



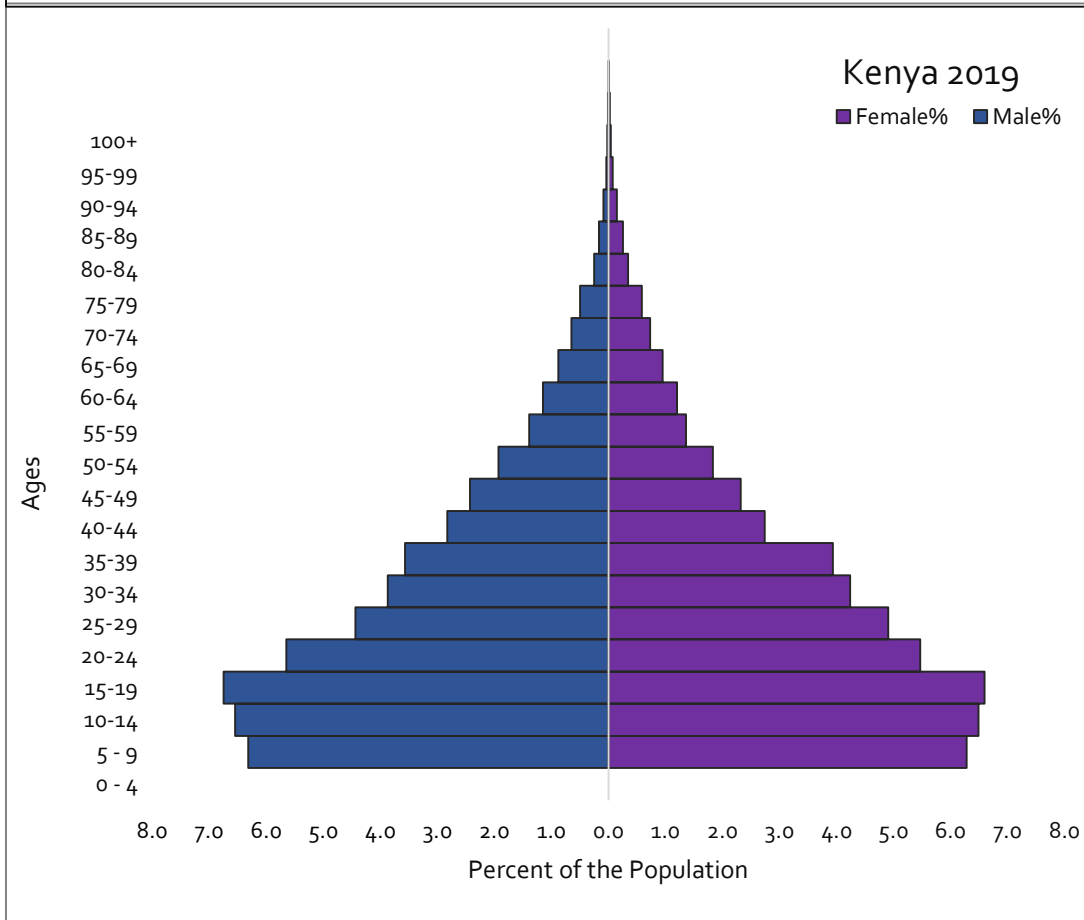
# Financing for ECD

Governance for ECD in Kenya

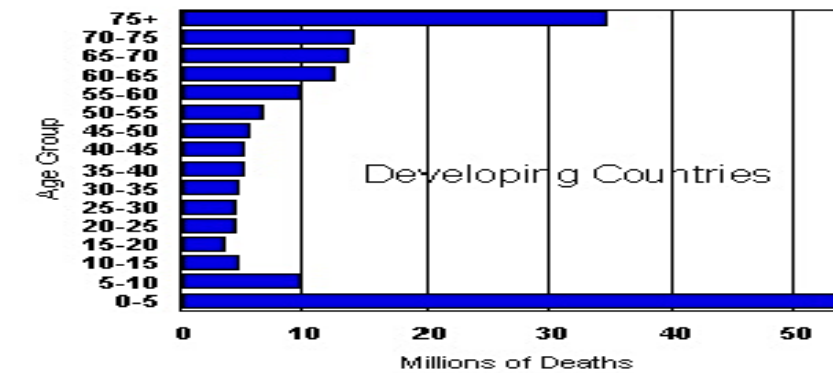
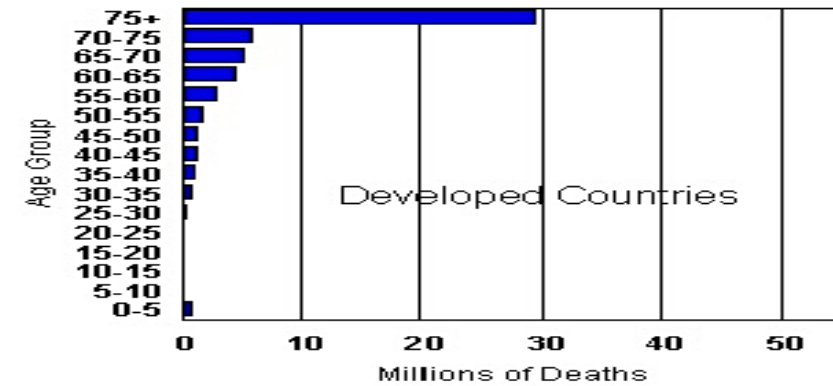


