





LAPORAN PEMETAAN ISU KAWASAN PARLIMEN

2026

WILAYAH SARAWAK | P.194 PETRA JAYA

APPGM-SDG
PERSATUAN PROMOSI MATLAMAT PEMBANGUNAN LESTARI
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Welcoming Remarks



YB TUAN OSCAR LING CHAI YEW
APPGM-SDG Committee Member;
Member of Parliament for Sibu (P.212)

The year 2026 marks the seventh year of the All-Party Parliamentary Group Malaysia on Sustainable Development Goals (APPGM-SDG)'s work across Sarawak. Operating as a cross-party platform, APPGM-SDG provides a collaborative space to support national sustainable development priorities through evidence-based, community-level research. Grounded in the United Nations framework of ***Leaving No One Behind*** **(LNOB)**, APPGM-SDG seeks to understand how socio-economic development, resource allocation, and local governance intersect to shape everyday well-being. Sarawak's geographic expanse, diverse settlement patterns, and distinct regional economies highlight the value of place-based policy planning. Rather than applying a single administrative template across the state, sustainable progress requires understanding the varied functional roles and demographic dynamics of each division. By carrying out on-the-ground issue-mapping fieldwork exercises across diverse constituencies, APPGM-SDG contributes empirical observations that help complement formal statistics and inform constructive dialogue across all sectors.

In my capacity as the Member of Parliament for Sibu (P212), I welcome this mapping initiative as a valuable contribution to our constituency's continued progress. Sibu plays an enduring role as a key commercial hub and regional centre for the central Rajang Basin, naturally serving as a destination for employment, commerce, and rural-to-urban population mobility. This steady demographic movement underscores the importance of resilient municipal planning and responsive community support systems. A key focus highlighted during our engagements in Sibu is the coordination of affordable, quality community housing alongside basic consumer literacy. Navigating housing markets, standard rental procedures, and institutional documentation are challenges for low-income wage earners and incoming families seeking work. Enhancing community outreach, streamlining public information on tenancy rights, and fostering transparent housing management mechanisms are practical steps that provide stability for working households. Furthermore, supporting Sibu's long-term sustainability involves continuing

to upgrade essential public amenities, ensuring accessible healthcare services, and cultivating an environment conducive to skilled employment and balanced growth.

Achieving sustainable development is an ongoing, shared effort that benefits from structured data, multi-stakeholder partnerships, and active community participation. The perspectives documented in the *Parliamentary Constituencies Issue Mapping Reports Compilation 2026 (Volume 6: Sarawak Region*) offer an informative snapshot of local realities, socio-economic aspirations, and practical development opportunities. As the elected representative for Sibu and a committee member of APPGM-SDG, I trust the *Compilation* and the reports it encompasses will serve as a balanced, useful resource for policymakers, government agencies, academia, and civil society partners working toward the common goal of shared prosperity in Sarawak.

Foreword



PUAN NUR RAHMAH OTHMAN
APPGM-SDG Executive Director

The localisation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) begins with understanding how national development priorities are experienced by people in their everyday lives. While national policies set the direction for development, it is at the community, district and parliamentary constituency levels that the realities of inequality, access to services, livelihoods and environmental challenges are felt most directly. This is where development policies meet the realities of people and communities, and where gaps between policy intentions and lived experiences often become most visible.

Since its establishment, the All-Party Parliamentary Group Malaysia on Sustainable Development Goals (APPGM-SDG) has sought to better understand these realities through constituency-level issue mapping. Over the years, we have had the opportunity to visit communities, listen to local voices, engage with stakeholders and document the issues that affect people in their daily lives. These experiences have reminded us that sustainable development cannot be approached from the top down alone. It must begin with a genuine understanding of the people, places and circumstances we are seeking to support.

The *Parliamentary Constituencies Issue Mapping Reports Compilation 2026 (Volume 1-6)* covering 16 parliamentary constituencies, is part of this continuing effort. Bringing together findings from different constituencies allows us to look beyond individual cases and identify broader patterns, shared challenges as well as the distinct realities of different regions. Some issues may be common across constituencies, while others are shaped by geography, local economies, access to infrastructure, community needs and the capacity of local institutions.

For APPGM-SDG, issue mapping is therefore not simply about documenting problems. It is about understanding why these issues persist, recognising what communities are already doing to address them, and identifying where greater coordination or support is needed. The findings can help strengthen the conversations and partnerships between

Members of Parliament, government agencies, local authorities, civil society organisations and, most importantly, the communities themselves.

As APPGM-SDG continues its localisation journey, the role of this ground-level evidence becomes increasingly important. The findings in this compilation can provide useful perspectives for policy discussions, programme development and resource allocation, while helping decision-makers better appreciate the different needs and priorities across regions.

These findings should prompt us to ask what more can be done at the policy and institutional level. Many of the issues raised by communities are not new, and some require action that goes beyond the capacity of communities or local actors alone. We hope that the evidence gathered through this process will be given due consideration by the relevant ministries and agencies, particularly in reviewing existing programmes, strengthening implementation and directing resources where they are most needed. Issue mapping should not end with identifying a problem; it should help create a clearer pathway towards action and accountability.

I hope this compilation will be viewed as more than a collection of findings. Behind every issue documented are people, communities and lived experiences. Their voices should continue to guide how we think about development and where we direct our collective efforts.

May this compilation contribute to a stronger understanding of our communities and, ultimately, to a more inclusive development journey where no constituency, community or individual is left behind.

Introduction



RAINE MELISSA RIMAN
Head of Region for Sarawak

The *Parliamentary Constituencies Issue Mapping Reports Compilation 2026 (Volume 6: Sarawak Region)* evaluates localised development challenges, lived experiences, and policy priorities across three distinct parliamentary constituencies: P194 Petra Jaya (Kuching Division), P212 Sibu (Sibu Division), and P202 Sri Aman (Sri Aman Division). APPGM-SDG's localisation process in 2026 involved a total of 16 new parliamentary constituencies. The distribution of constituencies is illustrated in *Diagram 1* and *Table 1*.

Diagram 1. Parliamentary Constituencies involved in the Localization Process of APPGM-SDG in 2026



In marking the seventh year of the All-Party Parliamentary Group Malaysia on Sustainable Development Goals (APPGM-SDG) in the region, the reports included in this *Compilation* operationalises the transformative United Nations (UN) mandate to *Leave No One Behind* (LNOB) by examining how spatial, socioeconomic, and institutional factors intersect to drive community vulnerability.

Sarawak's geographic scale and dispersed settlements necessitate a place-based analytical framework. Rather than viewing development through aggregate indicators or

a linear urban-rural spectrum, our findings capture three distinct structural environments:

Established Urban Growth (P194 Petra Jaya): As part of Sarawak's capital, Petra Jaya faces intense pressures stemming from urban land scarcity, rapid densification, and severe housing-to-income mismatches. With the state median household income at approximately RM3,000 against an average home price of RM540,000, which is the third highest in Malaysia, interventions must prioritise spatial master planning, property price regulation, and inclusive urban expansion.

Regional Economic Hub & Labour Migration (P212 Sibu): As Central Sarawak's primary commercial destination for internal migrant labour, Sibu contends with urgent demands for low-cost, community-centric housing. The critical policy lever here extends beyond physical construction to institutional literacy: educating low-income tenants on contractual rights, tenure security, and regulatory protections to eliminate predatory intermediaries and misinformation.

Rural Connectivity & Public Service Delivery (P202 Sri Aman): Encompassing expansive interior districts such as Pantu and Lingga, Sri Aman demonstrates the persistent friction of distance. Key imperatives include upgrading timber and plantation access tracks into gazetted road networks, establishing local secondary education infrastructure (addressing transit deficits of up to 100 km), and resolving severe human resource shortfalls in healthcare, where rural clinical vacancies approach 50 percent. The institutional mandate of the Sri Aman Development Authority (SADA) provides a model for decentralised, place-based rural governance.

By synthesising field-based engagements, focus group discussions, and administrative inputs across the economic, social, environmental, and governance pillars, these reports provide a localised evidence base for regional development strategies. It connects grassroots realities directly with state and federal policy apparatuses, ensuring that development planning in Sarawak is targeted, equitable, and systematically responsive to community-level realities.

Table 1. List of 16 Parliamentary Constituencies Involved in APPGM-SDG Activities for the Year 2026

NO.	ZONE/ REGION	PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY	CODE	MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT	PARTY	TARGETED AGENCIES	APPGM-SDG RELATED AGENCIES
1.	North	Pokok Sena	P.008	YB Dato' Haji Ahmad bin Saad @ Yahaya	PN-PAS	Pejabat Daerah dan Tanah Pokok Sena	Dr. Thanaraj Murudi
2.	North	Padang Serai	P.017	YB Dato' Azman bin Nasrudin	PN-BERSATU	Pejabat Daerah dan Tanah Kulim	Dr. Thanaraj Murudi
3.	North	Batu Gajah	P.066	YB Tuan Sivakumar a/l Varatharaju Naidu	PH-DAP	Pejabat Daerah dan Tanah Kinta	Dr. Thanaraj Murudi
4.	East Coast	Pengkalan Chepa	P.020	YB Datuk Dr. Ahmad Marzuk bin Shaary	PN-PAS	Pejabat Tanah dan Jajahan Kota Bharu	Nur Syadhira Mohd Razali
5.	East Coast	Kubang Kerian	P.024	YB Dato' Sri Tuan Ibrahim bin Tuan Man	PN-PAS	Pejabat Tanah dan Jajahan Kota Bharu	Dr. Siti Nur Ain Zakinuddin
6.	East Coast	Kuala Terengganu	P.036	YB Datuk Haji Ahmad Amzad bin Mohamed @ Hashim	PN-PAS	Pejabat Daerah dan Tanah Kuala Terengganu	Nur Syadhira Mohd Razali
7.	East Coast	Jerantut	P.081	YB Ir. Ts. Hj. Khairil Nizam bin Khirudin	PN-PAS	Pejabat Daerah dan Tanah Jerantut	Nur Syadhira Mohd Razali
8.	East Coast	Rompin	P.091	YB Dato' Haji Abdul Khalib bin Abdullah	PN-BERSATU	Pejabat Daerah dan Tanah Rompin	Nur Syadhira Mohd Razali
9.	Central	Puchong	P.103	YB Puan Yeo Bee Yin	PH-DAP	Pejabat Daerah dan Tanah Petaling; Majlis Bandaraya Subang Jaya (MBSJ)	Dr. Teo Lee Ken

NO.	ZONE/ REGION	PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY	CODE	MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT	PARTY	TARGETED AGENCIES	APPGM-SDG RELATED AGENCIES
10.	Central	Putrajaya	P.125	YB Dr. Radzi Jidin	PN-BERSATU	Jabatan Wilayah Persekutuan; Perbadanan Putrajaya (PPj)	Nurul Syaza Mazelan
11.	South	Kota Melaka	P.138	YB Tuan Khoo Poay Tiong	PH-DAP	Pejabat Daerah dan Tanah Melaka Tengah	Siti Noraiysah Rohim
12.	Sabah	Sepanggar	P.171	YB Datuk Ts. Mustapha Sakmud	PH-PKR	Dewan Bandaraya Kota Kinabalu (DBKK)	Mc Jeanet Lempisik @ Marx
13.	Sabah	Batu Sapi	P.185	YB Tuan Khairul Firdaus bin Akbar Khan	GRS	Majlis Perbandaran Sandakan (MPS)	Mc Jeanet Lempisik @ Marx
14.	Sarawak	Petra Jaya	P.194	YAB Datuk Amar Haji Fadillah bin Haji Yusof	GPS-PBB	Pejabat Residen Bahagian Kuching; Pejabat Daerah Kuching; Dewan Bandaraya Kuching Utara (DBKU)	Raine Melissa Riman
15.	Sarawak	Sri Aman	P.202	YB Dato' Sri Doris Sophia anak Brodi	GPS-PRS	Pejabat Residen Bahagian Sri Aman; Pejabat Daerah Sri Aman; Pejabat Daerah Pantu; Pejabat Daerah Lingga; Majlis Daerah Sri Aman	Raine Melissa Riman

NO.	ZONE/ REGION	PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY	CODE	MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT	PARTY	TARGETED AGENCIES	APPGM-SDG RELATED AGENCIES
16.	Sarawak	Sibu	P.212	YB Tuan Oscar Ling Chai Yew	PH-DAP	Pejabat Residen Bahagian Sibu; Pejabat Daerah Sibu; Majlis Perbandaran Sibu; Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibu	Raine Melissa Riman

PART A

Issue Mapping Visit Report

P.194 Petra Jaya

5 - 8 & 13 JUNE 2026
(FRIDAY - MONDAY, SATURDAY)

WITH THE SUPPORT FROM

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR PETRA JAYA,
YAB DATUK AMAR HAJI FADILLAH HAJI YUSOF



PLACES VISITED:

DAY 1 (05/06/2026)

1. Site Visit 1 Borneo Cultures Museum
2. Site Visit 2 Brooke Museums

DAY 2 (06/06/2026)

1. Site Visit 3: Heritage House of Tan Sri Datuk Amar Abang Ahmad Urai
2. FGD 1: Kejiranan Mesra (KJM) & Kawasan Rukun Tetangga (KRT) N8 Satok
3. Site Visit 4: Wakaf Rumah Batu Datuk Bandar Abang Haji Muhammad Kasim
4. Site VIsit 5: Darul Maziah Headquarters of the Anti-Cession Movement
5. FGD 2: Kelab Sukan Komuniti (KSK) Satok

DAY 3 (07/06/2026)

6. KII 1: AJK Sri Maha Mariamman Temple, Mount Matang
7. FGD 3: Ketua Masyarakat, Ketua Kaum & Tuai Rumah (KMKKTR) N& Samariang
8. FGD 4: KJM N7 Samariang

DAY 4 (08/06/2026)

9. FGD 5: KMKK N6 Tupong
10. FGD 6: PIBG Matang Jaya
11. FGD 7: Majlis Belia DBKU
12. FGD 8: Panel Penasihat for Klinik Kesihatan Petra Jaya

DAY 5 (13/06/2026)

13. FGD 9: KMKK N8 Satok & Komuniti PAWE Satok

RESEARCH TEAM



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Fahmi Fazrin Abdul Karim

5 - 7 & 13 JUNE 2026
(FRIDAY - SUNDAY, SATURDAY)

ISSUE MAPPING VISIT: FIELDWORK IN PETRA JAYA

01



2 January 2026
Inception Meeting with the Private Secretary (SUS) of Petra Jaya's MP

02



14 January 2026
Inception Meeting with the Special Officer of Petra Jaya's MP

03



1 April 2026
Coordination and Planning Meeting with Kuching Resident Office (PRK) and Kuching District Office

04



4 May 2026
Coordination Meeting with the Councillor of Petra Jaya's MP

05



11 May 2026
Coordination Meeting with the Councillor of Petra Jaya's MP

06



19 May 2026
Coordination Meeting with Local Leaders

07



5 June 2026
Site Visit 1 & 2: Borneo Cultures Museum & Brooke Museum

08



6 June 2026
Site Visit 3: Heritage House of Tan Sri Datuk Amar Abang Ahmad Urai

09



6 June 2026
FGD 1: Dialogue Session with KRT & KJM DUN N8 Satok

10



6 June 2026
Site Visit 4: Wakaf Rumah Batu Datu Bandar Abang Haji Muhammad Kasim

11



6 June 2026
Site Visit 5: Darul Maziah – Headquarters of the Anti-Cession Movement

12



6 June 2026
FGD 2: Dialogue Session with Kelab Sukan Komuniti Satok

13



7 June 2026
Key Informant Interview 1 : AJK Maha Mariamman Temple

14



7 June 2026
FGD 3 : Ketua Masyarakat, Ketua Kaum & Tuai Rumah (KMKKTR) N7 Samariang

15



7 June 2026
FGD 4 : KJM N7 Samariang

ISSUE MAPPING VISIT: FIELDWORK IN PETRA JAYA



02/01/2026 INCEPTION MEETING WITH THE PRIVATE SECRETARY (SUS) OF PETRA JAYA'S MP





An inception meeting was held with the Private Secretary (SUS) to YAB Deputy Prime Minister, Datuk Amar Haji Fadillah bin Haji Yusof, YBhg Tuan Hj Morshidi bin Sa-id, who welcomed APPGM-SDG's inclusion of P194 Petra Jaya in the 2026 issue-mapping exercise. A follow-up coordination meeting with the relevant field officers will be arranged towards the end of January, taking into consideration their existing commitments and recent flooding incidents in Kuching. The meeting will focus on coordinating the proposed issue-mapping fieldwork, targeted for mid-February. APPGM-SDG will work closely with the Pusat Khidmat and the Kuching Resident's Office during the fieldwork. As P194 Petra Jaya spans Kuching Division and Kuching District and falls under the administrative jurisdiction of Dewan Bandaraya Kuching Utara (DBKU), coordination with the relevant divisional, district, local authority, and constituency-level stakeholders will be important to facilitate the issue-mapping process.

14/01/2026 INCEPTION MEETING WITH THE SPECIAL OFFICER OF PETRA JAYA'S MP



An inception meeting was held and received positively by Tuan Sayed Zayed Wan Asmawi, Special Officer to DPM, YAB Datuk Amar Haji Fadillah bin Haji Yusof this morning. P194 Petra Jaya is consists of 3 urban DUN constituencies (DUN Tupong, DUN Satok and DUN Samariang). Among issues discussed were prevalently on social issues and non-communicable disease and prevention of NCD. He also emphasised on strong family institution (including religion) and community relations.

01/04/2026 COORDINATION AND PLANNING MEETING WITH KUCHING RESIDENT OFFICE (PRK) AND KUCHING DISTRICT OFFICE



The team was received by the Kuching Deputy Resident, Tuan Lim Hock Meng; District Officer (DO) Tuan Zaidi bin Haji Sarkawi; AO Ratmawati binti Haji Sabil (Seksyen Transformasi Sosial, PRK); and AO Oddessy Palmer anak Gundau Rohum (Seksyen Perancangan Strategik dan Pengurusan Projek, PRK). The meeting focused on coordination for the P194 issue mapping exercise, including gaining an understanding of local issues from the divisional administrative perspective. Discussions also addressed the need to balance community-suggested locations with inputs from the local administrative structure, alongside selections proposed by the Pusat Khidmat. The Kuching District Office will convene a briefing session with the selected KMKKs, who will also participate in and support the implementation of the issue mapping process.

04/05/2026 COORDINATION MEETING WITH THE COUNCILLOR OF PETRA JAYA'S MP



A coordination meeting was held with Councillor Syafiq Razali, who has been tasked with taking over the coordination of APPGM-SDG operations in Petra Jaya from Syed Zyed Hj Asnawi, Special Officer to YAB Datuk Amar DPM. This marks the third coordination meeting held with a different Person-in-Charge (PIC). The meeting successfully reached a consensus and confirmed the implementation dates for the Petra Jaya issue prioritisation session, scheduled for 6-8 June 2026. Also in attendance was Fahmi Fazrin, the Local Coordinator for the Kuching Division. The Petra Jaya constituency falls under the administration of the Kuching Division Resident's Office.

11/05/2026 COORDINATION MEETING WITH MBKS YOUTH COUNCILLOR



The Sarawak team held a follow-up coordination meeting with Councillor Syafiq Razali regarding the issue mapping exercise for Petra Jaya, scheduled to take place from 6–8 June 2026. The meeting focused on discussing the proposed communities to be involved in the issue mapping process.

19/05/2026 COORDINATION MEETING WITH LOCAL LEADERS





The team had a coordination session with various local leaders from the three DUN constituencies of N6 Tupong, N7 Samariang, and N8 Satok. The session was chaired by Councillor Syafiq Razali, who also serves as a youth officer at Pusat Khidmat P194. Among those present were Pemanca Melayu and Penghulus from Gabungan KMKK P194, PIBG YDPs from several schools, chairpersons and council representatives from the Youth Council under Dewan Bandaraya Kuching Utara (DBKU), representatives from Kompleks Sukan Satok representing senior citizens, PAWE representatives from all three PAWEs across the DUNs, representatives from Kejiranan Mesra DBKU, as well as members of the Panel Penasihat Klinik Kesihatan Petra Jaya. The coordination session functioned as a negotiation and consultative discussion with community representatives to better explain and gauge concerns regarding APPGM-SDG's workflow and methodology. At the same time, the session aimed to encourage communities to collectively negotiate and organise among themselves regarding visitation locations and areas of interest, allowing greater local agency in determining priorities and engagements. Among the key concerns deliberated and identified were issues surrounding ageing communities and related facilities, youth development, as well as challenges involving healthcare and educational infrastructure.

05/06/2026 **SITE VISIT 1 & 2: BORNEO CULTURES MUSEUM & BROOKE MUSEUMS**







The issue mapping exercise for P194 Petra Jaya began with a learning visit to the Borneo Cultures Museum, the third-largest museum in Southeast Asia and Brooke Museums which include Ranee Gallery at the Kuching Old Courthouse and Brooke Gallery at the Fort Margherita. Located within the constituency area, these museums showcases the history, culture, and heritage of Sarawak within the context of Borneo Island and its relation to Southeast Asia. The visit provided useful background knowledge for the fieldwork activities planned in the constituency. One of the key figures highlighted in the museum was Datuk Ajibah Abol, the first Malay woman to become a full minister in Sarawak and the first woman to receive the honorary title of "Datuk." She was also an important leader in the Kaum Ibu movement, which opposed the cession of Sarawak to the British Crown in 1946. The anti-cession movement remains an important part of the history of the communities under N8 Satok that will be engaged during fieldwork on 6 and 13 June, as many residents are descendants of those involved in the struggle. In recognition of her contributions, a road within the constituency has been named after Datuk Ajibah Abol. One of the three State Legislative Assembly (DUN) constituencies under P194 Petra Jaya, N8 Satok, is home to many prominent Malay families and historical figures, including the family of Sarawak Premier Abang Abdul Rahman Zohari Abang Openg. This reflects the constituency's historical, cultural, and political significance within the state. The visit was further enriched by local heritage expert YM Tunku Hilda binti YM Tunku Ahmad, whose maternal family has deep roots in the Kampung Nombor area and has contributed significantly to preserving its cultural and historical heritage. She shared some stories of the history of the Malay community in Satok, including the migration of royal families and Syed and Sheikh descendants from the Arab world. Their presence and integration into local society played an important role in shaping the Malay heritage community in Satok as it is known today.

