System Approach for Better Education Results – SABER

arly hildhood evelopment

System Approach for Better Education Results (SABER)

Introduction of SABER-ECD concepts

Report on Bulgaria – findings and recommendations

System Approach for Better Education Results - SABER

Goal: The goal of System Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) is to provide countries with a multi-

SABER – Early Childhood Development

Definition – Early Childhood Development policies ECD policy framework addresses

They are targeted at

A robust ECD policy should include programs in all essential sectors; provide comparable coverage and equitable access across regions and socioeconomic status – especially reaching the most disadvantaged young children and their families.

The Core ECD Policy goals

Policy Goals

Establishing an Enabling Environment

Implementing Widely

Monitoring and Assuring Quality

Policy Levers

Legal framework
Intersectoral Coordination
Finance

Scope of Programs Coverage Equity

Data Availability

Quality Standards

Compliance with Standards

Outcome

Effective ECD policies

All children have the opportunity to reach their full potential

(during pregnancy, after delivery and

Non-existent legal framework; ad-hoc financing; low intersectoral coordination	Minimal legal framework; some programs with		

SABER – Early Childhood Development

It is not the goal of the abbreviated list of interventions used in the report to name the existing governmental policies and programs but to name the sectors and the type of services for which SABER – ECD identifies the existence of level of development and effectiveness.

Example

- Standard health screening for pregnant women
- Skilled attendants at delivery
- Childhood immunization
- Well-child visits

ECCE = Early Childhood Education and Care

:

. The current legal frameTntrP AMCID

:

. Bulgaria

should transform its ECD system from single sector to a multi-sectoral approach, by converging interventions in education, health, nutrition, care stimulation, and protection.

Given that

essential ECD services are provided across multiple sectors, it is important to establish a common plan of action for effective service delivery.

:

Strengthening ECD budget coordination mechanisms between the different sectors involved. Effective implementation of integrated ECD policy will necessitate a

The OECD recommends that a public investment of 1 percent of GDP is the minimum required to ensure provision of quality early childhood care and education services. Bulgaria currently spend 0.8 percent of its GDP on preschool (UNESCO, 2010) and could consider a

Ensure that

. Overall, out-of-pocket expenditure as a percentage of total health expenditures is high in Bulgaria.

Ensure sustainable and adequate commitment to ECD spending. Sustainable financial investment in the preprimary education sector.



Legal Framework Intersectoral Coordination Finance



Breastfeeding promotion; Iron fortification of food staples and reducing anemia prevalence in pregnant women can prevent intellectual and physical impairment in children,

Programs designed to assist parents and families.

Scope of Programs Coverage Equity



The Government of Bulgaria is encouraged to further improve the provision of ECCE to ensure that children younger that three years old have also adequate opportunities for early stimulation and learning.

A possible step is renewing the mission and functions of nurseries as institutions that set clear educational and developmental goals for children's early childhood, inclu

:

Data are not available to access ECD provision in relation to children's socio-economic status. Evidence suggests that lack of appropriate early learning and access to essential health and nutrition interventions place poor children at a disadvantage before they start school. The Government of Bulgaria should further ensure expanded access essential ECD services targeted towards low-income and vulnerable childr well as those in hard to reach areas.

Scope of Programs
Coverage
Equity



Ensuring

coordination and consistency of data from all sectors is crucial if the Government of Bulgaria is to measure the impact of its investments and guarantee that all children are provided with the essential and/or targeted services they need. The Government of Bulgaria could consider the establishment of an improved integrated monitoring and evaluation system that would help guarantee that eligibility beneficiaries receive the appropriate services.

While minimum standards and requirements for quality assurance in health and education sectors are well developed in Bulgaria, it is highly recommended that monitoring and compliance mechanisms be strengthened.

Data Availability
Quality Standards
Compliance with Standards

To answer adequately for the complex

Positive parenting education

Birth registration

Enforced domestic violence laws, provisions injudicial system to protect young children, child welfare system, income supports

Parent education on child health and development

Prenatal Care antenatal visits (at least 4) skilled attendants at delivery Expanded programs of immunizations

Well-child visits(growth monitoring and promotion)

Breastfeeding promotion, complementary feeding, dietary diversity Prenatal nutrition folic acid iron supplementation iodine Exclusive breastfeeding until 6 months; complementary feeding to age 2

Vitamin A. iodine* iron

Early stimulation, importance of formal early learning

Early childhood outreach should be coordinated with existing health and family support services. Interventions can be center-based, through group programs, or via home visiting

Early stimulation at home or through quality child care

ECCE and preprimary education to promote school readiness

As more children enrol in pre-primary school, centerbased programs can be used to reach increasing number of children

		Bulgaria	Australia	Chile	Colombia	Sweden	Turkey
Establishing							

Thank you for your attention!