

STATES OF JERSEY



STRATEGIC PLAN 2006 TO 2011 (P.40/2006): EIGHTH AMENDMENT

Lodged au Greffe on 2nd June 2006
by Deputy R.C. Duhamel of St. Saviour

STATES GREFFE

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After the word “Appendix” insert the words –

“, except that in the Council’s Top Priorities on pages 14 to 15, in the ‘Existing Priorities’ insert the following item –

- “• Jersey into the Millennium – A Sustainable Future – update, agree and implement” ”.

DEPUTY R.C. DUHAMEL OF ST. SAVIOUR

REPORT

Sustainability and Quality of Life are the two guiding principles on which any strategic plan should be based. They embody the concepts of care for the planet and concern for all life upon it. Without them any strategic plan is soulless.

In the 5 years since the turn of the century, the world has seen growing evidence of the damaging effects brought about by uncontrolled growth in western lifestyles and industrialisation. Climate change, if unchecked, looks set to bring extreme hardship and life-threatening difficulties to millions. Governments are now beginning to take such environmental threats more seriously and starting to act in a globally responsible manner.

It is therefore extremely disappointing that the Council of Ministers has failed to include a sustainability and quality of life strategy amongst their top priorities.

Jersey into the Millennium – a Sustainable Future (December 2001), the culmination of several years' work by politicians, civil servants and members of the public, met these issues head on. The report presented a coherent framework of strategies to guide the Island into new ways of working which fused economic ideals with environmental ones and showed how the Island could play its part in the wider global context whilst satisfying local needs.

The report needs updating in places but the vision is as valid today as it was then. The executive summary is appended. It is well worth reading again.

The amendment seeks to add this collection of strategies to the existing priority list of the Council of Ministers on page 14. In agreeing this amendment, the States will signal their ongoing commitment to a sustainable future for Jersey and show that the Island is prepared to play its part in the wider global context.

Finance and manpower implications

The report contains a wide range of strategies to be implemented over the lifetime of the plan. It is evident that there will be costs associated with some of the actions, but equally that there will also be savings through efficiencies to offset these costs. Individual actions will be brought forward in the States' Business Plan for full debate and approval in the usual way.

Re-issue Note

This amendment has been re-issued as the proposer has requested that the Executive Summary of the report "Jersey into the Millennium – a sustainable future" dated December 2001 be included as an Appendix.

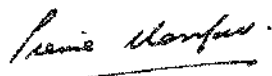
Preface

Throughout the world nations are addressing sustainability, the fundamental global, national and local issue to emerge from the UN Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. Progress towards that goal will be critically viewed next year in South Africa under the banner of a Rio+10 summit meeting when a further strengthening of the commitments made in 1992 is anticipated.

Having spoken on the subject at the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference of 1996, I am well aware of the global element of sustainability. However Jersey is not without a role to play, especially given the international commitments already given. Thus Jersey is committed to the Rio principles as set out in the Island's Environmental Charter. This in turn reflects the clear commitment to sustainability in several key Strategic Policy Reports presented to the States by the Policy and Resources Committee and which the States have adopted. The Committee views that commitment as a sound investment in the Island's economic, social and environmental future.

In writing the preface for the 1998 Framework Consultative Report, I stressed the value of the community's involvement in moving the issues raised in that report forward and developing the Island's sustainability strategy. The comprehensive report, of which this is the shortened summary document, demonstrates that value and provides a first class analysis of the issues facing the Island as it strives to achieve sustainability. The Committee is grateful to all those who gave of their time to contribute to the process.

The scale of the effort is reflected in the over 700 policy options generated by the various discussion groups. Those have been distilled in the report into a much smaller number of key strategic policy options. Some pose difficult decisions but all are important for the Island to consider. My committee will give consideration to the proposals that will culminate in the States approval of a comprehensive sustainability strategy.



Senator Pierre Horsfall,
President,
Policy & Resources Committee.

Preamble

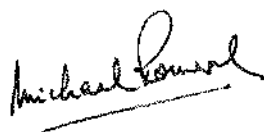
As stated by Senator Horsfall in the preface, nations throughout the world are responding to the outcomes of the UN Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 and developing strategies for sustainable development. Jersey is a part of that scene with an international commitment to effectively address this critical issue. Sustainability is established States policy.

The report, of which this is the shortened summary document, is the outcome of a long process of consultation and debate amongst many stakeholders. It has involved lay people as well as experts in a process that has been both rigorous and transparent. Following procedures already well established elsewhere, the conclusions reached are deemed to provide a picture of current public thinking that is likely to accord well with the views of the majority of Islanders. It would be wrong to assume that the way ahead will involve easy choices since a fundamental tenet of sustainability highlights the necessity for communities to adopt a way of life that is not "more of the same".

