

# FINDINGS REPORT ON REGIONAL DOCUMENTATION ON INNOVATIVE FINANCING MECHANISMS AND PARTNERSHIPS FOR ECCE

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# Background

Major challenges in ECCE Financing (UNESCO, 2016).

- (i) insufficient government expenditure on pre-primary education
- (ii) lack of sustainability of ECCE financing
- (iii) absence of enabling governance model and lack of coordination.

- UNICEF report on 2016, tell us that in many participating countries on the UNICEF study, expenditure on ECCE as a percentage of total government expenditure is generally below OECD average of 0.6 percent. In addition, with the exception of Mongolia, spending on ECCE as a percentage of GDP in all participating countries was below the 1.0 percent rate recommended by UNICEF, indicating the need for increased public expenditure on ECCE in the region". (UNICEF, 2016 p.47)

Align with SDG 4.2 especially in order to achieve one of its indicator that is providing one year of free pre primary education in 2030 as stated also in Putrajaya Declaration, there should be a study to document innovative financing in ECCE. Thus this study is aimed:

- To enhance a regional knowledgebase on innovative financing policies and mechanisms to achieve free, inclusive and equitable quality pre-primary education for all by 2030;
- To document innovative financing and partnerships for ECCE within and outside Asia and the Pacific; and
- To provide policy-makers in Asia and the Pacific with guidelines on innovative practices and policy options for financing and partnerships for ECCE.

# Methodology

- Qualitative study in nature.
- Desk review, interview and field study were used in this study to collect the data.
- At first, we are reviewing data from Indonesia, Singapore, Myanmar, Hong Kong, Nepal, and New Zealand.
- We visited several NGO in Indonesia who had project for ECCE such as; The World Bank, UNICEF Jakarta, Child Fund, Save the Children, and local NGO that is Yayasan Satu Karsa Karya and also other Ministry in Indonesia.

# Regional Trends on ECCE Financing

Indonesia	Singapore	New Zealand
Special Allocated Fund	Childcare/Infant Care Subsidy	ECE Funding Subsidy, ,
School Operational Fund	Kindergarten Fee Assistant Scheme (KiFAS)	20 Hrs ECE, Plus 10 ECE
		Equity Funding
		Annual Top Up for Isolated Services (ATIS).

# Kindergarten Fee Assistant Scheme (KiFAS) – Example from Singapore

Gross Household Income (HHI)	Monthly Income	Gross Capita Income (PCI)	Monthly Per	Maximum % of Fee Assistance up to	Maximum Assistance up to (inclusive of GST)	Fee to
\$2,500 and below		\$625 and below		99%	\$170	
\$2,501 - \$3,000		\$626 - \$750		98%	\$165	
\$3,001 - \$3,500		\$751 - \$875		90%	\$150	
\$3,501 - \$4,000		\$876 - \$1,000		75%	\$130	
\$4,001 - \$4,500		\$1,001 - \$1,125		50%	\$85	
\$4,501 - \$5,000		\$1,126 - \$1,250		35%	\$60	
\$5,001 - \$6,000		\$1,251 - \$1,500		20%	\$35	

# All day teacher- led services (Example from New Zealand )

\$ per funded child hour (including GST)	Under 2	2 and over	20 Hours ECE
80%+ certificated teachers	\$12.12	\$6.70	\$11.43
50-79% certificated teachers	\$10.97	\$5.78	\$10.41
25-49% certificated teachers	\$8.86	\$4.61	\$9.15
0-24% certificated teachers	\$7.57	\$3.83	\$8.34



# Indonesian Case Studies

- ECCE in Indonesia is not compulsory.
- ECCE providers has increased significantly from 62,351 in 2002 (UNESCO, 2005) to 231,673 ECCE providers in 2017 (Kemdikbud, 2018).
- Aiming to reach GER 100% in ECCE in 2030.
- In 2017 the Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) for 3-6 year-old children in ECCE has reached 74.28% (PDSP-K, 2018).
- ECCE serves children age 0-6 years old
  - Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini (PAUD): 3-6 yo
  - Pengembangan Anak Usia Dini (PAUD): 0-3 yo

