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<th>Key Results Expected in this Focus Area/Baseline Estimate for these Results</th>
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<td>1. The quality of the government’s social, legal and protective provisions for children in Malaysia has been increased through key grassroot pilot projects as well as provision of high-level technical expertise</td>
<td>1.1 Number of grassroot pilot projects that have been replicated nationwide with government funding</td>
<td>1.1.1 The pilot Supplementary Reading Program implemented by the Ministry of Education expanded to 10 additional schools in East Malaysia. 1.1.2. The Orang Asli storytelling project with the Ministry of Education has been finalised and distributed to 94 schools. The project will be used to advocate to MoE on the need to prioritise the development of a targeted teaching approach and skills to achieve sustainable long-term education among Orang Asli children. 1.1.3. Under the framework of the safe school environment, HELP University developed and completed an anti-bullying manual that seeks to integrate anti-bullying methods into the teacher training curriculum. The second program focuses on</td>
<td>UNICEF has supported the SRP pilot project since 2007, the Orang Asli project from 2008 and the evaluation study conducted in 2009, all of which were intended to provide evidence to the Ministry of Education (MoE) on successful best practices to reach out to vulnerable children and to scale up at the national level. Although the MoE has an overall policy framework to reach the unreached children, translation of the policy into targeted interventions providing accessible and quality education is yet to be achieved. UNICEF seeks to re-assess the approach towards evidence-based policy-making with the Government of Malaysia to ensure that strategic high-level technical expertise is taken up by the most appropriate government agencies. High-level political commitment is still a challenge and UNICEF will require access to the Minister of Education, who is also the Deputy Prime Minister, to achieve comprehensive social, legal and protective provisions for children. Corporal punishment in the education system is still present and Reservation to Article 37 has yet to be removed. This anti-bullying program seeks to provide evidence</td>
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behaviour change in the classroom where a total of 10 schools participated in the research to identify abusive disciplinary measures. This study and manual will form an essential component of the advocacy process with the Ministry of Education to promote safe schools.

1.1.4 The Child Injury Database is being implemented under the Institute of Health Management-UNICEF Centre for Health Policy Appraisal and Enhancement. The project has reached one hospital pilot site in Johor and the preparation for implementation in Sabah sites is taking place. The national scale-up of the child injury database has not yet taken place. The pilot project is being carried out by the Research and Technical arm of the Ministry of Health and has not been integrated into the policy division of the Ministry.

UNICEF needs to urgently re-visit the partnership with the Research and Technical arm of the Ministry of Health. Assessment is to be made on the objective and operationalisation of the Centre. The bureaucratic system of the Institute of Health Management has impeded many of the implementation activities and the weak governing structure of the Centre contributes to poor accountability of the Government counterpart’s agreed work proposal.

1.2 Number of laws and policies that have been changed to increase the quality of governmental services for children.

1.2.1. The National Child Protection Policy and National Action Plan for children were launched by the Ministry of Women and Family Community Development in July 2009. At the ground level for an alternative model to ensure that school children receive quality education and teachers are equipped with skills to promote students’ performance as well as children’s development needs. Continued advocacy with the Government of Malaysia is needed and access to high-level policy decision-makers is crucial to start a dialogue on the reservations of Article 37.

UNICEF played a limited but influential role in the development of the Child Protection Policy and National Plan of Action for children. UNICEF attended the first workshop in the drafting of the child protection policy and engaged in bilateral technical meetings with the focal persons of the Ministry of Women on an ad-hoc basis. The drafting of the two plans was carried out behind closed doors and without direct involvement of UNICEF, as the Ministry felt that involvement of international organisations was not necessary. Direct technical support to the Ministry is required as there is limited child protection expertise
1.2.2. The Government of Malaysia, SUHAKAM and civil society initiated several upgraded legal provisions in 2008-2010, many of which are in-line with the recommendations from the Concluding Observations Report 2007 by the UNCRC committee.

A. Amendments to the Child Act 2001 pending final approval from the AG's Chambers and the Ministry of Women:

B. Removal of reservations towards CRC Articles 1 and 13

C. Submission to ratify the optional protocol on child pornography

D. Passing of the Anti Trafficking in Persons Act 2007 with the set-up of the National Council of Anti-Trafficking chaired by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The amendments made here are unclear and UNICEF had neither direct involvement with the Malaysian Government nor access to the amended drafts of the Child Act, CRC Reservations or the draft Anti Trafficking Persons Act 2007. However UNICEF played a key role in advocacy and policy development during the leadership of the previous Minister before the change took place with the 2009 cabinet reshuffle.