# Kenya population pyramid

Kenya's population is **47,352,089** of which children **46%**; Youth **29%**; Adult **22%**, Elderly **3%**

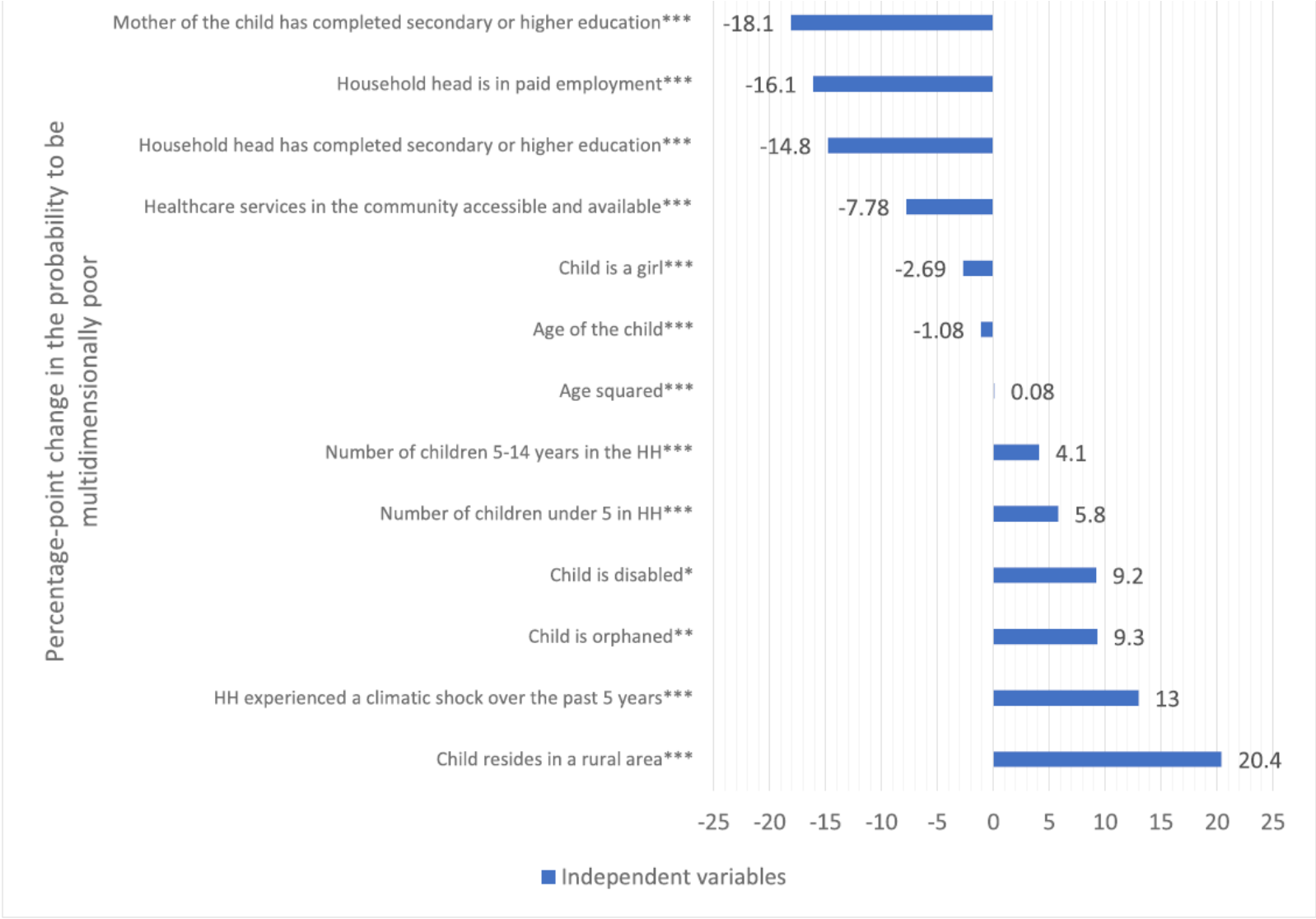


## Age at death by age group



# Child multidimensional poverty associated with:

- (i) living in a rural area,
