STATES OF JERSEY



YOUTH SERVICES STATUTORY PROVISION (P.28/2024): AMENDMENT (P.28/2024 AMD.) – CHILDREN'S RIGHTS IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Presented to the States on 4th June 2024 by the Minister for Children and Families

STATES GREFFE

2024 P.28 Amd. Add.

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS IMPACT ASSESSMENT (CRIA)

PART 1: SCREENING

Name and title of Duty Bearer:	Deputy Malcolm Ferey
Type of Duty Bearer:	
(Minister, Elected Member or States	Elected Member
Assembly Body)	
Assessment completed by (if not completed by duty bearer):	CYPES Officers
Date:	29th May 2024

- 1) Name and brief description of the proposed decision
 The subject of your CRIA may be a proposed law, policy or proposition and in
 accordance with the Law is referred to in this template as the 'decision'
 - What is the problem or issue the decision is trying to address?
 - Do children experience this problem differently from adults?

This amendment to Deputy R Kovacs of St Saviour proposition (P.28) will allow Officers from the department of Children, Young People, Education and Skills (CYPES) to undertake an evaluation on the advantages and disadvantages of whether the Jersey Youth Services would benefit from becoming a Government of Jersey statutory requirement and the Minister wants to act in the best interests of the children and young people.

2) Which groups of children and young people are likely to be affected?
Groups of children could include early years, primary or secondary education; young adults; children with additional learning needs; disabled children; children living in poverty; children from particular ethnic backgrounds; migrants; refugees; care experienced children and LGBTQ+ children

This amendment could affect all children and young people who access services that are delivered by the Jersey Youth Service.

The Youth Service provides a range of services to children and young people between the ages of 8 to 25yrs of age. Some service delivered are targeted at various groups of young people such as young carers, LGBTQ, young people from ethnic backgrounds, young people with additional needs etc and every child has the right to meet with other children and join groups and organisations

- 3) What is the likely impact of the proposed decision on children and on their rights?
 - Identify any potential positive OR negative impacts and include indirect impacts on children and their rights as described in the UNCRC
 - Will different groups of children be affected differently by this decision?

The reason for the Minister for Children and Families brining this amendment is to gain a deeper understanding of the advantages and disadvantages of the original proposition.

The Youth Service provides every child / young person with the right to relax, play, take part in cultural and artistic activities in their leisure time and anything that may have a negative impact on this, needs careful consideration and evaluated so the Government of Jersey meets its obligations under the UNCRC.

To accept Deputy R Kovacs of St. Saviour proposition as is, may have a negative impact on the above on how, where and when the Youth Service operates, as well as financial implication on the external funding the service generates.

A full evaluation of the proposition will allow us to understand the full implication on children and young people and the service they receive form the Youth Service.

4) Is a full Children's Rights Impact Assessment required?

If you have identified impacts on children and their rights, a full CRIA should be completed. If no impacts are identified then a Full CRIA is not required, but please explain your rationale and how you reached this conclusion

Yes.

If screening determines that a full CRIA is needed, complete Part 2

Part 2: FULL CHILDREN'S RIGHTS IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5) What will be the impacts (positive or negative) of the proposed decision on children's rights?			
For each of the UNCRC articles described below, click to identify any that may be relevant ⊠			
Category	ory UNCRC Article Imparyes 1		
	Non-discrimination (Art 2)		Х
Guiding	Best interests of the Child (Art 3) to be a top priority	X	
Principles	Right to Life survival and development (Art 6)		X
	Respect for the child's views (Art 12)	X	
	Right to birth registration, name and nationality (Art 7)		X
	Right to an identity (Art 8)		X
Civil Rights	Freedom of expression (Art 13)		X
& Freedoms	Freedom of thought, conscience, and religion (Art 14) Every child has the right to think and believe what they choose		X
	Freedom of association (Art 15) Every child has the right to meet with other children and to join groups and organisations	X	

