s) or mitigate the impact?
Long term rental properties and properties that are not having renovation work that requires planning permission / building permits will not be impacted by this policy.	The current building regulations will be reviewed with the aim of identifying how best to increase the energy efficiency and reduce the number of oil and gas heating systems as rapidly as possible, and to ensure that no new fossil fuel boilers will be installed in any building from 2026.



<p>Landlords might put up rental costs once improvements are made.</p>	<p>Policy HT3 – Energy Performance Certificates will compliment this policy as Energy Performance Certificates will be mandatory at the point of sale and rental by the end of 2024, with minimum standards being brought in sequentially from 2026.</p> <p>There will be a clause in the grant funding allocation that landlords can't take into account the value of the grant funded work when setting the rent.</p>
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Policy Name: HT3 - Energy Performance Certificates

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy: Develop and introduce legislation to make both domestic and commercial Energy Performance Certificates mandatory at the point of sale and rental by the end of 2024, with minimum standards being brought in sequentially from 2026. Government will also ensure that Energy Performance Certificates are displayed on public buildings by 2025.

Energy Performance Certificates are a key tool in understanding the energy and carbon performance of buildings as a first step and then going on to drive forward the continual improvement in standards through the introduction of minimum standards.

Until the legislation comes into force the Government of Jersey will continue to provide a £250 subsidy for home energy audits. Buying or renting an energy efficient property is preferable to buyers and renters and therefore the market will force landlords and sellers to make improvements.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
24	Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must work to provide good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment so that children can stay healthy. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.
26	Governments must provide extra money for the children of families in need.
27	Every child has the right to a standard of living that is good enough to meet their physical, social and mental needs. Governments must help families who cannot afford to provide this.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights?

Article	Type of impact	Justification for Argument	Outcomes timeline
24	Positive	Energy Performance Certificates are a key tool in understanding the energy and carbon performance of buildings as a first step. They will then be used to drive forward the continual improvement in standards through the introduction of minimum standards. They will help to make sure children live in a clean and healthy environment – free from damp etc. The policy will help to reduce air pollution associated with emissions from fossil fuel	Home Energy Audits will remain a voluntary scheme until Energy Performance Certificates become mandatory in 2024.



		heating and issues caused by poorly insulated homes.	
26	Neutral	A subsidy on Home Energy Audits will remain in place until 2024 when Energy Performance Certificates become mandatory. There is no suggestion that there will be help for low-income owner occupiers to have an Energy Performance Certificates going forward. However, the vast majority of low-income households in Jersey are not owner occupiers. This policy might have a bigger impact on lower to middle-income households.	Home Energy Audits will remain a voluntary scheme until Energy Performance Certificates become mandatory in 2024.
27	Positive	This policy will help to raise the standard of living so that it is good enough to meet their physical, social and mental needs. This policy compliments HT1 and HT3 and all work together to improve energy efficiency and building standards.	Home Energy Audits will remain a voluntary scheme until Energy Performance Certificates become mandatory in 2024.

Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Children in low-income households living in an owner-occupied property	A grant is available for home energy audits and this will continue until 2024. Energy Performance Certificates will be mandatory at the point of sale and rental by the end of 2024, with minimum standards being brought in sequentially from 2026. The standard of accommodation will be improved.	There is no suggestion of financial support for low-income households living in an owner-occupied property when Energy Performance Certificates are made mandatory at the point of sale and rental by the end of 2024. There is no funding available to assist with paying for the improvements identified as necessary to meet minimum standards that will be brought in sequentially from 2026.
Children in social housing	Energy Performance Certificates will be mandatory at the point of sale and rental by the end of 2024, with minimum standards being brought in sequentially from 2026. The standard of accommodation will be improved which will benefit children's rights	



Children in privately rented accommodation	Energy Performance Certificates will be mandatory at the point of sale and rental by the end of 2024, with minimum standards being brought in sequentially from 2026. The standard of accommodation will be improved which will benefit children's rights.	Landlords might put up rental costs once improvements are made.
Children living in care homes	Public buildings will be required to display their Energy Performance Certificates from 2025. A subsidy scheme will be available for some commercial buildings to help pay with the costs of the Energy Performance Certificate.	

