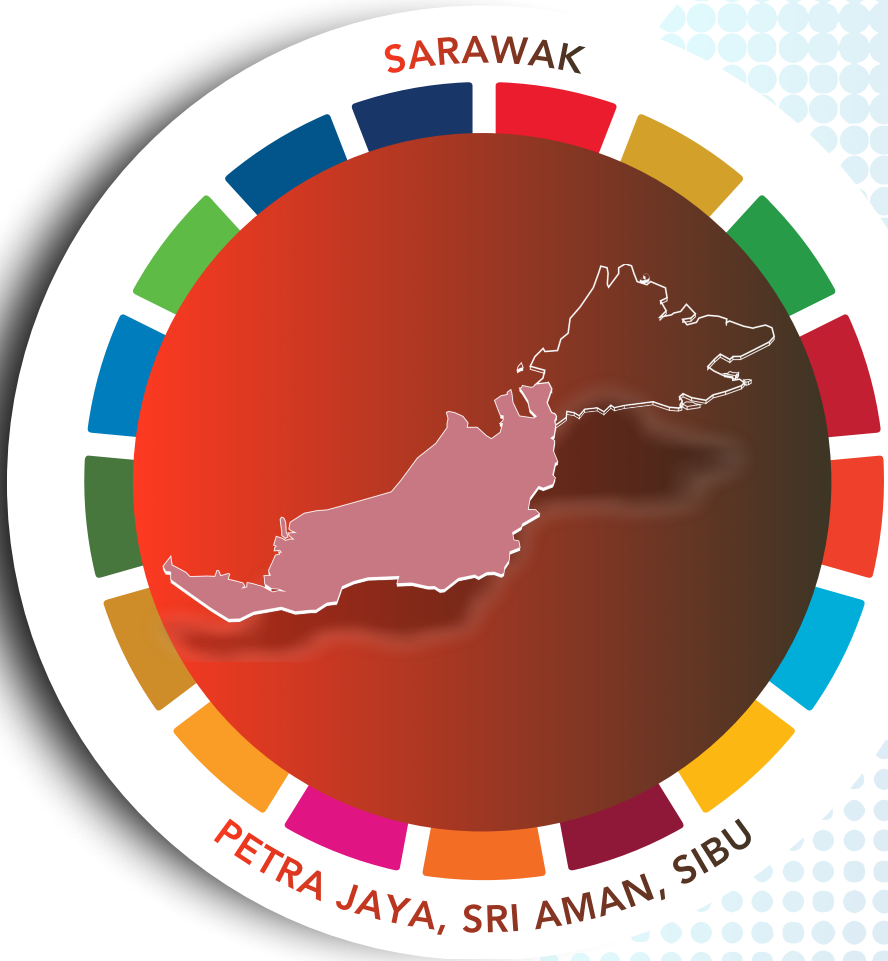
APPGM-SDG

PERSATUAN PROMOSI MATLAMAT PEMBANGUNAN LESTARI
PPM-023-14-07012020



KOMPILASI LAPORAN PEMETAAN ISU KAWASAN PARLIMEN 2026

JILID 6: WILAYAH SARAWAK

Kompilasi Laporan Pemetaan Isu Kawasan Parlimen 2026 (Jilid 6: Wilayah Sarawak)

Disunting Oleh:
Teo Lee Ken
Hirzawati Atikah Mohd Tahir

Laporan Disediakan Oleh:
Raine Melissa Riman

Kumpulan Rentas Parti Parlimen Malaysia
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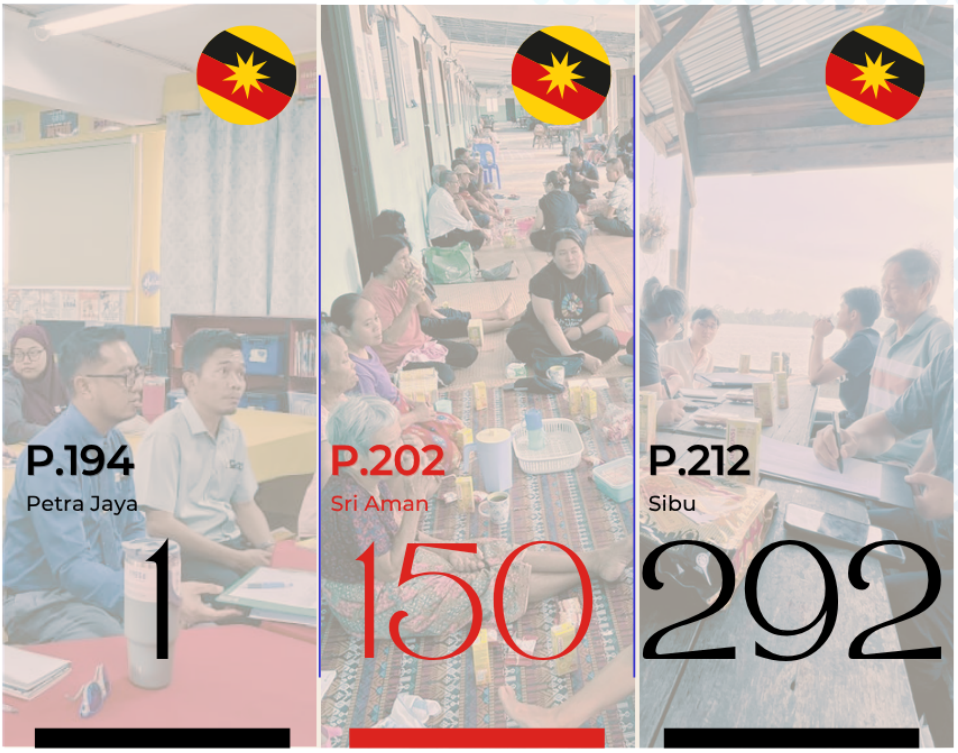
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Sidang Editorial

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Penulis	Raine Melissa Riman
Pereka Kulit	Hirzawati Atikah Mohd Tahir
Pereka Letak	Hirzawati Atikah Mohd Tahir

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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

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P.194
Petra Jaya

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



Raine Melissa Riman
Lead Researcher



Dr. Eva Kristin Larry Sait



Corrin Alicia Nero



Dr. Teo Lee Ken



Hirzawati Atikah Mohd Tahir



Fahmi Fazrin Abdul Karim

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 working-age demographics to migrate out of the area.	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
						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 protection nets (EPF/SOCSO).	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
						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 center	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
		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:** ○ Acknowledged community hesitancy to come forward due to fear of exposure or reprisal.

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.	○ 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):** ○ Three key police stations cover the area: Balai Polis Gita, Balai Polis Satok, and Balai Polis Petra Jaya.

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			○ 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 caused by riverfront development, reduced river traffic, and crocodiles that reportedly escaped during major floods in 2008 and 2024 from the	**Related agencies absent.**

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		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 land allocation or affordable housing units in Semariang.	**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,

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		*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 community as there are plans for a school extension in the near future.	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.

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
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 government programmes and development opportunities.	**Related agencies absent. The issue to be taken up during the Bil 2 Kuching Divisional SDG Committee meeting.**
3	Anthropogenic impacts on the hydrological and ecological	Rapid demographic growth and surrounding infrastructure development have placed substantial operational demands on the Sungai Bedil ecosystem.	**Related agencies absent.**

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
	integrity of the Sungai Bedil catchment	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	
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	**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

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		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 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.	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. ● **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.

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
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. 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.	**Related agencies absent.**

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		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 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.	**Related agencies absent.**
7	Perceived limited local leadership and	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.	**Related agencies absent.**

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
	representation capacity	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 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	Community leaders expressed concerns over the declining participation of younger generations in community leadership and civic activities. The residential area faces difficulties in identifying	**Related agencies absent.**

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
	leadership succession	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 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	

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
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 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.	**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. • **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

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			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 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	A significant number of residents are engaged as small-scale or part-time fishers. Stakeholders reported that applications for fisheries assistance,	**Related agencies absent.**

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
	assistance for small-scale fishers	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 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	**Refer earlier feedback on similar issue.**

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		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. 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	

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		senior citizens who operate small businesses, as existing digital and COD-based business models are more commonly adopted by younger entrepreneurs. *Location: Taman Sukma	
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	**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.

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		communities, but the issue was perceived to be widespread. Beyond public safety, drug abuse has also placed 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.	○ Emerging trends in schools center on vaping and "mushroom" (hallucinogenic) concoctions, with external drug syndicates and pushers acting as primary vectors. ● **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

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			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 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:**

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			○ Highlighted divisional review findings regarding child fatalities (under 4 years old) linked directly to substance-addicted parents. ○ 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.

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			○ Nuclear families must take primary accountability to instill moral values early, 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	**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.

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		alleviate household overcrowding and provide more adequate living space for growing families. *Location: Samariang Jaya, Samariang Lama, Samariang Pinggir, Taman Sukma	There is also a proposal to develop low-cost housing in Sungai Maong under the N8 Satok jurisdiction.
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	**Related agencies absent.**

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		leakages is perceived to be relatively prompt, the prolonged low-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. The reported	**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.

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		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.

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			• **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

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			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.***

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		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	**Related agencies absent.**

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		JAKOM's efforts 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. ○ Support Staff Deficits: Specialized classroom management requires not only Special Education

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			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 Malaysia Plans (RMK) and targeted divisional locality master plans.

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			• **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 developmental health screenings for autism to exceed 50% of the cohort. ○ Division-level performance across Bahagian Kuching (including Kuching, Bau, and Lundu districts) recorded

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			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 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

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			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 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	**See feedback regarding COS Teachers.**

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		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.	
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 Education Office (PPD) and budget allocation procedures. The current process may limit schools' ability to respond quickly to emerging	**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, CCTV provisions have been removed, shifting infrastructural responsibility directly onto schools.

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		safety needs. A more flexible and efficient mechanism is needed to support schools in strengthening security measures while ensuring proper governance and accountability.	• **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, installation plans verified, and all external donations channeled through fully transparent, audited accounts.

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			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 changes at the household level produce outsized benefits for community health.

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			• **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. • **Reference Frameworks:** Utilising the **Kuching Smart City Initiative Module** as

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			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 structural barriers in accessing information, mentorship, civic networks, and platforms for	**Related agencies absent.**

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		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 opportunities for collective impact. A more integrated approach is needed to establish shared objectives,	**Related agencies absent.**

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		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. These challenges are further exacerbated by the absence of sustained, coordinated, and long-term	**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, perpetuating cyclical delinquency across generations.

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		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.	**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 mobilisation, programme development, monitoring and evaluation, and leadership succession. As	**Related agencies absent.**

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		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 their children, with expenses potentially exceeding RM100, despite the group's operational status and	**Related agencies absent.**

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		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 Kesihatan / KK*) in the division are now specialist-led**

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.	**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. ○ **Outreach Network:** A total of **42 static clinics** actively conduct mobile outreach to provide primary consultations and basic treatment in peripheral zones.

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			○ **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*). ○ **National Upgrading Directive:** All Community Nurse positions are undergoing a phased service restructuring

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			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 facility maintenance would support a more conducive working environment	**Jabatan Kesihatan Negeri Sarawak (JKNS)** • **Sarawak Government Intervention for Dilapidated Clinics (*Klinik Daif*):** o 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. o 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
		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 collaboration is essential to promote	**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. ▪ Received highly encouraging feedback from both educators and students; focuses on upstream

NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		healthier behaviours and improve community resilience.	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 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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PART A

Issue Mapping Visit Report

P.202 Sri Aman

ISSUE MAPPING VISIT 2026 - SRI AMAN

14 - 18 & 27 APRIL 2026
(TUESDAY - SATURDAY, MONDAY)

WITH THE SUPPORT FROM

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR SRI AMAN, YB DATO' SRI DORIS SOPHIA BRODI



PLACES VISITED:

DAY 1 (14/04/2026)

1. FGD 1: Dialogue Session with Youth Communities of Sri Aman

DAY 2 (15/04/2026)

2. FGD 2: Dialogue Session with PAWE Community of Sri Aman
3. FGD 3: Dialogue Session with Iban Mentu

DAY 3 (16/04/2026)

4. FGD 4: Dialogue Session with Iban Engkeranji
5. FGD 5: Dialogue Session with Iban Semulong Ulu and Semulong Ili

DAY 4 (17/04/2026)

6. FGD 6: Dialogue Session with Iban Ulu Undop
7. FGD 7: Dialogue Session with Iban Titikah Kubal

DAY 5 (18/04/2026)

8. FGD 8: Dialogue Session with Iban Tuba
9. FGD 9: Dialogue Session with Iban Muding

DAY 6 (27/04/2026)

10. FGD 10: Dialogue Session with Iban Banting

RESEARCH TEAM



Raine Melissa Riman
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Corrin Alicia Nero



Prof. Datuk Dr. Denison Jayasooria



Dr. Teo Lee Ken

14 - 18 & 27 APRIL 2026
(TUESDAY - SATURDAY, MONDAY)

ISSUE MAPPING VISIT: FIELDWORK IN SRI AMAN

01



20 January 2026
Inception meeting

02



11 February 2026
Coordination Meeting with Councillor Sugom Sadai & Pusat Khidmat Sri Aman

03



5 March 2026
Coordination Meeting with Sri Aman Resident

04



31 March 2026
Coordination Meeting with Pantu District Office

05



31 March 2026
Coordination Meeting with Lingga District Office

06



2 April 2026
Townhall Meeting with JKM and Representatives from PPDK & PAWE

07



8 April 2026
Coordination Meeting with KMKK Lingga District (Banting)

08



8 April 2026
Coordination Meeting with Jabatan Belia dan Sukan Bahagian Sri Aman

09



14 April 2026
FGD 1: Dialogue Session with Youth Communities of Sri Aman

10



15 April 2026
FGD 2: Dialogue Session with PAWE Community of Sri Aman

11



15 April 2026
FGD 3: Dialogue Session with Iban Mentu

12



16 April 2026
FGD 4: Dialogue Session with Iban Engkeranji

13



16 April 2026
FGD 5: Dialogue Session with Iban Semulong Ulu and Semulong Ili

14



17 April 2026
FGD 6: Dialogue Session with Iban Ulu Undop

15



17 April 2026
FGD 7: Dialogue Session with Iban Titikah Kubal

14 - 18 & 27 APRIL 2026
(TUESDAY - SATURDAY, MONDAY)

ISSUE MAPPING VISIT: FIELDWORK IN SRI AMAN

16



18 April 2026
FGD 8: Dialogue Session with Iban Tuba

17



18 April 2026
FGD 9: Dialogue Session with Iban Muding

18



27 April 2026
FGD 10: Dialogue Session with Iban Banting

20/01/2026 INCEPTION MEETING





An inception meeting with the Member of Parliament for Sri Aman, YB Dato' Sri Doris Sophia Brodie, was held at the Parliament to initiate the issue mapping exercise for Sri Aman parliamentary constituency. The meeting served as a preliminary coordination platform to identify key development concerns, discuss fieldwork priorities, and determine potential areas for community engagement. During the session, several key issues affecting the constituency were highlighted, including persistent infrastructure deprivation and uneven patterns of development. Concerns regarding accessibility to healthcare services, road connectivity, and the condition of public infrastructure in rural settlements were also discussed. The discussion further noted the close kinship and socio-cultural relationships between communities in Sri Aman and their relatives across the Indonesian border, reflecting the transboundary social dynamics within the region. YB Dato' Sri Doris Sophia Brodie also emphasised the continuing gap between policy and development planning frameworks and the lived realities experienced by grassroots communities, particularly in remote and interior localities. Several locations were identified as potential sites for field engagement, including Banting, Tintingkah, Pantu, Engkeranji, Semulong Ulu, Semulong Ili, Muding, Tuba, Ulu Undop Paku, and Sungai Putong, encompassing multiple settlements within each locality. The meeting also acknowledged the geographical scale and logistical complexities involved in covering all proposed locations within the available fieldwork duration, and indicated that further prioritisation of sites would be undertaken as part of the coordination process.

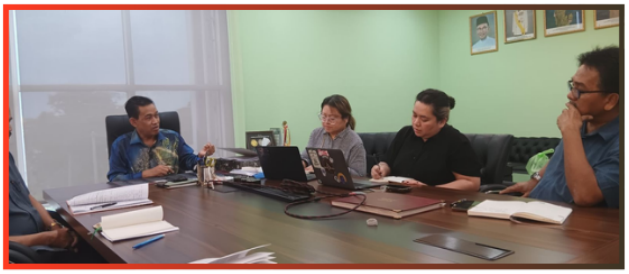
11/02/2026 COORDINATION MEETING WITH COUNCILLOR SUGOM SADAI & PUSAT KHIDMAT SRI AMAN



The Sarawak team held a coordination discussion with Cr. Sugom Sadai in preparation for the site visit, which will cover 11 interior communities across three DUNs — Sri Aman, Bukit Begunan, and Balai Ringin. The team subsequently met with the Resident of Sri Aman's office to formalise the coordination meeting date, following the Resident's earlier advice. The Pre-Visit coordination meeting has been scheduled for 5 March 2026, with participation from the Resident of Sri Aman, the District Officers of Pantu, Lingga, and Sri Aman, together with the relevant KMKK (Penghulu) representatives. The team is also invited by YB Dato Sri Doris Brodie's team to participate in an event in Sri Aman on the 6 March 2025 to build rapport with communities.

05/03/2026 COORDINATION MEETING WITH SRI AMAN RESIDENT





A coordination meeting was held and chaired by Sri Aman Resident, Tn. Mahra Salleh, to brief the necessary parties and logistics arrangement on the forthcoming issue mapping for P202 Sri Aman. Through this discussion 12 communities were identified covering the urban and rural areas of the constituency (spanning 3 Districts - Pantu, Sri Aman and Lingga) which includes 9 interior areas selected by YB Dato' Sri Doris Sophia Brodie herself. Meeting attendees include Temenggong Iban Sri Aman Leonard Libau Anol, Penghulu Mingging, Cr Sugom, and Joshua Martin anak Jantan (*Pegawai Tadbir Seksyen Pembangunan Daerah Sri Aman*).

31/03/2026 COORDINATION MEETING WITH PANTU DISTRICT OFFICE





A coordination meeting was held at the Pantu District Office, one of the three district administrations under the Sri Aman parliamentary constituency. The delegation was received by the District Officer, Tn. Raca Mulong, together with AO Stanley Randy (*Management and Statutory Services Section*), AAO Franklin Regu anak Langie (*Development Section*), and Penghulu Angin anak Aji. The session focused on advance coordination and ground familiarisation in preparation for the issue mapping exercise, including discussions on the conditions of the identified localities, access routes to targeted communities, and clarification on road ownership and jurisdiction, particularly between government-managed and privately managed roads. Attention was also given to logistical considerations for reaching selected kampung areas. During the meeting, the District Officer also conveyed the office's support for the exercise and requested the relevant officers to coordinate closely with the team, including facilitating access and providing guidance to the identified communities within their respective areas of administration.

31/03/2026 COORDINATION MEETING WITH LINGGA DISTRICT OFFICE





A coordination meeting was held at the Lingga District Office, one of the three district administrations under the Sri Aman parliamentary constituency. The delegation was received by the Assistant District Officer (ADO), Tn. Josephson Nako, together with SAO Isabill Lipa anak Mungo (Development Section) and AO Nurshazani Fadli Salihin (Social Transformation Unit). The ADO, whom the team had previously engaged during his tenure at EPU Sarawak, also provided a briefing to his officers on APPGM-SDG and the ongoing coordination efforts at the district level. Similar to the earlier engagement in Pantu, discussions focused on logistical preparations and coordination for the upcoming fieldwork exercise. The district office expressed its commitment to working closely with the team in coordinating field activities, including facilitating access and accompanying the team to selected communities within their respective jurisdictions as part of the issue mapping process.

02/04/2026 TOWNHALL MEETING WITH JKM AND REPRESENTATIVES FROM PPDK & PAWE



Pn. Sharifah Mordiah of Pejabat Kebajikan Masyarakat Bahagian Sri Aman arranged a townhall session for the team to brief representatives of PPDKs and PAWEs in Sri Aman on the upcoming fieldwork in Sri Aman. During this session, the various representatives also shared some of the issues they face as administrators of their respective PDKs and PAWEs, which mainly stem from funding constraints.

08/04/2026 COORDINATION MEETING WITH KMKK LINGGA DISTRICT (BANTING)





A coordination meeting was held with KMKK Lingga District (Banting). Meeting was chaired by the Assistant District Officer (ADO) for Lingga, Tn. Josephson Nako. Penghulu Belie ak Blassan, accompanied by 3 out of 10 Tuai Rumah from Banting help to coordinate the journey to Semulong and Engkeranji on the 16th of April and Banting on the 27th of April. 3 officers from Lingga District Office will be accompanying our team next week.

08/04/2026 COORDINATION MEETING WITH JABATAN BELIA DAN SUKAN BAHAGIAN SRI AMAN





A coordination meeting chaired by En. Israk Ismail, with En. Howard Bunsu, and Pn. Norfazira Saadi to gather youth representatives from registered youth and sports clubs in Sri Aman. They also shared some insights on policy based issues that are faced by these youth and sports club that would inform the FGD line of discussion.

14/04/2026 **FGD 1: DIALOGUE SESSION WITH YOUTH COMMUNITIES OF SRI AMAN**







FGD Group 1a (**Registered Sports Clubs**) highlighted several critical challenges affecting the local sporting ecosystem. **(1)** Access to sports facilities has become increasingly difficult for grassroots users due to high rental costs following a management restructuring under the Sarawak Sports Corporation. **(2)** Community groups are forced to adapt by relying on a single affordable project-funded facility or using alternative, unequipped public spaces like waterfronts and markets. **(3)** Youth participation in sports clubs is on a downward trend, driven by out-migration for employment and social challenges linked to family instability. Finally, **(4)** local coaching talent remains constrained because formal qualification pathways are centralised in West Malaysia and alternative local licensing courses carry high fees.

FGD Group 1b (**Registered Youth Clubs**) focused on demographic, financial, and structural issues hindering youth development. **(1)** The recent policy change reducing the youth upper age limit from 40 to 30 years has decimated club memberships due to the out-migration of younger demographics, disrupting leadership succession. **(2)** Financial constraints persist, driving the need for an affordable, dedicated youth hub to combat social issues like online gambling. **(3)** Infrastructure maintenance is lacking, as potential public sites identified for this youth hub are currently poorly maintained by the local council. **(4)** A significant information gap exists regarding grants and funding for rural youth clubs located outside the main town centre, prompting proposals for a division-wide coordination platform. **(5)** Governance and institutional coordination gaps remain apparent during national youth consultative engagements due to the frequent absence of relevant agency representatives and political leaders. Finally, youth clubs are hindered by **(6)** weak internal leadership structures and a lack of organisational commitment among some committee members.

15/04/2026 **FGD 2: DIALOGUE SESSION WITH PAWE COMMUNITY OF SRI AMAN**







The *Pusat Aktiviti Warga Emas* (PAWE) Committee Member highlighted several key challenges and dynamics affecting the ageing community in Sri Aman. **(1)** Gender gaps in elderly community involvement are prominent, as PAWE functions successfully as a vital "third space" for the personal growth and lifelong learning of women, while active participation from men remains comparatively lower. **(2)** Grandparents are increasingly facing pressure as informal caregivers, stepping in to provide childcare due to the rising costs of private childcare ranging from RM500 to RM700 per month. **(3)** Structural perception gaps exist among the public, with many assuming the facility operates as a residential care home rather than a community space for active ageing. **(4)** Exclusive participation trends persist, as the current membership is largely made up of housewives, leaving a gap in retired professionals and diverse occupational backgrounds who could enhance public awareness and knowledge sharing. **(5)** Limited public awareness regarding the centre's existence continues to hinder a broader understanding of its contributions to senior citizen wellbeing. **(6)** Centre sustainability is a critical hurdle, as the federal operational funding is often insufficient to support activities beyond basic overheads and staff salaries. **(7)** Fundraising burdens fall heavily on the committee members themselves, many of whom are senior citizens tasked with sourcing external state or private contributions into secondary accounts. Finally, **(8)** the emotional wellbeing of older adults requires greater institutional attention, with the community observing depression as a significant mental health issue within the ageing population.

15/04/2026 **FGD 3: DIALOGUE SESSION WITH IBAN MENTU**







The session highlighted critical infrastructure and socioeconomic challenges faced by the KMKK and local community. **(1)** The absence of treated water supply forces households across Mentu to rely entirely on unfiltered gravity-fed systems that turn turbid during rainy seasons due to oil palm plantation siltation, or requires a two-hour journey to the district office for bottled water aid during dry spells. **(2)** Poor telecommunication connectivity isolates the community, forcing residents to hike up Bukit Bejit or travel across rough terrain to Pengkalan Ai just to secure a stable signal. **(3)** Severe road safety risks exist due to the absence of street lighting along a hazardous, hilly corridor with steep slopes. **(4)** Hazardous road conditions are further exacerbated by the hilly terrain and acute angles, turning surfaces so slippery during the rainy season that driving is unsafe and residents must travel exclusively on foot. **(5)** The absence of a formal waste management system has created environmental concerns, driving residents to incinerate trash or dump it directly into local rivers. Additionally, **(6)** wet paddy cultivation is hindered by the absence of a modern irrigation system, leaving farmers vulnerable to frequent field flooding and limited crop productivity. **(7)** Rural education is heavily impacted by obstacles in digital learning implementation at SK Mentu, where a lack of stable internet and inadequate digital facilities prevent students from keeping pace with the national syllabus. **(8)** Teacher and leadership retention remains low due to the school's remote setting, leading to extended administrative vacancies. **(9)** Severe farm access and productivity challenges disrupt local livelihoods, as accumulation of soil has made Sungai Mentu too shallow for boat crossings during dry seasons, forcing farmers to wait for rain to access their oil palm lands and resulting in significant financial losses. Finally, these economic hurdles are compounded by an absence of proper farm roads (jalan pertanian), blocked river pathways along Sungai Janang due to forest debris, and an urgent, unfulfilled need for agricultural bridges across Sungai Empelanjau, Sungai Janang, and Sungai Kudak.

16/04/2026 **FGD 4: DIALOGUE SESSION WITH IBAN ENGKERANJI**






The session highlighted several logistical, infrastructural, and agricultural challenges shared by the KMKK and local community. **(1)** Healthcare accessibility is highly constrained, with the nearest Klinik Kesihatan over an hour away and Hospital Simanggang located two hours away, leaving the community heavily dependent on a monthly flying doctor service at Munggu Sawa. **(2)** Monsoon seasonal flooding frequently submerges the main access road after Batang Seterap, completely isolating the community from nearby towns, disrupting the flow of essential supplies, and necessitating emergency relief assistance from the District Office. **(3)** Poor main access road conditions persist along the primary route, which originally functioned as a logging road and remains unpaved with difficult terrain, uneven surfaces, and loose rocks, due to slow-moving upgrading works and maintenance that reportedly relies on a single tractor. **(4)** Local economic development is significantly hindered, as the poor road access severely limits the community's ability to participate in and profit from planting commodities like oil palm. **(5)** Complete isolation impacts the most remote settlement, with Rh Victor longhouse still entirely lacking motor vehicle road access and remaining reachable only on foot. Finally, **(6)** persistent human–wildlife conflict threatens local livelihoods and safety, as monkeys and sparrows cause severe damage to paddy crop yields, while crocodiles downstream towards Lingga pose constant safety risks for residents relying on river transport to town.

16/04/2026 **FGD 5: DIALOGUE SESSION WITH IBAN SEMULONG ULU AND SEMULONG ILI**






The community and KMKK highlighted several key infrastructural, logistical, and safety challenges affecting the Semulong area. **(1)** Prolonged housing construction delays have plagued Semulong Ulu for over six years due to extreme distance and poor road conditions, which heavily inflate the cost of transporting building materials, chartering delivery lorries, and hiring manual labour to carry supplies. **(2)** Food insecurity and insufficient agricultural yields persist, as local paddy cultivation for self-consumption fails to meet household needs throughout the year, forcing remote families to purchase supplementary rice despite the area being traditionally well-known for wet and hill paddy farming. **(3)** Hazardous river transport reliance continues during main road flooding or as a shortcut to Lingga, where the absolute absence of proper jetty facilities makes boarding physically demanding and unsafe for elderly residents, a vulnerability further compounded by the constant threat of crocodile attacks in the river. **(4)** Severe market access barriers and post-harvest losses significantly constrain the sale of agricultural commodities like paddy, vegetables, and durians, as buyers refuse to travel inland over poorly maintained roads, leaving crops to spoil and discouraging farmers from pursuing commercial cultivation. **(5)** The complete absence of a formal waste management system or established disposal procedures forces residents to manage trash through open burning or by dumping it directly into local rivers. Finally, **(6)** critical inter-settlement connectivity gaps remain between Rumah Nawie Semulong Ulu and Rumah Emparan Semulong Ili, which completely lack proper road access and are linked only by a deteriorating wooden bridge that poses significant safety risks.

17/04/2026 **FGD 6: DIALOGUE SESSION WITH IBAN ULU UNDOP**






The KMKK and community representatives of Paku Ulu, Paku Ili, Kg Sebujok, Kg Sebangkoi, Rh Bair Sebangkoi, Rh Simon, Sungai Putong, Kaong Ulu Undop, Munggu Ruan and Radau Ulu Undop highlighted several serious security, infrastructural, and legal challenges affecting the border area. **(1)** Pervasive border security threats exist due to fluid cross-border movements just 2 km from the border, where an insufficient security presence has turned the area into a hotspot for drug trafficking and the smuggling of controlled goods like cooking gas, rice, and cooking oil by local actors. **(2)** Substandard road planning and poor structural compliance have left the terrain narrow, winding, hilly, and riddled with potholes, failing to meet the standard 3-inch tar specifications and causing dangerous driving conditions that are worsened by heavy lorry damage. **(3)** Emergency service response time delay and navigational hazards affect the area, as the distant P-turn to Batu Lintang along the Pan Borneo Highway forces fire trucks and ambulances to travel prolonged distances, while the absolute absence of street lighting causes drivers to overshoot the junction at night. In addition to that fatal accidents has happened few times due to unsafe highway crossing **(4)** Financial strain from inconsistent utility administration occurs because water meter readings are conducted only once every 2–3 years, forcing residents to face sudden, accumulated bill charges. Furthermore, **(5)** cross-border vehicle theft remains a threat, with stolen cars and local farmers' four-wheel-drive vehicles reportedly being moved by local individuals from other divisions through porous, unmonitored border routes. **(6)** Disproportionate financial and mental burdens heavily afflict divorced women due to a high incidence of marital abandonment, a crisis severely prolonged by a complex civil legal process that forces women to travel to Kuching for multi-year court hearings, creates massive logistical costs, leaves them in legal uncertainty without childcare support, and bars them from accessing welfare assistance. Finally, **(7)** untapped eco-tourism potential remains restricted at natural assets like Wong Radau and the waterfall near Rumah Bair because vital supporting infrastructure, including access roads, rest huts (*pondok*), and changing facilities, is poorly maintained.

17/04/2026 FGD 7: DIALOGUE SESSION WITH THE TITIKAH KUBAL COMMUNITY







The local residents highlighted several critical utility, digital, and environmental challenges impacting their daily lives. **(1)** Financial strain from inconsistent utility billing practices affects residents, who face sudden, accumulated water bill charges amounting to hundreds of ringgit because they have only received water bills approximately four times since the treated water supply was installed in 2021. **(2)** Sudden digital connectivity degradation has disrupted the area, where despite its close proximity to a telecommunications tower, the network has been lagging for the past two months, creating severe barriers for residents trying to access essential services and school-related information. Finally, **(3)** severe flash flood vulnerabilities disrupt local mobility during periods of heavy rain because the road's close proximity to the river leaves it completely impassable for 4–5 hours at a time, an environmental hazard that villagers suspect is directly linked to a nearby, defunct micro-hydro dam at Wong Pupo.