- (ii) mother's education,
- (iii) climatic shocks,
- (iii) disability,
- (iv) orphanhood,
- (v) availability of healthcare



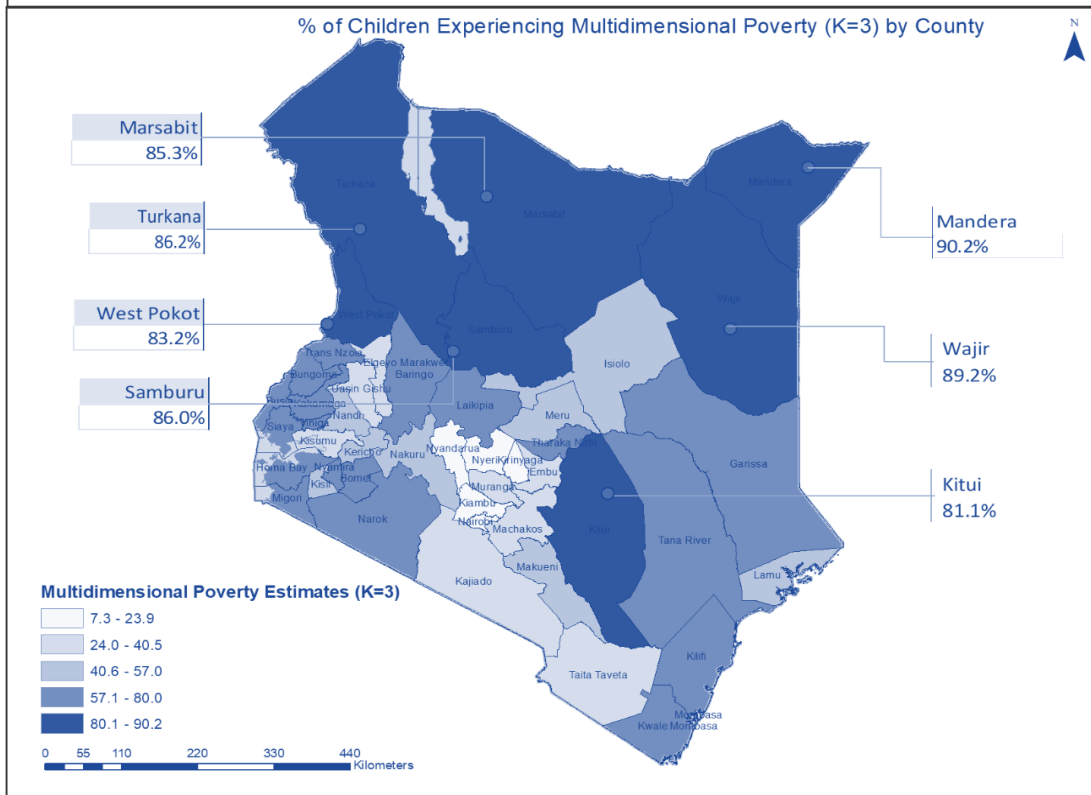
Significance levels: \*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