UNICEF supported and influenced the Ministry to look into removing the CRC reservations through key meetings and direct involvement with technical officers. UNICEF also attended the workshop on trafficking and migrant rights hosted by SUHAKAM in 2009. Other stakeholders such as NGOs and key resource experts in Malaysia also advocated for the legal provisions to be revised and UNICEF provided guidance to demonstrate the international standards that other countries have achieved in terms of regulatory and legal framework on child rights.

The relationship-building strategies with the AG's Chambers need to be assessed to maximise full impact. The National Council on the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act is made up of government line ministries, SUHAKAM and University Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM). The council is chaired by
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.

2.1. Number of policies and governmental strategies changed to target disparities among children.

2.1.1. Minimum standards of care and NGO Guidelines have been completed and will be presented at the Director's technical meeting in the Department of Social Welfare in early 2010.

2.2. Number of children from marginalised groups benefiting from quality health, education and social services has increased.

2.2.1. Primary education access to all children in Malaysia is currently in place depending on their documentation and legal status.

The Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA). There has not been any solid relationship-building between UNICEF and the MoHA, and this is a great opportunity for UNICEF to expedite strategic engagement with the Ministry. It is timely, because Malaysia is looking for support to move up from their “Tier 3” status as reported in the 2009 U.S Senate report on human trafficking.

The NGO guidelines have great potential to be used as the national minimum standards of care for all care centre homes catering to children whether in the public, private or NGO sectors. The Department of Social Welfare is the key driver in the development of these guidelines. However, in order for the guidelines to be sustainable and for national implementation to take place, the Care Centre Act of 1993 needs to be reviewed and amended. Such a process will require the involvement of the Ministry of Women’s Policy division. The “silo” working practice between the two sections/departments of the same Ministry is a challenge. At times, UNICEF acts as a communicator between the two divisions.

The fee set by the Government for enrolment is beyond the means of families of non-Malaysian children with proper documentation. Malaysian children without documents but with endorsement from the local authorities may register at public schools. The Government still denies education access to those children that are not Malaysian and without proper documentation. Policy dialogue on access to education for all children should include...
| 3. The knowledge base on children in Malaysia has been strengthened through a number of high-quality child-related analytic studies and papers produced on the situation of children in Malaysia. | 3.1 Number of analytic studies and papers produced on the situation of children in Malaysia. | 3.1.1. Three studies were initiated to generate data and evidence on children:  
A. Situation Analysis on Children and Women —  

2.2.2. Ministry of Health’s PMTCT program began to provide HAART for women in 2007.

2.2.3. At the National AIDS Technical Committee meeting in August 2009, the Director-General (Chair) placed the gold standard for paediatric ARV treatment on the agenda. The committee is finalising the procedures to graduate into cocktail therapy for children with HIV.

2.2.4. Mandatory Flour Fortification Initiative is tabled for approval at Ministry of Health to be submitted to Cabinet within 2010.

Although a designated Project Specialist in HIV is not available, UNICEF continues to advocate and convey strategic messages about HIV and AIDS through the UN Theme group on HIV. UNICEF has been chairing the group since 2008.

UNICEF provided direct recommendations on paediatric ARV to the Director General in a closed-door discussion a day before the technical committee’s meeting date. The timing of meetings with key decision-makers is an important ingredient in successful advocacy.

The ownership by MoH and Ministry of Trade is clear for mandatory flour fortification. The commitment is there but the bureaucratic process within MoH is delaying the final approval by the Ministry. The reasons behind this delay are unclear, but final approval from the Ministry of Health is essential before it reaches cabinet. Financial provisions to support mandatory flour fortification are also questionable and the private millers are resistant to add additional cost to the mandatory flour fortification process.

The studies contribute to social policy dialogue and strengthening of services for all children. However, most basic data... |
research projects contributing to the social policy dialogue.

C. Assessment of the Juvenile Justice System, carried out to initiate the reform process of the national child protection system – completed.

3.1.2. The 2009 Malaysian Child Index and MalaysiaInfo are tools intended for monitoring the implementation of children’s rights across all states of Malaysia. This continuing program is intended to measure year-on-year the progress made in achieving children’s basic rights. The final report of MalaysiaInfo has been submitted but remains flawed. Prospects for institutionalisation are unclear. There has been no progress in the development of MalaysiaInfo to adopt indicators for child rights. The program does not produce any satisfactory basic indicators on MDG performance.

UNICEF has verbally committed to continue supporting this program but there is a need for continued discussions with the Government on the results of the MCI report and steps required for proper institutionalisation. The consultant hired to develop the report was selected by the Ministry of Women, and specific guidance and timely monitoring from UNICEF was inconsistent after the last Child Protection

remains unavailable and of poor quality, which obstructs meaningful analysis. Finalisation of the Situation Analysis is delayed. A draft document is yet to be shared with Government partners.

