

East Asia Department Urban and Social Sectors Division

EDUCATION SECTOR

1. Objective and Priorities
 - Education in PRC and MON
2. Future Opportunities

Support for Education in the PRC

Objective

- Promote inclusive growth and sustainable development

Priority areas

- Development of technical and vocational education and training (TVET)



Support for Education in Mongolia

Objective

- Providing good quality and improving access to education to enhance the quality of the skilled labor force

Priority Areas

- Strengthen the sector governance through improving sector planning, & management through capacity building, and donor coordination
- Increase equity in access to and improve quality of basic and secondary education
- Rationalize the higher education & TVET systems for quality improvement



Future Opportunities

- Technical assistance and lending program

Planned TA projects

- PRC
 - Hunan TVET Management Capacity Building (PATA, 2013)
 - Chongqing TVET Management Information Platform (CDTA, 2014)

Planned lending operations

- MON
 - Skills for Employment Project (loan, approval in 2014)
- PRC
 - Hunan Vocational Education Demonstration Project (loan, 2013)
 - Guangxi Nanning Vocational Education Development Project (loan, 2013)
 - Guangxi Baise Vocational Education Development Project (loan, 2014)
 - Shanxi Vocational Education Development Project (loan, 2014)

Knowledge Sharing in Education and Health Sectors produced by EASS

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MARIE STOPES INTERNATIONAL

MORE SAFETY
A RESOURCE MANUAL FOR HEALTH AND SAFETY IN INFRASTRUCTURE

AN ACTION TOOL FOR MANAGERS

Investing for the Future Education for All in the People's Republic of China

Asian Development Bank provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Education in the People's Republic of China to conduct the Support for Reform in Compulsory Education financing study. The study will propose effective financing policies to promote 9 years of compulsory education across country. While there has been significant progress, there are still challenges to ensuring full access to, and completion of, high-quality compulsory education. One key issue is lack of funding for education and the equitable distribution of funds.



Study makes the following recommendations to improve current Fund Guarantee Mechanism for compulsory education, established by the national government:

Set poor, rural boarding students. The "One Scholarship" is a national policy that grants poor students tuition from textbook and miscellaneous fees, and provides with subsidies for living expenses. Current subsidies are 72 per day for primary school students and 100 per day for secondary school students, which are much lower than actual expenses. These low subsidies pose a potential barrier to poor parents completing 9 years of compulsory education, and must be set doubled as soon as possible.

Minimize disparities in financing of schools. Since 2000, central government has increased its financial assistance to education in the disadvantaged rural areas of the western and central regions. Despite this, financial disparities between schools widened. Strong regional disparities, urban-rural disparities, interurban and/or intrurban disparities between schools exist. Disparities must be eliminated to strengthen and decentralize Fund Guarantee Mechanism. It must have sufficient resources, clearer delegation of fiscal authority for each government level, clearly counties.

Reduce nonpersonal expenditure. The quality of education largely depends on the physical learning environment—schools and classrooms. Current nonpersonal expenditures, including school recurring costs and equipment costs, does not reflect market prices and the actual needs of schools. As a result, schools operate

ineffectively and provide insufficient learning resources. There is an urgent need to increase nonpersonal expenditures.

Standardize the calculation of nonpersonal expenditure. Various methods are used to calculate nonpersonal expenditure. This makes it difficult to have an accurate countrywide profile of nonpersonal expenditures, and to offer study-allocable funds. The calculation method must be standardized, and must consider the link between financial input and educational output such as the learning achievement of students.

Establish a monitoring and evaluation system. Regular monitoring is vital to assessing progress toward financing plan targets, and improving the Fund Guarantee Mechanism. It is equally important that evaluation, outcome guide policy development. Monitoring and evaluation need to be conducted at each government level, and monitoring and evaluation of budgeting and actual budget implementation in schools are imperative.

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Ministry of Education
People's Republic of China



Financing Technical and Vocational Education and Training in the People's Republic of China



School-Enterprise Cooperation
Technical and Vocational Education and Training
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