Modifying or mitigating negative impacts identified for any area of rights or any group of children and young people

Negative impact	What options are there to modify the measure(s) or mitigate the impact?
Landlords might put up rental costs once improvements are made.	Overtime all buildings will need to have an Energy Performance Certificate and standards will be raised across the board so it will not be something that is 'exceptional'.



Policy Name: OE1 - Promoting low-carbon lifestyles

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy: The main aim of this policy is to raise awareness and engagement on scope 3 emissions, which are emissions associated with the manufacture and transport of the goods and services consumed in Jersey. This is intended to help Islanders to reduce their global impact.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
12	Every child has the right to have a say in all matters affecting them, and to have their views taken seriously.
17	Every child has the right to reliable information from the media. This should be information from the media. This should be information from children can understand. Governments must help protect children from materials that could harm them.
28	Every child has the right to an education. Primary education must be free. Secondary education must be available for every child. Discipline in schools, must respect children's dignity. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights?

Article	Type of impact	Justification for Argument	Outcomes timeline
12	Positive	This policy positively encourages children and young people a say on the issue of climate change. The encourages children to understand their choices to reduce their personal impact on climate change.	On-going. This work has begun through eco active and Jersey's Climate Conversation. This policy aims to build the momentum of this.
17	Positive	To be able to make informed choices children will need accurate information. This policy recognises the importance in having this information and aims to make it accessible and engaging for all Islanders	On-going. This work has begun through eco active and Jersey's Climate Conversation. This policy aims to build the momentum of this.
28	Neutral	Children in Jersey already have the right to an education. This policy will help ensure the information they are able to access regarding climate change is accurate and accessible.	On-going. This work has begun through eco active and Jersey's Climate Conversation. This policy aims to build the momentum of this. This policy links closely with EN4 – Delivering the COP26 education pledge



Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Children in low-income households	Low-carbon lifestyles consider consumerism as something that should be done by necessity and looks to move people away from the culture of buying things for the sake of buying them. It looks at repairing and valuing what we already have. A low-carbon lifestyle is much cheaper than a consumer culture so young people will be able to play their part for 'for the planet' and so not having the latest things will not be immediately identifiable as a result of poverty etc.	
Children working in retail or where retail finances the household		Reducing consumerism may result in fewer jobs – including part-time jobs – in retail. This may result in some young people who might not be able to find part-time work so would have less money. Similarly, others in the household who earn money from retail may not find work easily.
Children living in St Helier	There might be fewer people shopping in St Helier so there might be less need for parking. Car parking spaces could be turned into spaces for play or relaxing.	

Modifying or mitigating negative impacts identified for any area of rights or any group of children and young people

Negative impact	What options are there to modify the measure(s) or mitigate the impact?
Reducing consumerism may result in fewer jobs in retail. For example fewer part-time jobs may result in some young people having less money.	People might shop differently but there will be a move towards local shops and a move away from mass-produced produce. There will potentially be an increase in skills for repair and reuse.



Policy Name: OE2 – Construction sector emissions

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy: Work closely with the Jersey Construction Council, Association of Jersey Architects, and others in the industry to drive-down the whole life carbon impact of the Island's construction sector, including considering the use of all available policy levers. Government will also adopt higher construction standards for all public construction projects.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
24	Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must work to provide good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment so that children can stay healthy. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.
27	Every child has the right to a standard of living that is good enough to meet their physical, social and mental needs. Governments must help families who cannot afford to provide this.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights?

