

Operation: Malaysia

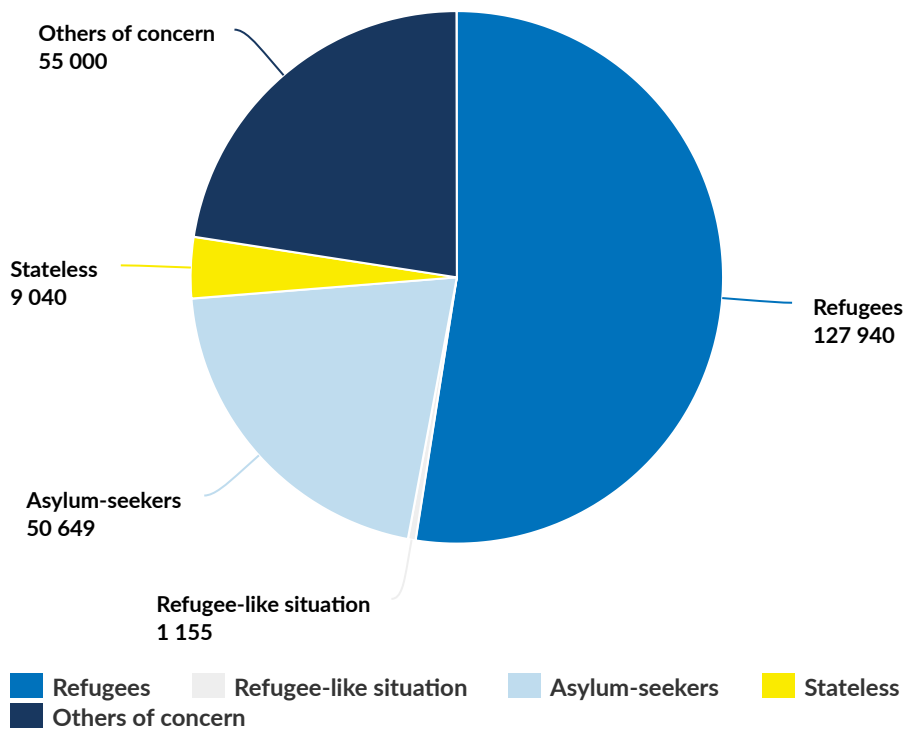


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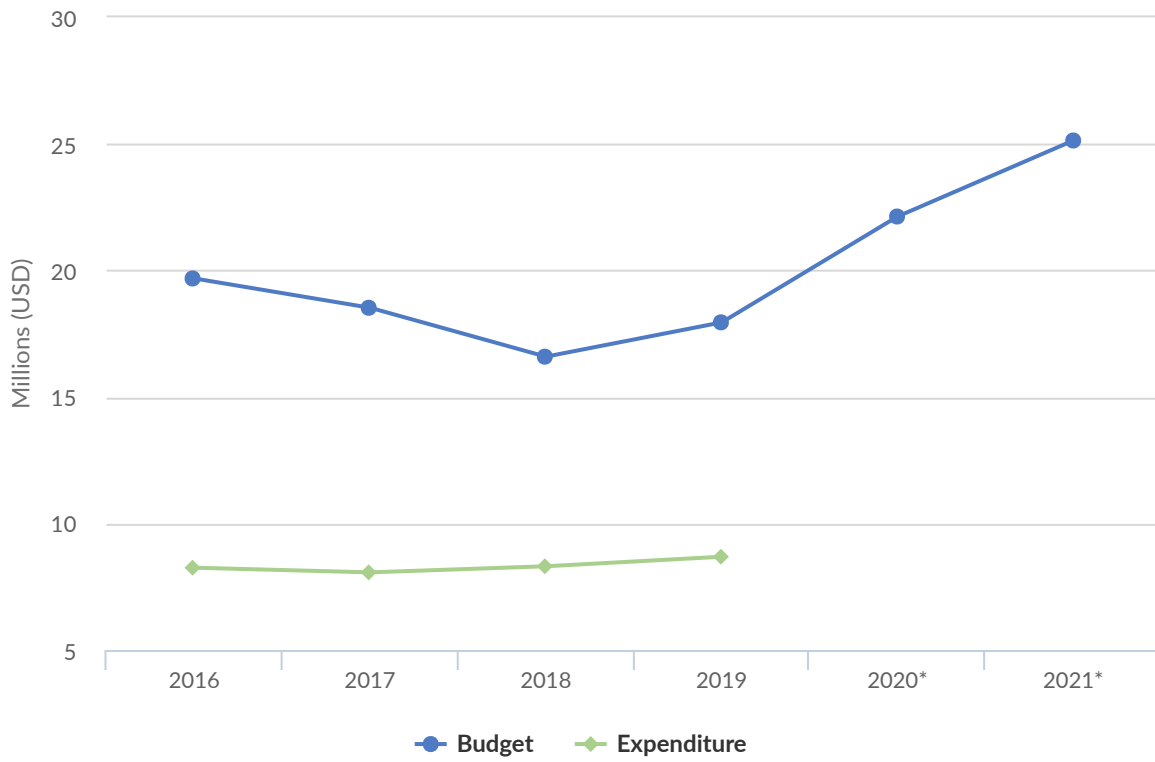
People of Concern

