

THE EUROPEAN CHILD GUARANTEE



THE LUXEMBOURG NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

THE TECHNICAL SUPPORT INSTRUMENT IN LUXEMBOURG



LE GOUVERNEMENT
DU GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG

Ministère de l'Éducation nationale,
de l'Enfance et de la Jeunesse

Service des droits de l'enfant

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European Child Guarantee

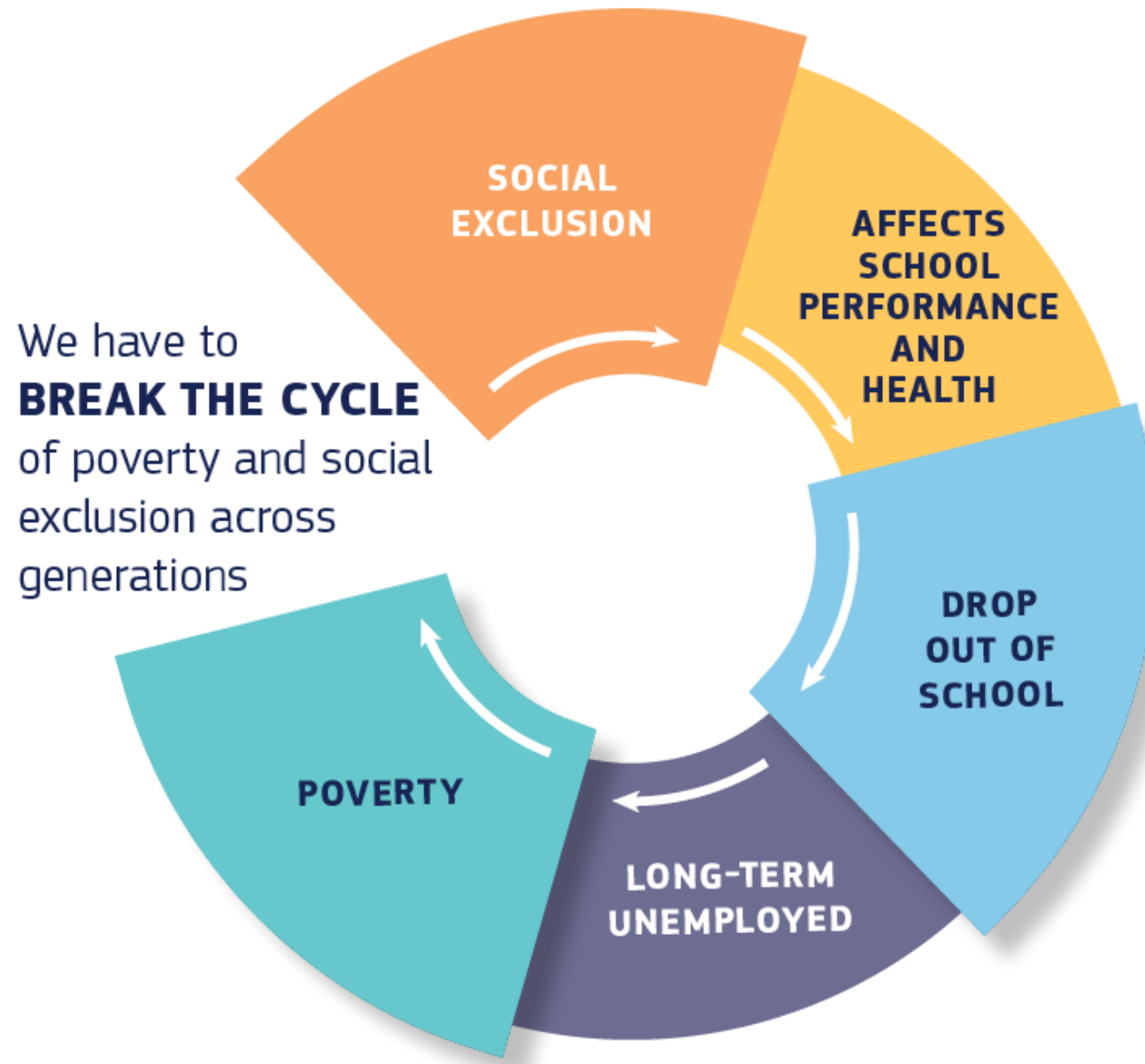
European
Commission



24 March 2021
#EUChildGuarantee
#EUChildRights



EU Strategy on the Rights of the Child Part 2:
socio-economic inclusion, health and education