However, sustainability can offer many positive gains. In the strict economic sense, long term planning should ensure a far better return on investment than will arise from short term expedient decisions. Short term measures ignore the reality that environmental and social costs will manifest themselves eventually and very tangibly. At a personal level, experience elsewhere has demonstrated that personal quality of life gains are significant and worthwhile. We can all benefit from following the path to sustainability.

As stated, the full report is the outcome of a long and comprehensive process of consultation and debate. Its political "endorsement" thus far resides in the inputs from States Members during that process. The Policy and Resources Committee, together with the Planning and Environment Committee, now has the task of considering and converting these findings into a proposition that can be presented to the States, hopefully for its approval. The political realities of cost and timescales need to be factored in, probably in the form of short, medium and long term objectives but the essence of the recommendations, reflecting the considerable efforts and inputs of many stakeholders, need to be contained in that final report.

I would like to record my personal thanks to so many who have contributed an enormous amount of time and effort towards the production of this report. I am especially grateful for the considerable contribution from Dr. Kevin Collins and the support of Professor Jacqui Burgess and their team from University College London.



Dr. Michael Romeril
Environmental Adviser

Introduction

1. Background

1.1 Sustainability is about **development that delivers basic environmental, social and economic services to all the residents of a community without threatening the viability of the natural, built and social systems upon which the delivery of these services depends.** To achieve this fundamental objective, economic, social and environmental policies must be fully integrated at strategic and operational levels of decision-making. This will require the Island's government, communities, businesses, households and individuals to work in partnership.

1.2 Since 1992, many countries have been producing national plans setting out strategic policies for tackling environmental, social and economic issues. Local authorities have then produced Local Agenda 21s (LA21s) that set out more specific policies for each local administrative area to adopt as it moves into the 21st Century. As Jersey operates as a national entity rather than a local authority it is inappropriate to make this distinction. This Strategy is, in essence, the Island's Agenda 21, or Island-wide policy document for sustainability and fulfils the specific States objective identified in the Consultation Framework Document *2000 and Beyond*.

2. A Vision for Jersey's Future

2.1 Everyone has a vision for Jersey's future which will be uniquely their own. However a striking number of common concerns have dominated debate for many years. They have been identified in many different recent States of Jersey reports, through public debate and through the process of developing this Strategy. A synthesis of all these considerations generates a vision for Jersey's long term strategic planning of all Island activities.

2.2 That Vision is for an Island which retains its distinctive character and where everyone is able to enjoy a high quality of life and level of personal fulfilment in a way that respects Jersey's environment and culture and keeps it special for future generations.

Jersey will be an Island where:

- everyone is able to share in and contribute to the Island's prosperity and life
- long term sustainable economic development generates wealth to maintain or enhance quality of life and is mindful of the need to use the Island's and global resources wisely
- measures to remove social exclusion and poverty are strenuously adopted
- all residents have a place to call home
- full and rewarding employment is maintained
- the resident population is about the same or less than the current level
- its quality landscapes and wildlife are respected, protected and enhanced
- adequate access for people and goods is provided in a manner which minimises the need to travel and the negative environmental impacts of traffic
- life-long education and training opportunities are available to all
- crime is reduced to a minimum
- public participation in decision-making processes is actively facilitated
- public administration is efficient and effective
- individual Parishes and local communities can thrive
- the Island community has a clear sense of its identity, place and role in the world.

2.3 The vision need not be a fixed one. The most important feature is to make progress in the right direction. Progress towards that vision will be effected through a series of pragmatic short, medium, and long term policy recommendations.

3. The Principles of Sustainability

3.1 Definitions of sustainability abound. The most commonly quoted is that of the Brundtland Commission (1987) which expresses the requirement to ensure that the needs of the future are not sacrificed to the demands of the present. In essence sustainability requires the true integration of social, economic and environmental considerations at all stages of decision making processes, coupled with an increased empowerment of the public in those processes. It is about social justice and equality at local, national and global levels. Critically, sustainable development must be recognised as more than just a narrow, purely environmental concept.

3.2 Sustainable development is not a rigid policy framework with a tightly structured blueprint detailing every step towards one specific end result. It is about moving policies forward in a direction that leads to that goal. It should be a flexible incremental process, adjusted as appropriate in relation to feedback.

3.3 Sustainability is therefore more about direction than destination. It is about seeking to create a stable human population of diverse societies, living at peace with one another and within the Earth's carrying capacity with all human beings enjoying a more rewarding quality of life. At a personal level it is a process of continually improving the way we live but at the same time respecting the reality of limits, whether those limits are imposed by nature or embraced voluntarily by society through mutual co-operation and democratic means.

3.4 Readers are referred to the full report for a more detailed exploration of the underlying philosophy of sustainability. It is evident from any study of the subject that a precise definition of sustainability remains elusive. However there is virtually no doubt about the nature of activities that constitute sustainability and those which maintain the "business as usual" scenario that is rejected as an option by Brundtland. The table below provides a useful and relatively simple summary of those activities.

