



COVID-19 and Children

An update on the data, the impact and the ground experience



Making sense of the big picture:

29,762,793 people have tested COVID-19 positive in India

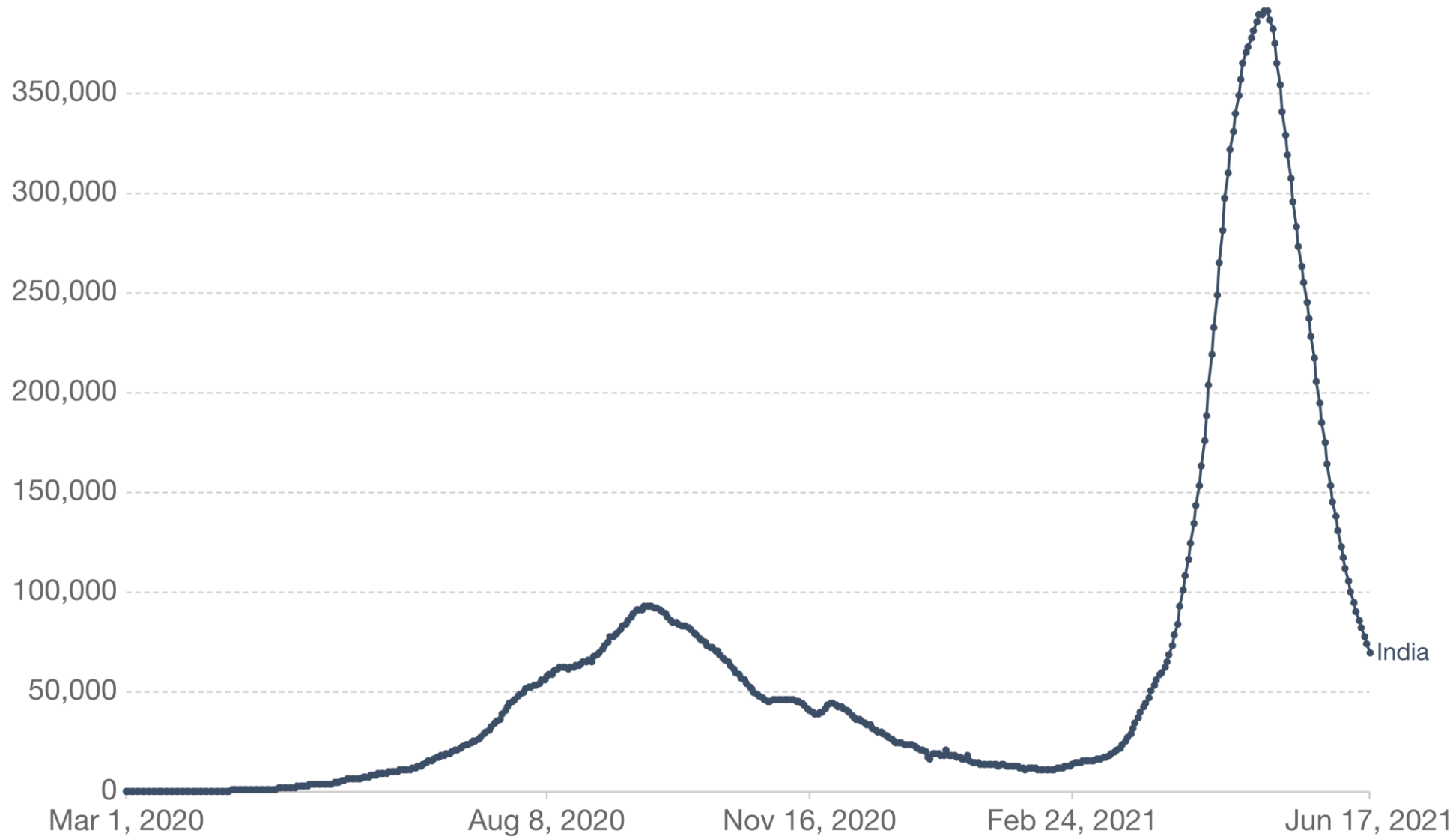
177,761,738 people have tested COVID-19 positive worldwide

19th June 2021

Johns Hopkins Global Dashboard

Daily new confirmed COVID-19 cases

Shown is the rolling 7-day average. The number of confirmed cases is lower than the number of actual cases; the main reason for that is limited testing.