Member States should guarantee

Free and effective access for children in need to:



early
childhood
education
and care



education
and school-
based
activities



at least
one healthy
meal each
school day



healthcare

Effective access for children in need to:



healthy
nutrition



adequate
housing

19.9% of learners with disabilities leave early from education and training, compared to **9%** of pupils without disabilities



EU funds

Member States most affected must spend 5% of their allocated funds under the **European Social Fund Plus** on fighting child poverty and social exclusion. Member States can also make use of the **European Regional Development Fund**, **InvestEU** and the **Recovery and Resilience Facility** to fund measures combatting child poverty and social exclusion.

Source: European Commission

A framework composed of EU and national indicators, and context information* building on data from Eurostat (and other sources), and divided into 7 sections

1 section

monitoring the number and situation of children in need**
- the target group



6 sections monitoring their access to the key services identified in the Recommendation:



early childhood education and care (ECEC)



education and school-based activities



at least one healthy meal each school day



healthcare



healthy nutrition



adequate housing

*EU/ national indicators/ context information: a distinction agreed and used by the ISG, especially in the [Portfolio of EU Social Indicators](#). EU indicators are indicators with a high level of reliability and comparability allowing to conduct *comparative* assessments of Member States' social performance; national indicators benefit from a lower level of reliability and comparability, and are based on commonly agreed definitions and assumptions; context information is of use to understand the broader national contexts.

**children in need: persons under the age of 18 years, who are at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROE)