Analysis using KIHBS 2015-16 dataset

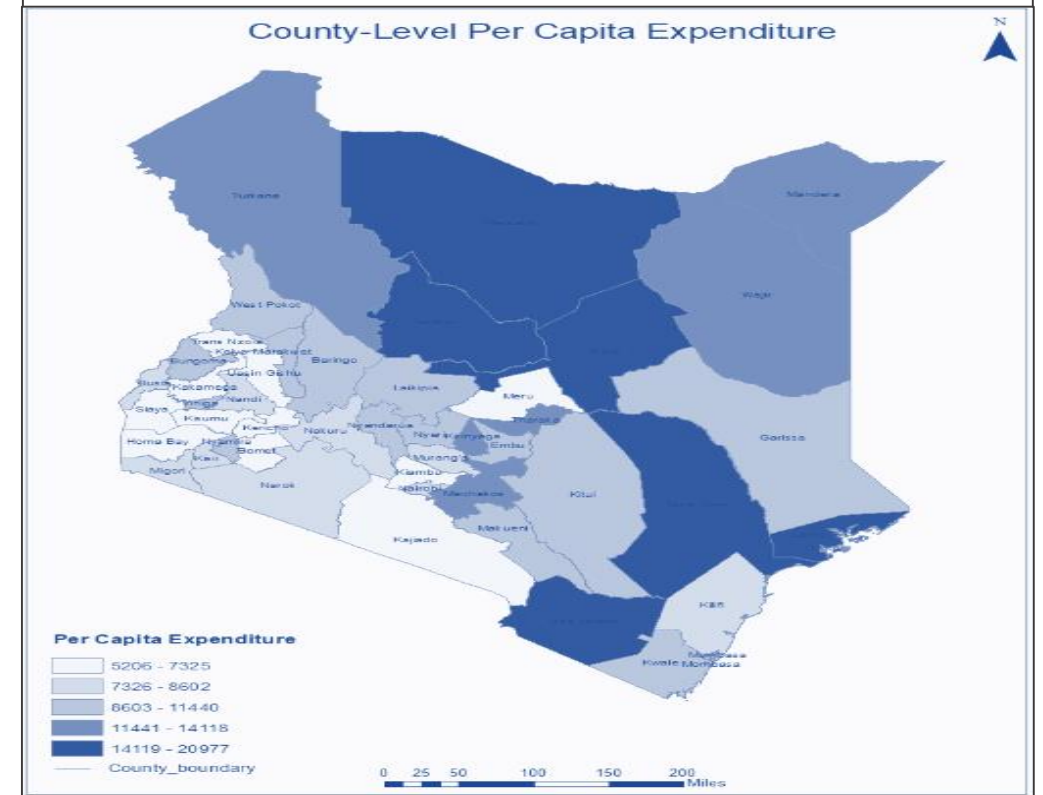
Source Kenya National Bureau of Statistics 2020, Kenya Comprehensive Poverty Analysis: Children, Youth, Women, Men & the Elderly.

# GoK spending and poverty

The proportion of the Children (0-17 years) deprived in 3 or more dimensions are in counties with higher share of children to population (mainly ASALs), Lake basin counties and urban informal settlements.

