



UNESCO Country Programming Document FOR THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

2011 - 2015



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization
联合国教育、
科学及文化组织



Cover Image: Students running to dining hall after morning session, Xijiang Primary School in Mangshi City, Yunnan Province, China
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“For all things difficult to acquire, the intelligent man works with perseverance.”

Lao-Tzu, Chinese philosopher

Quote selected by Abhimanyu Singh, Director and Representative, UNESCO Beijing Office, epitomizing the spirit of UNESCO's action in China since the creation of the UNESCO Beijing Office in 1984.



Director's Overview

UNESCO's role in today's China

It is my pleasure to introduce to you the UNESCO Country Programming Document (UCPD) 2011-2015 for the People's Republic of China. This document provides an opportunity for UNESCO to assess its interventions in China to date, and provide a strategic assessment on how the Organization can most effectively respond to China's changing needs and national development priorities, in partnership with other UN Agencies, the Government of China and civil society.

The quality and impact of our work in China has earned UNESCO respect and credibility from the Government of China and our partners. Nevertheless, much remains to be done towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and in addressing challenges relating to UNESCO's areas of responsibility in the years to come.

UNESCO's constitutional mandate is particularly relevant in China today in building a knowledge-based society, in realising the potential of modern Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), in integrating culture with development, and in promoting sciences, technology and innovation to accelerate the pace and quality of growth.

The UCPD is a planning and programming tool for UNESCO, helping to define with greater precision, the fields of operation where UNESCO's activities are most needed and in demand. It enables us to reflect more profoundly on what UNESCO's role in China should be. It positions us to support the process of reform in the fields of education, the sciences, culture and communication, helping China to realize its vision of a “moderately prosperous society”.

“China's remarkable and peaceful development augurs well for the coming Asia-Pacific century. Through continued and constructive engagement in the world and in the work of the United Nations, China can help ensure that this is also everyone's era.”

UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon

Addressing students of Foreign Affairs University, Beijing, China.



1. Situational Analysis

As matters stand in today's China

Since the initiation of economic reforms and opening up, China has become one of the world's fastest-growing economies. This has led the Government of China to set the goal of China becoming a moderately prosperous society by 2020. With this goal in mind, the current five year period (2011-2015) will be critical.

In order to provide an overview of the situation in which UNESCO operates in China, the following points are noteworthy:

- GDP has grown at a rate of 9.8% from 1979-2011, China becoming the second largest economy in 2010.
- Per capita GDP has reached USD 4,000 with the Government of China aiming for this to reach USD 10,000 by 2020.
- The population reached 1.37 billion in 2010, with an average growth rate of 0.57% over the past decade.
- Regional economic and social disparity is increasing between Eastern and Western regions of China.
- The income gap between urban and rural residents is progressively increasing.
- Rising numbers of people are migrating to the cities with the number of domestic migrants reaching a total of 261 million in 2010. Of this, approximately 20 million are children.
- The demographics of the country include a rapidly aging population, with an annual increase of close to 6 million. In 2010, people over 60 accounted for 13.26% of the total population, an approximate increase of 47 million people.
- China's Human Development Index (HDI) stood at 0.687 in 2011, ranking 101 out of 187 countries for which HDI is available.
- China has played an increasingly important role in the global financial crisis, providing a critical source of investment internationally.
- China is building strong relationships with other developing countries, especially in Africa.

1.1 Development Challenges

China continues to make exceptional progress in its drive to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and its 'Xiaokang' vision for an all-round moderately prosperous society.

Key socio-economic indicators	
Population	48.1% women / 51.9% men
Urban Population	47.8% of total population (+2.3%)
Domestic migrants	18.8% of total population
Human Development Index	0.687 (101st in world ranking) Shanghai (0.908) / Tibet (0.630)
GDP in ethnic minority regions	65.2% of national level
HIV/AIDS infection rate	0.05% of population (32% women)
Women's political participation	21% in national committees
Literacy rate	94% for adults (women: 91%) 99% for youth
Unemployment rate	4.1% (urban areas)
Net income per capita	3.44 times higher in urban areas
Gender pay gap between women and men	69%

Source: UNDESA, National Statistics Bureau of China

As highlighted by the 2008 and 2010 MDG Progress Reports, many targets have been achieved several years in advance of the 2015 date, including the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, universal primary education, and reducing under five mortality rates. China is also on target to control HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis as well as reduce maternal mortality, with strong hopes of achieving all MDG targets by 2015.

Nonetheless, it is acknowledged that China still faces challenges in achieving sustainable development. These include:

- Considerable environmental pressures in the context of the onset of the effects of climate change;
- Growing regional and rural/urban development gaps including inequity of access to quality medical care and educational services;
- Increasing expectations for China's global and regional role in international affairs and development.

In response to these challenges, China has formulated the 12th Five-Year Plan (FYP) 2011-2015 with ambitious national development goals. The plan focuses on the disparities that have emerged in China in its way towards balanced development.

On the basis of its steady growth, the financial and human resources that it has accumulated during its rapid development, China is now poised to move towards a more balanced and equitable approach to development.

The experience and expertise that UNESCO has garnered from nearly thirty years of operation in China suggests that the Organization is well positioned to assist China in achieving its aspirational goals and addressing its development challenges.

China's National Priorities in the 12th Five-Year Plan

Advance the integration between regions and bridge the urban-rural divide

Regional disparities have been increasing in China since the 1990s, leading to increased migration of rural population into cities. The Government of China aims to reduce urban/rural disparities by providing industrial and service employment opportunities for surplus agricultural laborers in areas close to their current residence. These efforts will aim to mitigate the effects of mass migration of rural residents into mega cities such as Beijing and Shanghai, improve the living conditions of migrants in cities and reduce the scale of mass migration.

Promote energy saving and environmental protection

The Government of China is actively looking at ways to reduce the amount of energy consumed for sustaining its rapid growth, including reducing fossil fuel consumption and shifting from hydrocarbon based energy to alternative energy sources, something China has been particularly proactive in researching and developing.

Narrow the education gap

The 12th Five-Year Plan seeks to reform the country's education system and puts emphasis on the quality of, and equitable access, to education. In line with the National Medium and Long Term Education Reform 2010-2020, China will provide more human and capital resources to the rural, remote, poor and ethnic minority areas to narrow the education gap between urban-rural areas and the Eastern and Western Provinces.

Encourage cultural development in order to increase China's 'soft power'

In order to enhance the international competitiveness and influence of Chinese culture around the world, the Government of China has set cultural development as a priority of the 12th Five Year Plan. As a result, the government will devote more resources to boost public cultural services, meet people's cultural demands and speed up the reform of the cultural sector including its creative industries.

1.2 Challenges and Opportunities

China is experiencing a period of unprecedented growth and change as it develops. This transition will continue to shape China's rising influence in the world, and the period of 2011-2015 is likely to be particularly significant. These changes are expected to present challenges as well as opportunities for UNESCO's work in the country.

As China continues to develop rapidly, resources for UN activities in China are expected to decline, as both core funding and contributions from bilateral donors are being phased out in line with strategies to support lower-income countries. To respond to these challenges, UNESCO has been actively implementing strategies to mobilize resources from its well developed network of stakeholders, both within China and externally. This creates opportunities to broaden UNESCO's engagement with new stakeholders, bringing valuable expertise and additional resources for future projects and programmes.

As a result of China's growing economic prosperity, UNESCO will need to adapt its strategies to ensure it can better serve the changing needs of the country. This will include focusing its efforts on providing high level policy advice and support to the Government of China through the sharing of ideas and knowledge from its international experience, as well as working collaboratively with other UN Agencies in China to deliver joint programmes and activities.

In recent years, China has established an impressive network of quality research institutions and think tanks as well as considerable technical expertise in areas relevant to UNESCO's mandate. This strong knowledge base provides opportunities for China to engage with other developing countries to share experience, expertise and technology. In its role as a catalyst for international cooperation and clearinghouse, UNESCO is well positioned to respond to this opportunity.

UNESCO has a key role in terms of promoting China's activities in South-South Cooperation in two ways. Firstly, China's successful experience in terms of poverty alleviation, universalizing primary education, eliminating illiteracy, environmental protection, technology advancement, heritage protection, responses to social transformation and the protection of disadvantaged groups can be beneficial to many other developing countries working towards addressing similar challenges, creating opportunities for UNESCO to help share knowledge and experience.

Secondly, as an upper middle-income country, China can support developing countries, especially in Africa, both technically and financially to meet their development goals. China has already taken significant steps through a number of South-South Cooperation initiatives, including making

allocations to Africa, through UNESCO especially to support teacher development.

As a global economic player, China deposes seconded staff to UNESCO Headquarters and provides in-kind support to capacity-building activities in the field of education, sciences, culture and communication.

China is assuming a significant role in shaping the post-2015 development agenda through its participation in regional and global fora and ongoing analyses and debates.

Education

China has made tremendous progress in the field of education, with the Chinese Premier officially announcing in March 2012 the realization of China's national educational goal of the 'Two Basics', these being the universalization of nine-year compulsory education and adult literacy, with a net enrolment rate of 99.7% for primary education and less than 1.5% of illiterates among the young and middle aged population. UNESCO is credited for providing the stimulus for achieving these global EFA goals.

Nevertheless, China is working to address challenges in ensuring an equitable and balanced development of education across the country. The access to and quality of education varies significantly across the country, with those most affected often including the ethnic/linguistic minorities, rural-urban migrant families, the disabled, as well as women, girls and the urban poor. While access to post basic education has been expanding rapidly, with an increasing number of young people enrolled in technical and vocational education as well as tertiary education, the mismatch between skills and jobs remains an issue.

To address these challenges, China has developed a National Medium and Long Term Education Reform and Development Plan Outline (2010-2020) in July 2010. The Plan Outline elaborates the Government's long-term vision for transforming China's education system from one of the largest to one of the best in the world. The Plan Outline also seeks to address issues relating to funding, quality, equity and balanced development.

UNESCO is recognised as a valuable resource providing intellectual, strategic and technical advice on educational reform. UNESCO was requested by the Ministry of Education to provide policy advice in the preparation of the Plan Outline. It is now providing technical support and advice in its implementation.