06/06/2026 SITE VISIT 2: HERITAGE HOUSE OF TAN SRI DATUK AMAR ABANG AHMAD URAI







The Heritage House of Tan Sri Datuk Amar Abang Ahmad Urai bin Datu Hakim Abang Haji Mohideen is an important cultural landmark in Satok that reflects the history, craftsmanship, and heritage of the Malay community in Kuching. The traditional wooden house showcases the distinctive architectural style of Sarawak Malays and offers a glimpse into the social history of the area.

The house has also welcomed several distinguished visitors over the years, including the late President of Singapore, Mr. Ong Teng Cheong, during his visit to Sarawak in 1992, as well as His Majesty Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah of Brunei Darussalam. Today, it continues to serve as an important reminder of Satok's cultural heritage and the contributions of past generations to the development of Sarawak.

06/06/2026 FGD 1: DIALOGUE SESSION WITH KRT & KJM DUN N8 SATOK







FGD 1 involved 17 representatives from Kawasan Rukun Tetangga (KRT) and Kejiranan Mesra (KJM) within N.8 Satok, highlighting issues specific to Satok's traditional riverfront communities. The villages of Kampung Nombor (Kampung No. 1–6), Kampung Masjid/Bandarshah, Kampung Patingan and Dagang, and Kampung Kudei form an important historical, religious, and cultural landscape of urban Kuching, with traditional timber houses, strong kinship networks, cottage industries such as kek lapis, and close links to the Sarawak River. Key urban issues include narrow legacy roads, parking pressures, flood risks from king tides and river backflow, and limited barrier-free access for an ageing population. Community organisations also face difficulties in attracting younger residents to leadership and volunteer roles, raising concerns over long-term continuity. Drug abuse, particularly methamphetamine (batu), and reported riverbank-related activities were identified as community safety concerns. Frequent crocodile sightings along the Sarawak River further affect riverside safety. Heritage conservation remains challenging due to ageing traditional structures, limited resources, urban development pressures, and the need for stronger institutional support to preserve Satok's distinctive historical and cultural identity.

06/06/2026

SITE VISIT 4: WAKAF RUMAH BATU DATU BANDAR ABANG HAJI MUHAMMAD KASIM BIN DATU BANDAR ABANG HAJI BOLHASSAN





Rumah Batu (RB) is one of the most significant heritage buildings within the Satok area and is recognised as the first and largest Malay brick house built in Sarawak in 1863. Constructed using bricks and concrete at a time when most houses were built from timber, the residence reflected the prominence and status of the Malay aristocracy during that period. The house served as the residence of Datu Bandar Abang Haji Muhammad Kasim and his family, while also functioning as an important centre for community gatherings and official meetings. Historical records indicate that the Sarawak Legislative Assembly once convened at the premises, highlighting its role in the early political development of the state. Beyond its residential function, Rumah Batu contributed to various aspects of community life, including educational, medical, social, and official activities involving local communities and government officials.

06/06/2026

SITE VISIT 5: DARUL MAZIAH – HEADQUARTERS OF THE ANTI-CESSION MOVEMENT





Darul Maziah, located in Kampung No. 6, Kuching, is an important heritage house closely associated with Sarawak's anti-cession movement. Built in the late 19th century by Datu Bentara Abang Haji Hashim bin Arif, the house was constructed entirely from belian (ironwood) by local Malay craftsmen and features distinctive Moorish-inspired wood carvings. Beyond its architectural significance, Darul Maziah played an important role in Sarawak's political history. During the period leading up to the cession of Sarawak to the British Crown, the house served as the headquarters of the anti-cession movement. A memorial monument within the compound commemorates the contributions and sacrifices of those involved in the movement. Recognising its historical and cultural importance, Darul Maziah was gazetted as a Malay Heritage Building in December 2015.

06/06/2026 FGD 2: DIALOGUE SESSION WITH KELAB SUKAN KOMUNITI SATOK







Kelab Sukan Komuniti (KSK) Satok is a grassroots organisation in N8 Satok (P194 Petra Jaya) focused on sports, recreation, and active living. Chaired by Haji Ir. Irwan Zulkarnain bin Muhammad Hasbie, Political Secretary to YAB Timbalan Perdana Menteri, Datuk Amar Haji Fadillah bin Haji Yusof, KSK Satok also serves as a platform for youth development, community engagement, and intergenerational activities. The engagement highlighted the role of Kompleks Sukan Komuniti Satok as a community focal point for neighbourhood programmes.

The discussion highlighted land scarcity and community retention as key concerns. Limited land availability has contributed to complex waris disputes among multigenerational families and informal settlements along river reserves, while creating challenges for younger families seeking to remain in the area. Initiatives such as Permodalan Satok Berhad's Hikmah Exchange aim to secure strategic land, retain local ownership, and support redevelopment.

Youth leadership and civic participation were also raised as areas requiring greater attention. There is a need to strengthen young people's awareness of voter education, constitutional rights, and civic responsibilities, while creating more opportunities for leadership development and community participation. Existing sports and recreation platforms could provide a useful avenue for youth engagement.

The discussion also highlighted environmental and infrastructure risks, particularly flash flooding associated with upstream development along the Sungai Sarawak. Faster water flows towards the river mouth have increased concerns over flood exposure, underscoring the need for integrated drainage planning and modern flood mitigation measures that consider both upstream and downstream impacts.

07/06/2026

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW 1 : AJK MAHA MARIAMMAN TEMPLE, MOUNT MATANG







The Sri Maha Mariamman Temple on Mount Matang, which is over 200 years old, faces several challenges affecting its heritage preservation and continued operation. The temple has no formal land title as the site is located within a gazetted water catchment area under the Kuching Water Board and Kubah National Park. The temple management is seeking heritage-site gazettement under the Sarawak Heritage Ordinance 2019 to safeguard its historical and cultural significance. Access is also affected by landslide risks, while road maintenance by JKR can be delayed due to its non-priority classification. The absence of land status also prevents connection to the state electricity grid, requiring reliance on solar power and diesel generators. Financially, the temple depends largely on public donations, with monthly maintenance costs of approximately RM2,000–RM3,000. These constraints limit long-term conservation, infrastructure maintenance, energy reliability, and sustainable operations.

07/06/2026

FGD 3 : KETUA MASYARAKAT, KETUA KAUM & TUAI RUMAH (KMKKTR) N7 SAMARIANG







N.7 Samariang represents a rapidly urbanising and socially diverse area of Kuching, comprising traditional kampung, long-established indigenous settlements, planned residential areas and informal settlements. Residents faces interconnected challenges in land tenure, housing, infrastructure, community governance, livelihoods, environmental management, and social well-being. Land insecurity remains significant, particularly in Siol Batu, Astana Lot, Sungai Bedil, and Siol Kandis, where long-term or informal residents lack formal titles. Relocation efforts have also been challenged by continued settlement expansion. Housing pressures are compounded by overcrowding and rising house prices, increasing demand for affordable and secure housing. Flooding and environmental concerns are prominent, with inadequate drainage, low-lying terrain, riverbank settlement, illegal dumping, and land-filling affecting communities and waterways including Sungai Bedil and Sungai Samariang. Community governance and representation remain uneven. Several Iban communities lack formally appointed Tuai Rumah, while some community leaders serve large populations beyond manageable administrative capacity. Youth participation and leadership succession are also declining, affecting the sustainability of community organisations.

Livelihood challenges include limited access to assistance for informal businesses and small-scale or part-time fishers due to registration and eligibility requirements. Residents also highlighted the need for designated spaces to support small businesses. Social concerns include drug abuse and trafficking, youth involvement, suspected illegal gambling, and motorcycle gatherings. These issues require coordinated prevention, enforcement, rehabilitation, and community-based interventions. Overall, Samariang requires more integrated approaches to secure land and housing, strengthen community governance, improve infrastructure, protect waterways, and support inclusive local livelihoods.

07/06/2026 **FGD 4 : KJM N7 SAMARIANG**





Kejiranan Mesra (KJM) is a grassroots community engagement framework established by the Commission of the City of Kuching North (DBKU) to strengthen communication and collaboration between local residents, the municipal council, and elected representatives. As Petra Jaya, including the state constituencies of Tupong, Samariang, and Satok, falls largely within DBKU's jurisdiction, KJM serves as an important neighbourhood-level engagement network in the constituency.

The FGD identified several key concerns, including the proliferation of suspected online gambling premises and youth exposure, particularly near schools. Fragmented responsibilities among local authorities, enforcement agencies, and utility providers have complicated intervention, highlighting the need for stronger inter-agency coordination, monitoring, and enforcement.

Digital literacy and technological readiness were also identified as concerns, particularly among residents less familiar with online banking, digital services, and AI tools. As more services move online, limited digital capabilities may increase the risk of digital exclusion, underscoring the need for earlier awareness programmes and more effective utilisation of existing digital resources.

08/06/2026 **FGD 5 : KMKK N6 TUPONG**







N6 Tupong is an established urban-suburban constituency under P194 Petra Jaya, represented by YB Dato Haji Fazzrudin bin Haji Abdul Rahman. The constituency comprises established residential areas, riverine villages, and growing commercial corridors, with increasing pressure on infrastructure and community facilities.

Key concerns include unreliable electricity supply in Kampung Tupong Tengah, attributed to growing demand and the need for capacity upgrades. Traffic congestion has also worsened with population and housing growth, highlighting the need for improved transport infrastructure. Stakeholders raised concerns over delays in community infrastructure projects, including community halls, surau, and a futsal court, as well as limited feedback from implementing agencies on project status. This has affected KMKKs' ability to provide timely updates to residents.

Inadequate drainage and river maintenance was identified as contributing to localised flooding, with KMKKs calling for regular preventive maintenance. Concerns were also raised over online gambling activities, with stakeholders calling for more proactive monitoring, prevention, and awareness by relevant agencies.

08/06/2026 **FGD 6 : PIBG MATANG JAYA**







Sekolah Kebangsaan (SK) Matang Jaya is a major urban primary school located along the Matang arterial corridor within the state constituency of N6 Tupong, under the P194 Petra Jaya parliamentary constituency. Serving one of the most densely populated suburban residential hubs in northern Kuching, the school functions as a critical public educational asset for working-class and middle-income families across Taman Matang Jaya and its surrounding residential developments. Its administrative jurisdiction operates under the Padawan District Education Office (Pejabat Pendidikan Daerah - PPD Padawan) and the Sarawak State Education Department (Jabatan Pendidikan Negeri Sarawak).

Key concerns include teacher shortages and differences in preparedness among Contract of Service (COS) teachers, highlighting the need for consistent competency standards and structured professional development. The growing number of students requiring special education support is also placing pressure on mainstream classrooms, where access to trained teachers, specialist assistance, and appropriate resources remains limited. Teachers face increasingly complex responsibilities, including administrative workloads, diverse student needs, and teaching subjects outside their specialisation, reinforcing the need for stronger professional and wellbeing support. Participants also highlighted concerns that responses to bullying and disciplinary issues can be overly focused on awareness campaigns without adequately addressing underlying causes, school culture, student wellbeing, reporting, and early intervention. With rising enrolment, school safety infrastructure such as CCTV is increasingly important, although lengthy approval and funding processes may delay implementation.

08/06/2026 **FGD 7 : MAJLIS BELIA DBKU**



Majlis Belia DBKU is a municipal youth consultative platform covering P194 Petra Jaya, including Tupong, Samariang, and Satok. It promotes youth participation in local governance through volunteerism, sports, cultural, and environmental initiatives.

The engagement highlighted digital literacy gaps, particularly in verifying information from social media and AI, increasing vulnerability to misinformation. Youth civic disengagement and unequal access to leadership opportunities were also raised, especially among disadvantaged youth. Stakeholders further highlighted fragmented youth development programmes, weak organisational capacity and leadership succession, and limited structured opportunities for positive youth engagement. These gaps may contribute to risky behaviours and disengagement.

There are also concerns over limited access to education, skills, employment, and entrepreneurship opportunities, with existing information and support often failing to reach the intended beneficiaries. Strengthening targeted outreach, youth leadership, organisational capacity, and coordinated support systems was identified as important for more sustainable youth development.

08/06/2026 **FGD 8 : PANEL PENASIHAT FOR KLINIK KESIHATAN PETRA JAYA**



Klinik Kesihatan Petra Jaya (KKPJ) is a key primary healthcare facility under the Ministry of Health Malaysia, serving communities across N6 Tupong, N7 Samariang, and P194 Petra Jaya. The clinic provides outpatient, maternal and child health, pharmacy, and NCD services, while also supporting home visits, palliative care, and preventive health programmes.

The engagement highlighted growing demand for primary healthcare, particularly for NCDs, communicable diseases, mental health, and an ageing population, requiring continued strengthening of community-based services. Limited operational resources also affect facility maintenance, equipment replacement, and workspace, while high patient volumes contribute to service pressures and waiting times.

KKPJ further highlighted the need to strengthen community health partnerships and preventive health education, particularly for vulnerable groups. Programmes addressing obesity, tuberculosis, adolescent health, autism, teenage pregnancy, and elderly well-being would benefit from stronger multi-agency collaboration and more sustainable community-level support.

13/06/2026 FGD 9 : KMKK N8 SATOK & KOMUNITI PAWE SATOK



An FGD with community leaders from N.8 Satok, including representatives supporting the ageing community through PAWE Satok, highlighted concerns relating to age-friendly infrastructure, community safety, and access to essential facilities. Community leaders discussed cable theft and resulting blackouts in Kampung Bintangor, particularly around the newly built Bintangor bridge, where inadequate lighting may pose greater safety risks for older residents at night.

Recurring flooding in Sungai Maong and Kampung Kudei, associated with blocked drains, sedimentation, overgrown riverbanks and reduced river flow, was also raised as a concern, particularly for older residents who may face greater difficulty navigating flooded areas and accessing services. Participants called for routine river and drainage maintenance to reduce recurring risks. In Kampung Kudei Baru, riverbank cables that trap debris were identified as potential hazards during heavy rainfall, high tides and strong currents. Community leaders also highlighted limited land for community facilities in Sungai Maong, including spaces that could support activities and social interaction among older residents. Overall, the discussion emphasised the importance of incorporating ageing and accessibility considerations into local infrastructure planning, including adequate lighting, safer mobility, flood resilience, and accessible community facilities.

PART B

Issue Mapping Report

P.194 Petra Jaya

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List of Abbreviations

AADK	Agensi Antidadah Kebangsaan (National Anti-Drugs Agency)
APPGM-SDG	All-Party Parliamentary Group Malaysia on Sustainable Development Goals
BOMBA	Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia (Fire and Rescue Department)
CENTEXS	Centre of Technical Excellence Sarawak
DBKU	Dewan Bandaraya Kuching Utara (Commission of the City of Kuching North)
DID / JPS	Department of Irrigation and Drainage (Jabatan Pengairan dan Saliran)
DOE / JAS	Department of Environment (Jabatan Alam Sekitar)
DOF	Department of Fisheries (Jabatan Perikanan)
DOSM	Department of Statistics Malaysia (Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia)
DUN	Dewan Undangan Negeri (State Legislative Assembly)
GPS	Gabungan Parti Sarawak
HDC	Housing Development Corporation Sarawak
ICU	Implementation Coordination Unit, Prime Minister's Department
JKM	Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat (Social Welfare Department)
JKNS	Jabatan Kesihatan Negeri Sarawak (Sarawak State Health Department)
JKR	Jabatan Kerja Raya (Public Works Department)
KBS	Kementerian Belia dan Sukan (Ministry of Youth and Sports)
KKDW	Kementerian Kemajuan Desa dan Wilayah (Ministry of Rural and Regional Development)
KKPJ	Klinik Kesihatan Petra Jaya (Petra Jaya Health Clinic)
KMKK	Ketua Masyarakat dan Ketua Kaum (Community and Clan Leaders)
KRT	Kawasan Rukun Tetangga (Neighbourhood Watch Committee)
L&S / JTS	Land and Survey Department Sarawak (Jabatan Tanah dan Survei)
LKIM	Lembaga Kemajuan Ikan Malaysia (Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia)
MARRIS	Malaysian Road Records Information System
MCMC / SKMM	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
MINTRED	Ministry of International Trade, Industry and Investment Sarawak

MOE / KPM	Ministry of Education Malaysia (Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia)
MOH / KKM	Ministry of Health Malaysia (Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia)
MOHE / KPT	Ministry of Higher Education Malaysia
MPHLG	Ministry of Public Health, Housing and Local Government Sarawak
MTCP	Ministry of Tourism, Creative Industry and Performing Arts Sarawak
NREB	Natural Resources and Environment Board Sarawak
PBB	Parti Pesaka Bumiputera Bersatu
PCDS 2030	Post-COVID-19 Development Strategy 2030
PDRM	Polis Diraja Malaysia (Royal Malaysia Police)
PETRA	Kementerian Peralihan Tenaga dan Transformasi Air (Ministry of Energy Transition and Water Transformation)
PLSB	Projek Pembangunan Lembangan Sungai Bersepadu
PPD	Pejabat Pendidikan Daerah (District Education Office)
PPKI	Program Pendidikan Khas Integrasi (Integrated Special Education Programme)
RTP	Rural Transformation Projects
RTB	Rancangan Tebatan Banjir (Flood Mitigation Scheme)
ROY	Registrar of Youth (Pendaftar Pertubuhan Belia)
SABERKAS	Pertubuhan Kebangsaan Belia Bersatu Sarawak
SEB	Sarawak Energy Berhad
SFC	Sarawak Forestry Corporation
SISC+	School Improvement Specialist Coaches Plus
SRB	Sarawak Rivers Board (Lembaga Sungai-Sungai Sarawak)
TEGAS	Tabung Ekonomi Gagasan Anak Sarawak
TEKUN	Tekun Nasional

1.0 INTRODUCTION



YAB Datuk Amar Haji Fadillah bin Haji Yusof

The federal parliamentary constituency of P.194 Petra Jaya is represented by YAB Dato' Sri Haji Fadillah bin Haji Yusof, a prominent national statesman from *Parti Pesaka Bumiputera Bersatu* (PBB) under the ruling *Gabungan Parti Sarawak* (GPS) coalition. Winning the parliamentary seat initially in the 2004 general election, Dato' Sri Fadillah has retained the legislative mandate across five consecutive general elections, including the 14th and 15th General Elections (GE15) in November 2022. Serving at the apex of federal governance as Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia, while concurrently holding critical ministerial portfolios overseeing energy transition, water transformation, and federal-state relations under the Malaysia Agreement 1963 (MA63), his legislative leadership positions Petra Jaya as a central political constituency within Sarawak state governance and Malaysian federalism.

Background: Parliamentary Constituency of Petra Jaya (P194)

Situated directly north of the Sarawak River (*Sungai Sarawak*) within the Kuching Division, the parliamentary constituency of P.194 Petra Jaya functions as the administrative capital and executive governing seat of the Sarawak State Government. Conceived and developed systematically from the late 1970s onwards to decongest the historical municipal core of southern Kuching, Petra Jaya hosts major state and federal legislative and executive institutions. These include the Sarawak State Legislative Assembly Complex (*Kompleks Dewan Undangan Negeri Sarawak*), the State Secretariat (*Wisma Bapa Malaysia*), the Petra Jaya Court Complex, and multiple state departmental headquarters.

Covering an expansive urban and peri-urban area within Greater Kuching, the constituency displays a structured socio-spatial configuration bridging high-density planned suburban housing developments, bustling commercial hubs, established educational precincts, and traditional riverine village settlements (*kampung-kampung tebingan sungai*). Demographically, Petra Jaya represents a predominantly Sarawak Bumiputera electorate, characterized by a substantial Malay majority alongside significant Melanau, Dayak (Iban and Bidayuh), and Chinese populations. The constituency functions as a principal residential and economic base for civil service personnel, commercial small-and-medium enterprises (SMEs), and service sector workers within the state capital.

State Constituencies under P194 Petra Jaya

P.194 Petra Jaya encompasses three (3) state legislative assembly seats under the Sarawak State Legislative Assembly (*Dewan Undangan Negeri Sarawak*), all held under the Gabungan Parti Sarawak (GPS) administration:

- **N6 Tupong**: Represented by YB Dato Haji Fazzrudin bin Haji Abdul Rahman (GPS-PBB), Chief Political Secretary to the Premier of Sarawak. Tupong covers an urban residential and mixed commercial belt encompassing established housing estates (such as Matang Jaya and Taman Gita), active retail corridors, and riverine settlements along the Matang access axis.

- **N7 Samariang**: Represented by YB Dato Hajah Sharifah Hasidah binti Sayeed Aman Ghazali (GPS-PBB), Deputy Minister in the Premier's Department (Law, MA63, and State-Federal Relations). Samariang integrates major planned suburban schemes (notably Bandar Baru Samariang), public housing developments, coastal floodplains, and peri-urban tracts extending northward toward the Santubong peninsula.

- **N8 Satok**: Represented by YB Dato Ibrahim bin Baki (GPS-PBB). Historically functioning as a traditional political stronghold of PBB and the longtime state seat of Sarawak's Premier, Satok is an urban constituency characterized by legacy heritage villages (e.g., Kampung No. 1 to Kampung No. 6), established commercial shophouse grids, and key civic tourism infrastructure.

Administrative Structure and Delivery Architecture

Public administration and service delivery across P.194 Petra Jaya operates through a coordinated dual system comprising the general administrative machinery under the Premier's Department and statutory municipal local authorities :

- Divisional and District Administration: The constituency falls under the administrative jurisdiction of the Pejabat Residen Bahagian Kuching and the Pejabat Daerah Kuching. These executive bodies function as the divisional clearinghouses for state capital funding, coordinating the implementation of Rural Transformation Projects (RTP) and Minor Rural Projects (MRP), while overseeing community leadership structures (*Ketua Masyarakat dan Ketua Kaum*, KMKK), including Temenggung, Pemanca, Penghulu, and Ketua Kampung.

- Municipal Governance (DBKU): Statutory municipal administration, physical planning, and environmental sanitation across Petra Jaya are directed by the Commission of the City of Kuching North (*Dewan Bandaraya Kuching Utara* - DBKU),

established under the City of Kuching Ordinance 1988. DBKU exercises statutory authority over town planning, building control, municipal drainage maintenance, solid waste management, and street lighting, guided by its comprehensive "Cantik, Menarik, Selamat" (CBS) urban governance framework.