Article	Type of impact	Justification for Argument	Outcomes timeline
24, 27	Positive	Impacts on air quality in other countries where they are producing manufacturing products for construction. The building materials will improve energy efficiency of buildings in Jersey so they will produce fewer emissions locally – transporting will be addressed under the policy which will positively impact air quality locally.	Will be on-going

Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected ²	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Children in Jersey	Better construction processes causing less air and water pollution which will improve health	Could make homes more expensive as the material might cost more
Children globally	Positive impacts on emissions so better air quality etc	



Children in urban areas	Dust and noise might reduce so better air quality.	Construction techniques might change so there might be larger vehicles required to move prefabricated frames etc.
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Modifying or mitigating negative impacts identified for any area of rights or any group of children and young people

Negative impact	What options are there to modify the measure(s) or mitigate the impact?
Construction techniques might change so there might be larger vehicles required to move prefabricated frames etc.	Consider requirements to reduce impact of vehicle movements in planning constraints.
Could make homes more expensive as the material might cost more	To be picked up by affordable housing policy workstream.



Policy Name: OE3 - Agricultural Sector Emissions

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy: Work with key stakeholders from the agricultural sector to develop and implement a new net-zero Rural Economy Strategy in 2022. The Rural Economy Strategy will aim to support the agricultural sector to continue to reduce emissions from their activities, and to adapt to the effects of climate change. The Rural Economy Strategy will address both agriculture and aquaculture. The Rural Economy Strategy will be published in Quarter 2, 2022 with the aim to implement it through the Government Plan 2023-2026.

That policy will have its own The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child Policy Impact Assessment and will be subject to public and stakeholder consultation.



Policy Name: OE4 – Emissions from waste and water management

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy: The policy focuses on emissions from waste and water management. It is not itself a water or waste strategy. The policy aims to make on-Island solid waste disposal net zero by 2040. To achieve this, a net-zero waste strategy will be developed by 2025. Work to explore opportunities for carbon capture from the existing electricity from waste plant will begin in 2022. The policy outlines a commitment to research options for the introduction of commercial waste charges for some activities

Work with Jersey Water to produce net-zero water management strategy by 2025, which incorporates existing planned work, in order to inform the next Island Plan.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
6	Every child has the right to life. Governments must do all they can to make sure that children survive and develop to their full potential.
24	Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must work to provide good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment so that children can stay healthy. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights?

Article	Type of impact	Justification for Argument	Outcomes timeline
6	Positive	Globally poor water and waste management negatively impacts the lives of millions of children resulting in deaths and poor health. Jersey takes responsibility for managing its waste and water seriously to prevent contributing to the problem. Tackling emissions from water and waste management must not result in other issues on a global scale. For example choosing to send household waste overseas for disposal would potentially reduce Jersey's emissions from waste but would most likely increase emissions wherever the waste was sent to and would include additional emissions from transport.	On-going with a net-zero water management strategy by 2024 and a net-zero waste strategy being developed by 2025.



24	Positive	This policy allows children to access to clean water. The net-zero water management strategy will consider how we can reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with the Island's water consumption and treatment and how we can ensure that it has sufficient resilience to adapt to the challenges a changing climate will present. This includes demand management through non-household water efficiency and intensive media campaigns.	On-going with a net-zero water management strategy by 2024 and a net-zero waste strategy being developed by 2025.
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Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Children living close to water or waste treatment sites	Net-zero strategies for waste and water will reduce greenhouse gas emissions and therefore will provide cleaner air.	



Policy Name: OE5 – F-gas emissions

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy: The purpose of this policy is to reduce consumption of F-gases and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) in line with international commitments. Jersey will aim to reduce to consumption of HFCs by 85% between 2019 and 2036. The Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol makes a major contribution towards Paris agreement targets. This is because the global warming potential of HFC's range into thousands of times more powerful as CO₂.

Articles relevant to the policy:

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

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights?