18/04/2026 FGD 8: DIALOGUE SESSION WITH THE TUBA COMMUNITY





The KMKK and community representatives of Tuba highlighted several challenges. **(1)** Water quality degradation the non-functional 2018 SAWAS filtration system leaves gravity-fed water heavily silted and contaminated with nematode-like worms. **(2)** Public health risks as residents suffer stomach aches and skin rashes from water consumption. **(3)** Unplanned maintenance costs when perceived poor construction forces residents to independently fund and conduct emergency pipeline and dam repairs. **(4)** Deteriorating piping materials because of the use of rust-prone steel pipes instead of HDPE. **(5)** Unstable telco connectivity as the local tower is disconnected from the power grid, relying on a diesel generator that frequently fails due to poor refuelling access. Because of this, the residents face **(6)** telco service disruptions when there is insufficient refuelling particularly during major periods like the Gawai season. **(7)** Digital utility payment barriers as SESCO's transition to online billing alienates elderly residents, while a single physical payment trip costs up to RM250. **(8)** Hazardous road conditions when the former logging access road is deeply eroded with protruding steel rebar that punctures tyres monthly and restricts travel to 4WD vehicles. **(9)** Administrative verification constraints as immigration officers refuse to conduct mandatory residency visits for non-Sarawakian spouse PR applications due to the inaccessible terrain. **(10)** Educational infrastructure deficits as secondary students must commute up to 128 km through grueling terrain due to the absence of a high school in Pantu. **(11)** High school transportation costs because mandatory weekly or fortnightly boarding return policies force families to spend RM200 to RM250 per trip. **(12)** School bullying & dropouts as weak institutional responses to hostel bullying have driven male students to drop out of school entirely. **(13)** Administrative matters such as frozen JKKK accounts (Rh Ngumbang), development funding applications, and welfare assistance applications have been affected by the absence of officially sanctioned headmen or Tuai Rumah in several longhouses. **(14)** Re-gazettement delays: Jurisdictional shifts from Simunjan to Pantu district have left development and welfare applications trapped in backlogs. **(15)** The absence of trash disposal systems drives residents to dump waste into the river, attracting crocodiles underneath stilt homes. **(16)** Raw human waste is discharged directly into the primary river system due to the lack of modern sanitation. **(17)** River siltation & flood hazards when a progressively shallowing river bed requires urgent dredging to prevent crocodiles from entering village pathways during floods. **(18)** Unequal socioeconomic opportunities as residents face barriers to fair economic distribution, prompting calls for inclusive development that benefits all longhouses collectively.

18/04/2026 **FGD 9: DIALOGUE SESSION WITH THE MUDING COMMUNITY**







The session highlighted several challenges shared by the KMKK and local community. **(1)** Severe educational access barriers force secondary students to travel long distances to SMK Melugu at an exhausting cost of RM80 per trip, a financial and logistical burden that is worsened when boarding school water shortages force students to return home prematurely. **(2)** Overlapping schooling jurisdictions remain a challenge as Pantu's 2021 transition to a full district has left administrative adjustments incomplete, keeping SK Muding tethered to the Simunjan PPD under the Samarahan Division and causing overlapping school placements based on identity card addresses. **(3)** Hazardous river infrastructure limits daily mobility for the residents of Muding Tengah and Muding Atas, who remain heavily reliant on Sungai Muding for their livelihood. **(4)** Residents continue to rely on a gravity-fed water supply system and during drought seasons, water availability becomes insufficient or unavailable, leading to a heavy dependence on welfare assistance. **(5)** Untapped eco-tourism and agricultural potential exists due to natural assets like Wong Radak and Wong Lapong waterfalls, but development remains stalled because local residents lack the knowledge and project management experience required to operate tourism-based projects. Additionally, **(6)** lacks basic commercial amenities like a petrol station and essential banking facilities, specifically cash deposit machines (CDMs), forcing residents to travel long distances for routine transactions. **(7)** Inadequate agricultural infrastructure constrains local cash-crop farmers cultivating pepper, oil palm, and paddy, who face a critical lack of proper farm and plantation access roads to reach markets and enhance productivity. **(8)** Residents have expressed the need for a Klinik Kesihatan or Klinik Desa to be established as the nearest clinic is located approximately one hour away. Finally, **(9)** Population growth has increased the need for larger and upgraded clinic facilities in Pantu as residents face long waiting times and long distance journey.

27/04/2026 FGD 10: DIALOGUE SESSION WITH THE BANTING COMMUNITY






The session highlighted several challenges shared by the KMKK and local community. **(1)** Prolonged road access delays persist as the construction of the R1 standard federal road via Balau has dragged on for three years past its 2025 deadline despite multiple groundbreaking ceremonies. **(2)** Stagnant access road development heavily concerns residents, who note that progress at the critical bridge construction site has completely stalled due to a severely reduced workforce of only three people and an absolute absence of JKR personnel or project consultants on site. **(3)** A stalled water supply project under the JBALB SAWAS Phase 2 program has remained inactive for approximately three years due to funding constraints and forcing 10 local longhouses to independently take turns on a monthly basis to clean and maintain their basic gravity-fed systems. **(4)** The status of local clinic development remains entirely unclear, as the proposed *Klinik Kesihatan* site near Chabu has seen no development for decades despite land compensation being finalised by the Ministry of Health back in 2009. **(5)** Severe healthcare accessibility hazards isolate the community, which remains highly dependent on river tide conditions to travel out of the area during medical emergencies. Additionally, **(6)** unrealised agricultural potential affects local livelihoods, as a highly successful paddy scheme from the late 1970s and early 1980s gradually collapsed over time because severe access constraints made it impossible to transport agricultural inputs or move produce out to markets. **(7)** Welfare assistance requirements and policies for rural and interior recipients are perceived by some as not fully aligned with current living standards and local realities. **(8)** Incomplete government projects have sparked widespread community frustration regarding a historical pattern of partially implemented initiatives by past political representatives and government agencies that are never fully followed through. Finally, **(9)** rising human–wildlife conflict increasingly threatens daily river mobility and safety, as an expanding crocodile population now directly competes with local fishers who depend on the area's unpolluted freshwater prawns and *tapah* fish.

PART B

Issue Mapping Report

P.202 Sri Aman

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List of Abbreviations

AF	Equatorial / Tropical Rainforest Climate
AFC	Asian Football Confederation
APPGM-SDG	All Party Parliamentary Group Malaysia on Sustainable Development Goals
B40	Bottom 40% (Household Income Group)
BN	Barisan Nasional
CBT	Community-Based Tourism
CDM	Cash Deposit Machine
DID	Department of Drainage and Irrigation
DOA	Department of Agriculture
DOSM	Department of Statistics Malaysia
DUN	Dewan Undangan Negeri (State Legislative Assembly)
FAM	Football Association of Malaysia
FDS	Forest Department Sarawak
FGD / FGDs	Focus Group Discussion / Focus Group Discussions
GE15	15th General Election
GEKO	Geriatric Community (Programme)
GOF / PGA	General Operations Force / Pasukan Gerakan Am
GPS	Gabungan Parti Sarawak
HDPE	high-density polyethylene
IAD	Inter-Agency Dialogue
ISN	Institut Sukan Negara (National Sports Institute)
JBALB / SRWS	Jabatan Bekalan Air Luar Bandar / Sarawak Rural Water Supply
JBS	Jabatan Belia dan Sukan (Youth and Sports Department)
JKK / JKKK	Jawatankuasa Kemajuan dan Keselamatan Kampung (Village Development and Safety Committee)
JKM	Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat (Department of Social Welfare)
JKR	Jabatan Kerja Raya (Public Works Department)
KBS	Kementerian Belia dan Sukan (Ministry of Youth and Sports)
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
KK	Klinik Kesihatan

KKDW	*Kementerian Kemajuan Desa dan Wilayah* (Ministry of Rural and Regional Development)
KMKK	*Ketua Masyarakat dan Ketua Kaum*
L&S	Land and Survey Department
MARRIS	Malaysian Road Record Information System
MCMC	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
MCRCR	Malaysian Code of Responsible Conduct in Research
MDSA	*Majlis Daerah Sri Aman* (Sri Aman District Council)
MKN	Majlis Keselamatan Negara (National Security Council)
MO / MOs	Medical Officer / Medical Officers
MP	Member of Parliament
MPBN	*Majlis Perundingan Belia Negara*
MSME / MSMEs	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
MSPO	Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil
MTCP	Ministry of Tourism, Creative Industry and Performing Arts Sarawak
NCD / NCDs	Non-Communicable Diseases
NCR	Native Customary Rights
OKU / PWD	*Orang Kurang Upaya* / Persons with Disabilities
PAWE	*Pusat Aktiviti Warga Emas* (Senior Citizen Activity Centre)
PCDS 2030	Post Covid-19 Development Strategy 2030
PPD	*Pejabat Pendidikan Daerah* (District Education Office)
PPDK	*Pusat Pemulihan Dalam Komuniti* (Community-Based Rehabilitation Centre)
PDRM	*Polis Diraja Malaysia* (Royal Malaysia Police)
PR	Permanent Residency
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRS	*Parti Rakyat Sarawak*
PSD	Policy Solution Department
PMD	Project Management Department
Rh	*Rumah*; Standard abbreviation used in Sarawak refering to traditional long house (*rumah panjang*)
RMK-12 / RMK-13	Rancangan Malaysia Ke-12 / Ke-13 (12th / 13th Malaysia Plan)
ROY	Registrar of Youth

RPR	*Rumah Mesra Rakyat* / Rakyat Public Housing
RTP	Rural Transformation Project
SADA	Sri Aman Development Authority
SARA	*Sumbangan Asas Rahmah*
SAWAS	Sarawak Alternative Water Supply
SDG / SDGs	Sustainable Development Goal / Sustainable Development Goals
SEB	Sarawak Energy Berhad
SESCO	Sarawak Energy
SDO	Sarawak State Development Office
SFD	Sarawak Forest Department
SK	*Sekolah Kebangsaan* (National Primary School)
SKAS	Sarawak Basic Needs Assistance
SMK	*Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan* (National Secondary School)
SOSEK Malindo	*Sosial Ekonomi Malaysia-Indonesia*
SSC	Sarawak Sports Corporation
SUKMA	*Sukan Malaysia* (Malaysia Games)
SUPP	Sarawak United Peoples' Party
TASKA	*Taman Asuhan Kanak-Kanak* (Childcare Centre)
TR	*Tuai Rumah* (Longhouse Chief)
TRSA	Timbalan Residen Sri Aman (Sri Aman Deputy Resident)
UKAS	Unit Komunikasi Awam Sarawak
VSAT	Very Small Aperture Terminal (Satellite Internet)
4WD	Four-wheel drive

1.0 INTRODUCTION



YB Dato' Sri Doris Sophia Brodi

The federal parliamentary seat of P202 Sri Aman is presently held by YB Dato' Sri Doris Sophia Brodi, a senior political figure affiliated with *Parti Rakyat Sarawak* (PRS), a component party of the ruling *Gabungan Parti Sarawak* (GPS) coalition. Winning the seat in the 15th General Election (GE15) in November 2022, she made history as the first Dayak woman elected to the Dewan Rakyat. Beyond her legislative portfolio as a Member of Parliament (MP), Doris Sophia Brodi holds key institutional governance roles, having previously served as the 12th Deputy President of the Dewan Negara (Senate). Her career reflects a sustained engagement in public policy, native community rights, rural infrastructure development, and federal-state relations, positioning her as a significant actor in the discourse on governance and representation in East Malaysia.

Background: Parliamentary Constituency of Sri Aman (P202)

The P202 Sri Aman parliamentary constituency, located within Sri Aman Division in the Malaysian state of Sarawak, serves as an important rural and semi-urban electoral district with historical and political relevance. Established during the 1987 electoral boundary re-delineation exercise, which evolved from the Batang Lupar parliamentary area, the constituency first participated in Malaysia's 1990 general election. Since its inception, Sri Aman has evolved both demographically and politically, reflected by the broader socio-economic trends in Sarawak's regional heartlands and the shifting dynamics of state-federal coalition politics. Administratively, the Sri Aman parliamentary constituency covers a substantial geographical area that includes the primary administrative township of Simanggang alongside surrounding rural settlement zones, riverine communities, and traditional longhouses. According to official census data, the constituency recorded a population of approximately 62,863 residents, with over 50,000 registered electors as of the 2022 general election. Sri Aman forms a vital footprint in southwestern Sarawak, incorporating key sub-districts, agricultural zones, and trade hubs. Prominent localities within the constituency include Simanggang town center, Lingga, Pantu, and Engkilili. As a predominantly semi-urban and rural constituency, Sri Aman is characterised by low population density spread over sprawling land areas. The demographic composition of the electorate is predominantly Sarawak Bumiputera, comprising a clear majority of ethnic Dayak (primarily Iban) alongside Malay populations concentrated in riverine and coastal settlements. A smaller segment of the population consists of ethnic Chinese residents who run commercial hubs, alongside minor indigenous communities.

State Constituencies under P.202 Sri Aman

P202 Sri Aman is composed of three (3) state constituencies under the Dewan Undangan Negeri (DUN) Sarawak:

- N30 Balai Ringin
- N31 Bukit Begunan
- N32 Simanggang

These state seats collectively shape the parliamentary constituency's diverse rural, semi-urban, and agricultural landscape.

Political Representation and Party Affiliation

The representation of Sri Aman in the Dewan Rakyat has maintained structural alignment with state government coalitions over the years. The seat was held for three terms from 2008 to 2022 by Datuk Masir Kujat, initially under Barisan Nasional (BN-PRS) before he transitioned to independent status. In the 2022 general election, Doris Sophia Brodi successfully reclaimed the seat for the GPS coalition with a clear majority.

The three Sarawak state constituencies under Sri Aman remain firmly under the influence of Gabungan Parti Sarawak (GPS):

- **Balai Ringin (N30):** Represented by YB Datuk Snowdan Lawan of GPS-PRS, who concurrently serves as Deputy Minister for Creative Industry and Performing Arts Sarawak.

- **Bukit Begunan (N31):** Represented by long-serving YB Datuk Mong Dagang of GPS-PRS, representing a stable rural voting base for the party.

- **Simanggang (N32):** Represented by YB Datuk Francis Harden Hollis of the Sarawak United Peoples' Party (SUPP), who serves as Deputy Minister for Education, Innovation and Talent Development Sarawak.

These state constituencies, while maintaining unique localised priorities, align closely with the federal parliamentary seat to drive rural transformation, regional development initiatives, and public infrastructure projects across Sri Aman.

Administrative Structure and Leadership

Sri Aman falls under the jurisdiction of the Sri Aman Division for its administrative and municipal affairs. Governance and service delivery across the parliamentary constituency are supported by the following local administrative officers and municipal authorities,

each playing a critical role in regional governance, infrastructure development, and civic service delivery:

Local Government Administration:

- Resident of Sri Aman Division: Mahra bin Salleh
- Acting Deputy Resident: Frank anak Lani
- District Officer for Pantu: Raca Mulong
- Acting District Officer for Lingga: Josephson Louis anak Nako

Local Authorities:

- Sri Aman District Council / Majlis Daerah Sri Aman (MDSA): Chairman Cr. Anthony Jamit

These administrative leaders play pivotal roles in coordinating rural development initiatives, facilitating community engagement, maintaining municipal infrastructure, and ensuring effective governance across the constituency.

1.1 Geography and Topography

The geographical matrix and topographical architecture of the P202 Sri Aman parliamentary constituency constitute the fundamental physical structural parameters conditioning its long-term human ecology, agrarian expansion, and administrative demarcation. Situated within the lower and middle catchment of the Batang Lupar basin in southwestern Sarawak, the constituency represents an ecological interface where coastal-estuarine hydrodynamic regimes intersect with alluvial floodplains, low-relief sedimentary terrain, and rugged interior escarpments. Rather than serving merely as a passive territorial container, this physical landscape has historically operated as an active variable in shaping migration corridors, customary land boundaries (*menoa*), interethnic economic specialisation, and the spatial consolidation of state power. Consequently, analysing the physiographic zones, altitudinal gradients, and fluvial dynamics of P202 Sri Aman provides the foundational spatial framework necessary to evaluate its contemporary demographic distribution, agrarian commodity frontiers, infrastructural integration, and internal political demarcations.

Geographical Extent and Spatial Boundaries

The federal parliamentary constituency of P202 Sri Aman encompasses a land mass of 2,678 square kilometres within southern Sarawak, spanning the administrative districts of Sri Aman, Pantu, and Lingga. Situated within the lower to mid-reaches of the Batang Lupar river basin, the constituency shares administrative boundaries with Serian Division to the west, Betong Division to the northeast, and the neighbouring parliamentary seat of Lubok Antu (P203) to the east. To the south, its border aligns with the Kelingkang

Range, forming the international boundary between Malaysia (Sarawak) and Indonesia (West Kalimantan).

Topographical Zones and Physical Terrain

The physical landscape of P202 Sri Aman transitions from flat coastal wetlands to undulating central hills and rugged border highlands:

- Coastal and Riverine Lowlands: Concentrated along the northern perimeter and the Lingga sub-district, this zone consists of low-lying floodplains, mangrove estuaries, and peat swamp forests near the mouth of the Batang Lupar. Elevational relief remains low (0–20 metres above sea level), making these areas susceptible to seasonal tidal inundation and tidal bore activity (*benak*).

- Undulating Central Plains & Terraces: Forming the core of the Simanggang and Balai Ringin agricultural corridors, this terrain features rolling hills and river terraces (20–150 metres above sea level). These well-drained alluvial soils support organised cash-crop smallholdings, paddy granary zones (e.g., Bijat-Pantu), and urban settlement expansion.

- Southern Upland Ranges: The southern boundaries of Bukit Begunan and Pantu rise abruptly into forested sandstone ridges and mountain chains, most notably Bukit Begunan and the Kelingkang Range, reaching elevations exceeding 500 metres above sea level. This high-relief restricts large-scale infrastructure development and acts as a watershed catchment.

1.2 Demographic

The demographic history of P202 Sri Aman reflects the ongoing transformation of rural Sarawak. From early river settlements to modern highway connectivity, the constituency's population patterns show how local heritage and modern development shape the community today.

Historical Foundations and Settlement Geography

The contemporary demographic landscape of the Sri Aman parliamentary constituency (P202), historically known as Simanggang, is rooted in the physical and political geography of the Batang Lupar river basin. During the nineteenth-century expansion of the Brooke Raj, river systems such as the Batang Lupar, Sungai Undup, and Sungai Lingga served as primary arteries for territorial movement, swidden agriculture, and regional trade connecting interior forest resources to coastal markets.

- Indigenous Longhouse Networks: The rural hinterlands across sub-districts such as Lingga, Pantu, and Bukit Begunan were settled and consolidated by regional Iban subgroups, which are principally the Iban Balau and Iban Banting. Their riverine longhouse settlements formed the agricultural and demographic backbone of the basin, establishing early customary land boundaries (*menoa*).

- Coastal and Estuarine Settlements: Malay communities established traditional kampung along lower riverine and estuarine stretches, notably at coastal Lingga, occupying specialised economic niches in artisanal fishing, trade, and localised administrative service under the Brooke government. The long-standing coexistence between coastal Malay and native Dayak populations was further shaped by historical processes of religious conversion and social integration, often framed through the sociocultural concept of *masuk Melayu.*

- Bazaar Trade and Urbanisation: Following the construction of Fort Alice in 1864, the riverbank settlement of Simanggang transitioned into an administrative outpost and regional market hub. Chinese settlers, which are predominantly Hakka, Foochow, and Teochew traders and smallholders entered the area under Brooke land and commercial policies, establishing shophouses to exchange manufactured provisions, salt, and ironware for Iban jungle produce, rubber, and pepper.

This historical layering established a durable spatial division of labour and settlement that persists today: an agrarian Dayak hinterland, river-mouth Malay villages, and a commercial-administrative core in the township.

Contemporary Demographic Structure and Spatial Distribution

According to subnational census figures published by the Department of Statistics Malaysia, P202 Sri Aman encompasses an administrative area of 2,678 square kilometres with a total enumerated population of 62,863.

The overall density of 23.5 persons per square kilometre reflects an expansive spatial footprint in which dispersed rural communities connect to the urban center of Sri Aman town via primary road networks—notably the Pan Borneo Highway corridor—and traditional river channels.

Ethnic Composition

Ethnic Composition of P.202 Sri Aman:

Table 1. Population Composition by Ethnicity for Sri Aman (P.202)

NO.	ETHNICITY	PERCENTAGE (%)
1.	Bumiputera	87.9
2.	Chinese	11.8
3.	Others	0.3
	Total	**100**

- Sarawak Bumiputera (87.9 percent): Form the clear majority. The population is mostly Iban, whose longhouses and farmlands cover the rural areas, alongside Malay communities settled along the lower riverbanks.
- Chinese (11.8 percent): Concentrated predominantly in Sri Aman town and localised bazaars, maintaining a leading role in retail enterprise, agricultural commodity processing, and services.
- Others & non-Citizens (0.3 percent): Comprises a minor demographic segment, consisting of itinerant workers and non-local residents.

Age Structure and Socioeconomic Indicators

The population of P.202 Sri Aman is primarily composed of working-age adults, alongside notable levels of homeownership and steady local workforce engagement. Working-age individuals between 15 and 64 years make up the largest segment of the population at 67.7 percent, while children and youth aged 0 to 14 account for 20.7 percent. Senior citizens aged 65 and above represent 11.7 percent of the populace, a figure that reflects an aging rural base as many younger adults relocate to larger urban areas for study and employment. Economically, the constituency records a labour force participation rate of 66.9 percent, with employment anchored predominantly in smallholder agriculture such as oil palm, pepper, and rubber cultivation and which are supplemented by civil service

positions and local trade. At the same time, Sri Aman maintains an exceptionally high homeownership rate of 93.4%. This is largely driven by customary native land practices and inherited longhouse apartments (*bilek*), meaning the vast majority of households reside in family-owned properties rather than commercial rental housing.

Rural-Urban Migration and Out-Migration Dynamics

The demographic profile of P202 Sri Aman is deeply shaped by historical mobility traditions and modern labor migration. What was once institutionalised in Iban culture as bejalai, temporary, circular journeys for commerce, prestige, and wage-earning, has largely evolved into a structural rural-to-urban migration pattern. Even though working-age individuals (ages 15–64) comprise 67.7 percent of the population, the local economy remains anchored to primary-sector farming and civil service roles. These limited economic pathways push educated youths and semi-skilled workers toward larger urban economies, including Kuching, industrial corridors like Bintulu and Miri, and metropolitan labour markets in Peninsular Malaysia and Singapore.

From a regional planning and public policy perspective, this sustained outflow generates four primary structural impacts:

- Demographic Aging of Rural Communities: With young adults departing, older residents (11.7 percent aged 65 and above) remain concentrated in rural longhouses and small settlements. This creates an off-peak 'empty-nest' environment occupied mostly by the elderly and young children, whose normal routines are punctuated only by major festive reunions such as Hari Gawai.

- Agrarian Labour Constraints and Land Shifts: The shortage of working-age farm labor makes labor-intensive subsistence farming, such as hill rice (*padi bukit*), increasingly difficult to sustain. This encourages smallholders to switch to lower-maintenance cash crops like oil palm, or leaves portions of Native Customary Rights (NCR) land uncultivated.

- The Stabilising Role of Remittances: Out-migrants remain tightly linked to their natal longhouses through urban-to-rural financial remittances. These funds subsidise everyday rural living, cover educational costs, and finance renovations of longhouse quarters (*bilek*), explaining why homeownership stands at an exceptional 93.4 percent despite low average local earnings.

- Gaps Between Registered and Resident Populations: Because administrative registries do not reflect seasonal population fluctuations, municipal planning remains complex. Local infrastructure networks, clinics, and transportation

services must be scaled to handle intense, temporary surges during elections and cultural festivals, despite operating well below full capacity for much of the year.

1.3 Livelihood Strategies and Economic Activities

Economic livelihoods across P202 Sri Aman are structurally diversified across rural agro-commodity smallholdings, artisanal riverine fisheries, civil service employment, urban commercial enterprise, and circular labour migration. Conditioned by Native Customary Rights (NCR) land tenure and transport integration along the Pan Borneo Highway, the local economy balances traditional subsistence practices with market commodity production.

Agrarian Commodity Frontiers and Smallholder Production

The primary agricultural sector serves as the economic backbone of rural Sri Aman:

- Commercial Oil Palm Cultivation (*Kelapa Sawit*): Oil palm cultivation has expanded across customary landholdings as the primary cash crop. Smallholders participate both independently and through government block-planting schemes, integrating into commercial value chains under Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO) standards. However, smallholders face ongoing challenges from farmgate price volatility and logistics costs to regional mills.

- Cash-Crop Diversification (Black & White Pepper, Rubber): Sarawak pepper (*Piper nigrum*) remains an iconic high-value export crop cultivated on hillside plots. Natural rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*) continues to function as an economic buffer; tapping intensifies when global commodity prices rebound or during periods of seasonal underemployment.

- Paddy Granaries and Food Security: Alluvial granaries, such as the Bijat-Stumbin-Lingga scheme overseen by the Department of Agriculture (DOA), anchor commercial wet paddy (*padi paya*) production. In contrast, upland hill paddy (*padi bukit*) continues on rotational swidden plots primarily for household food security, seed preservation, and ritual use .

Artisanal Riverine and Estuarine Fisheries

In the downstream sub-districts, particularly coastal Lingga and along the estuarine stretches of the Batang Lupar, artisanal fisheries provide vital subsistence and local trade. Small-scale fishers deploy drift nets, gill nets, and traditional traps to harvest high-value estuarine and freshwater species, notably Ikan Terubok (*Tenualosa toli*), Udang Galah (giant freshwater prawn, *Macrobrachium rosenbergii*), and catfish. These fisheries supply immediate dietary protein for riverine longhouse communities and feed fresh-produce

markets in Simanggang and Kuching, though productivity remains vulnerable to monsoonal variations, estuarine siltation, and tidal bore waves.

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and Urban Commerce

Simanggang town serves as the central commercial clearinghouse and service hub for Sri Aman Division. The local private sector is dominated by Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), encompassing retail grocery trading, agro-chemical and fertiliser distribution, mechanical equipment repair, and road logistics. Riverfront bazaars facilitate the collection and trade of smallholder agricultural commodities. Additionally, cultural and eco-tourism, anchored by the annual *Pesta Benak* (Tidal Bore Festival) and Brooke-era historical monuments (Fort Alice / Sri Aman Heritage Museum), generates seasonal income for local hospitality, catering, and river transport operators.

Remittance Economics and Modern Labour Mobility

As structural constraints within the primary agricultural sector limit high-wage technical employment, rural household resilience relies heavily on inter-regional labour mobility. Urban migrants working in industrial centers (Kuching, Bintulu's Samalaju Industrial Park), Peninsular Malaysia, and Singapore provide substantial financial remittances to their home longhouses. These funds underwrite day-to-day living expenses, healthcare, children's secondary and tertiary education, and the capital-intensive modernisation of longhouse apartments (bilek), sustaining the constituency's 93.4 percent homeownership rate.

1.4 Relations between the SDG Conceptual Framework and the Local Context

Localising the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) within P202 Sri Aman requires adapting global targets to the realities of rural Sarawak [38]. Institutional monitoring and micro-project execution are coordinated through mechanisms like the All-Party Parliamentary Group Malaysia on Sustainable Development Goals (APPGM-SDG), which bridges federal policy mandates with local communities via Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRA), Focus Group Discussions (FGD), and Inter-Agency Dialogues (IAD).

Table 2. Relations Between the SDG Conceptual Framework and the Local Context: Mapping SDGs 1, 6, 8, 9, and 15 to Local Realities and Implementation Challenges in P202 Sri Aman

SDG GOAL & TARGET	LOCAL REALITIES IN P202 SRI AMAN	STRUCTURAL GAPS & IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES
SDG 1: No Poverty (Target 1.2: Multidimensional Poverty)	Households maintain high fixed capital assets via Native Customary Rights (NCR) land and longhouse *bilek* units (93.4% homeownership), yet experience vulnerability in disposable cash flow.	Exposure to global cash crop price shocks (palm oil, pepper); physical distance limits access to formal commercial banking and digital financial safety nets.
SDG 6: Clean Water & Sanitation (Target 6.1: Safe & Affordable Water)	Treated municipal water serves the urban core of Simanggang, while interior longhouses in Lingga and Pantu rely on gravity-feed systems, rainwater harvesting, or raw river intake managed by SRWS.	Dry spells cause seasonal water shortages; river turbidity, agricultural runoff, and tidal bore salinity backflow complicate rural treatment systems.
SDG 8: Decent Work & Economic Growth (Target 8.5: Productive Employment)	Labour force participation is 66.9%, centered on smallholder farming, manual handling, and local public services.	Shortage of skilled, high-value employment drives youth out-migration (*modern bejalai*), exacerbating rural demographic aging (11.7% aged 65+).
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure (Target 9.1: Resilient Infrastructure)	Trunk connectivity has improved via the Pan Borneo Highway corridor, but interior branch roads to remote riverine longhouses remain gravel or unpaved tracks.	Persistent mobile and digital connectivity gaps in upland valleys; tidal bore waves cause recurrent riverbank erosion, damaging rural jetties and bridges.
SDG 15: Life on Land	Contains vital biodiversity corridors and watershed	Balancing biodiversity protection with smallholder

SDG GOAL & TARGET	LOCAL REALITIES IN P202 SRI AMAN	STRUCTURAL GAPS & IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES
(Target 15.2: Sustainable Forest Management)	headwaters along Bukit Lesong (Pantu district) interspersed with agro-forestry smallholdings.	cash-crop expansion; resolving customary boundary demarcation under Section 6 & 7 of the Sarawak Land Code.

Policy Integration and Multi-Stakeholder Governance

Advancing sustainable development across P202 Sri Aman requires an integrated multi-stakeholder governance model. The APPGM-SDG approach illustrates that effective localisation relies on structured alignment between parliamentary leadership, state technical agencies (DOA, JBALB, SFD), local municipal authorities (MDSA), and traditional grassroots leadership (*Tuai Rumah, Penghulu, Pemanca*). Grassroots participatory assessments ensure that developmental interventions, including decentralised gravity-fed water rehabilitation, and communal agro-processing centers will directly address community vulnerabilities while protecting native customary land and forest ecosystems.

2.0 RESEARCH METHOD AND METHODOLOGY

This parliamentary baseline report employs a systematic and evidence-based issue mapping approach designed in accordance with methodological standards established within the All-Party Parliamentary Group Malaysia on Sustainable Development Goals (APPGM-SDG) operational framework. A qualitative research methodology was adopted to capture the lived experiences, vulnerabilities, and developmental priorities of grassroots communities across the P202 Sri Aman parliamentary constituency, ensuring that all empirical findings are contextually grounded, analytically representative, and policy-actionable. Primary data collection techniques were rooted in Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) principles, incorporating semi-structured inquiries including Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) to capture grounded, localised perspectives. These ethnographic tools facilitated active participation and collaborative dialogue with community stakeholders, providing a granular understanding of localized socio-ecological dynamics. Primary field inquiries were complemented by rigorous desk studies that examined subnational demographic data, historical settlement morphology, and administrative records published by the Department of Statistics Malaysia and divisional authorities, establishing a foundational baseline to guide the fieldwork.

To ensure linguistic accessibility and cultural authenticity within Sarawak's multi-ethnic riverine geography, the research design incorporated the use of native and regional languages, particularly Iban and localised Sarawak Malay dialects, drawing on their communicative functions in everyday conversational interaction. This sociolinguistic accommodation removed administrative distance and fostered transparent engagement with longhouse residents and rural smallholders. To analyze the qualitative data, discourse analysis was applied, structured systematically around three core analytic dimensions: content, context, and assumption:

- Content: Analysed the themes, developmental priorities, specific grievances, and types of interactions or utterances during discussions.

- Context: Explored grammar (language structure and syntax), setting (spatial, temporal, and social backgrounds including longhouse *ruai* and *bilek* environments), and emotion (expressed feelings, urgency, or instincts) to interpret the broader environment of interactions.

- Assumption: Examined opinions, references, questions, and unstated normative worldviews to uncover underlying beliefs regarding Native Customary Rights (NCR) land security, institutional trust, and state agency expectations.

Table 3. Research Approach

ANALYTIC DIMENSION	THEORETICAL DEFINITION & CORE FOCUS	METHODOLOGICAL APPLICATION IN P202 SRI AMAN
Content	Thematic categorisation of utterances, interaction types, and formal statements (Coulthard 1977; Rahim 2018).	Systematic coding of explicit developmental deficits voiced by participants, including untreated water access, secondary road infrastructure, agricultural price shocks, and youth employment scarcity.
Context	Examination of sociolinguistic grammar, syntax, spatio-temporal environments, and affective/emotional registers (Stubbs 1983; Rahim 2018).	Interpreting discourse within the physical spaces of longhouse communal verandas (*ruai*) and private family apartments (*bilek*), while accounting for seasonal pressures (monsoonal flooding) and geographic remoteness.
Assumption	Interrogation of underlying beliefs, unstated norms, values, and perceptual frameworks (Rahim 2018).	Deconstructing community assumptions regarding Native Customary Rights (NCR) land security, reliance on urban remittances, and expectations of state agency interventions.

The integration of native languages and discourse analysis allowed for culturally sensitive and authentic interpretations of the data, ensuring that community dynamics were accurately captured. This methodological rigour emphasises participatory, inclusive, and evidence-based research practices, aligning with the principles of sustainable development goals. By combining ethnographic tools, qualitative data, and linguistic analysis, this study provides empirically grounded insights that reflect the lived realities of the communities studied.