Science

China has rich biodiversity and abundant natural resources. However, as a result of the rapid economic development of the country, China is now faced with a critical situation with significant numbers of species under threat or endangered and many areas adversely affected by land degradation, pollution, industrialization and urbanization. The growth in population has placed tremendous pressure on the water

resources of the country which are scarce and polluted. These environmental problems, if not addressed seriously, are likely to be further exacerbated with a changing climate.

UNESCO has a proven record of working collaboratively with China to help achieve its goal of 'scientific development'. It operates through credible partners and networks in natural sciences, ensuring that the Organization is capable of helping the country respond to these significant challenges.

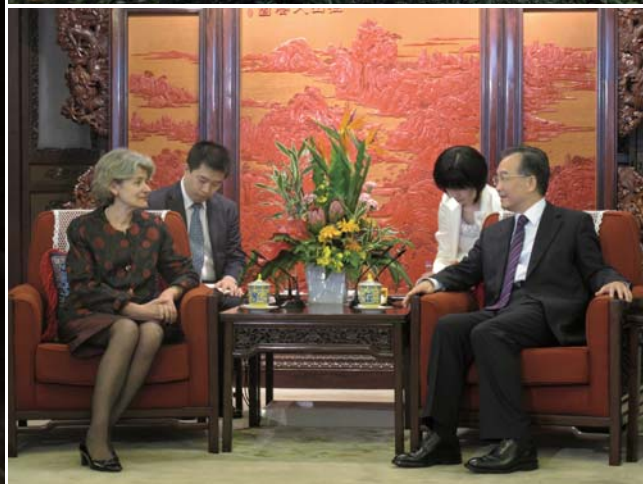
China has a strong presence in UNESCO's Intergovernmental Programmes and is actively engaged in working with the international community on important scientific issues. China is heavily involved with the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) programme, the International Hydrological Programme (IHP), the International Geosciences Programme (IGCP) and the International Basic Sciences Program (IBSP). It hosts four UNESCO Category 2 Centres and numerous UNESCO Chairs on various science related issues. The close relationships that these institutions engender provide valuable opportunities for UNESCO to engage more closely with Government ministries and agencies within the country.

The significant investment that China has made to develop its technological and scientific research capacities creates opportunities for UNESCO to work with China to facilitate the transfer of knowledge, experience and technology to other developing countries. A good example is the work of the UNESCO Chair in South-South Cooperation on Science and Technology to Address Climate Change.

Social and Human Sciences

China's massive population and large economy presents both opportunities and challenges for UNESCO to strengthen its work in social and human sciences. UNESCO works with national and local authorities to ensure that the economic, social and political rights of all citizens are respected and promoted, especially those of women, migrants, minorities, the elderly, and youth.

China's emerging economy has fueled the growth of social policy and research institutions within the country and has facilitated the opening of these bodies to the external world. The cross pollination of ideas, theories, and practices between Chinese and foreign academics and researchers offer opportunities for UNESCO to build synergies between oriental and western philosophies and develop policies, and programmes inspired by these traditions. These can offer new solutions to twenty-first century challenges.



Culture

The Government of China attaches great importance to the role of culture, which is perceived as essential for building national solidarity and cohesion. Cultural development is now an important priority within China. As the main agency within the UN system with a mandate in the field of culture, UNESCO is well positioned to increase its involvement in this field.

Fifty-six recognized ethnic groups all contribute to China's rich cultural diversity which is a source of local and national pride. However, rapid development and urbanization processes often threaten the continuation of traditional cultural practices as well as physical cultural heritage, especially in rural and ethnic minority areas. Based on its recent experience in China and global programmes on safeguarding and promoting cultural diversity, UNESCO will continue to provide support to China. Programmes on the protection of tangible and intangible cultural heritage, crafts development, operational tools and pilot projects such as sustainable heritage tourism, and cultural mapping are particularly relevant to China's cultural development.

While there has been strong growth in the cultural industry sector in China, given the size of the country and the huge demand for cultural services, the sector is still in need of expansion and diversification. To address these challenges, UNESCO has been working collaboratively with Chinese institutions to promote international standards, good practices, capacity building of professionals and public-private partnerships to enhance the quality and effectiveness of the country's cultural services.

Given the visibility of UNESCO's cultural programmes within China, such as the World Heritage and Intangible

Cultural Heritage (ICH) programmes and the ongoing demand for best practices, methodologies and tools, UNESCO's expertise is often sought in the development of policy and planning for preservation, protection and management of cultural properties.

Communication and Information

The number of internet users in China reached 513 million in 2011, and with the significant increase in new Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), such as smartphones and tablet computers in China, there is an unprecedented opportunity for the transfer of information and communication between people through social networking.

The popularity of ICTs in China provides opportunities for UNESCO to implement programmes utilizing this technology to more effectively reach and engage with people. Building upon decades-long cooperation with governmental organizations such as the Institute of Scientific and Technical Information of China (ISTIC), and the active role of China in programmes such as Information for All and Memory of the World, UNESCO has the opportunity to strengthen activities encouraging the use of ICTs in education, ICTs to promote access to scientific information, and ICTs for cultural preservation.

In recent years, the media in China has experienced significant growth, with about five hundred broadcasters and almost two thousand newspapers and magazines. UNESCO has a responsibility to advocate for the building of an inclusive, knowledge-based society in China by promoting free flow of information, 'Freedom of Expression' and 'Universal Access to Information'..



Joining Forces

(From top left clockwise)

One: A Tibetan girl studying mathematics at Rimang Primary School, Hualong County, Qinghai Province

Two: Forum on Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Development / 12th China Biosphere Reserve Network Convention (UN Pavilion, Shanghai World Expo, May 2010)

Three: The increasing importance of new technology and social media

Four: Preparation for a bullfighting traditional ceremony in Congjiang County, Guizhou Province

Five: Inauguration Ceremony of the UNESCO Chair on Media and Information Literacy and Intercultural Dialogue, Tsinghua University, Beijing



“As the largest intergovernmental organization in education, science, technology and culture, UNESCO carries extensive influence. It has done pioneering work and played an important role in the extension and enhancement of education and progress in science, technology, heritage and culture. China highly appreciates what (UNESCO has) achieved.”

President Hu Jintao



2. Past and Present Cooperation

Achievements and lessons learned

Through its almost 30 years of operation in China, UNESCO has built strong relationships with the Government of China, line ministries, NGOs, technical institutions, private sector organizations and the media. These relationships have been complemented by the productive working partnerships that UNESCO has with other UN agencies in the country.

UNESCO's programmes in China have been steadily increasing over the past few years and considerable extra-budgetary resources from both multilateral and bilateral donors have been mobilized to assist in implementing UNESCO's activities within the country.

The Organization has established seven UNESCO Category 2 Centres, as well as twenty-four different UNESCO Chairs in China. These institutions have greatly increased the profile and capability of UNESCO to effectively engage with relevant stakeholders, both within the Government of China, as well as externally. To date, the cooperative partnership that UNESCO has built with these institutions has greatly

assisted the Organization in building strong relationships with relevant Government ministries, research institutions and universities throughout the country.

As a fully-fledged member of the UN system in China, UNESCO actively participates in programmes with other UN agencies, through contributions to the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), UN Joint Programmes and the UN Theme Groups. UNESCO serves as the Chair of the Theme Group on Gender as well as the Vice Chair on the Theme Group on Poverty and Inequity, providing experience, leadership and expertise on these issues.

The quality and impact of the input UNESCO has provided to such cooperative working arrangements in China, as well as its productive engagement with other agencies, both within the UN system and externally has earned the respect and credibility of Member States and partner organizations.

2.1 Key Results Achieved

UNESCO Beijing Office was established in 1984 as the UNESCO Office in China for Science and Technology. 28 years later, the office now represents UNESCO in all five programmes and has been actively involved in providing support to the rapid transformation of the country over this period, achieving significant results through its programmes, advice and expertise.

Education

Consistent with the national priorities for China, UNESCO has been supporting the national, provincial and local education authorities by providing evidence-based advice, innovative ideas and international best practices in areas of importance to the Chinese education agenda. UNESCO has provided this support through technical assistance to the government, as well as through building the capacity of the education sector in education planning and management by training and exchange activities.

The Education Sector of the UNESCO Beijing Office has played an important role in assisting the Government of China in reforming its education system. Some of the key results achieved by the sector include:

- providing high level policy advice for the preparation of the National Medium and Long Term Education Reform and Development Plan Outline, with many recommendations made by UNESCO incorporated into the plan, including promoting the use of ICTs in education, lifelong learning, inclusive education, and education for sustainable development;
- supporting the nationwide implementation of the National Medium and Long Term Education Plan and assisting seven provinces from Western China in devising education plans;
- launching the Education for All (EFA) Global Monitoring Reports in 2010 and 2011. These reports were widely disseminated across China, receiving positive support from senior government officials and generating lively discussions and debates;
- strengthening skills and knowledge of staff in the Ministry of Education and Provincial Education Departments in education sector diagnosis and planning; and
- raising awareness about the importance of sexual education in preventing HIV and other sexually transmissible infections (STIs) among young people, assisting the local adaptation of international standards, and strengthening the capacity of teacher training institutions in integrating comprehensive sexual education into pre-service teacher education.

Natural Sciences

The science, technology and innovation industry in China is particularly strong, and has been an area of active and

productive engagement by UNESCO. In recognition of the important advances made by this industry, a special chapter on China was dedicated in the UNESCO Science Report of 2010, illustrating the value that this industry holds internationally.