Article	Type of impact	Justification for Argument	Outcomes timeline
24	Neutral	F-gases and Hydrofluorocarbons are associated with refrigeration and air conditioning. The policy will prevent equipment that is not compliant from being sold or imported in Jersey.	A phase down to have been completed by 2036

Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Those with existing appliances that use F-gases / Hydrofluorocarbons	There will be no impact as new products will already be compliant and the policy is not removing appliances from people.	If an appliance breaks it cannot be repaired so must be replaced. This has a financial implication.
Children who like squirty cream		They will not be able to purchase squirty cream until an alternative propellant is produced.



Modifying or mitigating negative impacts identified for any area of rights or any group of children and young people

Negative impact	What options are there to modify the measure(s) or mitigate the impact?
They will not be able to purchase squirty cream until an alternative propellant is produced.	The squirty cream industry will find alternatives.



Policy Name: OE6 – Delivering a Sustainable Finance Framework

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy:

Continue to develop a sustainable finance framework that supports decarbonisation initiatives in Jersey and around the world, recognising that the way in which Jersey can deliver the biggest impact to global climate change is through its finance sector.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
6	Every child has the right to life. Governments must do all they can to make sure that children survive and develop to their full potential.
24	Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must work to provide good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment so that children can stay healthy. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.
27	Every child has the right to a standard of living that is good enough to meet their physical, social and mental needs. Governments must help families who cannot afford to provide this.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights?

Article	Type of impact	Justification for Argument	Outcomes timeline
6, 24 and 27	Positive	Consideration of the impact of the global impact of the financial investments initiated in Jersey on emissions in other countries will help move investment away from fossil fuel industry and therefore improve air quality and related health of children in developing countries.	Ongoing work
6, 24 and 27	Negative	Moving Jersey based investment away from carbon intensive industry in developing countries will be to the detriment of their developing economies.	Ongoing work



Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Children from developing countries around the world	Consideration of the impact of the global impact of the financial investments initiated in Jersey on emissions in other countries will help move investment away from fossil fuel industry and therefore improve air quality and related health of children in developing countries.	Moving Jersey based investment away from carbon intensive industry in developing countries will be to the detriment of their developing economies.

Modifying or mitigating negative impacts identified for any area of rights or any group of children and young people

Negative impact	What options are there to modify the measure(s) or mitigate the impact?
Moving Jersey based investment away from carbon intensive industry in developing countries will be to the detriment of their developing economies.	Climate Finance strategy identified within this policy to consider money that Jersey provides to developing world countries to support the decarbonisation of their economies as well as climate adaptation.



Policy Name: EN1 – Decarbonising the Government of Jersey

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy:

Reduce its operational emissions in line with the Paris agreement trajectory established by strategic policy 1. A new decarbonisation unit will be established in 2022 to develop a comprehensive action plan, which will set quantified emissions reduction targets in Departmental Operational Business Plans from 2023. Second Generation Renewal Diesel (SGRD) will be phased into the government of Jersey fleet from 2022, and a range of exemplar projects undertaken.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
23	A child with a disability has the right to live a full and decent life with dignity and independence, and to play an active part in the community. Governments must do all they can to provide support to disabled children.
24	Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must work to provide good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment so that children can stay healthy. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.
28	Every child has the right to an education. Primary education must be free. Secondary education must be available for every child. Discipline in schools, must respect children's dignity. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights?

Article	Type of impact	Justification for Argument	Outcomes timeline
23, 24, 28	Positive	Government of Jersey owned properties that support children with disabilities will be supported to reduce the carbon intensity of their operations. Energy efficiency projects for example would lead to improve quality of buildings and reduced energy costs. Fewer fossil fuels being burnt will increase air quality.	Established in 2022 then ongoing
23, 24, 28	Negative	Additional costs for decarbonisation operations may divert funding from other projects	Established in 2022 then ongoing



Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Children housed in Government owned properties	Improved property standards of energy efficiency and lower running costs.	Diversion of funding to support these initiatives.
Children using services in Government owned properties eg schools, health services etc	Improved property standards of energy efficiency will potentially make using services in these buildings more comfortable to use.	Diversion of funding to support these initiatives.
Children who access schools that are not Government owned properties		This policy would not benefit these children. However, other policies will look to give support and encourage improved property standards etc with similar results. However, there might still be diversion of funding to support these initiatives.