The public administration and delivery architecture of Sarawak operate through a structured dual system comprising the general administrative machinery under the Premier's Department (*Pejabat Residen dan Pejabat Daerah*) and the local government statutory authorities (*Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan*) operating under the City of Kuching Ordinance 1988. Within P.194 Petra Jaya, this institutional matrix bridges state-level capital project coordination, grassroots leadership supervision, urban municipal maintenance, and residential infrastructure delivery. Regional governance and municipal operations are managed through the following administrative and civic leadership structures:

Local Government Administration

- Resident of Kuching Division: Puan Dayang Hajah Joanita Azizah binti Abang Haji Morshidi
- District Officer of Kuching: Tuan Zaidi bin Sarkawi

Local Authorities

- **Dewan Bandaraya Kuching Utara (DBKU)** Headed by Datuk Bandar (Mayor) **Dato Haji Hilmy bin Haji Othman**, administering the central urban core, government administrative complexes (Wisma Bapa Malaysia), commercial hubs, and municipal zones north of the Sarawak River (covering Satok, Tupong, and Samariang)
- **Majlis Perbandaran Padawan:** Headed by Chairman **Cr. Tan Kai**, overseeing the peri-urban belts, suburban fringes, and outer sub-district zones bordering western/southern Kuching (including contiguous boundaries at Matang, Sungai Maong, Segedup, and Sejijak).

The Resident’s Office serves as the primary executive arm of the Sarawak Civil Service at the divisional tier, headed by the Divisional Resident and supported by District Officers and Administrative Officers (*Pegawai Tadbir Sarawak*). It functions as the principal inter-agency clearinghouse connecting state policy directives with on-the-ground operational execution:

- Macro-Development Coordination and Project Monitoring: The Resident chairs the Divisional Development Committee (DDC), harmonizing capital expenditures under the Five-Year Malaysia Plans, the Post-COVID-19 Development Strategy

2030 (PCDS 2030), and localised state grants, namely the Rural Transformation Projects (RTP) and Minor Rural Projects (MRP). It evaluates implementation bottlenecks across sectoral agencies such as the Public Works Department (JKR), Department of Irrigation and Drainage (DID) and Sarawak Waters (SW).

- Disaster Management and Emergency Governance: The Resident heads the Divisional Disaster Management Committee (DDMC). In a flood-vulnerable basin like Sibu, the Resident's Office coordinates multi-agency emergency operations, mobilising the Civil Defence Force (APM), Police (PDRM), Fire and Rescue Department (Bomba), and Social Welfare Department (JKM), to manage evacuation centers (*Pusat Pemindahan Sementara*), food distribution, and fluvial flood relief during monsoon surges.

- Native Customary Administration and Community Leadership (KMKK): The Resident's and District Offices oversee the appointment, welfare, and supervision of community chiefs (*Ketua Masyarakat dan Ketua Kaum*, KMKK), including the Temenggung, Pemanca, Penghulu, Kapitan, and Tuai Rumah. They maintain statutory records for village development committees (JKKK) and administer the Native Court system (*Mahkamah Bumiputera*) to arbitrate customary land and personal status disputes.

- Statutory and Advisory Functions: The Resident serves as an official advisor to local councils across the division, facilitating alignment between local council master plans and state political priorities. The office also oversees statutory licensing, probate registrations, and civil celebrations.

Municipal authority in Petra Jaya is distinct from other regions in Sarawak, as it is governed directly under the Commission of the City of Kuching North (*Dewan Bandaraya Kuching Utara* - DBKU), established as a body corporate under the City of Kuching Ordinance 1988 and reporting portfolio-wise to the Ministry of Public Health, Housing and Local Government Sarawak (MPHLG) [15, 16]. DBKU administers the urban township, dense suburban estates (such as Bandar Baru Samariang, Taman Gita, and Matang Jaya), traditional riverine kampungs, and state administrative enclaves.

Under the governing statutory framework, DBKU executes four core mandates:

- Urban Planning, Building Control, and Permitting: Regulates spatial development within northern Kuching pursuant to municipal building by-laws and town planning statutory guidelines. It processes development approvals, oversees architectural compliance, and issues Occupation Permits (OP) across expanding suburban housing schemes.

- Infrastructure Maintenance and Stormwater Operations: Responsible for repairing municipal streets, maintaining public street lighting, and desilting roadside and secondary storm drains. DBKU coordinates closely with DID and the Sarawak River Regulation Authority to manage urban drainage linkages, tidal gates, and retention ponds to curb localized surface flooding during heavy monsoonal storms.

- Public Health, Waste Management, and Environmental Sanitation: Pursuant to municipal public health legislation, DBKU provides scheduled domestic solid-waste collection, desludges septic installations, abates public nuisances, inspects food premises and hawker centres, and executes vector-control programs against dengue and pest-borne illnesses

- Civic Revenue Generation and Asset Management: Generates operating revenues through municipal property assessment rates (*cukai taksiran*), business licensing, and civic facility rentals, reinvesting funds into community recreational parks, botanical landscaping, sports fields, and urban beautification under its CBS strategic agenda.

While the Resident's Office and the local councils fulfill differentiated legal mandates, their functional overlap is critical for effective constituency administration. Findings from grassroots issue mapping in P.194 Petra Jaya reveal persistent institutional challenges where inter-agency coordination is essential.

1.1 Geography and Topography

The physical geography of P.194 Petra Jaya is defined by its strategic location immediately north of the lower reaches of the Sarawak River (*Sungai Sarawak*), extending toward the coastal floodplains of the Santubong peninsula. The spatial landscape features a transition from riverine floodplains and alluvial levee belts to low-lying coastal terrain, interlaced with natural drainage channels and extensive mangrove estuaries. This physical setting requires dedicated urban civil drainage systems to mitigate the combined impacts of monsoonal precipitation and tidal surges from the South China Sea.

Geographical Extent and Spatial Boundaries

The federal constituency of P.194 Petra Jaya encompasses an administrative territory of approximately 146 square kilometres within the Kuching Division. It is bordered by P.193 Santubong to the north and east, P196 Stampin to the west along the Matang range, and P.195 Bandar Kuching across the Sarawak River to the south. Flanked by arterial riverine distributors, the constituency functions as the primary northern gateway of Greater Kuching, linking administrative, suburban, and rural-coastal settlements.

Topographical Zones and Physical Terrain

The physical terrain of P.194 Petra Jaya is categorised across three predominant physiographic formations :

- Alluvial Riverine Lowlands and Levees: Concentrated along the northern arc of the Sarawak River, encompassing historic villages such as Kampung No. 1 to Kampung No. 6, Kampung Boyan, Kampung Gersik, and Kampung Sourabay. Elevations range between 2 and 8 metres above sea level, making localized drainage channels sensitive to backflow during king tides (*air pasang besar*).

- Low-Lying Suburban Floodplains: Encompassing major planned housing developments across Bandar Baru Samariang, Semariang Batu, and parts of Matang [6]. These expansive flat plains are characterized by high ground-water tables and clayey soils requiring sustained retention basins and canal maintenance to mitigate surface ponding.

- Undulating Terraces and Elevated Belts: Extending toward the foothill tracts of the Matang ridge (Tupong) and Siol Kandis, reaching elevations between 20 and 50 metres above sea level. These undulating areas host government administrative complexes and expanding private housing estates.

1.2 Demographic

The demographic composition of P194 Petra Jaya reflects planned suburban development, state administrative centralization, and rural-to-urban population movements within southern Sarawak.

Historical Foundations and Settlement Geography

The spatial evolution of Petra Jaya originated with traditional Sarawak Malay riverine settlements along the north bank of the Sarawak River, which were later integrated into state urban expansion plans beginning in the 1970s:

- Traditional Riverine Kampung Belts: Multi-generational heritage settlements extending along the waterfront (Satok and Samariang corridors) that have maintained cultural institutions, mosques, and traditional architectural features.

- Administrative Centralisation Precincts: Established in the late 1970s and 1980s around Wisma Bapa Malaysia to house federal and state civil service departments.

- Planned Suburban Expansion Schemes: Large-scale residential developments—most notably Bandar Baru Samariang, Taman Gita, and Matang Jaya—developed to accommodate civil servants, private-sector workers, and inward-migrating households.

- Resettlement Schemes and Public Housing Estates: Schemes designed to upgrade informal riverine settlements into structured suburban neighbourhoods equipped with basic civic amenities.

Contemporary Demographic Structure and Spatial Distribution

Petra Jaya serves as one of the most populated parliamentary constituencies in Sarawak, with an enumerated population approaching 140,000 residents across its 146 km^2 footprint.

Ethnic Composition

The population distribution demonstrates a balanced socio-spatial character:

Table 1. Population Composition by Ethnicity for Petra Jaya (P.194)

NO.	ETHNICITY	PERCENTAGE (%)
1.	Bumiputera	88.5
2.	Chinese	10.2
3.	Others	1.3
	Total	**100**

- Sarawak Bumiputera (88.5 percent): Comprises a substantial Malay majority concentrated in traditional riverine kampungs (Satok, Tupong) and planned estates (Samariang), alongside significant Iban, Bidayuh and Melanau communities residing in suburban housing belts.
- Chinese Community (10.2 percent): Concentrated primarily in commercial trading corridors and mixed residential developments across Matang and Satok.
- Other Groups (1.3 percent): Encompasses federal civil servants from Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah, alongside transient professional and technical workers.

Age Structure and Socioeconomic Indicators

Petra Jaya exhibits a youthful-to-mature demographic structure with a growing working-age cohort. The large proportion of families residing in sprawling estates like Bandar Baru Samariang creates sustained demand for primary and secondary educational infrastructure, youth sports facilities, and commuter public transport. Simultaneously, traditional heritage villages along the riverfront house an increasing proportion of retirees, demanding enhanced community healthcare access and barrier-free neighborhood infrastructure.

Rural-Urban Migration and Commuter Dynamics

Rather than experiencing severe youth outmigration, Petra Jaya serves as a net receiving destination for internal migrants moving from southern and central Sarawak toward Greater Kuching. Many families relocate to access higher education, civil service appointments, and urban commercial opportunities. The primary structural challenge involves managing intense daily commuter flows across the bridge crossings of the Sarawak River toward southern Kuching.

1.3 Livelihood Strategies and Economic Activities

Economic livelihoods across P194 Petra Jaya are anchored in public administration, urban commercial retail, construction, and service industries.

Public Administration and the Civil Service Economy

As the administrative center of the Sarawak State Government, a significant segment of Petra Jaya's working-age population is employed directly or indirectly within federal and state civil service departments, statutory bodies, and government-linked companies located in Petra Jaya and southern Kuching.

Commercial MSMEs, Retail Belts, and Food Trades

Retail trade represents a vital livelihood pillar. Extensive commercial belts across Satok, Matang Jaya, and Bandar Baru Samariang support dense networks of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). These include traditional food service operators, wholesale distributors, specialized retail outlets, and neighborhood service workshops.

Artisanal and Urban Riverside Economies

Along the riverfront settlements, traditional artisanal activities continue, including traditional Sarawak Malay food manufacturing (kek lapis, dried fish, local delicacies) and small-scale riverine tourism operations that service visitors along the Kuching Waterfront perimeter.

Informal Employment and Gig-Economy Work

Expanding suburban developments support an active informal economy comprising gig-economy riders, roadside food operators, small-scale logistics handlers, and home-based services [8]. Sustaining these micro-enterprises requires formalizing trading sites, providing affordable commercial premises, and expanding local micro-credit facilities.

1.4 Relations between the SDG Conceptual Framework and the Local Context

Localising the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals within P.194 Petra Jaya addresses the municipal and socio-economic needs of a growing urban capital constituency.

Table 2. Relations Between the SDG Conceptual Framework and the Local Context: Mapping SDGs 3, 8, 11, and 16 to local realities and implementation challenges in P.194 Petra Jaya

SDG GOAL & TARGET	LOCAL REALITIES IN P194 PETRAJAYA	STRUCTURAL GAPS & IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being (Target 3.8: Access to Quality Healthcare)	High patient loads at Petra Jaya community clinics and ongoing reliance on Sarawak General Hospital across the river.	Need to operationalise and optimise local hospital infrastructure (Petra Jaya Hospital) to decentralize outpatient pressure from downtown Kuching.
SDG 8: Decent Work & Economic Growth (Target 8.3 & 8.6: MSME Growth and Youth Employment)	Expanding young workforce seeking skilled employment, technical entrepreneurship, and commercial business opportunities.	Need for specialised vocational training and micro-enterprise incubation centers to transition informal workers into formal value chains.
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities & Communities (Target 11.2 & 11.7: Resilient Urban Infrastructure & Public Spaces)	Rapid suburban expansion, severe peak-hour traffic bottlenecks at bridge choke points, and flood vulnerability in low-lying housing schemes.	Upgrading radial transit corridors, expanding non-motorised recreational facilities, and desilting trunk stormwater drainage networks.
SDG 16: Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions (Target 16.6 & 16.7: Transparent, Inclusive and Responsive Governance)	Strong grassroots civic engagement via JKKKs, village heads (Ketua Kaum), and DBKU neighborhood consultative committees.	Enhancing inter-agency coordination between DBKU, JKR, and DID regarding jurisdictional asset handovers and municipal service delivery.

2.0 RESEARCH METHODS & METHODOLOGY

This parliamentary constituency baseline assessment for P194 Petra Jaya applies an evidence-based issue mapping approach designed under the operational framework of the All-Party Parliamentary Group Malaysia on Sustainable Development Goals (APPGM-SDG). To identify localized municipal vulnerabilities, service-delivery bottlenecks, and community-level developmental aspirations, the study utilized a qualitative field research methodology. Primary data collection was executed using Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) protocols, incorporating Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) across dense suburban developments, commercial hubs, and historic riverine village settlements. Primary qualitative findings were triangulated with secondary desk reviews of subnational demographics, geographic classifications, municipal guidelines, and administrative statistics published by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) and local statutory bodies.

To ensure communicative accessibility and natural interaction, field investigations were conducted using Sarawak Malay (*Bahasa Melayu Sarawak*), Standard Malay, Iban, and English, reflecting everyday linguistic discourse in the capital division. Discourse analysis was applied to evaluate qualitative transcripts, systematically organized around three core analytical dimensions: content, context, and assumption:

- Content: Thematic classification of reported developmental grievances, public amenity deficits, infrastructure maintenance gaps, and explicit municipal requests.

- Context: Analytical examination of distinct socio-spatial environments (expanding suburban housing estates, riverfront heritage kampungs, commercial trading zones, public flat schemes), socio-economic strata, and effective registers of community urgency.

- Assumption: Interrogation of underlying civic assumptions regarding institutional responsiveness, jurisdictional divides between statutory agencies, land tenure expectations, and municipal rating delivery.

Table 3. Research Approach

ANALYTIC DIMENSION	THEORETICAL DEFINITION & CORE FOCUS	METHODOLOGICAL APPLICATION IN P194 PETRA JAYA
Content	Thematic categorization of utterances, interaction types, and formal statements (Coulthard 1977; Rahim 2018).	Systematic coding of localised developmental deficits: persistent littering and illegal dumping, riverbank drug trafficking, online gambling dens near schools, recurring flash floods, informal river reserve settlements, and delayed community infrastructure
Context	Examination of sociolinguistic grammar, syntax, spatio-temporal environments, and emotional registers (Stubbs 1983; Rahim 2018).	Contextualising dialogues across diverse spatial environments: high-density planned suburbs (Bandar Baru Samariang, Taman Sukma), traditional riverine villages (Satok, Kampung Bintangor, Bandarsah), and squatter/river reserve settlements (Siol Batu, Siol Kandis, Kampung Kudei).
Assumption	Interrogation of underlying beliefs, unstated norms, values, and perceptual frameworks (Rahim 2018).	Deconstructing community perceptions regarding DBKU vs. JKR road maintenance boundaries, fear of retaliation from drug traffickers/gambling operators, and unfulfilled land grant expectations dating back to the 1960s

2.1 Issue Mapping Approach and Fieldwork Execution

Primary field inquiries in P.194 Petra Jaya encompassed diverse urban, suburban, and riverine localities across the state constituencies of N6 Tupong, N7 Samariang, and N8 Satok. To ensure an inclusive, multi-stakeholder assessment, sampling was purposively stratified across demographic groups and local civic governance structures. The consultation process facilitated direct intergenerational participation from statutory community leadership (*Ketua Masyarakat dan Ketua Kaum* - KMKK), DBKU *Kejiranan Mesra* (KJM) committees, and neighbourhood *Kawasan Rukun Tetangga* (KRT), while intentionally engaging youth councils, traditional cultural keepers, women's leaders, and male householders and vice versa.

Institutional Coordination and Field Deployment Logistics

Fieldwork operations were executed in close institutional coordination with the Parliamentary Constituency Service Centre (*Pusat Khidmat Parlimen*) of P.194 Petra Jaya under the executive leadership of Member of Parliament YAB Dato' Sri Haji Fadillah bin Haji Yusof. Operational liaison and field alignment were led by Special Officer Tuan Haji Syed Zyed Wan Asnawi, alongside parliamentary administrative personnel and Youth Councillor Encik Shafiq Razali [8]. To ensure rigorous territorial coverage and balanced community representation, the identification, vetting, and selection of targeted communities were conducted in formal consultation with the Kuching Divisional Resident's Office (*Pejabat Residen Bahagian Kuching*) and the Kuching District Office (*Pejabat Daerah Kuching*). Through these collaborative preparatory sessions, key stakeholder sectors, geographic target clusters, and operational itineraries were established. Grassroots mobilization and on-site access were subsequently facilitated through Village Development and Security Committees (JKKK), Neighborhood Watch Committees (*Kawasan Rukun Tetangga* - KRT), and consultative networks established under DBKU's *Kejiranan Mesra* (KJM) framework.

The APPGM-SDG team conducting fieldwork to map SDG issues in the Sri Aman parliamentary constituency comprises the following members:

1. Raine Melissa Riman : Lead Researcher
2. Dr. Eva Kristin Larry Sait : Researcher
3. Corrin Alicia Nero : Researcher
4. Dr. Teo Lee Ken : Director, Constituency Coordination Dept
5. Hirzawati Atikah Mohd Tahir : Researcher
6. Fahmi Fazrin Abdul Karim : Local Coordinator

Table 4. Petra Jaya Parliamentary Constituency Issue Mapping Fieldwork Programme

DATE	DIALOGUE SESSION/FGD
5 June 2026 (Friday)	• **Site Visit 1** Borneo Cultures Museum • **Site Visit 2** Brooke Museums
6 June 2026 (Saturday)	• **Site Visit 3** Heritage House of Tan Sri Datuk Amar Abang Ahmad Urai • **FGD 1** Kejiranan Mesra (KJM) & Kawasan Rukun Tetangga (KRT) N8 Satok • **Site Visit 4** Wakaf Rumah Batu Datuk Bandar Abang Haji Muhammad Kasim • **Site VIsit 5** Darul Maziah Headquarters of the Anti-Cession Movement

DATE	DIALOGUE SESSION/FGD
	• **FGD 2** Kelab Sukan Komuniti (KSK) Satok
7 June 2026 (Sunday)	• **KII 1** AJK Sri Maha Mariamman Temple, Mount Matang • **FGD 3** Ketua Masyarakat, Ketua Kaum & Tuai Rumah (KMKKTR) N& Samariang • **FGD 4** KJM N7 Samariang
8 June 2025 (Monday)	• **FGD 5** KMKK N6 Tupong • **FGD 6** PIBG Matang Jaya • **FGD 7** Majlis Belia DBKU • **FGD 8** Panel Penasihat for Klinik Kesihatan Petra Jaya
13 June 2026 (Saturday)	• **FGD 9** KMKK N8 Satok & Komuniti PAWE Satok

2.2 Fieldwork Ethical Considerations

Primary field investigations operated in strict compliance with statutory ethical standards set under the Malaysian Code of Responsible Conduct in Research (MCRCR) alongside data protection directives in the Personal Data Protection Act 2010 (Act 709):

- Informed Consent and Voluntary Engagement: Explicit consent was formally requested from community representatives and participants prior to initiating audio recording, photographic documentation, or verbal transcription]. Field respondents maintained full discretion to opt out of recording, with researchers relying exclusively on detailed manual notes.

- Anonymisation and Data Protection: Individual identity markers and specific residential locations were systematically scrubbed from research transcripts to uphold participant privacy. Primary digital records were secured in protected institutional databases restricted to designated research personnel.

- Cultural Decorum and Non-Maleficence: Focus group facilitation observed local social protocol, ensuring culturally sensitive interaction across multi-ethnic community cohorts.

- Reciprocal Reporting and Policy Utility: Field insights were synthesized into structured baseline data, provided directly to parliamentary constituency service centers, local municipal authorities, and policy committees to guide local resource allocation.

2.3 Fieldwork Challenges and Adaptive Strategies

- Administrative Succession and Multi-Tiered Coordination Delays: Preparatory arrangements and institutional communications experienced prolonged lead times due to sequential handovers across multiple administrative focal points and stakeholder representatives. Navigating the inter-agency channels connecting the Parliamentary Service Centre, divisional administrative machinery (Resident's and District Offices), and local municipal and grassroots apparatus required repeated alignment meetings, documentation re-submissions, and iterative logistical re-confirmations before field execution could proceed.

- High-Profile Constituency Protocol and Competing Civic Engagements: As the executive administrative seat of the state government and the parliamentary constituency of the Deputy Prime Minister, Petra Jaya is subject to an intensive calendar of official state ceremonies, ministerial visits, and regional public programmes. These high-priority civic commitments frequently conflicted with scheduled community engagements, requiring field operations to be rescheduled or deferred over an extended timeframe to avoid institutional overlaps and ensure optimum participation from local community leaders and statutory representatives.

2.4 Research Limitations

- Temporal Fragmentation and Extended Engagement Intervals: Owing to unavoidable postponements, competing ministerial-level civic schedules, and multi-stage administrative handovers, field data collection unfolded over dispersed intervals rather than a single, uninterrupted deployment. This prolonged timeframe introduced risks of temporal variation in respondents' accounts, as community perspectives captured during earlier dialogue sessions were potentially influenced by intermediate municipal works, seasonal rain fluctuations, or localised event announcements before subsequent sessions convened.