Children are not the face of this pandemic. But they risk being among its biggest victims, as children's lives are nonetheless being changed in profound ways. All children, of all ages, and in all countries, are being affected, in particular by the socio-economic impacts and, in some cases, by mitigation measures that may inadvertently do more harm than good.

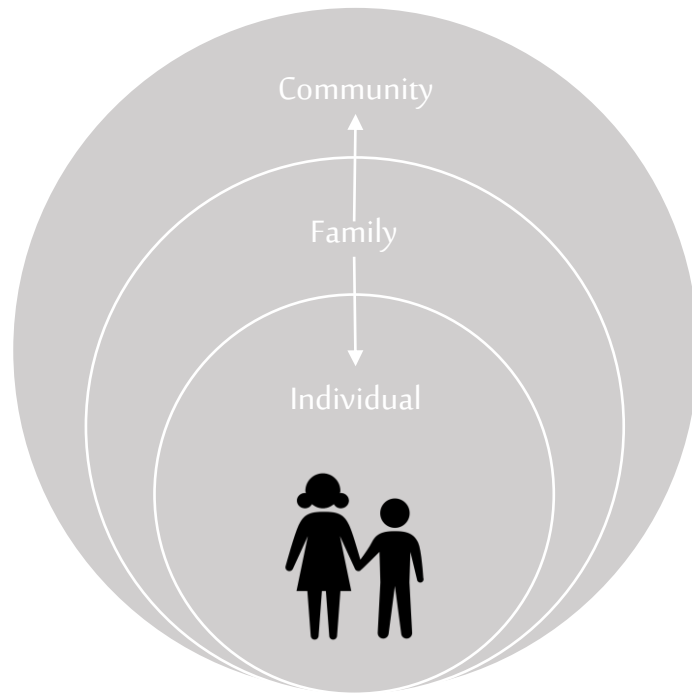
This is a universal crisis and, for some children, the impact will be lifelong.

Moreover, the harmful effects of this pandemic will not be distributed equally. They are expected to be most damaging for children in the poorest countries, and in the poorest neighbourhoods, and for those in already disadvantaged or vulnerable situations.

UNICEF

The compounded burden that children are carrying

Implications for a generation of children



Children already living in poverty

Learning crisis

Child labour

Increased violence

Malnutrition

Developmental delay

Mental health crisis

Vulnerable communities carry an unequal burden



More than
115 million
children live in extreme poverty in India

150 million
additional children worldwide
to plunge into poverty
due to the COVID-19 pandemic