UNESCO has worked closely with China to implement a number of important activities that have achieved positive results within the country. These include:

- establishing the Asian regional network of the Global Network for Water and Development Information for Arid Lands (G-WADI) with the Chinese Academy of Sciences. This network has held annual training workshops for scientists and policy makers that have proved particularly effective in drawing together key researchers in this region;
- establishing the National Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Committee to provide capacity building opportunities to Biosphere Reserve Managers, and share knowledge and experiences with other regions;
- developing strategies and solutions to control soil erosion and sedimentation in the Yellow River Basin, in collaboration with the Yellow River Conservancy Commission, the Ministry of Water Resources and the UNESCO Category 2 Centre - International Research and Training Center on Erosion and Sedimentation (IRTCES);
- promoting the Global Geoparks Network (GGN) with the China Geological Survey to provide a platform for cooperation and exchange between experts and practitioners in geological heritage protection and promotion;
- providing technical assistance in the creation of the Institute of Scientific and Technical Information (STIC) which acts as a hub for sharing of scientific information in the country;
- facilitating the Chinese Academy of Science (CAS) and the National MAB Committee to assist the UNESCO East Asia Cluster in undertaking biodiversity mapping utilizing Geographic Information Systems and Remote Sensing; and
- assisting the Chinese Ministry of Science and Technology to implement a project with the Government of Jordan on water harvesting and flood forecasting technologies, with a series of workshops held in Amman, Jordan for scientists, researchers and policy markers.

Social and Human Sciences

UNESCO has been actively working to promote the rights of migrants and empower women to live free from violence in China. This has included working closely with other UN Agencies in China to implement projects addressing social

Key Results Achieved (cont'd)

issues through four UN Joint Programmes, as well as a number of programmes directly implemented by the UNESCO Beijing Office, including:

- facilitating dialogue between authorities and relevant migrant communities to promote mutual understanding and respect, providing counseling and career guidance services for second generation migrants, and advocating with local authorities for changes to existing policies;
- supporting capacity building opportunities for migrants and sub-national authorities seeking to enhance policies targeting migrants in two provinces; and
- assisting the establishment of two non-government organizations that will provide a support network to migrants.

These activities have generated positive results within the country and serve as valuable practical examples that can be replicated in other regions.

Culture

As the main specialized agency in the UN system with a mandate in culture, UNESCO has been particularly active in promoting and advocating for culture-based development. UNESCO has worked closely with other UN Agencies in China in this capacity, taking the lead in the 'China Culture and Development Partnership Framework' project, as well as successfully implementing its own programmes.

Some of the key results achieved by the Culture Sector of UNESCO include:

- supporting the management and conservation of World Heritage sites in China, including recovery assistance to two World Heritage sites in Sichuan Province following the 2008 Wenchuan Earthquake;
- implementing a large-scale World Heritage Conservation and Management Project to set international standards, provide tools and enhance capacities for the stakeholders of the sites in China;
- establishing two UNESCO Category 2 Centres - World Heritage Institute for Training and Research for the Asia and Pacific region and the International Training Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region - to provide capacity building opportunities to respectively policy makers and managers of World Heritage sites, and institutions and individuals involved in the safeguarding of living heritage;

- assisting China in the ratification and implementation of 6 UNESCO Conventions that have significantly enhanced the protection of China's culture and heritage in all its forms;
- providing capacity building initiatives as well as implementing pilot projects and activities to ensure that the six international standard-setting instruments in the field of culture that have been ratified by China are implemented according to international standards;
- integrating cultural development into the national development processes of China (12th Five-Year Plan, 2011-2020 China Poverty Strategy) through advocacy. This was further demonstrated by the adoption of a resolution by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in October 2011;
- strengthening the development of cultural and creative industries in China, with a particular focus on crafts and through the inclusion of 5 Chinese cities (Chengdu for Gastronomy, Hangzhou for Crafts and Folk Art, Shenzhen, Shanghai and Beijing for Design) in the UNESCO Creative Cities Network.

Communication and Information

Promoting open access to scientific information, fostering equitable development, supporting the preservation of documentary heritage, reforming journalism education, improving information accessibility and enhancing professional reporting have been key activities of UNESCO. The following deserves special mention:

- promoting the UNESCO Model Curriculum for Journalism Education which has been adopted as the standard for revision of the Chinese Journalism Curriculum, and disseminated to 147 journalism schools and institutions across the country;
- supporting nationwide training on the new curriculum, and capacity building opportunities related to professional reporting on topical issues such as natural disasters and food safety;
- assisting China's efforts to list seven ancient documentary heritage items on the UNESCO Memory of the World Register, to protect items of world significance and outstanding universal value; and
- improving access to ICTs for people with disabilities by promoting two internet accessibility standards.

Past and Present Cooperation with the UNESCO Family

UNESCO benefits from the presence of numerous Category 2 Centres and UNESCO Chairs (ref. Annex 2) to enhance the extent of its impact throughout China. Following two examples:

UNESCO Chair on Copyright and Neighbouring Rights

Since its establishment, the UNESCO Chair on Copyright and Neighbouring Rights at Renmin University in Beijing has actively contributed to the promotion of intellectual property in China. With education and training as a key area, the UNESCO Chair has pursued research programmes and a wide range of academic activities as well as translation into Chinese of key documents and reports, including relevant UNESCO publications. A particular highlight to date has been the establishment of an Intellectual Property Academy in Suzhou in 2009 to strengthen the role of the Chair in China.

A key role of the Chair is that it serves as a key content provider and advisor to the China National Copyright Administration. This is manifested most recently in the responsibility of the Chair to draft the new amendment to the Copyright Law of the PRC, which is carried out through national and international consultations. This open and participative process has triggered public discussions and positive interactions from a wide range of stakeholders, reinforcing the value of the UNESCO Chair to the Organization and its partners.

UNESCO Category 2 Centre for International Research and Training Centre for Erosion and Sedimentation

The International Research and Training Centre for Erosion and Sedimentation (IRTCES), was established as one of the first UNESCO Category 2 Centres. Since its founding, IRTCES has devoted itself to solving scientific and technical problems related to erosion and sedimentation.

On numerous occasions, IRTCES has worked collaboratively with UNESCO to conduct international and domestic cooperative research and consulting projects, as well as organized a significant number of workshops, symposia and courses on erosion and sedimentation to both domestic and international audiences. IRTCES is internationally recognised as being at the forefront of research and innovation in this field, and has valuably contributed to the management of soil erosion and river sedimentation across the world.

In particular, the work undertaken by IRTCES, UNESCO and the Ministry of Water Resource on addressing the sedimentation problems of the Yellow River Basin has gained international recognition for helping to restore the health of one of China's most important river systems.



“We are ready to work with China to transmit these good examples to developing countries and to make assessments and evaluations of its achievements.”

UNESCO Director-General Irina Bokova
Praising China's excellence in education and its ten-year Education Reform and Development Plan Outline (2010-2020)



3. Proposed Cooperation Framework

Charting the way forward for 2011 - 2015

Taking into consideration China's national priorities described in the 12th Five-Year Plan, UNESCO Beijing Office strategically defines its key areas and priorities for future action based on the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed with the Government of China in May 2012 and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2011-2015.

In May 2010, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between UNESCO and the Government of China, establishing a framework for high-level policy dialogue to strengthen the cooperation between UNESCO and the Government of China in all fields of UNESCO's mandate (Annex One). In particular, the MoU confirms the priorities of Gender Equality and Africa, and provides the outline for how and in which sectoral priorities UNESCO will work collaboratively with China in the coming years.

To effectively fulfil its mandate in China, UNESCO will maximise the impact and sustainability of its activities through the network of UNESCO Category II Centres and UNESCO Chairs in some of China's most renowned universities and research institutions (Annex Two). Furthermore, UNESCO will build upon the successes and

achievements it has experienced through active partnerships with the Chinese Government and civil society as well as other UN agencies.

As a full-fledged member of the UN System in China, UNESCO is committed to the strategic priorities developed in the UNDAF 2011-2015. The UNDAF is the strategic programme framework used by UN agencies to describe the collective actions and strategies of the UN system to the achievement of national development goals for a specific country, outlining the outcomes, activities and UN agencies responsibilities that are agreed by the government.

The programme and activities of UNESCO that are specified for the 2011-2015 period, contribute to all three outcomes of the UNDAF, in promoting a green low carbon economy, fostering a more equitable development process and enhancing China's participation in the global community. UNESCO intends to work effectively with other UN agencies under the framework of the UNDAF to contribute to achieving the national development goals of China. All expected results for future planned activities are reflected in the UCPD Results Matrix (Annex Three).

3.1 Future Focus

Education

In its Medium and Long-Term Education Reform and Development Plan Outline for 2010-2020, the Government of China has established a strategic vision of creating a lifelong learning society and promoting equity and quality at all levels of education.

In response to this vision, UNESCO will continue to contribute to improving the access to, and quality of, education and skills development for vulnerable groups, including girls and women, rural-urban migrants, ethnic groups, the disabled and rural poor. This will be done through advocacy, policy research and dialogue, as well as dissemination of international best practices.

UNESCO's work in China will focus on:

- (1) Strengthening the government's capacity in formulating, implementing and monitoring more inclusive and responsive educational policies, plans and programmes in support of Education For All;
- (2) Enhancing the professional capacity of teachers and the status of the teaching profession;
- (3) Improving the quality and relevance of technical and vocational education;
- (4) Exploring innovative platforms for skills development and lifelong learning,
- (5) Supporting the integration of Education for Sustainable Development into school activities and teacher education programmes, and
- (6) Promoting quality and comprehensive school health and HIV education.

To help achieve these objectives, UNESCO will strengthen and expand its partnership with all relevant parties contributing to China's educational development, including: the Ministry of Education, the Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, provincial and local governments, academia, CSOs, UN partners, international organizations and the private sector. UNESCO will also assist the Chinese Government in enhancing the quality of its international communications and exchanges as well as sharing China's development experience in education with other developing countries through South-South Cooperation.

Natural Sciences

In line with UNESCO's mandate and the priorities of the Government of China, UNESCO Beijing will continue to contribute to addressing climate change, further the understanding of earth systems and promote the conservation of ecological diversity in the pursuit of sustainable development.

One area of particular attention will be the management of freshwater resources in arid and semi arid areas, as these areas will face the greatest pressures to

deliver and manage freshwater resources in the future. The G-WADI Programme will establish a network of international and regional experts on water management and promote multi-party cooperation to strengthen the capacity to manage the water resources of arid and semi-arid areas around the world. The future focus of this programme will be on the development of a G-WADI Geoserver and a Google Earth Precipitation Mapper, establishing a common database for water management on arid and semi-arid regions.

