



## Economic and Social Council

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### United Nations Children's Fund

Executive Board

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Item 9 (a) of the provisional agenda\*

### **Draft country programme document\*\***

#### **Malaysia**

#### *Summary*

The draft country programme document (CPD) for Malaysia is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and comments. The Board is requested to approve the aggregate indicative budget of \$1,500,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and \$4,500,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2008 to 2010.

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\* E/ICEF/2007/8.

\*\* In accordance with Executive Board decision 2006/19 (E/ICEF/2006/5/Rev.1), the present document will be revised and posted on the UNICEF website no later than six weeks after discussion of the CPD at the Board session. It will then be approved by the Executive Board at its second regular session of 2007.

<i>Basic data table<sup>†</sup></i> <i>(2005 unless otherwise stated)</i>	
Child population (millions, under 18 years)	9.6
U5MR (per 1,000 live births)	12
Underweight (% , moderate and severe, 2003)	11
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births, 2003)	30
Primary school attendance (% net, male/female, 2003)	93/93
Primary schoolchildren reaching grade 5 (% , 2002)	98
Use of improved drinking water sources (% , 2004)	99
Adult HIV prevalence rate (%)	0.5
Child work (% , 5-14 years olds)	0.5
GNI per capita (US\$)	4 960
One-year-olds immunized against DPT3 (%)	90
One-year-olds immunized against measles (%)	90

<sup>†</sup> More comprehensive country data on children and women are available at [www.unicef.org](http://www.unicef.org).

### **The situation of children and women**

1. Malaysia has made outstanding improvements in the well-being of children and is well on its way to achieve all the Millennium Development Goals. A long-term policy of economic growth with equity has resulted in a continuous decline in poverty rates. The proportion of the population living in poverty had reached down to 5.7 per cent in 2005. Infant and under-five mortality rates are reaching levels similar to those of fully developed countries.

2. The net enrolment rate in primary school is very high, and shows no significant gender disparity. Ninety-eight per cent of primary school children reached grade 6 in 2005, according to the Ministry of Education. Learning achievements are high, even by international comparison. Malaysia has a low adult HIV/AIDS prevalence of about 0.5 per cent, with a concentrated epidemic among high-risk groups. The country also has a solid legal and policy framework including for the protection of children from exploitation, abuse and neglect.

3. The population of 26.1 million (2005) includes 1.8 million non-Malaysian citizens. Children comprise about 10 million people, with 3.1 million under the age of five. Because of a steady decline in fertility rates, the proportion of children in the population is declining. In 2005, there were 550,000 non-Malaysian children in Malaysia, about 300,000 of them in the state of Sabah.

4. The 2004 federal government expenditures on health and education comprised 8 and 21 per cent, respectively. While only 5.7 per cent of the population lived in poverty in 2005, the Gini coefficient had increased somewhat between 1999 and 2004. The state of Sabah has the highest overall poverty rate, of 23 per cent (2004), and particularly high rates exist among indigenous groups in Sabah and Sarawak as well as among the Orang Asli population of Peninsular Malaysia.

5. Malaysia has taken an active role within the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), including in the protection of the rights of women and children as well as in the fight against trafficking. The Ninth Malaysia Plan for 2006-2010

includes efforts to narrow the development gaps among ASEAN members. Having reached a level of development beyond most countries in Asia, Malaysia is increasingly involved in sharing its development experiences internationally through the Malaysia Technical Cooperation Programme.

6. Malaysia has a well-functioning institutional framework for developing social policies and a solid legal and policy framework for children. The Ninth Malaysia Plan intends to strengthen the policy-making mechanism even further by enhancing the level of consultation on new policy initiatives. The Child Act 2001 spans a wide range of child protection issues and covers all children under 18 years of age throughout Malaysia. While implementing the Child Act, there is a need to ensure sufficient capacities and resources while surveying any necessary amendments based on appropriate evaluations. In parallel, to improve the protective environment, it will be crucial to focus on empowering parents and children through promoting family planning, childcare practices, life skills and adolescent health through integrated services.