450 days
of school closures

EDUCATION

The Learning Crisis

School closures

between March 11, 2020 and February 2, 2021

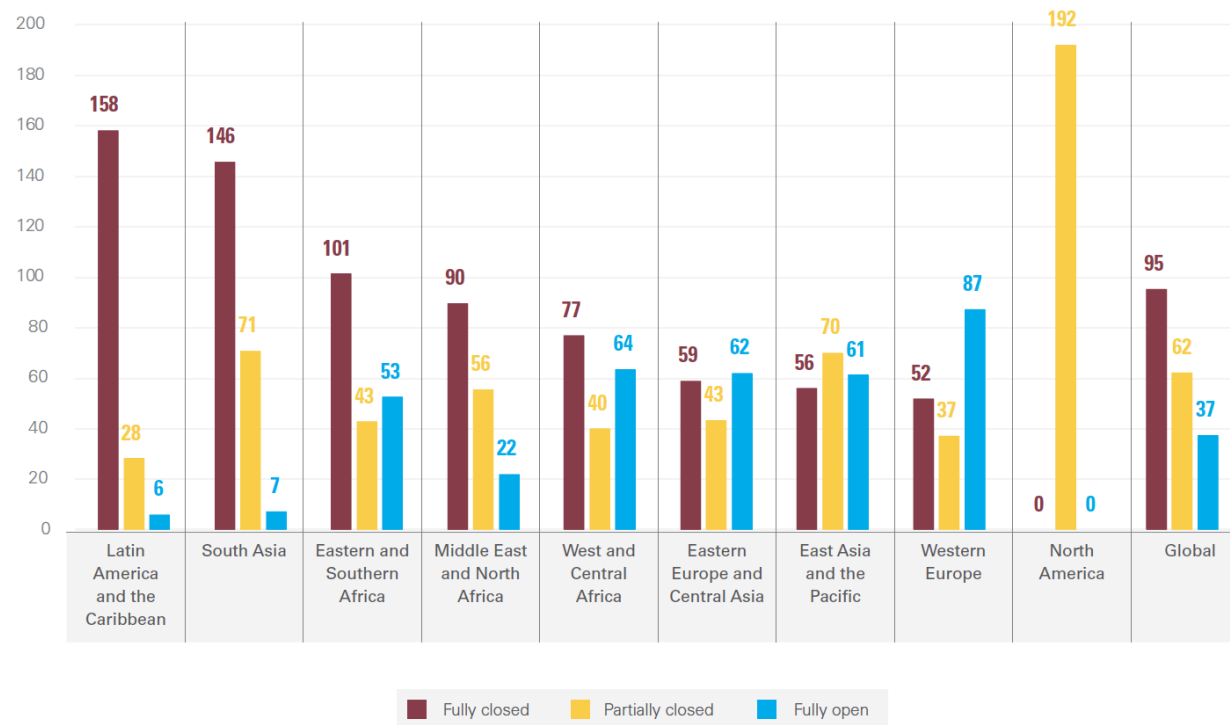
Global average

96 days

South Asia average

146 days

Number of students (in million) impacted in countries with fully closed schools as of February 2, 2021

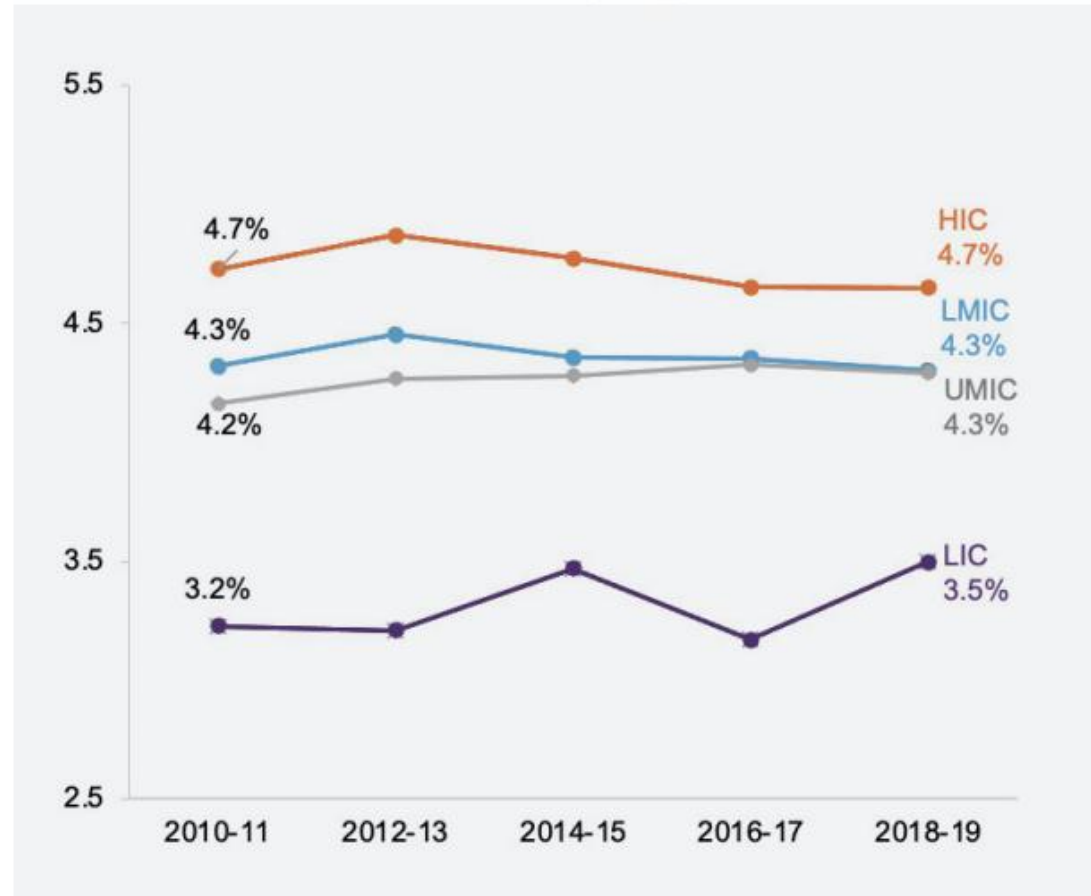


Source: UNESCO Global monitoring of school closures caused by COVID-19

Note: Estimates are weighted by the number of students in pre-primary to upper secondary education in each country.