DECREASE IN
4% 2019

2019	243,784
2018	252,742
2017	241,438



Budgets and Expenditure for Malaysia



Operational environment

At the end of 2021, the registered population of concern is expected to reach 187,000 asylum-seekers and refugees. The main populations registered with UNHCR are ethnic minority groups from Myanmar, representing around 86% of the overall population.

In the absence of a protection framework, people of concern continue to lack a legal status. As a result, they are unable to circulate freely, access essential public services and exercise basic socioeconomic rights.

In 2020, preparations with Government counterparts continued for the development of a national asylum system and the introduction of a refugee policy that would afford refugees and asylum-seekers with temporary stay and access to legal work. This will continue in 2021.

In 2021, UNHCR will continue to work with the Government, including the Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for coordination on refugees. UNHCR will further expand its collaboration with NGOs to deliver protection and assistance to people of concern.

UNHCR will continue to engage with the UN Country Team on the Sustainable Development Agenda by advocating the inclusion of refugees in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for 2021-2025, as well as in development initiatives directed at stateless communities.

UNHCR will expand its donor outreach, including to the private sector, and seek complementarities by including refugees and asylum-seekers in development programming and expanding the coalition of partners to support refugee issues.

The restructuring of the office will be implemented in 2021, including to reinforce a community-based protection approach and focus on building social connections to enhance refugees' social integration.

Throughout 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic is expected to negatively impact the social and economic well-being of the most vulnerable groups, particularly their ability to meet their basic needs and to deal with increased protection challenges.

Key priorities

In 2021, UNHCR will focus on:

- Working with partners to empower, support and capacitate refugee and stateless communities, including support to community self-protection mechanisms, access to specialized services for individuals with protection needs and establishing communication between humanitarian or development actors and communities of concern.
- Collaborating with the Government, the Judiciary, the Parliament and partners to establish a legal and policy framework for refugees and stateless persons that protects them against refoulement and detention; to ensure that boys and girls – including adolescents – facing protection risks have access to quality child protection services; and to improve access to quality survivor-centred services, preventing and mitigating gender-based violence risks, and supporting women, girls and survivors of gender-based violence in host communities.
- Strengthening the capacities of State authorities, NGOs, civil society and communities of concern in view of transferring an increasing number of protection tasks.
- Building the protection of people of concern who do not have access yet to a permanent solution. UNHCR will utilise several options, including voluntary repatriation, complementary pathways, and the temporary legal or socioeconomic inclusion of refugees.

- Engaging with both the country of origin and other countries in the region to implement the regional comprehensive solutions strategy for Rohingyas, as part of the Myanmar Situation.
 - Improving the quality of registration and profiling by registering and providing documentation to 30,000 people of concern, irrespective of their arrival date in the country.
 - Enhancing access to, and the quality of, status determination procedures by providing a decision for 4,000 cases.
 - Supporting the resettlement of 3,000 people with acute protection needs based on allocations provided by resettlement countries and advocating complementary pathways for 255 individuals with third countries.
 - Reducing risks related to detention by making interventions to release 3,000 individuals in need of international protection.
 - Seeking to achieve greater reduction of statelessness and assisting 1,860 people to acquire nationality.
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