2.1 Issue Mapping Approach and Fieldwork Execution

The empirical data-gathering strategy utilised across P202 Sri Aman was established upon community-based participatory mapping approaches. Rooted in Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) protocols, this approach emphasises the primacy of indigenous and local knowledge, collective community deliberation, and grassroots identification of structural constraints. Within the geographic boundaries of the P202 Sri Aman constituency, which spans the administrative sub-districts of Sri Aman, Pantu, and Lingga, the issue mapping exercise mobilised ten (10) comprehensive Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with local communities, grassroots organisations and functional statutory bodies. To ensure broad demographic representation across the constituency's 2,678-square-kilometre landmass, the sample was purposively stratified to capture perspectives across distinct socio-demographic cohorts, including rural youth, aging populations in traditional longhouses, agrarian smallholders, and semi-urban commercial operators within the Simanggang township corridor.

Institutional Coordination and Field Deployment Logistics

The issue mapping process, including the identification and site selection of targeted longhouses and settlement clusters, was conducted under the strategic guidance of YB Dato' Sri Doris Sophia Brodi (Member of Parliament for P202 Sri Aman) and her constituency service team. Administrative facilitation and operational escort were coordinated with the Sri Aman Divisional Administration under the leadership of Resident Tuan Mahra bin Salleh, supported by the district administrative officers of the Pantu District Office, Sri Aman District Office, and Lingga District Office, whose personnel accompanied the research team throughout field operations. Crucial grassroots access was achieved through formal collaboration with customary community authorities, including the Temenggung Iban of Sri Aman and resident regional area chiefs: Penghulu Belie anak Blassan of Banting, Penghulu Angin anak Aji, and Penghulu Mingging anak Sigan. The research team also worked closely with divisional sectoral officers, notably Mohd Israk Ismail (Divisional Officer, Department of Youth and Sports Sri Aman) and Puan Sharifah Mordiah (Department of Social Welfare Sri Aman), who coordinated specialised focus group sessions with youth and sports organisations and vulnerable social welfare beneficiaries.

The issue mapping cycle commenced with an initial inception and baseline profiling briefing on 20 January 2026. Following preliminary stakeholder alignment, a total of ten (10) field FGD sessions were completed between 14 April and 27 May 2025 across the three constituent state legislative assembly (DUN) areas: N30 Balai Ringin, N31 Bukit Begunan, and N32 Simanggang.

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. Prof. Datuk Dr. Denison Jayasooria : Head of Secretariat, APPGM-SDG
5. Dr. Teo Lee Ken : Director, Constituency Coordination Dept

Table 4. Sri Aman Parliamentary Constituency Issue Mapping Fieldwork Programme

DATE	DIALOGUE SESSION/FGD
14 April 2026 (Tuesday)	• **FGD 1:** Dialogue Session with Youth Communities of Sri Aman
15 April 2026 (Wednesday)	• **FGD 2**: Dialogue Session with PAWE Sri Aman • **FGD 3**: Dialogue Session with Iban Mentu
16 April 2026 (Thursday)	• **FGD 4**: Dialogue Session with Iban Engkeranji • **FGD 5**: Dialogue Session with Iban Semulong Ulu and Semulong Ili
17 April 2026 (Friday)	• **FGD 6**: Dialogue Session with Iban Ulu Undop • **FGD 7**: Dialogue Session with Iban Titikah Kubal
18 April 2026 (Saturday)	• **FGD 8**: Dialogue Session with Iban Tuba • **FGD 9**: Dialogue Session with Iban Muding
27 April 2026 (Monday)	• **FGD 10**: Dialogue Session with Iban Banting

2.2 Fieldwork Ethical Considerations

Field inquiries involving human participants were conducted in strict adherence to the Malaysian Code of Responsible Conduct in Research (MCRCR). The research design ensured that the highest standards of integrity, participant protection, and procedural transparency were maintained across all field sites:

- Informed Consent and Voluntary Participation: The lead researcher ensured that all ethical protocols were followed by obtaining prior informed consent from participants for audio recording, video documentation, and photography, emphasizing the voluntary nature of participation. In instances where FGD participants declined recording or photography, researchers recorded manual field notes, and statements were omitted from public presentation platforms.
- Confidentiality and Statutory Data Protection: To safeguard participants' privacy, all personal identifiers and sensitive localized data were treated with strict confidentiality. Identifying details were anonymized or removed from reporting

materials unless explicit, written consent was granted. Primary and secondary data records were handled and archived in accordance with Malaysia's Personal Data Protection Act 2010 (Act 709), ensuring secure storage, restricted access, and long-term retrievability.

- Non-Maleficence and Cultural Respect: Research methodologies were structured to avoid psychological, social, or economic harm. Field investigators adopted culturally appropriate protocols that respected local customs, traditional longhouse hierarchy, and regional linguistic norms, preventing exploitation and avoiding undue burdens on community hosts.

- Beneficence and Reciprocal Sharing: The study was designed to provide reciprocal benefits by accurately elevating community voices and grassroots developmental priorities. Field syntheses are shared with customary community chiefs, municipal authorities, and relevant statutory stakeholders to inform subsequent constituency planning and resource allocation.

2.3 Fieldwork Challenges and Adaptive Strategies

While field operations in P202 Sri Aman succeeded in gathering extensive primary data, researchers encountered several logistical, linguistic, and institutional complexities that necessitated adaptive strategies on the ground:

- Weather and Seasonal Mobility: While transportation proceeded efficiently along major highway corridors, seasonal equatorial weather patterns such as particularly intense monsoonal rainfall and riverine flooding, required flexible scheduling. Navigating unpaved secondary logging tracks and river crossings required contingency timelines and route optimization.

- Linguistic Complexity and Collaborative Translation: The multi-lingual environment of Sri Aman, which comprised regional Iban dialects, Sarawak Malay, standard Malay, and Chinese dialects, required attentive moderation. While native-speaking researchers facilitated longhouse discussions smoothly, non-native team members required collaborative debriefs and iterative transcript cross-checks during qualitative coding to preserve contextual nuances.

- Geographical Dispersion and Representation: The vast spatial distribution of settlements across 2,678 square kilometres presented logistical trade-offs. The research team addressed this by clustering sessions across key subregions, ensuring balanced demographic and geographic representation across riverine, agrarian, and urban nodes.

- Navigating Sensitive Community Topics: Certain thematic discussions, in particularly regarding Native Customary Rights (NCR) land boundaries, tourism resource allocation, and perceived developmental inequities, elicited strong viewpoints. Investigators maintained a neutral, facilitative stance to ensure a secure, respectful deliberative space for all participants.

- Institutional Coordination Gaps: While engagement with district administration and municipal leadership was cooperative, formal inter-agency coordination with certain specialised technical departments remained constrained by scheduling conflicts and administrative protocols. Establishing institutionalised mechanisms will be vital for future policy feedback loops

- Resource and Timeline Boundaries: Given the compressed schedule and available fieldwork resources, the team maximized efficiency through targeted group clustering, providing a robust empirical baseline while recognizing the need for expanded longitudinal follow-up.

2.4 Research Limitations

Although the study adhered to rigorous methodological, linguistic, and ethical protocols, several contextual constraints shaped the scope, depth, and analytical interpretation of the findings:

- Interpretive Nuance and Linguistic Plurality: The rich dialectal diversity of Sarawakian Iban and regional Malay dialects introduced interpretive complexities during transcript translation and thematic coding. Despite stringent cross-checking, subtle cultural idioms and localized aphorisms may have experienced minor semantic flattening in translation.

- Temporal Constraints on Participatory Depth: The compressed fieldwork duration precluded extended ethnographic stays within individual longhouses, occasionally limiting the exploration of complex, long-term intra-community disputes.

- Participant Reluctance on Sensitive Governance Inquiries: Discussions touching upon welfare dependency, statelessness, identification documentation, and native land boundary disputes elicited cautious responses from some participants, occasionally leading to partial reporting on sensitive household challenges.

- Resource Boundaries on Triangulation: Budgetary and operational constraints limited the feasibility of multi-visit triangulations across remote interior locations,

relying instead on single-session focus group methodologies and key informant cross-referencing.

- Data Anonymization and Granularity Constraints: Stringent adherence to research ethics, personal data protection laws, and participant confidentiality necessitated the anonymization of specific community narratives, limiting the granular presentation of case studies in public reports.

- Customary Cultural Protocols: Navigating longhouse customary etiquette (adat) required careful diplomatic coordination. While successfully executed, maintaining protocol required conservative scheduling and cautious inquiry pacing.

These methodological constraints, while systematically managed, provide constructive parameters for refining subsequent phases of participatory issue mapping across parliamentary constituencies in rural Sarawak.

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	Secondary educational infrastructure deficit in Pantu District:	The absence of a secondary school within Pantu District generates systemic access barriers. Students having to attend SMK Balai Ringin/Simunjan (boarding facilities) with significant household transit costs (RM80–RM250/trip), contributing to elevated rural secondary attrition rates.	Social	Students, families with school-going children in Pantu	Pantu District (Tuba, Muding, Mentu)	**SDG 4: Quality Education** **Target 4.1:** By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes. **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.

NO	KEY ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION	TARGETED GROUP	TARGETED LOCATION	PRIMARY SDG ALLIGNMENT
2	Sub-standard residential school amenities and safety compliance	Critical operational bottlenecks affect rural educational facilities, specifically recurring water supply interruptions at SMK Melugu and unaddressed student safety concerns at SMK Simunjan residential hostels, necessitating structural intervention and standardised anti-bullying governance.	Social	Boarders, faculty	SMK Melugu, SMK Simunjan	**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. **SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation** **Target 6.1:** By 2030, achieve **u**niversal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.
3	Sub-divisional educational administrative misalignment	An administrative anomaly persists wherein primary institutions such as SK Muding remain under the jurisdiction of Simunjan PPD (Samarahan Division) rather than Sri Aman/Pantu PPD, creating operational delays in resource	Governance	Parents	Muding (Pantu District)	**SDG 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** **Target 16.6:** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels. **SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities** **Target 10.2:** By 2030, empower and promote the social,

NO	KEY ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION	TARGETED GROUP	TARGETED LOCATION	PRIMARY SDG ALLIGNMENT
		allocation, staffing deployments, and secondary school transition pathways.				economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.
4	Digital curriculum delivery and IT infrastructure constraints	Persistent satellite internet disruption (VSAT) and hardware deficits in interior primary schools impede the effective implementation of the National Digital Education Policy and delay administrative reporting workflows.	Governance	Students, faculty	SK Mentu, SK Muding	**SDG 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure** **Target 9.c:** Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in the least developed countries. **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.

NO	KEY ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION	TARGETED GROUP	TARGETED LOCATION	PRIMARY SDG ALLIGNMENT
5	Rural water filtration system malfunction and public health risk	The non-operational status of the SAWAS filtration system at Bukit Ragai due to delayed membrane maintenance results in raw water delivery with elevated turbidity and microbiological risks (nematode-like creatures) across 10 longhouse communities.	Environment	Residents of Tuba, Pantu	Tuba (Bukit Ragai)	**SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation** **Target 6.1:** By 2030, achieve **u**niversal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all. **SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being** **Target 3.3:** By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.
6	Stalled SAWAS phase 2 capital execution	Project execution for SAWAS Phase 2 Package 5 (Banting Water Treatment Plant) has been suspended for three years following contractor performance failure, leaving surrounding settlements	Environment	Residents of Banting	Banting	**SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation** **Target 6.1:** By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

NO	KEY ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION	TARGETED GROUP	TARGETED LOCATION	PRIMARY SDG ALLIGNMENT
		reliant on unmonitored raw water sources (rainwater) during dry seasons.				**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.
7	Seasonal water insecurity and drought vulnerability	Interior clusters (Mentu, Muding) lack reticulated main connections, creating total water vulnerability during extended dry periods and necessitating high-cost travel to access temporary emergency water distribution by local authorities.	Environment	Residents of Mentu, Muding	Mentu, Muding	**SDG 6.1: Clean Water and Sanitation** **Target 6.1:** By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all. **SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities** **Target 11.5:** By 2030, significantly reduce the number

NO	KEY ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION	TARGETED GROUP	TARGETED LOCATION	PRIMARY SDG ALLIGNMENT
						of deaths and people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.
8	Federal road project stagnation and standard non-compliance	Progress on the R1 federal road construction contract (Balau–Banting) has stalled over a 3-year period with minimal site deployment. The narrow carriageway does not meet safety standards for multi-directional traffic and heavy logistics.	Economy	Residents of Banting	Banting–Balau	**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 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions**

NO	KEY ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION	TARGETED GROUP	TARGETED LOCATION	PRIMARY SDG ALLIGNMENT
						Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.
9	Former logging road degradation and hazardous debris	Unmaintained former logging tracks serving remote longhouse corridors exhibit extreme gradients and hazardous exposed steel rebar, causing severe vehicular damage and routine transit isolation during rainfall events.	Economy	Road users, farmers	Engkeranji, Semulong, Tuba	**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 3: Good Health and Well-Being** **Target 3.6**: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.

NO	KEY ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION	TARGETED GROUP	TARGETED LOCATION	PRIMARY SDG ALLIGNMENT
10	Trunk highway junction safety and emergency access bottlenecks	Junction design constraints along the Pan-Borneo Highway at Simpang Batu Lintang, coupled with missing illumination, force emergency response vehicles (*Bomba*/Ambulance) into extended detours and increase night traffic collision risks.	Economy	Residents of Undop, Batu Lintang	Simpang Batu Lintang	**SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being** **Target 3.6**: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents. **SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities** **Target 11.2:** By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety and expanding public transport, with particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups.
11	Riverbed siltation and navigational accessibility	Silt accumulation from land development has reduced navigable depths along Sg. Mentu, Sg. Tuba, and Sg. Muding, restricting small craft	Environment	Boatmen	Mentu, Tuba, Muding	**SDG 2: Zero Hunger** **Target 2.3:** By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women,

NO	KEY ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION	TARGETED GROUP	TARGETED LOCATION	PRIMARY SDG ALLIGNMENT
		movement at low tide and severing agricultural transport and river-crossing points.				Indigenous Peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, productive resources, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment. **SDG 15: Life on Land** **Target 15.3:** By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.
12	Agricultural drainage deficits in wet paddy zones	Paddy cultivation areas lack modern water control infrastructure and gated drainage channels, resulting in seasonal inundation, crop loss,	Environment	Paddy farmers	Mentu, Semulong, Muding, Banting	**SDG 2: Zero Hunger** **Target 2.3:** By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women,

NO	KEY ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION	TARGETED GROUP	TARGETED LOCATION	PRIMARY SDG ALLIGNMENT
		and undermined local food security efforts.				Indigenous Peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, productive resources, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment. **Target 2.4:** By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, help maintain ecosystems, strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change and extreme weather, and progressively improve land and soil quality.

NO	KEY ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION	TARGETED GROUP	TARGETED LOCATION	PRIMARY SDG ALLIGNMENT
13	Financial exclusion from utility digitization policies	The transition to mandatory digital billing, coupled with an absence of cash deposit facilities or agent banking in sub-districts like Pantu, creates severe compliance burdens for elderly rural consumers who incur high transit costs for manual payments.	Economy	Rural communities	Tuba, Muding, Pantu District	**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 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure** **Target 9.c:** Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet.
14	Irregular utility metering and cumulative back-billing	Extended intervals between physical meter readings (1–3 years) in interior areas lead to severe back-billing shocks for low-income households,	Governance	Rural communities	Ulu Undop, Titikah Kubal, Tuba	**SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities** **Target 10.2:** By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex,

NO	KEY ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION	TARGETED GROUP	TARGETED LOCATION	PRIMARY SDG ALLIGNMENT
		increasing default risks and abrupt service disconnections.				disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status. **SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** **Target 16.6:** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.
15	Childcare services deficit and informal senior caregiver stress	The shortage of affordable, accredited early childhood daycare facilities (TASKA) places an unsustainable informal caregiving burden on senior family members, impacting active ageing and household economic participation.	Social	Senior citizens, particularly grandparents	Sri Aman Town	**SDG 5: Gender Equality** **Target 5.4:** Recognise and value **u**npaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies, and the promotion of shared responsibility within households and families. **SDG 1: No Poverty** **Target 1.3:** Implement nationally appropriate social

NO	KEY ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION	TARGETED GROUP	TARGETED LOCATION	PRIMARY SDG ALLIGNMENT
						protection systems and measures for all, including social protection floors, and achieve substantial coverage of the poor and vulnerable by 2030.
16	Institutional grant constraints for senior and rehabilitation centers	Statutory operational grants for PAWE and PPDK restrict capital expenditure or specialised personnel recruitment, development of geriatric friendly facilities such as ramp, and PWD friendly facility, shifting the burden of facility maintenance and active-ageing programming onto volunteer committees.	Socal	Senior citizens, PAWE staff	Divisional	**SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being** **Target 3.4:** By 2030, reduce by one-third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs)through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and well-being. **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,

NO	KEY ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION	TARGETED GROUP	TARGETED LOCATION	PRIMARY SDG ALLIGNMENT
						religion or economic or other status.
17	Compensation structure restrictions for community care workers	Community Rehabilitation (PPDK) personnel operate under capped allowance schemes (RM1,200–RM1,700/mo) lacking public service benefits, despite delivering intensive special-needs therapy and caregiving services.	Social	PPDK Personnel	Divisional	**SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth** **Target 8.5:** By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value. **SDG 1: No Poverty** **Target 1.3:** Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including social protection floors, and achieve substantial coverage of the poor and vulnerable.

NO	KEY ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION	TARGETED GROUP	TARGETED LOCATION	PRIMARY SDG ALLIGNMENT
18	Spatial disparity in rural welfare allocation baseline	Standard monthly welfare quantum baselines (RM250/mo) are significantly diluted in interior zones due to elevated transportation tariffs and rural cost-of-living premiums, diminishing the net support value for vulnerable recipients.	Social	Rural B40 communities	Banting, Muding, Rural Division	**SDG 1: No Poverty** **Target 1.3:** Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including social protection floors, and achieve substantial coverage of the poor and vulnerable. **SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities** **Target 10.1:** By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average.
19	Protracted delay in gazetted healthcare capital development	Land acquired in 2009 for the proposed Chabu Health Clinic (Banting) remains undeveloped, forcing surrounding populations into riverine transit under	Social	Residents of Banting	Banting (Chabu)	**SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being** **Target 3.8:** Achieve **universal health coverage (UHC)**, including financial risk protection, access to quality

NO	KEY ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION	TARGETED GROUP	TARGETED LOCATION	PRIMARY SDG ALLIGNMENT
		hazardous tidal conditions for primary and maternal emergency care.				essential healthcare services, and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all. **Target 3.1:** By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.
20	Sub-district healthcare capacity and hazardous night transit	Pantu Health Clinic experiences operational overcrowding serving a wide radius, while remote residents (e.g., Muding cluster) face 1-hour transit over unlit, degraded roads during emergency medical scenarios.	Social	Pantu community	Muding, Pantu Sub-district	**SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being** **Target 3.8:** Achieve universal health coverage (UHC), including financial risk protection, access to quality essential healthcare services, and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all. **Target 3.4:** By 2030, reduce by one-third premature mortality

NO	KEY ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION	TARGETED GROUP	TARGETED LOCATION	PRIMARY SDG ALLIGNMENT
						from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and well-being.
21	Geriatric mental health outreach and demographic engagement gaps	Undiagnosed depression among elderly rural populations remains unaddressed due to limited field screening, alongside low participation rates (<15%) among male seniors in PAWE active-ageing frameworks.	Social	Senior citizens	Sri Aman Town	**SDG 3: Good Health and Wellbeing** **Target 3.4:** By 2030, reduce by one-third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and well-being. **SDG 5: Gender Equality** **Target 5.5:** Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.

NO	KEY ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION	TARGETED GROUP	TARGETED LOCATION	PRIMARY SDG ALLIGNMENT
22	Act 668 transition risks and rural youth leadership depletion	The reduction of the youth age ceiling from 40 to 30 years under Act 668, coupled with rural-to-urban youth migration, creates administrative capacity deficits and governance compliance risks for rural youth bodies.	Social	Youth groups	Divisional	**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 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** **Target 16.6:** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.
23	Commercial fee structures at public sports facilities	Commercial rate models (e.g., RM200/session) at SSC facilities impose access barriers for grassroots sports organizations, limiting structured youth recreation in urban centers.	Social	Recreational sports clubs	Sri Aman Town	**SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being** **Target 3.4:** By 2030, reduce by one-third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs)through prevention and treatment, and

NO	KEY ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION	TARGETED GROUP	TARGETED LOCATION	PRIMARY SDG ALLIGNMENT
						promote mental health and well-being. **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.
24	Centralization and financial barriers in sports coaching accreditation	High accreditation costs (~RM6,000) and centralized course locations in West Malaysia restrict local volunteer coaches from obtaining formal certification, constraining grassroots sports development.	Social	Competitive sports clubs	Divisional	**SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth** **Target 8.5:** By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value. **Target 8.6:** By 2020, substantially reduce the

NO	KEY ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION	TARGETED GROUP	TARGETED LOCATION	PRIMARY SDG ALLIGNMENT
						proportion of youth not in employment, education or training (NEET).
25	Underutilised municipal youth facilities	The absence of a dedicated multi-purpose youth facility in Sri Aman Town, combined with the physical deterioration of municipal assets like the town amphitheatre, limits youth civic and cultural engagement.	Social	Youth	Sri Aman Town	**SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities** **Target 11.7**: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces. **SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** **Target 16.6**: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

NO	KEY ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION	TARGETED GROUP	TARGETED LOCATION	PRIMARY SDG ALLIGNMENT
26	Municipal solid waste service coverage gaps	Rural settlements lack municipal solid waste collection, leading to uncontrolled burning or river dumping, which exacerbates localized aquatic pollution and draws crocodile populations near longhouse access points.	Environment	Rural communities	Mentu, Semulong, Tuba, Banting	**SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation** **Target 6.2**: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all. **SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production** **Target 12.4**: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle.
27	Agricultural feeder road deterioration and post-harvest losses	Severely degraded agricultural feeder roads (Jalan Pertanian) impede commercial logistics vehicles from reaching rural farm gates, causing crop spoilage and diminishing smallholder farm incomes.	Economy	Rural farmers	Semulong, Tuba, Mentu, Muding, Banting	**SDG 2: Zero Hunger** **Target 2.3**: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers.

NO	KEY ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION	TARGETED GROUP	TARGETED LOCATION	PRIMARY SDG ALLIGNMENT
						SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure **Target 9.1**: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure.
28	Off-grid telecommunication generator vulnerability	Interior cellular towers reliant on standalone diesel generators suffer prolonged outages (10–14 days) during fuel supply delays, disrupting local communications, emergency services, and digital transactions.	Economy	Rural communities	Titikah Kubal, Tuba	**SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy** **Target 7.1**: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services. **SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure** **Target 9.1**: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure.

NO	KEY ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION	TARGETED GROUP	TARGETED LOCATION	PRIMARY SDG ALLIGNMENT
29	Community eco-tourism capacity and facility deficits	High-potential eco-tourism assets (waterfalls, trails, 4x4 routes) lack basic safety infrastructure, signage, and certified community hospitality operators, limiting rural economic diversification.	Economy	Residents of Muding, Ulu Undop	Muding, Ulu Undop	**SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth** **Target 8.9**: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products. **SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production** **Target 12.b**: Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism.
30	Tidal river landing infrastructure deficits	The absence of floating jetties and concrete landing ramps along tidal riverbanks presents severe safety hazards for commuters, school children,	Economy	Residents of Semulong, Muding, Banting	Semulong, Muding, Banting	**SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure** **Target 9.1**: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure.

NO	KEY ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION	TARGETED GROUP	TARGETED LOCATION	PRIMARY SDG ALLIGNMENT
		and elderly residents negotiating mud banks during low tides.				**SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities** **Target 11.2**: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all.
31	Administrative delays in community leadership gazettement	Multi-year processing backlogs in renewing or gazetting village heads (*Tuai Rumah*) freeze longhouse development committee (JKKK) banking accounts, disrupting public grant disbursements and welfare administration.	Governance	Community in 9 longhouses in Tuba	Tuba (Rh. Ngumbang & 8 longhouses)	**SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** **Target 16.6**: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels. **SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities** **Target 10.2**: Empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all.

NO	KEY ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION	TARGETED GROUP	TARGETED LOCATION	PRIMARY SDG ALLIGNMENT
32	Sub-District administrative transition continuity gaps	Administrative boundary adjustments (e.g., district re-gazettement from Simunjan to Pantu) lead to temporary database freezes and inter-agency processing delays for welfare and infrastructure applicants.	Governance	Residents of Pantu District	Tuba, Muding (Pantu District)	**SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** **Target 16.6**: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels. **SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities** **Target 10.3**: Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome.
33	Inter-Agency project monitoring and completion accountability	Inadequate post-execution auditing allows contractors to leave rural infrastructure works partially completed (e.g., unpaved road stubs, incomplete drainage), eroding public trust and capital efficiency.	Governance	Residents of Banting	Banting	**SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** **Target 16.6**: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels. **SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities** **Target 10.3**: Ensure equal

NO	KEY ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION	TARGETED GROUP	TARGETED LOCATION	PRIMARY SDG ALLIGNMENT
						opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome.
34	Border corridor security deficits and unmonitored transit	Porous, unmonitored border tracks near Sg. Putong enable illegal cross-border movement, contraband movement, and narcotics trafficking, presenting security risks for border communities.	Governance	Border villagers	Ulu Undop (Sg. Putong)	**SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** **Target 16.a**: Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime. **SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** **Target 16.3**: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.

NO	KEY ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION	TARGETED GROUP	TARGETED LOCATION	PRIMARY SDG ALLIGNMENT
35	Logistical access barriers in immigration field verification	Mandatory site verification visits by immigration personnel for spousal Permanent Residency (PR) processing are frequently deferred due to rural road conditions, leaving longhouse applicants in prolonged legal limbo.	Governance	Rural communities	Tuba	**SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** **Target 16.3**: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all. **SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities** **Target 10.3**: Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome.

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: Registered Youth and Sports Clubs of Sri Aman **Date**: 14th April 2026 **No of Participants**: 45 **No of Groupings**: 5 Groups			
1	Commercial Fee Structures at Public Sports Facilities	Club representatives noted that, following the restructuring of the Sarawak Sports Council into the Sarawak Sports Corporation, access to sports facilities has become increasingly difficult for grassroots users due to high rental costs. Many local clubs and community-based groups expressed that the cost of utilising these facilities is beyond their financial capacity, resulting in reduced programme implementation and limited access for ordinary community users. Only clubs with stronger financial resources are generally able to consistently utilise the available facilities. At present, the only relatively affordable sports facility available to grassroots sports clubs is the facility at RPR Fasa II Sports Facility, located within Taman Sentosa Indah. This facility, developed under the RTP (Rural	**Youth and Sports Department, Sri Aman Division (JBS)** A suggestion has been raised to review and reduce the rental rates for sports facilities under the Sarawak Sports Corporation (SSC), which is under the State Government, to make these facilities more accessible and affordable for youths. This matter has previously been raised through the Youth Consultative Council for consideration by SSC and has also been brought up under relevant programmes. The concern also extends to schools, particularly regarding the affordability of facility usage. Currently, schools receive a 30% discount, while different rates apply to other

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		Transformation Project) Fund by DUN Datuk Francis Harden, is highly in demand and is currently managed by the Majlis Daerah Simanggang. Other sports and recreational groups, such as aerobic clubs, have adapted by using alternative public spaces for their activities. These include the Sri Aman Waterfront Boulevard, Dewan Suarah Sri Aman, and even the local Pasar Tamu Sri Aman.	categories of users. A review of the existing rate structure and available discounts could therefore be considered to further encourage youth and community participation in sports.
2	Decline in youth participation in sports clubs	Youth participation in Sri Aman's sports clubs has been declining, with overall membership and engagement showing a downward trend. Two key contributing factors have been observed. First, youth out-migration for employment opportunities reduces the local pool of active participants, as many young people leave Sri Aman for work elsewhere. Second, social challenges—particularly issues linked to family instability and broken household structures—have affected some youths' ability to consistently participate in organised sports and community activities. Needing strong institutional and parental support.	*No response to this particular issue*
3	Centralization and financial barriers in sports coaching accreditation	Sri Aman has a strong pool of experienced sports coaches, particularly in sports such as boxing, where the district has consistently produced SUKMA-level athletes in recent years. However, many of these coaches remain uncertified**,** as formal certification pathways are	**JBS** There are qualified and certified coaches available, although their numbers remain limited. There is an existing supply of coaches, and boxing centres that establish Centres of

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		primarily centralized in West Malaysia, particularly through institutions such as the Institut Sukan Negara. This creates a significant barrier for local coaches, as obtaining certification often requires travel to Kuala Lumpur, resulting in high logistical and financial costs. Even for sports where coaching certification is available in Sarawak, such as football, programmes like the AFC/FAM Diploma "B" Licence and other lower-level coaching courses still cost approximately RM6,000 and less which remains a major constraint for grassroots coaches.	Excellence are required to ensure their coaches undergo recognised certification and training. In Sri Aman, there are currently two boxing Centres of Excellence, with two additional centres still in progress. Becoming a qualified coach is largely driven by individual initiative as well as efforts by associations to obtain the necessary accreditation and certification. In addition to the National Sports Institute (ISN), other agencies also provide coaching, training and certification opportunities for sports coaches.
4	Youth policy and demographic changes	The recent policy change reducing the upper age limit for youth classification from 40 to 30 years old has significantly impacted youth clubs, as many people below the age of 30 have migrated for education or employment opportunities. This has resulted in declining membership numbers, placing some clubs at risk of closure. Existing committee members also require sufficient time to implement proper succession planning and leadership transition processes.	**JBS** The implementation of the revised age limit under the Youth Societies and Youth Development Act 2007 (Act 668), effective 1 January 2026, has reshaped the social composition and continuity of many youth clubs registered under the Registrar of Youth (ROY). Under Act 668, a six-year transition period was provided before the proposed legislation was tabled in Parliament. This transition period was intended to facilitate the necessary adjustments and succession arrangements.

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			One of the concerns raised is the tendency for existing office holders to remain in their positions for extended periods, reflecting a "legacy" approach to leadership and succession. A cooling-off period has been considered following studies conducted by the Department of Youth and Sports (JBS) and agencies under the Ministry of Youth and Sports (KBS). A 30-year age limit or tenure benchmark was also discussed as being broadly appropriate and aligned with practices at both the international and Malaysian levels.
5	Financial constraints and resource limitations	Limited funding continues to be a common challenge among registered youth clubs. As such, there is a growing need for accessible and affordable spaces where youths can gather and organise activities. Stakeholders highlighted the importance of establishing a dedicated youth hub within the town area that could serve as a shared venue for registered youth clubs to conduct meetings, organise events, and house club offices. It was noted that a stronger and more active youth ecosystem could help mitigate social issues affecting young people, including online gambling. An existing amphitheatre was identified as a suitable	**JBS** One form of support currently available through the Ministry of Youth and Sports (KBS) is the *Dana Sukan Komuniti*, a community sports fund provided to assist sports clubs and local community groups in organising sports-related activities and programmes.