Government Education Spending

Government education spending as a share of GDP has remained flat in the past 10 years

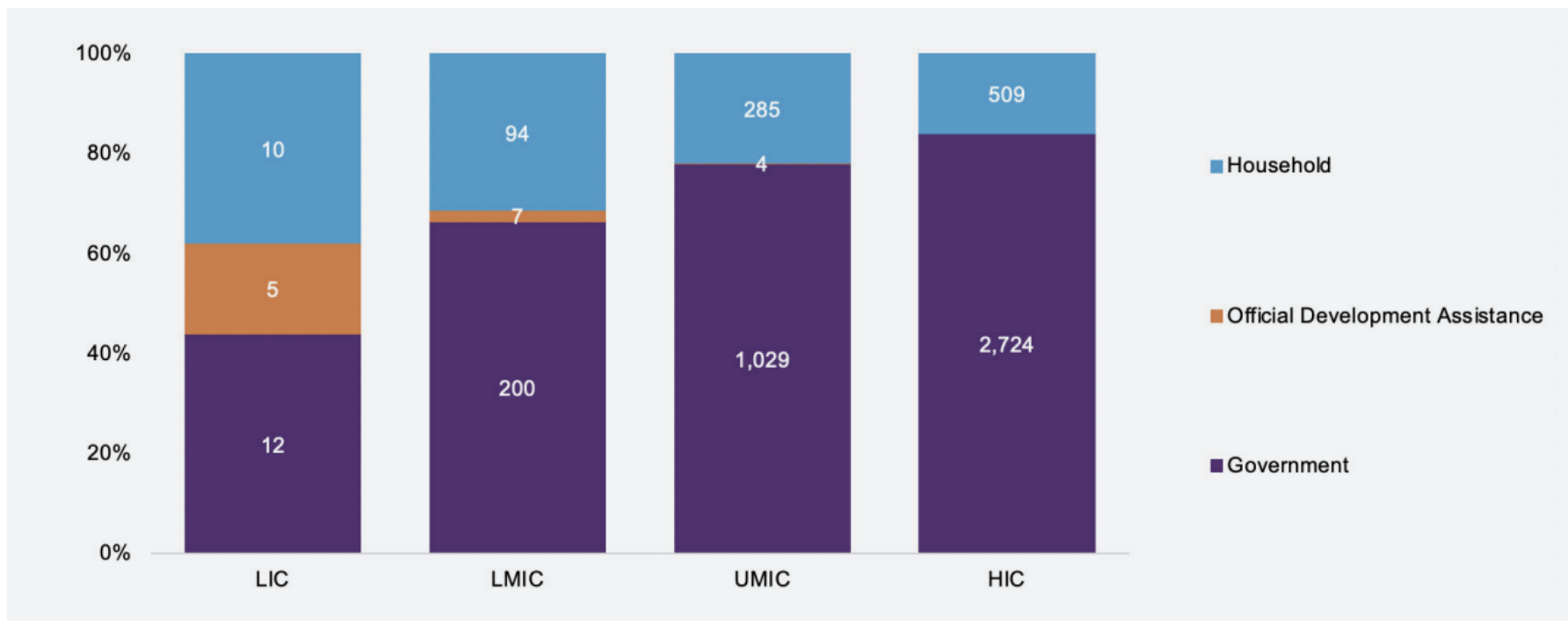


Source: EFW team estimates using data from OECD, UIS, IMF and World Bank online databases.

Distribution of Education Spending

Except in low-income countries, governments account for the bulk of education spending

Distribution of total education spending by source, constant 2018 US dollars (billions), 2018–2019



Source: EFW team estimates using data from OECD, UIS, IMF and World Bank online databases.