Type of ECCE	Age group	hours	Focus of services	Responsible government agency	Target
<i>Taman Kanak-Kanak</i> (TK) Kindergarten	4-6 yo	900 minutes/week	Pre-primary education, child development and school readiness	Ministry of Education and Culture	Child
<i>Raudhatul Atfal</i> (RA) Islamic kindergarten	4-6 yo	900 minutes/week	Islamic based pre-primary education, child development and school readiness	Ministry of Religious Affairs	Child
<i>Kelompok Bermain</i> (KB)	2-4 yo	Minimum 360 minutes/week	Child development	Ministry of Education and Culture	Child
<i>Taman Penitipan Anak</i> (TPA) Childcare	3 mo – 6 yo	5-6 days/week 8-10 hours/day	Care services for children of working parents; In some centre supplemented with child development	Interministries: Ministry of Social Welfare for care and social service component, and Ministry of Education and Culture for policy and guideline development	Child
<i>Satuan Paud Sejenis</i> (SPS) Other forms of ECCE service that are integrated to other programs SPS includes: Pos PAUD, Taman Posyandu (TP), Taman Asuhan Anak Muslim (TAAM),	0-6 yo	Varies	Child development; supplemented with additional program (depends on the institutions)	Various ministries including: Ministry of Domestic Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, and National Population and Family Planning Board.	Child and some services target the mother as well.

# Policies and Strategies on ECCE: Improving access and quality

- (1) establishing the program of “***Satu desa satu PAUD (SDSP)***” (at least one ECCE service in every village in Indonesia);
- (2) **integrating ECCE services** with the existing public services, such as Taman Posyandu which is organised by the Ministry of Health;
- (3) establishing a symbolic figure ECCE ambassador (informal leader) called “***Bunda PAUD***” who are mostly the wives of national and local leaders, to be responsible for the ECCE development in their area. Bunda PAUD works together with ECCE professional organisations such as **HIMPAUDI and IGTKI**;
- (4) establishing a regulation that makes **1 year free preschool** provision obligatory (only recently launched).
- (5) providing financial support.

# ECCE FINANCING

- Private Funding
  - Private funded ECCE comprises 98.22% of all ECCE services in Indonesia (Kemdikbud, 2017). There are only 4,103 ECCEs publicly funded.

Type of ECCE	Public Funded	%	Private Funded	%	TOTAL
TK/RA	3,453	2.86	117,433	97.14	120,886
KB	507	0.60	84,031	99.40	84,538
TPA	30	0.96	3,094	99.04	3,124
SPS	113	0.49	23,012	99.51	23,125
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,103</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>227,570</b>	<b>98.22</b>	<b>231,700</b>

# Government Funding

In 2018, the national budget for education: 444,1 trillion.

Only 4,1 trillion (0.923%) from the national education budget for ECCE development.

annual subsidies as much as Rp. 600,000 to every child enrolled in either public or private ECCE as long as the child is registered in the Basic Data of Education (BDE)/*Data Pokok Pendidikan*.

Competitive grants for:

- Building a new ECCE centre in Indonesian remote areas
- Renovating the existing ECCE centre
- Buying toys and learning media
- Buying books
- Special funding for inclusive ECCE
- Building ECCE network/hub

# Potential Alternative Funding

- Inter-ministries collaboration
- Ministry of Villages, Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration (MoVDRT) → The Village Fund (*Dana Desa*)
  - *Accessible but not specifically allocated for ECCE*
  - *Involving village consultative assembly*