7. In meeting the challenge to enhance evidence-based policies, systems and services, there is a need for further disaggregated quantitative and qualitative indicators. Targeted research, studies and surveys need to focus on particularly vulnerable groups of children while bringing in a cost-analysis approach looking at preventive versus restorative costs. Inter-agency collaboration in data collection mechanisms for child protection issues is necessary.

8. The 2006 Malaysia-UNICEF situation analysis highlighted gaps in access to quality health, education and other social services, especially among children in rural areas, in remote areas of Sabah and Sarawak, within the Orang Asli populations, and among the non-Malaysian population. The gaps are consistent with the higher poverty levels of these groups. Lifestyle-related health issues, including HIV/AIDS, and accidents and injuries are causes of concern, especially among adolescents. Among children 5-18 years old, motor vehicle accidents and drowning are two of the most common causes of death, especially for boys. However, there is a need to better understand the knowledge, attitudes and practices among adolescents, especially regarding HIV/AIDS, which is slowly spreading outside the high-risk groups. One third of the 6,120 reported new cases in 2005 were found outside the traditional group of injecting drug users. As a result of an effective antenatal screening programme combined with successful clinical management, only a small number of newborn babies are infected by HIV every year. However, an increasing number of children are affected and orphaned by HIV.

9. There is an upward trend in cases of child victims of sexual and other abuse and neglect, with 1,800 child victims reported in 2005. This trend is primarily related to increased reporting. The reported number of students involved in bullying had doubled between 2002 and 2004. Because of its relative wealth and against the background of the large influx of both regular and irregular migrants, Malaysia has become a destination country for trafficking. The majority of victims are trafficked for sexual exploitation, while some are trafficked for labour exploitation and adoptions, especially from Indonesia. The magnitude of child trafficking is unknown, although proxy indicators suggest an increasing trend.

10. The 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami was Malaysia's worst natural disaster in history and caused an increased sense of vulnerability. While the Government had the capacity and infrastructure to respond immediately to material needs, the

tsunami revealed a limited capacity within communities to provide for a broader protective environment for children. The medium- to long-term challenge for Malaysia will be to address the capacity of communities to cope with the psychological impact of such a disaster in the context of an effective emergency preparedness programme, which should include comprehensive psychosocial components.

11. As a 1995 signatory to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Malaysia has remained committed to its implementation. In its Concluding Observations of January 2007 on Malaysia's First Periodic Report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the Committee commended Malaysia for its notable improvements in economic and social development, including continuous investments in health and education services as well as in the protection infrastructure. Malaysia was encouraged to review its reservations to the Convention on the Rights of the Child; to review the national legal framework in light of the Convention; and to ensure sufficient resources and follow-up mechanisms for the second National Plan of Action for Children 2001-2020.

12. The Committee also recommended a systematic assessment of the impact of budgetary allocations on children and the establishment of a national database on children. A need was highlighted to evaluate existing disparities among vulnerable groups of children, including those of Orang Asli and indigenous and minority groups in Sabah and Sarawak. The Committee recommended a comprehensive national strategy comprising several aims: to prevent violence, abuse and neglect against children; to carry out studies on child protection issues such as children who live or work on the street and child victims of trafficking; and to strengthen efforts to implement the National Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS.

## **Key results and lessons learned from previous cooperation, 2005-2007**

### **Key results achieved**

13. The 2006-2010 National Strategic Plan (NSP) on HIV/AIDS was adopted by the Cabinet in 2006. The country programme had provided significant technical support to the development of the NSP, which was then successfully integrated into the Ninth Malaysia Plan, providing the framework for coordinating the work of all partners. The NSP received a significant Government budget allocation, which demonstrated Malaysia's ability to meet the 2001 targets of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS as well as the Ministry of Health's commitment as a signatory to the 2006 Hanoi Declaration on Children and HIV/AIDS. UNICEF efforts have helped to position the organization as a reliable partner capable of delivering policy advice and of supporting implementation of innovative projects.