Change in Government Spending on Education during COVID-19

Education budgets declined after the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic in 65% of low-and lower middle-income countries compared to only 33% of high-and upper-middle-income countries

	All countries		High- and upper-middle-income		Low- and lower-middle-income	
	Pre-Covid	Post-Covid	Pre-Covid	Post-Covid	Pre-Covid	Post-Covid
<i>Total education budget</i>						
Change in education budget	1.1	4.0	2.2	6.7	0.3	2.0
Share of countries decreasing education budget	44.8	51.7	41.7	33.3	47.1	64.7
Average decrease in countries that decreased their budget	-8.3	-4.6	-6.9	-7.4	-9.1	-3.6
Average increase in countries that increased their budget	8.7	13.2	8.8	13.8	8.7	12.4
<i>Education's share of the total budget</i>						
Average change in percentage points	-0.5	0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.6	0.2
Average share	13.4	13.5	13.7	13.6	13.2	13.4

Change in School Enrollment – Rural India

There has been a clear shift from private to government schools between 2018 and 2020, in all grades and among both boys and girls. Reasons may include financial distress in households and/or permanent school shutdowns among the private schools.

% Children enrolled in school. By grade, sex and school type. 2018 and 2020*

Std	ASER 2018						ASER 2020					
	Boys			Girls			Boys			Girls		
	Govt	Pvt	Total	Govt	Pvt	Total	Govt	Pvt	Total	Govt	Pvt	Total
Std I-II	57.9	42.1	100	65.1	34.9	100	61.1	38.9	100	66.7	33.4	100
Std III-V	62.7	37.3	100	71.2	28.8	100	65.6	34.4	100	73.3	26.7	100
Std VI-VIII	65.8	34.3	100	73.3	26.7	100	68.3	31.7	100	77.0	23.0	100
Std IX & above	64.6	35.4	100	68.9	31.2	100	69.7	30.4	100	72.7	27.3	100
All	62.8	37.2	100	70.0	30.0	100	66.4	33.6	100	73.0	27.0	100

Increase in children not enrolled in school

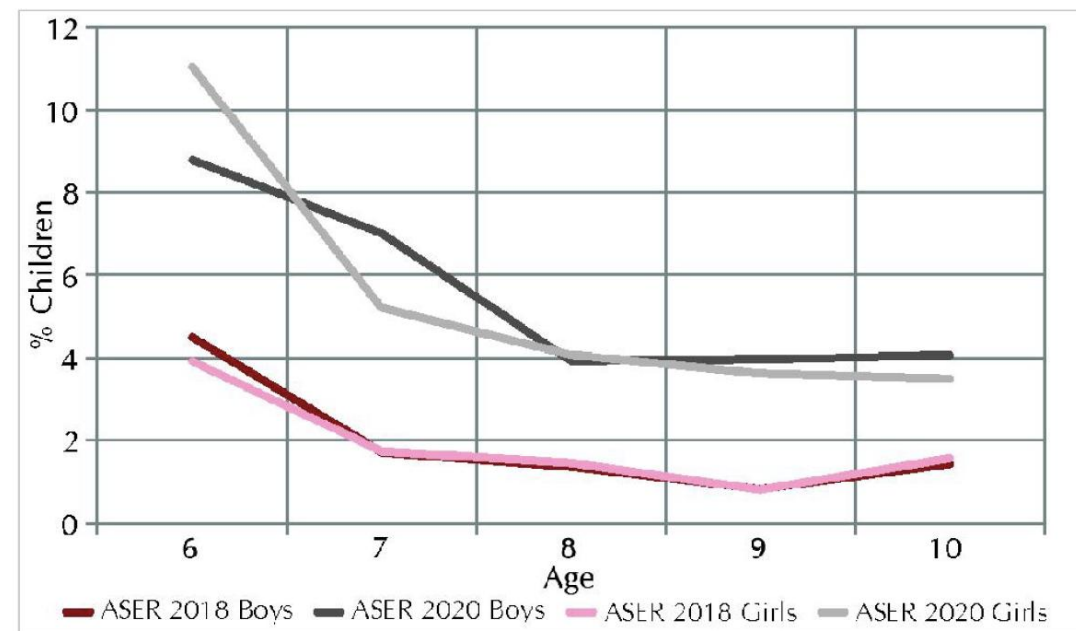
Because schools are closed, many young children have not yet secured admission to Std 1.

The increase in not enrolled children in the 6-10 age group is therefore likely to be more a reflection of children waiting to enroll in school rather than of children who have indeed dropped out.