Modifying or mitigating negative impacts identified for any area of rights or any group of children and young people

Negative impact	What options are there to modify the measure(s) or mitigate the impact?
Diversion of funding to support these initiatives.	Ensure that provision of funding is prioritised to Government of Jersey properties that provide for disadvantaged children.



Policy Name: EN2 - Carbon Neutral Alliance

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy:

Work with the Economic Council sustainability working group to support the development of a Carbon Neutral Alliance of businesses and voluntary, community, social enterprise and faith sector organisations; and establish a £500k Climate Action Fund to support grassroots projects to tackle the climate emergency.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
12	Every child has the right to have a say in all matters affecting them, and to have their views taken seriously.
23	A child with a disability has the right to live a full and decent life with dignity and independence, and to play an active part in the community. Governments must do all they can to provide support to disabled children.
24	Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must work to provide good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment so that children can stay healthy. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.
27	Every child has the right to a standard of living that is good enough to meet their physical, social and mental needs. Governments must help families who cannot afford to provide this.
31	Every child has the right to relax, play and take part in a wide range of cultural and artistic activities.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights?

Article	Type of impact	Justification for Argument	Outcomes timeline
12	Positive	Carbon Neutral Alliance provides an opportunity for children and young people and organisations and charities that represent them to get involved in community discussions on carbon neutrality.	Alliance established in 2023 with the distribution of grants from then until 2025
23	Positive	Community grants pots provides funding for community, business and not-for-profit organisation to apply for grant funding for decarbonisation projects, which could include projects involving or providing facilities for disabled children.	Alliance established in 2023 with the distribution of grants from then until 2025



24	Positive	Community grants pots provides funding for community, business and not-for-profit organisation to apply for grant funding for decarbonisation projects, which could include projects to support health improvements for children – eg local food, active travel, energy efficiency	Alliance established in 2023 with the distribution of grants from then until 2025
27	Positive	Community grants pots provides funding for community, business and not-for-profit organisation to apply for grant funding for decarbonisation projects, which could include projects to support standard of living for children – eg local food, active travel, energy efficiency	Alliance established in 2023 with the distribution of grants from then until 2025
31	Positive	Community grants pots provides funding for community, business and not-for-profit organisation to apply for grant funding for decarbonisation projects, which could include projects to support a range of children's activities	Alliance established in 2023 with the distribution of grants from then until 2025

Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Children from low income households	Opportunities for these children to have their views heard and to apply for funding for decarbonisation projects that benefit them or the organisations that represent them.	None



Policy Name: EN3 - Developing supply chains and on-island skills for a sustainable economy

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy:

Put the development of on-Island skills at the heart of future economic and skills strategy, including integrating green skills into the Future Economy Programme and Further Education and Skills white paper. Government will also support the development of low carbon and sustainable supply chains.

The main aim of this policy is to ensure that the local market supply chain and skills base has resource and capacity to compliment carbon reduction policies. It is an important element of ensuring a just transition by supporting workers in carbon-heavy industries have opportunities to retrain find new roles in a sustainable economy.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
23	A child with a disability has the right to live a full and decent life with dignity and independence, and to play an active part in the community. Governments must do all they can to provide support to disabled children.
26	Governments must provide extra money for the children of families in need.
29	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 countries, and the environment.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights?

