Session V: Governance and Financing

For sufficient, efficient and equitable education financing

- Financing: Domestic, Private, and External
- Governance

Rapporteur:
TANAKA Shinichiro, Senior Education Advisor
JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency)
1. Financing: Domestic Resource Mobilization

Sufficiency

• Ensure progressive taxation to fill financing gaps in education
  • Strengthen innovative public financing strategies (e.g., through innovative tax breaks for education)

Efficiency

• Conduct public expenditure reviews and tracking surveys to assess the status of system efficiency

Equity

• Reflect socio-economic background of students/school/area into budgeting norms

Target: Allocate at least 6% of GDP and 20% of public expenditure for education, with a balanced distribution across sub-sectors, according to country’s needs
2. Financing: Private Sector Resource Mobilization

- Strengthen governance frameworks related to PPPs to
  - Reach the most marginalized
  - Ensure efficiency and transparency of PPPs
- Ensure that a rise of PPPs does not diminish other existing funding sources (e.g. government, ODA, etc.)
- Design PPP activities based on bottom-up needs assessment (not driven only by private interests)
3. Financing: External Resource Mobilization

- Build on existing effective financing mechanisms, instead of establishing new ones
- Reinforce existing frameworks and initiatives (e.g. the Dakar Framework, GPE, etc.), focusing on countries most in need
- Strengthen collaboration with emerging donors and South-South cooperation

**Target:** Allocate 0.7% of GDP to ODA
4. Governance (1)

Right to Education

• Strengthen long-term planning of delivering a right to education

Decentralization (and redressing decentralization)

• Promote decentralization suited to local needs based on key principles of equity, accountability, and flexibility

• Design decentralization reform sensitive to different nature of governance areas (e.g., academic, budget, personnel, and administration)

• Consider re-centralization (of finance) to regain control over transparency

Financial administration

• Promote demand-side financing to support education of disadvantaged, according to a country context

• Clarify the fiscal roles of central and local governments
4. Governance (2)

Collaboration with various stakeholders

• Support cooperation at different levels (from school to among all ministries)
  • Example: supply government-paid teachers to non-governmental school

• Strengthen civil society’s participation in policy dialogue and implementation

• At school level, involve community in planning, budgeting and implementing activities to improve school governance

Data

• Improve transparency and accessibility of public data (e.g., through EMIS and disclosure to public)

• Establish a performance management system to address teacher absenteeism
4. Governance (3)

**New Target:** countries put in place legal, accountability and transparency frameworks to ensure right to education, decentralization and financial administration suited to local needs, institutionalize monitoring mechanisms and strengthen structured participation of diverse stakeholders in education governance from school to the national level