- Protocol-Driven and Social Desirability Biases: Petra Jaya's status as a high-profile constituency, serving both as the state administrative seat and the electoral base of the Deputy Prime Minister, introduced a noticeable layer of stakeholder deference. In certain dialogue sessions involving formal community heads (*Ketua Masyarakat dan Ketua Kaum* - KMKK) and local committee leaders, respondents occasionally tended toward diplomatic, socially desirable disclosures, minimising administrative friction or institutional grievances to align with official municipal narratives.

- Disproportionate Urban vs. Peripheral Settlement Sampling: While major planned suburban estates (such as Bandar Baru Samariang) and established urban village enclaves in Satok and Tupong were comprehensively captured, logistical limitations and tight engagement windows restricted the depth of fieldwork within peripheral coastal-fringe settlements and semi-rural tracts along the Santubong peninsula boundary. Consequently, localized deficits unique to smaller estuarine hamlets may be under-represented relative to large suburban developments.

- Cross-Sectional Policy Horizon: The qualitative PRA methodology provides an empirical, cross-sectional diagnosis of immediate community deficits, perceived institutional bottlenecks, and spatial priorities. It does not constitute a longitudinal impact evaluation of ongoing large-scale capital projects, such as long-term flood alleviation bunds, regional trunk road expansions, or the full commissioning of hospital facilities, which necessitate multi-year post-occupancy assessments.

3.0 KEY ISSUES AND CROSS-CUTTING SDGS

Table 5. Key Issues and Cross-Cutting SDGs

NO	KEY ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION	TARGETED GROUP	TARGETED LOCATION	PRIMARY SDG ALLIGNMENT
1	Urban flood risk and inadequate drainage infrastructure	Obstructed and inadequate drainage systems combined with rapid upstream urban development alter river dynamics across the Sungai Sarawak catchment, causing recurring flash floods. Existing drainage cleaning remains largely reactive and bureaucratic rather than institutionalised through regular, scheduled maintenance.	Environmental	Waterfront communities, B40 households in low-lying areas, local commuters	Sg Sarawak catchment, Sg Bedil catchment, Sg Maong, Kg Tunku, Kg Kudei, Kg Sg Midin, Kg Astana Lot, Taman Sukma, Jalan Layang-layang, Jalan Cenderawasih	**SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure** **Target 9.1:** Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all. **SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities** **Target 11.5:** By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct

NO	KEY ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION	TARGETED GROUP	TARGETED LOCATION	PRIMARY SDG ALLIGNMENT
						economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations. **SDG 13: Climate Action** **Target 13.1:** Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.
2	Substance abuse, drug trafficking & youth risk	Methamphetamine ("batu") trafficking and substance abuse remain heavily concentrated along riverbanks and near community facilities. This drives school absenteeism, family financial strain, and local crime. Residents hesitate to lodge formal	Social	Youth, school-going children, low-income families, local village residents	Kampung Bintangor, Bandarsah, Samariang Lama, Samariang Jaya, Samariang Pinggir, Taman Sukma	**SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being** **Target 3.5:** Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol. **SDG 4: Quality Education** **Target 4.1:** By 2030, ensure that

NO	KEY ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION	TARGETED GROUP	TARGETED LOCATION	PRIMARY SDG ALLIGNMENT
		reports due to intense fear of retaliation from local syndicates, while community patrols remain infrequent.				all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes. **SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** **Target 16.1:** Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.
3	Land tenure insecurity and informal settlement expansion	Long administrative delays in issuing land titles (stretching 40 to 50 years) combined with severe land constraints have forced residents to establish informal settlements on state, river, and private reserves. This creates legal vulnerabilities, limits access to development grants, and	Governance and Social	Long-term unregistered residents, low-income families, rural-to-urban migrants	Siol Kandis, Siol Batu, Kg Kudei, Astana Lot, Kg Sg Bedil	**SDG 1: No Poverty** **Target 1.4:** By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial

NO	KEY ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION	TARGETED GROUP	TARGETED LOCATION	PRIMARY SDG ALLIGNMENT
		complicates municipal planning.				services, including microfinance. **SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities** **Target 11.1:** By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.
4	Housing affordability and multigenerational overcrowding	Open-market housing prices (RM500,000–RM700,000) are unaffordable for low- and middle-income residents. Limited land supply forces multiple families to live in overcrowded conditions within ancestral homes, leading to inheritance disputes among heirs (*waris*) and driving younger	Economic and Social	Low- and middle-income families, young married couples, multi-generational households	Satok, Samariang, Samariang Jaya, Samariang Lama, Samariang Pinggir, Taman Sukma	**SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities** **Target 10.2:** By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status. **SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities** **Target 11.1:** By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe

NO	KEY ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION	TARGETED GROUP	TARGETED LOCATION	PRIMARY SDG ALLIGNMENT
		working-age demographics to migrate out of the area.				and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.
5	Proliferation of illegal online gambling near vulnerable zones	Unregistered and shifting commercial premises frequently operate illegal online gambling activities near residential areas and schools. Community leaders refrain from reporting these activities due to threats and intimidation, exposing youth and school children to gambling risks while straining inter-agency monitoring (DBKU, PDRM, SEB).	Governance	Schoolchildren, youth, community leaders (KMKK), local residents	Sungai Midin, N7 Samariang, DUN Tupong, Samariang residential areas	**SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities** **Target 11.7:** By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities. **SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** **Target 16.a:** Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat

NO	KEY ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION	TARGETED GROUP	TARGETED LOCATION	PRIMARY SDG ALLIGNMENT
						terrorism and crime. **SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals** **Target 17.14:** Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.
6	Institutional and licensing barriers for informal micro-entrepreneurs and fishers	Small-scale, home-based micro-entrepreneurs, roadside vendors, and part-time fishers face strict licensing barriers (e.g., minimum 23-foot boat requirement for fisheries assistance) and lack designated operating sites. This excludes vulnerable groups, including single mothers and senior citizens, from formal business support, credit, and social	Economic and Social	Home-based sellers, roadside hawkers, senior entrepreneurs, single mothers, small-scale fishers	Taman Sukma, SK Samariang, SK Samariang Batu, Samariang Jaya Phase 2, Samariang Pinggir	**SDG 1: No Poverty** **Target 1.3:** Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable. **SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth** **Target 8.3:** Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation,

NO	KEY ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION	TARGETED GROUP	TARGETED LOCATION	PRIMARY SDG ALLIGNMENT
		protection nets (EPF/SOCSO).				entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services. **SDG 14: Life Below Water** **Target 14.b:** Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.
7	Special education system readiness and school demographic capacity mismatches	Mainstream schools lack sufficient resources, specialized infrastructure, and trained educators to support students with special learning needs. Simultaneously, rapid residential expansion creates school overcrowding in outer suburban zones (e.g., SK Stapok), while urban	Social	Students with special needs, teachers, primary and secondary school children	Petra Jaya schools, SK Stapok, SK Sg Maong, Kampung Nombor Satok, Segedup, Sejijak	**SDG 4: Quality Education** **Target 4.a:** Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all. **Target 4.c:** By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including

NO	KEY ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION	TARGETED GROUP	TARGETED LOCATION	PRIMARY SDG ALLIGNMENT
		center schools face declining enrollment due to youth out-migration.				through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States. **SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities** **Target 10.2:** By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.
8	Ageing community leadership & non-recognition of minority governance	A generational gap has caused a shortage of youth entering village leadership (JKKK, KRT, KJM), forcing existing leaders to hold multiple roles. Furthermore, non-gazetted minority	Governance and Social	Village leaders (KMKK), youth, minority Iban communities, JKKK/KRT committees	Kg Semerah Padi, Jln Enggang Fasa 1, Tmn Sri Makmur, Tmn Kopodims, Tmn Dahlia,	**SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities** **Target 10.2:** By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other

NO	KEY ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION	TARGETED GROUP	TARGETED LOCATION	PRIMARY SDG ALLIGNMENT
		leaders (such as Iban *Tuai Genturong*) lack formal appointment as *Tuai Rumah*, leaving them unable to access administrative allowances or government development grants for their communities.			Kg Kudei Dungun, Tmn Matang Jaya, Kg Kudei Baru, Bandarsah, Kg Patinggi Ali	status. **SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** **Target 16.7:** Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.

4.0 OVERVIEW OF ISSUES

4.1 Detailed Findings of Key Issues

Table 6. Detailed Findings of FGD 1

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
FGD 1: Kejiranan Mesra (Kjm) and Kawasan Rukun Tetangga (Krt) N8 Satok **Date:** 6th June 2026 The traditional villages under N8 Satok, encompassing the Kampung Nombor cluster (Kampung No. 1–6), Kampung Masjid/Bandarshah, Kampung Patingan & Dagang, and Kampung Kudei, form the historic, religious, and cultural cradle of urban Kuching Malays dating back to the Brooke era. Known for traditional timber homes, tight kinship bonds, and vibrant cottage food industries (such as kek lapis), these riverfront enclaves face common urban challenges: narrow legacy roads, parking spillover from nearby commercial areas, flood vulnerability from king tides and river backflow, and an aging demographic requiring barrier-free mobility. FGD includes KJM and KRT representatives from Kampung Kudei Baru, Kampung Kudei Baru Iban, Kampung Bintangor Besar, Kampung Bintangor Kecil, Kampung Temedak, Kampung Segedup, Kampung Bandarshah, Kampung Patinggi Ali, Sg. Lazim, Kampung Datu Ajibah Abol, Kampung Muda Hashim, Jalan Patingan, Jalan Muhibbah. N8 Satok is represented by YB Dato Ibrahim bin Baki. *Kejiranan Mesra* (KJM) is a grassroots community engagement framework established by the Commission of the City of Kuching North (DBKU) to connect local residents with the municipal council and local elected representatives. Because the parliamentary constituency of Petra Jaya (encompassing state constituencies such as Tupong, Samariang, and Satok) forms the core residential footprint of DBKU's jurisdiction, KJM serves as the primary neighbourhood liaison network across the area. KRT (*Kawasan Rukun Tetangga*) is Malaysia's national neighbourhood-level community watch and social unity scheme, established in 1975 under the *Jabatan Perpaduan Negara dan Integrasi Nasional* (JPNIN) (Department of National Unity and Integration).			
1	Declining community	Several villages are experiencing a shortage of younger residents willing to assume leadership roles within community institutions such as the	**Related agencies absent.**

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
	leadership succession	Village Development and Security Committee (JKKK), Neighbourhood Watch Committee (KRT), and Village Development Committee (KJM). As many youths migrate for employment or education, existing committee members continue to hold multiple positions, raising concerns about leadership continuity and the long-term sustainability of community governance.	
2	Limited youth participation in community organisations	A widening generational gap has resulted in low youth involvement in community-based organisations and voluntary activities. Community leaders expressed concern that younger generations are increasingly focused on income-generating opportunities rather than community service. Senior members hope that educated youths will become more actively engaged in local governance and community development initiatives to ensure knowledge transfer, leadership renewal, and stronger civic participation.	**Related agencies absent.**
3	Drug abuse and drug trafficking	Drug abuse, particularly involving methamphetamine ("batu"), remains a significant concern. Residents reported that drug trafficking activities are concentrated along	**Polis Diraja Malaysia (PDRM)** • **Overcoming Public Reluctance to Report:**

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		riverbanks near Kampung Bintangor and Bandarsah, with suspected local networks operating across different villages. Community patrols are generally conducted only after reports are lodged and occur infrequently, approximately once a month. However, many residents are reluctant to report drug-related activities due to fears of retaliation from traffickers, limiting community-led prevention efforts.	○ Acknowledged community hesitancy to come forward due to fear of exposure or reprisal. ○ Assured that whistleblower/informant identities are strictly protected by PDRM. ○ Highlighted multiple secure reporting channels, particularly the Volunteer Smartphone Patrol (VSP) mobile app and the direct PDRM hotline. ● **Manpower Constraints & Community Intelligence:** ○ PDRM operates under limited staffing and cannot maintain a physical presence everywhere at once; actionable community intelligence (*maklumat masyarakat*) is critical to enable targeted enforcement and crime prevention. ○ Public reporting procedures and whistleblower protection details are continuously communicated during community awareness talks (*ceramah bersama komuniti*). ● **Local Station Engagement (Petra Jaya Zone):**

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			○ Three key police stations cover the area: Balai Polis Gita, Balai Polis Satok, and Balai Polis Petra Jaya. ○ Weekly Engagements: Police Station Chiefs (*Ketua Polis Balai / KPB*) conduct weekly coordination sessions with local village heads (*Ketua Kampung*). ○ Community and grassroots leaders are encouraged to initiate official courtesy visits (*kunjung hormat*) with their respective KPB to strengthen working ties and address localized security concerns. ● **Substance Abuse & Healthcare Inter-Agency Referral:** ○ Established an inter-agency reporting pathway for drug abuse: public health nurses (*jururawat*) encountering suspected cases can refer them directly to the police for intervention and follow-up.
4	Human-wildlife conflict	Frequent crocodile sightings have heightened concerns over public safety in communities along Sungai Sarawak, including Sungai Bintangor. Residents attributed the increasing presence of crocodiles to habitat encroachment	**Related agencies absent.**

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		caused by riverfront development, reduced river traffic, and crocodiles that reportedly escaped during major floods in 2008 and 2024 from the Sarawak Museum Crocodile Breeding Programme. The growing frequency of sightings poses risks to river users, fishermen, and riverside communities, highlighting the need for improved monitoring and mitigation measures.	

Table 7. Detailed Findings of FGD 2

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
FGD 2: Kelab Sukan Komuniti (KSK) Satok **Date:** 6th June 2026 *Kelab Sukan Komuniti* (KSK) Satok (Satok Community Sports Club) is a grassroots community-based sports and recreation organization operating within the N8 Satok state constituency under the P194 Petra Jaya parliamentary area. Formed to advance active living and community cohesion, it functions as a primary civic platform bridging youth development, intergenerational recreation, and grassroots sports delivery.			
1	Land scarcity and intergenerational housing challenges	Limited land availability has constrained new housing development, with many families continuing the tradition of multigenerational living within the same household. As properties are passed down through successive generations, the increasing number of beneficiaries (*waris*) often leads to inheritance and land ownership disputes, particularly affecting third-generation descendants. Consequently, many younger families are compelled to purchase homes outside the area, contributing to gradual out-migration. Efforts by Permodalan Satok Berhad to repurchase strategic land parcels, such as through the Hikmah Exchange development, aim to retain	**Related agencies absent.**

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		local land ownership while facilitating urban redevelopment.	
2	Low enrolment in local schools	Outward mobility of working-age adults and young families has precipitated a marked contraction in the youth demographic, directly causing a systemic decline in school enrolments across Satok.	**Pejabat Pendidikan Daerah (PPD) Kuching** • **Demographic Framework vs. Institutional Control:** Shifting primary school enrolment patterns across urban Sarawak mirror broader demographic transitions reported by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)—notably falling fertility rates, aging urban cores, and suburban migration. Because these shifts stem from structural population transitions, they fall beyond the operational control of individual school administrations and must be evaluated through the lens of the **National Population Policy (*Dasar Kependudukan Negara*)** and urban planning frameworks. • **Enrollment Status in N.8 Satok (SK Rakyat, SK Merpati Jepang, and SK Combined):** Primary schools within the Satok urban enclave, such as SK Rakyat, SK Merpati Jepang, and SK Combined, continue to maintain stable student populations. They have not crossed into the Under-Enrolled School (*Sekolah Kurang Murid* –

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			SKM) threshold. Average cohort sizes stand at approximately 20 pupils per class, yielding a favourable teacher-to-student ratio and a healthy, uncrowded learning environment. A similar equilibrium is observed in nearby mature precincts like SK Green Road. • **Urban Maturation and Long-Term Demographic Viability:** The primary long-term challenge within the Satok core is housing stock and neighbourhood maturity. Dominated by established, traditional residences (*rumah lama*), these areas face natural household aging as younger families relocate toward newer suburban corridors (such as Petra Jaya, Matang, and Samariang). Consequently, while current class sizes provide favourable instructional conditions, the future sustainability of youth cohort replacement will depend heavily on urban renewal initiatives, such as the proposed low-cost and affordable housing pipelines in N.8 Sungai Maong. *Definition of over enrolment >than 35

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
3	Challenges in electorate retention	Parallel to these educational challenges, this ongoing out-migration destabilises the local political landscape by eroding the registered voter base, making electorate retention increasingly difficult and undermining long-term civic engagement in the constituency.	**Related agencies absent.**
4	Flood risk and urban development	Although the area has historically been prone to flooding, flash floods remain the primary concern today. Residents noted that the last major tidal flood occurred in 1963, while recent flooding is increasingly associated with upstream development that has altered river flow dynamics, causing floodwaters to reach the river mouth more rapidly. Continued urban development and changes within the Sungai Sarawak catchment highlight the need for integrated flood mitigation and drainage management.	**Related agencies absent.**
5	Informal settlements on river reserves	The shortage of available residential land has led to the establishment of informal settlements along river reserves, which are classified as government land. This creates legal and administrative challenges for relocation and regularisation efforts, while also making the issue politically sensitive due to its implications	**Related agencies absent.**

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		for electoral retention, land rights, housing, and public welfare. *Location: Kg Kudei	
6	Graduate unemployment and skills mismatch	Youth unemployment remains a concern due to a mismatch between graduates' qualifications and labour market demands. There is an emphasis on the importance of strengthening entrepreneurship and digital innovation, particularly by promoting technopreneurship, to improve graduate employability and create sustainable employment opportunities.	**Related agencies absent.**
7	Youth political awareness and civic participation	The implementation of the Undi 18 policy has expanded electoral participation to younger voters, creating a need to strengthen political literacy and civic awareness among youth. It is important to equip first-time voters with the knowledge and understanding necessary to participate responsibly in democratic processes and contribute meaningfully to community and national development.	**Related agencies absent.**

Table 8. Detailed Findings of Key Informant Interview

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
Key Informant Interview (KII): Ajk Sri Maha Mariamman Temple, Mount Matang **Date:** 7th June 2026 The Sri Maha Mariamman Temple at Mount Matang is one of Sarawak's oldest Hindu landmarks, founded in the late 19th century under Rajah Charles Brooke to serve South Indian Tamil labourers on historical coffee and tea estates. Rediscovered and restored by the Sarawak Hindu Temple Association and state authorities, the site serves as both an active pilgrimage shrine and an eco-tourism hiking destination. Within the P194 Petra Jaya baseline framework, it stands as an enduring symbol of intercultural pluralism and inter-faith harmony, requiring improved trail infrastructure, slope stability, interpretive signage, and heritage conservation.			
1	Land tenure and heritage recognition	The Sri Maha Mariamman Temple on Mount Matang, which is over 200 years old, currently does not possess a land title as the site is gazetted as a water catchment area under the jurisdiction of the Kuching Water Board within the Kubah National Park. To safeguard its historical and cultural significance, the temple management is seeking for the site to be gazetted as a heritage site under the Sarawak Heritage Ordinance 2019. The absence of formal land tenure limits long-term planning, conservation efforts, and access to public support for heritage preservation.	**Related agencies absent.**
2	Road safety	The access road leading up to the temple is vulnerable to landslides, affecting visitor safety and accessibility. Although the road was	**Related agencies absent.**

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		upgraded in 2019 through funding under the Malaysian Road Records Information System (MARRIS), maintenance by the Public Works Department (JKR) is often delayed as the road is not classified as a priority route.	
3	Limited access to electricity infrastructure	The temple is not connected to the state electricity grid due to the land status. Consequently, the temple depends on alternative energy sources, including solar power and diesel generators, to meet its operational needs. This limits the reliability and sustainability of energy supply, particularly during religious and community events.	**Related agencies absent.**
4	Financial sustainability of temple maintenance	The temple relies primarily on public donations to finance its operations and maintenance. Managed by the Indian Association Kuching, the temple incurs monthly maintenance costs of approximately RM2,000-RM3,000, including the caretaker's salary. The absence of stable funding mechanisms presents challenges in maintaining the temple grounds, preserving its heritage value, and ensuring its continued operation as a place of worship and cultural significance.	**Related agencies absent.**

Table 9. Detailed Findings of FGD 3

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
FGD 3: Ketua Masyarakat, Ketua Kampung Dan Tuai Rumah (KMKKTR) N7 Samariang **Date**: 7th June 2026 N7 Samariang is one of three state legislative constituencies under P194 Petra Jaya, represented by YB Dato Hajah Sharifah Hasidah binti Sayeed Aman Ghazali. The seat is defined by a blend of large-scale planned suburban developments, chiefly Bandar Baru Samariang (BBS), and traditional riverine/coastal villages such as Kampung Semariang Batu, extending toward the Santubong estuary. Housing a diverse cross-section of civil servants, private-sector workers, and MSME/gig-economy earners, Samariang faces critical urban and environmental pressures: localized flash flooding caused by heavy rainfall coinciding with king tides on low-lying floodplains, peak-hour commuter congestion along Jalan Sultan Tengah, high demand for primary healthcare facilities, and deferred maintenance in public/low-cost housing schemes. Kampung Semerah Padi Phase 1, Jalan Enggang, Fasa 1 Petra Jaya, Taman Sri Makmur, Batu 6, Taman Kopodims, Taman Dahlia Batu 5, Kampung Kudei Dungun, Taman Matang Jaya Batu 5, Kampung Astana Lot, Siol Batu, Siol Kandis, Kampung Sungai Bedil, Jalan Layang-layang, Jalan Cenderawasih, Kampung Sungai Midin, Taman Sukma, Kampung Tunku, Taman Surabaya Indah, Samariang Jaya Phase II, Samariang Jaya, Samariang Lama, Samariang Pinggir		
1	Informal settlement	Severe land scarcity and multi-generational housing pressures, where up to three generations share a single dwelling, have driven local residents to settle along the river reserve. Approximately 30 (Kg Sungai Bedil) and 25 (Astana Lot) of informal households currently occupy this high-risk area without land titles. To achieve housing security and safe living conditions, these residents are appealing for	**Pejabat Pendidikan Daerah (PPD) Kuching** The District Education Office (PPD) currently faces challenges regarding informal settlements encroaching on gazetted school grounds at both SK Astana and SK Samariang. The affected land, originally designated for the construction of six additional classrooms, is at risk of being absorbed into surrounding illegal residential expansion. PPD is actively working to reclaim the land for their intended school use while maintaining a fair,

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		land allocation or affordable housing units in Semariang. *Location: Astana Lot, Siol Batu, Siol Kandis The informal settlement at Siol Batu continues to expand despite previous relocation efforts. While 24 families were relocated to the Taman Dahlia Flats in Batu 5, newly arrived households subsequently occupied the vacated areas. Community leaders estimated that approximately 80 families currently reside in the settlement, many of whom have migrated from Lubok Antu, Sri Aman, and Sebuyau in search of employment opportunities in Kuching. The settlement occupies a combination of state land, school reserve land belonging to SK Astana, and privately owned land, creating complex legal, social, and administrative challenges for land management, housing provision, and future relocation initiatives. Regarding SK Astana in particular, the local PPD has already conducted a dialogue with the	socially responsible approach toward the affected community. The recent fire in the Siol Kandis informal settlement involving families of SK Astana students introduces a new dimension: it shifts what was merely a land-ownership dispute into a humanitarian and student-welfare crisis. Existing regulatory constraints often bar the District Education Office (PPD) and the Ministry of Education (KPM) from channeling direct financial or infrastructural aid to unauthorised settlements. Nevertheless, corporate and educational social responsibility (CSR) alongside student welfare can still be lawfully mobilised through multi-agency coordination within this committee. **Additional Note:** APPGM-SDG has also discussed this matter under the Kuching Divisional SDG Committee for further action under the Jawatankuasa Pengurusan dan Penyelesaian Setinggan Negeri Sarawak.