Previously, there was no global estimation of transboundary groundwater aquifers available. To address this issue, the International Shared Aquifer Resource Management (ISARM) programme, established under the UNESCO-IHP, has undertaken the first reconnaissance survey of the major aquifers in the Asian region. The intention is now to prepare a revised hydrogeological map that will, for the first time, provide a detailed reference on all major and minor aquifers in the Asian region.

UNESCO will also continue to work towards promoting biodiversity conservation. In 2011, the East Asian Biosphere Reserve Network (EABRN) was expanded to include Kazakhstan, and now represents an important regional network with seven member nations. UNESCO will continue its role in facilitating the exchange of information and experiences between biosphere reserve managers through EABRN, as well as providing access to advanced technologies that can be used for the conservation of Biosphere Reserves.

Additionally, the Global Promotion and Research Center of Geoparks, established by UNESCO and hosted by the Chinese Academy of Science, will have an important role to play in promoting the concept of Geoparks to regional communities internationally, particularly in developing countries; further strengthening the protection and conservation of biological diversity.

UNESCO will continue to work with the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) to promote the development of South-South cooperation for climate change. China has invested significant funds and carried out extensive research on various technologies for the mitigation and adaptation to climate change. Through this network, UNESCO has the capacity to facilitate the transfer and adoption of information and technology to other developing countries, particularly in Africa.

Social and Human Sciences

In the field of Social and Human Sciences, UNESCO plans to contribute to building linkages and fostering intra-regional collaboration on social and human sciences issues in China.

UNESCO is proposing to explore the social impacts of climate change on vulnerable groups in China, and plans to undertake a gendered analysis of policies and programmes

Future Focus (cont'd)

to mitigate against or adapt to climate change, facilitate capacity building, and advocate for policy changes to ensure women's needs and concerns are fully integrated in climate mitigation and adaptation policies, plans and programmes.

Promoting social inclusion will be a priority for the Sector, with work on women's rights and gender equality, as well as work assessing the social impacts of demographic change and internal migration. Capacities of local authorities will also be enhanced to promote the monitoring of women's political participation in China through the elaboration and use of indicators and international guidelines. Additionally, future studies will aim at developing recommendations to enhance the socio-economic contribution and integration of a growing elderly population in China.

To promote the rights of internal migrants, UNESCO will advocate for enhanced policies and programmes that encourage migrants' access to education, training, decent housing and employment. Efforts will be made to strengthen capacities in migration management including through the establishment of a network of CSOs working for the promotion of migrant rights. UNESCO will contribute to raising awareness on migrants' positive contributions to social and economic development to facilitate their integration into urban societies.

Culture

UNESCO will continue to work with the Government of China to promote the linkages between cultural diversity and sustainable development, to protect, safeguard and manage tangible and intangible heritage, and to support the diversity of cultural expressions and the dialogue of cultures.

The Sector will partner with the Chinese authorities and increase its collaboration with the private sector to promote the power of culture, and to build on the outcomes of the Culture and Development Partnership Framework. This will be done through various activities aimed to demonstrate the role of culture as a vector for sustainable development, at both the policy and practical levels (Annex Three – Priority 15).

UNESCO will promote the development of cultural and creative industries, including craft and design, through the Award of Excellence for Handicrafts programme, and active involvement in the UNESCO Creative Cities Network.

The promotion of 'good tourism' will be one of the Organization's flagship activities in China. This will be primarily aimed at developing and promoting good practices in heritage and human development, as well as encouraging the sustainable development of tourism at heritage sites to provide benefits to local communities. The initiative will also mutually reinforce UNESCO's actions towards fostering social and economic development under the Convention for the Diversity of Cultural Expressions.

UNESCO's global priority to preserve and safeguard heritage will remain high on the agenda for China. In particular, the Sector will pursue its efforts to enhance the conservation and management of World Heritage sites in China. Practical tools, such as guidelines and manuals, will be developed for the conservation and management of heritage sites. Government officials will also be trained to strengthen national capacities in the preservation and safeguarding of tangible and intangible heritage in cooperation with two of the UNESCO Category II Centres located in China (Annex Three – Priorities 11 and 13).

Communication and Information

Building on the successes of existing activities, the Sector will continue to promote open access to information, support the preservation of documentary heritage, support the reform of journalism education and advance the improvement of information accessibility. UNESCO will strive to further engage with China on harnessing the potential of communication and information technology for building an inclusive knowledge based society.

As the Chinese IT sector continues to gain international recognition and significance, the period of 2011-2015 will be an opportune moment for UNESCO to engage with the main players in these sectors and establish partnerships for exploring innovative ICT enabled solutions for developmental challenges. Promoting the application of these innovations in China, as well as facilitating their transfer to other developing countries through South-South Cooperation, will be a priority for the Sector in this period (Annex Three – Priority 17).

The Sector will build on ongoing collaboration for supporting journalism education and professionalism in China, with a focus on promoting media and information literacy. In particular, UNESCO will work on promoting gender equality in both journalism and media as well as in the ICT industry.

Fostering freedom of expression and universal access to information remains at the heart of UNESCO's global priorities. The Sector will continue dialogue and support to national stakeholders on aligning the legal frameworks and the ethical and professional standards in journalism and the media, according to recognized international references.

UNESCO will support national partners in China that have received, or seek support, from the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), as well as facilitate collaboration with the Information For All Programme (IFAP). The Sector will also encourage engagement with the Institute of Scientific and Technical Information of China (ISTIC), the School of Educational Technology, as well as other national partners seeking to promote open access to scientific information and open educational resources. UNESCO's work on promoting the preservation of documentary heritage and the Memory of the World Programme will be strengthened in the period of 2011-2015.

3.2 Comprehensive Partnership Strategy

UNESCO's interdisciplinary mandate, wide expertise and experience, and international outreach are especially relevant in the current context in China. To effectively fulfill its comprehensive mandate with limited resources, mobilizing additional resources from donors and strengthening engagement with traditional and new partners will be a priority for UNESCO. Extrabudgetary support, in-kind cooperation as well as mutual assistance will be applied in the current context of middle-income transition in China. This multi-tiered approach will strengthen UNESCO's ability to advance the Organization's common goals.

In this context, UNESCO will focus on the following strategic approaches:

1) Efficient use of available resources and communication tools to raise the visibility of UNESCO's programme and activities

UNESCO will use its resources and tools to showcase successful and innovative initiatives in China in partnership with key stakeholders. Both traditional modes of sharing and dissemination such as publications and reports and increasingly social media will be used.

2) Development of portfolio of project proposals for potential partners

UNESCO is a laboratory of ideas, a catalyst for innovation and a standard setter in best practices. Given the Organization's multi-faceted mandate, each sector of UNESCO continuously develops a dynamic portfolio of project proposals with the potential to promote significant change within the country, and a means to productively engage with potential partners.

3) Building partnerships with private sector

Both the international and national private sector increasingly direct their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) portfolio towards global issues with local relevance compatible with the mandate of UNESCO. This provides opportunities to develop mutually agreed programmes and projects that not only enhance a partner or donor's image but achieve concrete results.

4) Strengthening networks with existing and potential partners and stakeholders

The quality and impact of UNESCO's work in China has earned the Organization respect and credibility. UNESCO will build on this rapport to strengthen existing partnerships and initiate new opportunities for cooperation with institutions, organizations and individuals sharing common goals and objectives.

Among the existing network of partners and stakeholders the Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, embedded within the Ministry of Education, serves as our major governmental partner. Its key functions include facilitation of cooperation between UNESCO and Chinese ministries and agencies working in the domains covered by UNESCO's mandate, and ensuring optimum Chinese participation in UNESCO activities and events. It enables UNESCO to work in partnership with academia, think tanks, civil society organisations and the private sector in China.

In addition UNESCO actively works with its line ministries/agencies:

- All China Women's Federation;
- Ministry of Culture;
- Ministry of Education;
- Ministry of Housing, Urban and Rural Development;
- Ministry of Land and Resources;
- Ministry of Science and Technology;
- Ministry of Water Resources;
- State Administration of Cultural Heritage;
- State Administration of Radio, Film and Television;
- State Ethnic Affairs Commission.

As part of the extended UNESCO family in China seven UNESCO Category 2 Centres and twenty-four UNESCO Chairs strengthen UNESCO's academic and scientific network, which is further enriched by a range of prominent universities, academic and research institutes such as the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Chinese Academy of Science and Technology for Development, and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Within the context of the UN family and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), its theme groups and various joint programme initiatives, UNESCO collaborates with individual UN agencies on various aspects of its programme:

- Biodiversity with UNEP, UNDP, and FAO
- Climate Change with UNDP, UNIDO, UNEP, FAO, WHO and UNICEF
- Crafts Development with UNDP, ILO and UNIDO
- Cultural Heritage with FAO and World Bank
- Cultural Tourism with UNDP
- Culture and Development with UNDP
- Education with UNICEF
- Gender with UN Women, UNFPA and UNDP
- HIV/AIDS with UNAIDS, UNFPA and UNICEF
- Technology Policy Innovation with UNDP and UNEP
- Water with FAO, UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, UNIDO and UNESCAP
- Youth and Migration with UNICEF, UN Women and ILO

Annex One: Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation between UNESCO and The Government of the People's Republic of China

Memorandum

WHEREAS on 18 May 2010, Liu Yandong, State Councillor of the People's Republic of China, held an official meeting with Irina Bokova, Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (hereinafter referred to as "UNESCO") in Beijing, China. During this meeting and other meetings with senior Chinese representatives, both sides expressed their satisfaction with the results obtained through the mutual exchanges and cooperation in the fields of education, the sciences, culture, and communication and information, and both sides committed themselves to further strengthen this cooperation, thereby developing a constructive partnership. To this end, both parties consider it imperative to build and nurture a mechanism for high-level policy dialogue.

WHEREAS the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as "China") highly values the efforts made by UNESCO in promoting peace, eradicating poverty, advancing sustainable development and multicultural dialogue through education, the sciences, culture, communication and information, commends the unique role played by UNESCO in addressing the impact of the financial crisis and expresses its willingness to provide different types of support to UNESCO's priority areas within the framework of its medium-term strategy and biennial programme and budget.