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		location for conversion into a youth hub; however, the facility is currently poorly maintained by MDSA.	
6	Information accessibility and communication gaps.	Youth clubs located outside the Simanggang town centre, including those in Lingga, Bakong, Engkilili, and Lubok Antu, highlighted the existence of an information gap at the grassroots level, particularly in relation to available grants and funding opportunities. To address this issue, a proposal was put forward to establish a coalition or coordination platform comprising all youth clubs registered under the Sri Aman Division to facilitate information sharing and collaboration.	**JBS** KBS Sri Aman has organised a workshop inviting representatives from all registered youth clubs within the Sri Aman Division to brief on available grants and funding opportunities, as well as training on the standard required monthly report writing and others.
7	Governance, representation and institutional coordination	The annual Majlis Perundingan Belia Negara (MPBN), organised by KBS, is recognised as an important platform for youth leaders to engage with government agencies on issues affecting youths and discuss possible solutions. However, participants noted that representatives from relevant agencies are not always present during these engagements. There was also a view that political representatives should be included in these discussions to strengthen coordination and responsiveness to youth concerns.	*JBS has taken note of the suggestion.*

Table 7. Detailed Findings of FGD 2

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
FGD 2: Pusat Aktiviti Warga Emas (Pawe) Sri Aman **Date**: 15th April 2026 **No of Participants**: 10 **No of Groupings**: 1 Group Background: PAWE functions as a valuable "third space" for senior citizens, providing a communal setting where members can gather, interact, and organise activities together. Participation within PAWE has been particularly active among women members especially on social and community support, while involvement from men has been comparatively lower. Nevertheless, PAWE continues to play an important role in supporting the wellbeing of elderly women by offering a space for personal growth, social engagement, and lifelong learning. Through its activities, women senior citizens are able to develop skills, stay informed on current issues, build social networks, and engage in meaningful activities beyond their domestic responsibilities.			
1	Grandparents are informal caregivers	The rising cost of private childcare for children below pre-school age, which can range from RM500 to RM700 per month, has increased dependence on senior citizens as informal caregivers. Grandparents are increasingly expected to support working parents by providing childcare, creating additional responsibilities and pressures on the elderly population.	**Welfare Department, Sri Aman Division (JKM)** There are currently three TASKA operating in Sri Aman. The Department of Social Welfare (JKM) is responsible for approving the establishment and issuing permits for TASKA. In addition to privately operated TASKA, there are also government-supported facilities, with subsidies available to assist B40 parents with childcare costs. However, the fees charged by private TASKA cannot be directly controlled, as operators determine their own fee structure. Among the available options are TASKA SeDidik

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			and mosque-based TASKA, which provide additional childcare options for the community.
2	Inclusive participation	Currently, participation in PAWE is largely made up of members who were primarily housewives, with relatively limited involvement from retired professionals and individuals from more diverse occupational backgrounds. Members expressed that greater diversity in participation would be beneficial, as it could encourage public awareness on PAWE, influence others to participate and enhance broader knowledge sharing, informal learning opportunities, and exposure to different perspectives, including greater awareness of current social and political issues. PAWE members have also highlighted the need to strengthen the participation of men within the organisation, noting that greater male involvement and more active engagement would contribute to a more inclusive community dynamic.	*Issue not related to agencies present.*
3	Centre sustainability	PAWE receives operational funding from the federal government which is required to cover overall operational expenses, including staff salaries and benefits.	**JKM** Underfunding remains a persistent challenge among PAWE and PPDK centres. Financial support provided through JKM is limited to covering operational expenses,

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		However, members noted that the allocation is often insufficient to support activities and programmes beyond basic operational needs. Although additional funding may be obtained through a secondary account, such as contributions from state agencies or external sources, the responsibility of fundraising largely falls on the PAWE committee members themselves, many of whom are senior citizens. This creates an ongoing challenge in sustaining the centre's activities and long-term development. Securing sustainable funding is especially challenging for rural PPDKs, where it is often difficult to attract influential individuals to serve on PPDK committees, which play a crucial role in ensuring the continued operation of the centres. The involvement of prominent community members can also help raise public awareness on the importance of PPDKs and strengthen community support for these institutions.	including staff allowances (inclusive of SOCSO contributions), rental, utilities, and trainee allowances for PPDK participants, as well as the implementation of centre activities and programmes. Funding is sourced from both the Federal Government, primarily for operations, and the State Government, mainly for activities and programmes, subject to the approval of submitted proposals. As a result, many PPDKs remain severely under-equipped, with some facilities lacking even basic OKU-friendly amenities.

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
4	Emotional wellbeing and active ageing	The PAWE community has also observed that depression is a significant issue that needs to be addressed among older adults, highlighting the importance of greater attention to mental health and emotional wellbeing within ageing populations.	**Sri Aman Divisional Health Office (PKBSA)** Sri Aman Division has a significant ageing population, with Lubok Antu recording a particularly high proportion of older persons, while Sri Aman also has a notable population aged 60 and above. At the community level, Klinik Kesihatan (KK) Sri Aman, Lubok Antu and Engkelili have implemented the Geriatric Community (GEKO) programme. The programme is open to community members, regardless of whether they have non-communicable diseases (NCDs). It includes health screening as well as mental health screening conducted with the involvement of counsellors and medical officers. Currently, the GEKO programme *and Program Aktiviti Warga Emas* (PAWE) operate separately. There is potential for greater collaboration between PAWE and KKM, including inviting KKM to conduct health and mental health screenings during PAWE activities.

Table 8. Detailed Findings of FGD 3

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
FGD 3: Iban Community of Mentu, Pantu **Date**: 15th April 2026 **No of Participants**: 68 **No of Groupings**: 5 Groups			
1	Absence of treated water supply.	There is currently no treated water supply across Mentu, which includes Mentu Tengah, Mentu Atas, Mentu Munggu, and Mentu Kelansing. Households rely entirely on a gravity-fed water system without filtration. During the rainy season, water quality often deteriorates, turning brownish to reddish in colour, which is believed to be due to increased siltation and soil erosion linked to surrounding oil palm plantations. In contrast, during the dry season, residents are required to travel approximately two hours to the Pantu District Office to obtain bottled water. These bottled water supplies are provided as assistance through the Divisional JKM offices and are typically distributed at district-level offices.	**Sri Aman Rural Water Supply Department (JBALB)** Mentu is not yet connected to the water grid for now.
2	Implementation of digital learning in rural schools	Telecommunication connectivity in the area is poor, requiring community members to hike up to Bukit Bejit or travel to Pengkalan Ai via rough terrain in order to obtain a stable signal. SK Mentu	*Note: Relevant agency (MCMC) not present during the interagency dialogue. Response from Sri Aman Deputy Resident (TRSA).*

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		continues to face challenges in implementing digital learning, which is an essential component of the current education syllabus and system. The lack of stable internet connectivity hinders the continuity and effectiveness of the learning process. In addition, inadequate digital facilities in rural school further limits students' access to educational technology, making it difficult for children in rural areas to keep pace with broader technological advancements.	The issue of telecommunications infrastructure should be referred directly to the Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC) for further assessment and follow-up. For example, there have been recurring instances of fallen telecommunications poles along the roads in Lingga, which may pose safety concerns and affect connectivity. A clearer mechanism for identifying the responsible project or service provider would also be helpful for follow-up and maintenance. A related issue is the instability of the electricity supply in Lingga. When power interruptions occur, telecommunications services and water-related facilities may also be affected, as some telecommunications towers are directly dependent on the electricity supply. Power disruptions may take considerable time to stabilise, with some outages lasting up to an hour. A dialogue session was recently held at the Lingga District Office, during which MCMC highlighted the impact of unstable electricity supply on telecommunications services. Cases of vandalism involving telecommunications towers were also

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			noted, which can further delay restoration as repair works require the relevant contractors to attend to the affected infrastructure. When the Lingga telecommunications infrastructure is disrupted, the impact can extend across a wider area. The connectivity link between Lingga and the Temudok station should therefore also be assessed, as any disruption at the Temudok station may affect the transmission of signals to Lingga. **Suggested follow-up:** The matter should be formally referred to MCMC to identify the relevant telecommunications infrastructure and service providers, assess the Lingga–Temudok connectivity link, and coordinate with the electricity provider and contractors on recurring disruptions and infrastructure maintenance.
3	Farm access and productivity challenges.	The main economic activity among residents in Mentu is farming, with agricultural lands located at a considerable distance from residential areas. To access their farms, farmers must cross Sungai Mentu; however, long-term accumulation of soil and sand has caused the river to become shallow. As a result, during dry seasons, low water levels	**Sri Aman Development Agency (SADA)** At the Steering Committee meeting, it was highlighted that the Department of Agriculture (DOA) should work together with SADA to plan and identify suitable farm roads and agricultural access routes that can benefit farmers across the respective areas.

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		make it difficult to cross, preventing farmers from reaching their land to harvest produce, including commodities such as oil palm fruit. In many cases, farmers are forced to wait for rainfall to raise water levels before they can access their farms, leading to delays, unharvested produce, and financial losses. This challenge is further compounded by the absence of proper farm roads (*jalan pertanian*) to facilitate access to agricultural areas. Residents have also noted the need for bridges across Sungai Empelanjau, Sungai Janang, and Sungai Kudak to improve access to their farmlands. Sungai Janang is also congested with forest debris making it difficult for boat travels.	DOA is encouraged to consolidate the needs of farmers within each area and submit proposals to SADA accordingly, so that the proposed farm roads can serve the wider farming community rather than individual farms. To date, eight proposals have been approved by SADA. One of the approved areas is in Lingga, at Tanjung Aboi, while the remaining approved projects are located in Pantu. Some of the projects in Pantu have been approved by the Steering Committee with allocations exceeding RM1 million. Further details on the approved projects can be confirmed with SADA.
4	Absence of modern irrigation system	While wet paddy cultivation remains an important agricultural activity for the community for self-consumption, some farmers continue to face challenges related to flooding in their paddy fields. This is largely due to the absence of modern irrigation and drainage systems, which limits effective water management and affects crop productivity and farming sustainability.	**Department of Irrigation and Drainage (DID)** Specific funding is available under DID for farm irrigation-related works. Farmers or individuals may submit requests directly to DID for assessment and consideration. Such requests will enable DID to identify specific irrigation needs at farm level and determine the appropriate assistance or intervention based on the requirements of each area.

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
5	Road safety	There is an absence of street lighting along the road to Mentu, posing significant safety risks due to its hilly terrain, steep slopes, and challenging road conditions. Travelling at night, particularly during emergencies, can therefore be hazardous. Although the Public Works Department (JKR), as informed by community leaders, has announced plans for upgrades back in 2025, no concrete implementation has been observed to date. During the rainy season, residents are often required to walk on foot to go out as the current road conditions become slippery and unsafe for vehicles due to its hilly terrain and dangerous steep and acute angles. Driving is generally not recommended during this period due to safety concerns.	**TRSA** The existing reliance on the degraded former logging road remains a concern, particularly along the Tuba–Muding–Mentu–Rh Ipoh Ili and Rh Ipoh–Muding routes. A 42 kilometre road project has been designed under the Ministry of Rural and Regional Development (KKDW) and is currently being implemented as a build project under KKDW. **Public Works Department (JKR)** Dialogue and coordination have already been conducted between JKR and the Land and Survey Department (L&S) Sri Aman. The project is currently at the land acquisition stage. For interim road maintenance, the use of Malaysia Road Record Information System (MARRIS) allocations is limited due to funding constraints. In addition, MARRIS funds cannot be utilised for areas where a project has already been awarded. This raises a practical concern regarding how maintenance can be undertaken while the land acquisition process is still ongoing and before the new road project is completed.

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
6	Teacher and leadership retention in rural schools	Due to its remote location and rural setting, SK Mentu faces challenges in retaining teachers and headmasters. At one point, the school was without a headmaster for approximately two years, and subsequent appointments have also seen short tenures, with one serving for only about 1.5 years.	*No specific response to this issue*
7	Absence of formal waste management system	There is an absence of proper waste management infrastructure, which has become a significant environmental concern. In the absence of formal disposal systems, waste is often discarded directly into rivers or are incinerated. This practice is particularly problematic as local communities continue to depend on these rivers as a source of fish and livelihood.	**Sri Aman District Council (MDSA)** Funding can be requested for waste management and sanitation initiatives in urban areas, while for rural areas, community-based programmes such as *gotong-royong* can be considered, particularly for longhouses located along main roads. The Council can also provide recommendations on possible improvements to waste management practices and facilities in rural communities. For example, areas such as Stumbin may benefit from improved waste management measures, while the situation at Batu Entulang could also be further addressed. Community awareness and education were also highlighted as an important component in encouraging residents to maintain cleanliness and care for the environment within their communities.

Table 9. Detailed Findings of FGD 4

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
FGD 4: Iban Community of Engkeranji **Date**: 16th April 2026 **No of Participants**: 29 **No of Groupings**: 5 Groups			
1	Road safety, reliance on degraded former logging road	The main access road after Batang Seterap, is affected by annual flooding during the monsoon season. This can isolate the community from nearby towns and disrupt the movement of people as well as essential supplies. During such periods of isolation, residents face significant accessibility challenges. However, relief assistance is provided through the District Office to support affected households. The main access road to Engkeranji and surrounding settlements remains largely unpaved, having originally functioned as a logging road before becoming the primary route for local communities. The road is currently in poor condition, characterised by difficult terrain, uneven surfaces, and loose rocks, making travel challenging for both residents and visitors. According to community observations, road	**Sri Aman Deputy Resident (TRSA)** Several road and infrastructure projects are currently being planned or implemented in the area. The TRSA has also identified SADA projects covering Engkeranji, Semulong and Keranggas, while a KKDW project for the area is currently at the tendering stage. **Public Works Department (JKR)** The Engkeranji–Kerupok route has been identified for future planning and development. Meanwhile, the Engkeranji–Banting project is already under construction and is progressing according to schedule, with no major issues reported to date.

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		upgrading works appear to progress slowly, with residents expressing that they have seen little noticeable improvement over the years. Maintenance efforts also appear limited, reportedly relying mainly on a single tractor for upkeep. While certain sections of the road have been cemented and some challenging stretches have been covered with tarred surfaces, overall accessibility and road conditions continue to pose significant difficulties for the communities. Economic opportunities such as participation in planting commodities such as oil palm is limited because of poor road access.	
2	Access to healthcare services	The nearest healthcare facility is *the Klinik Kesihatan* in Pantu, which is more than an hour away from the community. Access to hospital services requires travel to *Hospital Simanggang*, approximately two hours away. However, the area does receive a flying doctor service once a month at Munggu Sawa, which is about a 10-minute drive away and costs residents around RM5 for a return trip.	*See response under Muding below on healthcare facilities and recruitment*

Table 10. Detailed Findings of FGD 5

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
FGD 5: Iban Community Of Semulong Ili And Semulong Ulu **Date**: 16th April 2026 **No of Participants**: 18 **No of Groupings**: 2 Groups			
1	Tidal river landing infrastructure deficits	Residents of Semulong Ili and Semulong Ulu continue to rely on boat transport, particularly when the main road is flooded, as it also provides a shorter route to Lingga. However, the absence of proper jetty facilities makes access difficult, especially for older residents. This challenge is further compounded when transporting goods, as boarding and disembarking the boats, as well as carrying items, can be physically demanding and unsafe. Residents have therefore expressed the need for a floating jetty to improve safety, accessibility, and ease of transport, particularly during fluctuating river levels. In addition, the presence of crocodiles in the river raises further safety concerns for those who depend on river travel for daily mobility and access to nearby towns.	**SADA** SADA has provided jetties at Banting, Engkeranji and Pantu. Additional upgrading works are also being considered for the existing facilities, including the Banting jetty, with an estimated cost of more than RM1 million, while the additional works at Lubok Antu are estimated at approximately RM700,000. Jetty development is being approached through strategically located, centralised facilities that can serve several nearby longhouses and communities. This approach would allow the facilities to be shared and provide access to a wider area. For Banting, the existing wharf could be further upgraded to serve the surrounding communities, including during the interim period while awaiting completion of the Banting–Balau project. The proposed arrangement would provide a central access point for the communities in the area.

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			Similarly, the proposed jetty at Engkeranji, near Semulong, could serve the surrounding communities, including Munggu Sawa. JKR and SADA can coordinate on the identification and development of suitable centralised jetty locations to maximise accessibility for the communities in each area.
2	Stalled longhouse renovation works due to transportation cost	Semulong Ulu has been under construction for at least six years now due to challenges related to distance and road conditions. The transportation of building materials is costly, with residents spending around RM60 to travel to Sri Aman to purchase supplies. In addition, chartering a lorry to deliver materials such as cement and other construction items to Semulong costs approximately RM200. Labour costs further add to the burden, with workers charging about RM10 per 50kg bag to carry cement. Overall, these logistical constraints significantly increase construction expenses and slow down the progress of the project.	**TRSA** The proposed road construction projects in Engkeranji, Semulong and Keranggas under SADA are also expected to improve accessibility and help reduce the transportation costs associated with bringing building materials and other essential supplies into the surrounding communities.
3	Low paddy-production in traditionally paddy-producing communities	The community cultivates paddy primarily for self-consumption; however, production is insufficient to meet household needs throughout the year. As a result, families still need to purchase rice to supplement their food supply. The area is traditionally well known for paddy cultivation, particularly wet paddy and hill paddy	No agency feedback

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		farming, especially in Munggu Sawa. This situation highlights broader concerns regarding food sufficiency and security in remote communities, which are often vulnerable to environmental disruptions and constrained by poor road access, further affecting agricultural productivity and food availability.	
4	Agricultural feeder road deterioration & post-harvest losses	The sale of agricultural commodities such as paddy, vegetables, and fruits, including durian, is significantly constrained by poor road access. Due to the difficult and poorly maintained road conditions, buyers are often unwilling to travel into the area to collect produce. As a result, much of the harvest cannot be transported to market in time, leading to post-harvest losses where fruits and crops are left to spoil on the trees or in the fields. In addition, many farmers do not intentionally cultivate for commercial sale, as they are aware of these logistical limitations and primarily focus on subsistence farming. However, these agricultural products represent a potential economic opportunity for the community if accessibility and transport constraints were improved.	*See response under Mentu*
5	Improper waste disposal practices	There is currently no proper waste management system or established disposal procedure in place. As a result, waste is often either dumped into rivers or disposed of through open burning.	*See previous response on similar issue.*

Table 11. Detailed Findings of FGD 6

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
FGD 6: Ulu Undop (Paku Ulu, Paku Ili, Sungai Putong, Kaong Ulu Undop, Radau, Sebangkoi, Munggu Ruan, Sebujok **Date**: 16th April 2026 **No of Participants**: 36 **No of Groupings**: 4 Groups			
1	Border security	Sg. Putong is located approximately 2 km from the border, where cross-border movement remains highly fluid, allowing easy entry and exit from the neighbouring country. There are plans to build a post in the area for the General Operations Force (GOF), locally known as Pasukan Gerakan Am (PGA), as the current security presence is considered insufficient. The current PGA post is in Titingkah. Due to its proximity to the border, the area has also been associated with smuggling activities involving controlled goods such as cooking gas, rice, and cooking oil, as well as more serious illicit activities, including drug trafficking. According to local accounts, these activities are not necessarily involving foreign actors, but are often carried out by local individuals. In one reported case, a	**PDRM** The establishment of a new PGA post along the Malaysia–Indonesia border has been approved by the Government and is expected to be constructed in the near future. In the interim, Sungai Putong is being monitored by PGA Battalion 23, following the designation of Temudok as a battalion-level post. Titingkah is monitored by PGA Battalion 13 Sibu. PDRM also highlighted that enforcement measures are in place to monitor the movement of controlled goods, including rice and cooking gas. While the movement of goods in excessive quantities may result in seizure, small-scale purchases for household use may be considered within the context of local community needs and established practices. This is particularly relevant to communities in border areas, where access to basic goods from nearby Lachau town is more convenient than other Indonesian settlements which take several hours by road.

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		local couple was detained after attempting to smuggle drugs into Indonesia, where the substances were perceived to have higher value. There have also been reported cases involving vehicle theft, where stolen cars are allegedly moved through informal or illegal routes across the border into Indonesia. According to local accounts, such activities are believed to be carried out by local individuals as in Sarawakians from other areas taking advantage of the area's porous and remote border access. In one reported incident, a local farmer's 4WD Toyota Hilux was stolen and is suspected to have been taken across the border.	PDRM further noted that enforcement activities have resulted in seizures and arrests involving contraband and narcotics trafficking, with PGA operations recording arrests on a regular basis. Continued enforcement and community awareness efforts were noted as important measures in reducing such activities. The presence of security and control posts has also contributed to improved monitoring of the border area. At the Malaysia–Indonesia security cooperation level, PDRM Sarawak has previously engaged with the Indonesian police authorities in Kalimantan to strengthen coordination on border security matters. Issues concerning border management are also discussed through the SOSEK Malindo mechanism, including the proposed establishment of a border post at Sei Kelik near the Lachau Quarry area. The Sei Kelik area is currently accessible from the Indonesian side by road, while access from the Malaysian side remains largely dependent on a track through the forest, with the journey on foot taking approximately two hours. The Resident's Office has visited the area and noted the differing levels of accessibility between the two sides. The proposed border post at Lachau–Sungai Kelik would further strengthen border monitoring and formalise access, including

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			arrangements to prevent unauthorised overnight stays across the border. The development of formal border facilities at Gua, Sei Kelik and Sungai Putong may also provide opportunities for local economic development, subject to the relevant security, infrastructure and regulatory considerations. Discussions have also taken place regarding possible connectivity through Badau, Indonesia, with an agreement reached in principle on the relevant passage arrangements. Border security and management matters are coordinated within the relevant national security framework, including the **National Security Council (MKN)**, with PDRM and other relevant agencies responsible for the respective operational and enforcement aspects.
2	Road planning	Entering the area via the Pan Borneo Highway from Kuching requires entering through Simpang Batu Lintang. However, the P-turn to Batu Lintang along the Pan Borneo Highway is located quite far away. This poses a challenge for emergency services such as the fire department and ambulances, as they need to travel a longer distance before being able to make the turn.	**JKR** The Pantu–Keranggas road project was previously submitted under RMK-12, RP1 through the headquarters RTP branch. An earlier application had lapsed due to an issue during the previous submission, but the matter has since been addressed. A further application was submitted under RMK-12, RP4 and is currently awaiting a funding decision. The proposed development includes a grade-separated junction, subject to funding availability.

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		In addition, the absence of street lighting in the area makes it easy to miss or overshoot the junction, especially at night. Village heads also believe that the road delineation is not very well planned, with roads that are winding, hilly, and uneven. In addition, the roads are narrow and feature sharp bends, making travel difficult and potentially unsafe, particularly during heavy rain. Although the road should comply with the standard 3-inch tar specification, residents believe the existing road does not meet the required standards. The road is riddled with potholes, and heavy lorries are frequently blamed for damaging the roads.	**TRSA** Road improvement needs extend beyond Pantu–Keranggas. The Lachau area also requires attention, particularly given the number of longhouses located along the Lachau–Selanjan–Angkong stretch, which serves more than 50 longhouses. A flyover or other suitable grade-separated solution at strategic locations, including Bukit Lintang, could be considered to improve connectivity and road safety. At Batu Lintang, concerns have been raised regarding vehicles travelling against the flow of traffic, reportedly to avoid making longer turns or detours. This creates additional road safety risks, particularly for communities travelling towards SMK Engkilili. Similar concerns may also apply to other stretches along the main road network. Road safety and infrastructure requirements should be assessed across a wider corridor, including Jaong, Selantik, Pantu, Lachau, Batu Lintang, Engkilili and Lubok Antu. The frequency of road accidents in the Engkilili area was also highlighted as an issue requiring further assessment. **JKR** Funding availability is an important consideration in determining the scope and design of road improvement

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			projects. For example, a proposed grade-separated junction could involve an estimated cost of approximately RM100 million. The design and scope of major road infrastructure therefore need to be considered alongside available funding. **TRSA** Data on traffic volume, road users and affected communities should be incorporated into the assessment. Such data could be provided by the District Office and used to support the planning and justification of appropriate interventions, including flyovers, underpasses, junction improvements or upgrading of the existing road alignment. Road safety should remain a key consideration in determining the appropriate design. In terms of road safety awareness, campaigns are conducted regularly, particularly during festive seasons, with at least four road safety campaigns held annually. The Ministry of Transport (MoT) also conducts related road safety campaigns. Continued community awareness is important to encourage road users to make appropriate use of existing road infrastructure.

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			PDRM Sri Aman Enforcement and road safety operations are also carried out in collaboration with the District Office and Resident's Office. Integrated operations are conducted periodically, including along the Pan Borneo Highway, with attention to issues such as overloaded lorries and heavy vehicles carrying materials near the Batu Lintang junction. Roadblocks are also conducted from time to time. Enforcement activities, which previously focused more on roads within the interior areas of Sri Aman, have now been extended to the Pan Borneo Highway and other major routes.
3	Tourism potential	The area has notable tourism potential, particularly Wong Radau, which is located approximately a 15-minute walk from Radau Longhouse. However, supporting infrastructure such as access roads, rest huts (*pondok*), and changing facilities are poorly maintained, limiting its attractiveness and accessibility to visitors. There is also a waterfall located near Rh. Bair, which presents additional eco-tourism potential if properly developed and maintained.	*See response by SADA under Muding below on tourism development.*

Table 12. Detailed Findings of FGD 7

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
FGD 7: Titikah Kubal **Date**: 17th April 2026 **No of Participants**: 13 **No of Groupings**: 1 Group			
1.	Irregular utility metering & cumulative back-billing	Residents face accumulated water bill charges amounting to hundreds of Ringgit due to inconsistent billing practices. Although treated water supply was installed in 2021, residents reported having received water bills only about four times since then.	**TRSA** A written request is to be submitted to the JBALB to facilitate follow-up on meter reading arrangements. Bills can also be paid online or at any Sarawak Service Counters.
2.	Network disruptions	Despite being located near a telecommunications tower, network connectivity in the area started lagging in the last 2 months. Limited internet and phone access make it difficult for residents to obtain important information, including matters related to schooling and other essential services.	*See previous response on similar issue.*
3.	Flash floods	The area is also prone to flash floods during periods of heavy rain due to the road's close proximity to the river. Flooded roads become impassable and typically take 4–5 hours for the water to subside. Villagers suspect that the issue may be linked to a nearby micro-hydro dam - Wong Pupo, that is no longer in operation.	No response to issue.

Table 13. Detailed Findings of FGD 8

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
FGD 8: Tuba **Date**: 18th April 2026 **No of Participants**: Approximately over 50 **No of Groupings**: 5 Groups			
1.	Water quality and safety	All 10 longhouses in the area, of which only two *Tuai Rumah* appointments had been formally renewed as of April 2026, are dependent on gravity-fed water supply systems. The water reservoir located at Bukit Ragai was identified by the community as part of the JBALB Sarawak Alternative Water Supply (SAWAS) Programme, reportedly completed in 2018. However, residents stated that the SAWAS tank filtration system is currently not functioning or not being utilised. According to the community, water quality remains poor, with noticeable siltation frequently present in the water supply.	**JBALB** JBALB clarified that its role in Sarawak Alternative Water Supply (SAWAS) projects is primarily focused on the construction and installation of the water supply system. Once the installation is completed and handed over, ongoing operation and maintenance are to be managed by the respective community. For Tuba, the SAWAS system only uses membrane filtration without chemical treatment. The water undergoes filtration and is considered clean, but it is not chemically treated. However, there is currently some uncertainty regarding the status and jurisdiction of the Tuba water supply project. According to the Tuba community, there is no SAWAS project in the area. The Sri Aman Deputy Resident (TRSA) suggested that the area may previously have fallen under Simunjan District, and JBALB may

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		Residents also reported the presence of small worm-like organisms, described as resembling nematodes, coming from household taps. Individual water pumps and filters are costly, which is about RM2000.00 per unit. Residents have reported experiencing stomach aches and skin rashes believed to be associated with the consumption and use of their current water supply. Although JBALB has reportedly conducted water quality testing, residents stated that they were not informed of the results and therefore remain uncertain about whether the water supply is safe for consumption. Despite these concerns, there are currently limited alternatives available, forcing many households to rely on bottled water for drinking purposes, which places an additional financial burden on residents.	need to verify whether the administrative boundary or jurisdiction has since changed to Sri Aman. JBALB Sri Aman further clarified that previously the relevant community water supply project falls under JBALB Samarahan. As a community-based project, the system is handed over to the community upon completion of the installation, with the community subsequently responsible for its operation and maintenance. The TRSA raised the need to further consider whether the community has the capacity and resources to manage and maintain the system independently, particularly when technical or operational issues arise. If the Tuba area is not within JBALB Sri Aman's current jurisdiction, a clear referral mechanism may be needed to ensure that communities know which agency to approach for assistance. JKM clarified that its role in water supply is limited to providing assistance to locations without piped water or SAWAS facilities. The TRSA therefore noted the need to further clarify the responsible agency and appropriate referral mechanism for communities facing issues with their community water supply systems. He proposes the matter be taken note of for further consideration and coordination among the relevant agencies.

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
2	Cost of water reservoir unplanned or emergency maintenance	Although the communities take turns maintaining and cleaning the dam, they continue to face difficulties due to what they perceive as poor construction quality, requiring them to bear substantial maintenance costs themselves. Residents further stated that they are uncertain about the official project handover date. When pipe failures occur, longhouse residents are responsible for carrying out repairs independently, often under emergency conditions in addition to routine dam maintenance.	See response above.
3	Piping material	The current piping system, which residents claim was installed through a development project, uses steel pipes. Community members questioned why HDPE pipes were not used instead, expressing concerns about the long-term risk of rust and deterioration. During prolonged hot or dry seasons, water scarcity also becomes a recurring issue for the affected longhouses.	No response to this issue in particular.

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
4	Unstable telco connectivity	Telecommunication connectivity in the area remains unstable despite the presence of a telecommunications tower. According to residents, the tower is not connected to the main electricity grid and instead relies on a diesel-powered generator that requires routine refuelling and maintenance by contractors. However, poor road access and inconsistent maintenance frequently disrupt this process, resulting in service interruptions when the generator runs out of diesel. Residents have questioned why the tower has not been connected to a permanent electricity supply, particularly as the surrounding communities are already connected to the grid. Residents also noted that during the previous year's Gawai season, telecommunication services experienced major disruptions and failures.	*See previous answer to related issue under Mentu.*

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		According to the community, the quality of telco connectivity remains inconsistent, with periods where the connection functions adequately for around 10 days, followed by another 10 days of poor or unstable service. Residents stated that diesel supplies for the telecommunications tower typically last only between 10 to 14 days, making service continuity highly dependent on regular refuelling and maintenance.	
5	Service delivery challenges	Electricity bill payment has become a significant issue for residents in Tuba, particularly as SEB increasingly prioritises app-based and online payment systems. Poor road conditions and the remote location of the village also make it difficult for SEB technicians to access the area for manual meter readings. Based on the residents' experience, the meter reader only comes once a year. This situation is further complicated by	**TRSA** suggested that affected residents communicate directly with, or submit a written request to, the respective **Regional Manager** of Sarawak Energy Berhad (SEB)to facilitate follow-up on meter reading arrangements and the accuracy of billing records. Relevant regional management may then coordinate with the respective meter-reading teams to review the matter and ensure that future readings are conducted regularly to minimise the occurrence of backdated bills.

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		the fact that many residents are elderly and have limited familiarity with smartphones, internet services, or online banking facilities. Travelling from Tuba to the nearest SEB office to make payments can cost approximately RM200-RM250 for a return trip, making physical payment arrangements financially burdensome. As a result, both access to services and service delivery remain challenging for the community.	
6	Road access challenges	Road access to Tuba remains extremely difficult and challenging, with only four-wheel-drive vehicles and trucks able to navigate the route. The journey to Simanggang town centre takes approximately two hours. Originally constructed as a timber logging road, the main access route is now in very poor condition, characterised by rough, rocky, and dirt surfaces. In several stretches, damaged cemented sections have exposed steel reinforcement bars protruding from the road surface,	**JKR** The road development project in Tuba is a federal project under KKDW, with the land acquisition process currently ongoing. JKR clarified that maintenance of the Tuba Road is carried out under the relevant concession arrangement and can be undertaken upon request. The availability of funding under the Malaysian Road Record Information System (MARRIS) is subject to the overall allocation for the division, which needs to be distributed across different areas and road maintenance requirements. As a result, the scope and frequency of maintenance are dependent on the available allocation.