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		community as there are plans for a school extension in the near future.	
2	Land tenure insecurity	Siol Kandis was established in the 1950s by retired members of the Field Force, who opened up the land for settlement following their retirement. Most residents therefore have a police or marine enforcement background. During the 1960s, these early settlers applied for land ownership through the Land and Survey Department and paid the required land premium ("tol") as part of the application process. However, the issuance of land titles has been subject to significant delays. While some residents eventually received their land titles after 40 to 50 years, others continue to await formal ownership despite having occupied the land for decades. As a result, a number of long-term residents remain without secure land tenure and are still regarded as informal settlers, limiting their tenure security and access to certain	**Related agencies absent. The issue to be taken up during the Bil 2 Kuching Divisional SDG Committee meeting.**

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		government programmes and development opportunities.	
3	Anthropogenic impacts on the hydrological and ecological integrity of the Sungai Bedil catchment	Rapid demographic growth and surrounding infrastructure development have placed substantial operational demands on the Sungai Bedil ecosystem. Over time, informal residential expansion along the river reserve has gradually altered the waterway's natural morphology, reducing its navigation capacity and restricting flow. Consequently, the river's effectiveness as a functional drainage and retention catchment within the broader Sarawak River basin has been diminished, contributing to localised flash flooding during heavy rainfall events in upstream and central areas. Challenges in solid waste collection have resulted in localised domestic dumping, leading to visible water quality degradation and earning the waterway the informal local moniker "*tong sampah besar*." *Location: Astana Lot, Kampung Sungai Bedil	**Related agencies absent.**

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
4	Flood risk and inadequate drainage infrastructure	Residents reported recurring flooding in several areas, particularly along Jalan Layang-Layang and Jalan Cenderawasih, affecting approximately 30 households. The flooding is attributed primarily to inadequate and obstructed drainage systems, which impede the efficient flow of stormwater. Stakeholders also noted that the area's naturally low-lying terrain increases its susceptibility to flooding, while unplanned residential development without adequate drainage infrastructure has further exacerbated the problem. Participants emphasised the need to modernise and upgrade the drainage network to improve water flow and channel runoff more effectively into Sungai Midin, thereby reducing flood risks and enhancing the resilience of the surrounding communities. In Kampung Tunku, some houses have been affected by floods since 2015, with reports submitted to DBKU. Issues include inadequate drainage infrastructure, such as improperly constructed or damaged drains at Lorong 6, which contribute to poor water flow and recurring flooding. In Astana Lot, concerns were	**Flood Mitigation Update / Rancangan Tebatan Banjir (RTB)** ● **Overall Project Scope & Phasing Delays:** ○ **Kg. Sungai Midin to Kg. Samariang Wawasan:** The project was initially scheduled for commencement last year. Execution was delayed due to the necessity of planning and integrating works concurrently (*sekaligus*) across the broader Kuching master flood mitigation plan. ● **Completed Works & Positive Impact:** ○ **Taman Malihah:** Deepening, widening, and dredging of the river channels have been carried out, significantly stabilising water flow in the catchment area. ○ **Kampung Tunku:** Localized, small-scale mitigation works—including the installation of localised retention ponds (*kolam tambatan kecil*)—are complete and operational. These micro-interventions have successfully reduced flood frequency and water retention in the surrounding neighborhood.

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		raised regarding water flow management towards Sungai Bedil, including the need for improved river management and consideration for placing the river under PETRA's management. The flood mitigation project at Kampung Tunku, managed by DID, was scheduled for completion in 2026 but was reported to be only approximately 50 percent completed at the time of discussion.	• **Critical Bottleneck & Active Construction Impact:** ○ **Kampung Gita:** Currently bearing the worst impact with acute local flooding directly linked to ongoing construction activities, altered drainage corridors, and earthworks.
5	Community leadership and representation	Several Iban communities residing in settlements and residential areas under N.7 Samariang do not have officially appointed Ketua Kaum/Tuai Rumah, despite having established community leadership structures. In the absence of formal appointments, these communities are led by Tuai Genturong, who undertake responsibilities equivalent to those of recognised Tuai Rumah, including coordinating community affairs, representing residents in dealings with government agencies, and resolving local issues. However, only two of the seven Iban settlements under N.7 Samariang have officially appointed Tuai Rumah, leaving the remaining communities without formal recognition within the government administrative system.	**Related agencies absent.**

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		Community representatives reported that the matter has been raised with the district administration, divisional authorities, and the relevant ministry on multiple occasions. However, the issue remains unresolved, as they have been informed that there are currently no available vacancies for the appointment of new Ketua Kaum/Tuai Rumah. Participants perceived this as an inconsistency in the appointment process and raised concerns over equitable recognition of community leadership. *Location: Kampung Semerah Padi Jalan Enggang, Fasa 1 Petra Jaya, Taman Sri Makmur, Batu 6, Taman Kopodims, Taman Dahlia Batu 5, Kampung Kudei Dungun, Taman Matang Jaya Batu 5	
6	Limited access to community development government grants	Although Tuai Genturong perform the same functions as officially appointed Tuai Rumah, they are not formally recognised by the government. As a result, they do not receive the monthly allowance accorded to recognised community leaders and are unable to apply for government assistance or community	**Related agencies absent.**

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		development programmes on behalf of their communities, including the Skim Bantuan MADANI. Several Tuai Genturong have served their communities for between eight and eleven years without formal appointment, limiting their ability to secure resources and implement development initiatives that would benefit residents in their respective kampung and residential areas.	
7	Perceived limited local leadership and representation capacity	Among the Malay community, the existing number of Ketua Kaum is perceived to be insufficient relative to the size of the areas and the number of residents under their responsibility. For example, the Ketua Kaum in Taman Sukma is reportedly responsible for approximately 1,300 households, creating a substantial administrative and service-delivery burden. The large population coverage may affect the ability of community leaders to respond effectively to residents' complaints, welfare needs, and administrative matters. Stakeholders proposed increasing the number of Ketua Kampung and/or reviewing existing community administrative	**Related agencies absent.**

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		boundaries to ensure that areas of responsibility are more manageable and that residents can receive more responsive and accessible community-level services. *Location: Kampung Semerah Padi Jalan Enggang, Fasa 1 Petra Jaya, Taman Sri Makmur, Batu, Taman Sukma, Taman Kopodims, Taman Dahlia Batu 5, Kampung Kudei Dungun, Taman Matang Jaya Batu 5 and other residential communities in N7 Samariang.	
8	Declining youth participation and community leadership succession	Community leaders expressed concerns over the declining participation of younger generations in community leadership and civic activities. The residential area faces difficulties in identifying successors for community organisations, as many residents are professionals with demanding careers and limited time to volunteer. This challenge is compounded by low youth engagement in local organisations such as SABERKAS and other community-based initiatives, resulting in a weakening pipeline of future leaders. While institutions such as	**Related agencies absent.**

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		CENTEXS provide technical and vocational training to improve youth employability, stakeholders noted that there is limited emphasis on nurturing civic responsibility, volunteerism, and community leadership. Participants also perceived a decline in coordinated youth development programmes, reducing opportunities for young people to contribute to community development and local governance. Collectively, these factors have raised concerns regarding the sustainability of community leadership, social cohesion, and active civic participation. *Location: Taman Surabaya Indah	
9	Limited access to support for informal micro-entrepreneurs	While residents of Samariang Jaya Phase 2 are engaged in diverse livelihoods, including salaried employment, self-employment, small-scale businesses, fishing, and the sale of live fishing bait, informal micro-entrepreneurs face challenges in accessing government assistance. Many financial aid and business support programmes require applicants to possess a registered business licence, making them inaccessible to individuals operating small-scale	**Land Custody and Development Authority (LCDA)** Council licensing procedures remain stringent to safeguard public health and safety. While operational permits can be expedited, mandatory statutory clearances often extend processing timelines: ● **Food & Beverage Operators:** Mandatory prerequisite certification from the Ministry of Health (KKM) prior to permit approval.

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		or home-based enterprises. Respondents recommended greater flexibility in eligibility requirements, accompanied by business registration support, capacity building, and entrepreneurship mentoring to enable informal businesses to formalise and expand sustainably.	• **Fixed Premises:** Mandatory Fire and Rescue Department (Bomba) safety compliance clearance. DBKU faces a socio-economic dilemma regarding enforcement against unlicensed micro-traders (*serba salah untuk rampas rezeki orang*), as strict operational shutdowns impact vulnerable livelihoods. **Suggestion to:** • **Targeted Community Profiling:** Accurate profiling of micro-traders is critical to categorise operators by business viability and affordability. • **Strategic Partnerships:** Engagement with bodies such as **TEGAS** and **SDEC** is recommended to design a viable pathway forward—focusing on capacity-building, digital adoption, and identifying strategic, affordable commercial spaces (*mampu bayar*). • While bound by local council ordinances, DBKU offers structured mechanisms to accommodate informal vendors within existing regulatory frameworks: • **Parking Bay & Canopy Permits:** Traders may legally operate via temporary permits allocated

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			for designated DBKU parking lots and canopy setups at standard gazetted rates.
10	Illegal waste disposal and river pollution	Respondents reported illegal dumping and land-filling activities on vacant lots within the area. Heavy vehicles were observed entering the site to dispose of waste, with two locations identified as illegal dumping areas. Residents expressed concern that these activities may contribute to environmental degradation and pollution of Sungai Samariang, posing risks to public health, water quality, and the surrounding ecosystem. The issue highlights the need for stronger enforcement, improved waste management practices, and regular environmental monitoring.	**Enforcement Window Constraints:** Statutory bodies like NREB face practical limits—active field monitoring operates during office hours, leaving the post-6:00 PM window vulnerable to non-compliance. **Grassroots & Household Accountability:** Sustainable cleanliness cannot depend solely on regulatory presence. Long-term compliance requires community self-regulation, starting at the family level by instilling civic responsibility in children from an early age.
11	Barriers to fisheries assistance for small-scale fishers	A significant number of residents are engaged as small-scale or part-time fishers. Stakeholders reported that applications for fisheries assistance, including boats, outboard engines, and fishing equipment, have largely been unsuccessful. Existing eligibility requirements present significant barriers, as applicants are required to be registered with a Fishermen's Association, while the nearest association is located in Telaga Air, creating accessibility	**Related agencies absent.**

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		challenges in terms of distance and transportation. In addition, assistance programmes require fishers to own boats of approximately 23 feet before they qualify for support, a criteria that many small-scale fishers are unable to meet. Participants recommended that assistance schemes adopt more flexible eligibility criteria that better reflect the operational realities of small-scale and part-time fishers. *Location: Samariang Pinggir	
12	Inclusive and sustainable development of small businesses	Small-scale businesses are increasingly common within the residential area, including roadside stalls, businesses operating near schools and mosques, home-based businesses, and businesses using Cash on Delivery (COD) arrangements. While these activities provide important income-generating opportunities for residents, particularly younger people, the lack of designated and properly regulated spaces has created challenges related to traffic flow, public safety, cleanliness, food safety, and the overall environment of residential areas.	**Refer earlier feedback on similar issue.**

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		Discussions have previously been held with relevant authorities, including DBKU, but a clear and sustainable solution for the placement and regulation of small businesses has yet to be established. Participants proposed the provision of designated areas for small traders to operate without obstructing roads or residential spaces, including the potential use of suitable mosque compounds for community-oriented businesses such as food stalls and barber shops. Businesses operating near schools, including SK Samariang and SK Samariang Batu, also require appropriate monitoring to safeguard students and address food safety and public health concerns. At the same time, there is a need to strengthen entrepreneurship education and business support, particularly for older residents, single mothers, and senior citizens who operate small businesses, as existing digital and COD-based business models are more commonly adopted by younger entrepreneurs. *Location: Taman Sukma	

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13	Drug trafficking, substance abuse and its impact on youth and families	Drug trafficking and substance abuse were reported as persistent concerns across several *kampung* and residential areas in Samariang Lama. Participants reported suspected drug distribution involving both local individuals and suppliers from outside the area, with some transactions allegedly taking place near community facilities such as halls and mosques. Although community leaders have lodged reports with the police, enforcement and monitoring remain challenging as individuals involved may leave the area before patrols are conducted. Some individuals who have previously been arrested were also reported to return to the community within a relatively short period. The issue is particularly concerning due to reported involvement among youth and school-going children, including cases of prolonged absenteeism from school. Participants noted that the prevalence and severity of drug-related activities vary between communities, but the issue was perceived to be widespread. Beyond public safety, drug abuse has also placed	**Polis Diraja Malaysia (PDRM)** ● **School Liaison Officers (PPS):** Two designated *Pegawai Perhubungan Sekolah* (PPS) conducts scheduled monitoring visits every two weeks to engage schools and monitor student discipline issues, including the vulnerability of youth to drug trafficking and substance exposure. **Pejabat Pendidikan Daerah (PPD)** ● **Strategic Partnership with PDRM:** PDRM serves as a core strategic partner in student affairs and delinquency management (*Hal Ehwal Murid*). ● **Drug Exposure & Data Sensitivity:** ○ Specific empirical data linking school absenteeism directly to substance abuse remains confidential due to data protection sensitivities. PPD Bahagian Kuching retains localised records. ○ Emerging trends in schools center on vaping and "mushroom" (hallucinogenic) concoctions, with external drug syndicates and pushers acting as primary vectors.

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		significant pressure on affected families, including financial difficulties, household instability, and dependence on community assistance. The issue therefore requires a coordinated approach involving enforcement, early intervention, youth engagement, rehabilitation, family support, and community-based prevention.	• **School & PPD Level Interventions:** ○ **School Management:** Mandatory anti-drug drives (e.g., *Kempen Tak Nak Dadah*), poster displays, active School Disciplinary Committees (*JK Disiplin*), and targeted counseling for at-risk pupils, particularly regarding inhalant abuse (*gejala inhalant*). ○ **Evaluation Gap:** Current awareness initiatives lack formal impact assessments to gauge long-term behavioral changes. ○ **PPD Student Development Sector (*Sektor Pembangunan Murid*):** Oversees specialised student welfare programs to tackle high-risk behaviors and substance abuse. *(Action Item: Submit an official request to Dr. Majelan for detailed division-wide data).* • **Multi-Agency & Academic Partnerships:** ○ **Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat (JKM):** Crucial partner to address root socioeconomic and dysfunctional family issues driving delinquency. ○ **Higher Education Institutions (UNIMAS, UiTM):** Proposes smart partnerships that move beyond basic warnings to motivational outreach—inspiring youth

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			toward tertiary pathways and purposeful careers. ● **Student Mental Health & Suicide Prevention:** ○ Covers 4 PPDs within Bahagian Kuching (Kuching, Padawan, Bau, and Lundu). Suicide cases remain minimal, largely traced to domestic distress and clinical depression. ○ Runs the *Program Minda Sihat*, utilizing standardized mental health screenings to identify students exhibiting depression, self-harm, or suicidal tendencies early. **Jabatan Kesihatan Negeri Sarawak (JKNS)** ● **Prevention & Early Intervention:** Emphasised primary prevention over reactionary treatment. ● **Divisional Case Reviews & Child Protection:** ○ Highlighted divisional review findings regarding child fatalities (under 4 years old) linked directly to substance-addicted parents.

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			○ Stressed the urgent need for a streamlined, accessible reporting mechanism to alert authorities early to vulnerable family members in homes affected by chronic substance abuse. ● **Publicisation of Reporting Tools:** Noted that reporting mechanisms and applications (e.g., VHC / health reporting channels) require widespread publicisation, as even medical doctors are often unaware of existing platforms. **Land Custody and Development Authority (LCDA)** ● **Erosion of Community Vigilance (*Semangat Cakna*):** ○ Modern urban culture and changing village dynamics have weakened mutual vigilance; neighbors now adopt a "mind your own business" stance (*jaga anak sendiri*), making collective neighborhood intervention difficult. ○ Nuclear families must take primary accountability to instill moral values early,

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			while Ketua Kaum (KK) must continuously engage residents on youth vulnerabilities. ● **Grassroots Leadership & Compensation:** ○ Recognised village heads (KK) as vital intermediaries bridging communities with schools, enforcement bodies, and welfare authorities. ○ Proposed an increase in Ketua Kaum allowances to reflect their escalating workloads, community mediation responsibilities, and frontline monitoring duties.5
14	Household overcrowding and limited residential space	Some households are experiencing overcrowding, with a large number of family members living within limited residential space. Congested and less comfortable living conditions may affect household well-being and encourage some young people to spend more time outside the home, including gathering at mosques and friends' houses where there is less direct family supervision. Stakeholders highlighted the need to consider the expansion of existing kampung areas or the provision of new residential areas to alleviate household overcrowding and provide more adequate living space for growing families.	**Related agencies absent. Issue to be taken up during the Bil. 2 Kuching Divisional SDG Committee meeting.** **Additional Note: Majlis Belia DBKU** A federal funded low-cost housing development situated along the Samariang–Santubong peripheral boundary, designated to address the increasing demand for planned, structured residential expansion in northern Kuching. There is also a proposal to develop low-cost housing in Sungai Maong under the N8 Satok jurisdiction.

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		*Location: Samariang Jaya, Samariang Lama, Samariang Pinggir, Taman Sukma	
15	Social issues and community safety	Community leaders reported gatherings of large numbers of motorcycles, particularly in the mornings, although the purpose of these gatherings is not known to the Ketua Kampung or local residents. Previous police reports were reportedly made, but community leaders perceived that follow-up action was limited. The community also reported the presence of online gambling activities, raising concerns regarding social order, public safety, and the potential exposure of residents to harmful or illegal activities. *Location: Kampung Semerah Padi Fasa 1	**Related agencies absent.**
16	Low water pressure and delayed infrastructure upgrades	Residents have experienced low water pressure for more than three years, affecting the reliability and convenience of household water supply. The issue has reportedly been raised with the relevant water authority and the elected representative, with an upgrade or replacement reportedly proposed but not yet implemented. While response to reported leakages is perceived to be relatively prompt, the prolonged low-	**Related agencies absent.**

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		pressure problem remains unresolved and requires further technical assessment and infrastructure improvement. *Location: Kampung Semerah Padi Fasa 1	
17	Insufficient street lighting and road safety	The expansion and widening of roads in the area, combined with vehicles and motorcycles travelling at high speeds, have increased concerns regarding road safety, particularly at night. The community leader has requested the installation of LED street lighting along selected roads. However, the local authority reportedly indicated that streetlights could only be installed at certain locations due to existing limitations. Additional lighting coverage is needed to improve visibility, pedestrian safety, and overall security within the community. *Location: Taman Surabaya Indah	**Related agencies absent.**
18	Suspected illegal online gambling activities	Residents reported the presence of several shop premises that frequently open and close within the area. The matter has reportedly been brought to the attention of the police, and some premises have subsequently been demolished, while others remain in operation. Residents suspect that some of these premises may be used to facilitate illegal online gambling activities.	**Representative from Pusat Khidmat Parlimen P.194 (Petra Jaya)** ● **Modus Operandi of Illicit Operations / Sham Organisations:** ○ **Step 1 (Legitimization):** Groups formally register an association or society (*persatuan*) to obtain a legal front.

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		The reported persistence of these premises has raised concerns regarding community safety, social well-being, and the effectiveness of enforcement and monitoring mechanisms.	○ **Step 2 (Commercial Tenancy):** Secure physical premises through commercial property landlords willing to rent out units. ○ **Step 3 (Municipal Approval):** DBKU approves the business or operational license based on face-value documentation submitted during the formal application process. ● **Shift to Residential Neighborhoods:** ○ Perpetrators have increasingly transitioned into renting private residential homes (*rumah orang*) as clandestine premises, offering attractive rental rates of **RM 1,000 to RM 1,500 per month** to entice homeowners. ○ Because these activities hide within quiet residential areas, PDRM cannot tackle the issue in isolation—effective containment requires a coordinated, whole-of-community surveillance effort.