WHEREAS UNESCO commends China's contribution to education, the sciences, culture, communication and information, especially with regard to areas such as Education for All (EFA), heritage protection, cultural diversity and water science; greatly values its cooperation with China, and is ready to actively promote dialogue and cooperation at all levels and in all fields of activity; to that end UNESCO will conduct bilateral relations in line with a new cooperation model. Including South-South cooperation and will continue to support, in its respective fields of expertise, China's development efforts.

NOW, THEREFORE, China and UNESCO (hereinafter "the Parties"), having taken note of the scope, focus and accomplishments of cooperation in the fields of education, the sciences, culture, communication and information, have reached the following understanding:

1. Both Parties acknowledge the importance of Priority Africa and gender equality in UNESCO's activities:
 - a. China will provide through UNESCO, 100 full scholarships together with necessary administrative support for a duration of four years, each aimed at building capacities for education and natural and social science research personnel in Africa, with priority given to women and young girls
 - b. Both Parties will jointly implement the Sino-Africa 20+20 University Cooperative Programme and China will provide funding for organizing a UNESCO-Africa-China University Presidents' Seminar in Paris in 2011
2. Both Parties acknowledge that educational reform and development are key to promoting countries' political, economic and social development and coping with various forms of crises that have arisen at the global level. UNESCO will provide experts and technical support to the implementation of China's "National Plan Outline for Medium and Long-term Education Reform and Development". Furthermore, both Parties will collect and publish international best practices as regards equity in education and quality assurance and assessment; they will also support innovative pilot projects and research carried out in respect to EFA, technical and vocational education and training, higher education and teacher education and training.
3. Both Parties acknowledge the necessity to encourage and recognize best innovative practices in regard to EFA and in this regard will also continue to collaborate by initiating the second round of the UNESCO Confucius Prize for Literacy. In addition, China will provide funding to UNESCO's Asia-Pacific Regional Bureau of Education in Bangkok, including the establishment of the UNESCO-APEID Award for Educational Innovation, whose first round will run over three years.
4. Both parties agree to enhance activities within the framework of the International Geoscience Programme, the International Hydrological Programme and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, including projects for collaborative research and exchange among researchers.
5. Both Parties will support cooperation and exchange in the fields of the humanities and social sciences, including research activities for scientific policy formulation and the ethics of science and technology and for building social science capacities. Both Parties will strengthen cooperation in the field of communication and information, such as

through the International Programme for the Development of Communication, the Information for All Programme and the Memory of the World Programme, among others.

6. Both Parties are willing to expand cooperation in the field of culture. UNESCO will step up support to the following programmes: world heritage protection, intangible cultural heritage and participation in the Creative Cities Network. UNESCO will assist China in hosting the international festival for intangible cultural heritage and other festivities such as the “2010 Confucius Culture Week,” as well as international youth exchange activities carried out within the framework of the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions. China will provide financial contribution to the preservation of the world heritage, the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage and the promotion of cultural diversity.
7. Both Parties value highly the contribution of and emphasis on building the capacity of the UNESCO Category II Centres in China, including the International Research and Training Centre for Rural Education; the International Research and Training Centre on Erosion and Sedimentation; the International Research Centre on Karst; the World Heritage Training and Research Institute for the Asia and the Pacific Region; the International Centre on Space Technologies for Cultural and Natural Heritage; and the International Training Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia and the Pacific Region. Both Parties will place emphasis on building the capacity of these centers. The Parties will also endeavor to expand the work and activities of UNESCO Chairs in China.

This MoU shall enter into force immediately upon signature by both Parties and shall remain in force until 18 May 2014 unless terminated or amended by either party.

For the United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organisation:



Irina Bokova
Director - General

For the Government of the People's
Republic of China:



Liu Yandong
State Councillor

Annex Two: List of UNESCO's Category 2 Centres and Chairs in China

UNESCO Category 2 Centres in China

Sector	UNESCO Category 2 Centres	Year of Approval	Location
Natural Sciences/ Culture	International Centre on Space Technologies for Cultural and Natural Heritage	2009	Beijing
Education	International Research and Training Centre for Rural Education (INRULED)	1994	Beijing
Natural Sciences	International Research and Training Centre on Erosion and Sedimentation (IRTCES)	1984	Beijing
	International Research Centre on Karst, Guilin, China	2008	Guilin
	International Research and Training Centre for Science and Technology Strategy (CISTRAT)	2011	Beijing
Culture	World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region (WHITR-AP)	2007	Beijing, Shanghai, Suzhou
	International Training Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia and the Pacific Region (CRIHAP)	2009	Beijing

UNESCO Chairs in China

Sector	UNESCO Chairs	Academic Institution	Year of establishment	Donor/ Partner
Education	Literacy and Adult Education for the Training of Personnel in Rural Areas	The Agriculture University of Hebei	1995	-
	Distance and Open Learning	Shanghai Television University	1997	Shell
	Higher Education	Peking University	1999	-
	Teacher Education	The East China Normal University	2004	-
	Entrepreneurial Education	Zhejiang University	2010	-
	Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and Lifelong Learning	Hong Kong Institute of Education	2011	-
	Comparative Education	University of Hong Kong	2012	-
Natural Sciences	Plant Biotechnology	Peking University	1992	UNU
	University-Industry Partnership for National Development	National Institute of Educational Research of Beijing	1994	-
	Continuing Engineering Education	Tsinghua University	1999	-
	Environmental Management	Nankai University	2001	Toyota
	Science and Technology Policies	Zhongshan University	2001	EOLSS
	Cold Forging Technology	Shanghai Jiaotong University	2003	Shimano
	Cooperation between Higher Engineering Education and Industries	Beijing Jiaotong University	2005	-

Sector	UNESCO Chairs	Academic Institution	Year of establishment	Donor/ Partner
	Ecotechnie	Yunnan University	2005	Cousteau
	Sustainable Water Management	Hohai University	2005	Germany
	Information Technologies for Industry and Environment	Northeastern University	2007	Fraunhofer Society
	Hydroinformatics for Ecohydrology	Capital Normal University	2011	-
	South-South Cooperation on Science and Technology to Address Climate Change	Beijing Institution of Technology	2012	Ministry of Science and Technology (China)
Culture	Cultural Management	Southeast University	1998	-
	Copyright and Neighbouring Rights	Renmin University	2001	-
	Cultural Heritage Resource Management	Hong Kong University	2007	-
Communication and Information	Media and Gender	Communication University of China	2005	-
	Media and Information Literacy and Intercultural Dialogue	Tsinghua University	2011	UNAOC and 7 universities across the world

Annex Three: UCPD Results Matrix 2011-2015

UNESCO Beijing Office's main lines of action outlined below have been set in full cooperation with the Chinese authorities, national and UN partners. They reflect UNESCO's strategy based on priorities set forth by the 12th Five-Year Plan (2011-2015) of the Government of China, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and UNESCO's global medium-term (C/4) and biennial (C/5) strategy.

Expected result of UNESCO activity	Performance indicators and benchmarks	UNDAF/National Policy expected outcome/result to which expected result could be seen as contributing
Cross-Cutting Actions		
<p>Priority 1: Increasing participation of civil society in social, economic and cultural development</p> <p>Expected Result 1.1: Communities and civil society including ethnic minorities and disadvantaged groups empowered to contribute to China's cultural and socio-economic development</p>	<p>Indicator 1.1a: No. of beneficiaries (civil society, CBO and people) of UN's policy advocacy and capacity building activities <u>Baseline:</u> estimated at two million (in 2009) <u>Benchmark:</u> Ten million for 2011-2015</p> <p>Indicator 1.1b: No. of recommendations for policy and institutional changes produced in areas of promoting equal access to justice, civil society development, and a supportive legal framework for policy and legislative makers <u>Baseline:</u> number of NGOs registered (2010 UNGASS Report) <u>Benchmark:</u> increase by 50%</p> <p>Indicator 1.1c: Improved capacity, knowledge and skills of communities and civil society on the rights of the vulnerable and the poor, through UNCT provision of besting international experiences, policy-oriented researches, training relevant government officials and technical support in piloting and lessons learned for scaling up, to support meaningful participation in local and national social-economic and cultural development processes. <u>Baseline:</u> As baseline information does not currently exist, selected pilot sites would obtain this baseline information via knowledge attitude and practices studies and this would be measured again in 2015 <u>Benchmark:</u> pending the baseline information</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2: Human Development Index in ethnic minority areas (UN pilot sites) <u>Baseline:</u> Yunnan 0.667, Guizhou 0.639, Qinghai 0.683, Tibet 0.599 <u>Benchmark:</u> 0.05 increase for each pilot site</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome 2.1. The poorest and most vulnerable play a more active role in China's social, economic and cultural development.</p> <p>Output 2.1.1 <i>Equal access to justice and a supportive legal environment strengthens the capacity of communities and civil society to empower poor and vulnerable groups to fully participate in shaping China's cultural and socio-economic development.</i></p> <p>Output 2.1.2: <i>Ethnic minorities are empowered to participate in cultural, socio-economic and political life to a greater degree and benefit from culture-based economic development.</i></p>
Education		
<p>Priority 2: Accelerating progress towards EFA, in particular at the country level, including through information and communication technologies</p> <p>Expected Result 2.1: Capacity-development for sector-wide policy formulation and planning</p>	<p>Indicator 2.1a: No. of central and provincial education planners and managers trained in planning and monitoring for quality and inclusive schooling <u>Baseline:</u> Reference will be taken from 2010 statistics <u>Benchmark:</u> 20% holding key posts in selected provinces</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome 2.5. Improved accesses to and delivery of, universal good quality educational services and skills training - with a focus on poor and vulnerable groups, particularly in less developed regions.</p>