Sustainable Development	Unsustainable Development
Aims to improve our quality of life, a broad definition of welfare and happiness including non-monetary factors to do with our environment and communities as well as economic factors.	Aims to raise our standard of living based solely on monetary measurements of our welfare and happiness.
Sees economic, social and environmental issues as interlinked. Tackles them in an integrated way, to achieve lasting solutions based on harmony.	Treats the economy, society and the environment as three separate issues, and assumes that a healthy economy will automatically lead to a healthy and secure environment.
Looks at the needs of future generations as well as people today, and seeks to avoid problems of the future by acting today.	Focuses on improving things in the short term. Mainly leaves issues to do with the future up to those who live in it.

Takes account of the environment and its capacity to support human activity in all decisions.	Treats the environment as a luxury to be protected if we can afford it.
Balances the importance of individual rights with that of collective responsibilities.	Focuses largely on individuals, and individual rights.
Planned through co-operation between experts and ordinary people who will be affected by the development to meet the community's needs.	Planned by experts and specialists.

3.5 Despite the difficulties in finding the exact definition, common practical principles and guidelines matching the philosophical approach have been adopted in the EU and the UK. These are:

- the *public trust principle* that places a duty of care on the government to hold environmental resources in trust for the benefit of the public of this and future generations;
- the *precautionary principle* which holds that where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason to postpone cost-effective measures to prevent degradation;
- the *integration principle* which dictates that environmental requirements must be integrated into the definition and implementation of all areas of policy making;
- the *polluter pays* principle that requires that the costs of environmental damage should be borne by those who cause them; and
- the *participative principle* that holds that an essential pre-requisite for achieving sustainable development is to encourage and support widespread and informed public participation in decision making.

3.6 The States, in agreeing to seek to achieve environmental standards at least equal to the best in Europe, have already made a tacit commitment to these principles. It is recommended that formal endorsement of their adoption is given as part of the overall sustainability measures adopted by the States (see 15.4).

4. Strategy Development and Context

4.1 This Strategy is concerned primarily with strategic proposals. These have been derived from a series of rigorous and transparent consultative and deliberative processes, beginning in 1997 with a series of focus groups with members of the public. These findings were incorporated into a public consultation document issued in 1998, which in turn provided the basis for a series of Specialist Working Groups (SWGs) convened during 1999/2000.

4.2 Each of the nine SWGs was assigned to a key policy area. Due to ongoing processes, different arrangements were set in place to consider water and mineral resources, and waste issues. Each SWG developed sets of issues, policy suggestions and then prioritised approximately 20 policies. A forum for a wide range of interested parties was convened in 2000 to review the outcomes of the focus groups and SWGs.

4.3 The proposals presented in this Strategy are based on the findings from the initial consultation process, the focus groups and the SWGs plus recent inputs to ensure the most up-to-date policy developments.. They also take account of relevant States, Committee and departmental policies and activities already in place or proposed. All these strands have been drawn together to present a strategy which offers the appropriate way forward towards a sustainable future for Jersey.

4.4 Due to the sheer complexity and number of even the prioritised proposals produced by each SWG (some 200 in total), it has been necessary to focus only on the top 10 prioritised policy priorities produced by each SWG within the main text of the Strategy. To aid the reader, these are presented in summary form. However, the full list and the full text of all the prioritised suggestions made by the SWGs are included in Appendix 1 of the Strategy document.

4.5 The Strategy is divided according to key topic areas for ease of communication. However, the occurrence of overlapping recommendations emphasises the vital need for integration of policy-making throughout. The final recommendations, which will be subsequently submitted for States approval early in 2002 will be presented as a separate report and proposition.

The Sectoral Issues

5. Water and Mineral Resources

5.1 The States, through the adoption of Jersey's Environmental Charter, has already agreed to ensure that the development and management of natural resources does not limit choices for the future and avoids over-exploitation and consumption of the Island's mineral resources. Annual demand for water in Jersey has continued to rise at about a rate of about 1% and per capita water consumption has increased by about 10% since 1977. There is a need to reverse this trend.

5.2 Granite and sand are vital mineral resources that make a major contribution to the Island's economy. In recent years annual demand has been running at about 500,000 tonnes. This demand is almost entirely generated by the construction industry. Future mineral needs must be met in a sustainable manner.

5.3 Recommended Policy Options

- A new Water Resources Law to be produced and agreed by the States in 2002.
- The promotion of an awareness raising campaign on the need to reduce water consumption.
- The on-going fiscal review, in liaison with the Jersey New Waterworks Company, to address the issue of fiscal measures to encourage the use of water meters.
- To regularly review and update local climate change predictions.
- The States to endorse the Jersey Mineral Strategy, 2000 - 2020, prepared by the Planning and Environment Committee, subject to the resolution of the potential traffic problems.
- The adoption Island-wide of the glass collection scheme (for secondary aggregate use) already initiated by the St. Helier Parish.