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		creating serious safety hazards for road users. Residents have also reported high vehicle maintenance costs, including tyre replacements as frequently as every month, with each tyre costing approximately RM450. Frequent tyre punctures and blowouts are reportedly caused by the exposed reinforcement bars and poor road conditions during travel. Poor road conditions have also contributed to broader administrative challenges.	The TRSA requested further information on the length of the Tuba–Keranggas route and the MARRIS allocation available for the area, including the extent to which funding limitations affect maintenance coverage. This information would help clarify the current maintenance capacity and identify areas requiring further attention. The condition of the roads may become more challenging during the rainy season, particularly where there are risks of soil erosion and landslides. The Pantu District Office will gather further information on the affected areas, including Menangkin and surrounding locations, for consideration at the next divisional meeting. From the perspective of ongoing development projects, JKR reported that the Tuba–Muding–Mentu–Rh Ipoh Ili and Rh Ipoh–Muding routes form part of a 42 km federal project under KKDW. The project is currently at the design and build stage under KKDW. JKR and the Land and Survey Department Sri Aman have already held discussions, and the land acquisition process is currently ongoing. The use of MARRIS funding for an area with an awarded development project is also subject to the relevant funding and project arrangements. This raises the need to clarify the

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			appropriate interim maintenance mechanism while land acquisition and project implementation are still in progress.
7	Education facility	The communities have requested the establishment of a secondary school in Pantu, as it would provide more accessible educational facilities for settlements within the Pantu District. Currently, students must travel long distances to attend secondary school, with options including SMK Simunjan and SMK Balai Ringin, both located approximately 65 km away and requiring around two hours of travel through difficult road and terrain conditions. Another option in the previous years was SMK Sebuyau, which is about 128 km away and takes approximately three hours to reach. The cost of transporting children to school is also considered burdensome, with return travel expenses estimated at RM200–RM250.	**Pantu District Office** The existing primary school (SK) capacity is currently sufficient. However, there is a need for a secondary school (SMK), and a proposal has been prepared to address this gap. The proposed SMK development has been put forward for consideration under the RMK-13 development programme. A suitable site for the proposed school has not yet been identified or allocated. **Sri Aman Deputy Resident (TRSA)** The proposal for a secondary school in Pantu has been raised for more than 30 years. At present, students from Pantu are primarily served by SMK Melugu, while SMK Balai Ringin is also located a considerable distance away. The need for a secondary school in Pantu has been raised by successive Members of Parliament and elected representatives. Accessibility remains a significant consideration, particularly for students from Mentu, Menuang, Muding and surrounding communities. Although some of these areas may not be geographically far from Pantu, road conditions, including the use of former logging roads, can result in journeys of four to five hours. Students may therefore face considerable difficulty travelling to school, while some communities, such as Munggu Sawa, may need

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			to stay overnight when travelling to Sri Aman for programmes or services. The demand for secondary education is expected to increase as the student population in Pantu and Bukit Bengunan grows. Updated data from the District Education Office (PPD), including the number of current primary school students and projected secondary school enrolment, would be useful to support further assessment of the proposal. The TRSA therefore highlighted the continued need to consider the establishment of a secondary school in Pantu. As education is under federal jurisdiction, the matter would require coordination with the Ministry of Education and the relevant education authorities. The Resident's Office noted that a meeting had previously been held with YAB Dato' Sri Doris Sophia Brodie, the Pantu District Office, PPD Sri Aman and other relevant agencies, including KMKK and JKR. Several preliminary discussions have also taken place, with at least two to three meetings having been held on the matter. **Suggested follow-up:** The Pantu District Office and PPD Sri Aman should provide an official update on the current status of the proposal, including the latest student enrolment and projected demand data, site considerations, previous recommendations and

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			the next steps required for consideration under RMK-13. The Resident's Office can coordinate the follow-up with the relevant agencies based on the official feedback received.
8	High transportation cost to school	Both SMK Simunjan and SMK Balai Ringin operate as boarding secondary schools. Students attending SMK Simunjan are generally required to return home every weekend, while those studying at SMK Balai Ringin are allowed to return once every two weeks. This arrangement places a considerable financial burden on families, particularly in terms of transportation costs. The residents request for a secondary school closer to the area is also closely linked to concerns over bullying cases involving students staying in hostels.	**TRSA** Parents have also expressed concerns regarding sending their children to boarding facilities. Factors raised include the condition of existing facilities and concerns about student welfare, including bullying. Some parents indicated a preference for their children to commute daily if a secondary school were available closer to their communities.
9	Administrative process challenges	Administrative matters such as frozen JKKK accounts (Rh Ngumbang), grant applications, and welfare assistance applications have been affected by the absence of officially sanctioned headmen or *Tuai Rumah* in several longhouses. As a result, residents are	**TRSA** Previously, informal settlements may have found it easier to open bank accounts. Under the current requirements, however, a longhouse that has not been formally recognised or lacks an officially appointed headman may not be eligible to open an account in its name, subject to the bank's requirements.

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		often required to rely on neighbouring official *Tuai Rumah* or the *Penghulu* to manage administrative processes and official documentation. However, the Penghulu reside far from the affected communities, creating additional difficulties and delays in accessing administrative and welfare-related services.	For a longhouse to obtain formal recognition, the application needs to be considered by the relevant committee chaired by the Resident, with representatives of the relevant constituency among its members. Once approved, the *Tuai Rumah* (TR) may be issued the appropriate certificate, which can then be used to support applications for an official bank account. Accordingly, an individual who has not been formally appointed as a TR would not be able to fulfil requirements that specifically require an officially recognised TR. For matters involving official requirements and documentation, the community may obtain the relevant details and guidance from the District Office. Under Iban customary practice, there are also considerations regarding the minimum number of households required for a longhouse community, as well as customary arrangements concerning households and leadership. These matters should be considered alongside the applicable official administrative requirements. For the appointment of community leaders, the criteria discussed include: ● **Age:** The *Tuai Rumah* should generally be at least 30 years old, while the appointment of a *Ketua Kaum* (KK) is subject to the applicable age requirements, including a minimum

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			age of 30 and maximum age of 60 at the time of appointment. • **Health:** The candidate should be physically and mentally fit to carry out the responsibilities. • **Financial status:** The candidate should not be an undischarged bankrupt. • **Integrity:** The candidate should have no record of corruption or related misconduct. The specific requirements and supporting documentation should be verified with the relevant District Office, as these may depend on the type of appointment and applicable administrative provisions. In the Tuba area, there are currently two officially recognised longhouses, while approximately six others are understood to be informal or not yet formally recognised.
10	Impacts of re-gazettement on access to public services	The residents are highly aware of administrative shifts and jurisdictional transitions and note that applications for welfare and development funding must often be adjusted in response to these changes. For example, when Samarahan was established as a division, Tuba was gazetted under the	

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		jurisdiction of Simunjan district. Subsequently, following the elevation of Pantu to district status, the area was re-gazetted under Pantu district. Residents observe that delays in processing applications are among the key challenges they face during and after such re-gazettement processes.	
11	Absence of waste management system and services.	Waste management system is absent, and residents resort to burning, burying or simply throwing trash into the river, which attracts crocodiles. The presence of crocodiles underneath their homes raises fears among residents, especially fishers who rely on the river to catch fish. Sungai Tuba is well known for its tapah fish, which remains an important economic resource for the community.	*See previous response on related issue.*
12	River siltation and flood risk management	Sungai Tuba has become increasingly shallow due to progressive siltation, and residents have highlighted the need for cleaning and dredging by the Drainage and Irrigation Department. There are also concerns that crocodiles may more easily enter residential areas	**Department of Irrigation and Drainage (DID)** A RM3 million federal allocation has been provided for river-related works, with the current focus being on Pantu following flooding earlier in the year. The priority is to address river overflow, which affects the wider district. The siltation issue is partly associated with agricultural development, including oil palm activities, which has increased sedimentation and affected

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		during flood events, as there were reported cases last year of crocodiles being stranded in front of the jetty during flooding.	the capacity and flow of the waterways. If there is any balance remaining from the allocation, consideration could be given to clearing waterways at locations where there is a clear need, particularly for navigation purposes. Individuals or communities requiring such works may submit requests directly to the for assessment. **TRSA** River overflow should remain a priority as its impact extends across the district. For the Langgir community, the District Officer of Lingga could submit a formal request for assistance, as the community currently faces access constraints and requires the stream to be cleared for navigation. The waterway has reportedly been obstructed by fallen timber. Under SADA, JKR is the technical agency. DID has also undertaken cleaning works along Sungai Langgir earlier this year. Several factors have contributed to the worsening overflow and siltation. These include the opening of agricultural and oil palm areas, where drainage channels have been directed towards the river system, increasing the volume and speed of water discharge and contributing to sedimentation. The accumulation of timber and other debris in the waterways is another contributing factor.

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			The TRSA noted that the Strap area has historically been prone to flooding, but the severity has increased in recent years. Drainage from newly developed agricultural areas is increasingly concentrated towards Sungai Strap, exceeding the capacity of the existing waterway, particularly during the monsoon season. Although DID has undertaken stream-clearing works, these interventions may not be sufficient to address the overall drainage capacity. There are also concerns over stagnant water, as the flow towards Sungai Lingga and subsequently Batang Lupar is insufficient. Consequently, the Pantu bridge area is expected to remain vulnerable to flooding during the monsoon season. Road access can be disrupted for weeks, particularly affecting communities in Lingga and Pantu, and annual food assistance has had to be provided to communities that become isolated. **Suggested intervention:** JKR could assess the feasibility of upgrading the road section approximately 1 km from the Strap bridge by raising the road level by an estimated 5-6 feet. This could help maintain road connectivity during flood events and reduce the risk of the road being cut off. Further technical assessment by JKR is recommended to determine the appropriate road elevation, drainage requirements and other measures needed to address the recurring flooding and prolonged water stagnation in the area.

Table 14. Detailed Findings of FGD 9

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
FGD 9: Muding **Date**: 18th April 2026 **No of Participants**: 52 **No of Groupings**: 5 Groups			
1	Secondary school infrastructure deficit	Residents have requested the establishment of a secondary school in Pantu, similar to the needs raised in Tuba, as population growth continues in the surrounding areas. This is seen as a way to improve access to education, reduce long travel distances, lower transportation costs, and improve school retention rates among rural students. Currently, students from Muding travelling to SMK Melugu incur costs of approximately RM80 per trip per student. In addition, SMK Melugu, which is a boarding school, has experienced water supply shortages at times, requiring students to return home during such disruptions. Student registration jurisdiction remains a challenge, as some students are still referred to Simunjan or Sebuyau based on the address stated in their IC, resulting in overlapping school	*Refer to previous response*

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		placement under different schooling districts. SK Muding, for example, falls under the Simunjan PPD, which is currently under the Samarahan Division jurisdiction and has not yet been administratively realigned under the Sri Aman Division. Pantu only became a full district in 2021, and residents perceive that there are still ongoing administrative adjustments affecting jurisdictional clarity. This is also another reason why they need a secondary school within the vicinity (Pantu).	
2	Jetty infrastructure	Residents of Muding Tengah and Muding Atas still rely heavily on the river, Sungai Muding for their livelihood and daily sustainability, with the river remaining highly relevant in their everyday lives, especially during drought periods. In this context, they have expressed the need for a jetty and a footbridge to improve safe and reliable access.	*Refer to previous related response.*
3	Access to clean treated water	Residents continue to rely on a gravity-fed water supply system. During drought seasons, water availability becomes insufficient or unavailable, leading to a heavy dependence on welfare assistance. On some days, households are also required to purchase bottled water to meet their basic daily needs. A solution to this as proposed	JBALB - Muding is still not connected to the state water grid.

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		by the community is to have a dedicated rainsaver system in each longhouse.	
4	Tourism potential development	The area has significant tourism potential due to its natural assets, including waterfalls such as Wong Radak and Wong Lapong in Kampung Lalih. It is also known among 4x4 enthusiasts, which further supports opportunities for adventure and eco-tourism development. In addition, the presence of suitable hilly land offers agricultural potential, including wet and hill paddy cultivation as well as fruit tree farming. However, key challenges remain in terms of accessibility and community capacity. Residents highlighted a lack of knowledge and experience in managing and operating tourism-based projects, indicating a need for capacity building and support. They also drew comparisons with the Bidayuh communities in Padawan, where eco-tourism has been successfully developed as a niche local economic activity.	**SADA** A number of programmes have already been proposed in Sri Aman, for example in Gunung Lesong. SADA has allocated approximately RM50 million for Gunung Lesong under the Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC). The area has significant natural attractions that could support tourism development, particularly for hiking and nature-based activities. However, infrastructure remains a major constraint. There is also a community-based tourism (CBT) initiative led by Dr Victor Luna (Assistant/Principal Assistant Secretary at the Ministry of Tourism, Creative Industry and Performing Arts (MTCP) Sarawak). The local councils have likewise put forward various recommendations and proposals for the area. For tourism products such as waterfalls, hiking trails and 4x4 routes, there are some constraints relating to land ownership. Many of these areas involve Native Customary Rights (NCR) land or individually owned land, and access may require passing through private farms or agricultural areas. Permission from the respective landowners is therefore required, and in some cases, a

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			route may involve multiple landowners, which can make implementation more complex. One possible approach is for the community to take the lead in developing and managing the tourism products, particularly where there is strong community cohesiveness and willingness to work together. In such cases, MTCP would generally be able to provide support. Community-led management may therefore be more suitable for tourism activities located on community or privately owned land. Where tourism projects are located on State land or within urban areas, government agencies may be in a better position to undertake and manage the development directly.
5	Development of Pantu as a district	Residents aspire for Pantu to achieve a higher level of development befitting its status as a district, with improved access to essential services and infrastructure. This includes the establishment of a secondary school, an upgraded clinic, and additional commercial facilities such as a petrol station. They also highlighted the need for basic financial services beyond the district office vicinity, particularly	*Note taken.*

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		banking facilities such as a cash deposit machine (CDM), to improve convenience and reduce the need for long-distance travel for routine transactions.	
6	Farm access roads	Residents' main livelihood is agriculture, with cash crops such as pepper and oil palm, alongside paddy cultivation primarily for subsistence. As such, there is strong demand for improved farm roads and plantation access roads to support the agro-based community and enhance productivity, mobility, and access to markets.	*See previous response on farm access roads.*
7	Congested clinic facilities	Population growth has increased the need for larger and upgraded clinic facilities in Pantu. Residents currently face long waiting times as one of the key challenges in accessing healthcare services. For rural communities, this is further compounded by the need to travel long distances over poor road conditions, often requiring several hours of journey time. When combined with extended waiting periods at the clinic, a full day is often spent accessing basic healthcare services. Returning home in the evening also poses safety risks due to the absence of street lighting along rural roads, making travel conditions particularly dangerous.	**Sri Aman Divisional Health Office** Pantu currently has three Medical Officers (MOs), against an intended capacity of five, leaving two vacancies. The clinic has also been upgraded within the existing clinic compound. At Klinik Skrang, one additional MO only recently joined in July, while the overall staffing requirement remains higher than the current availability. There are also challenges in filling approved MO positions. Although 17 MOs were expected to be placed in the relevant facilities, only two have reported to date. Staff availability can also be affected by training and other official duties; for example, when two of the three

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			MOs at Pantu attend courses, only one MO remains available to provide services. Muding is under the Forest Department Sarawak (FDS) and falls under PKB Sri Aman for medical services. Across the Sri Aman area, there are 15 clinics, of which seven have MOs, although staffing at these facilities is not yet at full capacity. Recruitment and retention are affected by several factors, including the transition from contract to permanent appointments and whether officers accept postings offered to them. One of the practical challenges is the availability of suitable accommodation and staff quarters. Clinics require sufficient accommodation for on-call personnel, including doctors, medical assistants and staff nurses. Where accommodation is limited or officers have family commitments, it may be more difficult for staff to take up or remain in rural postings. For Pantu specifically, accommodation remains a concern. One of the local MOs is from Pantu, while two others reside in Sri Aman and stay at the clinic when they are on call. Ensuring adequate accommodation and a

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			supportive working environment is important to enable healthcare personnel to provide consistent services. Pantu also has potential to develop as a health service centre, particularly given its proximity to the international border. Its location could potentially support future health-related services and, subject to feasibility studies and relevant planning, contribute to health tourism opportunities for communities in the border area. The key consideration is therefore not only the availability of clinic infrastructure, but also ensuring sufficient medical personnel, accommodation and supporting facilities to enable the clinics to operate effectively. The welfare and working conditions of healthcare personnel should be considered as part of efforts to strengthen rural healthcare delivery.

Table 15. Detailed Findings of FGD 10

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
FGD 10: Banting **Date**: 27th April 2026 **No of Participants**: 52 **No of Groupings**: 3 Groups			
1	Stagnant access road development	Residents observed that the current Balau–Banting Road development appears to be stagnant, particularly at the bridge construction site. They expressed concern that progress has been slow, with perceptions that contractor activity has reduced significantly. Community members also noted that only a small workforce, reportedly three people, is currently present on site. In addition, residents reported that they have not observed the presence of any JKR personnel or project consultants at the site. Road access development to Banting has been a long-standing issue, with multiple proposed routes discussed over the past decades. The latest development involves an R1 standard federal road via Balau, which	**JKR** acknowledged that the road construction project remains ongoing and that the current construction conditions may affect the safety and accessibility of the road. The project has experienced delays, although it was reported to be progressing according to schedule as of July. Further delays have since occurred, and JKR indicated that a Termination Committee meeting may be convened to determine the appropriate course of action. The project has been ongoing for approximately four years. JKR explained that several factors had contributed to the delay, including the COVID-19 pandemic and land tenure issues, which have since been resolved. The current delay was attributed primarily to internal issues faced by the contractor. JKR also noted that approximately RM3 million in funding from KKDW remains pending to enable the contractor to increase manpower. The project falls under RMK-12.

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		has been under construction for approximately three years and was initially expected to be completed in 2025, with at least three reported groundbreaking ceremonies over time. However, progress has been slow, and concerns remain regarding the current condition and design of the road. The carriageway is considered too narrow to function effectively as a dual-direction route, with vehicles often required to move onto the roadside or bushes to allow oncoming traffic to pass. In addition, sections of the road surface are uneven and not well maintained, further affecting travel safety and comfort.	The **TRSA** highlighted that several Extensions of Time (EOT) have already been granted, reportedly on approximately 15 occasions. The TRSA further emphasised the importance of prioritising road sections that provide access to communities, particularly the section serving approximately 10–11 longhouses, a school and an estimated 3,000 residents. The alignment and prioritisation of road sections should take into consideration the number of communities and population served. Concern was also raised regarding the proposed prioritisation of the Menuang–Menangkin section as an R3 road during the Technical Committee meeting, given the relatively smaller population served in that area compared with other sections requiring improved access. The TRSA also noted that the project has been ongoing for an extended period, with limited visible progress at certain sections. While contractor personnel remain at the site, some machinery was reportedly not in operation. Weather conditions were cited by the contractor as one of the factors affecting progress; however, the TRSA called for closer monitoring of the project and timely resolution of outstanding implementation issues.

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			It was also noted that KKDW has reportedly channelled funding to JKR for the project. Further clarification and coordination between JKR and KKDW may therefore be required regarding the status of outstanding funding and the contractor's mobilisation requirements. The TRSA emphasised that priority should be given to ensuring that the road provides safe and accessible connectivity to the bridge and surrounding communities, particularly where the road serves as an essential access route for residents, students and other users.
2	Stalled water supply project	The water treatment plant project under the Sarawak Water Supply Grid Programme – Stressed Areas for SAWAS Phase 2 Southern Region, Package 5 (Banting) by JBALB has reportedly been stalled or inactive for approximately three years. Although the project was originally scheduled for completion on 14 January 2024, it is currently not operational. This issue was reported during a focus group discussion with the Director of JBALB. The project is said to have been halted due to funding constraints. The community in Banting continues to rely on a gravity-fed water supply system. The gravity-	**JBALB** noted that the SAWAS Banting project includes the construction of a water treatment plant and is currently under **Liquidated Ascertained Damages (LAD)**. No Extension of Time (EOT) has been granted, and the contractor continues to carry out the remaining works. The project is currently at the final works stage, with completion expected between September and October. The project is being monitored by JBALB Headquarters (Kuching). The **TRSA** noted that residents of Banting have previously submitted a written request to the Resident's Office regarding the project. Given the scale of the project, which is expected to benefit approximately **3,000 residents across**

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		fed water system is currently maintained by the grassroots community, with 10 longhouses taking turns on a monthly basis to clean the pipes and the dam.	**11 longhouses**, the TRSA emphasised the importance of completing the project as scheduled. Further monitoring and follow-up by JBALB Headquarters on the remaining works and expected completion timeline were noted.
3	Unclear status of clinic development	The proposed *Klinik Kesihatan* site near Chabu was reportedly first subject to land acquisition processes approximately 37 years ago, with compensation said to have been completed in 2009 and the land ownership subsequently transferred to the Ministry of Health (KKM). However, despite this long-standing arrangement, no development has taken place on the site since the closure of the *Klinik Ibu dan Anak* in the 1970s, which was previously shut down due to low population at that time. Residents in Banting continue to face significant accessibility challenges in this case to healthcare facilities or when travelling out of the area, as movement is highly dependent on river tide conditions. This becomes particularly critical during emergency	**PKBSA** noted that the development of a ***Klinik Kesihatan* (KK) in Banting** is included in the phased development planning for 2026–2030, subject to identified needs and the availability of funding. As of 2026, funding for the proposed facility has not yet been allocated. In the interim, healthcare services are being supported through periodic outreach from **KK Lingga**. A healthcare team comprising a Medical Officer (MO), Medical Assistant (MA), *Jururawat Masyarakat* (JM) and one healthcare support personnel (PPK) conducts visits to Banting approximately every two to three months. The outreach service operates on an in-situ basis, providing selected clinic services within the locality. KKM also conducts outreach programmes in collaboration with **MERCY Malaysia**, including mobile clinic services. Banting is currently categorised as a smaller locality, with patient attendance generally below 50 visitors per day. KKM

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		situations. The community recalled past incidents where access constraints and strong river currents during rising tides resulted in fatal outcomes, including a case involving a couple en route for childbirth.	noted that the existing outreach arrangements are taken into consideration when determining the priority for establishing a permanent facility. Routine follow-up visits are conducted approximately every three to four months, although not all visits include a Medical Officer. KKM has also conducted visits to assess healthcare needs in the area. Maternal and child health services are supported through visiting nursing staff, including childhood immunisation and maternal health follow-up. Pregnant women requiring ultrasound scanning are referred to KK Lingga. The **TRSA** highlighted that improved road connectivity would expand access to healthcare services for approximately **14 additional longhouses in the Banting area**. With the wider service catchment comprising approximately 24 settlements, the potential population served could reach around **5,000 people**, based on available population estimates, including populations in the Banting and Bukit Lesong areas. In view of the potential expansion of the service catchment following improved road connectivity, the TRSA suggested that the need for a permanent KK in Banting be further

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			assessed and considered in future development and funding planning.
4	Agriculture development and market access constraint	Banting has had both successful experiences and unrealised potential in agricultural development. The community previously recorded a successful paddy scheme between the late 1970s and early 1980s. However, this activity gradually declined over time, largely due to access constraints. It became increasingly difficult to transport agricultural inputs into the area and to move produce out to markets, which contributed to the eventual dwindling of the scheme.	*Related to road access issue*
5	Adequacy of welfare assistance for rural and interior households	Welfare assistance requirements and policies for rural and interior recipients are perceived by some as not fully aligned with current living standards and local realities. For example, in cases where only one member of an elderly couple receives assistance of approximately RM250 per month, a significant portion of this amount is quickly absorbed by essential costs. Transportation to town alone can cost around RM60 for two persons, while basic necessities such as rice, salt, MSG, and detergent may amount to	**JKM** For rural communities, welfare assistance is provided based on the needs and eligibility of individuals and households. The term "*ketirisan keluarga*" was raised in relation to situations where assistance received by an individual may not fully benefit the intended recipient, particularly where family members are involved. Among the available assistance are the RM600 monthly assistance for senior citizens and RM250 general assistance, with eligibility for general assistance based on specific criteria, including the applicant's ability to work and overall

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		about RM50. After covering these essential expenses, little to no funds remain for other basic needs, highlighting concerns about the adequacy of current welfare support levels in rural contexts.	circumstances. Some recipients may also receive other forms of assistance, such as SARA and SKAS. **TRSA** There may be value in gathering information directly from communities to better understand how welfare assistance is accessed and utilised. However, further assessment and analysis would be required to identify specific issues and determine appropriate interventions. There is also concern regarding the utilisation of assistance such as SKAS. For example, issues have been observed in Lingga involving transactions at participating shops, including cases where recipients may withdraw or misuse the assistance. These situations may warrant further review to better understand the underlying causes and ensure that assistance reaches its intended purpose. For widows and families with children, the level of assistance is determined according to the relevant eligibility criteria, including the number of children in the household. Guidance is also provided to beneficiaries on the available assistance and application processes.

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			To facilitate access to welfare services in rural areas, welfare officers are present at the District Office every Tuesday to meet with KMKK representatives and members of the local community. This provides an avenue for residents to raise welfare-related matters and obtain information or guidance on available assistance.
6	Interagency project completion monitoring	Residents in Banting have expressed concerns over a pattern of incomplete or poorly sustained government projects involving various actors, including past political representatives and government agencies. They describe these initiatives as being partially implemented or not fully followed through, resulting in limited long-term benefits for the community.	**TRSA** It was noted that several agencies, together with the Resident's Office and KKDW, had conducted site visits in recent months to review the various development projects in Banting. JKR has also been actively engaged in coordinating the implementation of the projects and addressing issues as they arise. The implementation of some projects has nevertheless been affected by various challenges at the contractor level, including manpower constraints, outstanding payments and other operational matters. It was noted that such implementation complexities may not always be apparent to the public, although they can affect the timely delivery of the intended facilities and infrastructure. The SDO and KKDW were noted to have close knowledge of the implementation status and challenges affecting the Banting projects. In relation to the ongoing bridge project,

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			the contractor is currently undertaking alignment slab works and has increased manpower on site. It was noted that termination of a contract is not necessarily straightforward, particularly where alternative funding and arrangements would need to be identified to complete the remaining works. The issue of link-road connectivity was also highlighted, as the completion of individual infrastructure components needs to be considered together with the supporting road network to ensure that the intended facilities can be accessed and utilised by the surrounding communities. Inter-agency project monitoring is being undertaken through close coordination between the implementing agencies, funding agencies and the relevant development units. Continued coordination and timely monitoring by the implementing agencies were highlighted as important to identify implementation issues early, facilitate necessary interventions and support the timely completion of projects.

4.2 Issue Prioritisation

4.2.1 Prioritised Issue 1: Rural Connectivity and Infrastructure Access

Federal Road Project Stagnation & Standard Non-Compliance

Road access development to Banting has been a long-standing issue, with multiple proposed routes discussed over the past decades. The latest development involves an R1 standard federal road via Balau, which has been under construction for approximately three years and was initially expected to be completed in 2025, with at least three reported groundbreaking ceremonies over time. The carriageway is considered too narrow to function effectively as a dual-direction route, with vehicles often required to move onto the roadside or bushes to allow oncoming traffic to pass. In addition, sections of the road surface are uneven and not well maintained, further affecting travel safety and comfort.

The project has been ongoing for an extended period, with limited visible progress at certain sections. While contractor personnel remain at the site, some machinery was reportedly not in operation. Weather conditions were cited by the contractor as one of the factors affecting progress; however, the Resident Office called for closer monitoring of the project and timely resolution of outstanding implementation issues. It was also noted that KKDW has reportedly channelled funding to JKR for the project. Further clarification and coordination between JKR and KKDW may therefore be required regarding the status of outstanding funding and the contractor's mobilisation requirements. The Resident Office emphasised that priority should be given to ensuring that the road provides safe and accessible connectivity to the bridge and surrounding communities, particularly where the road serves as an essential access route for residents, students and other users.

The persistence of this infrastructural deficit threatens to compound multi-dimensional risks for the primary intended beneficiaries across the Banting enclave. In the absence of an all-weather road connection, the community remains constrained from commuting via land, enforcing an indefinite dependency on riverine transport. While the Banting and Batang Lupar river systems have historically served as the community's primary mobility artery, relying on water transit poses hazards. Navigational constraints, tidal variations, and the presence of the tidal bore (*benak*) have contributed to fatal transit delays during acute medical emergencies, including obstetric complications during childbirth and the critical evacuation of elderly patients to regional health facilities.

Furthermore, it is strongly recommended that Community Leaders and Village Chiefs (*Ketua Masyarakat dan Ketua Kaum*, KMKK) be formally mobilised to exercise participatory grassroots surveillance, with particular oversight of stalled or "sick" physical development projects within their respective jurisdictions. Operating as statutory administrative

liaisons at the longhouse and village level, empowered KMKK officers, including the *Penghulu* and *Tuai Rumah*, are strategically positioned to conduct continuous on-site tracking, identify contractor non-performance or site abandonment early, and report milestone deviations directly to the District Action Committee (*Jawatankuasa Tindakan Daerah*, JTD) and municipal executing agencies

Table 16. Summary of Issue 1

Problems relating to prioritised issue	Federal Road Project Stagnation & Standard Non-Compliance
Recommendations	1. Establish reporting mechanism - from grassroots to agency 2. Strengthen participatory grassroots surveillance
Affected Group(s)	Residents of Banting, Sri Aman
Location	Banting
SDG RELATED TO ISSUES	
Related SDG	**Related SDG Targets**
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	Target 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	Target 3.6 & Target 3.8: Halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents; achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection and access to quality essential healthcare services.
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	Target 11.2: Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible, and sustainable transport systems for all, notably by expanding public transport and improving road safety, with special attention to vulnerable populations.
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	Target 16.6 & Target 16.7: Develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels; ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making at all levels.

4.2.2 Prioritised Issue 2: Skill Building, Early Intervention, and Youth Retention in P.202 Sri Aman

The acute demographic flight of the 15-35 age cohort across P.202 Sri Aman is fundamentally driven by a mismatch between traditional primary-sector livelihoods and the economic aspirations of educated youths. While circular mobility (*bejalai*) historically served as temporary expeditionary labour, it has evolved into permanent out-migration, leaving rural longhouses demographically skewed toward elder dependents and young children. Mitigating this outflow requires targeted skill-building opportunities and early institutional support that anchor youths within high-value localised value chains.

The persistent out-migration of youths from the P.202 Sri Aman constituency is driven by structural economic constraints, income disparities, and localised social isolation. Local employment remains largely limited to manual, low-margin smallholder agriculture, such as oil palm, pepper, and rubber cultivation, alongside basic civil service positions, offering few opportunities for technical, digital, or creative career advancement to secondary and tertiary school leavers. This structural limitation is compounded by significant inter-regional wage differentials, where competitive earnings in industrial growth nodes like the Samalaju Industrial Park in Bintulu, metropolitan Kuching, Peninsular Malaysia, and Singapore render rural, entry-level labour financially unviable for younger cohorts. Furthermore, the lack of vocational training institutions, youth spaces, recreational facilities, and community innovation hubs creates a sense of social disconnection, reinforcing geographic push factors that direct the emerging workforce away from their natal communities toward major urban centres.

Although this structural deficit was not explicitly recorded as a formal agenda item during the scheduled Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), observational fieldwork, informal engagements, and ethnographic interactions revealed an urgent imperative to establish protective scaffolding and early intervention mechanisms for rural youths, particularly school dropouts. In the absence of viable conventional academic pathways, these at-risk youths face heightened vulnerabilities to socio-economic marginalisation, underemployment, and localized social friction within their natal settlements. Consequently, there is a critical need to construct institutionalized alternative pathways centred on technical and vocational education and training (TVET), modular skill-building programs, and practical apprenticeships. Providing accessible, market-aligned vocational certifications not only equips early school leavers with sustainable livelihood capabilities but also serves as an indispensable human capital strategy to anchor and retain productive young labour within the emerging rural economy of P202 Sri Aman.

Table 17. Summary of Issue 2

Problems relating to prioritised issue	Alternative pathways for youth - retention
Recommendations	1. Construct institutionalised alternative pathways through TVET 2. Modular skill building program 3. Youths from B40 or poor family to be given financial support to enable them to continue further after F5.
Affected Group(s)	Youths in Sri Aman
Location	Sri Aman
SDG RELATED TO ISSUES	
Related SDG	**Related SDG Targets**
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people, and equal pay for work of equal value.
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 10: Reduced Inequalities	Target 10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular, and responsible migration and mobility of people.
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	Target 11.a: Support positive economic, social, and environmental links between urban, peri-urban, and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.

4.2.3 Prioritised Issue 3: Lifelong Learning and Active Ageing

With the elderly cohort (aged 65 and above) comprising 11.7 percent of the population in P.202 Sri Aman, the constituency has surpassed the United Nations 7 percent threshold for an ageing society and is rapidly approaching the 14% benchmark for an aged demographic profile. This structural grey-shift is further accentuated by the sustained

out-migration of working-age adults (the historical *bejalai* phenomenon), which concentrates older adults in rural riverine longhouses and farming settlements. In this "empty-nest" rural environment, the traditional reliance on intergenerational family care is eroded, elevating lifelong learning and active aging from secondary welfare options into foundational public health and socio-developmental necessities.

The physical dispersion of longhouse communities and the absence of young adult cohorts during non-festive periods leave rural seniors vulnerable to social isolation, depression, and progressive cognitive decline. Community-based lifelong learning initiatives provide structured cognitive stimulation, mental agility exercises, and continuous social connectivity. The PAWE community has also observed that depression is a significant issue that needs to be addressed among older adults, highlighting the importance of greater attention to mental health and emotional wellbeing within ageing populations.

If left unaddressed without structured active ageing frameworks, the mental health of rural elders in P.202 Sri Aman will deteriorate into chronic psychosocial distress, marked by acute loneliness, severe depressive episodes, and accelerated cognitive decline. The structural hollowing-out of longhouses, driven by the continuous out-migration of working-age adults, leaves older residents stranded in an isolating "empty-nest" environment, stripped of regular intergenerational interaction and day-to-day emotional companionship. Without community-level stimulation, purposeful daily activities, or decentralized engagement hubs like the Senior Citizens Activity Centre (PAWE) outside the urban centre, isolated seniors experience a profound loss of self-worth and social utility. Over time, this chronic confinement and sensory under stimulation worsen depressive symptoms, induce emotional withdrawal, and heighten susceptibility to geriatric anxiety and neurodegenerative decline, turning manageable mental health vulnerabilities into debilitating crises within geographically isolated settlements.

Table 18. Summary of Issue 3

Problems relating to prioritised issue	1. Lifelong Learning and Active Ageing
Recommendations	1. Strengthen active learning and age friendly community spaces 2. Community awareness and campaign on the function of PAWE 3. Overcoming technological isolation prevents older rural cohorts from being disenfranchised by the

	rapid digitization of civic governance, banking, and public safety programs.
Affected Group(s)	Ageing community
Location	Sri Aman
SDG RELATED TO ISSUES	
Related SDG	**Related SDG Targets**
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	Target 10.2: Empower and promote the social, economic, and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, or economic status.
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	Target 16.5 & Target 16.6: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms; develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels.
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	Target 3.4: Reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and well-being.
SDG 4: Quality Education	Target 4.4 & Target 4.6: Substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills; ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.