Expected result of UNESCO activity	Performance indicators and benchmarks	UNDAF/National Policy expected outcome/result to which expected result could be seen as contributing
<p>Priority 2: Accelerating progress towards EFA, in particular at the country level, including through information and communication technologies</p> <p>Expected Result 2.2: China's national capacities strengthened to develop and implement teacher policies, with particular emphasis on quality and gender issues</p>	<p>Indicator 2.2a: Number of provinces implementing improved teacher related policies (recruitment, evaluation, promotion, remuneration, professional development etc) <u>Baseline:</u> to be estimated <u>Benchmark:</u> 30% of the total western provinces</p> <p>Indicator 2.2b: Number of provincial level in-service and pre-service teacher education institutions adopting best practices and innovative approaches to teacher development in the western provinces <u>Baseline:</u> Reference will be taken from 2010 statistics <u>Benchmark:</u> 50% of the total teacher education institutions in selected western provinces</p> <p>Indicator 2.2c: Percentage increase in the number of days spent by teachers for in-service training working in rural and ethnic minority areas <u>Baseline:</u> to be estimated <u>Benchmark:</u> 20% increase</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome 2.5. Improved accesses to and delivery of, universal good quality educational services and skills training - with a focus on poor and vulnerable groups, particularly in less developed regions.</p> <p>Output 2.5.2 <i>Improved systems and incentives in place to ensure appropriate professional development of teachers, particularly in the poorest areas.</i></p>
<p>Priority 2: Accelerating progress towards EFA, in particular at the country level, including through information and communication technologies</p> <p>Expected Result 2.3: China's capacities strengthened and comprehensive and evidence-based policies for technical and vocational education and training developed, and assistance provided for their implementation</p>	<p>Indicator 2.3a: Percentage increase of provincial vocational training institutions using improved and more practical curricula and offering career guidance and counseling services in pilot sites <u>Baseline:</u> Reference will be taken from 2010 statistics <u>Benchmark:</u> 20% increase</p> <p>Indicator 2.3b: Percentage increase of secondary TVET graduates from pilot vocational training institutions employed in their areas of training <u>Baseline:</u> Reference will be taken from 2010 statistics <u>Benchmark:</u> 20% increase</p> <p>Indicator 2.3c: Percentage increase in income of trainees in project areas <u>Baseline:</u> Survey to be available at the initial phase of a project <u>Benchmark:</u> To be based on baseline established at the initial phase of a project</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome 2.5. Improved accesses to and delivery of, universal good quality educational services and skills training - with a focus on poor and vulnerable groups, particularly in less developed regions.</p> <p>Output 2.5.3 <i>Increased Government capacity to design and implement policies delivering technical and vocational education and training programs, and lifelong learning and career guidance.</i></p>
<p>Priority 3: Building effective and inclusive education systems</p> <p>Expected Result 3.1: Early childhood, primary and secondary education, higher education and research</p>	<p>Indicator 3.1a: No. of schools implementing an integrated and responsive school curriculum that responds to emerging issues in pilot sites <u>Baseline:</u> Reference will be taken from 2010 statistics <u>Benchmark:</u> 10% of the total schools in selected western provinces</p> <p>Indicator 3.1b: No. of school managers completing training courses on school safety, health and nutrition education, and sanitation in pilot sites <u>Baseline:</u> Reference will be taken from 2010 statistics <u>Benchmark:</u> 10% school managers in selected provinces</p> <p>Indicator 3.1c: Among the most vulnerable children (migrant, ethnic minority, remote and extremely poor populations), the ratio of girl students to boy students receiving 9 years compulsory education. <u>Baseline:</u> Reference will be taken from 2010 statistics <u>Benchmark:</u> 1:1</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome 2.5. Improved accesses to and delivery of, universal good quality educational services and skills training - with a focus on poor and vulnerable groups, particularly in less developed regions.</p> <p>Output 2.5.1 <i>The most vulnerable children have better access to quality schooling as a result of increased Government capacity to formulate and implement more inclusive educational policies.</i></p>

Expected result of UNESCO activity (36 C/5)	Performance indicators and benchmarks	UNDAF/National Policy expected outcome/result to which expected result could be seen as contributing
<p>Priority 3: Building effective and inclusive education systems</p> <p>Expected Result 3.1: Early childhood, primary and secondary education, higher education and research</p>	<p>Indicator 3.1d: Local government is aware of national child nutrition and food safety and security policies and has developed local standards. <u>Baseline:</u> Not aware or available <u>Benchmark:</u> Fully available in 2 target provinces</p> <p>Indicator 3.1e: Percent of facilities in targeted counties that were trained in local child nutrition and food safety policy standards. <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Benchmark:</u> 10% increase</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome 2.5. Improved accesses to and delivery of, universal good quality educational services and skills training - with a focus on poor and vulnerable groups, particularly in less developed regions. Output 2.5.1 <i>The most vulnerable children have better access to quality schooling as a result of increased Government capacity to formulate and implement more inclusive educational policies.</i></p> <p>UNDAF Outcome 2.4. The right of all poor and vulnerable groups to live a healthy and productive life is realized. Output 2.4.4 <i>Improved government capacity to formulate and implement national child nutrition and food safety and security policies, guidelines, regulations, and standards with focus on the poor and vulnerable groups</i></p>
<p>Priority 4: Supporting education system responses to contemporary challenges for sustainable development and a culture of peace and non-violence</p> <p>Expected Result 4.1: Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) including climate change education</p>	<p>Indicator 4.1a: Number of local governments adopting ESD in educational planning, management and monitoring <u>Benchmark:</u> 10 local governments (district/city or county) adopt ESD in educational planning, management and monitoring</p> <p>Indicator 4.2a: Number of schools integrating the values and practices of ESD <u>Benchmark:</u> 1,500 schools integrate the values and practices of ESD</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome 1.3. China's vulnerability to climate change is better understood and adaptation responses are integrated into Government policy.</p> <p>UNDAF Outcome 1.5. The impact of disasters on vulnerable groups is mitigated through enhanced disaster risk reduction and better preparedness and response measures.</p>
<p>Priority 4: Supporting education system responses to contemporary challenges for sustainable development and a culture of peace and non-violence</p> <p>Expected Result 4.2: Good quality comprehensive HIV and sexuality education delivered promoting healthy lifestyles and gender equality</p>	<p>Indicator 4.2a: National strategic plan for 2011-15 developed, costed, and implemented along with 31 provincial plans <u>Baseline:</u> No plans in place <u>Benchmark:</u> All plans completed</p> <p>Indicator 4.2b: Extent of civil society representatives involved in the planning, budgeting and implementation of HIV programmes. <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Benchmark:</u> 10% increase</p> <p>Indicator 4.2c: Comprehensive response information system aligned and harmonized with the national M&E framework. <u>Baseline:</u> System not in place. <u>Benchmark:</u> System in place and fully aligned.</p> <p>Indicator 4.2d: The 2011-2015 National Strategic Plan explicitly addresses the feminization of HIV/AIDS <u>Baseline:</u> no <u>Benchmark:</u> At least 1 strategy for reducing feminization appears in 2011-2015 NSP</p> <p>Indicator 4.2e: Increased number of programmes in place to reduce HIV-related stigma and discrimination. <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Benchmark:</u> 10% increase</p>	<p>Outcome 2.4. The right of all poor and vulnerable groups to live a healthy and productive life is realized.</p> <p>Output 2.4.2 <i>Increased Government and Civil Society capacity in planning, policy and implementation at national and provincial level to provide more equitable access to quality HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services</i></p> <p>Output 2.4.3 <i>Sustained commitment and leadership by Government to ensure the rights of PLHIV, their families, and those most vulnerable and at risk of infection, are respected enabling them to live a life free from stigma and discrimination</i></p>

Expected result of UNESCO activity	Performance indicators and benchmarks	UNDAF/National Policy expected outcome/result to which expected result could be seen as contributing
Natural Sciences		
<p>Priority 5: Building capacities in the basic sciences, including through the International Basic Sciences Programme (IBSP), in engineering and for the use of renewable energy</p> <p>Expected Result 5.1: China's capacities strengthened to develop models for enhancing student research leadership and career mentoring for young researchers, through university networks and professional societies, in particular for developing countries</p>	<p>Indicator 5.1a: Number of educational institutions responsible for teaching engineering taking concrete measures to encourage industry participation <u>Benchmark:</u> 20 % Universities participate in the University - Industry Partnership</p> <p>Indicator 5.1b: Number of relevant industries involved with educational institutions in providing input into the higher educational program for engineering <u>Benchmark:</u> 20 % of Industries opted to participate in the Industry oriented University education with Industry Partnership</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome 1.1. Policies and regulations are strengthened to create a green economy.</p> <p>Output 1.1.1 <i>Enhanced Government capacity to promote a low carbon economy through energy efficiency, renewable energy, and technological innovation.</i></p> <p>Output 1.1.3 <i>Government policies, and public and private enterprises, contribute to the creation of a green economy and green jobs.</i></p>
<p>Priority 6: Mobilizing broad-based participation in Science, Technology and Innovation (STI)</p> <p>Expected Result 6.1: Public awareness of science, technology and engineering raised and STI policy agendas developed with civil society, including women and youth</p>	<p>Indicator 6.1a: Training and engagement with enterprises on increasing environmental awareness and responsible activities <u>Baseline:</u> Understanding of the impact of climate change varies dramatically depending on sector and location. <u>Benchmark:</u> 30 projects/activities which engage with enterprises</p> <p>Indicator 6.1b: Training and engagement with civil society organisations on increasing environmental awareness and action. <u>Baseline:</u> Capacity of community based organizations and involvement of civil society in decision making process are to be strengthened. Most intervention programmes have been focusing on institutional strengthening. <u>Benchmark:</u> 40 projects/ activities which engages Civil Society Organisations</p> <p>Indicator 6.1c: UN trainings and engagements, including awareness campaigns, with individuation on increasing environmental awareness and responsible livelihoods <u>Baseline:</u> Population have a general lack of awareness of the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, especially in remote/Western regions. <u>Benchmark:</u> 10 projects/activities/ awareness campaigns which engage the general public/individuals</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome 1.3. China's vulnerability to climate change is better understood and adaptation responses are integrated into Government policy.</p> <p>Output 1.3.2 <i>Business, civil society and individuals better understand China's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, ensuring that appropriate behaviours and policies are adopted.</i></p>