6. Energy

6.1 Sustainable energy policies seek to conserve non-renewable fuel resources and reduce associated emissions. The EU has set a target of 12% of energy consumption to be derived from such sources by 2010. Despite the States commitments to the Convention for Climate Change and contrary to what has been achieved elsewhere in the UK and Europe, Jersey's greenhouse gas emissions have actually increased by about 11% since 1990s.

6.2 A number of targeted measures are proposed to encourage greater energy efficiency. Despite the French power link, alternative energy sources for both the public and private sectors should be sought as the longer term objective when their economic viability will make them attractive.

6.3 Recommended Policy Options

- To complete the review of environmental functions, ensuring that the responsibilities for energy policy are properly addressed in that review, in 2002.
- To ensure that the use of fiscal measures to achieve energy conservation goals is fully addressed in the on-going fiscal review.
- All States departments to undertake an energy audit by the end of 2002.
- To achieve, in the public sector, a 2% per annum reduction in fuel consumption.
- The Housing Committee, in partnership with the JEC and a private supplier, to establish a model house to demonstrate energy efficiency and the use of alternative energy sources.
- To establish a small action group to foster initiatives to achieve real energy conservation gains.
- To establish a Working Group to monitor, review and make recommendations with respect to the development of alternative energy sources.

7. Biodiversity and Countryside

7.1 Jersey is blessed with a richness and variety of wildlife that is not matched, area for area, anywhere in Europe. That wildlife and its habitats comprise the Island's biodiversity and are part of the landscape of the Island, which has long been regarded as one of the Island's most important assets. Its protection and enhancement is vital. The role of the wider countryside is important too and its care and conservation should form part of any biodiversity strategy.

7.2 The future of Jersey's landscapes and biodiversity is critically linked to population and development pressures, and also agricultural activity. Jersey's unique marine environment is also of great biodiversity value and warrants as much attention as the terrestrial conservation areas. Continuing reclamation of the foreshore is a serious threat to marine habitats and wildlife, as well as posing potential physical impacts and is not a sustainability option for the future.

7.3 Recommended Policy Options

- To reduce the impacts of pollution, traffic, and population.
- To ensure that biodiversity and countryside issues are fully integrated in the Island Plan in accordance with sustainability principles.

- To achieve States approval for, and the implementation of, the Biodiversity Strategy in 2002.
- To increase understanding and awareness of the linkages between biodiversity and the wider countryside and its landscape.
- To complete the review of environmental functions, addressing the issue of resource allocation, as a priority.
- To ensure that the outcomes of the review of the agriculture industry recognise, and respond to, its impacts on the environment.
- Fulfil the 1995 States Policy objective to produce an integrated coastal zone management strategy to safeguard the marine natural heritage.

8. The Built Environment

8.1 The pressures of modern living, the growth of traffic and efforts to avoid further incursion into the Green Zone all pose threats to an urban environment that needs to remain an attractive and freely chosen option for community living. Provision of housing must, as far as is possible, be met by development within, or on the edges of, the existing urban environment.

8.2 It is vital that the quality of urban life is improved to encourage rather than force people to live and work there. Improving the built environment will require a more integrated approach to land-use and improved resources for urban conservation. There should be an emphasis on the creative re-use of redundant buildings.

8.3 Recommended Policy Options

- To ensure that the Island Plan Review adequately addresses the relevant key options generated in the consultation process.
- To integrate into the sustainable transport policy measures to address traffic related problems in the built environment.
- To achieve States approval for an immigration policy.

9. Pollution

9.1 Pollution, often defined as a resource in the wrong place, signals economic inefficiency. Jersey is not without its share of pollution problems and reducing and eliminating water, air, land and noise pollution can have real positive economic *and* environmental benefits, in addition to positive impacts on human health.

9.2 Apart from local concerns over pollution, the Island's progress in meeting one its key international commitments, i.e. to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, is under review by the UK government, as signatory on our behalf. This commitment must be fulfilled. Monitoring requirements, especially in response to international commitments are poorly met at present. They need to be addressed and appropriate strategies adopted.

9.4 Promoting a healthy environment, important to maintain an healthy population, will require a combination of legislation, awareness raising, integrated and improved decision-making, and conflict resolution to reduce pollution from domestic and commercial sources.

The spatial dimensions of pollution generated by Jersey's economy also need to be taken into account. Environmental management systems (EMS) offer an audit approach to best environmental practice.