5.0 PRELIMINARY IDENTIFICATION OF SOLUTION PROJECTS

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

	PROJECT 1	PROJECT 2	PROJECT 3
Project Title	*Pusat Pembelajaran Literasi Digital Komuniti: Bengkel Pemantapan Kemahiran I.T*	*Penjanaan Pendapatan & Keusahawan: Program Latihan Kemahiran Belia - Kursus Pemasangan Elektrik Satu Fasa & Penyaman Udara* (Certificate of Service Technician Programme – CSTP)	*Projek Smart Sewing: Menjahit dan Pemasaran Digital Warga Emas*
Relevant SDG(s)	SDG 4, 8, 9, 11, 16, 17	SDG 4, 8, 9	SDG 1,4, 8
Objective(s)	1. To enhance basic IT and digital literacy skills among community leaders, JKKK secretaries, and Women's Bureau members. 2. To improve participants' ability to prepare official documents, including proposals and meeting minutes, in a systematic and professional manner. 3. To provide practical training on digital applications, particularly Google Workspace, for administrative purposes.	1. To equip youth with practical, industry-oriented technical skills in single-phase electrical wiring and air-conditioning servicing and maintenance. 2. To improve participants' employability by providing them with relevant technical training, competency assessment, and industry exposure. • To provide opportunities for youth to pursue employment or self-employment in the technical sector, including offering electrical wiring and air-conditioning services to the local community.	1. To enhance participants' modern sewing skills, particularly among senior citizens and the local community. 2. To develop participants' ability to create handmade sewing products that meet market needs. 3. To improve participants' digital literacy and ability to use digital platforms for product marketing. 4. To equip participants with practical sewing and digital

	PROJECT 1	PROJECT 2	PROJECT 3
	4. To strengthen participants' computer and typing skills through hands-on training. 5. To empower participants to carry out administrative duties more efficiently, professionally, and in line with current digital requirements.		marketing skills to create opportunities for income generation.
Expected Outcome(s)	1. Improved ability to produce quality official documents in a more systematic and professional manner. 2. Enhanced digital and IT skills, including more efficient use of digital technologies and applications for administrative purposes. 3. Increased confidence in carrying out administrative duties professionally. 4. Improved administrative efficiency among community leaders, JKKK secretaries, and Women's Bureau members. 5. Greater application of digital	1. Improved technical skills among participating youth in single-phase electrical wiring and air-conditioning servicing and maintenance. 2. Increased employability and workplace readiness through practical, industry-oriented training, competency assessment, and industry exposure. 3. Increased employment and self-employment opportunities in the technical sector, including opportunities to provide electrical and air-conditioning services to the local community. 4. Improved income generation and career development prospects	1. Improved sewing skills and the ability to produce quality handmade products using sewing machines. 2. Enhanced digital skills, including the use of computers, social media, and e-commerce platforms for product marketing. 3. Increased capacity to promote and sell handmade products through online platforms. 4. Greater opportunities for sustainable income generation through the production and sale of handmade sewing products.

	PROJECT 1	PROJECT 2	PROJECT 3
	technology in daily community affairs and administrative tasks.	through the application of acquired technical skills, practical experience, and relevant certification, including CSTP for air-conditioning participants.	
Solution Provider	Pusat Pembangunan Kemahiran Sarawak (Sarawak Skills Development Centre)	Pusat Pembangunan Kemahiran Sarawak (Sarawak Skills Development Centre)	Pusat Aktiviti Warga Emas (PAWE) Sri Aman
Activities/ Processes	Four groups (one group per month; 25 participants per group) Project activities for each group: 1. Preparation of Meeting Minutes and Official Letters • Train participants to prepare meeting minutes and official letters according to standard formats and administrative practices. 2. Preparation of Programme Proposals • Train participants to prepare complete and well-structured proposals for programme implementation, funding	Phase 1: Promotion & Participant Selection • Promote the programme through social media, government agencies, educational institutions, community leaders, and industry networks. • Conduct applications, screening, interviews, and participant selection. Phase 2: Youth Skills Training • Single-Phase Electrical Wiring: Electrical safety, equipment use, domestic wiring, distribution board installation, electrical testing, and competency assessment. • Air-Conditioning Servicing: Basic systems, installation, maintenance, troubleshooting, refrigerant handling, practical training, and CBT-based	Month 1: 1. Basic Skills Assessment – Assess participants' existing sewing skills and organise suitable training groups. 2. Sewing Machine and Basic Sewing Training – Train participants in safe sewing machine operation and basic sewing techniques. 3. Advanced Product-Making Workshop – Develop sewing products such as bags, aprons, cushions, and accessories. Month 2: 1. Product Finishing Workshop – Improve product finishing and

	PROJECT 1	PROJECT 2	PROJECT 3
	applications, and grant requests. 3. Preparation of Programme and Activity Reports • Guide participants in preparing clear, systematic programme and activity reports as records of implementation and evidence of project achievements. 4. Introduction to Google Workspace • Train participants to use Google Workspace applications, including Google Docs, Google Forms, and Google Drive, to improve community management, communication, document preparation, data management, and information sharing. 5. Presentation of Training	competency assessment. Phase 3: Industrial Training • Six-month industry placement to apply technical skills, gain workplace experience, and improve employability. Phase 4: Monitoring Visits • Monitor participant progress, gather employer feedback, and assess the implementation of industrial training.	quality to meet market requirements. 2. Product Branding and Packaging Workshop – Develop product branding, logos, labels, and packaging. 3. Basic Computer and Digital Skills Training – Introduce participants to computers and digital applications. 4. Product Photography and Photo Editing Workshop – Teach participants to produce quality product images using mobile phones and computers. Month 3: 1. Digital Marketing Training – Introduce marketing through Facebook, Instagram, TikTok, and e-commerce platforms. Entrepreneurship and Sales Mentoring – Cover pricing, sales strategies, customer management, and order

	PROJECT 1	PROJECT 2	PROJECT 3
	Assignments • Participants present the assignments completed throughout the training, including meeting minutes, official letters, project proposals, reports, and Google Workspace applications, to strengthen their communication, leadership, and presentation skills.		handling. 2. Community Product Exhibition and Sales – Showcase and sell products to the community, providing participants with practical sales experience. 3. Final Evaluation and Entrepreneurship Action Planning – Conduct a final assessment, award certificates, and develop an action plan for continued entrepreneurship.
Total Funding (RM)	40,000	40,000	40,000
Location	Sri Aman	Sri Aman	Sri Aman
Duration	4 months	4 months	4 months

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PART A

Issue Mapping Visit Report

P.212 Sibu

24 - 27 MARCH 2026 (TUESDAY - FRIDAY)

WITH THE SUPPORT FROM

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR SIBU, YB TUAN OSCAR LING CHAI YEW



PLACES VISITED:

DAY 1 (24/03/2026)

1. FGD 1: Dialogue Session with the Foochow Community of Tanjung Kunyit/ Paradom
2. FGD 2: Dialogue Session with the Foochow Community in Sungai Sadit
3. FGD 3: Dialogue session with Foochow Farmers of Sungai Bidut

DAY 2 (25/03/2026)

4. FGD 4: Dialogue Session with Foochow Community of Empawah, Lebaan and Bukit Lan
5. FGD 5: Dialogue Session with Iban Community Leaders of Bawang Assan
6. FGD 6: Dialogue Session with Residents of Taman Indah (Low-cost Housing)

DAY 3 (26/03/2026)

7. FGD 7: Dialogue Session with Community Leaders and JKKK of Kampung Bahagia Jaya
8. FGD 8: Dialogue Session with Residents of PPR Rantau Panjang (Inter-state migrants)

DAY 4 (27/03/2026)

9. FGD 9: Dialogue Session with Residents of Rejang Park (Senior Citizens)
10. FGD 10: Dialogue Session with Muslim Community of Kampung Jeriah B
11. FGD 11: Key Informant Interview Session with the Resident Representatives for Kemuyang

RESEARCH TEAM



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ISSUE MAPPING VISIT: FIELDWORK IN SIBU

01

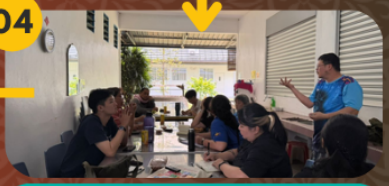
15 January 2026
Inception meeting

02

27 January & 8 March 2026
Profiling and Coordination Meeting

03

24 March 2026
FGD 1: Dialogue Session with the Foochow Community of Tanjung Kunyit/Paradom

04

24 March 2026
FGD 2: Dialogue Session with the Foochow community of Sungai Sadit

05

24 March 2026
FGD 3: Dialogue session with Foochow farmers of Sungai Bidut

06

25 March 2026
FGD 4: Dialogue Session with Foochow Community of Empawah, Lebaan and Bukit Lan

07

25 March 2026
FGD 5: Dialogue Session with Iban Community Leaders of Kampung Baru Bawang Assan

08

25 March 2026
FGD 6: Dialogue Session with Residents of Taman Indah (Low-Cost Housing)

09

26 March 2026
FGD 7: Dialogue Session with Community Leaders and JKKK of Kampung Bahagia Jaya

10

26 March 2026
FGD 8: Dialogue Session with residents of PPR Rantau Panjang (Inter-state Migrants)

11

27 March 2026
FGD 9: Dialogue Session with residents of Rejang Park (Senior Citizens)

12

27 March 2026
FGD 10: Dialogue Session with Muslim Kampung Jeriah B

13

27 March 2026
FGD 11: Key Informant Interview with Resident Representatives of Kemuyang

15/01/2026 INCEPTION MEETING



An inception meeting was held with the Member of Parliament for Sibu, YB Tuan Oscar Ling Chai Yew, to initiate the issue mapping visit for the Sibu parliamentary constituency. Sibu encompasses both urban and rural areas, covering three State Assembly constituencies—DUN Bawang Assan, Pelawan, and Nangka—with a total area of approximately 1,399 km². The constituency has a majority Chinese electorate (53%), followed by native Sarawakians (46.6%), with smaller representations from Indian (0.1%) and other ethnic groups (0.3%) (DOSM, 2020). The issue mapping exercise will focus on key areas including the development of "third spaces" for active ageing in urban settings, challenges related to low-cost housing, and socio-economic pressures linked to Sibu's role as a central hub for internal migration in central Sarawak.

27/02/2026 PROFILING AND COORDINATION MEETING





A profiling and coordination meeting was held with Irene Wong, Special Assistant to YB Oscar Ling, to identify priority communities for the upcoming issue mapping visit. The session highlighted a diverse range of locations, spanning urban areas such as Taman Indah, and Rejang Park, to suburban localities including Kampung Jeriah, Kemuyang, Sungai Sadit, Empawah, Tanjung Kunyit, Rantau Panjang Flats, and Kampung Bahagia Jaya, as well as rural areas within the Bawang Assan constituency. The discussion underscored key developmental gaps across different settlement types and town planning contexts in Sibu. A follow-up coordination meeting was subsequently held on 8 March 2026 to further refine fieldwork planning.

24/03/2026 FGD 1: DIALOGUE SESSION WITH THE FOOCHOW COMMUNITY OF TANJUNG KUNYIT/PARADOM





Tanjung Kunyit is one of the earliest Foochow settlements, where a once predominantly farming community has gradually diversified into business activities, while a significant number of residents remain engaged in agriculture. The session highlighted several key challenges, including **(1) infrastructure quality** with residents reporting over a month of poor treated water supply in the Paradom area; **(2) road safety concerns** along the Jambatan Lanang–Paradom stretch, where the absence of street lighting and poorly maintained roadside vegetation pose risks to night commuters; **(3) educational support gaps,** particularly at SJKC Chung Cheng, where the integrated special education programme (PPKI) faces limitations due to insufficient ICT equipment; **(4) ageing population dynamics** driven by the outmigration of younger residents, resulting in a predominantly elderly population; and **(5) employment constraints,** which continue to push younger generations to seek better opportunities in urban centres or overseas, including Singapore, Brunei, and the Solomon Islands.

24/03/2026 FGD 2: DIALOGUE SESSION WITH THE FOOCHOW COMMUNITY IN SUNGAI SADIT





Sungai Sadit is one of the earliest Foochow settlements, established in the 1910s, and remains a generational farming community rooted along the riverbanks. Today they face a range of interconnected challenges. These include **(1) economic vulnerability**, as smallholders contend with rising costs of agricultural inputs such as fertilisers and herbicides, alongside a **(2) perceived exclusion** from government support, subsidies, and agricultural assistance. These challenges are further compounded by **(3) flash flooding** linked to poor drainage design **(4) unclear road jurisdiction**, resulting in (5) maintenance gaps and overgrown roadside vegetation. **(6) Security and safety concerns** have also emerged, with residents reporting increased cases of drug abuse and theft, alongside a growing **(7) human–wildlife conflict,** including crocodile attacks on livestock and pets. Taken together with limited local employment opportunities, these factors have contributed to **(8) youth outmigration** to urban centres, leaving behind a predominantly ageing population.

24/03/2026 FGD 3: DIALOGUE SESSION WITH FOOCHOW FARMERS OF SUNGAI BIDUT





Conversations with Sungai Bidut Foochow farmers reflect a community struggling to maintain its agricultural heritage. They experience **(1)** gaps in governance and representation, as the local Penghulu resides outside the area, limiting accessibility and responsiveness to local concerns. **(2)** Resource constraints, including budgetary limitations, frequently delay essential infrastructure and agricultural projects. **(3)** Economic pressures are also significant, with smallholders facing rising input costs for fertiliser, fuel, and imported materials, alongside a heavy reliance on seed supplies from West Malaysia. These challenges are compounded by **(4)** distribution gaps in agricultural support, as existing subsidies are perceived to benefit large-scale farmers more than small-scale Chinese farmers. **(5)** Shifts in local supply chains, such as boarding schools procuring less from local farms in favour of bulk importers, further reduce local market opportunities. The community's livelihood is also affected by **(6)** flooding events, which cause crop loss, with farmers emphasising the importance of regular drainage and irrigation maintenance to mitigate rising water tables. **(7)** Road safety remains a concern, as overgrown roadside vegetation and unmaintained trees obstruct street lighting and reduce visibility at sharp bends. Finally, **(8)** recurrent vandalism of wooden bridges adds an ongoing maintenance and financial burden, highlighting persistent community safety challenges.

25/03/2026

FGD 4: DIALOGUE SESSION WITH FOOCHOW COMMUNITY OF EMPAWAH, LEBAAN AND BUKIT LAN









Discussions with peri-urban Foochow communities in Empawah, Lebaan, and Bukit Lan, particularly multigenerational farmers ranging from smallholders to established farming enterprises, reveal a range of challenges. **(1)** Road safety hazards were frequently cited, resulting from poorly maintained street trees. **(2)** Dam design failures have caused damage to crops in nearby areas. **(3)** Residents also expressed frustration over inconsistent project management by contractors, leading to irregular delivery of services. **(4)** Crime, drug use, and other social issues were identified as significant threats to community wellbeing, with drug abuse and gambling increasingly linked to theft and a perceived lack of effective law enforcement. **(5)** Economic sustainability is further constrained by agriculture and market access hurdles, as farmers struggle to sell their produce and **(6)** younger generations are pushed out of the sector due to land shortages and high cost of operations. Labour and industrial challenges, including **(7)** difficulties in hiring affordable local workers and restrictions on migrant labour, pose additional burdens for medium- to large-scale farmers and industrial operators. Finally, (8) community members perceive the distribution of agricultural support from agencies as inequitable.

25/03/2026

FGD 5: DIALOGUE SESSION WITH IBAN COMMUNITY LEADERS OF KAMPUNG BARU BAWANG ASSAN







The session brought together approximately 20 Tuai Rumah from 20 longhouses, alongside their lead Penghulu, representing the Iban community of Kampung Baru Bawang Assan. The discussion provided insight into the complexities faced by a hybrid rural-urban Iban community navigating evolving governance structures. The Penghulu guided the dialogue towards an emerging discourse on **(1) state and parliamentary constituency redelineation**, which is perceived as a potential mechanism to improve the distribution of resources, enhance representation, and enable more context-specific responses to local needs. This perspective reflects an aspiration for governance arrangements that bring decision-making processes closer to the communities they serve. Such considerations are particularly salient within expansive administrative regions like Sibu, where the interplay between urban and rural development priorities continues to shape access to services and resource allocation. **(2) Poor drainage conditions**, attributed by community representatives to inadequate maintenance, point to underlying funding constraints in service delivery, where agencies frequently cite limited budget allocations as contributing to delays in drainage upkeep. **(3)** The **operational failure** of existing **water gates** within the Batang Lebaan river system, originally constructed to support paddy cultivation, has constrained the community's capacity to regulate water levels and manage drainage effectively. Leaders further highlighted **(4)** flooding vulnerability, where stagnant water can persist for several weeks during king tides and monsoon periods. From an economic perspective, these conditions lead to **(5)** significant losses in agricultural output, affecting both subsistence crops and supplementary income sources. Last but not least, the community has raised concerns over **(6)** rising drug abuse with the needs towards intervention or solution.

26/03/2026 FGD 6: DIALOGUE SESSION WITH RESIDENTS OF TAMAN INDAH (LOW-COST HOUSING)






The single-storey units in Taman Indah were developed around 1989 to early 90s to support low-income households. Over time, ownership has evolved, with several properties transferred to second or subsequent owners. The area is surrounded by higher-cost housing developments, highlighting contrasts in housing conditions and infrastructure quality. Discussion with the residents of Taman Indah explores their challenges in **(1)** experiencing significant urban decay, driven by progressive land subsidence linked to poor soil bearing capacity and potential substructure degradation over time, resulting in structural failures of homes and deformed drainage systems. **(2)** Flooding is exacerbated by compromised drainage, while **(3)** overgrown vegetation and unmanaged green spaces present public health and safety risks, including wildlife intrusions into their home. Field observations and resident consultations indicate **(4)** low awareness of homeowner rights and limited knowledge of complaint channels, compounded by the **(5)** absence of communal institutions in urban housing format for collective action. **(6)** Institutional responsibility is unclear, as the original developer is no longer reachable. These factors have **(7)** created gaps in structural monitoring and professional assessment, allowing continued deterioration and increasing potential safety hazards.

26/03/2026

FGD 7: DIALOGUE SESSION WITH COMMUNITY LEADERS AND JKKK OF KAMPUNG BAHAGIA JAYA






Kampung Bahagia Jaya is an example of a rapidly expanding urban village, currently comprising 1,248 housing units, with projections indicating an increase to approximately 1,500 units within the coming year. The community is facing several challenges. **(1)** Traffic congestion is a major concern, as the existing main road is struggling to accommodate both current and future traffic demand. **(2)** Social cohesion is also affected, with a lack of recreational facilities and social spaces that could promote healthy lifestyles while maintaining safety. Residents have raised concerns over **(3)** illegal online gambling, noting the persistent presence of such activities with multiple service points, as well as **(4)** suspected drug-related issues affecting both youth and middle-aged groups. These social challenges are compounded by **(5)** limited personnel capacity for routine policing. **(6)** Illegal motorbike racing further contributes to noise disturbances and road safety risks for residents.

The **(7)** absence of adequate street lighting along the 28-year-old Teku to PPR Rantau Panjang corridor has also contributed to recorded accidents, with authorities citing funding constraints to provide street lightings. **(8)** Healthcare infrastructure is another pressing need, with the community requesting the expedited construction of a long-promised Klinik Kesihatan. The physical environment of the housing area is similarly vulnerable, facing **(9)** landslide and slope stability risks following heavy rainfall, as well as flooding and drainage limitations exacerbated by inadequate maintenance and underlying peat soil. Finally, these issues highlight **(10)** planning and inter-agency coordination gaps, as there is a perception of limited collaboration between state and federal agencies and developers, resulting in infrastructure planning that is often reactive rather than anticipatory, including systems such as water supply.

26/03/2026 FGD 8: DIALOGUE SESSION WITH PPR RANTAU PANJANG (INTER-STATE MIGRANTS)









Discussions at PPR Rantau Panjang underscored the complex challenges faced by an inter-migrant community. Tenants in this housing area are primarily from rural parts of Central Sarawak and are not registered constituents in Sibu. Many of the issues raised reflect broader dynamics associated with internal migration, which is a common occurrence that contributes to the evolving social and urban landscape of the city. At present, the community is struggling with **(1)** unreliable water supply having endured two years of low pressure and intermittent disruptions. Their vulnerability is compounded by **(2)** deep-seated housing security and tenure concerns, where a shift from the perceived "rent-to-own" model to a "rental-only" arrangement has sparked fears of potential eviction among long-term tenants, alongside **(3)** anxiety over the limited affordability of alternative housing options in Sibu town. **(4)** Trust and communication gaps between residents and managing authorities further exacerbate these challenges, with transparency and clarity from the authorities perceived as insufficient. **(5)** Residents also cited inconsistent maintenance services, noting that repair requests often require prolonged follow-ups. **(6)** The physical constraints of the housing units present accessibility challenges, as the absence of lifts, with family members resorting to carrying their elderly and disabled residents up and down staircases. **(7)** There are cases of undocumented children, as a result of single parents leaving children under the care of elderly relatives, resulting in exclusion from formal schooling and dependence on informal schooling at home or via local KRT initiatives.

27/03/2026

FGD 9: DIALOGUE SESSION WITH RESIDENTS OF REJANG PARK (ELDERLY COMMUNITY)









Rejang Park, one of Sibu's most established mature estates, is currently transitioning into a prominent residential area while facing the challenges of an actively ageing community. Although the neighbourhood remains highly liveable, residents have identified several urban design limitations, including **(1)** a lack of elderly-friendly infrastructure such as hand railings and barrier-free sidewalks to support its ageing population. These physical constraints extend to the legacy layout of commercial areas, where **(2)** parking shortages reflect a mismatch between planning in the 70s with modern vehicle volumes. **(3)** Regional traffic congestion along the single-carriageway of Jalan Ulu Sungai Merah towards Nan Sang has also become a major bottleneck to get to the neighbourhood. As urban residents, the Rejang Park community is also concerned with broader infrastructure issues across Sibu town, which include **(4)** deteriorating road conditions, with uneven surfaces and potholes along Bukit Assek, as well as **(5)** strained healthcare facilities, which residents depend on for essential healthcare services, including insufficient parking at Sibu General Hospital and visible structural sinking at the Jalan Oya community clinic. **(6)** A looming socio-economic pressure is the renewal of leasehold land titles set for 2030, where rising costs—from RM1,000 to over RM3,000—pose a significant financial burden for pensioners.

Despite these challenges, strong community cohesion remains a hallmark of Rejang Park, supported by robust religious and social networks such as the Methodist Senior Hub (SCAC), the Methodist Senior Learning Centre, and the Methodist Church Sibu Jalan Archer Day Care Centre.

27/03/2026 FGD 10: DIALOGUE SESSION WITH MUSLIM COMMUNITY OF KAMPUNG JERIAH B






Kampung Jeriah is a traditional multi-ethnic village on the outskirts of Sibu, with livelihoods centred on daily wage and informal work. The settlement includes more than 20 year old PPRT-assisted households and transitional informal units, all built on peat soil, which presents ongoing challenges for ground stability, drainage, and infrastructure development. Residents shared their multiple issues which are made worst by **(1)** an ineffective and inaccessible community leader. **(2)** Existing PPRT homeowners/tenants reported a lack of repair assistance for subsidised houses, with perceptions of political bias in the allocation of available support. **(3)** Poor construction quality with deteriorating materials. **(4)** Incomplete housing handovers, with some units delivered without basic utilities such as electricity and water; where homeowners claimed that contractors failed to follow through on post-handover installations. **(5)** Prohibitative cost of installation for utilities, particularly for electricity, forces some residents to rely on cheap solar panels. **(6)** Inadequate street lighting and unsafe road conditions, including narrow roads with deep roadside trenches contributing to frequent accidents. **(7)** Community members reported that road upgrading works initiated around 2022, including the delivery of piling materials for widening, were subsequently halted. Residents noted that the materials were removed and no further progress or official project signage has been provided, causing concern and uncertainty regarding the completion of the project.

27/03/2026

FGD 11: KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW SESSION WITH RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVES OF KEMUYANG



Kemuyang, a sprawling residential area on the outskirts of Sibu town, is primarily inhabited by pensioners and ex-army personnel and faces several critical planning and enforcement challenges. One key issue is the **(1)** absence of Occupation Permits (OP) for a number of properties, resulting from premature handover by the developer. Residents who carried out renovations immediately after receiving their keys are unable to obtain OPs unless the added structures are removed and the original floor plan restored. Contributing factors include limited awareness of the required procedures and buyers' rights. **(2)** Residents also report low water pressure during peak hours (morning and evening), which has been worsened by increased population density from new housing developments. The community highlighted **(3)** the absence of safe recreational facilities for children, forcing them to play along roadsides or in vacant shop lots and raising safety concerns. **(4)** Prevalent social issues among youths, including underage smoking and illegal motorbike racing, were also reported, which residents attribute to a lack of structured recreational spaces within the estate. These factors collectively **(5)** contribute to heightened road and traffic safety risks.

PART B

Issue Mapping Report

P.212 Sibu

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List of Abbreviations

AADK	Agensi Antidadah Kebangsaan (National Anti-Drugs Agency)
APM	Angkatan Pertahanan Awam Malaysia (Civil Defence Force)
APPGM-SDG	All-Party Parliamentary Group Malaysia on Sustainable Development Goals
BOMBA	Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia (Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia)
DAP	Democratic Action Party
DDC	Divisional Development Committee
DDMC	Divisional Disaster Management Committee
DID	Department of Irrigation and Drainage (Jabatan Pengairan dan Saliran - JPS)
DOA	Department of Agriculture (Jabatan Pertanian)
DOSM	Department of Statistics Malaysia (Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia)
DUN	Dewan Undangan Negeri (State Legislative Assembly)
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GE13 / GE14 / GE15	13th / 14th / 15th General Election (Pilihan Raya Umum)
GPS	Gabungan Parti Sarawak
HDC	Housing Development Corporation Sarawak
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
JBALB	Jabatan Bekalan Air Luar Bandar Sarawak (Sarawak Rural Water Supply Department)
JKKK	Jawatankuasa Kemajuan dan Keselamatan Kampung (Village Development and Security Committee)
JKM	Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat (Social Welfare Department)
JKR	Jabatan Kerja Raya (Public Works Department)
JMB	Joint Management Body
JPN	Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara (National Registration Department)
KII	Key Informant Interview
KKDW	Kementerian Kemajuan Desa dan Wilayah (Ministry of Rural and Regional Development)
KMKK	Ketua Masyarakat dan Ketua Kaum (Community and Clan Leaders)

KPWK	Kementerian Pembangunan Wanita, Keluarga dan Masyarakat (Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development)
KRT	Kawasan Rukun Tetangga (Neighborhood Watch Committee)
LFPR	Labor Force Participation Rate
MCRCR	Malaysian Code of Responsible Conduct in Research
MDLBS	Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibu (Sibu Rural District Council - SRDC)
MEITD	Ministry of Education, Innovation and Talent Development Sarawak
MINTRED	Ministry of International Trade, Industry and Investment Sarawak
MP	Member of Parliament
MPHLG	Ministry of Public Health, Housing and Local Government Sarawak
MPS	Majlis Perbandaran Sibu (Sibu Municipal Council - SMC)
MRP	Minor Rural Projects
MSMEs	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
NEET	Not in Employment, Education, or Training
OP	Occupation Permit
PBB	Parti Pesaka Bumiputera Bersatu
PCDS 2030	Post-COVID-19 Development Strategy 2030
PDP	Progressive Democratic Party
PDRM	Polis Diraja Malaysia (Royal Malaysia Police)
PH	Pakatan Harapan
PKB	Pejabat Kesihatan Bahagian (Divisional Health Office)
PPAN	Program Penstrukturan dan Pembangunan Asas Pertanian (Agricultural Land Optimization Programme)
PPD	Pejabat Pendidikan Daerah (District Education Office)
PPKI	Program Pendidikan Khas Integrasi (Integrated Special Education Programme)
PPR	Program Perumahan Rakyat (People's Housing Programme)
PPRS	Program Perumahan Rakyat Sejahtera
PPRT	Program Perumahan Rakyat Termiskin (Hardcore Poor Housing Programme)
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RMK-13 / RMK-14	Rancangan Malaysia Ke-13 / Ke-14 (13th / 14th Malaysia Plan)
RTP	Rural Transformation Projects

SCAC	Sarawak Chinese Annual Conference (Methodist Church)
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEB	Sarawak Energy Berhad
SJKC	Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan Cina (National-Type Chinese Primary School)
SMC	Sibu Municipal Council (Majlis Perbandaran Sibu - MPS)
SPA	State Planning Authority Sarawak
SPR	Suruhanjaya Pilihan Raya Malaysia (Election Commission of Malaysia)
SRDC	Sibu Rural District Council (Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibu - MDLBS)
STIDC	Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation
SUPP	Sarawak United Peoples' Party
TR	Tuai Rumah (Iban Longhouse Headman)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
SUPP	Sarawak United Peoples' Party
TR	Tuai Rumah (Iban Longhouse Headman)

1.0 INTRODUCTION



YB Oscar Ling Chai Yew

The federal parliamentary seat of P212 Sibu is held by YB Oscar Ling Chai Yew, a senior political figure affiliated with the Democratic Action Party (DAP) under the *Pakatan Harapan* (PH) coalition. Winning the seat initially in the 2013 general election and retaining it across the 14th and 15th General Elections (GE15) in November 2022, he maintains an active legislative presence in the Dewan Rakyat. His legislative portfolio centers on regional public healthcare infrastructure, municipal flood alleviation, riverine and civil aviation connectivity, technical educational equity, and urban renewal across the central Rajang basin, positioning him as a key legislator in East Malaysian federal governance.

Background: Parliamentary Constituency of Sibu (P212)

Encompassing a territorial expanse of roughly 1,399 square kilometres within the Sibu Division, the federal constituency of P212 Sibu forms the central urban, commercial, and administrative core of the lower Rajang basin. Establishing its historic importance as a major timber and riverine trading enclave during the late nineteenth century, the township continues to function as a crucial bellwether within Sarawak's socio-political environment. The physical geography integrates dense municipal housing grids, established shophouse commercial strips, expanding suburban developments, and peri-urban agricultural lands alongside traditional riverine longhouse communities.

Subnational census records indicate that the constituency contains a diverse population distribution. The multi-ethnic demographic comprises a Chinese majority (53.0 percent), complemented by native Sarawak Bumiputera cohorts (46.6 percent)—primarily Iban, Malay, and Melanau populations—with minor Indian (0.1 percent) and other resident groups (0.3 percent). Beyond its civic function, Sibu serves as a key receiving locality for internal rural migrants moving from interior riverine territories in search of economic opportunities.

State Constituencies under P212 Sibu

The federal constituency of P212 Sibu comprises three (3) state legislative assemblies under the Sarawak State Legislative Assembly (*Dewan Undangan Negeri*):

- **N52 Bawang Assan**: Encompasses peri-urban riverine belts along the Rajang and Lebaan estuaries, native Iban longhouse communities, and established Foochow agrarian farming zones.

- **N53 Pelawan**: Covers a broad municipal residential and commercial precinct featuring mature housing estates, prominent school clusters, and developing transportation networks.

- **N54 Nangka**: Integrates historic Malay/Melanau urban villages, planned suburban developments, higher technical instruction institutions, and light industrial zones.

Political Representation and Party Affiliation

The representation of P212 Sibu reflects a dynamic, pluralist electoral landscape characterized by divergent partisan allegiances across federal and state levels. Historically a contested seat between the *Barisan Nasional/Gabungan Parti Sarawak* (GPS) component parties—specifically the Sarawak United Peoples' Party (SUPP)—and the Democratic Action Party (DAP), the federal seat was held by Oscar Ling Chai Yew following the 2013, 2018, and 2022 general elections.

At the state legislative assembly level, the constituent state seats exhibit a distinct multi-coalition alignment under the *Gabungan Parti Sarawak* (GPS) administration:

- **Bawang Assan (N52)**: Long held by veteran politician YB Dato Sri Wong Soon Koh, whose political apparatus integrated back into the ruling GPS state alignment via the Progressive Democratic Party (PDP).

- **Pelawan (N53)**: Represented by YB Michael Tiang Ming Tee of GPS-SUPP, who concurrently serves as Deputy Minister for Public Health, Housing and Local Government Sarawak.

- **Nangka (N54)**: Represented by YB Datuk Dr. Annuar Rapaee of GPS-PBB, who serves as Deputy Minister for Education, Innovation and Talent Development Sarawak.