% Children not enrolled in school. By age group and sex. 2018 and 2020*

Age group	% Children					
	ASER 2018			ASER 2020		
	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All
Age 6-10	1.8	1.8	1.8	5.3	5.2	5.3
Age 11-14	2.9	3.6	3.2	3.9	3.9	3.9
Age 15-16	11.4	12.6	12.0	8.8	11.1	9.9
All	3.7	4.2	4.0	5.3	5.7	5.5

% Children not enrolled in school. By age and sex. 2018 and 2020*



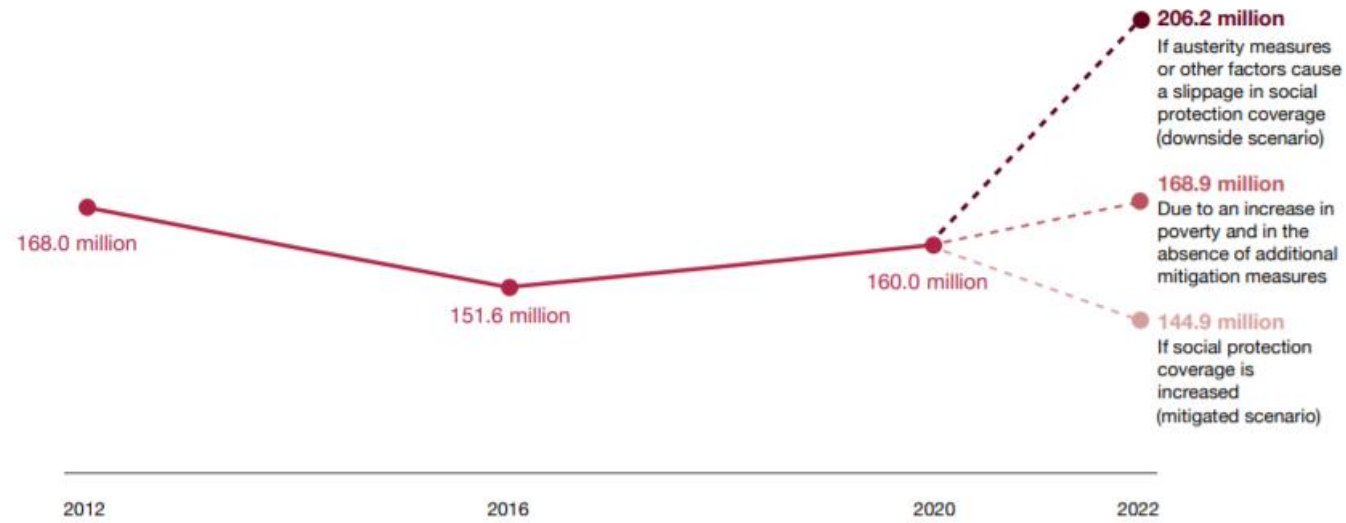
CHILD LABOUR

Child Labour

Increase in child labour from **28.2%** to **79.6%** out of the 818 children who were surveyed, mainly because of the COVID-19 pandemic and closure of schools, reveals a study conducted by Campaign Against Child Labour in India.

Without mitigation measures, 8.9 million more children will likely be engaged in child labour by the end of 2022

Fig 33. Number of children aged 5 to 17 years in child labour, observed and projected

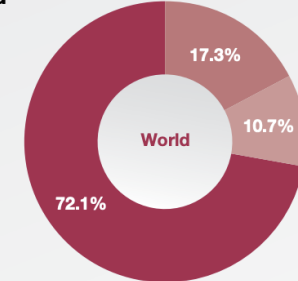


Most children in child labour work within their own family unit

Percentage distribution of children aged 5 to 17 years in child labour, by status at work

- Contributing family workers
- Employees
- Own-account workers

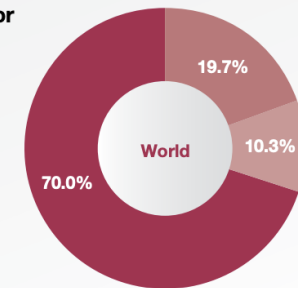
Note: Due to rounding, figures in percentages do not add up to 100 per cent.



The agricultural sector accounts for the largest share of child labour worldwide

Percentage distribution of children aged 5 to 17 years in child labour, by sector of economic activity

- Agriculture
- Services
- Industry



Child labour is frequently associated with children being out of school.

More than 25% of children aged 5 to 11 and over 33% of children aged 12 to 14 who are in child labour are out of school.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

A drop of at least **10%** in coverage for health services such as routine vaccinations, outpatient care for childhood infectious diseases, and maternal health services. Fear of infection is a prominent reason.

