

STATES OF JERSEY



REINSTATE THE RE-USE CENTRE AT LA COLLETTE

Lodged au Greffe on 22nd August 2023
by Deputy C.D. Curtis of St. Helier Central
Earliest date for debate: 12th September 2023

STATES GREFFE

PROPOSITION

THE STATES are asked to decide whether they are of opinion –

to request the Minister for Infrastructure to take the necessary steps to reinstate the re-use centre at La Collette by the end of 2023, in the existing purpose-built building and with the centre to be operated by Government of Jersey employees.

DEPUTY C.D. CURTIS OF ST. HELIER CENTRAL

REPORT

As part of the NOT a load of Rubbish campaign, the Government has provided what it calls a [waste hierarchy](#). This hierarchy is intended to give the top priorities to prevent waste. It includes the following –

- (a) Reduce
- (b) Re-use and repair
- (c) Recycle
- (d) Energy Recovery
- (e) Disposal

Re-using is ranked as the second highest priority when it comes to preventing waste. The campaign highlights that this is preferable to recycling as re-use does not require energy to return the item into the supply chain. A dedicated and Government managed re-use centre would provide the facility for this.

One of the areas of focus for the Carbon Neutral roadmap is the reduction in “scope 3 emissions” which are as “emissions associated with the manufacture and transport of the goods and services consumed in Jersey.” This has a global context, with the aim of reducing islanders’ impact worldwide and help the move towards Net Zero. A Government managed re-use centre will lower these scope 3 emissions by lowering the amount of goods transported on and off island. If not put into re-use the item will end up in the dump, adding to our waste problem.

Local environmental groups have also called for the re-use centre at La Collette to be re-opened, viewing it as an opportunity to add to the island’s response to the climate emergency. More information this matter can be found [here](#).

The reinstatement of the re-use centre under Government management could also assist those living in low-income households and those who are struggling with the current cost-of-living crisis. A re-use centre will provide a facility where these people will be able to collect items they need (for example, furniture and children’s toys) for free that would otherwise be out of financial reach for them.

Financial and staffing implications

Staff currently working at the recycling centre have suggested either one or two new staff members would be required to manage the re-use centre efficiently.

Child Right Impact Assessment

Impact Assessment by Deputy C.D. Curtis

STAGE 1: SCREENING

Question 1: Name the measure / proposal and briefly describe its overall aim
Establishment of a Re-use Centre at La Collette
Question 2: What children’s rights does it impact upon?
Article 3 <i>In all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration.</i>
Article 6 <i>States Parties shall ensure to the maximum extent possible the survival and development of the child.</i>
Article 24 <i>To combat disease and malnutrition, including within the framework of primary health care, through, inter alia, the application of readily available technology and through the provision of adequate nutritious foods and clean drinking-water, taking into consideration the dangers and risks of environmental pollution;</i>
Article 27 <i>States Parties recognize the right of every child to a standard of living adequate for the child’s physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development.</i>
Article 31 <i>Every child has a right to relax, play and take part in a wide range of cultural and artistic activities</i>
Question 3: What children and young people will be affected?
All children in Jersey, especially those low income.
Question 4: What is the likely impact of the proposal / measure on children?
Potential to reduce impact of climate change, and increase quality of life due to free access to reusable items which will allow an improvement of parents’ abilities to provide and care for their children.
Question 5: Is a full child rights impact assessment required? Explain your reasons
Yes. The availability of re-useable items at minimal cost will have an impact on children in low-income households by assisting parents who are currently struggling to provide for their children. This has been worsened by the cost-of-living crisis. Alongside this, the reduction of Scope 3 emissions that this proposition is aiming to achieve will assist in providing a cleaner environment for everyone including children.

If a full child rights impact assessment is required proceed to stage 2

STAGE 2: SCOPING (Background and Rights Framework)

Question 6: Name the measure / proposal being assessed and describe the overall aim
Proposition to request the Minister for Infrastructure takes the necessary action towards the establishment of a reuse centre at La Collette.
The aim of this proposition is to re-open the already existing purpose-built reuse centre at La Collette under government management to facilitate the re-use of items. This re-use centre has been identified in the proposition as a step towards reducing Scope 3 emissions as outlined in the Carbon Neutral Roadmap as well as working to support the Government's NOT a load of rubbish campaign. It is also foreseen that the reuse centre will provide some relief to those who are struggling to provide necessary items for the child's development during the current cost of living crisis.