Expected result of UNESCO activity	Performance indicators and benchmarks	UNDAF/National Policy expected outcome/result to which expected result could be seen as contributing
<p>Priority 7: Freshwater systems under stress and societal responses, incorporating the work of the International Hydrological Programme (IHP) and the World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP)</p> <p>Expected Result 7.1: China supported in building technical and institutional capacities, and policies and mechanisms improved for adaptation to global changes to river basins at the national, regional and global levels, based on the scientific knowledge base</p>	<p>Indicator 7.1a: Trained engineers and scientists from region expected to use the skills acquired during the training <u>Benchmark:</u> 20 out of 30 trainees expect to use the knowledge acquired from the training (75% of the previous trainees indicated that they are implementing the skills learned from the training activity)</p> <p>Indicator 7.2b: Increase in active participation in the exchange of information, publication of newsletter for ISI, updating ISI website and information portal <u>Benchmark:</u> Exchange of Information via quarterly newsletters and monthly updates in the information system (Quarterly newsletter delivered to more than 200 experts around the world who registered to receive the same in addition to more than 500 downloads of each issue counted at the ISI website)</p> <p>Indicator 7.3c: Number and Profile of the attendants of the expert groups meeting for the exchange of experiences <u>Benchmark:</u> more than 50% of experts exchanged information (Sediment management policy paper prepared and discussed in the workshop)</p> <p>Indicator 7.4d: Degree of priority (time and resources) invested by the concerned stakeholder to erosion and sediment control <u>Benchmark:</u> As sedimentation continues to pose a major threat to hydropower generation, all governments increase their focus on this issue</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome 1.2. Strengthened policy and implementation mechanisms to manage natural resources, with special attention to poor and vulnerable groups. Output 1.2.1 <i>Land and water resources are managed more effectively ensuring poor and vulnerable groups ' access to these resources is improved.</i></p> <p>UNDAF Outcome 1.4. Government develops policies and regulatory frameworks that foster equitable access to safe drinking water and sanitation services. Output 1.4.1 <i>Schools and health facilities have better access to safe drinking water and good sanitation services as a result of the development, revision and implementation of the relevant policies and standards.</i></p>
<p>Priority 7: Freshwater systems under stress and societal responses, incorporating the work of the International Hydrological Programme (IHP) and the World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP)</p> <p>Expected Result 7.2: Effective water management strengthened through improved knowledge base and scientifically sound policy guidance for urban areas, arid and semi-arid zones and groundwater resources and aquifer systems</p>	<p>Indicator 7.2a: The organization of a regional network meeting, training session and workshop <u>Benchmark:</u> Workshop seminar report published in Asia G-WADI website and discuss science and policy related issues with relevant stakeholders</p> <p>Indicator 7.2b: Web based techniques, methodologies and tools developed and disseminated, and through the Asian G-WADI to transfer of knowledge facilitated with the participation of IHP national committees <u>Benchmark:</u> Document best practices and successes and web based dissemination</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Expected result of UNESCO activity	Performance indicators and benchmarks	UNDAF/National Policy expected outcome/result to which expected result could be seen as contributing
<p>Priority 7: Freshwater systems under stress and societal responses, incorporating the work of the International Hydrological Programme (IHP) and the World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP)</p> <p>Expected Result 7.2: Effective water management strengthened through improved knowledge base and scientifically sound policy guidance for urban areas, arid and semi-arid zones and groundwater resources and aquifer systems</p>	<p>Indicator 7.2c: Proportion of people having access to safe drinking water <u>Baseline:</u> 88% by 2006 <u>Benchmark:</u> 100%</p> <p>Indicator 7.2d: Proportion of people having access to improved sanitation <u>Baseline:</u> 65% by 2006 <u>Benchmark:</u> 75%</p> <p>Indicator 7.2e: New measures to promote adoption of appropriate and safe drinking water supply and suitable sanitation explicitly address gender perspectives in their design and promotion. <u>Baseline:</u> Gender perspectives not incorporated <u>Benchmark:</u> To be determined</p> <p>Indicator 7.2f: Knowledge about sustainable management and consumption of land and water improved, particularly among vulnerable groups and local communities during programme cycle <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Benchmark:</u> At least 5 training programmes on sustainable natural resources management developed, particularly those for vulnerable groups and local communities.</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome 1.4. Government develops policies and regulatory frameworks that foster equitable access to safe drinking water and sanitation services. Output 1.4.2 <i>Community and households have access to and use appropriate and safe drinking water supply and suitable sanitation options, with special attention to women's role as key agents of change.</i></p> <p>UNDAF Outcome 1.2. Strengthened policy and implementation mechanisms to manage natural resources, with special attention to poor and vulnerable groups. Output 1.2.1 <i>Land and water resources are managed more effectively ensuring poor and vulnerable groups' access to these resources is improved.</i></p>
<p>Priority 7: Freshwater systems under stress and societal responses, incorporating the work of the International Hydrological Programme (IHP) and the World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP)</p> <p>Expected result 7.3: Education capacities for water management reinforced at all levels, especially taking into account Africa and gender equality issues</p>	<p>Indicator 1: More than 30 engineers and scientists including women trained <u>Benchmark:</u> More than 30 trained of which at least 25 % are women). At least 50 % of the trainees expresses that the skills acquired are useful in relation to their functions.</p> <p>Indicator 2: Degree of satisfaction expressed by receptions of course materials, and information exchanged <u>Benchmark:</u> 50 % of respondents provides positive feedback on the information received</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome 1.4. Government develops policies and regulatory frameworks that foster equitable access to safe drinking water and sanitation services. Output 1.4.2 <i>Community and households have access to and use appropriate and safe drinking water supply and suitable sanitation options, with special attention to women's role as key agents of change.</i></p>
<p>Priority 8: Enabling the application of ecological and earth sciences for sustainability, including through the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme and the International Geoscience Programme (IGCP)</p> <p>Expected Result 8.1: Use of biosphere reserves as research and learning platforms for sustainable development broadened, and implementation of the MAB Programme strengthened, including through enhanced exchange of best practices with regional and global networks</p>	<p>Indicator 8.1a: Satisfaction of guidelines expressed by key stakeholders concerned based on a survey <u>Benchmark:</u> 20% of the Biosphere Reserves in EABRN adopt the guidelines</p> <p>Indicator 8.1b: Exchange of information within EABRN and other sub regional networks <u>Benchmark:</u> Circulation of information through newsletter and preparation of information brochures</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome 1.4. Government develops policies and regulatory frameworks that foster equitable access to safe drinking water and sanitation services. Output 1.4.2 <i>Community and households have access to and use appropriate and safe drinking water supply and suitable sanitation options, with special attention to women's role as key agents of change.</i></p>

Expected result of UNESCO activity (36 C/5)	Performance indicators and benchmarks	UNDAF/National Policy expected outcome/result to which expected result could be seen as contributing
<p>Priority 8: Enabling the application of ecological and earth sciences for sustainability, including through the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme and the International Geoscience Programme (IGCP)</p> <p>Expected Result 8.2: Sustainable and Equitable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services strengthened</p>	<p>Indicator 8.2: Number of alternative livelihood resources projects/programmes developed for local communities with critical biodiversity resources during programme cycle <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Benchmark:</u> At least 3 UN projects/programmes promoting alternative livelihood resources for local communities in Chinese provinces with critical biodiversity</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome 1.2. Strengthened policy and implementation mechanisms to manage natural resources, with special attention to poor and vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Output 1.2.2 <i>Biodiversity and ecosystems are better conserved, and communities increasingly benefit from the development of eco-based livelihood resources.</i></p>
<p>Priority 8: Enabling the application of ecological and earth sciences for sustainability, including through the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme and the International Geoscience Programme (IGCP)</p> <p>Expected Result 8.3: Knowledge base and policies for renewable energy and energy efficiency promoted</p>	<p>Indicator 8.3: Regulations, codes, guidelines, standards, and labels for energy efficiency and renewable energy developed and improved during the programme cycle <u>Baseline:</u> Regulations, codes, guidelines, standards of energy efficiency and renewable energy updated <u>Benchmark:</u> To be determined</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome 1.1. Policies and regulations are strengthened to create a green economy.</p> <p>Output 1.1.1 <i>Enhanced Government capacity to promote a low carbon economy through energy efficiency, renewable energy, and technological innovation.</i></p>
<p>Priority 9: Natural disaster risk reduction and mitigation</p> <p>Expected Result 9.1: Disaster resilience, disaster risk assessment and impact mitigation enhanced, including through participation in UN common country approaches</p>	<p>Indicator 9.1a: Number of capacity building and trainings held by the government on disaster preparedness, response, and management. <u>Baseline:</u> 0 in 2011 <u>Benchmark:</u> To be determined</p> <p>Indicator 9.2b: Number of national and local policies on disaster risk reduction that are formulated and updated with UN inputs – including in the 12th Five-Year Plan on Comprehensive Disaster Reduction <u>Baseline:</u> Zero in 2011 <u>Benchmark:</u> To be determined</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome 1.5. The impact of disasters on vulnerable groups is mitigated through enhanced disaster risk reduction and better preparedness and response measures.</p> <p>Output 1.5.2 <i>Institutional policies and capacities for disaster preparedness, response, and management are strengthened.</i></p>
<p>Priority 9: Natural disaster risk reduction and mitigation</p> <p>Expected Result 9.2: Disaster resilience, disaster risk assessment and impact mitigation enhanced, including through participation in UN common country approaches</p>	<p>Indicator 9.2a: Number of vulnerability assessments, trainings, conferences, joint UN-Government research/workshops carried out. <u>Baseline:</u> National level awareness of vulnerability issues, provincial knowledge remains limited. A small number of pilot assessments underway. Currently, the work is mainly done by international agencies and NGOs. <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Benchmark:</u> 3 vulnerability assessments carried out</p> <p>Indicator 9.2b: Number of officials at national and provincial level in Western Provinces trained for vulnerability awareness. <u>Baseline:</u> Limited knowledge on climate change vulnerability <u>Benchmarks:</u> 160 national officials trained, and given training materials/information and 400 provincial officials trained, and/or given training materials/information.</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome 1.3. China's vulnerability to climate change is better understood and adaptation responses are integrated into Government policy.</p> <p>Output 1.3.1 <i>Strengthened Government capacity to perform vulnerability assessments on the impacts of climate change and develop innovative adaptation strategies and programmes that are sensitive to its impacts on livelihoods and migration.</i></p>