14. In 2006, through its country programme, UNICEF provided highly specialized technical assistance to the setting up of the HIV/AIDS Harm Reduction Secretariat at the Ministry of Health. The support to the planned nationwide scale-up of the Ministry of Health's Harm Reduction Programme — including a drug-substitution programme and a needle-syringe-condom programme — resulted in a rapid engagement of senior decision makers of the Royal Malaysian Police and the Anti

Drugs Agency. After receiving initial training provided by UNICEF-funded experts, the Police established a pool of trainers.

15. The programme also supported several grass roots pilot projects, which both provided field results for policy discussions and necessary experiences for scaling up. The state of Kedah, in partnership with UNICEF, successfully expanded the ProStar AIDS prevention programme for youth and set up pilot out-of-school drop-in youth centres in six districts, providing peer-to-peer education on HIV/AIDS targeting school drop-outs. The ProStar model is currently expanding towards national coverage, while experiences are being shared internationally. A life skills-based education project in fighting HIV/AIDS was pilot-tested in 16 secondary and 4 primary schools in the state of Kedah. Based on lessons learned, the module will be refined and expanded.

16. A school bullying prevention pilot project was implemented in selected schools in Kuala Lumpur during 2006. An evaluation of the pilot project will be used to extract useful lessons for the preparation of a nationwide strategy against violence in schools. In partnership with Mercy Malaysia, and under the auspices of the Federal Task Force of Sabah, the programme provided nine mobile clinics to deliver medical services to 3,514 patients focusing on remote areas of Sabah. This collaboration between Mercy Malaysia, the Federal Task Force of Sabah and UNICEF has proven to be an important strategic partnership.

17. A sustainable model of cooperation between the Government of Malaysia and UNICEF was agreed at the 2006 mid-term review (MTR), and will enter into effect for the 2008-2010 country programme. The model was developed under the guidance of the UNICEF National Advisory Committee, established in 2005 to advise on the process of transition of the Malaysia-UNICEF partnership.

18. The establishment of the joint Institute of Health Management-UNICEF Centre of Health Policy Enhancement and Appraisal has proved to be a reliable source of health information and analysis feeding into the decision-making processes of the Government. In late 2006, the Centre carried out an evaluation of the prevention-of-mother-to-child-transmission of HIV programme. The first Malaysian national injury and accident survey will be implemented in 2007 through this partnership.

19. In response to the tsunami, UNICEF together with the Ministry of Health, Help University College and the non-governmental organization (NGO) EMPOWER undertook recovery and rehabilitation interventions. About 1,000 children, their families and communities received psychosocial support and counselling. The establishment of longer-term psychosocial support, protection and life-skills development mechanisms was subsequently mainstreamed throughout the country programme and supported by strategic alliances. In 2005, a community based psychosocial support network was established, made up of health professionals, teachers and social workers, as well as religious and community leaders. Children and young people also participated in discussions that helped them to understand how the tsunami affected their lives and resulted in an improved design of appropriate interventions.

### Lessons learned

20. The MTR highlighted the fact that Malaysia has increasingly assumed the role of a development partner with UNICEF. Joint programmes have more frequently been implemented on a cost-sharing basis, which has strengthened the joint ownership of projects, and has consequently strengthened joint responsibility in planning, implementation and achieving expected results. Because cost-sharing was expected to increase in the 2008-2010 country programme, the Government had greater ownership in the new programme and strengthened its partnership with UNICEF in the programme's design and planning.

21. A 2006 Tsunami Review found that UNICEF had formed a number of strategic alliances with both Government institutions and NGOs as an immediate response. The subsequent inter-sectoral and inter-agency collaboration continues to bear fruit and leverage results. UNICEF is generally viewed as an 'honest broker' and has continued to be able to facilitate collaboration between various actors involved with a specific group of children, thereby optimizing available resources and avoiding isolated 'silos'. Strategic partnerships have become increasingly more important and have been found to play an important catalytic advocacy role while subsequently helping to ensure the sustainability of interventions.

22. An innovative step was taken in establishing a National Advisory Committee on the future role of UNICEF in Malaysia. The Committee has been crucial in providing high-level leadership and guidance and in proposing alternative funding and operational arrangements for a continued UNICEF presence. The Committee's high-level and inclusive membership, representing both Government institutions and NGOs, has ensured that inputs are based on considerable knowledge of child-related issues and of UNICEF.

