



# KEY CHALLENGES FOR RECOVERY STRATEGIES

WEBINAR SERIES ON COVID-19 AND  
CHILDREN'S RIGHTS | CDENF, COUNCIL  
OF EUROPE | 22 MARCH 2021

Olivier Thévenon  
Head of Child Well-being Unit  
OECD WISE Centre

# Since the onset of COVID, the challenges for children's well-being have become greater.....

Higher levels of  
child poverty &  
inequalities

Greater need for  
support among  
already-  
vulnerable  
groups of  
children

Greater need for  
mental health  
supports

Higher levels of  
family stress

Learning loss &  
school  
disengagement



# Tackle rising child poverty & inequalities

Before COVID, children were overrepresented in income poor households

1 in 4 people living in poverty is a child

Higher levels of child poverty & inequalities

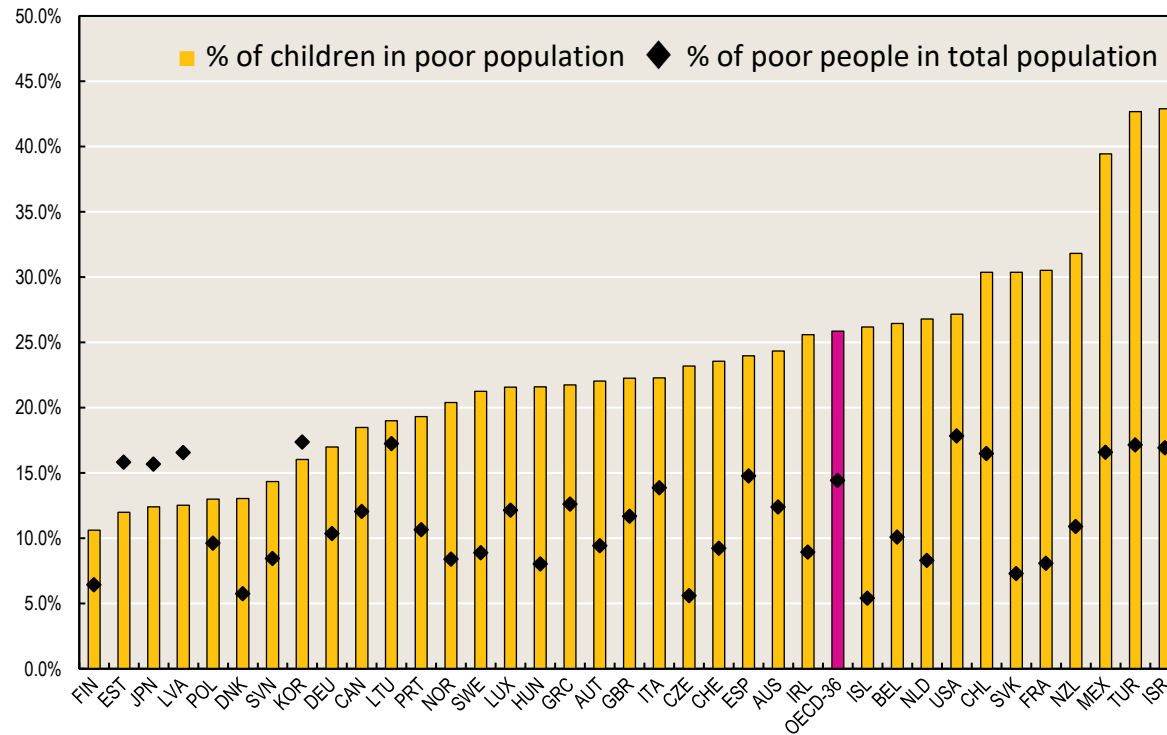
Greater need for support among already-vulnerable groups of children

Greater need for mental health supports

Higher levels of family stress

Learning loss & school disengagement

Share of the population living in poverty in the OECD, 2018



Source: Calculations from OECD Income Distribution database (<http://oe.cd/idd>)



# Address & prevent poor child mental health

At least **1 in 8** children and young people suffer from a mental health disorder

