

Summary Results Matrix: Government of Malaysia– UNICEF Country Programme, 2011 – 2015			
Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC Article(s): CRC Committee’s main recommendations incl.: the withdrawal of all remaining reservations; ratification of the optional protocols; ensuring equal access to education at all levels for all children; improving the birth registration system and a systematic assessment of budgetary allocations for children.			
National Development Priorities: Vision 2020 and Strategic Directions (SDs) 3, 4, 5 and 6 under the 10th Malaysia Plan on “Providing creative, innovative and skilled human capital,” “Applying an inclusive approach to address the development gap,” “Improving the quality of life on par with developed countries,” and “Enhancing the role of the government as an effective facilitator with integrity.”			
Programme Component (and related Focus Area of the MTSP)	Programme Component Results (PCRs)	Key Progress Indicators, Baselines and Targets (Baseline data/source indicated as applicable)	Major Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programmes
1. Improved Data, Capacity and Resources for Children (FA5)	<p>1.1 High-quality disaggregated data on children including key child protection indicators are being generated and disseminated in a timely fashion.</p> <p>1.2 Key child-related government agencies are provided with adequate financial resources that are being employed in a well targeted and cost effective manner and undertake regular and rigorous M&E and impact assessments to ensure excellence in program delivery and design.</p> <p>1.3 The private sector supports child well-being through financial contributions as well as corporate social responsibility policies that put children first in the workplace, marketplace and the community</p> <p>1.4 National CSOs have the capacity to advocate for enhanced policies for children and to effectively address gaps in service provision for marginalised children.</p>	<p>1.1.1 Timely and accurate data provided through <i>MalaysiaInfo</i> on the Department of Statistics website. (B: Current status)</p> <p>1.1.2 Number of key child protection indicators that are being produced and disseminated by the Department of Social Welfare. (B: tbd)</p> <p>1.1.3 Government submits CRC Report by March 2012.</p> <p>1.2.1 Number of child-related government agencies that undertake regular M&E. (B: tbd)</p> <p>1.2.2 Number of impact assessments and expenditure incidence analyses by the government. (B: tbd)</p> <p>1.2.3 Annual budget allocations for social welfare, child protection, education, and health. (B: 2010 Budget)</p> <p>1.2.4 Share of allocations for targeted interventions in total allocations. (B: 2010 Budget)</p> <p>1.2.5 Expenditure incidence of social allocations. (B: tbd)</p> <p>1.3.1 UNICEF private sector fundraising receipts.</p> <p>1.3.2 Number of private companies that implement child-friendly CSR policies. (B: SSM Study 2010 AWP)</p> <p>1.4.1 Number of child-related CSOs that compile annual reports on their activities and the situation of marginalised children, including financial reporting. (B: tbd)</p> <p>1.4.2 Supplementary CRC report has been completed by a coalition of 5 NGOs.</p>	<p>UNCT, Government – EPU; Attorney General’s Chambers; MOF; Department of Statistics; Ministry of Women, Family Community Development; ICU; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Home Affairs; Ministry of Rural and Regional Development; Ministry of Housing and Local Government; Subnational governments including in Sabah and Sarawak.</p> <p>National CSOs – SUHAKAM; Mercy Malaysia; Malaysian Child Resource Institute (MCRI); PS The Children; Child Helpline; Voices of Children; Nur Salaam, Yayasan Salaam Children’s Chow Kit Centre; WINGS Melaka; Malaysian Care; Malaysian AIDS Council, Borneo Child Aid Society, Malaysian Association of Social Workers.</p> <p>Private sector – Companies Commission of Malaysia (SSM); Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO); Other individuals and corporate partners.</p> <p>Academic Institutions – HELP University College and University Science Malaysia (USM).</p> <p>Media – Print, radio, TV & web global and local outlets.</p>
Summary Results Matrix: Government of Malaysia– UNICEF Country Programme, 2011 – 2015 (continued)			
Programme Component (and	Programme Component Results	Key Progress Indicators, Baselines and	Major Partners, Partnership

related Focus Area of the MTSP)		Targets	Frameworks and Cooperation Programmes
<p>2. Reduction of Child Poverty and Quality Social Services for All (FA 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5)</p>	<p>2.1 Child poverty has been reduced and the coverage and targeting of social safety net programs for poor children and families has been enhanced.</p> <p>2.2 The child welfare system’s ability to prevent, detect & address violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect has been strengthened and children living with HIV and AIDS are protected and cared for.</p> <p>2.3 Reform of the juvenile justice system has been completed.</p> <p>2.4 All children enjoy their right to quality education and health care and have access to ECD interventions.</p> <p>2.5 All children enjoy their right to birth registration and identity.</p> <p>2.6 The number of children, women, and other MARPS that are being infected with HIV and AIDS has been reduced.</p>	<p>2.1.1 Share of children living in households classified as poor. <i>(B: 2009 HIS, Study 2010 AWP, UN MDG Study)</i></p> <p>2.1.2 Number and coverage rates of social interventions targeted at poor families and children. <i>(B: SitAn)</i></p> <p>2.2.1 Creation and empowerment of a central coordinating body (“Child Department”) overseeing the design and implementation of a comprehensive child and family welfare system.</p> <p>2.2.2 Number of trained professional social workers employed by DSW per 100,000 children. <i>(B: tbd)</i></p> <p>2.2.3 Disaggregated child protection indicators. <i>(B: SitAn)</i></p> <p>2.3.1: A high-level, inter-agency Child Justice Working Group is formed to develop an integrated national Juvenile Justice Reform Strategy and Plan of Action drawing on international standards.</p> <p>2.4.1 Disaggregated basic social indicators on education and health status of marginalised groups of children (indigenous, migrant, refugee, CWD). <i>(B: UN MDG Study)</i></p> <p>2.4.2 Share of children benefiting from ECD interventions. <i>(B: SitAn)</i></p> <p>2.5.1 Share of children without birth registration and passports. <i>(B: 2010 Census)</i></p> <p>2.5.2 Convention of multilateral regional forum/bilateral discussions to address the issue of statelessness.</p> <p>2.6.1 Number of new infections amongst children, women and other MARPs between 15-24 years of age. <i>(B: MoH/UNAIDS data)</i></p>	<p>(Same as above)</p>