Article	Type of impact	Justification for Argument	Outcomes timeline
23	Positive	There is a skills gap and a lack of access to the low carbon goods and services needed to deliver of the Carbon Neutral Roadmap. The level of this gap needs to be better understood so that new support and training programmes can be designed and delivered, working with training providers, including Highlands College, and with input from industry. It is important that this work includes Article 23 so that skills, training and jobs for the future include options for children with disabilities.	Skills gap analysis to be completed mid-2023 building on on-going training opportunities
26	Positive	Principle 5 of the Carbon Neutral Strategy says "We will make sure that carbon	On-going



		neutrality policies do not overall increase income inequality". This policy helps to ensure a just transition by supporting workers in carbon-heavy industries have opportunities to retrain find new roles in a sustainable economy in an important part of the Carbon Neutral Roadmap. By providing training the Government is making sure that those affected will not lose income or face further income inequality.	
29	Positive	This policy considers the skills needed to deliver the Carbon Neutral Roadmap. It will involve designing and delivering training and educational opportunities and consideration to Article 29 means that it should develop every child's personality, talents and abilities. This will work alongside Policy EN4 – Delivering the COP-26 Educational Pledge.	On-going

Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Children of workers in carbon-heavy industries	The policy will support workers in carbon-heavy industries, providing opportunities to retrain find new roles in a sustainable economy in an important part of the Carbon Neutral Roadmap. New roles might	Some workers may find it difficult to retrain or learn the skills required for a change in role. Potentially causing children to face overall income inequality.
Children training for specific work	The policy recognises that education and training need to be adapted so that the future skills required are taught. This links with the Policy EN4 – Delivering the COP-26 Educational Pledge so lifelong learning is recognised as something that needs to continue so that children now can continue to develop skills for their future employment	



Modifying or mitigating negative impacts identified for any area of rights or any group of children and young people

Negative impact	What options are there to modify the measure(s) or mitigate the impact?
<p>Some workers may find it difficult to retrain or learn the skills required for a change in role. Potentially causing children to face overall income inequality.</p>	<p>The policy will work with training providers so that the needs of all are considered. Training needs may be broader than simply retraining and might include additional learning to develop or strengthen key skills such as literacy and numeracy.</p>



Policy Name: EN4 - Delivering COP26 education pledge

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy:

The Government of Jersey made an education pledge at COP26. This policy is to deliver that pledge. A plan is needed to embed high quality climate education into education and learning. This policy builds on the pledge made by the Government of Jersey at COP26 and the existing work carried out by CYPES and eco active. Environmental education is already delivered in schools, but this policy will review what is currently delivered to form a cohesive strategy to embed climate education recognizing the different ways in which children learn and taking on board issues of inequality as part of our Just Transition.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
28	Every child has the right to an education. Primary education must be free. Secondary education must be available for every child. Discipline in schools, must respect children's dignity. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.
29	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 countries, and the environment.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights?

Article	Type of impact	Justification for Argument	Outcomes timeline
28	Positive	Children in Jersey have the right to an education. This policy seeks to improve climate education and learning and to embed this into formal frameworks linked to the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals.	
29	Positive	The policy includes a review of existing education on climate change. Including gathering the views of children and young people as well as educators and parents so that we can ensure that we deliver high quality environmental education that is inclusive and meets the needs of all young people. This should include consideration of the potential of new, digital and 'green' technologies	



Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Children in mainstream education	Improving climate education and learning are vital in our efforts to tackling climate change and will benefit young people as they will have a broader understanding of the issues as well as a better understand of their role in tacking climate change.	
Children not in mainstream education	Improving climate education and learning are vital in our efforts to tackling climate change and will benefit young people as they will have a broader understanding of the issues as well as a better understand of their role in tacking climate change. Work will need to be set to appropriate levels for different needs. The policy improving climate education so that it takes on board issues of gender inequality and the impacts of minority groups and other seldom heard voices within our community	
Children who are home schooled	Delivering this policy to the home school network might be complicated but this policy takes onboard the importance ofr delivering climate education to all young people.	
Pre-school children	The Policy will include delivering quality climate education to pre-school children.	
Children in training	Delivering climate education includes This includes investing in ensuring higher education and re-training opportunities for workers to support the Just Transition.	
Children not in education, employment or training	The policy will improve climate education so that it takes on board issues of gender inequality and the impacts of minority groups and other seldom heard voices within our community. It is important that all young people have access to education.	



