DRAFT REGIONAL GUIDELINE ON INNOVATIVE FINANCING MECHANISMS AND PARTNERSHIPS FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION

Session: 5
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Draft Regional Guideline

Step 1: Understanding the country’s starting point

Step 2: Formulating a preliminary set of Goals and Milestones to achieve SDG 4.2

Step 3: Assessing gaps in financing for ECCE

Step 4: Identifying and piloting innovative financing models in the country

Step 5: Monitoring and evaluation
Step 1: Understanding the country’s starting point

- Reviewing ECCE Policy/regulation
- Mapping/Scoping different ECCE stakeholders
- Collecting the Data
- Selecting the Costing Tool(s)

- Where are we now?
- Who is responsible to manage early childhood education in your country other than Ministry of Education?
- In your country, how are the existing national financing in early childhood education? What are conventional and emerging funding sources for ECCE in your country?
- Which data is needed?
- Where can we find the data?
- Are there any targeted financial intervention/mechanisms to address marginalized children?
- What are the costing tools?
Three main categories of costs

**Overhead Costs**
- Upper level management in government
- Plus design
- Start-up
- Evaluation costs

**Direct Costs**
- Infrastructure construction
- Teacher Salaries
- Training
- Food and supplements
- Uniforms
- Cash transfers
- Equipment
- Direct administration
- Monitoring

**Imputed Costs**
- Volunteer time
- Opportunity costs of buildings used
Different Costing Tools

- IIEP-PDK pre-primary costing tool
- Brookings-World Bank Standardized ECD Costing Tool (SECT)
- J-PAL
- UNICEF Regional Prototype
- CARICOM Costing Model
- Van Ravens and Agglo Interactive cost estimation model
- CEELO Cost of Preschool Quality (CPQ) Tool
- Professional Development System Cost Analysis Tool
- Center for Benefit-Cost Studies of Education (CBCSE) Cost Toolkit
- Provider Cost of Quality Calculator
- CEELO Cost of Preschool Quality (CPQ) Tool
- Evidence-based Home Visiting (EBHV) Cost Data Collection Instruments
- Quality Rating and Improvement Standards (QRIS) Cost Estimation Tool
- Washington State Human Services Policy Center (HSPC) Policy Simulation
Step 2: Formulating a preliminary set of Goals and Milestones to achieve SDG 4.2

- Where do we want to go?
- What are the goals and milestones to achieve SDG 4.2?
- What are the priority areas?

SDG 4.2: By 2030 ensure that **all** girls and boys have **access** to **quality** early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
Participation in ECCE

The total enrolment in pre-primary education in the Asia and Pacific region increased by 76% from 47 million to 83 million between 2000 and 2015.

Adjusted net enrolment ratio in the last year of pre-primary education 2013-2016

Source: UIS.Stat (accessed on 11 November 2017)
Expenditure on pre-primary as a percentage of government expenditure on education 2013-2016 (%)
Evolution of expenditure on pre-primary as a percentage of government expenditure on education
Step 3: Assessing gaps in financing for ECCE

• How much will it cost to achieve these goals and who will pay?
• What are the gaps in achieving these goals?
• Where are the gaps? (can be national level/provincial, municipal level/school level)
• What mechanisms do your country implement to ensure, at least one year of free and compulsory pre-primary is available for every boys and girls in 2030?
• What are the challenges faced in mobilizing resources for financing early childhood education in your country?
• What are the challenges of ensuring sustainable quality of innovative financing systems in early childhood education meeting the international or national standards?
Stages in calculating the budget for the education sector and its sub-sectors

Macro-economic framework

1. Economy National wealth
   - Fiscal pressure
2. Resources for Gvt
   - Sectorial allocation
3. Education sector
   - Allocation to sub-sectors
4. Sub-sector ECCE
5. GDP
   - Gvt total expenditures
6. Education/Gvt Budget
    - Education Budget
7. Share of Education budget devoted to ECCE
8. Expenditures for ECCE

UNESCO. (2015). Cost and Financing How much will it cost and who will pay?
Regional Consultation Workshop on Innovative Financing Mechanisms and Partnerships for ECCE, 24-25 September, Bali, Indonesia
Step 4: Identifying and piloting innovative financing models in the country

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Step 5: Monitoring and evaluation

• Have innovative financing for education initiatives generated additional resources for ECCE programme?

• Have innovative sources of financing delivered targeted results?

• Have innovative financing initiatives delivered stable and predictable resources?

• Is innovative financing sustainable over the long-term?

• Can innovative financing be scaled up?
Thank you

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For experts from ARNEC, GPE, World Bank, Kobe University, the Australian Embassy and UNICEF, please feel free to join the group discussion.
Discuss innovative financing mechanisms and partnerships in your own country context

✓ Impactful
✓ Solution Based
✓ Mobilize domestics or international source of fund
✓ Stable and sustainable
✓ Efficiency
✓ Equity