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			• **Community-Led Surveillance & Grassroots Coalitions:** ○ **Joint Action:** Village Development and Security Committees (JKKK), local NGOs, Ketua Kaum (KK), and Mosque Committees (*ahli jawatankuasa masjid*) are the best-positioned grassroots intelligence network to flag illicit activities. ○ **Persistent On-the-Ground Monitoring:** Community representatives must conduct physical site visits to suspicious premises and maintain persistent, formal reporting to enforcement bodies. • **Tactical Reporting Protocol (Operational Security):** ○ **Strict Ban on Social Media Callouts:** Communities must avoid posting complaints or exposing suspicious premises on social media (Facebook, TikTok, etc.). Viral postings immediately tip off the operators and syndicates, compromising active surveillance and enabling them to relocate or destroy

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			evidence before law enforcement can raid the site. ○ All reports must be channeled privately and directly through official, confidential channels (PDRM hotline/VSP or DBKU).
19	Housing affordability and access to suitable housing	Rising housing prices have become a concern among residents, particularly for low- and middle-income households. Community representatives highlighted that current housing prices, reportedly ranging between RM500,000 and RM700,000, are increasingly unaffordable for many residents. Stakeholders suggested the need for stronger housing price controls and the development of more affordable housing options to ensure that local communities can continue to access suitable accommodation. *Location: Samariang	**Related agencies absent.**

Table 10. Detailed Findings of FGD 4

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
FGD 4: KJM N7 Samariang **Date**: 7th June 2026 *Kejiranan Mesra* (KJM) is a grassroots community engagement framework established by the Commission of the City of Kuching North (DBKU) to connect local residents with the municipal council and local elected representatives. Because the parliamentary constituency of Petra Jaya (encompassing state constituencies such as Tupong, Samariang, and Satok) forms the core residential footprint of DBKU's jurisdiction, KJM serves as the primary neighbourhood liaison network across the area. KRT (*Kawasan Rukun Tetangga*) is Malaysia's national neighbourhood-level community watch and social unity scheme, established in 1975 under the *Jabatan Perpaduan Negara dan Integrasi Nasional* (JPNIN) (Department of National Unity and Integration).			
1	Proliferation of online gambling premises and risks to youth	Online gambling activities were reported to be increasingly widespread, with suspected gambling premises appearing in locations near schools. The proximity of these premises to schools has raised concerns about the potential exposure of children and young people to gambling activities and its longer-term social impacts. The issue requires coordination among multiple agencies, with DBKU responsible for licensing and local authority matters, while PDRM is responsible for enforcement. Respondents reported that dialogues have previously been held involving PDRM, DBKU and SEB, but the issue remains unresolved. The continued presence of these premises highlights the need for stronger inter-agency coordination, monitoring, licensing controls, and enforcement, particularly around areas frequented by young people.	***Refer to earlier feedback on similar issue.***

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		This FGD demonstrated robust stakeholder awareness of the statutory and institutional asymmetries that sustain the physical infrastructure of unlicensed online gambling. While these establishments are empirically identifiable within local communities, regulatory intervention is constrained by strict jurisdictional silos and compliance technicalities: entities maintain nominal legality under benign municipal trade classifications, precluding local authorities from initiating administrative license revocations absent proven statutory infractions, while utility statutory providers are legally bound to supply service to non-defaulting accounts in compliance with regulated tariff agreements. Consequently, this fragmentation between municipal licensing frameworks, public utility regulations, and criminal evidentiary standards (under the Common Gaming Houses Act 1953) creates an operational vacuum, shielding clandestine operators from cross-agency disruption and underscoring the urgent necessity for integrated inter-agency enforcement protocols, enhanced municipal revocation discretionary powers, and coordinated statutory disconnection mechanisms.	
2	Digital literacy and readiness for technological change	Respondents highlighted a general lack of digital literacy and awareness, particularly in relation to essential services such as online banking and digital financial transactions. Limited awareness may leave some residents, particularly those less familiar with digital technologies, vulnerable to being left behind as services and information increasingly move online. Participants also noted that information and awareness campaigns sometimes reach communities too late, indicating a need for earlier and more proactive digital education. While initiatives such as JAKOM's efforts	**Related agencies absent.**

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		to train KMKK in using AI for administrative purposes and NADI's digital resources provide opportunities to improve digital capabilities, the effective utilisation of these tools remains limited. Many users are primarily familiar with generative AI and may not fully understand how to formulate effective prompts or use AI for more advanced tasks. This challenge extends across age groups, including educators, with some digital tools provided through the education system reportedly not being fully utilised.	

Table 11. Detailed Findings of FGD 5

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
FGD 5: KMKK N6 Tupong **Date**: 8th June 2026 N6 Tupong is an established urban-suburban state constituency under P.194 Petra Jaya, represented by YB Dato Haji Fazzrudin bin Haji Abdul Rahman. The seat bridges mature residential townships (such as Matang Jaya and Taman Gita) with historic Malay riverine villages (Kampung Tupong cluster and Gita) along the northern bank of the Sarawak River. Functioning as a high-density residential and commercial corridor populated by civil servants, private-sector employees, and retail MSMEs, Tupong contends with major urban pressures: chronic peak-hour traffic bottlenecks along the Jalan Matang arterial corridor, stormwater drainage and localised ponding vulnerabilities during monsoon rains, and an urgent community demand for upgraded school-zone safety and youth sports facilities.			
1	Unreliable electricity supply and capacity constraints	Residents reported frequent electricity interruptions, which are perceived to be linked to increasing demand resulting from population growth and the expansion of residential areas. The existing electricity infrastructure may require capacity assessment and upgrading to ensure that supply remains reliable as the local population continues to increase. *Location: Kampung Tupong Tengah	Kg Tupong Tengah
2	Traffic congestion	Increasing population and the development of additional residential areas have contributed to worsening traffic congestion. The community leader proposed the construction of a flyover as a potential long-term solution to improve traffic flow and accommodate growing transport demand. The issue highlights the need to ensure that transport infrastructure keeps pace with population and housing development.	Related agencies absent.

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
3	Delays in community infrastructure and facilities	Several community infrastructure projects, such as community halls, surau, and a futsal court, have reportedly experienced delays of more than three years. The prolonged delays have limited residents' access to facilities for community activities, recreation, and youth development. Although the matter has been raised through dialogue with the elected representative, stakeholders reported that implementation remains pending. Greater coordination, monitoring, and timely delivery of approved community projects are needed to ensure that infrastructure keeps pace with local population growth. *Location: Kampung Tupong Tengah, Kampung Sejijak, Kampung Sinjan	**Related agencies absent.**
4	Lack of feedback mechanism from agencies to KMKK	Various KMKK within DUN Tupong have raised concerns regarding delays in the implementation and management of development projects, particularly Projek Pembangunan Kampung. While no specific projects were identified, the concern relates broadly to projects that appear to have experienced delays or limited visible progress. A key concern is the lack of timely feedback and information on project status. When projects appear to be delayed on the ground, KMKKs often have difficulty obtaining updates from the relevant implementing agencies. This leaves them without sufficient information to respond to questions from their communities. As a result, KMKKs are placed in a difficult position. They are expected to act as an important link between government agencies and local	**Related agencies absent.**

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		communities, yet without timely information on project progress, they are unable to provide clear explanations or updates to residents.	
5	Irregular maintenance of drains and rivers	Rapid housing development has exceeded existing drainage capacity, contributing to flash floods. KMKKs called for scheduled and regular maintenance of drains and rivers, rather than relying on complaints before maintenance is carried out.	**Related agencies absent.**
6	Preventive measures against online gambling	KMKKs have observed what they perceive to be an increase in online gambling-related activities within some communities and have expressed concerns about the potential social implications. As these activities can be difficult to monitor at the community level, KMKKs highlighted the importance of greater awareness and preventive measures by relevant agencies. Some KMKKs also expressed hesitation in making frequent reports, as they are concerned that repeatedly raising such issues may lead to unnecessary tension within the community or place them in an uncomfortable position. KMKKs therefore hope that relevant agencies can take a more proactive approach to monitoring and prevention, rather than relying solely on community reports.	***Refer earlier feedback to similar issue.***

Table 12. Detailed Findings of FGD 6

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
FGD 6: PIBG SK Matang Jaya **Date**: 8th June 2026 *Sekolah Kebangsaan (SK) Matang Jaya* is a major urban primary school located along the Matang arterial corridor within the state constituency of N6 Tupong, under the P194 Petra Jaya parliamentary constituency. Serving one of the most densely populated suburban residential hubs in northern Kuching, the school functions as a critical public educational asset for working-class and middle-income families across Taman Matang Jaya and its surrounding residential developments. Its administrative jurisdiction operates under the Padawan District Education Office (*Pejabat Pendidikan Daerah - PPD Padawan*) and the Sarawak State Education Department (*Jabatan Pendidikan Negeri Sarawak*).			
1	Teacher quality and training gaps under the COS Special Contract intake route	The introduction of the Contract of Service (COS) Special Contract Intake route has provided an important short-term mechanism to address teacher shortages and ensure continuity of education delivery. However, concerns have emerged regarding variations in teaching preparedness, pedagogical skills, and professional competencies compared to teachers who undergo formal teacher training programmes. As some COS teachers enter the profession without the same level of	**Pejabat Pendidikan Daerah Kuching (PPD) — Upskilling & Capacity Building for Contract of Service (COS) Teachers** ● **Addressing Teacher Shortages & Professional Competency Gaps:** ○ The recruitment of Contract of Service (COS) teachers serves as an immediate intervention to address critical teaching vacancies across schools. ○ Acknowledged an operational gap in professional and pedagogical competencies among incoming COS educators due to varying non-education or non-specialized backgrounds.

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		specialised training, classroom management preparation, and pedagogical foundation, there may be challenges in maintaining consistent teaching quality and educational standards across schools. The absence of a standardised competency benchmark and structured professional development pathway may affect the effectiveness of teaching delivery in certain contexts. While the COS pathway serves as a necessary interim solution to address immediate workforce gaps, the underlying systemic issue remains the need to strengthen long-term teacher workforce planning, including increasing the supply of professionally trained teachers, improving recruitment strategies, and ensuring all educators receive adequate training and support to meet the required standards of the education system.	• **Intervention Mechanisms via Sektor Pembelajaran (PPD Kuching):** ○ **Continuous In-Situ Coaching:** School Improvement Specialist Coaches (SISC+) and Subject Matter Experts conduct structured, recurring school visits to train and mentor COS teachers. Emphasised that professional development cannot rely on one-off induction workshops, but requires sustained, cyclical coaching (*bukan latihan one-off, perlu berterusan*). ○ **Middle-Management Empowerment:** Heads of Department (*Ketua Bidang*) and Panel Heads (*Ketua Panitia*) are trained and empowered to provide day-to-day instructional leadership, peer observation, and direct classroom guidance to ensure curriculum delivery standards are met. ○ **Institutional Capacity Building (PLC & Master Teachers):** PPD guides school administrators to structure continuous development programs, notably Professional Learning Communities (PLC). These pair COS teachers with Master Teachers (*Guru Cemerlang*) to bridge pedagogical gaps and refine classroom management and technical instructional skills.

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			• **Teacher Deployment Data & Dynamic Movement:** ○ Formal requests for exact teacher supply and placement data can be officially submitted to the Sarawak State Education Department (JPNS). ○ Noted that divisional placement figures remain highly fluid and change frequently due to placement cycles that occur frequently—often on a four-month turnover basis—driven primarily by compulsory and optional retirements, medical boarding out, and unforeseen attrition (critical illness or death).
2	Growing demand for special education support and system readiness gaps	Some school interventions risk becoming overly focused on symbolic or performative measures, such as campaigns, slogans, and awareness activities, without sufficiently addressing the underlying causes of bullying and disciplinary issues. While awareness efforts are important, sustainable solutions require deeper attention to factors such as school culture, student wellbeing, teacher capacity, reporting mechanisms, and early intervention systems.	**Pejabat Pendidikan Daerah Kuching (PPD)** • **Typology of Bullying Manifestations:** ○ Incidents span three primary dimensions: **physical aggression**, **psychological/mental torment** (including exclusion and intimidation), and **verbal abuse**. ○ Recognising that bullying extends beyond visible physical injuries is critical for timely detection and psychosocial support. • **Exhaustive Intervention & Direct Home Engagement:** ○ School-based intervention protocols go beyond the classroom; educators and guidance counselors conduct direct home visits (*ziarah cakna*) to engage families of both victims and aggressors.

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			○ Home visits allow counselors to observe household dynamics, identify domestic distress factors, and coordinate restorative interventions with parents. • **The Enforcement & Disciplinary Paradox (Minor Status vs. Criminal Acts):** ○ **Severe Infractions vs. Child Welfare:** While egregious bullying acts meet the threshold of criminal conduct (e.g., assault, extortion, severe harassment), punitive enforcement is constrained because perpetrators are legal minors. ○ **Sensitivity in Disciplinary Action:** Taking formal action against under-aged aggressors requires careful balance: strict accountability must be enforced without permanently disenfranchising or stigmatising the child, adhering to statutory protections under the Child Act 2001 (*Akta Kanak-Kanak 2001*). ○ **Restorative Justice Approach:** Disciplinary procedures prioritise structured rehabilitation, psychometric assessment, and behavioral reconditioning alongside remedial sanctions, recognizing that juvenile bullies are frequently coping with unaddressed domestic neglect or trauma themselves.

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
3	Increase in special education demand	The increasing number of students requiring special education support highlights a growing gap between demand and the capacity of the current education system. While specialised schools and programmes provide essential support, their limited capacity means many students with special needs are placed in mainstream schools. However, mainstream schools often lack adequate resources, trained teachers, and support systems to effectively cater to diverse learning needs. In some cases, delayed recognition or acceptance of a child's support needs may further complicate early intervention efforts. As a result, teachers are increasingly required to manage classrooms with diverse needs without sufficient training, guidance, or specialist assistance.	**Pejabat Pendidikan Daerah Kuching (PPD)** **Program Pendidikan Khas Integrasi (PPKI) & Early Childhood Developmental Health** ● **Rising Enrollment & Diagnostic Trends:** ○ Student enrollment in PPKI continues to expand year-on-year across all educational stages, from preschool (*prasekolah*) to secondary level (*SMK*). ○ Formal assessments through the Special Education Services Centre (3PK / Pusat Perkhidmatan Pendidikan Khas) ensure appropriate clinical placement for children identified with learning and developmental disabilities. ○ Escalating demand is heavily driven by improved early detection and heightened screening awareness among educators and parents, facilitating timely developmental double-checks. ● **Critical Teacher-Student Ratios & Manpower Bottlenecks:** ○ Severe Ratio Imbalance: Unlike mainstream classrooms (*aliran perdana*) where ratios average 1:40, standard PPKI operational guidelines mandate a low ratio of 1:5 to 1:7. Due to sharp enrollment increases, active ratios in Kuching have stretched to approximately 1:15.

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			○ Support Staff Deficits: Specialized classroom management requires not only Special Education Teachers (*Guru Pendidikan Khas*), but also dedicated Pupil Management Assistants (PPM / Pembantu Pengurusan Murid). ○ Specialist Teacher Shortage: A deficit persists for teachers holding specialized Special Education qualifications (*guru opsyen*). To mitigate this gap, PPD is exploring options for mainstream educators with relevant aptitude to officially convert/retrain into special education options (*tukar opsyen*). ● **Spatial Constraints & Infrastructure Expansion:** ○ Physical Location Rules: Expanding PPKI classrooms is strictly constrained by accessibility guidelines: units must be located on the ground floor with dedicated, barrier-free, OKU-friendly facilities and safe ambient environments. ○ School Congestion: General school overcrowding in the Kuching division leaves limited ground-floor units available for conversion (*tukar fungsi bilik/USNT*). ○ Capital Planning: Ongoing infrastructural expansion is being tracked and proposed via rolling allocations under

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			Malaysia Plans (RMK) and targeted divisional locality master plans. ● **Teacher Training & Pre-Service Foundation:** ○ Teacher education syllabi (educational psychology components) now systematically equip pre-service educators with foundational competency in identifying and managing diverse learning disabilities. ● **Cross-Agency Screening & Public Health Collaboration (KKM):** ○ Grassroots Community Screenings: Ketua Masyarakat dan Ketua Kaum (KMKK) networks participate in community-level child health and development screenings. ○ School-Based Outreach: Specialized clinical teams and public health personnel conduct direct school visits to perform early-stage diagnostic screenings on pupils. **Jabatan Kesihatan Negeri Sarawak (JKNS)** ● **Public Health KPIs (Child Health / Autism):** ○ The Family Health Development Division (*Bahagian Pembangunan Kesihatan Keluarga, KKM*) maintains a formal annual performance target requiring child

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			developmental health screenings for autism to exceed 50% of the cohort. ○ Division-level performance across Bahagian Kuching (including Kuching, Bau, and Lundu districts) recorded robust early screening compliance from January through June. **Additional Note on PPKI** PPD - Year 1 educators are trained to detect behavioral indicators of special educational needs (SEN), including specific learning difficulties such as dyslexia and dyscalculia, as well as autism spectrum conditions. This pedagogical preparation enables timely early intervention, allowing schools to counsel parents on tailored educational pathways and support services. Foundational teacher-preparation curricula mandate coursework in educational psychology, which integrates specialised training in inclusive education and the management of students with diverse learning needs. KKM - The Ministry of Health (KKM) routinely administers the Modified Checklist for Autism in Toddlers, Revised with Follow-Up (M-CHAT-R/F) to facilitate early neurodevelopmental screening. Service capacity and clinical specialization are notably concentrated in Kuching, which houses the highest concentration

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			of Family Medicine Specialists (*Pakar Perubatan Keluarga* – FMS) in the state. Leveraging this clinical density, KKM increasingly partners with the District Education Office (PPD) and local primary schools to conduct structured early developmental assessments, ensuring that identified children receive prompt clinical validation and appropriate educational placement.
4	Strengthening teacher wellbeing and institutional support	Teachers are facing increasingly complex responsibilities, including managing diverse student needs, administrative demands, and evolving expectations within the education system. This highlights the importance of strengthening institutional support for teachers through accessible psychological assistance, professional guidance, and wellbeing programmes. A supportive environment should enable teachers to seek help, share challenges, and receive appropriate support without stigma. Investing in teacher wellbeing is essential to maintaining a resilient, motivated, and effective education workforce.	**Pejabat Pendidikan Daerah Kuching (PPD)** While institutional emphasis is placed on maintaining healthy work-life balance, practical workload strains and high-pressure operational environments persist across the teaching service. Multiple administrative initiatives and process adjustments have been introduced to streamline non-teaching administrative burdens and mitigate workplace fatigue. However, individual resilience, coping strategies, and personal boundary management heavily influence how effectively educators handle systemic stress. **Psychosocial & Mental Health Support Channels:** ● PPD Counseling Services: Teachers experiencing professional burnout, cognitive overload, or personal distress are actively encouraged to visit the District Education Office (PPD) to utilise designated institutional counseling and psychological support services. ● Encourages destigmatising professional mental health check-ins, framing psychological counseling as a proactive

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			wellness practice rather than a remedial disciplinary measure.
5	Teaching subject specialisation	Some teachers are required to teach or cover multiple subjects outside their main area of specialisation. This may place additional demands on teachers and affect the consistency and quality of subject delivery. While guidance and professional support are available through PPD and SISC+, there is a continued need to strengthen teacher capacity and ensure that teachers are adequately supported when teaching subjects beyond their specialisation.	**See feedback regarding COS Teachers.**
6	Strengthening school safety and monitoring systems	With increasing student populations, schools require stronger safety monitoring mechanisms to prevent accidents, ensure student wellbeing, and respond effectively to unexpected incidents. However, the procurement and installation of basic safety infrastructure such as CCTV systems often involve lengthy approval processes through the District	**Pejabat Pendidikan Daerah Kuching (PPD)** ● **Shift in Procurement & Security Tender Scope:** ○ Direct ministry/central budgeting for surveillance systems is limited and selectively allocated across schools rather than universally provided. ○ Under previous Private Security Control contracts (**PKK / Kawalan Keselamatan Swasta**), CCTV maintenance and installation were bundled into service requirements. In the revised PKK tender specifications,

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		Education Office (PPD) and budget allocation procedures. The current process may limit schools' ability to respond quickly to emerging safety needs. A more flexible and efficient mechanism is needed to support schools in strengthening security measures while ensuring proper governance and accountability.	CCTV provisions have been removed, shifting infrastructural responsibility directly onto schools. • **Alternative Funding Streams (PIBG & External Sponsorships):** ○ Schools actively bridge this budgetary gap by soliciting non-governmental funding, corporate sponsorships, and constituency allocations (*peruntukan YB*) through their Parent-Teacher Associations (**PIBG**). ○ **Endorsement Pathway:** Schools are advised to officially copy (**cc**) the District Education Office (**PPD**) on all external sponsorship and funding applications to secure formal departmental acknowledgment and institutional backing. • **Technical Clearance & Asset Approval Protocols:** ○ **Asset Registration & Electrical Safety:** Installation is not merely a purchasing exercise; CCTV systems constitute formal government fixed assets that interface with school electrical infrastructure, requiring rigorous engineering assessments for campus-wide cabling, load limits, and coverage suitability. ○ **Expedited Approval Conditions:** Procedural delays can be mitigated if schools observe standard operating procedures: technical vetting must be followed,

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			installation plans verified, and all external donations channeled through fully transparent, audited accounts. **In-House Technical Evaluation Support at PPD:** ● PPD maintains dedicated engineering personnel to conduct site assessments and technical clearances: ○ **Penolong Jurutera (Assistant Engineers):** Coordinate structural and mechanical/civil suitability assessments. ○ **Juruteknik Komputer / FT (ICT Technical Officers):** Support technical site reviews involving electrical layout, data networking, transmission feasibility, and digital camera integration.

Table 13. Detailed Findings of FGD 7

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
FGD 7: Majlis Belia DBKU / DBKU Youth Council **Date**: 8th June 2026 Majlis Belia DBKU (Dewan Bandaraya Kuching Utara Youth Council) is a municipal youth consultative platform under DBKU operating across P194 Petra Jaya (encompassing N6 Tupong, N7 Samariang, and N8 Satok). It integrates youth civic participation with local urban governance by advising city administrators, driving community volunteerism, running sports and cultural programmes, and supporting environmental initiatives under DBKU's *Cantik, Menarik, Selamat* (CBS) framework. Collaborating with parliamentary service centres, state assemblymen, and grassroots *Kejiranan Mesra* (KJM) networks, the council serves as a strategic civic platform advancing SDG 11 (Target 11.3 & 11.7) for inclusive urban spaces, SDG 8 (Target 8.6) for youth skills and economic empowerment, and SDG 16 (Target 16.7) for participatory local decision-making.			
1	Digital literacy gaps	Younger demography today increasingly relies on social media as their primary source of information. While digital platforms have expanded access to knowledge, they have also created an environment where information is often consumed without verification. Many young people lack the digital literacy and critical evaluation skills needed to assess the credibility and accuracy of online content, resulting in a higher risk of misinformation and biased narratives influencing their understanding of social, political, and public issues.	**Related agencies absent.**

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		This growing dependence on social media and AI, coupled with limited information verification practices, shows a significant digital literacy gap that must be addressed to foster informed decision-making, critical thinking, and responsible digital citizenship. The growing reliance on AI-assisted search and content generation further complicates the information verification process. AI-generated outputs are frequently perceived as authoritative despite their potential to contain inaccuracies, fabricated information, or contextually misleading content. This overreliance may reduce independent information-seeking behaviours and critical source verification, increasing susceptibility to misinformation, disinformation, and deceptive marketing practices, including false or misleading advertisements.	
2	Civic responsibility	Despite ongoing efforts by local councils to maintain clean and liveable urban environments, littering remains a persistent challenge due to low levels of public ownership and civic responsibility. The effectiveness of urban cleanliness initiatives is often undermined by unsustainable public behaviours, particularly improper waste disposal. This reflects a broader need to strengthen environmental awareness	**Land Custody and Development Authority (LCDA)** • **Limits of Legal Enforcement**: Noted that while strict legal enforcement works in compact jurisdictions like Singapore, applying enforcement alone without deep awareness is unsustainable locally.