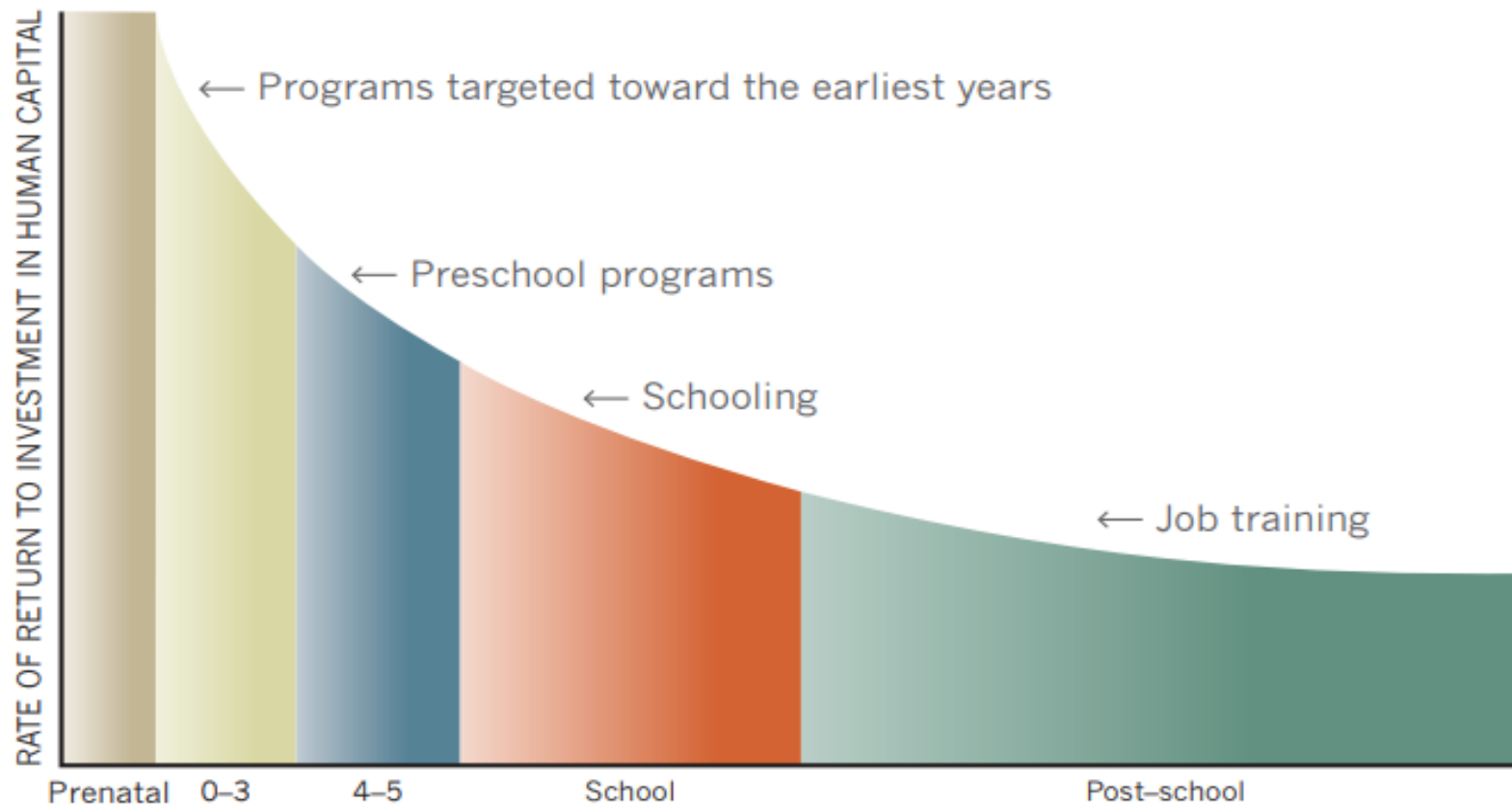


Government expenditure policy is pro-poor but **targeting and efficiencies need to be enhanced:** Significantly more resources per capita is being spent in counties with higher multidimensional poverty for children.