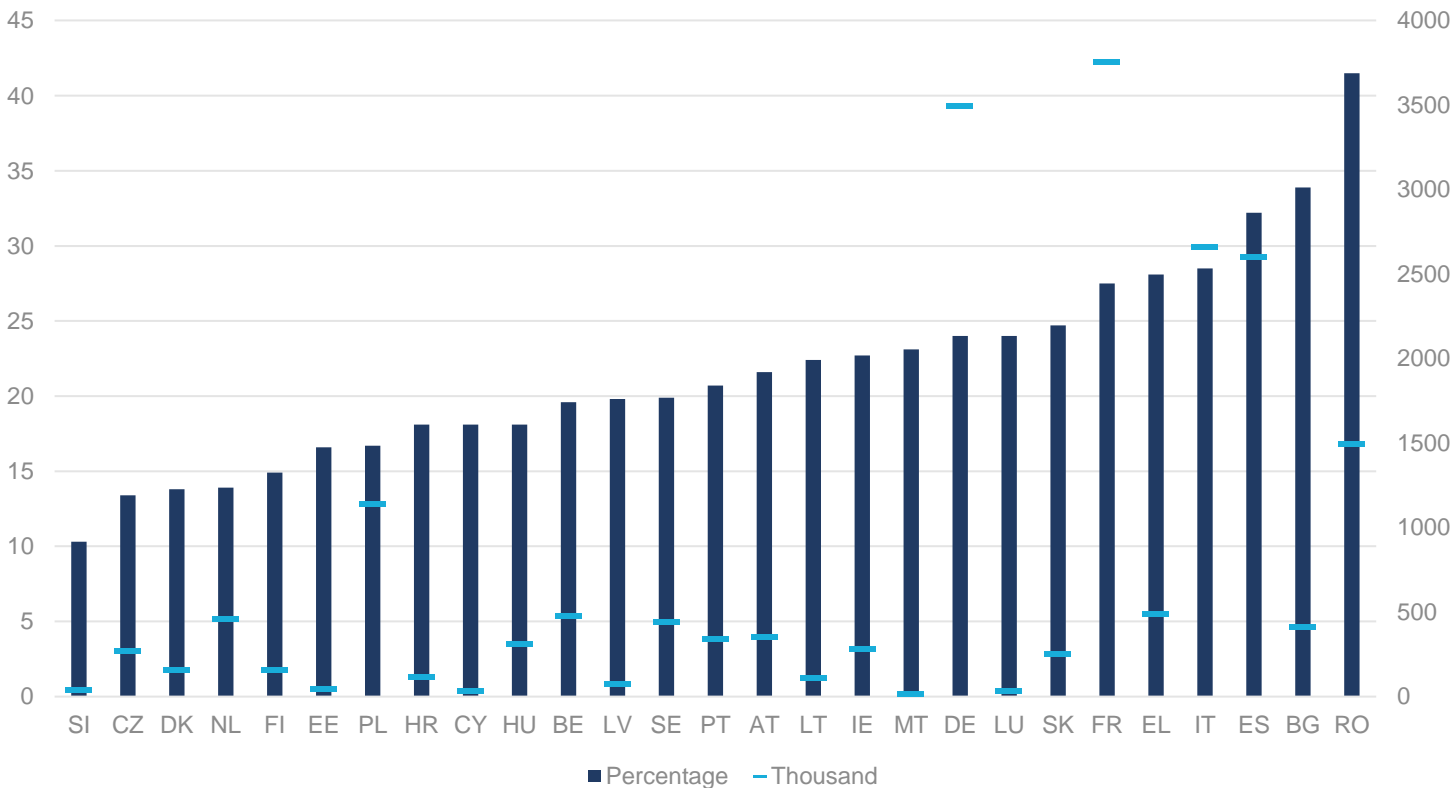
Monitoring the number and the situation of children in need

Indicator	Type	Source*	Reliability**
Children AROPE: share and number	EU	Eurobase	✓
Share of children AROPE, by components	EU	Eurobase	✓
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children	EU	Eurobase	✓
Share of children (<16) with limitations due to health problems	EU	Eurobase	✓
Social backgrounds of children AROPE	EU	Eurostat	✓
Number of children in alternative care, broken down by care type; and share of children in residential care out of the number of children in alternative care	National	DataCare/ figures checked and updated by the ISG	✓

* Eurobase: figures publicly available on the Eurostat website / Eurostat: figures computed by Eurostat but not published on its website

** ✓ : reliable figures available for all Member States / ✓ : reliable figures available for most Member States

Children AROPE: share in % and number in thousands (2022)



Source: Eurostat



In the EU, 1 child out of 4 is at risk of poverty or social exclusion
(EU share of children AROPE in 2022: 24.7% — EU number of children: 20 million)

At risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE): children are AROPE when they are either at risk of poverty, or severely materially and socially deprived, or living in a household with a very low work intensity. Children are included only once even if they are in more than one of these situations. For more information about the definition, please see the next slide and [here](#).