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		and encourage behavioural change among citizens, recognising that sustainable city management requires shared responsibility between local authorities and the public.	• **Civic Responsibility & Home Education**: Stressed that reliance cannot fall solely on regulatory bodies; accountability must be cultivated within households (educating children) and at the community level. • **Physical vs. Mindset Transformation**: Highlighted urban renewal schemes (e.g., Darul Hana Project) as proof that providing new physical developments is insufficient unless community mindsets and civic habits evolve alongside the infrastructure. • **Civic Mentality Benchmark:** Pointed out that persistent littering despite active street-cleaning contractors indicates that public civic consciousness has not yet reached the required benchmark. • **Outcome-Driven Initiatives:** Urged a fundamental shift in evaluating awareness programs—moving away from merely completing events ("buat program sekadar buat") to measuring tangible behavioral outcomes. • **Grassroots Influence:** The role of KMKK is pivotal; even a single proactive local group

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			within a neighborhood can influence wider community habits regarding littering, civic consciousness, and overall safety. • **Leadership and Institutional KPIs:** Ketua Kaum (KK) should take the lead on local environmental management. The District Office (DO) could formalize this by establishing actionable KPIs and monitoring mechanisms for KKs, assessing their current capacity and identifying areas for improvement. **Jabatan Kesihatan Negeri Sarawak (JKNS)** • **Epidemiological & Public Health Risks:** Warned that improper waste disposal and illegal dumping directly cause public health hazards, specifically by creating mosquito breeding habitats for Dengue and food sources that attract stray animals, thereby escalating Rabies transmission risks. • **High-Impact Behavioral Habits:** Stressed that small, sustained behavioral

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			changes at the household level produce outsized benefits for community health. • **Operationalising "Kuching Healthy City":** Emphasized bridging the gap between awareness and daily practice by providing user-friendly urban infrastructure (e.g., public parks, covered pedestrian walkways) that naturally nudges the public toward healthier lifestyle habits. **Dewan Bandaraya Kuching Utara (DBKU)** • **Jurisdictional & Operational Scale:** Explained administrative challenges in conducting universal enforcement and awareness, as DBKU oversees 5 State Legislative Assemblies (DUN) across 12 departments. • **Maintenance Scopes:** Clarified that municipal contractors focus primarily on major public spaces, streets, and parks; residential areas receive standard household waste collection rather than active area sweeping.

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			• **Reference Frameworks:** Utilising the **Kuching Smart City Initiative Module** as an operational benchmark for the Healthy City framework. • **24-Hour Hotline & Inter-Agency Coordination:** Operates a 24-hour call and WhatsApp complaint hotline (for reports on illegal dumping, strays, and rabies), with dedicated liaison officers coordinating across relevant external agencies to initiate action within three working days.
3	Youth disengagement from civic participation	Access to civic participation and leadership opportunities among youth remains uneven, shaped by socioeconomic background, geography, and the availability of enabling support systems. Youth from more privileged backgrounds often benefit from stronger social networks, greater exposure to civil society platforms, and easier access to leadership development opportunities and political engagement spaces. Conversely, many youths from underserved communities, particularly those in economically and socially disadvantaged settings, continue to face	**Related agencies absent.**

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		structural barriers in accessing information, mentorship, civic networks, and platforms for meaningful participation. These disparities highlight the need to create more inclusive pathways for youth engagement, ensuring that leadership opportunities and civic participation are not determined by socioeconomic privilege, but are accessible to young people from diverse backgrounds.	
4	Fragmented youth development initiatives	Youth development and social intervention programmes are often implemented without a clear strategic framework, long-term blueprint, or measurable milestones to guide their design, implementation, and evaluation. While some programmes have produced successful outcomes, these achievements are frequently attributed to individual commitment, leadership, or available opportunities rather than the strength and sustainability of the overall system. The absence of a coordinated youth development framework has also resulted in fragmented approaches, with multiple agencies implementing similar initiatives independently, leading to programme duplication, inefficient resource allocation, and limited	**Related agencies absent.**

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		opportunities for collective impact. A more integrated approach is needed to establish shared objectives, clear pathways, monitoring mechanisms, and stronger inter-agency collaboration to ensure youth development efforts are strategic, sustainable, and responsive to the evolving needs of young people. While these initiatives are often well-intentioned and respond to local needs, their effectiveness remains largely unknown due to the absence of standardised guidelines, common indicators, and robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. Most programmes are not informed by longitudinal research or supported by evidence on what interventions produce sustained positive outcomes for different groups of young people	
5	Limited access to structured youth engagement opportunities and preventive support systems	The prevalence of illegal motorcycle racing, reckless road behaviour (commonly associated with the *Mat Rempit* phenomenon), and drug misuse among some youth reflects broader gaps in youth development, engagement, and support systems. In many communities, the lack of accessible, structured, and meaningful spaces for recreation, skills development, and positive social interaction can contribute to risk-taking and antisocial behaviours.	**The Core Vector of Delinquency:** Broken family structures and domestic dysfunction remain the single largest root driver behind student absenteeism, mental distress, and youth susceptibility to drug pushers. **Cycle of Intergenerational Trauma:** Chronic behavioural issues are frequently learned adaptations passed down from parents suffering from unaddressed addiction, poverty, or trauma,

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		These challenges are further exacerbated by the absence of sustained, coordinated, and long-term interventions. While enforcement actions are periodically undertaken, they are often not complemented by comprehensive preventive measures, youth outreach, rehabilitation, or community-based programmes that address the underlying social and economic drivers of these behaviours.	perpetuating cyclical delinquency across generations. **Parental Awareness Deficits:** A significant gap exists in household-level awareness—parents often fail to detect early indicators of emotional distress, substance exposure (vaping, inhalants), or withdrawal until formal intervention by PPD or PDRM is triggered. *Please refer to other similar feedback on drug abuse and social issues.*
6	Weak organisational sustainability and youth leadership development	A significant number of registered youth organisations have become dormant or inactive due to limited organisational capacity, inadequate leadership development, and the absence of structured guidance on governance and succession planning. While many youth organisations are established with strong enthusiasm and community support, sustaining their operations beyond the founding leadership remains a persistent challenge. The absence of a comprehensive framework for organisational development means that youth leaders often rely on trial and error rather than proven governance practices. Many receive limited training in strategic planning, financial management, volunteer	**Related agencies absent.**

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		mobilisation, programme development, monitoring and evaluation, and leadership succession. As leadership changes over time, institutional knowledge is frequently lost, causing organisations to stagnate or cease operations altogether.	
7	Unregistered school-based youth organisations and lack of institutional oversight	Some school-based youth organisations, including scout groups, operate without formal registration with the relevant authorised governing body. This creates concerns regarding compliance, governance, safety standards, and accountability. Unregistered groups may not have official recognition to conduct activities, organise programmes, or represent themselves as part of the established movement. The lack of formal registration also raises concerns about risk management and participant protection. Without proper registration, students may not be covered under official insurance schemes or institutional safeguards in the event of accidents or incidents during activities. This places additional uncertainty on students, parents, teachers, and schools. Parents may also incur financial costs when purchasing uniforms, equipment, and participation materials for	**Related agencies absent.**

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		their children, with expenses potentially exceeding RM100, despite the group's operational status and legitimacy not being clearly verified. This creates a situation where families bear financial commitments without adequate assurance that the programme is formally recognised, properly managed, or supported by appropriate governance structures.	
8	Mismatch and ineffective youth development ecosystem	Many young people, particularly those from disadvantaged and underserved communities, face challenges accessing accurate and timely information about education pathways, financial assistance, and skills development opportunities. The challenge is not necessarily the absence of available programmes, but the limited effectiveness of outreach strategies in ensuring that information reaches the intended beneficiaries. At present, many promotional efforts for education assistance schemes and skills development programmes rely heavily on general publicity, social media promotion, education fairs, and information booths. However, these approaches often reach audiences who are already aware, connected, or actively seeking further education opportunities, rather than youth who are most in need of support.	**Related agencies absent.**

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		There is a gap in identifying and engaging the actual target groups, such as school leavers from low-income households, rural communities, youth who are not pursuing conventional academic pathways, and those at risk of being excluded from education and employment opportunities. Information dissemination remains largely passive, where institutions wait for potential applicants to approach them, rather than proactively going into communities to identify, guide, and support potential candidates. For example, while financial assistance schemes such as the Free Tertiary Education Scheme (FTES) provide opportunities for eligible students, many youths remain unaware of eligibility requirements, application procedures, or supporting documentation needed to access these benefits. Similarly, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) programmes remain under-promoted among potential candidates because outreach efforts often do not sufficiently engage the communities and demographics that could benefit most from alternative education and career pathways.	

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		The issue highlights the need to shift from a broadcast-based communication approach towards a targeted, community-based outreach model. Education and training providers should adopt data-driven strategies to identify potential beneficiaries and actively engage them through schools, community organisations, local leaders, and youth networks.	
9	Precarious youth employment and limited access to sustainable career pathways	Many young workers do not remain in employment long enough to qualify for consistent EPF and SOCSO contributions. This pattern of precarious employment reduces access to social protection, limits opportunities for skills accumulation and career advancement, and weakens long-term financial security.	**Related agencies absent.**
10	Limited support ecosystem for youth entrepreneurship and innovation	While many developed economies have established strong startup ecosystems through supportive policies, innovation funding, venture capital networks, mentorship systems, and industry partnerships, Malaysia's startup ecosystem continues to face challenges in creating a culture that encourages entrepreneurial risk-taking, experimentation, and innovation among young people. However, many young entrepreneurs continue to face barriers, including limited access to business registration, early-stage financing, mentorship,	**Related agencies absent.**

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		business networks, market opportunities, and structured guidance. Existing support mechanisms remain fragmented, and there is limited continuity in supporting entrepreneurs from the early idea stage towards sustainable business growth.	
11	Youth disengagement from civic participation	Many young people today have limited understanding of democratic principles, civic responsibilities, and their role in shaping society. The lack of civic awareness may affect youth participation in community development, public discourse, and decision-making processes.	**Related agencies absent.**

Table 14. Detailed Findings of FGD 8

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
FGD 8: Panel Penasihat Klinik Kesihatan Petra Jaya (KKPJ) **Date**: 8th June 2026 Klinik Kesihatan (KK) Petra Jaya is a critical primary healthcare facility under the Ministry of Health Malaysia (KKM), serving the dense residential catchments of N6 Tupong, N7 Samariang, and greater P194 Petra Jaya. Providing essential outpatient consultations, maternal and child healthcare (MCH), pharmacy dispensing, and non-communicable disease (NCD) management for B40 and lower-M40 households, the clinic operates under heavy daily patient footfall. Key operational bottlenecks include prolonged triage waiting times, acute vehicular parking congestion spilling into adjacent neighbourhood access roads, and sustained clinical load absorbed while regional hospital facilities undergo operational commissioning.			
1	Strengthening community health engagement and support systems	KKPJ receives an annual allocation of RM5,000 from the Ministry of Health to conduct community programmes, but additional funding is often required through collaborations and donations. The panel faces limitations in formally seeking funding from elected representatives or external organisations due to Ministry of Health guidelines. Strengthening community health partnerships and sustainable financing mechanisms would enable more consistent health	**Jabatan Kesihatan Negeri Sarawak (JKNS)** **Panel Penasihat Klinik Kesihatan (PPKK / Health Advisory Panel): Governance, Financial Limits & Community Dynamics** ● **Legal Status & Governance Framework:** ○ Operates as an internal, voluntary community engagement body directly under the Ministry of Health (MOH/KKM) rather than a registered entity under the Societies Act 1966 (*bukan persatuan berdaftar di bawah Akta Pertubuhan / ROS*). ○ **Administrative Restrictions:** Because it lacks independent legal entity status, the panel has no official institutional letterhead of its own.

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		promotion activities at the grassroots level.	• **Operational Allocation & Fundraising Constraints:** ○ **Stagnant Operating Budget:** Receives an annual operational allocation of only **RM 5,000 per year** to run community health programs—an allocation figure that has remained unchanged for years despite escalating activity and logistics costs. ○ **Public Sector Solicitation Rules:** Official correspondence must rely on the respective Health Clinic (*Klinik Kesihatan / KK*) letterhead. As a result, civil servants (*penjawat awam*) attached to the clinic are strictly prohibited under public service regulations from soliciting outside funds or donations directly. ○ **Alternative Funding Pathways:** While direct public solicitations by officers are barred, external collaboration, joint ventures, and voluntary sponsorships remain viable. For instance, **KK Tanah Putih** navigates this by routing initiatives through its associated sports and recreation club (**Kelab Rekreasi KK**), which has the appropriate legal standing to manage funds. • **Panel Membership, Tenure & Political Sensitivities:** ○ **Composition:** Membership is co-shared between primary healthcare clinic personnel and local grassroots community representatives.

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			○ **Tenure:** Committee appointments run on a **three-year cycle**, after which new nominations and re-evaluations must be conducted. ○ **Politicisation at the Grassroots Level:** Appointing community-side representatives often encounters political entanglements and sensitivities. Decoupling local political influence from the selection process remains a significant hurdle when attempting to recruit purely objective, community-first health volunteers.
2	Growing demand for primary healthcare and community-based services	KKPJ serves a large population base and currently operates with approximately 150 staff members (excluding dental services, which are managed separately). Although staffing levels are generally sufficient, the clinic faces increasing demand for healthcare services, particularly related to non-communicable diseases (NCDs), communicable diseases (CDCs), and mental health concerns. Common health issues include obesity, tuberculosis, HIV, and depression among working adults.	**Jabatan Kesihatan Negeri Sarawak (JKNS)** • **Surging Burden of Chronic Illnesses & Mental Health Disorders:** ○ Incidence of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) continues on an upward trajectory across the division, with mental health conditions emerging as an acute area of clinical concern. ○ Comprehensive action plans are actively deployed to address specialized cohorts, specifically senior citizens (*warga emas*) and communicable/infectious disease management. • **Upgrading Primary Healthcare Infrastructure to Referral Hubs:** ○ **Specialist Outpatient Care:** Clinical scope has expanded significantly; **8 primary health clinics (*Klinik***

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		The clinic has expanded its role beyond clinical treatment by providing social support services, home visits for post-stroke patients, palliative care follow-up after discharge, and preventive health services such as Pap smear and mammogram screenings. Continued strengthening of primary healthcare capacity is important to address the growing and diverse health needs of the community.	***Kesihatan / KK*) in the division are now specialist-led clinics (*klinik berpakar*)**, equipped to manage complex and severe NCD cases directly at the community level. ○ **Primary Health Referral Centres:** Upgraded clinics serve as decentralised intermediate referral hubs (*pusat rujukan*), reducing patient congestion at tertiary hospitals like Hospital Umum Sarawak (HUS). ○ **Medical Officer (MO) Deployment:** Primary care medical coverage across Kuching is stable - only **2 rural/suburban clinics operate without permanently stationed static Medical Officers**, but both are supported by scheduled visiting MO rotations. • **Domiciliary Outreach, Palliative Care & Universal Access:** ○ **Multidisciplinary Palliative Care Teams:** Dedicated domiciliary teams comprising Medical Officers, community nurses, and Occupational Therapists (OT) carry out regular home visits for bedridden and end-stage patients. ○ **Clinical Triage Over Socioeconomic Criteria:** Home palliative and rehabilitative interventions are determined purely by clinical discretion and patient need rather than household income or B40 status.

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			○ **Outreach Network:** A total of **42 static clinics** actively conduct mobile outreach to provide primary consultations and basic treatment in peripheral zones. ○ **Inter-Agency Welfare Convergence:** The Social Welfare Department (**JKM**) is actively collaborating with health clinics to coordinate socioeconomic aid, medical consumables, and social safety nets for homebound palliative patients. • **High Service Demand vs. Public Awareness Deficits:** ○ Overall service utilization at primary healthcare clinics remains exceptionally high, evidenced by patient load and registry trends across all operational clinics. **Maternal & Child Health (MCH), Nursing Transition** • **Nursing Cadre Transition (Jururawat Masyarakat to Jururawat):** ○ **Current Deployment:** Community Nurses (*Jururawat Masyarakat / JM*) are predominantly stationed within Maternal and Child Health Clinics (*Klinik Ibu dan Anak / KKIA*). ○ **Divergent Schemes:** Acknowledged clear distinctions in historic intake requirements, educational qualifications, and operational scopes of work between Registered Nurses (*Jururawat / Staff Nurse*) and Community Nurses (*JM*).

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			○ **National Upgrading Directive:** All Community Nurse positions are undergoing a phased service restructuring and upskilling exercise to be absorbed and upgraded into full Staff Nurse (*Jururawat*) designations. **Land Custody and Development Authority (LCDA) Perspective:** Despite the broad range of available clinical, domiciliary, and palliative services offered by KKM, public and community awareness remains critically low. Many households fail to utilize decentralized primary facilities and homecare support due to a lack of basic health literacy and community outreach.
3	Limited resources for healthcare facility maintenance and operations	Despite serving a large population, the clinic faces challenges in maintaining and upgrading facilities due to limited operational funding. Basic equipment and furniture, such as tables and chairs, may not be replaced promptly due to difficulties in securing additional allocations through the relevant healthcare administrative channels. In some cases, limited workspace requires shared facilities, such as two doctors using one table. Improving operational resources and	**Jabatan Kesihatan Negeri Sarawak (JKNS)** • **Sarawak Government Intervention for Dilapidated Clinics (*Klinik Daif*):** ○ The Sarawak Government provides crucial financial and logistical facilitation to expedite the repair, redevelopment, and upgrading of dilapidated rural and community clinics throughout the state. ○ This state-level intervention helps bypass federal disbursement delays, enabling faster infrastructural turnaround for critical primary healthcare facilities in underserved areas.

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		facility maintenance would support a more conducive working environment and enhance service delivery efficiency.	
4	Preventive health education and support for vulnerable groups	KKPJ conducts various community health programmes targeting priority groups, including children, adolescents, senior citizens, and vulnerable households. Previous programmes focused on obesity prevention, tuberculosis awareness, adolescent and reproductive health, and elderly well-being, while current activities continue to address emerging needs such as autism awareness. Teenage pregnancy was highlighted as a key concern, with KKPJ collaborating with schools, the police, and the District Education Office (PPD) to support teenage mothers, including facilitating their return to education after childbirth. Expanding preventive health education and multi-agency	**Jabatan Kesihatan Negeri Sarawak (JKNS)** • **One-Stop Teenage Pregnancy Centre (OSTPC):** ○ **Governance & Secretariat:** Operates as a multi-agency committee structured under the governance of the **Divisional Resident's Office**. ○ **Institutional Strengthening & Clarity:** Stressed the need to formalize and clarify inter-agency standard operating procedures (SOPs) within the committee to eliminate operational ambiguities. ○ **Continuity of Education:** A primary mandate of the strengthened OSTPC is removing institutional barriers so teenage mothers can seamlessly continue their formal schooling post-partum, preventing academic dropouts and long-term socio-economic marginalization. • **Adolescent Preventive Interventions & School-Based Modules:** ○ **MEWS Programme (Menstrual & Early Wellness / Adolescent Health Education):** ▪ A preventive outreach initiative pioneered by the Kuching Divisional Health Office (**PKB Kuching**), successfully piloted in the **Lundu** district last year.

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		collaboration is essential to promote healthier behaviours and improve community resilience.	▪ Received highly encouraging feedback from both educators and students; focuses on upstream preventive education to empower adolescents with reproductive health literacy and decision-making skills (*make the right choices*). • **NGO & Community Modules (MPS):** o The Sarawak Women for Women Society / Medical Welfare partners (**MPS**) run targeted intervention frameworks—specifically modules addressing teenage pregnancy and reproductive health awareness—to support institutional school counselling programs.