Recommended Policy Options

- To complete and implement the review of environmental functions as a priority.
- To achieve States approval for a Water Resources Law in 2002.
- To introduce a Code of Practice to set a duty of care framework.
- To review the Island's environmental monitoring programme to ensure its efficacy and appropriateness, and to establish, as a priority, an environmental database that meets the requirements of the Island's international commitments.
- To achieve States approval for a sustainable waste management strategy that reflects the EU hierarchy, and requires any incinerator replacement(s) to be of the highest environmental standards, in 2002.
- To achieve States approval for an air quality strategy as a priority.
- To actively pursue, in the on-going fiscal review, the use of fiscal measures as a means of encouraging environmental initiatives.
- To raise awareness and understanding of pollution issues and solutions.
- Encourage the adoption of EMS across States departments and the private sector

10. Traffic and Transport

10.1 Jersey has a very car orientated community and probably no one issue promotes as much heated debate as that of traffic and transport. Statistical evidence, e.g. car ownership, number of vehicles per kilometre of road, and the fact that traffic flows continue to increase year on year, highlight the need to adopt sustainable transport solutions. In addition such a policy will be the only solution to the Island's requirement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions about 30% of which arise from vehicular traffic.

10.2 Sustainable transport policies are **neither** about banning car ownership, car use nor rejecting the legitimate needs of commercial users. They are about ensuring mobility for everyone. The provision of an adequate and appropriate public transport system must be part of any sustainable transport policy. Measures to encourage change should be introduced as a package of actions that are mutually reinforcing, with an appropriate mix of "carrot and stick" incentives and disincentives.

10.3 In 1999, the States agreed a Sustainable Island Transport Policy. This must be implemented as soon as possible. Political and resource support is absolutely vital, especially in the context of local congestion costs as high as £20 million per annum.

10.4 Recommended Policy Options

- To ensure that the Island Plan Review adequately addresses the issue of integrated transport and land use planning.
- To promote, through partnership with the private sector, a more effective public transport system.

- The States to reaffirm its endorsement of the Sustainable Island Transport Policy agreed in 1999, and to provide the resources and political support to initiate actions.
- The Finance and Economics Committee to adequately address in the Island's budget strategy the need to use fiscal measures to assist in the achievement of sustainable transport objectives.
- To set targets and timescales for reductions in greenhouse gas emissions that reflect global commitments.

11. Waste Management

11.1 Excessive waste generation represents a misuse of resources. Jersey produces about 430 kg of waste per person per annum. This is above EU target levels of 300kg. The lack of suitable waste storage space means that disposal from domestic and especially commercial sources is an increasingly urgent issue for the Island community to address. Further land reclamation of the shoreline is not a sustainable option. The choice of the appropriate technology for the future disposal of waste must conform to the Best Practical Environmental Option (BPEO).

11.2 There is a significant public desire to adopt domestic recycling schemes to reduce *per capita* waste levels and every effort should be made to draw upon that goodwill since a sustainable waste management strategy is predicated upon achieving high recycling targets. The commercial, especially the building, sector could do more to minimise waste with suitable leads from the public sector. The widespread adoption of EMS must be encouraged.

11.3 Recommended Policy Options

- To obtain States approval for the waste management strategy developed by Public Services in conjunction with Carl Bro, with particular regard to the recommendations of Fichtner and Babtie to achieve advanced recycling, and subject to the BPEO technical option.
- To raise public awareness of their own roles in achieving waste management objectives.
- To set recycling targets and timescales for their achievement.
- To work towards a co-ordinated and cohesive Island-wide waste collection service by 2010.
- The Public Services Department to adopt the ISO 14001 EMS and encouragement to be given for its wider adoption in the private sector.
- To support the initiatives being proposed by the Agriculture and Fisheries Committee to decouple subsidies from production.
- To appoint a consultant to fully appraise the potential for the use of crushed aggregate to replenish marine sediment levels.

12. Social Issues - Health, Law and Order, Education

12.1 A long and a healthy life is a basic goal of sustainability. Stress, obesity, smoking, alcohol and drugs coupled with a more sedentary lifestyle contribute to health problems and will generate significant economic and social costs in the present and future. Sustainability measures adopted now will reap savings in the future.

12.2 Increased crime represents to many a significant erosion of the "Jersey way of life" and imposes resource demands on society and the economy which reduces the opportunities to use the Island's limited skills and resources in alternative, more productive, activities.

12.3 Improved skills training and education will help reduce poverty and deprivation in Jersey and ensure the Island produces well educated, well trained and well qualified personnel to provide it with an effective and efficient workforce that minimises the demands for labour from external sources. The need, and value, of pursuing lifelong learning is apparent.

12.4 There is often a direct link between deprivation, ill-health, social problems and crime. Many of the specific policy suggestions emphasise the necessity of integrating strategic policies across issues of community, services, education and health/well-being.