## The country programme, 2008-2010

### Summary budget table

<i>Programme</i>	<i>(In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
	<i>Regular resources</i>	<i>Other resources*</i>	<i>Total</i>
Partners in development	500	1 850	2 350
Quality social policies and services	350	1 350	1 650
Cross-sectoral costs	650	1 350	2 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 500</b>	<b>4 500</b>	<b>6 000</b>

\* Based on the availability of private sector, thematic, set-aside and Government of Malaysia matching funds. Government of Malaysia matching funds are subject to pending Cabinet approval.

### Preparation process

23. The country programme exercise was carried out under the guidance and leadership of the Economic Planning Unit of the Prime Minister's Department and has been tightly integrated with the 2006 MTR. The active participation of a number of key Government Ministries and institutions has been essential both in critically

assessing progress and lessons learned in the 2005-2007 country programme and in validating the 2008-2010 country programme. The UNICEF regional office has contributed greatly to the process, particularly regarding the potential future role and in-country presence of UNICEF in this middle-income country.

24. A focused situation analysis of children in Malaysia was finalized in December 2006 after being validated and improved over a period of six months. The conclusions of the Situation Analysis, combined with the January 2007 Concluding Observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, have contributed significantly to the country programme exercise. The 2006 MTR recommendations for UNICEF future funding modalities, organizational presence and the 2008-2010 country programme form part of the present document and formed part of a Cabinet paper tabled in early 2007.

### **Goals, key results and strategies**

25. The overall goal of the country programme is to support the Government of Malaysia in enhancing self-sustaining national capacities so that all children in Malaysia better enjoy their rights to survival, development, protection and participation.

26. The following strategic results are to be achieved: (a) a model for a sustainable partnership with Malaysia is developed and continues to benefit Malaysian children; (b) UNICEF is established as a knowledge hub, facilitating a transfer of technical expertise into and out of Malaysia; and (c) as an entrusted partner of the Government of Malaysia, UNICEF is contributing to the fulfilment of the goals and objectives of the Ninth Malaysia Plan as well as Malaysia's State Party obligations enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and *A World Fit for Children* declaration.

27. Partnerships will be the main vehicle of programme delivery. As a cross-cutting strategy, the country programme will support capacity-building for disparity reduction in key areas. High-level research, knowledge generation and pilot projects will facilitate evidenced-based policy discussions. Child-centred research and knowledge generation will increasingly include cost analysis to highlight financial consequences of policy options. Pilot projects at a grass roots level will provide essential inputs to policy dialogues as well as to child advocacy efforts while paving the way for potential national and international replication. Advocacy and resource mobilization for children will become increasingly important strategic approaches, given the high level of development in Malaysia. Cost-sharing for programme implementation will be further strengthened.

28. UNICEF, with its unique international network, will continue to facilitate international knowledge brokering and knowledge transfer to Malaysia through high-level technical expertise. Given lessons learned from previous cooperation, it is expected that the sharing of Malaysia's development experiences and best practices with other countries will become an increasingly important part of the country programme. As recommended by the MTR, UNICEF will continue to facilitate new partnerships and inter-agency collaboration on cross-sectoral issues, acting as a 'broker' of cooperation, both nationally and internationally.

**Relationship to national priorities and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)**

29. The country programme is designed to support Vision 2020, the Ninth Malaysia Plan as well as the 2001-2020 National Plan of Action for Children. The programme accords with the time frame of the Ninth Malaysia Plan and supports four of its main thrusts: (a) to raise the capacity for knowledge and innovation; (b) to address persistent socio-economic inequalities; (c) to improve the standard and sustainability of quality of life; and (d) to strengthen the institutional and implementation capacity.