Table 15. Detailed Findings of FGD 9

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
FGD 9: KMKK N8 Satok & PAWE Satok **Date**: 13 June 2026 Pusat Aktiviti Warga Emas (PAWE) Satok (also known as PAWE Sri Satok) is a community-based senior citizens activity centre located within the N8 Satok state constituency under the P194 Petra Jaya parliamentary area. Operating under the strategic purview of the Social Welfare Department (*Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat* - JKM) and situated at the Pusat Kebajikan Datuk Amar Hajah Juma'ani along Jalan Patingan, the facility functions as a vital social safety net and active-ageing hub for the constituency's sizable senior population.			
1	Community safety	Cable theft has been reported in Kampung Bintangor, resulting in blackouts and poorly lit areas, particularly around the bridge at night. The issue has reportedly been raised with the police, elected representatives and JKR. Residents have requested the installation of CCTV cameras to strengthen surveillance and deter theft, as well as more frequent police patrols to address petty crime and improve community safety.	**Polis Diraja Malaysia (PDRM) — Critical Infrastructure & Cable Theft** ● **Negligence in Site Physical Security (Menara SACOFA):** ○ PDRM raised serious concerns regarding substandard physical security and maintenance protocols at telecommunication towers operated by SACOFA. ○ Inspection and field reports reveal that access gates/enclosures to tower compounds are frequently left unlocked, while high-value telecommunications cabling is routinely left exposed and unattended on-site. ● **Creating Crime Opportunities (*Peluang Jenayah*):** ○ This lack of basic target hardening essentially invites opportunistic crime, serving as a primary

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			enabler for rampant metal and cable theft syndicates in the area (*"seolah-olah memberi peluang kepada penjenayah"*). ● **Corporate Accountability & Risk Mitigation:** ○ Telecommunications infrastructure providers cannot treat security as purely a police responsibility after a theft occurs; asset owners (SACOFA) must take immediate ownership by: ■ Enforcing strict perimeter lockouts and access control protocols for all tower compounds. ■ Eliminating unsecured on-site storage of loose copper/fiber cables during maintenance or installation works. ■ Implementing active surveillance, routine internal security audits, or intrusion sensors at high-risk tower sites.
2	Inadequate river and drainage maintenance contributing to flood risk	Annual flooding was reported in Sungai Maong and Kampung Kudei. Residents highlighted concerns regarding overgrown riverbanks, sedimentation, blocked drainage, and reduced river flow. Sungai Kudei is reportedly cleaned annually by the relevant river authority, but community leaders have to repeatedly submit	**Related agencies absent.**

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		requests to secure allocations for cleaning works. This process was described as time-consuming and bureaucratic. Residents proposed that routine river and large-drain maintenance, including flushing of major drains at least twice a year, should be institutionalised rather than dependent on repeated applications from community leaders.	
3	Riverbank obstructions and safety	At Kampung Kudei Baru, cables extending from the Kubah Ria area were reported to act as barriers that trap floating rubbish and debris along the riverbank. Residents expressed concern that the cables could be damaged or severed during periods of heavy rain and strong currents, potentially affecting nearby houses and boats because some cables could snap under high tension. Strong currents may occur during heavy rainfall, high tides, and when the barrage is opened. Residents requested that the cables be relocated to a safer and more appropriate	**Related agencies absent.**

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		position and that riverbank obstructions be properly managed. *Location: Kampung Kudei Baru	
4	Limited land for community facilities and formalisation of existing settlement	Kampung Sungai Maong faces limited availability of land for community facilities, including a community hall. Approximately 50 houses have been established on about three acres of federal land that was originally intended for police barracks in Batu Kawah. The project appears to have remained undeveloped, and the land was subsequently occupied by local residents. Community representatives expressed interest in exploring options to formally recognise or regularise the existing settlement, while also addressing the need for land to support community facilities.	**Related agencies absent.**
5	Insufficient school capacity amid residential expansion	The communities of Sungai Maong, Segedup and Sejijak are experiencing increasing demand for educational facilities alongside the expansion of residential areas. SK Sungai Maong is currently operating under the PPD Padawan arrangement, while nearby SK Stapok was reported to be at full capacity. Residents highlighted the need for additional	**Related agencies absent.**

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		school capacity to accommodate the growing number of families and children resulting from ongoing housing development.	

4.2 Issue Prioritisation

4.2.1 Prioritised Issue 1: Strengthening Community Safety, Security and Protection

Drug trafficking and substance abuse appear to be concentrated in specific community locations, particularly along riverbanks and around shared public facilities such as community halls and mosques. Methamphetamine, commonly known as “batu”, remains a significant concern. The problems related to the prioritised issue are:

- The willingness of residents and community leaders to report suspected drug-related activities is affected by concerns over personal safety. Some community members are reluctant to make formal reports due to fears that their identities may be disclosed and that they could face intimidation or physical retaliation from local drug networks. This creates an environment in which potentially useful information may remain unreported, limiting the ability of enforcement agencies to respond at an early stage.

- Enforcement and community surveillance are further constrained by limited manpower. Community patrols are reportedly conducted only intermittently, approximately once a month, while the police face challenges in maintaining a continuous presence across geographically dispersed communities. As a result, regular monitoring of identified hotspots remains difficult.

- At the same time, community-based mechanisms of social vigilance appear to have weakened. There is a growing tendency for residents to adopt a “mind your own business” approach, or *jaga anak sendiri*, rather than taking collective responsibility for the wellbeing of young people in the community. This is compounded by family-related challenges and fragmented domestic structures, which may increase the vulnerability of children and adolescents to substance abuse and other social problems.

Addressing this issue requires strengthening community resilience through intergenerational cooperation and adaptive community structures. The community already has strong social ties and actively organises various community programmes. However, existing initiatives may not always align with the changing lifestyles, interests, communication patterns, and social realities of younger generations. The priority should therefore be to strengthen the community’s existing assets and make them more responsive to contemporary needs, rather than simply introducing more programmes. An intergenerational approach could bring together community leaders, older residents, parents, youth, schools, and relevant agencies to create stronger channels for knowledge exchange, mutual support, and collective problem-solving. Younger generations can contribute contemporary perspectives, digital skills, and new forms of communication,

while older generations can contribute local knowledge, cultural practices, community networks, and experience in managing community affairs. Such interaction can help rebuild meaningful connections across generations while strengthening informal mechanisms of protection.

This should be complemented by stronger coordination between community structures and formal institutions, including PDRM, PPD, JKM, health services, schools, and higher education institutions. Existing community activities could be adapted to incorporate youth engagement, digital literacy and safety, substance-abuse prevention, mental wellbeing, and early identification of vulnerable households. The overall objective is to strengthen the community's capacity to adapt to social change, rather than responding to social problems only through enforcement. By connecting existing community strengths with intergenerational cooperation and relevant institutional support, the community can develop a more resilient social protection system that remains relevant to both current and future generations.

Table 16. Summary of Issue 1

Problems relating to prioritised issue	1. **Concentrated Trafficking Hotspots:** Methamphetamine ("*batu*") trafficking and drug abuse are heavily concentrated along riverbanks and near community facilities like halls and mosques. 2. **Fear of Retaliation:** Residents and community leaders hesitate to lodge formal reports due to intense fear of exposure and physical reprisal from local drug syndicates. 3. **Infrequent Enforcement & Patrols:** Community patrols occur infrequently (about once a month), and police face manpower constraints that hinder continuous physical presence. 4. **Erosion of Community Vigilance:** A shift toward a "mind your own business" mindset (*jaga anak sendiri*) and broken domestic family structures exacerbate youth vulnerability.
Recommendations	1. **Secure and Confidential Reporting:** Promote secure reporting tools, specifically PDRM's Volunteer Smartphone Patrol (VSP) app and hotlines, guaranteeing strict whistleblower protection.

	2. **Establish a Community Resilience and Intergenerational Committee**: Build on existing community structures by bringing together Ketua Kaum, parents, senior residents, youth, schools, and relevant government agencies to coordinate community protection and resilience efforts. 3. **Strengthen Intergenerational and Youth Participation**: Adapt existing community programmes to facilitate meaningful interaction between older and younger generations, allowing for the exchange of local knowledge, contemporary perspectives, digital skills, and community values. 4. **Establish a Community-Based Referral and Early Intervention Mechanism**: Designate community focal persons and establish clear referral pathways between community leaders, PDRM, PPD, JKM, health services, and schools to facilitate confidential reporting and early intervention for vulnerable households and at-risk youth. 5. **Build Community Capacity for Emerging Social and Digital Risks**: Integrate digital safety, substance-abuse prevention, mental wellbeing, and contemporary youth issues into existing community activities, supported where appropriate by higher education institutions such as UNIMAS and UiTM.
Affected Group(s)	Youth and school-going children, low-income families and B40 households, local village residents and community leaders
Location	Kampung Bintangor, Bandarsah, Samariang Lama, Samariang Jaya, Samariang Pinggir, and Taman Sukma
SDG RELATED TO ISSUES	
RELATED SDG	**RELATED SDG TARGETS**
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	Target 3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse Target 3.8: Universal health coverage and access to quality health care services

SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	Target 11.7 – Provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible public spaces
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.
SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals	Target 17.17: Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships

4.2.2 Prioritised Issue 2: Land Scarcity, Property Affordability and Informal Settlements

Severe land scarcity and the high cost of property have contributed to the continued growth of informal settlements, particularly among lower-income households and rural-to-urban migrants seeking employment. For some long-term residents, the process of obtaining formal land titles has remained unresolved for decades, with administrative delays reportedly extending up to 40–50 years, including cases where residents had already paid the initial land application premium (*tol*). At the same time, the limited availability and increasing price of residential land have pushed some families to establish or expand settlements on state land, river reserves, private land and other reserved areas.

The expansion of these settlements has also resulted in encroachment onto gazetted public reserves, including educational reserves such as those surrounding SK Astana and SK Samariang, potentially affecting planned school infrastructure and classroom expansion. The lack of formal tenure further exposes affected households to legal and administrative vulnerability, while limiting their access to certain government development assistance and complicating municipal planning and the provision of basic infrastructure and services. Informal settlements may also face heightened exposure to fire, flooding and other environmental risks.

Previous relocation and resettlement efforts have faced recurring challenges, particularly where vacated sites were subsequently reoccupied by new rural-to-urban migrants seeking employment and affordable accommodation. This indicates that relocation alone may not provide a sustainable solution where the underlying pressures of limited affordable land, high property prices, insecure tenure and continuing urban migration remain unresolved. A more integrated approach is therefore required, combining the regularisation of eligible long-term settlements and land applications with affordable housing and land options, improved land administration, protection of public reserves, and coordinated urban planning to address both existing tenure issues and the continued demand for affordable accommodation.

Table 17. Summary of Issue 2

Problems relating to prioritised issue	1. **Extensive Administrative Delays:** Bureaucratic delays in issuing land titles stretch up to 40–50 years, even for long-term residents who paid initial land application premiums (tol) decades ago. 2. **Encroachment on Land Reserves:** Severe land scarcity and high property prices force families to establish informal settlements along state, river, and private land reserves. 3. **Encroachment on Educational Reserves:** Expansion of informal settlements encroaches on gazetted school grounds (e.g., SK Astana and SK Samariang), threatening planned construction of additional classrooms. 4. **Vulnerability and Lack of Basic Services:** Informal status leaves residents legally vulnerable, restricts access to government development grants, complicates municipal planning, and exposes households to fire and flood hazards. 5. **Relocation Recurrence:** Previous resettlement efforts faced setbacks as vacated settlement sites were re-occupied by new rural-to-urban migrants seeking work.
Recommendations	1. **Planned Affordable Housing Allocation:** Allocate designated state land or affordable housing units (e.g., in Samariang) for relocating vulnerable river-reserve residents. 2. **Existing State-Level Squatter Management:** Address informal settlements systematically through the Jawatankuasa Pengurusan dan Penyelesaian Setinggan Negeri Sarawak. 3. **Emergency CSR & Welfare Coordination:** Mobilise multi-agency emergency assistance, CSR programs, and student welfare support for informal settlement families affected by disasters (such as fires). 4. **Current measure:** Discussed under APPGM-SDG's Divisional Kuching SDG Committee for further intervention

Affected Group(s)	Long-term unregistered residents, low-income families, rural-to-urban migrants
Location	Siol Kandis, Siol Batu, Kampung Kudei (Kudei Baru/Dungun), Astana Lot, and Kampung Sungai Bedil
SDG RELATED TO ISSUES	
RELATED SDG	**RELATED SDG TARGETS**
SDG 1: No Poverty	Target 1.4: Ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, basic services, and ownership and control over land.
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	Target 10.2: Empower and promote the social, economic, and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic status.
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	Target 11.1: Ensure access for all to adequate, safe, and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.

4.2.3 Prioritised Issue 3: Inclusive and Strategic Youth Development

P.194 Petra Jaya represents a predominantly urban and evolving community context, where young people experience varying levels of access to education, social networks, civic engagement platforms, employment opportunities and community-based initiatives. Within this context, opportunities for civic participation, leadership development and youth engagement may differ according to socioeconomic circumstances, geographic location and the availability of supporting networks and institutions. While some young people benefit from established networks, mentorship and exposure to civil society and leadership platforms, others, particularly those from underserved communities, may have fewer opportunities to access information, guidance and meaningful avenues for participation. Strengthening more inclusive pathways for youth engagement is therefore important to enable young people from diverse backgrounds to develop their capacities and contribute meaningfully to community development.

- At the programme level, youth development and social intervention initiatives are undertaken by various government agencies, community organisations and other stakeholders in response to identified local needs. These initiatives provide important opportunities for youth participation and development; however, there is scope to further strengthen coordination and strategic alignment across

existing efforts through a clearer long-term framework, shared objectives and defined development pathways. Greater alignment could help complement existing initiatives, support more effective resource planning and enable different agencies and stakeholders to contribute towards shared youth development outcomes.

- There is also scope to strengthen the use of monitoring, evaluation and evidence in youth development planning. While a number of initiatives have demonstrated positive outcomes, approaches to measuring participation, skills development and longer-term outcomes vary across programmes. The development of common indicators and outcome-based measures could provide a stronger basis for assessing programme effectiveness across different groups and contexts, while enabling promising approaches to be identified, adapted and sustained.

A more coordinated and inclusive approach to youth development could therefore focus on expanding access to participation and leadership opportunities, strengthening coordination among relevant stakeholders, establishing clearer pathways for youth development, and improving monitoring, evaluation and evidence generation. This would support a more coherent youth development ecosystem that remains responsive to changing youth needs while building on existing programmes, institutional capacities and community initiatives.

Table 18. Summary of Issue 3

Problems relating to prioritised issue	1. **Fragmented Interventions & Absence of Strategic Blueprints:** Youth development initiatives are frequently implemented without a clear strategic framework, long-term blueprint, or standardised evaluation metrics, leading to agency duplication and unmeasured long-term impact. 2. **Precarious Employment & Active Outreach Gaps:** Young workers frequently face precarious job conditions lacking consistent EPF/SOCSO social protection, while promotional efforts for education assistance schemes (e.g., Free Tertiary Education Scheme - FTES) and TVET rely on passive publicity rather than direct, targeted community outreach in low-income neighborhoods. 3. **Declining Youth Civic Participation & Leadership Succession:** A widening generational gap and

	economic pressures have led to low youth participation in community-based organisations (SABERKAS, JKKK, KRT, KJM), threatening leadership continuity and civic governance.
Recommendations	1. **Establish Integrated Youth & Recreational Hubs:** Develop accessible, structured community spaces and youth hubs that combine sports, technical/vocational skills development, technopreneurship mentorship, and digital literacy programs. 2. **Formulate a Unified Youth Strategic Framework:** Establish a coordinated, inter-agency youth development blueprint with shared objectives, standardized indicators, and longitudinal monitoring mechanisms involving KBS, DBKU Youth Council, PDRM, MOE, and local NGOs. 3. **Implement Sustained Preventive Outreach & Mentorship:** Shift from periodic reactive enforcement to sustained preventive outreach by embedding community-based youth mentoring, recreational sports programs (e.g., KSK Satok), and early intervention frameworks for vulnerable youth.
Affected Group(s)	At-risk youth, school leavers, and young job seekers, Low- and middle-income families (B40 / M40)
Location	Bandar Baru Samariang, Samariang Jaya, Samariang Lama, Taman Sukma, Matang Jaya, Kampung Tupong cluster, Kampung Kudei, Satok, and surrounding residential area
SDG RELATED TO ISSUES	
RELATED SDG	**RELATED SDG TARGETS**
SDG 4: Quality Education	Target 4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	Target 8.6: By 2030, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training (NEET).

SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	Target 11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.
SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.

5.0 5.0 PRELIMINARY IDENTIFICATION OF SOLUTION PROJECTS

Three (3) major projects have been identified for the Petra Jaya parliamentary constituency to address several issues that have emerged.

	PROJECT 1	PROJECT 2	PROJECT 3
Project Title	*Akademi Event Stylist Komuniti : Dari Kemahiran Kreatif Kepada Pendapatan*	*Akademi Content Creator Petra Jaya*	*BELIA SEJAHTERA PETRA JAYA: Program Pembangunan Sahsiah, Kemahiran Insaniah Dan Perpaduan Komuniti Belia*
Relevant SDG(s)	SDG 1, 5, 8, 12	SDG 4. 8, 9, 17	SDG 3, 4, 8, 17
Objective(s)	1. To equip 15 women from the P194 Petra Jaya community, particularly B40 women, single mothers, homemakers and women without stable employment, with practical Event Styling skills. 2. To develop participants' technical and entrepreneurial skills in event decoration, including backdrop design, table styling, floral arrangement, balloon styling, mini pelamin setup, costing, pricing, marketing and customer management. 3. To enable participants to build	1. To equip youth with practical digital content creation skills, including photography, videography, graphic design, video editing, content writing, social media management and digital marketing. 2. To develop participants' digital portfolios and practical experience through hands-on training and real content creation projects with micro-businesses and community organisations. 3. To develop participants' capacity to offer digital content creation services by equipping them with	1. To develop the character, soft skills and resilience of local youth through structured workshops and mentoring activities. 2. To enhance youth awareness of mental health and substance abuse prevention. 3. To strengthen digital literacy, communication, leadership and teamwork skills among youth. 4. To provide basic career guidance and entrepreneurship skills to help youth prepare for employment or micro-entrepreneurship opportunities.

	PROJECT 1	PROJECT 2	PROJECT 3
	portfolios and gain practical experience through hands-on training and real event styling projects. 4. To create opportunities for participants to generate additional income by offering Event Styling services individually or through the Community Event Stylist Group after completing the training.	knowledge of service packages, pricing, client management and digital entrepreneurship. 4. To create opportunities for participants to generate income through digital content creation services. 5. To establish a community-based network of content creators that supports collaboration, sharing of work opportunities and peer mentoring.	5. To encourage youth participation in community service, volunteerism and community unity through community activities and programmes.
Expected Outcome(s)	1. Participants mastered at least three decoration concepts. 2. Developed 15 business portfolios of the participants. 3. Participants completed at least five event decoration sets collectively. 4. Strengthened participants' skills in costing, pricing, social media marketing, customer communication and service package preparation. 5. Established a Community Event	1. Developed 15 digital portfolios of the participants, with each of them producing at least five quality digital content pieces. 2. Acquired practical skills in photography, videography, graphic design, video editing and social media marketing. 3. Completed at least one real-world content project for a micro-business or community organisation. 4. Established a Community Content	1. Improved soft skills and digital literacy among the participants. 2. Youth Support Group (Peer Support Group) established to provide continued peer support after the active project phase. 3. Improved mental health and anti-drug awareness among participating youth. 4. Improved leadership, teamwork and communication skills through the soft skills workshops.

	PROJECT 1	PROJECT 2	PROJECT 3
	Stylist Group to facilitate shared equipment, manpower and customer opportunities.	Creator network to support continued collaboration and income opportunities.	5. Increased youth participation in community service and volunteerism, particularly through *gotong-royong* and community activities. 6. Improved career readiness and financial management knowledge, supported through career counselling, entrepreneurship and personal finance sessions. 7. Greater community unity and youth engagement through sports, recreation and community activities.
Solution Provider	Pertubuhan Ilmu Generasi Aspirasi Kuching	Kelab Rakan Muda Satok (KRM Satok)	Kelab Belia Pertiwi Jalan Satok (PERTIWI JS)
Activities/ Processes	Month 1: 1. Introduction: Introduction to SDGs, project objectives and economic opportunities in the event industry. 2. Basic Event Styling & Event Concepts: Training on themes, colours, mood boards, layouts	Month 1: 1. Introduction: Introduction to SDGs, project objectives, initial skills assessment and digital career potential. 2. Content Creator Basics & Personal Branding: Introduction to niche, target audience, digital	Month 1: 1. Programme launch, Introduction to SDGs 2. Soft Skills Workshop 1: Self-Management and Effective Communication 3. Mental Health and Anti-Drug Awareness Talk

	PROJECT 1	PROJECT 2	PROJECT 3
	and event concept development. 3. Basic Backdrop & Draping Techniques: Hands-on training in backdrop structures, fabric arrangement, layering, safety and composition. 4. Floral Arrangement Techniques: Training on colour combinations, fresh/artificial flowers and floral installation on backdrops. Month 2: 5. Balloon Styling & Balloon Garland: Training on balloon garland techniques, colour selection, sizing and installation. 6. Table Styling & Tablescape: Training on table decoration, centrepieces, fabrics and accessory arrangement. 7. Mini Pelamin & Engagement Setup: Practical training combining backdrops, flowers, chairs, fabrics and accessories. 8. Birthday, Aqiqah & Corporate	identity, content pillars and brand development. 3. Smartphone Photography: Training on composition, lighting, angles, product photography and basic editing. 4. Smartphone Videography: Training on recording techniques, camera movement, lighting, audio and B-roll. Month 2: 5. Video Editing & Short-Form Content: Editing videos for TikTok, Reels and Shorts, including captions, music and transitions. 6. Graphic Design & Visual Content: Introduction to Canva, poster design, infographics and social media content. 7. Storytelling, Scriptwriting & Copywriting: Training on hooks, storytelling, video scripts, captions and calls-to-action. 8. TikTok, Facebook & Instagram	4. Soft Skills Workshop 2: Teamwork and Leadership Month 2: 5. Community Clean-Up and Community Service Programme in Jalan Satok/Tupong/Samariang. 6. Digital Literacy and Introduction to Basic Entrepreneurship Workshop 7. Youth Mentoring and Career Counselling Session 8. Personal Finance and Financial Literacy Workshop Month 3: 9. Community Sports and Recreation Carnival for Youth Unity 10. Motivation and Character Development Session: Self-Identity and Positive Values 11. Youth Mini-Entrepreneurship Project Exhibition and

	PROJECT 1	PROJECT 2	PROJECT 3
	Styling: Developing different event concepts according to customer requirements and budgets. Month 3: 9. Sustainable Event Styling: Training on reusing decorations, inventory management and transforming existing materials into new concepts. 10. Event Stylist Entrepreneurship: Training on costing, pricing, service packages, quotations, deposits, contracts, customer communication and booking management. 11. Real Event Styling Challenge: Participants carry out actual event decoration for a community programme or event in groups. 12. Event Stylist Showcase & Business Pitching: Participants present their final decoration sets, portfolios and six-month income-	Strategies: Introduction to basic algorithms, content scheduling, engagement, analytics and audience building. Month 3: 9. AI for Content Creators: Using AI ethically for content ideas, scripting, planning and productivity. 10. Content Creator as a Business: Training on costing, pricing, service packages, proposals, invoices, communication and client management. 11. Community Content Challenge: Participants are paired with micro-businesses or community organisations to produce real content. 12. Portfolio Showcase, Pitching & Income Plan: Participants present their portfolios, conduct pitching, undergo final assessment and prepare a six-month income-	Competition 12. Programme Closing Ceremony, Evaluation and Certificate Presentation

	PROJECT 1	PROJECT 2	PROJECT 3
	generation plans.	generation action plan.	
Total Funding (RM)	40,000	40,000	40,000
Location	Kampung Pinang Jawa, Kuching	Kampung No. 6, Kuching	Kampung Samariang Baru, Kuching
Duration	3 months	3 months	3 months

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