Policy Name: EN5 – Blue Carbon, biodiversity and sequestration

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy:

The policy aims to maximise co-benefits for biodiversity through our climate policies and to use nature-based solutions where possible. It looks to promote Jersey as a centre of excellence for blue carbon sequestration, with an ambition to double the extent of sea grass beds. It looks at the role of using nature-based solutions to tackle the climate emergency and this also address the biodiversity crisis providing multiple benefits for our land, air and sea.

Government will develop a Marine Spatial Plan by the end of 2023 that can provide the necessary regulatory and consenting frameworks to manage marine activity in order to support blue carbon sequestration and will work with international partners to promote the recognition of marine sequestration in greenhouse gas inventories.

The policy commits to continuing projects designed to address the biodiversity crisis. This work will continue alongside the Carbon Neutral Roadmap, with a focus on: species and habitat protection; development of a biosecurity strategy and associated projects; marine environment research; improved habitat management; and development of a trees strategy and associated projects.

As required in strategic policy 5 of the Carbon Neutral Roadmap, government will develop a carbon sequestration framework, including public consultation by the end of 2023.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
24	Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must work to provide good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment so that children can stay healthy. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.
31	Every child has the right to relax, play and take part in a wide range of cultural and artistic activities.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights?

Article	Type of impact	Justification for Argument	Outcomes timeline
24	Positive	This policy will improve and enhance biodiversity which will help to improve water and air quality and a cleaner environment.	On-going
	Positive	This policy will maintain and improve biodiversity and nature across Jersey. There are many benefits to both physical	On-going



		and mental health associated with access to nature.	
31	Positive	Sequestration activities will enable children take part in initiatives like community tree planting projects and will also enable them to have a greater connection with nature, as there will be more opportunities to play.	On-going

Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
All children in Jersey	More opportunities for community initiatives will be available for local children which will give them access to nature.	
Children living in urban areas	They will have opportunities to explore nature and biodiversity. Creating new spaces to relax and play.	



Policy Name: EN6 – Carbon Offsets

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy:

A carbon offset framework will be developed, consulted on, and published by 2025. It will include research and information. A decision on becoming carbon neutral will be taken no later than 2028.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
12	Every child has the right to have a say in all matters affecting them, and to have their views taken seriously.
24	Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must work to provide good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment so that children can stay healthy. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.
26	Governments must provide extra money for the children of families in need.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights?

Article	Type of impact	Justification for Argument	Outcomes timeline
12	Positive	The publication of the carbon offset framework will involve development, consultation and publication phases. Therefore, children and young people will have an opportunity to have their say in matters concerning carbon offsetting.	During the consultation process of this policy development – tbc. but before publication in 2025
24	Positive	Offsetting will benefit communities in other countries, typically offsets are in developing countries and will bring about a range of positive impacts as outlined in Article 24.	From the point of purchasing offsets
26	Negative	Carbon offsetting will be expensive, so this may detract from money being spent elsewhere, especially if Jersey chooses to offset early.	From the point of purchasing offsets



Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Children in Jersey	There are educational opportunities for children in Jersey to learn about offsetting and the projects, countries and communities that benefit. Including understanding how behaviour of Islanders in Jersey impacts climate change globally.	Carbon offsetting will be expensive, so this may detract from money being spent elsewhere, especially if Jersey chooses to offset early.
Children in other countries	Offsetting will potentially fund schemes in other countries which will benefit children's quality of life, for example – funding to replace wood burning stoves with electric, which will reduce pollution, hence air quality and health implications	
All children	To ensure that all viable offsetting options are considered against Children's Rights	

Modifying or mitigating negative impacts identified for any area of rights or any group of children and young people

Negative impact	What options are there to modify the measure(s) or mitigate the impact?
Carbon offsetting will be expensive, so this may detract from money being spent elsewhere, especially if Jersey chooses to offset early.	A decision on becoming carbon neutral will be taken no later than 2028. That decision will weigh up all of the impacts.