Source: European Commission

LUXEMBOURG: AROPE < 18



The evolution of AROPE < 18 in %

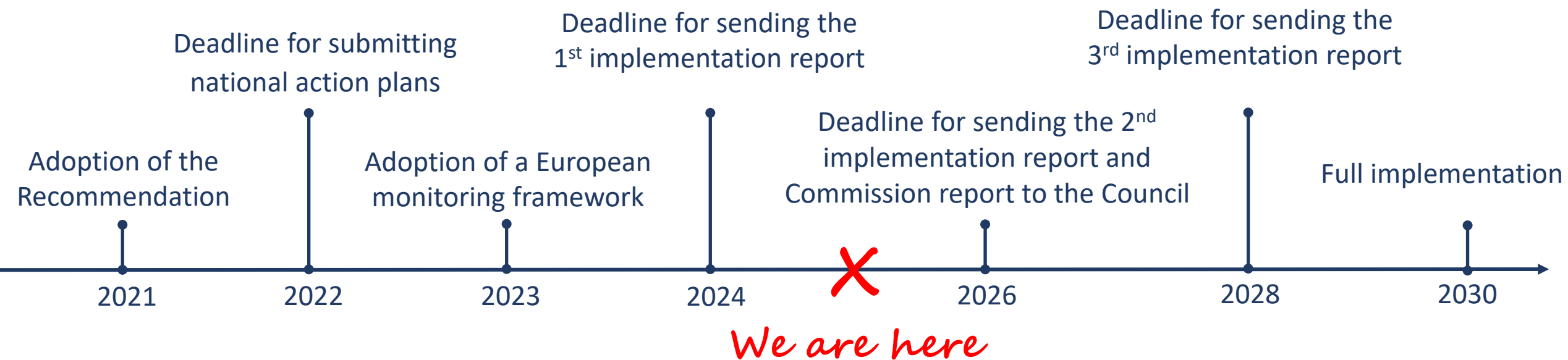
2015	2017	2019	2021	2023
23.3	21.5	25.4	29.4	26.1

Both indicators in 2023

AROP	AROPE
23.9	26.1



Progress in implementing the Guarantee, three years after the adoption of the Recommendation



1st Implementation reports missing

- CZ, LV, LU

3 years after the adoption of the Recommendation, a few examples of substantial progress carried out in the field



Early childhood education and care

- Extension of free childcare services in **Malta**
- Reduction in compulsory school age for nursery school in **Cyprus**



Education and school-based activities

- New legislation in the **Netherlands** guaranteeing access to extracurricular activities for children in need



At least one healthy meal each school day

- Introduction of programmes guaranteeing free access to healthy meals at school in **Croatia** and **Luxembourg**

National monitoring framework:

- Outline presented in most national action plans
- Several projects dedicated to establishing monitoring tools at national level as part of the Technical Support Instrument - TSI (e.g. EL, LU, PT...)

In line with the Strategy on the Rights of the Child, the **Recommendation (§6e and §11e) encourages Member States to involve children...**

- More specifically, children in need
- On an **ongoing** basis (from the design of national plans through to their implementation, monitoring and evaluation)

A few examples

- European platform for child participation and consultation of children in the preparation phase of the Guarantee (report available online)
- Several Member States reported having consulted children when designing their action plan, through new or existing structures (e.g. ES and FR)
- Several TSI projects (e.g. EL and LU)

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

THE LUXEMBOURG POLICY FRAMEWORK

NATIONAL STRATEGY & NAP CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

Adopted in May 2022 in response to the recommendation of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and building on the **Council of Europe** Strategy on the Rights of the Child (2022-2027) and **EU commission**

Common vision and set of objectives to promote children's rights in Luxembourg.

Need for a strong monitoring framework and effective participatory processes for effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