12.5 Recommended Policy Options

- To provide funds that will promote the use of partnerships, especially with local NGOs, to foster improved community equity and opportunity.
- To support the establishment of a youth strategy with adequate political support.
- The States to endorse and activate the proposed Community Relations Trust.
- To ensure that the Finance and Economics Committee fully evaluate long term benefits when making decisions on short term health costs.
- To ensure that building design recognises the need to provide flexibility for longer-term habitation of domestic dwellings.
- To ensure that urban planning includes the provision of well designed open space and other recreational elements.
- To ensure that a Lifelong Learning Strategy is established as a priority.
- To ensure that the school curriculum adapts to the educational demands of sustainability.
- To raise awareness and understanding of the social, economic and environmental linkages that have a mutual impact on health, education and law and order.

13. Social Issues - Housing Needs and Poverty

13.1 Underpinned by principles of social equality and quality of life for all, sustainability touches all social issues. However, poverty and housing are complex interrelated issues of sufficient magnitude that they were considered by a separate SWG, although all the social issues recommendations are inter-linked.

13.2 The provision of adequate housing for all the Island's residents is a contentious issue. Locating any new housing development is not easy. All currently available indicators demonstrate stress in the housing market and a high level of need and demand relative to supply especially in the social rented and first-time buyer categories. Even without net immigration, the land requirements necessary to satisfy existing need for social housing to 2005 and first time buyer to 2003 could be in the region of about 76 verges. This is ten times bigger than Ppeople's Park.

13.3 To tackle the cyclical nature of the housing problem there is an **absolute need for long-term solutions which will lead to a more stable population level.**

13.4 Poverty is a term that needs careful consideration according to different contexts. In an island as affluent as Jersey poverty is perhaps more about deprivation than about absolute poverty. It is also about social inequality, such as overcrowding, accessibility to skills and training and low pay.

13.5 Beyond our shores, some 1.5 billion (25%) of the world's population live in absolute poverty. In many countries people do not even have reliable access to clean drinking water, regarded by many as a fundamental human right. Through the activities of the Overseas Aid Committee, the Island is committed to providing aid to Third World countries. However, even though it is one of the richest countries in the world, **Jersey still lies close to the bottom of the league table of contributing nations.**

13.6 Recommended Policy Options

- The States to provide political and budgetary backing to the Planning and Environment and Housing Committees to address the housing issues identified in this and other recent surveys so that social inequalities are adequately addressed.
- To encourage high density, high quality affordable housing which makes optimum use of the Island's urban areas.
- To ensure that the Finance and Economics Committee fully evaluate all long term benefits/costs when making decisions on short term housing costs.
- To ensure that a Lifelong Learning Strategy is established as a priority.
- To raise annual contributions to Overseas Aid to achieve, within five years, the requirement of the international norm agreed at the Earth Summit in 1992.

14. Economy

14.1 Jersey's economy remains mostly healthy and people currently enjoy a good standard of living. However, concerns for the future of the tourism and agriculture sectors, and anxiety that the finance industry is vulnerable to external factors mean that the economic health of the Island cannot be taken for granted.

14.2 In terms of sustainability, it is important to recognise that there is a very significant difference in striving to meet the "needs" rather than the "demands" or "wants" of society. This represents the fundamental shift implicit in sustainability from "standard of living" towards "quality of life" issues. This requires integration of economic and environmental solutions with social goals rather than unrestrained economic growth.

14.3 Studies undertaken in Guernsey and the Isle of Wight have indicated that there is excessive consumption on those two islands. Jersey is likely exhibit a similar pattern of consumption. Thus in appraising its (sustainable) economic future, Jersey must begin to move towards an ethic of corporate responsibility which recognises that economic growth cannot continue at the expense of unlimited resource use whether that resource is local or non-local.

14.4 Finance is, and has been for many years, the mainstay of Jersey's economy contributing in excess of 50% of the national income. The Island must not be complacent about global changes towards new economic structures that seem highly likely to occur as the thrust of sustainability and corporate responsibility gathers pace.

14.5 Despite difficulties, tourism still plays a very important role in Jersey's economy. In addition to creating jobs, tourism is seen as major factor in maintaining good external transport links. Tourism is also important for its contribution to the continued maintenance of our natural and built heritage.

14.6 Agriculture is the third and smallest component of the Island's economy. The structure of the industry has altered considerably over the last decade or so and the fears for its future are reflected in the major review currently being undertaken.

14.7 Full employment is highly desirable, but in Jersey's case it also is the root cause of labour demands that continually put pressure on the Island's population policies. Economic growth without population growth should be the sustainability objective.

14.8 Recommended Policy Options.

- Develop close links with local employers to ensure training and skill requirements are effectively identified and subsequently improved.
- To ensure that a Lifelong Learning Strategy is established as a priority.
- To encourage economic diversification that promotes less labour intensive activities.
- To optimise opportunities for "off-Island" linkages that facilitate economic growth without people growth.
- To provide maximum support for the swift implementation of ICT initiatives.
- To provide a system of fiscal incentives to achieve these measures.
- To complete as a priority the exercise being undertaken by both OXERA and Strathclyde University consultants to evaluate the economic consequences of different population scenarios.
- To ensure the collection, analysis and dissemination of timely, accurate and relevant data on which to base strategic decisions.
- To ensure that the polluter pays principle is adopted by business.