Administrative Structure and Leadership

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 Local Authorities Ordinance 1996. Within P212 Sibu, this institutional matrix bridges regional development coordination, grassroots leadership supervision, urban municipal maintenance, and peri-urban rural infrastructure delivery. Regional governance and municipal operations are managed through the following administrative and civic leadership structures:

Divisional and District Administration

- **Resident of Sibu Division**: Tuan Superi bin Awang Said
- **District Officer of Sibu**: Tuan Tsong Chow Choon

Local Authorities

- **Sibu Municipal Council / Majlis Perbandaran Sibu (MPS)**: Headed by Chairman Cr. Clarence Ting Ing Horh, administering the central urban core, commercial hubs, and planned municipal zones.
- **Sibu Rural District Council / Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibu (MDLBS)**: Headed by Chairman Cr. Sempurai Petrus Ngelai, overseeing peri-urban belts, riverine zones, and rural longhouse settlements across Bawang Assan and surrounding rural districts.

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 localized 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 Rural Water Supply Department (JBALB).

- 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.

Local authorities in Sarawak operate as separate corporate bodies endowed with perpetual succession under the Local Authorities Ordinance 1996, reporting portfolio-wise to the Ministry of Public Health, Housing and Local Government Sarawak (MPHLG). Because P212 Sibu spans high-density urban grids alongside expansive rural-riverine perimeters, its municipal governance is bifurcated between two specialized councils:

- Sibu Municipal Council / Majlis Perbandaran Sibu (MPS): Administers the urban township core, high-density residential developments (such as Rejang Park and Taman Indah), and commercial-industrial trading corridors].

- Sibu Rural District Council / Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibu (MDLBS): Administers the peri-urban belts, agricultural enclaves (Sungai Bidut, Sungai Sadit), and rural longhouse territories across Bawang Assan and surrounding rural districts.

Under the governing statutory framework, these local authorities carry out four core mandates:

- Urban Planning, Building Control, and Permitting: Local councils regulate spatial development within their rating zones pursuant to the Building Ordinance 1994 and town planning by-laws.. They review architectural submissions, verify structural integrity, and issue Occupation Permits (OP). As revealed in suburban estates like Kemuyang, procedural breakdowns during handover and unpermitted home renovations directly intersect with council OP approvals.

- Infrastructure Maintenance and Flood Mitigation Operations: Councils are responsible for repairing and lighting municipal streets, desilting primary and secondary storm drains, and clearing roadside verges. Given Sibu's peat-soil landscape, both MPS and MDLBS collaborate with DID to manage localised drainage infrastructure, roadside culverts, and tidal gate linkages to curb structural subsidence and road flooding.

- Public Health, Waste Management, and Environmental Sanitation: Pursuant to the Protection of Public Health Ordinance 1999, local councils deliver scheduled municipal solid waste collection, desludge septic tanks, abate public nuisances, inspect food premises and hawker stalls, and conduct vector control against mosquito- and rodent-borne diseases.

- Civic Revenue Generation and Asset Management: Local authorities generate independent operating revenues through property assessment rates (*cukai taksiran*), business licensing, market stall rentals, and street parking fees, reinvesting funds into community recreational parks, street furniture, and public sports facilities.

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 P212 Sibu reveal persistent institutional challenges where inter-agency coordination is essential.

1.1 Geography and Topography

The geographic landscape of P212 Sibu is fundamentally dictated by its position within the lower Rajang River delta basin, where the confluence of the Rajang and Igan rivers creates a dynamic, low-lying fluvial topography. The entire physical morphology of Sibu has conditioned its historical settlement patterns, agrarian suitability, and urban civil engineering constraints. Spanning alluvial river terraces, expansive low-lying coastal floodplains, and widespread peat swamp formations, the physical geography requires specialized municipal engineering to withstand high water tables, monsoonal hydrodynamics, and peat subsidence.

Geographical Extent and Spatial Boundaries

The federal constituency of P212 Sibu encompasses a territorial area of approximately 1,399 square kilometres. The constituency is bounded by the neighbouring parliamentary constituencies of Lanang (P211) to the south and east, Mukah (P213) to the north, and Tanjong Manis (P206) toward the coastal delta in the west. Flanked by major distributaries including the Batang Lebaan and Batang Igan, Sibu's spatial boundaries integrate central municipal commercial cores with semi-isolated island-riverine farming settlements.

Topographical Zones and Physical Terrain

The physical topography of P212 Sibu is categorised across three primary physiographic classifications:

- Alluvial Riverine Lowlands and Levees: Situated along the riverbanks of the Batang Rajang, Batang Igan, and Batang Lebaan, encompassing established agrarian

enclaves like Tanjung Kunyit, Paradom, Sungai Sadit, and Sungai Bidut. Topographical elevations spanning 0 to 12 metres above sea level heighten vulnerability to fluvial flooding, tidal inundation, and siltation.

- Peat Swamp Basins and Subsiding Plains: Covering extensive sectors of central Bukit Assek, Taman Indah, and urban villages such as Kampung Jeriah, this zone features deep organic peat formations with weak load-bearing potential. Ongoing soil compaction and structural movement cause major foundation failure, road subsidence, and drainage system impairment.

- Slightly Elevated Undulating Terraces: Extending toward interior perimeters within the Kemuyang and Teku belts, reaching altitudes of 30 to 50 metres above sea level. These elevated belts accommodate expanding suburban developments, industrial estates, and public housing initiatives, though heavy monsoonal precipitation triggers localized surface runoff and slope erosion.

1.2 Demographic

The demographic composition of P212 Sibu reflects over a century of agricultural migration, commercial consolidation, and contemporary urban-industrial restructuring.

Historical Foundations and Settlement Geography

The settlement morphology of Sibu originated with indigenous Melanau and Malay riverine villages along the Rajang, followed by the systematic settlement of Foochow agricultural immigrants led by Wong Nai Siong in 1901 under a formal concession with the Brooke administration:

- Foochow Agrarian Belts: Communities established intensive smallholder cash-crop farms along riverine strips such as Tanjung Kunyit, Sungai Sadit, Sungai Bidut, and Lebaan, transitioning from rubber and pepper to peri-urban vegetable farming.

- Indigenous Riverine Enclaves: Iban populations established longhouse networks across Bawang Assan and surrounding rural tributaries, practicing rotational farming, fishing, and agro-forestry

- Urban Commercial Settlement: The township core developed around riverbank wharfages, evolving into a dense commercial trading center dominated by retail enterprises, financial services, and riverine logistics.

- Resettlement Schemes and Modern Urban Villages: Post-independence suburbanization and security policies led to the creation of planned villages (Kampung Bahagia Jaya, Kampung Jeriah) and low-cost public housing estates (Taman Indah, PPR Rantau Panjang) designed to house growing urban populations and industrial laborers.

Ethnic Composition

The population distribution demonstrates a structured socio-spatial division :

Table 1. Population Composition by Ethnicity for Sibu (P.212)

NO.	ETHNICITY	PERCENTAGE (%)
1.	Chinese	53.0
2.	Bumiputera	46.6
3.	Indian	0.1
4.	Others	0.3
	Total	**100**

- Chinese Population (53.0 percent): Primarily composed of Foochow dialect speakers, situated across central commercial nodes, established residential precincts like Rejang Park, and productive agrarian riverbank stretches including Sungai Sadit, Empawah, and Sungai Bidut..
- Sarawak Bumiputera Cohorts (46.6 percent): Encompasses indigenous Iban longhouse settlements throughout Bawang Assan, historic Malay and Melanau urban villages such as Kampung Datu, Nangka, and Kampung Jeriah, alongside rural internal migrants located in public housing developments.
- Other Resident Groups (0.4 percent): Includes non-local public service personnel, Indian commercial proprietors, and short-term workers deployed within marine manufacturing and transport networks.

Age Structure and Socioeconomic Indicators

Sibu displays the socio-demographic features of an actively aging urban society. Established housing areas such as Rejang Park feature high concentrations of retirees and pensioners, demanding elderly-friendly pedestrian infrastructure, integrated social spaces, and specialized geriatric healthcare facilities. Concurrently, low-cost housing schemes like Taman Indah and PPR Rantau Panjang support low-to-middle-income families, daily-wage laborers, and single-parent households characterized by heightened vulnerability to utility disruptions, tenure insecurity, and structural cost-of-living shocks.

Rural-Urban Migration and Out-Migration Dynamics

Sibu is shaped by a dual migration dynamic: sustained outmigration of skilled local youths alongside an influx of interior rural migrants:

- Brain Drain and Youth Outmigration: Structural limitations in high-value, knowledge-intensive employment drive educated youths to relocate to Kuching, Peninsular Malaysia, and international destinations such as Singapore, Brunei, and the Solomon Islands. This leaves rural farming enclaves (Paradom, Tanjung Kunyit) and established residential estates heavily dependent on an aging workforce.

- Internal In-Migration and Urban Informality: Migrants from rural parts of Central Sarawak settle in suburban housing flats (PPR Rantau Panjang) and informal settlements in search of educational and wage opportunities. Many remain unregistered constituents locally, creating administrative gaps in public resource allocation and compounding social challenges, including cases of undocumented children excluded from formal schooling systems.

1.3 Livelihood Strategies and Economic Activities

Economic livelihoods across P212 Sibu bridge urban commercial retail, riverine agricultural smallholdings, industrial shipbuilding, public sector administration, and informal wage work.

Agrarian Smallholders and Peri-Urban Farming

The peri-urban agrarian belts of Sungai Sadit, Sungai Bidut, Empawah, Lebaan, and Bukit Lan serve as the primary food basket for Sibu town. Smallholders cultivate leafy vegetables, fruits, and cash crops, operating within multi-generational family enterprises. However, production is constrained by rising input costs (imported chemical fertilisers, fuel, herbicides), dependence on West Malaysian seed supplies, drainage-induced flash flooding, and labour shortages caused by youth outmigration and restrictions on migrant hiring.

Shipbuilding, Heavy Riverine Fabrication, and Logistics

Anchored along the Rajang River, Sibu's shipbuilding and marine engineering sector represents a major industrial pillar. The cluster manufactures offshore support vessels, tugboats, and riverine barges for domestic and regional markets. Nonetheless, downstream operations face fluctuating steel prices, competition from regional yards, and a reliance on skilled technicians, requiring policy interventions to foster modern maritime advanced manufacturing.

Commercial Wholesale, Retail MSMEs, and Urban Services

The commercial downtown core and mature retail estates (e.g., Rejang Park) host dense ecosystems of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). These businesses handle grocery trade, motor vehicle servicing, agricultural input distribution, and regional food logistics. Challenges include legacy town-planning bottlenecks, parking shortages, rising commercial lease title renewal costs, and infrastructure deterioration along subsiding road corridors like Bukit Assek.

Informal Employment and Vulnerable Livelihood Strategies

In suburban communities such as Kampung Jeriah B, Taman Indah, and PPR Rantau Panjang, a substantial portion of the population relies on daily-wage labor, informal transport, localised trading, and cottage food preparation. Household budgets are vulnerable to utility installation tariffs, rental model shifts, and infrastructure deficits, requiring expanded micro-enterprise assistance and social safety net coverage.

1.4 Relations between the SDG Conceptual Framework and the Local Context

Localising the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) within P212 Sibu involves addressing the unique developmental realities of an aging, river-dependent urban and agrarian constituency.

Table 2. Relations Between the SDG Conceptual Framework and the Local Context — Mapping SDGs 1, 3, 6, 8, 11 and 16 to local realities and implementation challenges in P212 Sibu

SDG GOAL & TARGET	LOCAL REALITIES IN P212 SIBU	STRUCTURAL GAPS & IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES
SDG 1: No Poverty (Target 1.4: Equal Rights to Economic Resources)	Concentration of low-income families and internal migrants in Taman Indah and PPR Rantau Panjang relying on informal wage earnings.	Shift from rent-to-own to rental-only models in PPR housing; high cost of basic utility hookups forcing low-income households into precarious arrangements.
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being (Target 3.8: Access to Quality Healthcare)	Heavy reliance on Sibu General Hospital and Jalan Oya Community Clinic, alongside active aging groups in Rejang Park.	Severe parking shortages at Sibu General Hospital; structural sinking at Jalan Oya Clinic; delays in constructing Klinik Kesihatan Teku.
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation (Target 6.1: Safe and Affordable Drinking Water)	Peri-urban and suburban communities (Paradom, PPR Rantau Panjang, Kemuyang) experience supply interruptions.	Persistent low water pressure during peak hours in Kemuyang; over a month of substandard treated water in Paradom; unmaintained drainage lines.
SDG 8: Decent Work & Economic Growth (Target 8.6: Youth Employment & Training)	Generational Foochow family farms and riverine smallholders facing market access hurdles and farm-gate price compression.	Youth outmigration to West Malaysia/Singapore; high fertiliser/seed input costs; lack of local high-wage technical employment opportunities.
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities & Communities (Target 11.2 & 11.7:	High rate of peat subsidence in mature estates (Rejang Park, Taman Indah); chronic	Absence of barrier-free walking paths for elderly; inoperative Batang Lebaan water gates; escalating

SDG GOAL & TARGET	LOCAL REALITIES IN P212 SIBU	STRUCTURAL GAPS & IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES
Resilient Urban Planning and Public Spaces)	flood-prone lowlands in Bawang Assan and Sungai Bidut.	costs of leasehold land title renewals set for 2030.
SDG 16: Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions (Target 16.6 & 16.9: Transparent and Inclusive Institutions)	Grassroots governance interactions across JKKKs, village heads, and municipal councils (MPS and MDLBS).	Unclear road/drainage maintenance jurisdictions; absent or inaccessible community leadership; undocumented children without formal school access.

Policy Integration and Multi-Stakeholder Governance

Fulfilling sustainable development targets across P212 Sibu requires systematic inter-agency alignment. Delivering the Bukit Assek Redevelopment Plan, the Sibu Flood Mitigation Scheme, and social housing rehabilitations requires coordinated execution across the Parliamentary Constituency Service Centre, the Sibu Municipal Council (MPS), the Sibu Rural District Council (MDLBS), the Land and Survey Department, and technical bodies such as the Department of Irrigation and Drainage (DID) and JBALB. Structured community participation—such as APPGM-SDG issue mapping visits—provides an empirical baseline to ensure public policies directly resolve localized vulnerabilities.

2.0 RESEARCH METHOD & METHODOLOGY

This baseline assessment for the P212 Sibu parliamentary constituency applies an evidence-based issue mapping methodology established under the operational framework of the All Party Parliamentary Group Malaysia on Sustainable Development Goals (APPGM-SDG). To examine localized vulnerabilities, institutional bottlenecks, and community priorities, the study adopted a qualitative field research design. Primary data collection was conducted via Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools —specifically Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)—capturing direct perspectives across riverine, suburban, and urban localities. These field insights were triangulated with desk research covering regional demographic profiles, geographical classifications, town planning documents, and administrative statistics published by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) and local authorities.

To ensure linguistic accessibility and authentic communication, the research was conducted utilizing localised languages and dialects, specifically Foochow, localised Sarawak Malay, Iban, and English, drawing on their communicative functions in everyday conversational interaction. Discourse analysis was applied to evaluate qualitative transcripts, structured around content, context, and assumption:

- Content: Systematic thematic classification of reported developmental deficits, operational execution delays, and explicit municipal infrastructure demands

- Context: Analytical contextualization of spatial environments (subsiding low-cost public flats, riverine agrarian belts, senior daycare centers, mature housing estates), socio-demographic strata, and emotional registers of urgency

- Assumption: Deconstruction of unstated community perceptions regarding institutional responsiveness, land tenure stability, equity in agricultural subsidy distribution, and legal liabilities of developers

Table 3. Research Approach

ANALYTIC DIMENSION	THEORETICAL DEFINITION & CORE FOCUS	METHODOLOGICAL APPLICATION IN P212 SIBU
Content	Thematic categorisation of utterances, interaction types, and formal statements (Coulthard 1977; Rahim 2018).	Systematic coding of recorded developmental deficits: treated water interruptions, drainage failures, rising agricultural input costs, tenure insecurity, youth outmigration, and drug abuse.
Context	Examination of sociolinguistic grammar, syntax, spatio-temporal environments, and emotional registers (Stubbs 1983; Rahim 2018).	Contextualizing dialogues within specific geographic settings: subsiding low-cost flats (Taman Indah), mature housing estates (Rejang Park), riverine longhouses (Bawang Assan), and farming zones.
Assumption	Interrogation of underlying beliefs, unstated norms, values, and perceptual frameworks (Rahim 2018).	Deconstructing community assumptions regarding electoral redelineation, systemic political bias in agricultural assistance, and municipal boundaries.
Analytic Dimension	Theoretical Definition & Core Focus	Methodological Application in P212 Sibu
Content	Thematic categorisation of utterances, interaction types, and formal statements (Coulthard 1977; Rahim 2018).	Systematic coding of recorded developmental deficits: treated water interruptions, drainage failures, rising agricultural input costs, tenure insecurity, youth outmigration, and drug abuse.

2.1 Issue Mapping Approach and Fieldwork Execution

Field investigations in P212 Sibu took place from 24 to 27 March 2026, mobilising eleven (11) comprehensive field dialogue sessions comprising ten (1 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and one (1) Key Informant Interview (KII) across diverse urban, suburban, and rural communities. Sampling was purposively stratified to ensure representation across commercial traders, generational Foochow smallholders, aging pensioners, Iban longhouse chieftains, low-cost housing residents, and internal migrant households.

Institutional Coordination and Field Deployment Logistics

The issue mapping exercise was initiated through high-level consultations and field coordination with the Member of Parliament for Sibu, YB Oscar Ling Chai Yew, and Special

Assistant Irene Wong.. Initial preparatory briefings took place during an inception meeting on 15 January 2026, followed by profiling and operational coordination sessions on 27 February 2026 and 8 March 2026 to identify priority communities and finalise itinerary logistics. Grassroots access was facilitated via local community leaders, Village Development and Security Committees (JKKK), neighborhood committees (KRT), and regional chieftains.

The APPGM-SDG team conducting fieldwork to map SDG issues in the Sibu 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 Sue Ann : Researcher

Table 4. Sibu Parliamentary Constituency Issue Mapping Fieldwork Programme

DATE	DIALOGUE SESSION/FGD
24 March 2026 (Tuesday)	• **FGD 1**: Dialogue Session with the Foochow Community of Tanjung Kunyit / Paradom • **FGD 2**: Dialogue Session with the Foochow Community in Sungai Sadit • **FGD 3:** Dialogue Session with Foochow Farmers of Sungai Bidut
25 March 2026 (Wednesday)	• **FGD 4:** Dialogue Session with Foochow Community of Empawah, Lebaan, and Bukit Lan • **FGD 5:** Dialogue Session with Iban Community Leaders of Kampung Baru Bawang Assan (~20 TRs) • **FGD 6:** Dialogue Session with Residents of Taman Indah (Low-Cost Housing Scheme)
26 March 2026 (Thursday)	• **FGD 7:** Dialogue Session with Community Leaders and JKKK of Kampung Bahagia Jaya • **FGD 8:** Dialogue Session with Residents of PPR Rantau Panjang (Inter-State / Migrant Cohorts)
27 March 2026 (Friday)	• **FGD 9:** Dialogue Session with Residents of Rejang Park (Elderly Community) • **FGD 10:** Dialogue Session with Muslim Community of Kampung Jeriah B • **FGD 11:** Key Informant Interview (KII) Session with Resident Representatives of Kemuyang

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 [10]. 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

- **Multilingual Facilitation and Interpretive Translation**: Primary data collection necessitated concurrent linguistic facilitation across regional Foochow dialects, native Iban, Sarawak Malay, and English. The investigative team implemented structured debriefs alongside cross-verification protocols to preserve qualitative integrity.

- **Hydrological Hazards and Meteorological Adaptations**: Field execution coincided with heavy monsoonal precipitation, requiring dynamic itinerary adjustments to evaluate flood-prone lowlands within the Sungai Bidut and Lebaan perimeters.

- **Institutional Jurisdictions and Governance Overlaps**: Fragmented administrative boundaries spanning municipal authorities (MPS), rural councils (MDLBS), the Public Works Department (JKR), and the Department of Irrigation and

Drainage (DID) generated complex operational overlaps]. Field personnel maintained objective neutrality, aligning community grievances directly with relevant statutory portfolios.

- **Land Tenure and Socio-Legal Sensitivities**: Sensitive investigations regarding undocumented children residing in public housing (PPR), unpermitted residential alterations in Kemuyang, and leasehold extension premiums demanded discreet, confidential dialogue mechanisms.

2.4 Research Limitations

- **Dialectal and Sociolinguistic Nuances**: Subtleties inherent to Foochow vernacular or localized Iban expressions potentially undergo subtle conceptual flattening when translated into standard Malay and English mediums.

- **Temporal and Seasonal Fieldwork Windows**: The four-day research timeframe restricted longitudinal observation of community coping mechanisms across fluctuating monsoonal weather shifts and agricultural seasons.

- **Disclosure Hesitancy Among Vulnerable Cohorts**: Apprehension among marginalised households concerning citizenship status, outstanding utility balances, or unpermitted structural alterations likely prompted conservative disclosures regarding domestic living conditions.

- **Sample Stratification Limits**: Although eleven field consultations encompassed primary stakeholder groups, isolated agrarian farmsteads and mobile rural populations require expanded empirical investigation in future research phases.

3.0 KEY ISSUES AND CROSS-CUTTING SDGS

Table 5. Key Issues and Cross-Cutting SDGs

NO	KEY ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION	TARGETED GROUPS	TARGETED LOCATION	PRIMARY SDG ALIGNMENT
1	Urban decay, structural failures & subsidence	Significant urban decay and structural failures of homes and deformed drains driven by progressive land subsidence linked to poor soil bearing capacity.	Social	Homeowners, residents	Taman Indah	**SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities** **Target 11.1** (Adequate, Safe, and Affordable Housing) **Target 11.7** (Inclusive and Safe Public Spaces)
2	Poor drainage design & maintenance deficits	Poor drainage conditions and inadequate maintenance due to agency funding constraints leading to persistent water stagnation and flash flooding.	Environment	Local residents, commuters	Sungai Sadit, Bawang Assan, Taman Indah, Kampung Bahagia Jaya	**SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation** **Target 6.3** (Improve Water Quality & Wastewater Management) **SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities** **Target 11.5** (Reduce the Impacts of Natural Disasters & Flooding)

NO	KEY ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION	TARGETED GROUPS	TARGETED LOCATION	PRIMARY SDG ALIGNMENT
3	Agricultural flooding & crop losses	Flooding events causing crop loss and rising water tables, necessitating regular drainage and irrigation upkeep.	Environment	Farmers, agricultural producers	Sungai Bidut, Kampung Baru Bawang Assan	**SDG 2: Zero Hunger** **Target 2.3** (Double Agricultural Productivity of Small-Scale Producers) **SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities** **Target 11.5** (Mitigate Disaster Risk and Agricultural Flood Impacts)
4	Poor treated water supply & disruptions	Over a month of poorly treated water supply in Paradom, and 2 years of low water pressure and intermittent disruptions in public housing.	Social	PPR tenants, rural households	Tanjung Kunyit / Paradom, PPR Rantau Panjang	**SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation** **Target 6.1** (Universal and Equitable Access to Safe Drinking Water) **Target 6.2** (Adequate and Equitable Sanitation for All)
5	Traffic congestion & road bottlenecks	Severe traffic congestion on single-carriageways struggling to cope with rising residential traffic demand.	Social	Commuters, local motorists	Kampung Bahagia Jaya, Jalan Ulu Sungai Merah towards Nan Sang	**SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure** **Target 9.1** (Develop Sustainable Infrastructure)

NO	KEY ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION	TARGETED GROUPS	TARGETED LOCATION	PRIMARY SDG ALIGNMENT
						SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities **Target 11.2** (Improve Transport Networks & Traffic Management)
6	Drug abuse & cross-demographic substance use	Escalating drug abuse affecting youth and middle-aged groups across rural, agricultural, and urban communities.	Social	Youth, families, local communities	Sungai Sadit, Empawah / Lebaan / Bukit Lan, Kampung Baru Bawang Assan, Kampung Bahagia Jaya	**SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being** **Target 3.5** (Strengthen Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse) **SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** **Target 16.1** (Significantly Reduce Violence & Related Deaths)
7	Tenure insecurity & eviction anxiety in ppr	Misinformation on the existence of a policy shifts from "rent-to-own" to "rental-only" model triggering fears of eviction among internal migrant tenants facing unaffordable open-market housing.	Social	Low-income tenants, internal migrants	PPR Rantau Panjang	**SDG 1: No Poverty** **Target 1.4** (Equal Rights to Land Tenure, Basic Services & Property) **SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities**

NO	KEY ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION	TARGETED GROUPS	TARGETED LOCATION	PRIMARY SDG ALIGNMENT
						Target 10.2 (Promote Economic Inclusion for Low-Income Groups)
8	Agricultural labour constraints & land shortages	High operational costs to establish and maintain farms, acute shortages of affordable local labour, strict migrant workers hiring policies, and land scarcity pushing youth out of farming and causing outmigration.	Economy	Farm owners, agricultural workers	Empawah, Lebaan, Bukit Lan	**SDG 2: Zero Hunger** **Target 2.3** (Sustainable Food Production Systems) **SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth** **Target 8.5** (Achieve Full and Productive Rural Employment)
9	Delayed healthcare facility construction	Long-delayed construction of a promised local health clinic (Klinik Kesihatan) to serve an expanding suburban population.	Social	Suburban residents, patient community	Kampung Bahagia Jaya	**SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being** **Target 3.8** (Achieve Universal Health Coverage & Clinic Access) **SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities** **Target 11.1** (Access to Essential Municipal Infrastructure)

NO	KEY ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION	TARGETED GROUPS	TARGETED LOCATION	PRIMARY SDG ALIGNMENT
10	Youth outmigration & demographic ageing	Sustained outmigration of younger generations to urban centres and overseas labour markets resulting in demographic ageing, affecting workforce sustainability and civic leadership continuity.	Social	Youth, senior citizens, local community	Tanjung Kunyit / Paradom, Sungai Sadit, Rejang Park	**SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being** **Target 3.4** (Community Social Wellbeing) **SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth** **Target 8.6** (Reduce the Proportion of Youth Not in Employment/Training)

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: Foochow Community of Tanjung Kunyit/ Paradom **Date :** 24th March 2026 Tanjung Kunyit is one of Sibu's earliest Foochow settlements. While historically an agrarian baseline, it has diversified into commercial enterprises, though small-scale agriculture remains vital.			
1	Treated water disruption	Residents in the Paradom sub-area experienced over a month of substandard, low-pressure, or turbid treated water supply, indicating structural distribution defects in rural water schemes.	**Sarawak Water** has completed pipeline replacements in Tg Kunyit/Paradom and approved an acute water treatment facility for PPR Rantau Panjang (scheduled for operational commissioning following accredited lab testing).
2	Road safety & night transit hazards	The Jambatan Lanang–Paradom connection suffers from zero street lighting infrastructure combined with unmaintained, overgrown roadside vegetation, drastically reducing visibility and creating lethal hazards for night commuters.	**JKR:** In lieu of street lighting, solar road studs are installed along the road divider to illuminate the roads at night. (Note: Public Works Department (JKR) interventions are limited to gazetted State and Federal road networks. Proposed highway upgrades under RMK-13 currently await budgetary approval. To immediately address night-time traffic risks along unlit corridors, JKR is piloting the

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			installation of solar reflective road studs as a cost-effective safety intervention.)
3	Educational support gaps in special needs	SJKC Chung Cheng operates an Integrated Special Education Programme (PPKI). However, severe shortages in modern ICT equipment, assistive technology, and digital teaching aids restrict effective learning outcomes for special needs students.	School management is advised to submit official infrastructure requisitions directly to the **District Education Office** (PPD).
4	Demographic inversion & youth outmigration	Limited local employment beyond baseline farming/retail drives massive youth outmigration to urban hubs or international markets (Singapore, Brunei, Solomon Islands). This leaves behind an elderly vulnerable demographic without family caregiving support.	Policy strategies focus on expanding high-value agrotechnology and localized economic opportunities to retain talent. Cross-agency policy synthesis is required to address long-term social care and age-friendly urban economic planning.

Table 7. Detailed Findings of FGD 2

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
FGD 2: Dialogue Session with the Foochow Community in Sungai Sadit **Date :** 24th March 2026 Established in the 1910s along the riverbanks, Sungai Sadit represents a generational farming cluster struggling with systemic economic and environmental pressures.			
1	Economic vulnerability in agriculture	Smallholders are trapped by steep inflation in basic agricultural inputs, particularly chemical fertilisers, weedicides, and pesticides, shrinking farm profit margins.	Agricultural assistance policy is prioritising sustainable commercial farming enterprises over repetitive smallholder input distribution.
2	Perceived exclusion from public subsidies	Farmers report feeling systematically bypassed or ineligible for government agricultural assistance, subsidies, and modernization grants compared to larger commercial operations.	Proposals for collection centers and specialized agrotechnology projects (e.g., green housing) are undergoing state-level review under land optimization programs (PPAN).
3	Flash flooding & drainage defects	Inadequately designed riverbank drainage channels and mismatched culvert capacities trigger recurrent flash floods during high rainfall events, destroying crops.	Township drainage and road network master plans are determined by the State Planning Authority (SPA) rather than local councils. Due to Sibu's unique soil dynamics, standardized drainage specifications frequently fail. Future engineering solutions must incorporate localized soil foundation designs rather than generic models to ensure long-term structural integrity.

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
4	Jurisdictional ambiguity in road maintenance	Confusion over whether municipal, district, or public works agencies own local farm roads leads to maintenance deadlocks, allowing roads to deteriorate and vegetation to overgrow.	The project is not within JKR's gazetted portfolio; identified as localized, small-scale infrastructure works under municipal/RTP administration.
5	Social security & wildlife hazards	A double threat of rising property theft linked to drug abuse, alongside escalating human-wildlife conflict—specifically frequent crocodile attacks on local pets and farm livestock along river access points.	Royal Malaysia Police (PDRM) strategy focuses primary enforcement on high-level distribution networks and routine venue inspections rather than low-level users. Complementing police enforcement, the District Office and KPWK fund targeted community and school-level preventive education. PDRM maintains enforcement campaigns targeting illicit gambling operations and property crime, coordinated alongside AADK addiction mitigation programs.

Table 8. Detailed Findings of FGD 3

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
FGD 3: Foochow Farmers of Sungai Bidut **Date** : 24th March 2026 Sungai Bidut is a primary agricultural zone vital to Sibu's local fresh produce supply chain, currently experiencing significant structural disruption.			
1	Governance & representation disconnect	The appointed local Penghulu resides outside the community's geographic boundaries, causing severe communication breakdowns and delay in addressing urgent local issues.	Administrative leadership structure under review by local District Administration.
2	Supply chain & market displacement	Changes in institutional procurement—such as local boarding schools switching from local fresh farms to large-scale bulk importers—have cut off predictable income streams for smallholders.	Commercial import policies fall outside Department of Agriculture (DOA) regulatory scope and require comprehensive state and federal policy alignment.
3	Input & resource constraints	Heavy dependence on imported seed stock from West Malaysia, combined with soaring fuel and fertilizer costs, severely handicaps local farm production.	Agricultural assistance policy is prioritizing sustainable commercial farming enterprises over repetitive smallholder input distribution.
4	Flooding & water table management	Inconsistent maintenance of drainage/irrigation canals leads to waterlogging, root rot, and severe harvest losses during periods of elevated water tables.	The Department of Agriculture (DOA) provides annual input subsidies, though broader support under RMK-13 will prioritize high-potential commercial producers to establish sustainable agricultural hubs.

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
			Drainage and Irrigation Department (DID) flood mitigation projects (e.g., bund construction along main corridors) are scheduled under RMK-13. Disbursement of federal disaster relief funds remains challenging due to stringent documentation criteria requiring identical pre- and post-disaster photographic evidence.
5	Vandalism & infrastructure strain	Recurrent targeted vandalism and destruction of timber access bridges place an unfair financial and operational burden on farmers needing to transport crops to market.	Sibu Municipal Council (SMC) and Sibu Rural District Council (SRDC) scope is strictly confined to public road and drainage maintenance; small-scale local access infrastructure falls under municipal/RTP administration allocations and community-led initiatives.

