## Challenges

- 1. Lack of awareness and understanding about ECD among leaders.
- 2. Lack of effective investment strategy and coordination among actors and stakeholders.
- 3. Lack of leadership and courage on ECD.
- 4. Lack of methodology, model, and methods of innovative ECD that is Indonesia-contextualized; at times best practices were not sustained.

## Indonesia Country Profile: Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD)

## General information about ECCD in Indonesia<sup>iii</sup>

ECCD is a priority in Indonesia with the 2003 inclusion of Early Childhood Development (ECD) within the National Education System Law No. 20, a Presidential Declaration on Holistic and Integrated ECD (HI-ECD), and launching of the first National ECD Census in 2011. The issuance of the HI-ECD by Government of Indonesia is an essential step in ensuring coordination across different provinces and administrative unit. Early childhood education (ECE), in particular, is a priority. ECE has been included in key policy documents, including the National Education System Law No. 20 in 2003 and the Ministry of Education and Culture's Strategic Plan (RencanaStrategis or RENSTRA) in 2014. Indonesia is one of the countries with experience of community involvement in expanding the availability of ECCD. Furthermore, community participationin ECCE is dominant in Indonesia as it Source: Early Childhood Care and Development Resource Center (ECCD-RC). comprises of at least 95% of enrolment in 2013 (from total 195,000 Yogyakarta ECD centers throughoutIndonesia). Key policies (see source link) **Priorities** 1. Child Protection Law Number 23/ 2002 National Education System Lawnumber 20/ 2003 1. Capacity building and promotion among policy makers, managers, 2. National Strategy on Holistic Integrative ECD) 2006 practitioners. 3. 2. Monitoring and evaluation to facilitate strategic investment on ECD. 4. Education Ministry Regulation no 58, 2009 on PAUD HI 3. Inclusive ECD that supports the neediest. standards Presidential Regulation no 60, 2013 on Holistic Integrative 5.

			ECD		
			Ministries in charge:		
			<ol> <li>National Development Planning Agency: Coordinates Planning of All Ministries on ECD, Coordinate in developing National Strategies and National Development Plan.</li> <li>Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultur coordinates ECD programs across sectorial ministries.</li> </ol>		
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Mr. Widodo Suhartoyo 🖂 Wsuha	rtoyo12@gm	ail.com			
www.arnec.net/country-pages	<u>/</u>				
Key data: A life cycle approach	for FCCD		Noteworthy practices <sup>vii</sup>		
<u>Demographics</u>			1. <u>Mother-tongue based preschool education</u> (By Sulima Foundation)		
Indicator	Data	Source (year)	<i>Noteworthy aspects:</i> Introduction of mother-tongu		
Total population (thousands)	261,115.46	World Bank Open Data (2016 <sup>iii</sup> )	languages early on ensures a solid foundation for children future success. <i>Achievements:</i> Services provided include mother-tong		
Rural population (%)	46	ARNEC Regional ECD Data Portal (2015 <sup>iv</sup> )			
Under-5 population (thousands)	24,822	UNICEFSWOC (2016 <sup>v</sup> )	based curriculum, teacher training, assistance f		
Population below the global poverty line of US \$ 1.90/day (%)	8	UNICEF SWOC (2016)	curriculum adaptations into other languages.		
Population growth rate (annual %)	1.4	UNICEF SWOC (2016)	2. <u>PosYandu community-based health service for under-5</u>		
Total fertility rate (births per women)	2.4	UNICEF SWOC (2016)	(By Wives organization or PKK)		
<u>Prenatal</u>			<i>Noteworthy aspects</i> : Service provide once a mon monitoring on health and nutrition of under-five children b		
Indicator	Data	Source (year)	weighing and giving supplementary feeding. This is		
Annual number of births (thousands)	4,991	UNICEF SWOC (2016)	community- and women-led service.		
Birth registration (%)	73	UNICEF SWOC (2016)	Achievement: Sustainable services available in sub-villag		
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	360	UNICEF SWOC (2016)	level.		
<u>Birth to 5 years</u>			3. <u>ECD centers led by private foundation</u> <i>Noteworthy aspects</i> : High participation of private sector ECD. Majority of the ECD centers within Indonesia belong		
Indicator	Data	Source (year)			
		2			

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	22	UNICEF SWOC (2016)	
Exclusive breastfeeding under-6 months (%)	41.5	ARNEC Regional ECD Data Portal (2012)	
Under-5 stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) (%)	36	UNICEF SWOC (2016)	
Under-5 mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	26	UNICEF SWOC (2016)	
DTP3 national immunization coverage (%)	79	UNICEF SWOC (2016)	
Violent discipline (Children aged 1-14 exposed to violent disciplinary methods during the last month) (%)	N/A	N/A	

**School readiness** 

Indicator	Data	Source (year)				
Early Childhood Development Index or ECDI (%)	N/A	N/A				
Father's support for learning (%)	N/A	N/A				
Availability of children's books (%)	N/A	N/A				
Gross enrollment ratio or GER in pre- primary (%)	58.16	UIS (2014 <sup>vi</sup> )				
Gender parity index of GER; F/M (%)	1.03	UIS (2014)				
Children entering Grade 1 with ECD experience (%)	61.31	UIS (2014)				
Gender parity index of children with ECD experience; F/M (%)	1	UIS(2014)				
Grade 1 repetition rate (%)	4.25	UIS (2014)				

the private foundations. The government has only set up one or two centers in a district with the rest – possibly over 500 centers -are provided by private foundations. *Achievement*: In 2015, there is an increased coverage ECD service of 72% for the total aged 5-6 children which supports school readiness efforts.

## Testimonies

"The character development of children cannot be ignored. Golden age period of the child is between 0-5 years old. In this period, the child's brain is growing rapidly. Children will be able to absorb the things in front of them, which would affect the character and morals of children." – Ani Bambang, Yudhoyono, former Indonesia First Lady.

"Early childhood education is one of the priorities in the development of national education." --Mohammad Nuh, former Minister of Education and Culture Republic of Indonesia.

"Poverty challenges child development at all levels, yet in both developed and developing countries research has shown the benefits of early childhood education and development (ECED) services for a child's short and longer-term health and development, as well as economic benefits to society from investing in ECED. This evidence has influenced significant government attention to ECED policies and services in Indonesia. In the past decade, the government has taken steps to strengthen the policy environment for ECED, including the establishment of an early childhood directorate, the inclusion of ECED as a priority in national planning documents, and the creation of national ECED standard." – The World Bank, Early Childhood Education and Development in Poor Villages of Indonesia: Strong foundations, later success.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>i</sup>Denboba, Amina, Amer Hasan, and Quentin Wodon, eds. (2015). <u>Early Childhood Education and Development in Indonesia: An Assessment of Policies Using SABER.</u> <u>World Bank Studies</u>. Washington, DC: World Bank.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>ii</sup>UNESCO. (2016). <u>New Horizons: A review of early childhood care and education in Asia and the Pacific</u>

iii World Bank Group. (2016). World Bank Open Data. (Accessed 15 January 2018)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>iv</sup> ARNEC. <u>Asia Pacific Regional ECD data portal</u>. (Accessed 15 January 2018).

v UNICEF. (2016). The State of the World's Children 2017 Statistical Table.

vi UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS). (2018). Education dataset. (Accessed 15 January 2018).

viiSEAMEO INNOTECH. Regional consultation forum on early learning frameworks, policies and programmes: A completion report