# Investing in children for higher economic returns

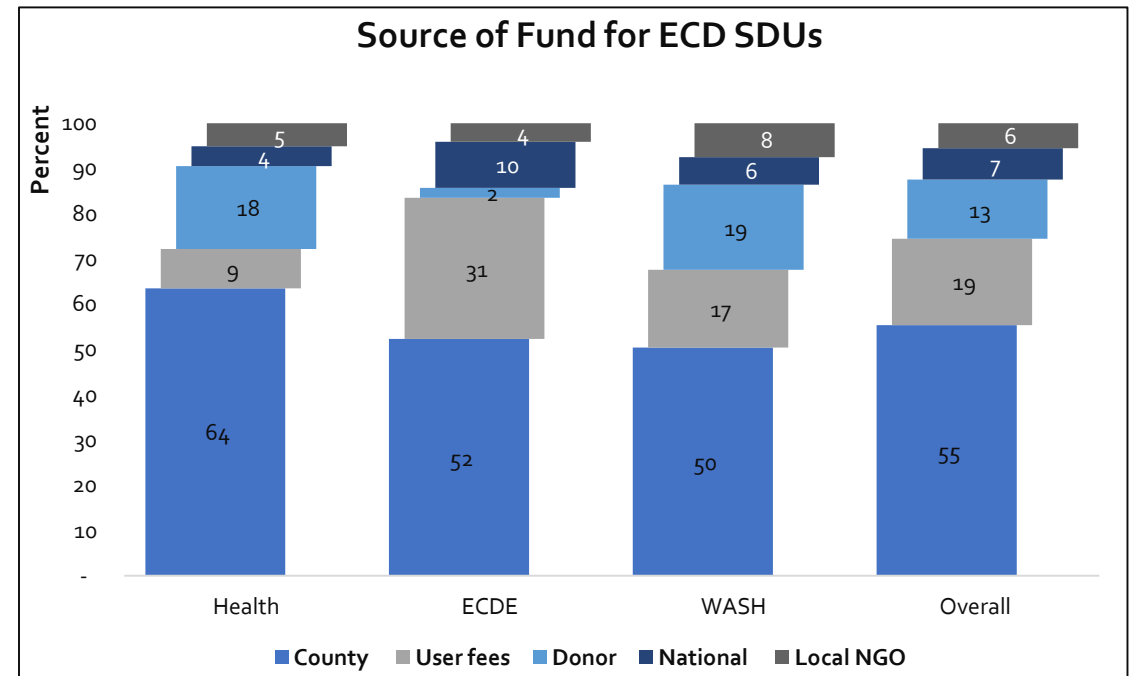
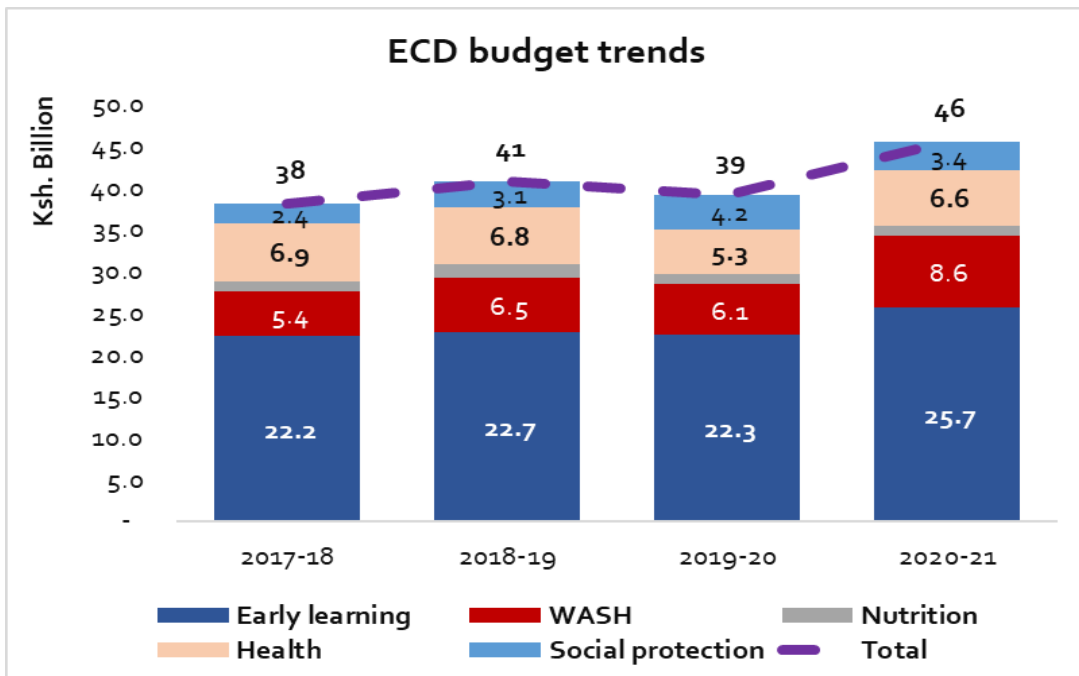
## Returns to a Unit Dollar Invested



- The **earlier we invest in children**, the **higher the returns** to the economy and society
- Evidence shows that from 1 USD invested the returns are 17-24 USD

# The context: ECD situation

- **5 out of every 10 children** in Kenya are multidimensionally poor
- About **11 (23%) million children** between **0-8 years** are **deprived of at least 3 ECD services, especially Water, Sanitation and Nutrition**
- Despite high vulnerability and growing demand, **public financing for ECD services remains low – about 0.9% of total spending and 0.4% of GDP**



# ECD financing: Key Findings

Level of ECD spending

Sources of ECD funds

Public finance management

Timeliness of allocation

Staff capacity



ECD spending per child 0-8 is about USD 81 per child – well below the ESAR average of USD 138.



**93%** of ECD spending comes from domestic sources.  
**30%** of ECD resources failed to reach the facilities.



**40%** of facilities reported not having or seen their approved annual work plan for ECD activities.



About half of ECD facilities in the survey reported experiencing delays of at least 6 months in disbursement of approved funds.



**27%** of facility respondents confirmed receiving timely information on the budget allocation.



Only **25%** of ECD institutions had any kind of qualified PFM staff.



# Recommendations

- Improve efficiency of planning, allocation, disbursement, implementation and reporting at and for the facility level.
- Increase the efficiency of funds flow to facility level to ensure that a higher percentage of funds reach them.
- Increase the allocation to ECD based on the ESAR average of USD 138, especially in the areas early learning and nutrition.
- Simplify and harmonize fund disbursement processes to facilities especially for ECD given that there are variations.
- Build capacity in ECD line ministries to develop plans and budgets that embed clear objectives, and skills to engage with county treasury authorities.
- Enforce regular dissemination of information on approved budgets and workplans especially to facilities in order to improve awareness, transparency and oversight over ECD funds.
- Invest in e-procurement training to improve the efficiency of the system and to ensure that resources flow more quickly to service delivery level.







Thank you

