

Challenges In Restoring The Identity Of The Stateless In Sabah

IMPACT SABAH EDITION

01 Access To Education



Article 26, Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)
The right to free and compulsory education

Stateless children in Sabah are the *leading population out of school*.

Lack of documentation *cuts off access* to public education.

Though there's Alternative Learning Centers (ALCs) set up by NGOs giving stateless children access to education, it is not consistent.

Lack of education has left multiple generations of *stateless illiterate*.

Causing the endless cycle of poverty.

Access To Job Opportunities



United Nations Convention Article 17,
Stateless right to wage-earning employment

02

Stateless communities are denied the right to legal employment.

Bajau Lauts of Sabah generate income through *fishing as their main source of food and income*.

Local government enforcing more sea restrictions caused the movements of the Bajau Laut community to be extremely limited.

Several resorted to begging hence *increasing population of stateless beggars* in Sabah.

03 Access To Healthcare



Article 25 of UDHR
The right to adequate health and wellbeing for himself and his family.

The stateless are expected to *pay 24 - 100 times more* than a Malaysian citizen

Bajau children are prone to skin infections, hookworm or skin lesions while Bajau adults - malaria, typhoid and tuberculosis.

They stick to *home births and traditional medicine* commonly practised in their community.

This means their children are not provided with birth certificates.