15. Population

15.1 The outcomes of the process of developing this Strategy have confirmed the view that *maintaining a permanent resident population the same or less than the current level* is central to environmental, economic and social objectives discussed throughout the Strategy.

15.2 The population issue continues to occupy centre stage in the political arena. At present, the arguments mostly centre on the following areas:

- need for accurate statistical data from which to make sound judgements for the future;
- difficulties of reconciling population control with the need to generate adequate tax revenues to meet the future requirements of an increasing ageing population;
- difficulties of avoiding wage inflation in a restricted labour market; and
- level of population to set if regulation is adopted as a policy.

15.3 The latest census establishes the current population of Jersey at 87,186. With nil net migration, the population will rise to about 89,000 in 2016 and fall slowly to 88,000 by 2030. At 200 net immigration per annum, a population of 91,100 will be expected in 2010 rising more slowly to 96,600 in 2030. Net immigration of 400 per annum will produce a population of 93,400 by 2010, 99,400 by 2020 and 105,200 by 2030.

15.4 These scenarios have implications for residents' quality of life, economic progress, and environmental integrity now and in the future. There is a strong feeling that many of the characteristics that make Jersey unique are being constantly eroded at an increasingly faster rate as a direct and indirect consequence of population growth. Our standard of life may be rising but it is doing so at the cost of our quality of life.

15.5 The relationship between population, infrastructure development, service provision and increased pressure on the Island's environment, has been well recognised over very many years and surfaced with great regularity in virtually all the deliberative processes feeding into this strategy. Economic development must not be at the expense of negative social and environmental consequences.

15.6 There is an expectation by the public for political leadership to respond to the issue of population growth. Quantity aspects apart, revenue generation expectations mean that some measure of control over population growth cannot be avoided. Thus an immigration policy aimed at numbers and/or quality is absolutely essential.

15.7 Long term policies and strategic and integrated planning which take account of the social, economic, environmental and governance dimensions are essential if Jersey is to face up to the issues of sustainability. Dialogue and effective partnerships between the Island's political leaders and the community that they serve are required so that acceptable ways can be found to move forward in the context of a managed population level.

15.8 Recommended Policy Options

- To agree a level of population no higher than 89,000.
- To evaluate and agree a series of measures designed to maintain sustainable growth without population growth.
- To develop a smart card system.
- To develop a means of monitoring population changes during inter-census periods.
- To ensure that a Lifelong Learning Strategy is established as a priority.
- To ensure that the States responds to the Clothier Report recommendations in a manner that fulfils internationally recognised principles of sustainability.

Making it happen

16. Governance

16.1 The issue of governance and political leadership was strongly highlighted at the Earth Summit in 1992 and is universally viewed as a key factor in achieving sustainability. Therefore it was not surprising that it figured very strongly throughout this consultation process. Adverse views emerging from the initial Focus Group survey, perceived by some to be rather harsh, were just as strongly expressed during the SWG consultation process. Moreover these criticisms were very much reflected in the findings of the Clothier Review Panel.

16.2 Indeed Clothier reflected in its findings and recommendations the strong mood of the Island that change in our system of government and decision making is essential to secure a more effective, efficient and democratic process of operation. Debate continues on the detail of the Clothier recommendations but the political decision for change has been taken.

16.3 Currently and not surprisingly, much emphasis is focused on the actual machinery of government but, from the wider sustainability dimension, it is important that the public trust and respect which has declined is repaired and that the implemented changes address the issue of the perceived democratic deficit. Strong and responsible leadership must be coupled with a far greater widening of the decision making process and citizen empowerment.

Recommended Policy Option

- To ensure that the changes to the machinery of government fulfil the internationally recognised principles of sustainability.
- To set up a Sustainability Steering Group drawn from participants of the SWGs.
- To obtain States approval for the adoption of the five sustainability principles set out in 3.5 above (4.7 in the main report).

17. Awareness Raising

17.1 Awareness raising is key to achieving sustainability in Jersey. There is the need to improve knowledge and understanding of the issues so that informed debate can take place and to translate the raised awareness and positive environmental attitudes into changes in actual behaviour.

17.2 Jersey lacks the range (and nature) of public voluntary bodies that exist in the UK and which often act as conduits for Government funded education and awareness raising campaigns. However, although it will always be on a different scale, non-governmental organisation (NGO) activity in Jersey can and has contributed significantly to the awareness raising process.

17.3 Useful partnerships have also been forged with organisations such as Jersey Electricity, Jersey Gas and Freclance Motors. Deutsche Bank sets a fine example from the finance sector. These are extremely important partnership initiatives and they, and others, must be built upon to find ways of more actively engaging commercial organisations.