	Right to Privacy (Art 16) including family and home life	X
	Access to information from the media (Art 17) Right to access reliable information from a variety of sources, in a format that children can understand	X
	Protection against torture or other cruel, degrading or inhumane treatment or punishment (Art 37(a))	X
	Respect for the responsibilities, rights and duties of parents (or where applicable, extended family or community) to guide their child as they grow up (Art 5)	X
	Responsibilities of both parents in the upbringing and development of their child (Art 18)	X
	Children must not be separated from their parents against their will unless it is in their best interests (Art 9)	X
	Family reunification (Art 10)	X
	Abduction and non-return of children abroad (Art 11)	X
Family Environment	Right to a standard of living that is good enough to meet the child's physical and social needs and support their development (Art 27)	X
and Alternative	Special protection for children unable to live with their family (Art 20)	X
Care	Best interests of the child in the context of Adoption (Art 21)	X
	Review of treatment whilst in care (Art 25) If a child has been placed away from home for the purpose of care or protection (for example, with a foster family or in hospital), they have the right to a regular review of their treatment, the way they are cared for and their wider circumstances.	X
	Protection from violence, abuse or neglect (Art 19)	X
	Recovery from trauma and reintegration (Art 39) Children who have experienced neglect, abuse, exploitation, torture or who are victims of war must receive special support to help them recover their health, dignity, self-respect and social life.	X
	Rights of disabled children (Art 23)	X
Basic Health	Right to health and health services (Art 24)	X
and Welfare	Right to social security (Art 26)	X
	Right to adequate standard of living (Art 27)	X

	Right to education (Art 28)	X	
Education, Leisure and Cultural Activities	Goals of education (Art 29) Education must develop every child's personality, talents and abilities to the full	X	
	Leisure, play and culture (Art 31) Every child has the right to relax, play and take part in cultural and artistic activities	X	
	Special protection for refugee children (Art 22)		X
	Children and armed conflict (<u>Art 38</u> and <u>Optional</u> <u>Protocol #1</u>) Governments must do everything they can to protect and care for children affected by war and armed conflict.		X
	Children and juvenile justice (Art 40) Right to be treated with dignity and respect, right to legal assistance and a fair trial that takes account of age.		X
	Inhumane treatment and detention (Art 37 (b)-(d)) Children should be arrested, detained or imprisoned only as a last resort and for the shortest time possible.		X
	Recovery from trauma and reintegration (Art 39) Children who have experienced neglect, abuse, exploitation, torture or who are victims of war must receive special support to help them recover their health, dignity, self-respect and social life		X
Special Protection Measures	Child labour and right to be protected from economic exploitation (Art 32)		X
	Drug abuse (Art 33)	X	
	Sexual exploitation (<u>Art 34</u>)		X
	Abduction, sale and trafficking of children (Art 35)		X
	Protection from other forms of exploitation including for political activities, by the media or for medical research (Art 36)		X
	Children belonging to a minority or an indigenous group (Art 30)		X
	Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography		X
	Optional protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict		X

6)	Information and research
	What evidence has been used to inform your assessment?

Evidence collected (include links to relevant publications)	What did the evidence tell you?	What are the data gaps, if any?
The Children and Young People Plan 2019 to 2023 (gov.je) outlined four outcomes: Outcome 1: All children in Jersey Grow up Safely. Outcome 2: All children in Jersey Learn and Achieve Outcome 3: All children in Jersey Live Healthy Lives	The Youth Service is currently delivering on all Government of Jersey policy and guidance	

What groups of children and young people (or those who speak on their behalf, such as social workers, teachers or youth workers) have been directly or indirectly involved in developing the decision?

indirectly involved in developing the decision?		
Groups consulted	How they were involved	What were the findings?

8) Assessing Impact on children's rights
Based on the information collected and analysed above, what likely impact will
the proposed decision have on the specific children's rights identified in
question 5)?

Relevant UNCRC Articles (rights) identified in Q5	Describe the positive or negative impacts on these rights	Which group(s) of children are likely to be affected?	
9) Weighing positive and			
• If a negative impact is identified for any area of rights <u>or</u> any group of children and young people, what options are there to modify the proposed decision to mitigate the impact?			
Could any positive impacts be enhanced?			
10) Conclusions In summary, what are your key findings on the impact of the proposed decision on the rights of Jersey children?			