An estimated **2 million** additional child deaths and **200,000** additional stillbirths could occur over a 12-month period with severe interruptions to services and rising malnutrition.

40% decline in the coverage of nutrition services for women and children across 135 countries. As of October 2020, 265 million children were still missing out on school meals globally. More than 250 million children under 5 could miss the life-protecting benefits of vitamin A supplementation programmes.

An additional **6 to 7 million** children under the age of 5 will suffer from wasting or acute malnutrition in 2020, a **14%** rise that will translate into more than **10,000** additional child deaths per month – mostly in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.

What we have learnt from the field

Children Living on the Periphery: A Field Study on the Impact of COVID-19 on Vulnerable Children in South India



KEY FINDINGS

- A minimum of 3 months of income loss
- Visible poverty and food insecurity
- No online classes for rural children
- Increase in violence against children
- Increase in child labour
- Increase in mental health problems
- “Students got unequal education knowledge”

What we have learnt from the field

Children Living on the Periphery: A Field Study on the Impact of COVID-19 on Vulnerable Children from South India
குழந்தைகள் வாழும் சுற்றளவில்: தென்இந்தியாவிலிருந்து பாதிக்கப்பட்ட குழந்தைகளுக்கு COVID-19 ன் தாக்கம் குறித்த கள ஆய்வு

Name: [REDACTED] Date of Birth: [REDACTED] Sex: Male Village: Milkai
பெயர்: [REDACTED] பிறந்த தேதி: [REDACTED] பாலினம்: [REDACTED] கிராமம்: [REDACTED]
Date: 24/3/2021 Staff Name: Jeeva Form number: 2/10
தேதி: 24/3/2021 ஊழியரின் பெயர்: Jeeva படிவ எண்: 2/10

1. What were the biggest challenges you faced during COVID-19? COVID-19 ன் காலத்தில் நீங்கள் எதிர் கொண்ட மிகப் பெரிய சவால்கள் என்ன?	1. Very losse for my family - parents lost their jobs no salary for 3 months 2. I Don't have school so nothing for me 3. I will loked in my home 4. Covid-19 year I will not my relatives. (did not meet my relatives) 5.
2. What services did the government provide your family during the COVID-19 pandemic? COVID-19 காலத்தில் அரசாங்கம் உங்களது குடும்பத்திற்கு என்ன சேவைகள் செய்தன?	monthly giving the on month food eggs etc... government provided the Rise 35 kg.
3. Do you know what services the Government provides specifically for children during the COVID-19 pandemic? COVID-19 அரசாங்கம் குறிப்பாக குழந்தைகளுக்கு என்ன சேவைகளை செய்தது?	a) Pasa online callises.
4. As a child, what services did you receive from Shanti Ashram during the COVID-19 pandemic? சாந்தி ஆசிரமத்திலிருந்து எந்த மாதிரியான சேவையை குழந்தைகள் பெற்றீர்கள்?	Eggs and poor pap
5. What services did your family receive from Shanti Ashram during the COVID-19 pandemic? சாந்தி ஆசிரமத்திலிருந்து எந்த மாதிரியான சேவையை உங்களது குடும்பம் பெற்றது?	NO

Children Living on the Periphery/A Field Study on the Impact of COVID-19 on Vulnerable Children from South India

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14. Have you been attending online classes?
நீங்கள் ஆன்லைன் வகுப்புகளில் கலந்து கொள்கிறீர்களா?

YES / NO
ஆம் / இல்லை
Comments:
கருத்துக்கள்:

CSI Boys Higher Secondary School - they don't conduct online classes for 8th grade
I not have a online class
I will sening in TV and youtube and goole

15. Anything else you would like to say about the COVID-19 pandemic?
COVID-19 பெருந்தொற்று பற்றி நீங்கள் சொல்ல விரும்பும் வேறு ஏதாவது

Corna is very dangerous Bacteria.
If there is another lockdown, the people on the street will suffer - lack of food, they will starve - they don't ration cards and they don't get food from the government either.

Children Living on the Periphery/A Field Study on the Impact of COVID-19 on Vulnerable Children from South India

3

Shanti Ashram's COVID-19 Response



May 2020 – May 2021: 30,000 children served

We prioritized

CHILDREN & VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES

400 days

34 villages

112 Partner Institutions

130 Volunteers & 9,428 volunteering hours

28 countries