NAP EUROPEAN CHILD GUARANTEE

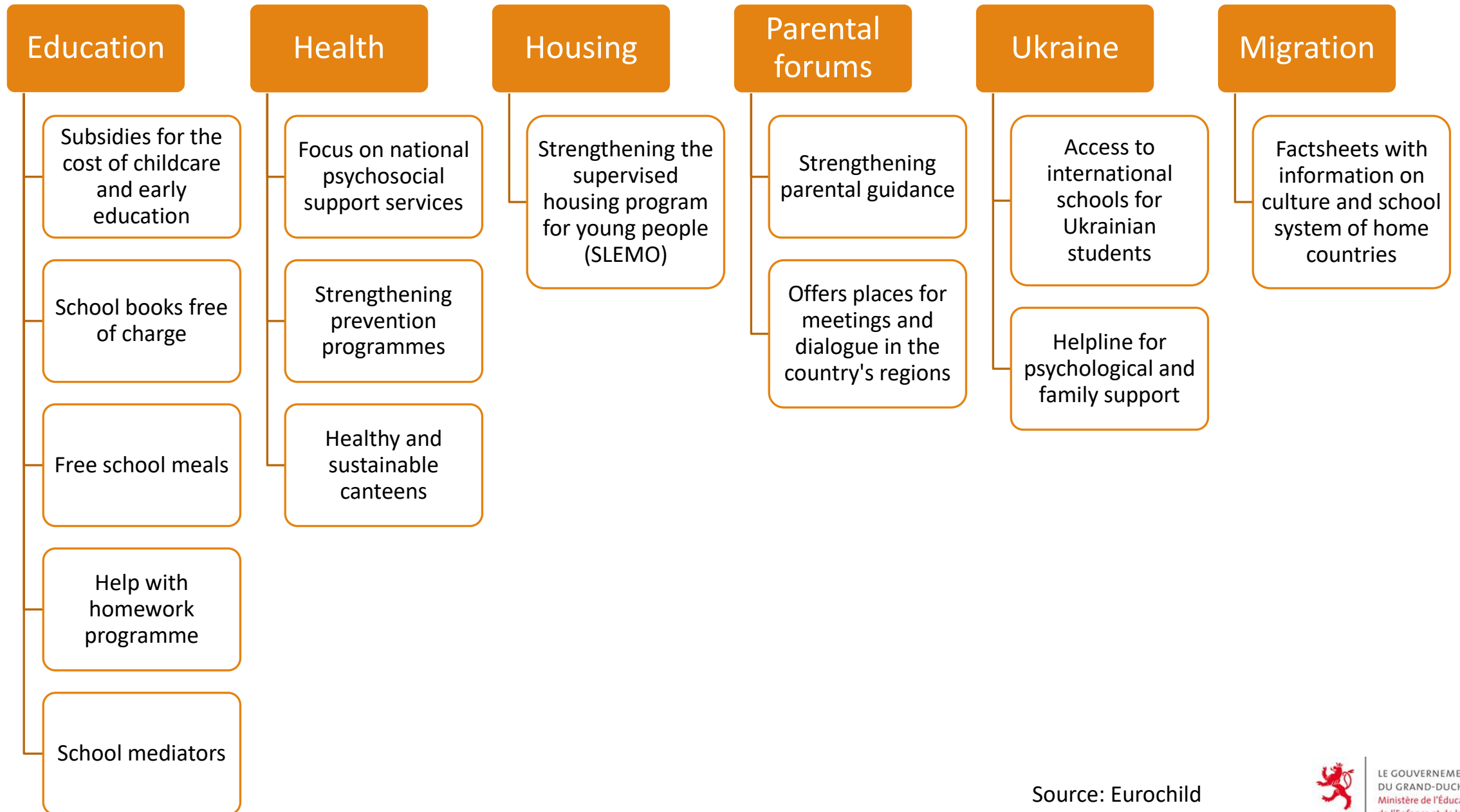
Adopted in July 2022. **In accordance with the EU Recommendation** of June 2021 establishing a European Child Guarantee.

Focus on children in need and key services and actions

Use of ESF+ funds



Focus on the Luxembourg national action plan



Source: Eurochild



To support Luxembourg to promote and improve children's rights policies through better child rights monitoring and effective participation of children and other relevant stakeholders

