Innovative Financing and Partnerships to Increase Investment in ECCE and Improve the Efficient Use of Resources

-The Context of Bangladesh

Presented by

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BANGLADESH

- **Total area**: 147,570 sq. kilometers
- **Population**: about 160 million
- **Population growth rate**: 1.37%
- **Density per sq. Kilometer**: 1205
- **Literacy rate**: 60%
- **Per capita income**: US$ 1314 (2015)
- **Urban population**: 27%
- **Rural population**: 73%
Bangladesh has met some important targets of MDGs including reducing poverty gap ratio, attaining gender parity at primary and secondary education, reduction in under-five mortality rate.

Bangladesh identified as one of the 'Highlighted 18' countries that made rapid headway in human development according to the HDR 2013.
THE JOURNEY OF ECCE IN BANGLADESH

1972: Post war rehabilitation

1974: Kudrat E khuda Education Commission Report

1980: Informal baby class

1984: Activity book by NCTB

1992: A group of NGO initiated structured ECCE

1994: National Children policy

- No collaboration with govt.
- No govt. initiatives

Up to 2000: Only NGOs

Development was totally ignored in Health service delivery
Up to 2000: Only NGOs
What happened in the last 16 years?

**Platform for collaboration**
Government-UNICEF national Project on ECD, 2001 under ministry of Women and Children Affairs

**Windows of opportunity**
Involvement of I/NGOs in this project

**Engagement**
Technical support for developing model (Plan International)
Service delivery (BRAC, GS)

**Demonstration of model**
Crucial for policy makers to understand ECD service delivery
Getting a sit at the policy table
Basis for frequent interaction

**Multiple Interest Groups Evolved**
2016: BANGLADESH UPDATE ON ECCE

- Course on ECD incorporated in to graduate and post graduate medical and nursing curriculum
- Module on ECD incorporated in to Health and Family welfare front line workers training curriculum
- ELDS developed
- ECCD issues incorporated in different policies
- Service delivery model developed for different age groups
- Awareness raised and huge demand created among parents and communities
2016: BANGLADESH UPDATE ON ECCE

- Operational framework for PPE approved and it is mainstreamed through primary education system (63000 schools) by the National Education policy 2011.

- National PPE Curriculum, service delivery standard and materials developed and in 2014, 3.5 million children will receive these materials free of cost every year.

- Teacher training curriculum developed for PPE and resource allocated to train 38000 teachers

- Govt. allocation for PPE increased from 0 to 287 million US$ for five years

- A Strong National Network on ECD Established
And finally, all the pieces of the puzzle together;

The Comprehensive Early Childhood Care and Development Policy

Approved on November 4, 2013

GOAL

Irrespective of ethnicity, geographical location, gender, religion, socio-economic condition, ability and special needs, all children will get full care, development, protection and survival support for developing strong foundation for their life long development with equal importance.
ECCE is a multi-sectoral, multi-disciplinary enterprise; therefore, the sources of finance for it are diverse, many actors are involved, and a coordinated approach is critical.

**Partnership**

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**Key Government Actors**
- 15 ministries

**Non Government Actors**
- NGOs
- Corporate Sectors
- International Organizations
Implementation Strategy

- Linked with National Council of Women and Child Development- NCWCD headed by Prime Minister
- National level coordination committee headed by Minister
- National Technical Committee with technical, professional and academic persons
- Infrastructural development and expansion of line ministry and organizations
- Coordination up to lower level local government unit
Efficient Use of Resources

- Appropriate ministries/agencies have been given responsibilities of the specific tasks of the implementation of the policy.
- Existing resources and opportunities were considered to make the implementation planning realistic.
- Policy implementation through GO-NGO Collaboration has been emphasized.
- A new initiative, arising out of the Policy, is the Child Budget, presented to the Parliament in the 2016-17 national budget.
The Strategic Operational and Implementation Plan of Comprehensive ECCD Policy Approved on June 19, 2016

- Considers existing laws, policies, programs and activities.
- Considers resource and institutional framework
- Describes implementation and coordination mechanism
- Indicates short term, mid term and long term planning considering the priority
- Specifies the roles and responsibilities of Ministry of Women Children Affairs as the lead Ministry as well as other appropriate ministries/agencies
- Emphasizes on engagement of Development partners, NGOs and CSOs
The policy, strategy and organizational structure for resource mobilization and coordination are in place. Critical first steps have been taken. The challenge now is to:

- Continuous renewal and reinforcement of the policy commitment
- Ensuring sufficiency of resources - human, financial and organizational
- Strengthening capacities and capabilities of key actors
- Enhancing monitoring and accountability
THANK YOU