# Local and International Partnership

## World Bank

NEST Program 2007-2013

Generasi Cerdas Sehat  
2016-2017



Picture source: World Bank, 2018

# Local and International Partnership

## **Save the Children Indonesia (Yayasan Sayangi Tunas Cilik)**

Co-Creating program called BERMAIN Project

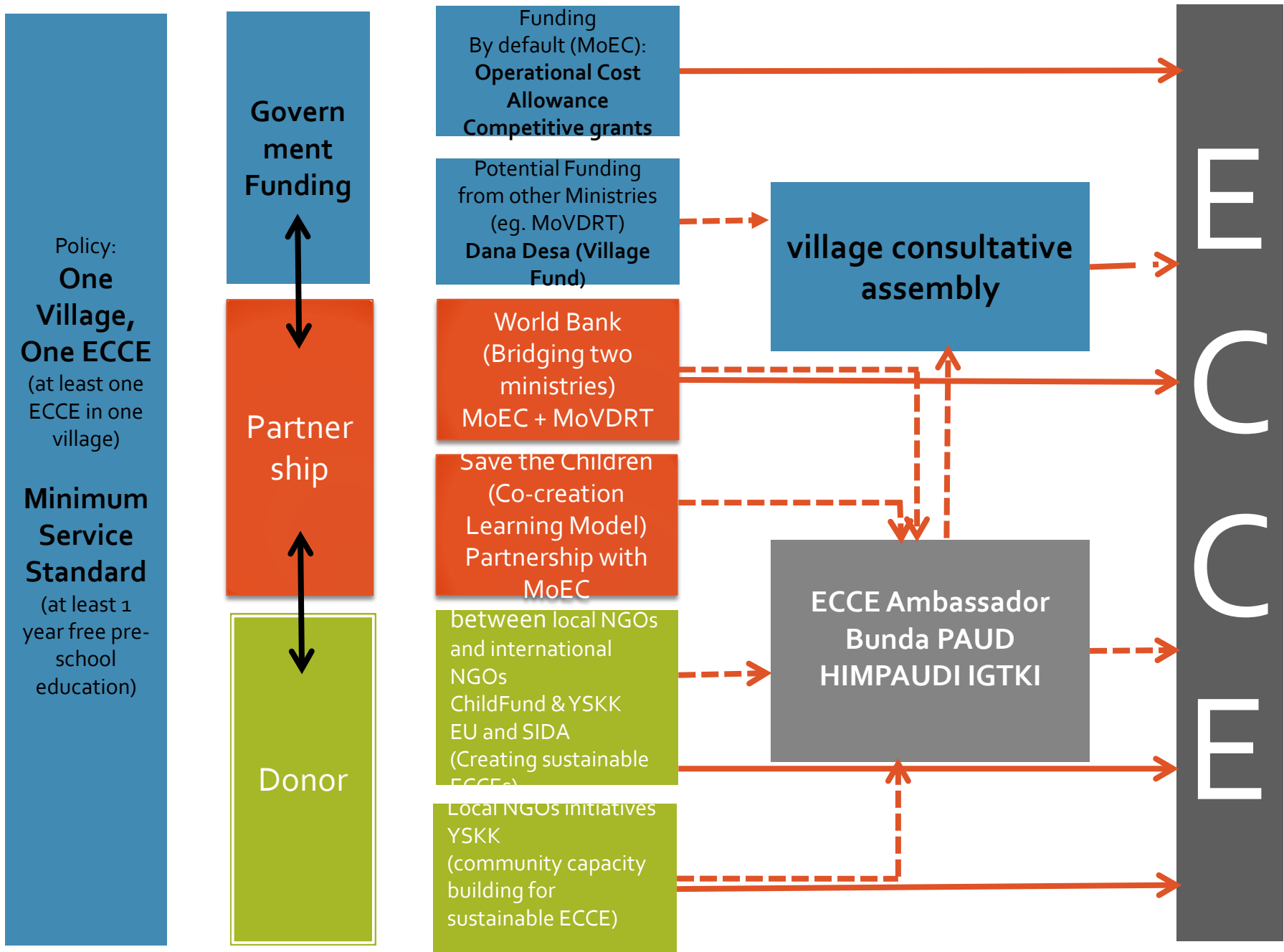
Building connection with private corporations, such as Mattel, Inc.



# Local and International Partnership

## Asset Based Community Development (ABCD)

- Developed by Yayasan Satu Karsa Karya start in 2009 and since 2018 adopted by Child Fund and get funded by EU.
- The program called “Taman Pintar & Taman Tumbuh Kembang” which later on become “CANDI ASRI ECCE Centre” in Sukoharjo, Surakarta, East Java
- The aims are increasing access to ECCE and strengthening ECCE centre by empowering its teaching personnel to have entrepreneurship skills



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