Higher levels of child poverty & inequalities

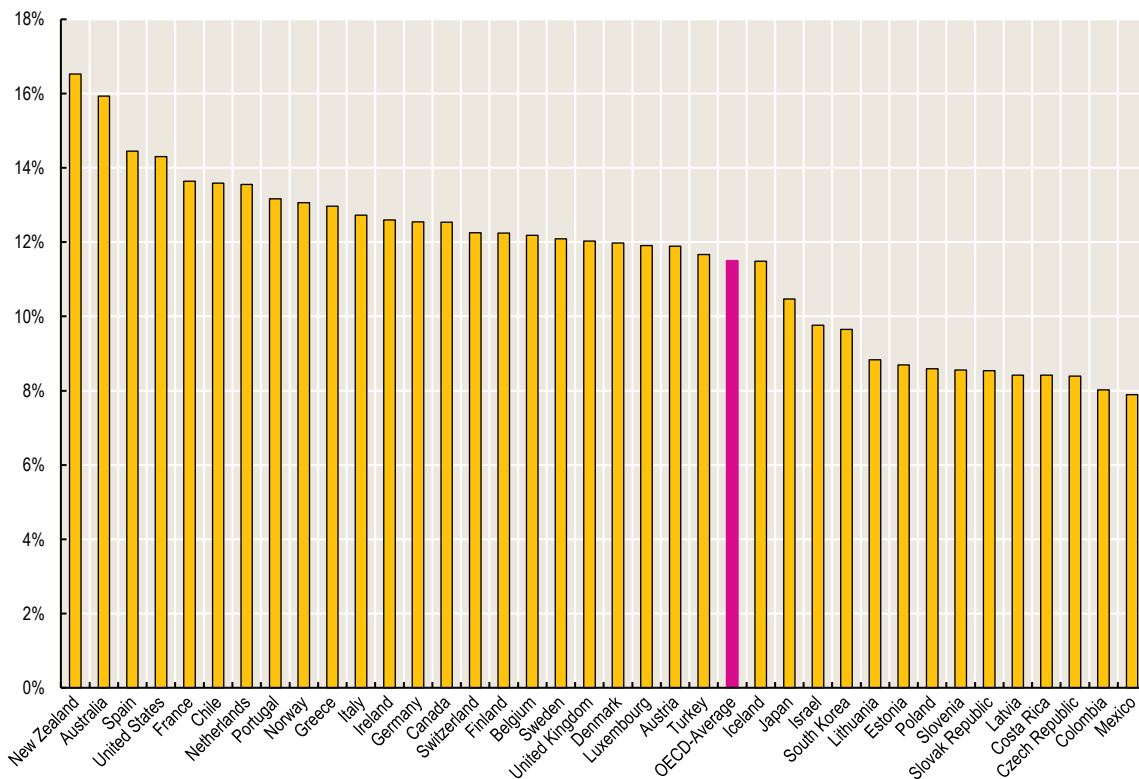
Greater need for support among already-vulnerable groups of children

Greater need for mental health supports

Higher levels of family stress

Learning loss & school disengagement

Estimated prevalence of mental health disorders among the under-20s, 2017



Source: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (2018), Global Burden of Disease 2017 Resources, <http://www.healthdata.org/gbd/gbd-2017-resources>.



# Building a Framework to Secure CWB in the Recovery

## The Starting Point

The goal of achieving the **highest possible well-being** of children as a key component of countries' economic and social recovery

## Five pillars

to support countries to rapidly and sustainably **secure their ambition for children** and effectively implement their policy programmes

## Final Framework

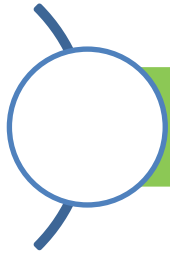
will be informed by OECD's detailed analysis and empirical work undertaken with member countries from now until the end of 2022



# The Framework has 5 Pillars



# Pillar Number 1:



Develop a data framework for monitoring child well-being outcomes and policies

To assess outcomes at regular intervals, their evolution over time, risks and protective factors, and emerging challenges

To evaluate the impact of policies targeted directly or indirectly at children

To measure progress towards the ambition set by countries for children

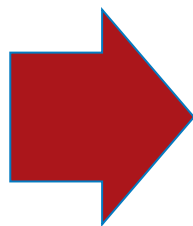


## Pillar Number 3:



Establish a clear distribution of policy responsibilities among stakeholders and public administrations

Child policy is the responsibility of many different ministries, from health to education, social development, local government.....



causing governance challenges, regional differences in service provision, and ultimately different opportunities and outcomes for children







**Many Thanks for Your Attention**

**Learn more about OECD work:**

**[Securing the recovery, ambition, and resilience for the well-being of children in the post-COVID-19 decade](#)**

**OECD Child Well-being Portal**

**<http://www.oecd.org/social/family/child-well-being/>**

**OECD WISE centre**

**<http://www.oecd.org/wise/>**

**Got Questions? Get in touch:**

**[olivier.thevenon@oecd.org](mailto:olivier.thevenon@oecd.org)**