Expected result of UNESCO activity	Performance indicators and benchmarks	UNDAF/National Policy expected outcome/result to which expected result could be seen as contributing
Social and Human Sciences		
<p>Priority 10: Promoting a culture of peace and nonviolence through action pertaining to human rights, democracy, reconciliation, dialogue and philosophy including all political and social partners, in particular youth</p> <p>Expected Result 10.1: Human rights in the fields of competence of UNESCO advanced and integrated into Chinese policies</p>	<p>Indicator 10.1: Sub national authorities and CBO informed of the results of studies and recommendations for improving the social inclusion of older populations</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome 2.1.The poorest and most vulnerable play a more active role in China's social, economic and cultural development</p>
<p>Priority 10: Promoting a culture of peace and nonviolence through action pertaining to human rights, democracy, reconciliation, dialogue and philosophy including all political and social partners, in particular youth</p> <p>Expected Result 10.2: Policies or strategies that support social inclusion, with particular reference to anti-discrimination, adopted by municipal authorities</p>	<p>Indicator 10.2a: No of beneficiaries participating in institutional capacity building activities for ending violence against women</p> <p>Indicator 10.2b: No of sub-national bodies, CBOs receiving the results of studies on socio-cultural factors that impede women's access to support and prevention services, and recommendations to improve access and prevention</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome 2.3. Increasing the number of women and children living their lives free of discrimination and violence</p> <p>Output 2.3.1 <i>Increased capacity and commitment of Government and other stakeholders to implement and promote policy and legislation on the elimination of violence against and trafficking of women and children improving the access to support services for victims as well as prevention activities</i></p>
Culture		
<p>Priority 11: Protecting and conserving cultural and natural heritage through the effective implementation of the 1972 World Heritage Convention</p> <p>Expected Result 11.1: The 1972 World Heritage Convention effectively implemented in China</p>	<p>Indicator 11.1a: Number of relevant heritage sites applying UNESCO tools in the management work <u>Benchmark:</u> At least 6 heritage sites</p> <p>Indicator 11.1b: Percentage of beneficiaries (World Heritage site managerial staff) utilizing the World Heritage management and conservation theories and good practices <u>Benchmark:</u> 70% by 2015</p> <p>Indicator 11.1c: Number of policy recommendations for World Heritage (natural and mixed sites) management planning and monitoring <u>Benchmark:</u> 2 national standards on World Heritage management planning and monitoring</p> <p>Indicator 11.1d: Number of conservation guidelines for historic towns and villages formulated and endorsed by major local stakeholders <u>Benchmark:</u> 4 conservation guidelines</p>	<p>12th Five-Year Plan (2011-2015) Part X: Ensure transmission and innovation in China's cultural development</p>

Expected result of UNESCO activity	Performance indicators and benchmarks	UNDAF/National Policy expected outcome/result to which expected result could be seen as contributing
<p>Priority 12: Promote the protection of intellectual property through copyright and neighbouring rights</p> <p>Expected Result 12.1: The Universal Copyright Convention effectively implemented in China</p>	<p>Indicator 12.1: International principles of copyright integrated promoted in teaching curriculum and integrated into policy documents Benchmark: China's national copyright law enhanced based on international standards</p>	<p>12th Five-Year Plan (2011-2015) Part X: Ensure transmission and innovation in China's cultural development</p>
<p>Priority 13: Safeguarding the intangible cultural heritage through the effective implementation of the 2003 Convention</p> <p>Expected Result 13.1: The 2003 Intangible Cultural Heritage Convention effectively implemented in China</p>	<p>Indicator 13.1a: Policy and programme recommendations formulated and best practices identified for ICH safeguarding in China Benchmark: One comparative study conducted nationwide about safeguarding of one ICH category (traditional opera) and at least one best practice of safeguarding identified</p> <p>Indicator 13.1b: Opportunities created for sub-regional cooperation in the field of ICH safeguarding Benchmark: At least one capacity-building activity organized with participation from CRIHAP</p>	<p>12th Five-Year Plan (2011-2015) Part X: Ensure transmission and innovation in China's cultural development</p>
<p>Priority 14: Strengthening capacities for the protection of movable cultural heritage</p> <p>Expected Result 14.1: Role of museums as depositories of documentary of paper heritage reinforced</p>	<p>Indicator 14.1: Number of partner institutions in China establishing and applying guidelines for the conservation of paper documentary heritage Benchmark: 5 partner institutions</p>	<p>12th Five-Year Plan (2011-2015) Part X: Ensure transmission and innovation in China's cultural development</p>
<p>Priority 15: Promoting the diversity of cultural expressions and the role of culture in development at global, regional and national level</p> <p>Expected result 15.1: Public-private partnership strengthened at the provincial level in China in sectors related to the cultural domains to encourage private sector investment in development of cultural industries and protection of cultural resources</p>	<p>Indicator 15.1a: Number of Power of Culture fora conducted in cooperation with local provincial government and private sector Baseline: 4 fora organized from 2012-2015</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome 2.1. The poorest and most vulnerable play a more active role in China's social, economic and cultural development,</p> <p>12th Five-Year Plan (2011-2015) Chapter 18: Implementing the overall strategy on regional development.</p> <p>12th Five-Year Plan (2011-2015) Part X: Inherit and innovate, promoting the big development and prosperous of culture.</p>

Expected result of UNESCO activity	Performance indicators and benchmarks	UNDAF/National Policy expected outcome/result to which expected result could be seen as contributing
<p>Priority 15: Promoting the diversity of cultural expressions and the role of culture in development at global, regional and national level</p> <p>Expected result 15.2: Framework and guidelines formulated to reinforce tourism as a tool for fostering heritage conservation and economic value enhancement, while improving economic, social and human development</p>	<p>Indicator 15.1b: Tourism sector beneficiaries ready to use the Good Tourism framework and guidelines to put Good Tourism into practice - leveraging tourism for heritage and human development <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Benchmark:</u> 75% of stakeholders</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome 1.1. Policies and regulations are strengthened to create a green economy. Output 1.1.3 <i>Government policies, and public and private enterprises, contribute to the creation of a green economy and green jobs</i></p> <p>UNDAF Outcome 2.1. The poorest and most vulnerable play a more active role in China's social, economic and cultural development,</p> <p>12th Five-Year Plan (2011-2015) Chapter 18: Implementing the overall strategy on regional development.</p> <p>12th Five-Year Plan (2011-2015) Part X: Inherit and innovate, promoting the big development and prosperous of culture.</p>
<p>Priority 15: Promoting the diversity of cultural expressions and the role of culture in development at global, regional and national level</p> <p>Expected Result 15.3: Capacity of crafts people and quality of crafts enhanced</p>	<p>Indicator 15.2: Number of total submissions for the Award of Excellence for Handicrafts programme in 2012 and 2014 and percentage of awarded products <u>Benchmark:</u> 100 products from China and Mongolia, 21% awarded products</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome 1.1. Policies and regulations are strengthened to create a green economy. Output 1.1.3 <i>Government policies, and public and private enterprises, contribute to the creation of a green economy and green jobs</i></p> <p>UNDAF Outcome 2.1. The poorest and most vulnerable play a more active role in China's social, economic and cultural development,</p> <p>12th Five-Year Plan (2011-2015) Chapter 18: Implementing the overall strategy on regional development.</p> <p>12th Five-Year Plan (2011-2015) Part X: Inherit and innovate, promoting the big development and prosperous of culture.</p>
Communication and Information		
<p>Priority 16: Strengthening free, independent and pluralistic media, civic participation and gender-responsive communication for sustainable development</p> <p>Expected Result 16.1: Capacities of media training and journalism educational institutions strengthened to reach the established criteria of excellence in training as regards journalists: investigative skills and gender equality perspectives in media</p>	<p>Indicator 16.1a: Training of journalists and media professionals</p> <p>Indicator 16.1b: Media and Information literacy promoted in formal and informal education</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome 2.1. The poorest and most vulnerable play a more active role in China's social, economic and cultural development.</p> <p>UNDAF Outcome 2.5. Improved accesses to and delivery of, universal good quality educational services and skills training - with a focus on poor and vulnerable groups, particularly in less developed regions.</p>

Expected result of UNESCO activity	Performance indicators and benchmarks	UNDAF/National Policy expected outcome/result to which expected result could be seen as contributing
<p>Priority 17: Fostering communication and information capacities for universal access to knowledge</p> <p>Expected Result 17.1: China enabled to implement WSIS outcomes and develop gender-sensitive policy frameworks for universal access to information</p>	<p>Indicator 17.1a: Increased gender sensitivity in media</p> <p>Indicator 17.1b: Persons with Disabilities (PWD) trained on ICT knowledge</p> <p>Indicator 17.1c: Partnership established with major Chinese ICT companies</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome 1.3. China's vulnerability to climate change is better understood and adaptation responses are integrated into government policy.</p> <p>UNDAF Outcome 2.1. The poorest and most vulnerable play a more active role in China's social, economic and cultural development</p> <p>UNDAF Outcome 2.3. Increasing the number of women and children living their lives free of discrimination and violence</p>
<p>Priority 18: Empowering through universal access to knowledge and the preservation of information, including documentary heritage</p> <p>Expected result 18.1: Capacities of China strengthened to enhance the impact of activities through open and innovative ICTs and to protect World's documentary heritage.</p>	<p>Indicator 18.1a: Promotion of Open Access and support to UNESCO's Information for All Programme</p> <p>Indicator 18.2b: Documentary Heritage listed on Memory of the World Register</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome 1.2. Strengthened policy and implementation mechanisms to manage natural resources, with special attention to poor and vulnerable groups.</p> <p>UNDAF Outcome 1.3. China's vulnerability to climate change is better understood and adaptation responses are integrated into government policy.</p> <p>UNDAF Outcome 1.4. Ensuring access to safe drinking water and sanitation.</p> <p>UNDAF Outcome 1.5. The impact of disasters on vulnerable groups is mitigated through enhanced disaster risk reduction and better preparedness and response measures.</p> <p>UNDAF Outcome 3.3. Sharing China's development experience with other countries.</p>



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Cultural Organization

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