

European Child Guarantee



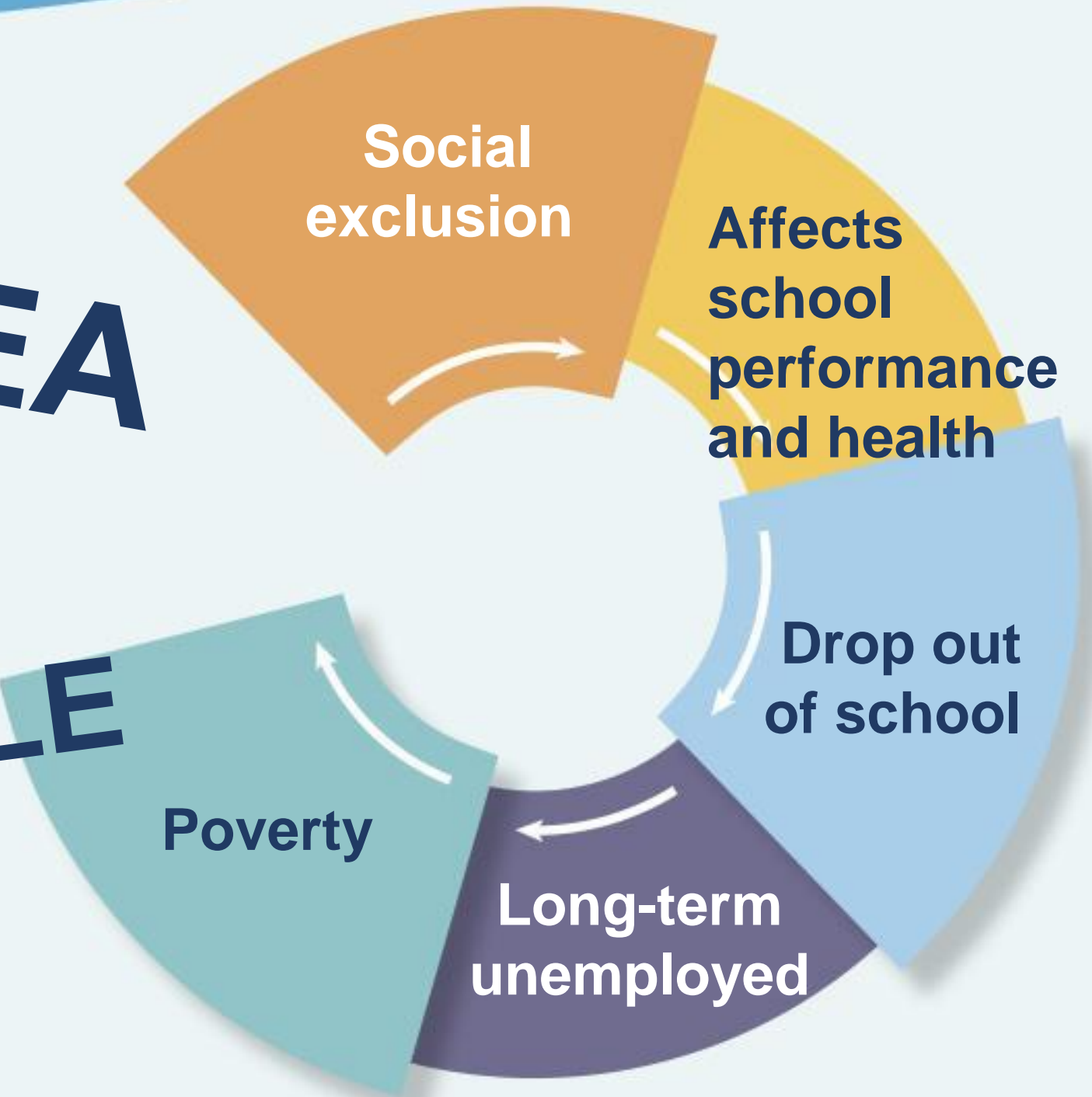
#EUChildGuarantee



European Child Guarantee

Aims to **prevent and combat social exclusion** by guaranteeing access of children in need to a set of key services.

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CYCLE**



Compass: the European Pillar of Social Rights

- Deliverable of the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan, part of a broader framework for combatting poverty or social exclusion;
- Contributes to achieving poverty reduction targets – lift 15 million people out of risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE), of this at least 5 million should be children;
- Monitored via the Social Scoreboard, which includes headline indicators on AROPE (overall population) and children aged less than 3 in formal childcare. The scoreboard is being revised, with the aim to include an indicator on AROPE for children.

Relation to other initiatives

- Complements the **2013 Commission Recommendation “Investing in Children. Breaking the cycle of disadvantage”**, a framework for developing policies to promote social inclusion and well-being of children, especially in vulnerable situations;
- It develops its second strand related to access to affordable, quality services, including ECEC, education, healthcare, and adequate housing;
- Complements the **EU Strategy on the Rights of the Child** adopted on the same day, which pools initiatives on children’s rights under one coherent policy framework.

Target group: children in need

Children under the age 18 years who are at risk of poverty or social exclusion.

Member States to identify children in need and take into account specific disadvantages experienced by:

- a) homeless children or those experiencing severe material deprivation;
- b) children with a disability;
- c) children with a migrant background;
- d) children with a minority racial or ethnic background (particularly Roma);
- e) children being in alternative (especially institutional) care;
- f) children in precarious family situations (e.g. single-parent household, imprisoned parent or parent with a disability, mental or long-term illness, or addiction; teenage mother; exposure to violence; left-behind children of EU citizens).

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Member State should guarantee
access to key services

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

Type of access to services

- **Effective access** - services are readily available, affordable, accessible, of good quality, provided in a timely manner and where the potential users are aware of their existence, as well as of entitlements to use them;
- **Effective and free access** - services are free of charge, readily available, accessible, of good quality, provided in a timely manner, where the potential users are aware of their existence, as well as of entitlements to use them.

Governance – Member States

- nominate a national **Child Guarantee Coordinator**;
- identify children in need and barriers they face in accessing the services;
- draft **national action plans**, incl. targets, corresponding measures and monitoring and evaluation arrangements; action plans should cover the period until 2030;
- involve relevant stakeholders at all levels of administration in drafting, implementing, monitoring and evaluating the national action plans;
- reinforce outreach measures;
- **report to the Commission every 2 years.**

Follow-up by the Commission

- monitor the implementation of the Child Guarantee **in the European Semester, issue country-specific recommendations**;
- work closely with Member States, the national Child Guarantee Coordinators and the SPC;
- report regularly to the SPC on the progress on the basis of national reports;
- work with SPC to develop a **common monitoring framework** and to enhance the availability and comparability of EU-level data;
- review the progress in 2026 (5 years after the adoption of the Recommendation) and report to the Council;
- strengthen awareness raising, dissemination and communication activities.

Funding from European Social Fund Plus

- Under the 2021-2027 MFF, Member states to allocate at least 25% of their ESF+ resources to social inclusion;
- At least 5% of the ESF+ allocation earmarked for measures tackling child poverty in MS where child poverty or social exclusion above EU average (BG, CY, EL, HU, IE, IT, LT, RO, ES, HR and LU); remaining MS should allocate an appropriate amount;
- MS can also invest in: (i) actions to tackle food or material deprivation; and (ii) accompanying measures for children under the relevant specific objective of ESF+.



#SocialRights

Thank you

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