monitoring and evaluation
methods and tools

new governance mechanism
for stakeholder consultation

To inform policy planning and implementation on children's rights

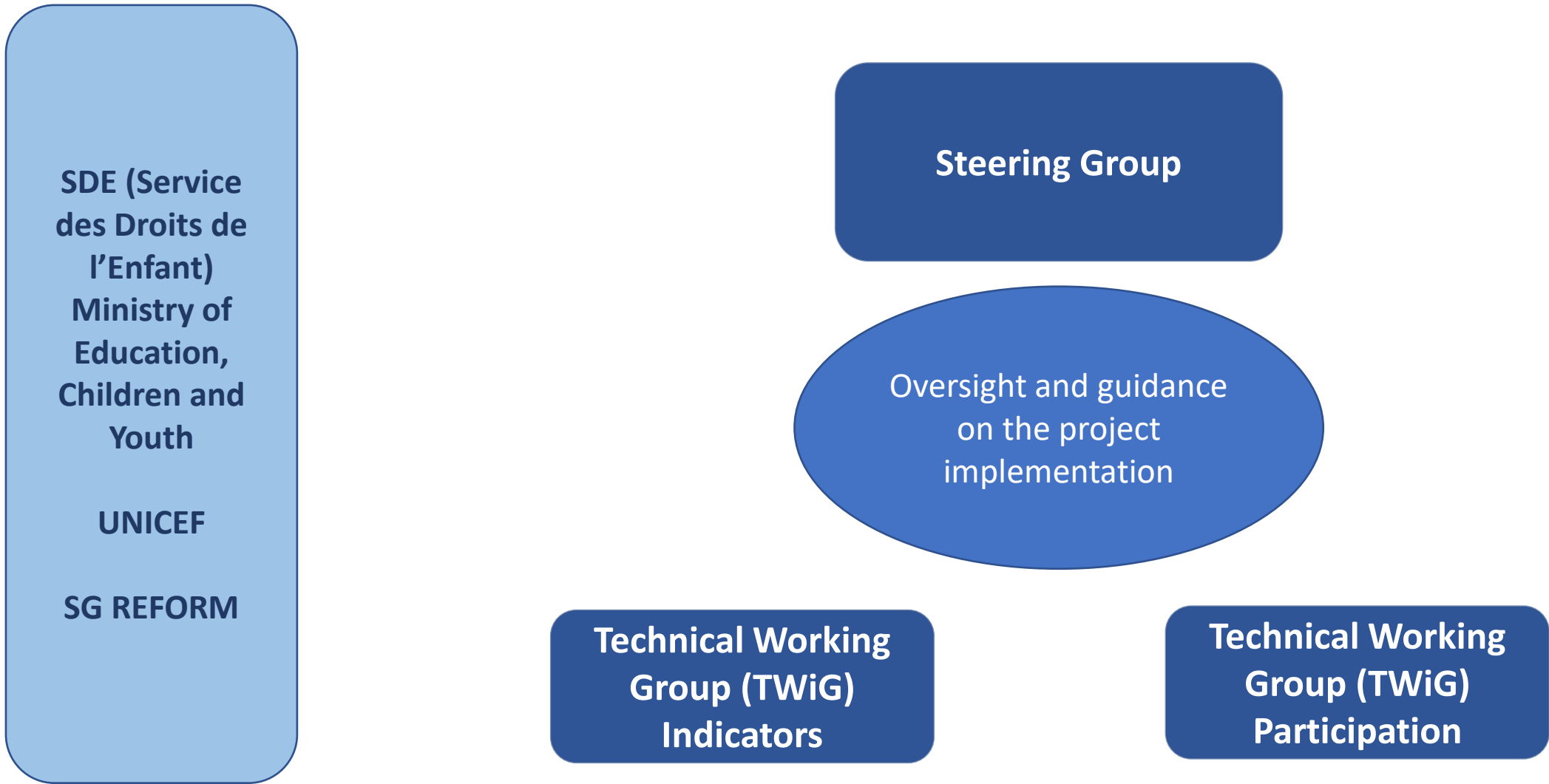
An assessment report on the state-of-play of monitoring children's rights in Luxembourg and international good practice.