30. The Ninth Malaysia Plan aims for an improvement of the quality and efficiency of the delivery of public services. Its key health strategies include preventing and reducing the disease burden, enhancing access to quality care, enhancing research to support evidence-based decision-making, enhancing human resource development and strengthening health information and management systems. Resources will be optimized through consolidation and integration, and will aim to provide higher quality care for rural populations, especially in Sabah and Sarawak. High priority has been assigned to halting and reversing the spread of HIV through the implementation of the National Strategic Plan. The Ninth Malaysia Plan also aims to further increase access to quality education, especially in Sabah and Sarawak and rural areas, and to assist in bridging the performance gaps. In order to facilitate child welfare, protection, development and participation, concerted efforts are under way to strengthen family support mechanisms and the family institution. Community participation is viewed as an important part of prevention and rehabilitation programmes for children.

31. Since the Common Country Assessment/UNDAF process is not considered to be relevant to the Malaysian context, UNICEF uses the United Nations country team as the main mechanism for cooperating with other United Nations agencies towards common goals.

**Relationship to international priorities**

32. Malaysia is well on its way to achieving all Millennium Development Goals, and the programme will support Malaysia in moving beyond these Goals. The fight against HIV/AIDS and the reduction of disparities will be given a particular emphasis. The programme will also support the principles and goals of *A World Fit for Children*.

33. The programme will address the priorities of the UNICEF medium-term strategic plan (MTSP) for 2006-2009, focusing strongly on 'policy advocacy and partnerships for children's rights'. In the Situation Analysis as well as the January 2007 Concluding Observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, recommendations called for a continued focus on child protection from violence, exploitation and abuse as well as on HIV/AIDS and children. Support given to research, knowledge generation and pilot projects in order to facilitate evidenced-based policy discussions will assist the Government in tackling remaining disparities in access to quality health, education and social services of children living in rural and remote areas, especially in Sabah and Sarawak. This will entail addressing the remaining focus areas of the MTSP.

### **Programme components**

34. The **partners in development** programme will aim to assist the Government in becoming a fully caring society and a fully developed country by 2020 through three projects: (a) child monitoring; (b) creating the knowledge base; and (c) UNICEF sustainable partnership with Malaysia.

35. The continuous development of the sustained Malaysia-UNICEF partnership model will strive to make a difference for children in Malaysia in the most efficient way. The partnership will continue the efforts of mapping the changing role of UNICEF in Malaysia, including for the period beyond 2010, by exploring the fund-raising potential of the proposed tripartite model comprising funds from UNICEF, the Government of Malaysia and civil society, including the corporate sector. For the programme period, UNICEF in Malaysia will continue its usual funding channels for programme countries. The Government of Malaysia will allocate funds for programme costs that approximately match the regular resources contribution of UNICEF. UNICEF will utilise a limited amount of its funds to start up and support fund-raising operations targeting the private sector. This will be done under the assumption that current legislation will be adjusted to allow for fund-raising for the Malaysia-UNICEF country programme. Fund-raising strategies will be developed, taking into account the existing positive partnerships with the private sector, the available information on public awareness and perception of UNICEF, and on attitudes towards children's issues. The programme will aim to raise public and corporate awareness of the situation of children not only in Malaysia also in low-income countries throughout the world, thereby paving the way for future support of UNICEF work globally.

36. To improve the knowledge base, the programme will support the Child Index as a regular monitoring mechanism covering the situation of children and trends affecting their well-being, and will assist in strengthening other monitoring mechanisms. As a way to contribute to dialogues on child policies, support will be given to child-centred research and knowledge generation, which will increasingly cover cost analysis, resource allocations and cross-cutting themes. UNICEF will also contribute to these efforts by providing insights from its global experiences on child-centred policy. In addition, the programme will facilitate the sharing of Malaysia's development experience with other countries through the creation of packages of 'best practices'.

37. The following are key expected results: (a) the role and mode of engagement of UNICEF in Malaysia, including for the period beyond 2010, is set in a new tripartite funding model in which the Government contributes funds, matching an indicative level of \$ 500,000 in regular resources per year for the period 2010-2020; (b) a fund-raising strategy to be fully implemented by 2011 is developed and tested; (c) the knowledge base on children in Malaysia is strengthened through a number of high-quality child-related analytic research projects contributing to the social policy dialogue; and (d) Malaysia's development experience, 'best practices' and innovations in child survival, development, participation and protection are shared with other countries, such as ASEAN, the Non-Aligned Movement and the Organization of the Islamic Conference countries through the Economic Planning Unit.