Question 7: Which human rights instruments and articles are relevant to the measure / proposal?		
Human Rights Instrument	Article	Further analysis on the expected / actual effect
UNCRC	Article 3	<i>In all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration.</i>
UNCRC	Article 6	<i>States Parties shall ensure to the maximum extent possible the survival and development of the child.</i> Increased reuse is part of the Government's Carbon Neutral Roadmap. This can be interpreted as in turn lessening the impacts of climate change on the survival and development of children
UNCRC	Article 24	<i>To combat disease and malnutrition, including within the framework of primary health care, through, inter alia, the application of readily available technology and through the provision of adequate nutritious foods and clean drinking-water, taking into consideration the dangers and risks of environmental pollution;</i> Reducing carbon footprint will lessen the risks of environmental pollution and provide a cleaner environment. This will lead to an improved quality of life with a higher standard of health.
UNCRC	Article 27	<i>States Parties recognize the right of every child to a standard of living adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development.</i> This proposition would allow families to provide a higher standard of living for a

		child's development as it would allow access to items that would not be available through other means.
UNCRC	Article 31	<i>Every child has a right to relax, play and take part in a wide range of cultural and artistic activities</i> The effect of this proposition would be to assist families who may be struggling due to low income to allow them to have opportunities that others may take for granted.

STAGE 3: EVIDENCE

Question 8a: What quantitative evidence have you used to inform your assessment? What does it tell you?			
Evidence collected	Evidence source	Explanation of the importance	What are the data gaps, if any?
24% of children are living in relative low income households	R Income Distribution Report 2021 20230630 SJ.pdf (gov.je)	Low income households may not be able to purchase the same amount of items required for the healthy development of a child	
19% of children reported 2-4 of the necessary items for a normal life were missing	R Jersey Children and Young People's Survey 20220309 SJ.pdf (gov.je)	Children missing items socially deemed as essential can lead to negative impacts such as bullying	
78% of young people surveyed were 'worried' or 'very worried' about climate change	R Carbon Neutral Roadmap 20220525 JB.pdf (gov.je)	Reuse is the second highest priority in tackling waste and the scope 3 emissions created by its transport	

Question 8b: What key missing information / evidence would have been beneficial to your analysis?
Specific analysis regarding the basis and results of bullying of children in low-income households who do not have the items many take for granted.

Question 9a: What qualitative evidence have you used to inform your assessment? What does it tell you?		
Evidence collected	Evidence source	Explanation of the importance

Question 9b: What key missing information / evidence would have been beneficial to your analysis?
Discussions with children and young people about the standard of living they have and what it means to them and/or what they felt low-income families might need to help them.
Discussions with low-income families about how they felt about using reusable items.

STAGE 4: SCRUTINISING CHILDREN'S INVOLVEMENT

Question 10: Has evidence from third party consultations with children and young people been considered in the development of the proposal or measure?			
Groups consulted	Source of Information	Please provide a brief description of process	What were the findings?
No third-party consultations have been considered in the development of the proposal.			

Question 11: What groups of children and young people have been directly involved in developing the proposal or measure?			
Groups involved [✓ if those affected by the proposal]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	How were they involved	What were the findings
No children have been directly involved in developing this proposition.			

STAGE 5: ASSESSING THE IMPACT

Question 12: What impact will (or does) the proposal or measure have on children and young people's rights		
Type of impact <i>[please highlight]</i>	Justification for Argument	likely or actual short/medium/long-term outcomes
Positive	Reducing Scope 3 emissions will work towards lessening the impact of climate change on a child's future.	Children can develop in a safer and healthier environment.
Positive	Items will be available to lower income families that would usually be out of reach of their budget.	Provide children with the enrichment and comforts they need to develop fully .

Question 13: Will there be (or are there) 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
Climate change will affect all groups of children equally. There will be a greater impact on children from low-income households with the potential to improve their overall wellbeing.		

Question 14: If a negative impact is identified for any area of rights or any group of children and young people, what options are there to modify the proposal or measure to mitigate the impact?

Negative impact

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

No negative impacts identified.

STAGE 6: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Question 15: In summary, what are your key findings on the impact of the measure or proposal on children and young people's rights?

The impacts of the proposition would have a positive effect on children particularly those of low-income families.

STAGE 7: PUBLISH CRIA

Question 16: Should the full assessment or a summary be published? Will a child-friendly version be produced?

Yes this CRIA will be published.

STAGE 8: MONITOR & REVIEW

Question 17: Have the recommendations made in Stage 6 been acted upon?

Pending the results of the States debate.

Question 18: Where recommendations have not been acted upon, is further action required?