17.4 Access to environmental information is important so that informed debate can occur. Household Internet access in Jersey is rising fast towards 50%. Putting the government 'on-line' could promote a greater degree of freedom of information and public access to relevant information.

17.5 Recommended Policy Options

- To obtain States approval for an adequate budget to finance a 3 year programme of awareness raising and improving access to information.
- To ensure that freedom of information legislation is broadened to encompass the requirements of the Human Rights Act.
- To engage in partnerships between the public, NGO and private sectors to raise awareness and fund such educational campaigns.

- To encourage the local Chamber of Commerce to adopt the ICC Business Charter for Sustainable Development.

18. Indicators

18.1 Indicators are tools that measure, simplify and communicate issues and trends. They are especially valuable in establishing a sense of purpose and providing a benchmark against which future progress can be measured. Indicators are of particular use in measuring progress towards sustainability and quality of life. They can also be used as a tool to raise awareness of the key issues among the public and policy makers, and to help people understand how they can contribute individually.

18.2 Many countries produce indicators as part of their sustainability strategies and the use of indicators is no less relevant to the Jersey process. A common approach is to adopt a list of between 10 and 20 core indicators across the spectrum of sustainability issues. These are backed up with anything up to 200 lower order indicators tailored to local characteristics.

18.3 Drawing on those lessons, it is possible to make recommendations for a set of key, core indicators to be adopted by Jersey. Their exact nature needs to be set in a Jersey context. Lower order indicators will be developed in due course. The recommended proposed set of core indicators is:

Population level	Populations of Birds
Domestic Waste Production per Capita	Private Sector Environmental Response
Recycling Activity	Economic Growth
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Employment
Energy use	Educational Achievement
Road Traffic	Health
Air Pollution	Housing Need
Bathing Water Quality	Housing Quality
Water Quality	Crime Levels
Water Consumption	

18.4 Related indicators need to be developed which will assist the States in measuring progress with sustainability measures across all of its own activities. Once agreement is reached on a set of indicators data will need to be assembled and there will be resource implications. However, the experiences of recent years that have highlighted the frequent paucity of historical data, and the consequent difficulties in assessing policies and their implications, and demonstrate very clearly the need for this resource dimension to be properly addressed.

18.5 Indicators are only tools to help measure progress towards sustainability. Indicators have to be used in conjunction with targets that will need to be developed subsequently.

18.6 Recommended Policy Options

- To adopt the above list of core sustainability indicators.
- To set up a task force to produce the second tier indicator list which will serve to inform the States of progress with its sustainability strategy and inform future policy making.
- To set up a task force to begin developing targets.

19. Concluding Comments

19.1 Whilst global progress has been variable, initiatives emanating from the UN Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro in 1992 have seen some significant changes towards a more sustainable future. Jersey chose to endorse the Rio initiatives through ratification of the associated Conventions and it must declare and deliver its obligations, especially as a Rio+10 summit is planned for 2002 when many nations will be reporting their progress. Actions must match policy commitments or the latter become just token gestures.

19.2 The Strategy document, of which this is a summary, is a milestone in the *process* of determining how we want to live today and the kind of Island we wish to pass on to future generations. The product of a comprehensive, rigorous and transparent process, it provides the framework upon which to base States policies to achieve sustainability.

19.3 Whilst political leadership will be important, the need for individual attitudinal change and action remains. Working partnerships will be important. We all have a role to play. **Whilst it may not be physically possible, there should be a real feeling by everybody that they matter in society and that they can influence decisions directly or indirectly.**

19.4 We can all contribute in our own individual ways. Whether we are a politician, a banker, a farmer, an hotelier or a housewife we live as individuals in the global community and we are all capable of individual action. As green consumers we can reduce our consumption of energy, minimise the amount of disposable goods and packaging we buy and use our cars less. We can be active in supporting voluntary bodies working within the community. As parents we can set examples for our children and encourage interest in environmental issues. As voters we can become active in endorsing and supporting those politicians who best represent and support the aims of sustainability.

19.5 Some change is essential - it is implicit in the fact that we do not presently live in a sustainable manner and that we have to redress the balance more in favour of the environment and social equality. Some "pain" may be experienced but we must be positive and constructive. We must recognise there are many opportunities and positive gains that sustainability offers us. Moreover those gains will serve the long term economic interests of the Island as well as safeguarding our quality environment and addressing social issues.

19.6 The real test for Jersey's Strategy is not how it looks on paper but how it changes peoples' lives for the better. As indicated by an unsolicited comment in a recent major policy document produced by external consultants, the alternative to a sustainable future will pose serious economic, social and environmental consequences for Jersey, certainly in any long term considerations. The States has already committed itself to the principle of sustainability and it must now respond accordingly. However, the responsibility for achieving a more balanced relationship between the economy, society and environment of Jersey lies equally with every resident in the Island. By working together it can happen.