38. The programme will further strengthen the established partnership with the Economic Planning Unit and the new partnerships with the Department of Statistics and the Attorney General's Chambers, while pursuing yet new partnerships with

central Ministries, such as the Ministry of Finance. Other key partners will be the Ministries of Health and Education, the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development, including the Department of Social Welfare, the Human Rights Commission of Malaysia, the Institute of Health Management-UNICEF Centre of Health Policy Enhancement and Appraisal, Help University College, EMPOWER and Mercy Malaysia. The UNICEF National Advisory Committee will also continue to play a fundamental role. The programme will further strengthen the partnership with the private sector, both individual and corporate levels. The media will continue to be an essential partner in raising the public awareness of challenges facing children and in leveraging financial resources.

39. The **quality social policies and services** programme will support the Ninth Malaysia Plan in efforts to ensure access to quality care, education and social protection services for all children through three projects: (a) quality protection for vulnerable children; (b) quality education and health for vulnerable children and adolescents; and (c) healthy lifestyles and HIV/AIDS. Rather than direct service delivery, this programme will focus on providing high-quality technical expertise as a contribution to the development of new and enhancement of existing social policies. In order to generate in-country knowledge, key grass-roots pilot projects will be supported.

40. Consistent with the Ninth Malaysia Plan, the target groups will continue to include Orang Asli children, and increasingly, children in Sabah and Sarawak, especially children of indigenous groups living in remote areas; non-Malaysian children; and children infected or affected by HIV/AIDS. The programme will also target priority child protection issues such as school bullying and child violence, abuse and neglect as well as child trafficking, as spelled out by the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

41. Support will also be given to the Government in following up on the January 2007 Concluding Observations.

42. The following are key expected results: (a) the quality of the Government's social, legal and protective provisions for children in Malaysia is increased through key grass-root pilot projects as well as the provision of high-level technical expertise; and (b) underserved groups of children benefit from enhanced policies, strategies and partnerships for the reduction of gaps in social indicators and improved access to health, education and social services.

43. The programme's main governmental partners will be the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development, including the Department of Social Welfare, the Attorney General's Chambers, The Department of Islamic Development of Malaysia, the Ministry of Rural and Regional Development, the Department of Community Development, the Department of Orang Asli Affairs, the Human Rights Commission and the Federal Task Force. Research partners will include, among others, the Institute of Health Management-UNICEF collaborative centre, the University Kebangsaan Malaysia, the University Putra Malaysia and Help University College. NGOs partners will include Mercy, the Malaysian Association for the Protection of Children, the Malaysian Council for Child Welfare and the Malaysian AIDS Council, among others.

44. **Cross-sectoral costs** will cover the expenses of programme and support staff, technical assistance covering more than one programme, as well as office costs.

**Major partnerships**

45. Malaysia and UNICEF have forged a strong partnership over many years of cooperation. While the main partnerships are described above, the MTR recommended that UNICEF continue to explore new partnerships and facilitate cooperation both nationally and internationally. UNICEF will continue to explore new partnerships and strengthen existing ones, with a view to making them more strategic, mutually rewarding and effective.

46. The United Nations country team is an important partner for ensuring coherence and complementarity among the programmes of the United Nations agencies. Areas of common interest have been identified and included in the programme and a carefully balanced mix of coordinated and complementary activities will be ensured.

**Monitoring, evaluation and programme management**

47. The Economic Planning Unit will be the main coordinating body for programme implementation. A three-year Country Programme Action Plan and annual work plans will be developed and possibly revised through annual reviews, evaluations and changes in priority needs and/or the funding situation. The second annual review, scheduled for late 2009, will serve as an MTR and feed into the preparation of the next programme cycle, to begin in 2011.