A proposal for stakeholder/ child participatory policy including participatory governance mechanism

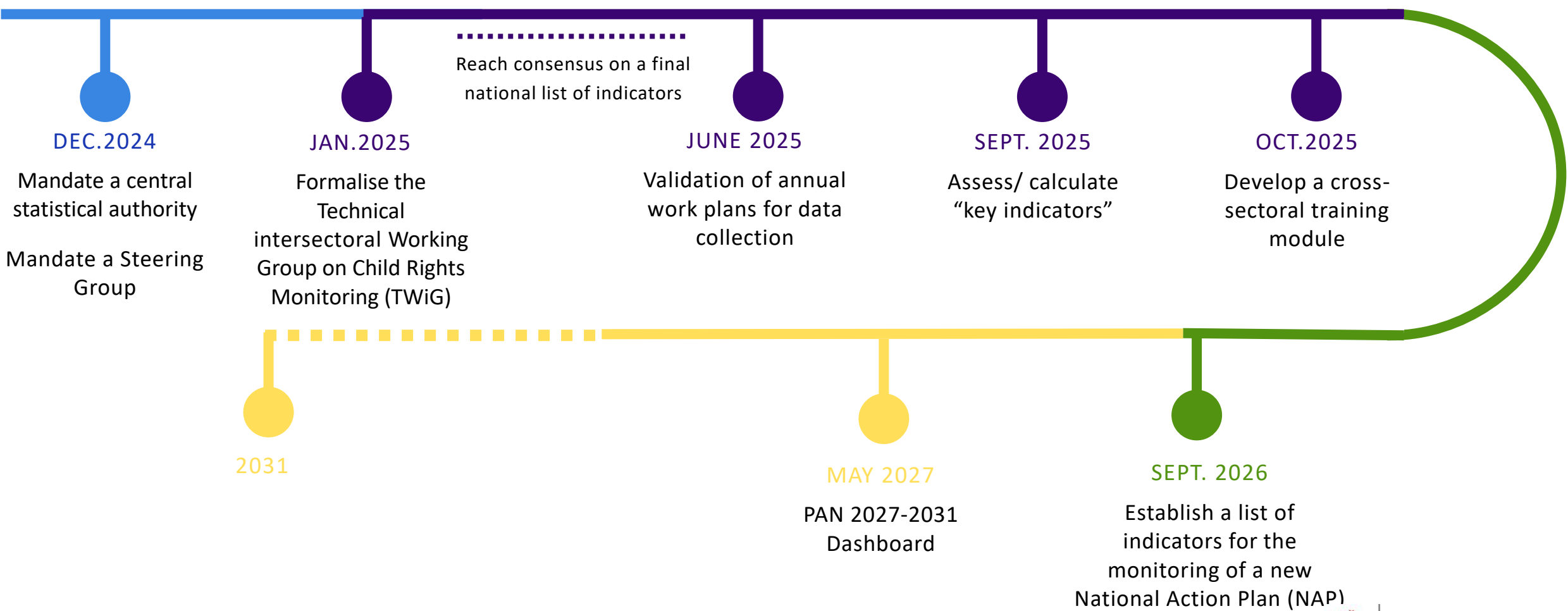
A proposed monitoring and evaluation framework, including a list of indicators and metadata