Table 9. Detailed Findings of FGD 4

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
FGD 4: Foochow Community of Empawah, Lebaan and Bukit Lan **Date** : 25th March 2026 These peri-urban farming belts feature a mix of smallholders and larger commercial agricultural enterprises.			
1	Dam engineering & design failures	Poorly designed water retention dams and control structures in the area have malfunctioned, releasing uncontrolled excess water and submerging nearby farm plots.	Mitigation and structural review fall within the long-term infrastructure planning scope of the Drainage and Irrigation Department (DID).
2	Contractor oversight & service gaps	Irregular and unmonitored execution by appointed public service contractors leads to incomplete road works, neglected tree trimming, and substandard maintenance delivery.	Local council and agency maintenance response timelines are subject to inter-agency funding allocations and scope boundaries. Case-by-case engagement and public service contractor evaluations are conducted through local council monitoring.
3	Social security deterioration	Rising rates of illegal gambling and substance abuse are directly correlated with an uptick in petty theft and farm equipment burglary, compounded by minimal police presence.	PDRM maintains enforcement campaigns targeting illicit gambling operations and property crime, coordinated alongside AADK addiction mitigation programs. Primary enforcement focuses on distribution networks alongside preventive community education.
4	Generational agriculture succession crisis	Soaring land prices and high initial capital operational costs discourage youth from taking over family farms, causing agricultural land consolidation or abandonment.	Policy strategies focus on expanding high-value agrotechnology and localized economic opportunities to retain talent and modernize agricultural enterprises under land optimization programs (PPAN).

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
5	Labour market constraints	Strict foreign worker quota regulations combined with high local wage expectations make hiring affordable agricultural labor virtually impossible for mid-sized farms.	To counter youth outmigration and labour constraints, DOA is expanding modern agrotechnology initiatives—such as the Smart School Farming program—to introduce automated farming methodologies to younger demographics and specialized community groups.

Table 10. Detailed Findings of FGD 5

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
FGD 5 : Iban Community of Kampung Baru, Bawang Assan **Date** : 25th March 2026 A semi-rural riverine community situated along the Batang Lebaan river system within the N52 Bawang Assan state constituency of P212 Sibu. Functioning as a cluster of approximately 20 traditional Iban longhouses led by their respective Tuai Rumah and an area Penghulu, it represents a hybrid rural-urban community navigating the interface between traditional subsistence practices and modern governance structures. Livelihoods in the settlement are closely linked to farming and riverine resources, but the community faces acute environmental and infrastructure challenges.			
1	Push for electoral & administrative redelineation	Leaders advocated for state/parliamentary constituency redelineation to bridge the vast development gap between rural longhouses and urban Sibu, aiming for localised funding allocation.	Administrative leadership and constituency structures require high-level policy review and state/federal electoral administration alignment.
2	Water control system (water gates) breakdown	Infrastructure built to support paddy cultivation—specifically river water control gates along the Batang Lebaan—is non-functional, preventing farmers from regulating water levels.	No direct agency response recorded during the session. Referred to DID for technical audit.
3	Monsoon & king tide submersion	Low-lying longhouses and farmlands suffer prolonged inundation (lasting several weeks) when monsoon rain coincides with coastal king tides, destroying subsistence crops.	Drainage and Irrigation Department (DID) flood mitigation projects (e.g., bund construction along main corridors) are scheduled under RMK-13.

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
4	Substance abuse escalation	Widespread concern regarding youth drug addiction in longhouses, with leaders calling for localized rehabilitation and law enforcement interventions.	Royal Malaysia Police (PDRM) strategy focuses primary enforcement on high-level distribution networks and routine venue inspections. Complementing police enforcement, the District Office and KPWK fund targeted community-level preventive education and AADK addiction mitigation programs.

Table 11. Detailed Findings of FGD 6

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
FGD 6: Residents of Taman Indah Low-Cost Housing **Date** : 26th April 2026 Developed around 1989–1990 for low-income urban families, this single-storey housing scheme sits adjacent to affluent developments, creating a stark socio-economic contrast.			
1	Progressive land subsidence & structural decay	Built on soil with poor bearing capacity, ongoing subsoil settling has fractured house foundations, cracked walls, and collapsed monsoon drainage channels.	Sibu Municipal Council's (SMC) scope is strictly confined to public road and drainage maintenance; structural issues regarding private dwellings fall under the jurisdiction of the Housing Purchaser Claims Tribunal. Given that 70–80% of Sibu features soft peat soil—leading to significant ground settlement, utility disruptions, and drainage collapse—SMC recommends commissioned soil investigations. SMC, SRDC, SEB, Sarawak Water, and Telcos should establish an integrated infrastructure planning approach.
2	Absence of developer accountability & legal void	The original housing developer is defunct/unreachable. With no Joint Management Body (JMB) or active residents' association, homeowners have no legal entity to manage structural restoration.	Structural issues regarding private dwellings fall under the jurisdiction of the Housing Purchaser Claims Tribunal. Community-led initiatives and legal frameworks under housing management fall under statutory state housing guidelines.

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
3	Ignorance of homeowner rights	Residents lack technical understanding of structural safety monitoring, institutional complaint channels, or tenant/owner legal protections.	Relevant ministries and housing agencies advocate resident engagement through formal resident association frameworks and consumer rights channels.
4	Environmental health risks	Damaged drainage coupled with unkept public land leads to stagnant sewage pools, mosquito breeding, and venomous snake/wildlife intrusions into living quarters.	SMC faces severe budgetary constraints regarding ongoing facility upkeep and maintenance. Remediation of deteriorated public walkways and collapsed drainage in older estates remains constrained by limited municipal funds across multiple housing zones.

Table 12. Detailed Findings of FGD 7

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
FGD 7: Community Leaders And Jkkk Of Kampung Bahagia Jaya **Date :** 26th March 2026 A rapidly urbanising village expanding from 1,248 to 1,500 units within a year, putting extreme pressure on public amenities.			
1	Gridlock & road infrastructure deficit	The main access arterial is severely undersized for current traffic volumes, causing daily congestion.	To alleviate suburban congestion, an outer ring road network connecting Ulu Sungai Merah to major hubs has been planned under Projek Rakyat. While preliminary design works are approved, full physical construction awaits final capital allocation. Phase 1 of the Teku–Pasai Siong linkage incorporates a 700-meter elevated viaduct specifically designed to prevent road settlement over deep peat soil.
2	Social decay, illegal gambling & mat rempit	Proliferation of covert online gambling dens, youth drug abuse, and dangerous illegal motorcycle racing (*mat rempit*) due to zero recreational facilities and inadequate police staffing.	PDRM conducts targeted weekend operations along known hot-spots under Section 42 of the Road Transport Act 1987, enabling vehicle impoundment and detention of offenders. Police collaborate with designated School Liaison Officers to conduct direct parental engagements, youth counseling, and awareness campaigns alongside AADK mitigation programs. SMC is exploring expanding community-led initiatives for recreational space.

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
3	Hazardous transit corridors	The 28-year-old road corridor connecting Teku to PPR Rantau Panjang completely lacks street lighting due to funding shortfalls, leading to frequent traffic fatalities.	Public Works Department (JKR) interventions are limited to gazetted State and Federal road networks. Proposed highway upgrades under RMK-13 currently await budgetary approval. JKR is piloting the installation of solar reflective road studs as a cost-effective safety intervention.
4	Delayed essential healthcare facilities	Long-standing promises by authorities to construct a localized *Klinik Kesihatan* remain unfulfilled, forcing residents to travel far for basic care.	The proposed Type-2 Teku Baru Health Clinic has been submitted under RMK-14 and is currently in the land acquisition phase. To address immediate spatial and structural safety concerns at existing facilities, the Divisional Health Office (PKB) is executing commercial space leasing arrangements pending permanent site land acquisitions and Ministry of Finance approvals.
5	Peat soil hazards & inter-agency friction	Uncoordinated planning between utilities, municipal councils, and federal agencies leads to reactive, poor-quality road surfacing on peat soil subject to landslides and sinkholes.	Slope failures in targeted areas (e.g., Kg Bahagia Jaya) were primarily induced by alterations in natural surface drainage flow toward slope toes. Corrective realignments and drainage stabilization are required. Relevant agencies (SMC, SRDC, SEB, Sarawak Water, Telcos) should establish an integrated infrastructure planning approach.

Table 13. Detailed Findings of FGD 8

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
FGD 8: Residents of PPR Rantau Panjang – Inter-State Migrants **Date :** 26th March 2026 A public housing complex housing internal rural-to-urban migrants from Central Sarawak, most of whom are not registered voters in Sibu.			
1	Chronic water deprivation	Residents have suffered two continuous years of low water pressure and unscheduled supply cuts, forcing manual water hauling up high-rise stairs.	Sarawak Water has approved an acute water treatment facility for PPR Rantau Panjang (scheduled for operational commissioning following accredited lab testing). Broader peak-hour supply constraints will be resolved upon completion of the Salim Water Treatment Plant Phase 3 expansion.
2	Tenure insecurity & fear of eviction	Misinformation on the status of residency with a perceived "Rent-to-Own" program to strict "Rental-Only" terms have raised widespread anxiety over potential mass evictions.	PPR Rantau Panjang operates strictly under a municipal rental framework without a rent-to-own facility; six-year tenancy renewals are subject to formal selection committee evaluation.
3	Physical accessibility barriers	Multi-storey apartment blocks lack elevators. Families with elderly, sick, or physically disabled members must manually carry them up and down several flights of stairs.	Maintenance response timelines are subject to inter-agency funding allocations and scope boundaries. Housing Development Corporation (HDC) maintenance covers specified common assets.
4	Education exclusion & undocumented children	Internal migration dynamics—where young single parents leave children under the care of grandparents—have resulted in unregistered births. These undocumented children are	Cases require direct administrative intervention through formal submissions to the National Registration Department (JPN) and Social Welfare Department (JKM).

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		barred from public schools, depending entirely on informal local KRT classes.	

Table 14. Detailed Findings of FGD 9

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
FGD 9: Residents of Rejang Park – Elderly Community **Date** : 27th March 2026 One of Sibu's primary established residential suburbs, now facing the challenges of a rapidly ageing resident demographic.			
1	Deficit in ageing-friendly urban design	Pedestrian infrastructure lacks basic senior accessibility features such as continuous handrails, tactile paving, or ramped, barrier-free sidewalks.	Following the establishment of a Youth/Child Council, SMC is exploring the formation of a dedicated Senior Advisory Committee to address age-friendly infrastructure. Remediation of deteriorated public walkways and collapsed drainage in older estates (e.g., Rejang Park) remains constrained by limited municipal funds across multiple housing zones.
2	Legacy commercial mismatch	Commercial layout designs from the 1970s cannot cope with modern vehicle ownership, resulting in permanent double-parking and traffic gridlock.	Commercial public parking management is currently undergoing digital transformation to optimize space turnover and utilization efficiency.
3	Healthcare system overburden	Severe parking deficits at Sibu General Hospital and visible foundation sinking at the Jalan Oya Community Clinic threaten access to medical services.	To address immediate spatial and structural safety concerns at existing facilities (e.g., KK Jabatan Orang / Jalan Oya), the Divisional Health Office (PKB) is executing commercial space leasing arrangements pending permanent site land acquisitions and Ministry of Finance approvals.

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
4	Residential land lease renewal strain	Approaching 2030 land lease expirations pose a severe threat, as land premium renewal fees jump from RM1,000 to over RM3,000 per lot, severely burdening low-income retirees.	Policy and land title premium adjustments fall under the jurisdiction of the Land and Survey Department.

Table 15. Detailed Findings of FGD 10

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
FGD 10: Community of Kampung Jeriah B **Date :** 27th March 2026 A peri-urban settlement built over 20 years ago on deep peat soil, housing daily-wage earners, informal workers, and PPRT recipients.			
1	Ineffective local leadership & perceived political favoritism	Community leaders are largely inaccessible, with residents reporting political bias in the distribution of welfare and PPRT housing repair grants.	For older rural housing units (PPRT), home improvement assistance is now structured under the Program Perumahan Rakyat Sejahtera (PPRS), where applications routed through the Sibu District Office require final endorsement from the Ministry of Rural and Regional Development (KKDW). Leadership issues are subject to District Administration review.
2	Substandard housing & missing utilities	Houses constructed under housing assistance programs exhibit dangerous construction flaws. Multiple homes were handed over without electricity or water connections due to contractor non-compliance.	Permanent utility connections require a valid Occupation Permit (OP). However, through a special framework with SMC, a temporary 6-month renewable water supply agreement can be granted at commercial tariffs pending final OP approval.
3	Exorbitant utility grid connection costs	High connection fees charged by utility companies force low-income households to rely on small, unreliable solar panels or illegal wiring.	Elevated topography and full capacity at Salim Treatment Plant limit immediate water expansion, compounded by high soil movement causing sub-surface pipe bursts. Grid connection relief remains dependent on utility provider capital projects.

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
4	Road infrastructure failure & abandonment	Narrow settlement roads are flanked by un-railed deep drainage trenches. Road widening works launched around 2022 were abruptly abandoned, materials removed, and no updates provided.	The project is not within JKR's gazetted portfolio; identified as localized, small-scale infrastructure works under municipal/RTP administration.

Table 16. Detailed Findings of Key Informant Review

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
Key Informant Interview: Resident Representatives Of Housing Estate In Kemuyang **Date :** 27th March 2026 An expanding suburban housing estate heavily populated by government retirees and ex-military personnel.			
1	Occupation permit (OP) legal impasse	Premature key handovers by developers led buyers to perform home extensions before official OP issuance. Local council regulations now refuse OP approval unless homeowners demolish modifications at their own expense.	Occupation Permits (OP) cannot be issued due to unauthorized structural extensions built up to drainage reserves, which violate municipal and Fire and Rescue Department (BOMBA) safety codes. Sibu Rural District Council (SRDC) is engaging property owners on a case-by-case basis to either rectify/demolish non-compliant structures or submit revised architectural plans through qualified professionals. Temporary 6-month renewable water supply agreements have been facilitated pending official compliance.
2	Low utility pressures & rapid sprawl	Uncontrolled suburban housing growth without upgrading main supply pipes leaves residents with virtually no water pressure during peak morning and evening usage hours.	Broader peak-hour supply constraints and pressure drops at system extremities will be resolved upon the completion of the Salim Water Treatment Plant Phase 3 expansion (83% completed; targeted operational completion by December).
3	Lack of youth facilities & road safety risks	Absence of structured parks or sports facilities forces children and youths to gather in vacant shop halls or play along active roads, driving up	SMC faces severe budgetary constraints regarding ongoing facility upkeep and maintenance. Long-term sustainability relies heavily on expanding community-led initiatives (e.g., NGO park adoptions). PDRM collaborates

NO.	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
		rates of underage smoking and illegal motorcycle street racing.	with School Liaison Officers for youth counseling and awareness campaigns.

4.2 Issue Prioritisation

4.2.1 Prioritised Issue 1 : Drug Abuse & Cross-Demographic Substance Use

Communities face persistent challenges in ensuring adequate social security and protection, particularly in relation to public safety, youth vulnerability, family wellbeing, and community-level prevention mechanisms. These challenges are compounded by the presence of drug-related activities in certain community areas, limited enforcement capacity, weakening community-based vigilance, and gaps in early intervention and inter-agency coordination. The issue therefore extends beyond substance abuse itself and reflects broader gaps in the local social protection and community safety ecosystem. The problems related to the prioritised issue are :

Rural and Riverine Penetration

In peri-urban Foochow enclaves such as Sungai Sadit and Empawah/Lebaan/Bukit Lan, as well as the riverine Iban longhouses of Kampung Baru Bawang Assan, community leaders reported rising drug addiction. This has triggered secondary crime waves, including petty theft and illegal trespass onto farmlands. In Bawang Assan, the council of approximately 20 *Tuai Rumah* expressed urgent concern over the vulnerability of longhouse youths who lack structured community intervention programs.

Suburban Settlement and Enforcement Gaps

In expanding suburban villages such as Kampung Bahagia Jaya, residents linked drug abuse directly to unchecked illicit activities, including illegal online gambling dens that operate within residential rows. Communities noted that limited personnel and routine patrols from the Royal Malaysia Police (PDRM) and the National Anti-Drugs Agency (AADK) contribute to unhindered supply corridors along suburban and riverine transport routes

Addressing substance abuse across P212 Sibu requires multi-stakeholder enforcement and public health interventions. Key recommendations include: establishing localised community-based rehabilitation and counseling facilities; expanding intelligence-led PDRM/AADK mobile policing along the Rajang riverine corridor; and integrating Village Development and Security Committees (JKKK), church welfare units, and longhouse leadership into community policing committees.

Table 17. Summary of Issue 1

Problems relating to prioritised issue	1. Rural and riverine settlement penetration 2. Suburban settlement and enforcement gaps
Recommendations	1. Establish a multi-stakeholder enforcement and reporting mechanism - from grassroots to agency 2. Strengthen participatory grassroots and leadership surveillance on mobile policing
Affected Group(s)	Intergenerational drug abusers and gamblers
Location	Empawah, Lebaan, Bukit Lan, Sungai Sadit, Sungai Bidut, Bawang Assan, Taman Bahagia Jaya
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 healthcare services
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	Target 11.7: Universal access to safe, inclusive, accessible, and green public spaces, particularly for older persons and youth
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	Target 16.1 : Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere. Target 16.6 & Target 16.7: Develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels; ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making at all levels.

4.2.2 Prioritised Issue 2 : Cross Cultural Youth Development and Talent Retention in P212 Sibu

The socio-economic vitality of P212 Sibu is constrained by the persistent loss of human capital and a severe shortage of civic recreational infrastructure dedicated to young people. The problems related to the prioritised issue are :

Deficit of Recreational Facilities and "Third Spaces"

Across newer suburban corridors such as Kemuyang and Kampung Bahagia Jaya, residents highlighted an acute absence of safe recreational spaces, playgrounds, and public sports facilities. In Kemuyang, children and adolescents are forced to play along roadside verges or within vacant commercial shop lots, resulting in road safety hazards and social concerns such as underage smoking and illegal motorcycle street racing (*mat rempit*). In Kampung Bahagia Jaya, the lack of sports spaces along the Teku–PPR Rantau Panjang corridor leaves youths without healthy extracurricular alternatives, constraining civic well-being

Economic Constraints and Structural Brain Drain

In agrarian belts (Sungai Bidut, Tanjung Kunyit, Paradom), young people are systematically pushed out of smallholder agriculture due to escalating fertilizer and herbicide input costs, land shortages, and suppressed farmgate pricing. With limited higher-value manufacturing and digital service jobs within Sibu town, educated youths migrate to Kuching, Peninsular Malaysia, or foreign labor markets including Singapore, Brunei, and the Solomon Islands, exacerbating youth labor underutilisation under SDG Target 8.6.

Educational Equity and Special Needs Support

In low-income public housing areas like PPR Rantau Panjang, educational marginalisation was reported among informal rural migrant households, including undocumented children excluded from formal schooling who rely on home-based tutoring or localised welfare initiatives. Meanwhile, in semi-rural schools such as SJKC Chung Cheng (Tanjung Kunyit), integrated special education programs (PPKI) face constraints due to deficient ICT and digital learning tools.

Fostering youth retention requires developing integrated youth sports complexes and multi-purpose civic centers under the Rural Transformation Projects (RTP) and Sibu Municipal Council (MPS) frameworks; providing technical skills training in modern agrotechnology and maritime engineering; improving digital classroom infrastructure in suburban and rural schools; and establishing formal community transit links to connect suburban youths with vocational education institutes in central Sarawak.

Table 18. Summary of Issue 2

Problems relating to prioritised issue	1. Deficit of Recreational Facilities and "Third Spaces" 2. Economic Constraints and Structural Brain Drain 3. Educational Equity and Special Needs Support
Recommendations	1. **Rejuvenating Social Health via Cross-Cultural and Faith-Based Programmes:** Revitalizing community youth programs to strengthen psychosocial resilience, emotional well-being, and social cohesion 2. **Civic & Sports Infrastructure:** Developing integrated youth sports complexes, green recreational parks, and multi-purpose civic facilities under the Rural Transformation Projects (RTP) and Sibu Municipal Council (MPS) frameworks 3. **Economic Capacity & Technical Pathways:** Providing structured technical skills training in modern smart-agrotechnology, digital commerce, and riverine maritime engineering, while offering micro-grants for young entrepreneurs to lower the barrier of entry into local farming and enterprise
Affected Group(s)	Youths in urban, semi urban and rural Sibu
Location	Sibu Division as a whole
SDG RELATED TO ISSUES	
Related SDG	**Related SDG Targets**
SDG 4: Quality Education	Target 4.4: Substantially increase the number of youth who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs, and entrepreneurship. Target 4.5: Eliminate gender and socioeconomic disparities in education and ensure equal access to all

	levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable.
SDG 8 : Decent Work and Economic Growth	Target 8.6: Substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training (NEET). Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, and innovation.
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	Target 11.7: Provide universal access to safe, inclusive, accessible, and green public spaces, particularly for children, youth, older persons, and persons with disabilities.

4.2.3 Prioritised Issue 3 : An Actively Ageing Community & Elderly Welfare

Sibu displays the demographic profile of an accelerating aging society, driven by long-term fertility declines and extensive outward migration of working-age youths. This creates an "empty-nest" dynamic where senior citizens remain in mature suburban estates and agrarian riverbanks with limited caregiving support. In addition to that, 1970s legacy commercial town planning such as Rejang Park—one of Sibu's earliest and most established planned housing estates—has evolved into a prominent residential hub for pensioners and senior citizens. Despite remaining a vibrant and liveable community, the estate suffers from substantial urban design constraints that fail to cater to an aging demographic. The problem related to the prioritised issue are:

Deficit of Safe Pedestrian Infrastructure

The neighbourhoods and development in Sibu as a whole lacks dedicated, elderly-friendly walking infrastructure, such as barrier-free, non-slip sidewalks, continuous pedestrian handrails, gentle access ramps, and tactile paving. Broken pavements, elevated curb drops, and unpaved verges present severe trip-and-fall hazards for seniors navigating the estate on foot. The vulnerability of Rejang Park's elderly cohort is mitigated by strong community cohesion anchored in church-led social support systems. Facilities such as the Methodist Senior Hub (SCAC), the Methodist Senior Learning Centre, and the Methodist Church Sibu Jalan Archer Day Care Centre provide structured daily care, adult learning programmes, and socialisation. However, these facilities require complementary municipal infrastructure to ensure seniors can travel safely between their homes and community centres.

Deteriorating Municipal Connectivity and Strained Healthcare Access

Senior residents depend on Sibu General Hospital and the Jalan Oya Community Clinic for chronic illness management and outpatient treatments. However, accessing these facilities presents significant physical obstacles due to degradations and severe vehicular congestion and an acute deficit of parking bays at Sibu General Hospital.

Financial Burden of Land Leasehold Renewals

A critical socio-economic anxiety voiced by retirees in Rejang Park concerns the expiration of 60-year residential land lease titles due around 2030. Escalating renewal premiums—rising from historical baselines of approximately RM1,000 to figures exceeding RM3,000—place a severe financial strain on elderly households subsisting on fixed pensions or modest personal saving.

Addressing the aging population in P212 Sibu—most notably evidenced in mature estates like Rejang Park—requires retrofitting urban infrastructure to create barrier-free, non-slip pedestrian walkways, safety handrails along open drains, and alleviated commercial parking layouts to ensure universal mobility; expediting structural stabilization works at the sinking Jalan Oya Community Clinic, resolving acute vehicular parking deficits at Sibu General Hospital, and supporting church-led senior daycare hubs to deliver equitable healthcare and psychosocial well-being; introducing targeted policy concessions and subsidised rates for pensioners on fixed incomes facing the impending 2030 expiration and surging costs of 60-year residential land leasehold renewals; and establishing community-based "third spaces" such as adult learning centers to counter the social isolation and caregiving deficits experienced by an "empty-nest" elderly demographic left behind by widespread youth outmigration.

Table 19. Summary of Issue 3

Problems relating to prioritised issue	1. Deficit of Safe Pedestrian Infrastructure 2. Deteriorating Municipal Connectivity and Strained Healthcare Access 3. Financial Burden of Land Leasehold Renewals
Recommendations	1. **Universal Accessibility & Safe Walkways** Development Sibu Municipal Council (MPS) should retrofit Rejang Park's residential loop and central park zones with continuous barrier-free walkways, supportive handrails along stepped drains, tactile paths, well-lit pedestrian crossings, and traffic-calming speed tables

	2. **Healthcare Facility Upgrades:** Expediting the structural retrofitting of the sinking Jalan Oya Clinic, resolving the parking bottleneck at Sibu General Hospital through dedicated senior-citizen transit loops 3. **Fiscal Relief on Lease Renewals:** Formulating a targeted state concession or phased premium payment framework for senior homeowners and pensioners facing 2030 lease renewals 4. **Expansion of Integrated Senior Third Spaces:** Providing municipal grants and co-funding to expand community daycare hubs, geriatric wellness spaces, and intergenerational social programs in mature estates across Sibu
Affected Group(s)	Ageing and senior population
Location	Sibu Division as a whole
SDG RELATED TO ISSUES	
Related SDG	**Related SDG Targets**
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	Target 3.8: Universal health coverage, including financial risk protection and access to quality essential healthcare services for chronic and geriatric care. Target 3.4: Promote mental health and well-being through supportive community and active aging networks
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	Target 11.7: Universal access to safe, inclusive, accessible, and green public spaces, particularly for older persons and persons with disabilities. Target 11.2: Safe, affordable, accessible, and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety and public transit with special attention to older persons.
SDG 10 : Reduced Inequalities	Target 10.2: Empower and promote the social, economic, and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, disability, or status.

SDG 1: No Poverty	Target 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, and achieve substantial coverage of the poor and vulnerable, including older persons. Target 1.4: Equal rights to economic resources, basic services, and ownership and control over land and property.

5.0 PRELIMINARY IDENTIFICATION OF SOLUTION PROJECTS

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

	PROJECT 1	PROJECT 2	PROJECT 3
Project Title	Pembelajaran Alat Muzik Tradisional Cina untuk Komuniti	Impian Civic Literacy and Community Empowerment Programme	Menjana Pendapatan Ekonomi Rakan Muda Mudi di Kawasan Pedalaman Melalui Jualan Makanan dan Minuman
Relevant SDG(s)	SDG 3, 4, 11	SDG 3, 4, 10, 16, 17	SDG 1, 3, 8
Objective(s)	• To expand access to music education and encourage greater interest in traditional music among the community in Sibu. • To promote and strengthen the local music culture and ecosystem. • To provide participants with opportunities to develop new skills, build self-confidence, and appreciate traditional cultural heritage that is increasingly less practised among younger generations.	• To improve electoral literacy among underserved communities in Sibu, particularly on electoral processes, democratic institutions, voter rights and responsibilities. • To strengthen civic participation by helping participants understand the roles of elected representatives and identify appropriate channels for engaging with public institutions. • To build participants' confidence in community decision-making and encourage more informed	• To provide income-generating and employment opportunities for young people in the rural Bawang Assan community through food and beverage sales. • To equip participants with practical skills and knowledge in food preparation, food handling, hygiene, promotion, sales, and financial management. • To strengthen participants' confidence, employability and entrepreneurial capabilities through hands-on training

	PROJECT 1	PROJECT 2	PROJECT 3
		and responsible participation in civic affairs. • To improve awareness of preventive healthcare and healthy lifestyles through basic health screenings and health education sessions.	and involvement in community-based economic activities. • To encourage active participation among rural youth in community activities while fostering teamwork, responsibility and community cohesion.
Expected Outcome(s)	• Participants developed basic skills in playing traditional Chinese musical instruments, including *dizi, guzheng, zhongruan* and *liuqin*. • Improved musical knowledge, technical skills and confidence through regular training and performance preparation. • Gained greater creativity, self-confidence and appreciation of traditional Chinese arts and cultural heritage.	• Improved understanding of democratic institutions, including the roles of Parliament, State Legislative Assemblies, elected representatives and local authorities. • Increased electoral awareness, including knowledge of electoral processes, voter rights and responsibilities, electoral boundaries and informed participation. • Greater confidence in civic and community participation, enabling participants to engage more effectively in community decision-	• Gained practical skills and knowledge in food preparation, food handling, hygiene, promotion, sales, and financial management. • Improved the participants' confidence and ability to generate income through food and beverage sales and other economic activities. • Employment and entrepreneurship opportunities are created for young people in the rural Bawang Assan community.

	PROJECT 1	PROJECT 2	PROJECT 3
	• Strengthened the participants' ability to perform collaboratively as a group through sectional, ensemble and full rehearsals.	making and with elected representatives and public institutions. • Improved ability to evaluate information and identify misinformation, supporting more responsible participation in civic discourse. • Increased awareness of preventive healthcare and healthy lifestyles through health screening and health education activities.	• Able to apply the skills and knowledge gained to pursue employment or undertake income-generating activities independently. • Increased local economic activity and improved socioeconomic well-being, particularly among the younger generation in the rural community.
Solution Provider	Persatuan Kebajikan Penduduk Rejang Park Sibu	Persatuan Impian Malaysia	Gereja Methodist Iban, Bawang Assan, Sibu
Activities/ Processes	Month 1: 1. Introduction to the SDGs, project objectives and basic music concepts. 2. Introduction to basic music notation and instruments. 3. Basic music workshop. 4. Basic instrument technique training. Month 2:	4 Months (6 communities within Sibu): Month 1: 2 communities Month 2: 2 communities Month 3: 1 community Month 4: 1 community Part 1: Community Electoral Literacy Programme • Introduction to Malaysia's democratic institutions, including Parliament, State Legislative	Month 1: 1. Participant recruitment 2. Project briefing and participant selection 3. Introduction to SDGs Month 2: 4. Briefing on proper food handling procedures and hygiene practices for the project.

	PROJECT 1	PROJECT 2	PROJECT 3
	5. Intensive technical training by instrument section. 6. Continued technical training by instrument section. 7. Continued technical training to strengthen individual skills. 8. Small-group/sectional training and practice of the main repertoire. 9. Small ensemble training combining different instruments. 10. Combined ensemble training involving all instruments. Month 3: 11. Full rehearsal in preparation for the final performance. 12. Mock performance, assessment and final 13. Community Performance: Participants showcase the skills and repertoire	Assemblies, separation of powers, and the roles of MPs, ADUNs and local authorities. ● Electoral literacy workshop covering electoral processes, voter rights and responsibilities, electoral boundaries, informed participation, and misinformation. ● Civic participation discussion. ● Community dialogue session to discuss community issues and identify constructive channels for civic engagement Part 2: Community Health Screening and Awareness ● Blood pressure screening. ● Diabetes screening. ● BMI assessment. ● Preventive healthcare education. ● Healthy lifestyle awareness. ● Referral pathways for participants identified as being at risk.	5. Training in preparing quality food products that meet customers' preferences. 6. Selection of the sales menu and standardisation of recipes to ensure consistent product quality. 7. Procurement and management of the equipment and raw materials. Month 3: 8. Food production 9. Preparation of the sales venue 10. Briefing on promotional methods and implementation of promotional activities, including preparing posters with the menu, dates, days and location. Month 4: 11. Sales within the local community, including at the

	PROJECT 1	PROJECT 2	PROJECT 3
	developed throughout the programme through a final community performance.		village, school, community programmes and local events. 12. Financial management and sales record-keeping, including recording sales revenue, operating costs and project profits.
Total Funding (RM)	40,000	40,000	40,000
Location	Sibu	Sibu	Bawang Assan, Sibu
Duration	3 months	4 months	3 months

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Kompilasi Laporan Pemetaan Isu Kawasan Parlimen 2026 (Jilid 1-6) meneruskan usaha APPGM-SDG mendokumentasikan realiti, keperluan dan aspirasi masyarakat akar umbi melalui kajian lapangan yang tersusun. Pada tahun 2026, gerak kerja ini melibatkan 16 kawasan parlimen baru di seluruh Malaysia yang merangkumi Zon Utara, Zon Tengah, Zon Pantai Timur, Zon Selatan, Wilayah Sabah dan Wilayah Sarawak.

Nilai utama kompilasi yang terdiri daripada 6 jilid ini terletak pada pendekatan berasaskan bukti dan penglibatan langsung bersama komuniti. Suara penduduk, pemimpin tempatan, agensi kerajaan, organisasi masyarakat dan pihak berkepentingan dihimpunkan untuk mengenal pasti keutamaan setempat, memahami punca dan kesan sesuatu isu, serta menyokong pembentukan cadangan intervensi yang lebih bersasar.

Kompilasi yang sedia ada merangkumi laporan-laporan kajian pemetaan isu yang menyusun dapatan kajian mengikut latar kawasan, metodologi, isu rentas Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan (SDG), maklum balas daripada pihak berkepentingan serta pengenalpastian awal cadangan penyelesaian. Bahan visual dan catatan hasil libat urus turut digunakan untuk memberikan konteks yang lebih jelas serta mengekalkan suara komuniti dalam keseluruhan analisis.

Terbitan *Kompilasi Laporan Pemetaan Isu Kawasan Parlimen 2026 (Jilid 1-6)* ini diharapkan menjadi rujukan praktikal kepada pembuat dasar, Ahli-ahli Parlimen, agensi kerajaan, pihak berkuasa tempatan, pertubuhan masyarakat sivil, institusi akademik dan pemimpin komuniti. Dengan berlandaskan realiti lapangan, hasil dapatan yang terdapat dalam *Kompilasi* ini dapat menyokong tindakan yang lebih responsif, terukur dan berimpak kepada masyarakat di parlimen-parlimen di seluruh Malaysia.

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