48. A 2008-2010 Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan will guide results-based management and plan major research, studies, surveys and evaluations. Malaysia-Info, hosted by the Department of Statistics, will be supported by the United Nations country team and used as a tool for monitoring the situation of children within the broader context of monitoring the Millennium Declaration Goals. The summary results matrix highlights expected key results as well as key progress indicators and will be used for monitoring the progress of the programme.

49. As recommended by the National Advisory Committee and the MTR, UNICEF in-country presence will continue in the form of a United Nations legal entity with corresponding inter-governmental status, as opposed to any other legal form in a post-graduation setting. This will ensure a continuum of the current independent structure, with the ability to monitor the situation of children and women on an ongoing basis and be an independent voice for children, while also ensuring effective implementation of the country programme.

**SUMMARY RESULTS MATRIX: Malaysia Programme of Cooperation 2008-2010**

<b>UNICEF Medium term strategic plan focus area</b>	<b>Key results expected in this focus area/baseline estimate for these results</b>	<b>Key progress indicators</b>	<b>Means of verification of results</b>	<b>Major partners, partnership frameworks and cooperation programmes</b>	<b>The expected key results in this focus area will contribute to:</b>
<p><b>Policy advocacy and partnerships for children's rights</b></p>	<p>1. The quality of the Government's social, legal and protective provisions for children in Malaysia has been increased through experiences gained by implementation of grass-root pilot projects as well as provision of high-level technical expertise.</p> <p>2. Underserved groups of children benefit from enhanced policies, strategies and partnerships for the reduction of gaps in social indicators and access to health, education and social services.</p> <p>3. The knowledge base on children in Malaysia has been strengthened through a number of high-quality child-related</p>	<p>1.1 Number of grass-root pilot projects that have been replicated nationwide with governmental funding</p> <p>1.2 Number of laws and policies that have been changed to increase the quality of governmental services for children</p> <p>2.1 Number of policies and governmental strategies changed to target disparities among children</p> <p>2.2 Number of children from marginalized groups benefiting from quality health, education and social services</p> <p>3.1 Number of analytic studies and papers produced on the situation of children in Malaysia</p> <p>3.2 Number of knowledge, attitude, practice studies and surveys published</p>	<p>1.1.1 UNICEF records</p> <p>1.2.1 Official Government records (2010)</p> <p>2.2.1 Official Government records (2010)</p> <p>2.2.1 CHILD Index reports</p> <p>2.2.2 Malaysia Info</p> <p>3.1.1 UNICEF records</p> <p>3.2.1 National Survey (2010)</p>	<p>Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education; Attorney General Chambers; Ministry of Rural and Regional Development; Department of Social Welfare; Department of Islamic Development of Malaysia (JAKIM); Department of Community Development (KEMAS); Department of Orang Asli Affairs (JHEOA); Economic Planning Unit of the Prime Minister's Department</p>	<p><u>WFFC goal to</u> Promote healthy lives; provide quality education</p> <p><u>MDGs:</u> Reduce child mortality; Achieve universal primary education; promote gender equality and empower women; Combat HIV/AIDS; Protect the Vulnerable</p>

	<p>analytic research projects contributing to the social policy dialogue.</p> <p>4. Sharing of Malaysia's development experience and 'best practices' with other countries has been facilitated.</p> <p>5. The role and mode of engagement of UNICEF in Malaysia, including the period beyond 2010, has been set in a new tripartite funding model.</p>	<p>3.3 Number of cost analysis studies conducted</p> <p>3.4 Percentage of the population familiar with content of the Convention on the Rights of the Child</p> <p>4.1 Number of study trips to Malaysia facilitated by UNICEF</p> <p>4.2 Number of specialists dispatched from Malaysia through UNICEF brokerage</p> <p>5.1 Resources contributed by the Government of Malaysia</p> <p>5.2 Funds raised on the domestic market in Malaysia</p>	<p>4.1.1 UNICEF records</p> <p>4.2.1 UNICEF records</p> <p>5.1.1 UNICEF records</p> <p>5.2.1 UNICEF records</p>		<p><u>MDGs</u>: Develop a global partnership for development</p>
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