The Ministry Of Women, Family and Community Development requested for the studies on child protection and juvenile justice systems to be carried out by UNICEF. The studies are directly linked to the CRC recommendations and should facilitate broad and long-term reform of the child protection system. However, it is essential that greater stakeholder collaboration (inter-ministerial) be in place for the recommendations of the report to have a solid impact.

MoWFC did not agree to UNICEF conducting the study on stateless children in East Malaysia namely Sabah.

In order to actively pursue the policy reform recommendations of these studies, it is essential that a technical child protection officer be in position.
### 3.2 Number of KAP studies and surveys published

| 3.2.1. Child Care Centre Act – Early Education - Development reviewed in April 2009. In conjunction with the Early Childhood Education Conference in April 2009, two UNICEF consultants conducted a review on the current early learning development standards (ELDS) and proposed a coordinated response to strengthening the Early Childhood Development national program. | Officer left the office in 2008. The revision of the Child Care Centre Act was greatly driven by political commitment from the Prime Minister’s wife as the Patron of the PERMATA program, and demonstrated by the approval of its budget as part of the Economic Stimulus package of 2008. Based on the UNICEF review of ELDS, MoE is evaluating the 0-4 age group curriculum for ECD based on the best interest of the child’s cognitive, physical, social and emotional development. UNICEF will need to continue providing technical expertise on ECD best practices comparable to international standards, and review the PERMATA curriculum to ensure it meets the best interests of the child. |
| 3.1.3. The final report on Children Affected by AIDS Study in Selangor was submitted to the Ministry of Women and final conclusion took place by the Steering Committee of the study chaired by the Under Secretary-General. Discussion to develop an action plan for children affected by AIDS is in progress. | The appointed academic institution University Putra Malaysia (UPM) had limited capacity to conduct a child-focused study in Malaysia. Even though the development of tools for the quantitative section was based on lessons from UNICEF Indonesia, there were still challenges faced in the analysis of data. The sampling, methodology and analysis of the study was poor. It is advisable to engage an international consultant to guide the academic institution, to ensure that research quality is on par with the international standards. In general, national research and development capacity in Malaysia requires improvement. Nonetheless, the process of the study brought attention to the issues and challenges faced by children affected by AIDS. |
| 3.3 | Number of cost analysis studies conducted | 3.3.1 Cost-benefit analysis and stateless children study facilitated by UNICEF
AIDS and promoted policy dialogue between the civil society and the Ministry of Women.

UNICEF proposed a cost-benefit analysis on education to the Human Development section of EPU; however, the study was not successful. Further partnership and collaboration with key sections such as the Human Development and Social Section of EPU could have developed key allies in advancing the analytic research agenda.

UNICEF’s relationship with key communication partners has provided various platforms to channel information on children’s rights. Innovative projects with media partners have brought children’s issues to the forefront of the general public’s concern. This is also timely with the Private Sector Fundraising unit’s initiative that began in 2008. Communication and Fundraising initiatives have engaged more supporters to the CRC cause.

Study tours provided opportunities for UNICEF to seek new partnerships with other government agencies that were not in our annual workplan. Much of the work and collaboration to implement projects or to promote policy development require strong partnerships which are centred on trust, interpersonal reliance, and frequent and open channels of communication. This approach of sharing best practices could be improved and systematised with proper planning and more time. It could allow for a

| 3.4 | Percentage of the population familiar with content of the CRC | 3.4.1 A large number of communication events and campaigns around the 20th Anniversary of the CRC mainly targeted at media leaders likely affected community awareness.

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| 4.1 | Number of study trips to Malaysia facilitated by UNICEF | 4.1.1 A total of 3 study trips were conducted to Malaysia:
A. Nepal UNICEF, PATH and government representatives visited Malaysia to learn from the birth registration process implemented by the National Registration Department.
B. Vietnam UNICEF and government representatives visited to learn about the national PMTCT program.
C. Uzbekistan UNICEF and government representatives attended the Early Childhood Education Conference and also gained insight into Malaysia's experience in developing early childhood education.

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| 4.2 | Number of specialists dispatched from Malaysia through UNICEF brokerage | 4.1.1 A total of 3 study trips were conducted to Malaysia:
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| 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 | 5.1. Resources contributed by the Government of Malaysia
5.2 Funds raised from the domestic market in Malaysia. | 5.1.1. The Government of Malaysia has contributed a total of USD $500,000 for the 2008-2010 country program.
5.2.1. Private sector fundraising in the domestic market has been successful since the launch in 2008. Funds raised in Malaysia contribute to the in-country program as well as to Regular Resources. | Given the budgetary difficulties in Malaysia and the successful launch of the private sector fundraising campaign, this model may need to be revisited for the next country program. Formulation of funds raised in Malaysia’s domestic market will have to be developed to ensure that the target set by private sector fundraising for Regular Resources and for successful country program implementation is achieved. |