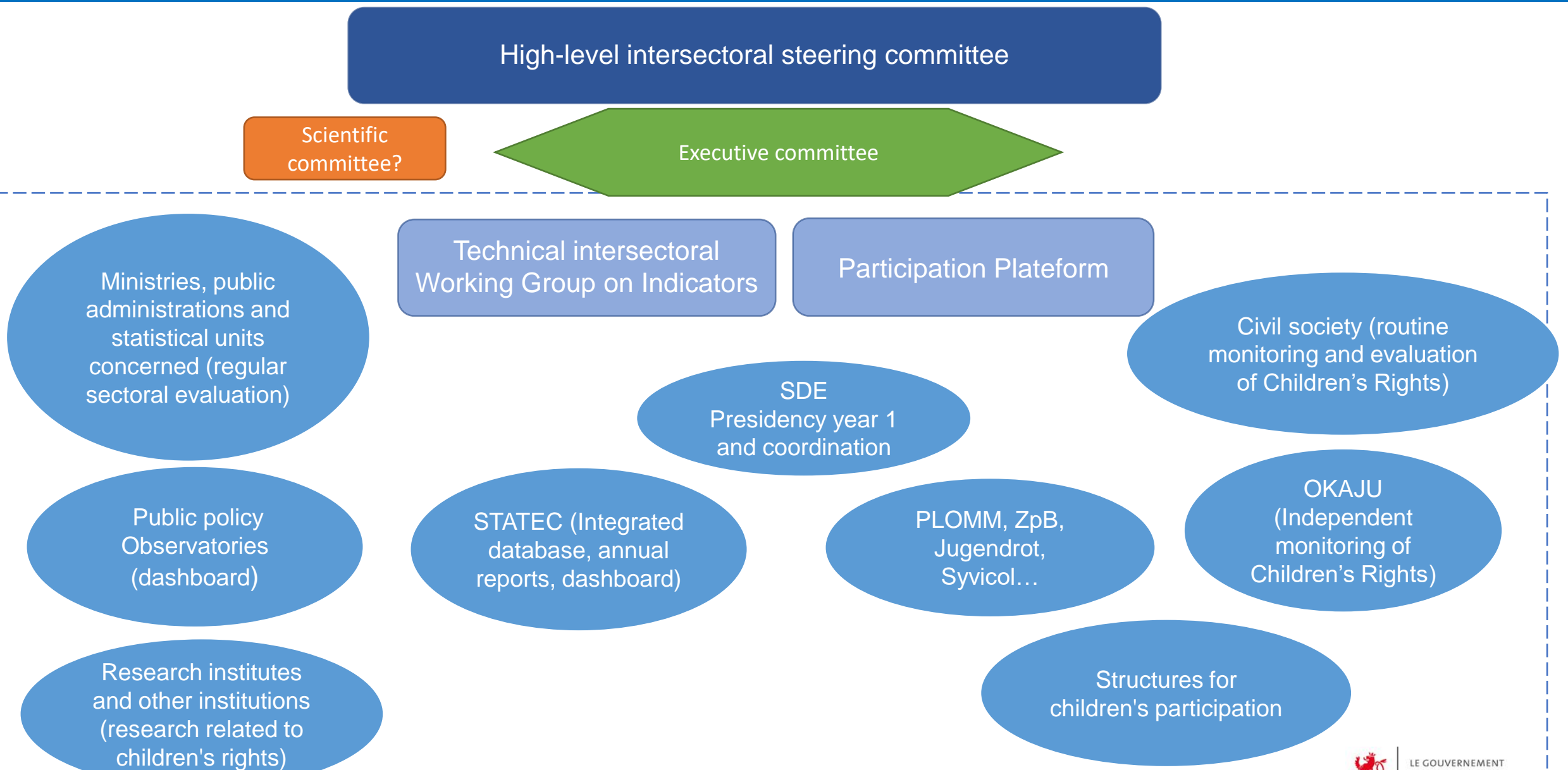
A roadmap to monitor and evaluate children's rights and child poverty and social exclusion and for stakeholder/ child participation in Luxembourg

A synthesis report with final recommendations and a dissemination event



Timeline Frame of reference December 2024 to December 2027





National strategy and action plan for children's rights 2.0

Examples of monitoring that could be carried out:

- Monitoring of pupils experiencing poverty and surveys on the non-use of proposed measures
- Monitoring children with disabilities and promoting inclusive measures
- Regular statistical monitoring of trends in forms of violence against children
- National and/ or international comparisons
- Longitudinal comparisons



Treating the two main pillars of the TSI (child participation and monitoring and evaluation methods indicators) as a whole and assuring continuous circular feedback between the TWiGs could have contributed to the following :

- improving the developments of the indicators measuring the evolution of participation panels and methods
- considering participation as a form of (qualitative) monitoring
- developing a comprehensive coordination mechanism



Thank you!



<https://men.public.lu/en/systeme-educatif/droits-enfant.html>



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