

Luxembourg - 2024 Biennial report on the implementation of the Child Guarantee

This summary provides key highlights from the first Biennial report on the Child Guarantee implementation in Luxembourg. It is not exhaustive or evaluative.

Roll-out of key services

Early childhood education and care: A state subsidy in Luxembourg supports access to affordable, high-quality early childhood education and care.

Education and school-based activities: Establishment of the *Service for School Integration and Reception (SIA)* and the *National Service for Inclusive Education*, along with the adoption of the *Law on Student Well-Being and Inclusive Education*.

Healthy meal each school day: Free school meals for children from low-income households.

Healthcare: Implementation of systematic screening programmes and reimbursement for medical and dental services for children.

Adequate housing: Major reform of the rent subsidy scheme, expanding eligibility criteria and increasing the number of beneficiaries, along with energy allowances to support low-income families.

Family support: Adjustments to the minimum social wage, the income scheme and family benefits. Establishment of *Eltereforum*, a national support system for parents.

Resources

- [Full Biennial Report on the Implementation of the Child Guarantee](#)

Monitoring and Evaluation

The report includes a table with 37 indicators to monitor the Child Guarantee, based on surveys and administrative data. A child participation platform was launched in March 2025.

Funding to implement the Child Guarantee

The European Commission supported Luxembourg's *Child Rights Service* to strengthen its capacity for monitoring and evaluating children's rights and to establish sustainable mechanisms for child participation in policy-making. This support, provided through the *Technical Support Instrument*, is implemented by UNICEF ECARO. Approximately 5% (€ 2.2 million) of the *European Social Fund +* is allocated to support the implementation of the Child Guarantee.

Target groups

The target groups have been listed in the National Action Plan and Eurochild's overview.

Lessons learnt and further development

Areas for improvement include connecting databases for more accurate indicators, gathering detailed data on underrepresented groups, and establishing cross-ministerial collaboration to standardise methods, ensure regular data collection, and maintain comparability. Challenges persist due to insufficient data on eligibility and uptake, and a lack of disaggregated data needed to assess access to services for vulnerable children.

Relevant trends

- In 2021, 19% of children did not live with both parents.
- In 2023, 12% of children lived in households facing housing-cost overburden.
- In 2023, 2023, 20.5. 5% of children live in homes with leaks, dampness or mould.
- In 2024, 62% of children in alternative care lived in institutions; 38% lived with families.
- In 2024, 21% of pupils repeated at least one year by the end of primary school.