

BUKIT BENDERA



ISSUE MAPPING VISIT

16 - 18 MAC 2024

Prepared by the Society for Promotion of Sustainable Development Goals (PPMPL)



16 - 18 Mac 2024 (Saturday - Monday)

PLACES THAT HAVE BEEN VISITED

DAY 1

- 1: Dialogue Session with Tourism Community at Kampung Rasa Sayang & Pinang Emas
- 2: Dialogue Session with Masjid Tuan Guru & Karva
- 3: Dialogue Session with Kampung Cina
4. Site Visit to Fisherman Communities in Tanjong Tokong

DAY 2

5. Dialogue Session with Community in Flat Padang Tembak
6. Dialogue Session with Single Mother in Flat Padang Tembak
7. Dialogue Session with Indian KRT Community, Hong Seng Estate
8. Dialogue Session with Youth

DAY 3

9. Dialogue Session with OKU Communities (Vision) at St Nicholas
10. Site Visit to Flood Affected Area
11. Site Visit to Siamese & Burmese Village
12. Site Visit & Dialogue to Kampung Paya (Slum)
13. Dialogues Session with representatives of Penang Hills Corporation
14. Site Visit to Bukit Bendera

RESEARCH TEAM



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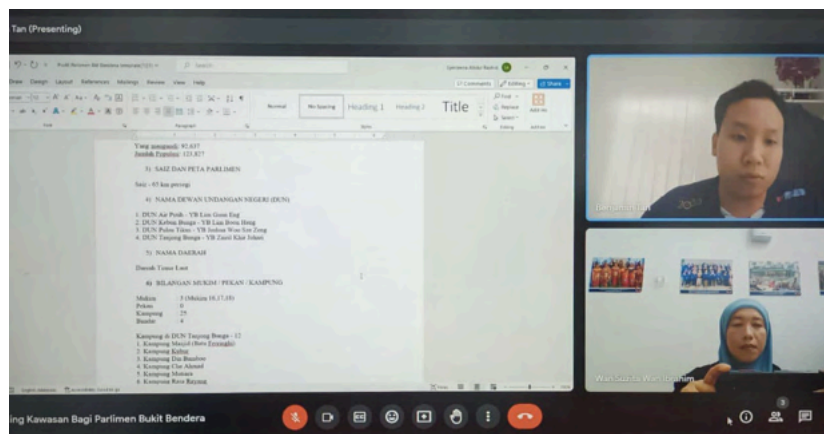
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With the support of
Bukit Bendera Member
of Parliament,
YB Puan Syerleena Binti
Abdul Rashid



November 30, 2023 - Preliminary Meeting

Initial meeting with Bukit Bendera MP, Ms. Syerleena Abdul Rashid, for the 2024 localizing SDGs plan.



Dec 14, 2023 - Profiling Meeting

Profile meeting session for Bukit Bendera Parliament with Benjamin Tan to identify various social, economic, heritage, and environmental issues.



1. Dialogue Session with Tourism Community at Kampung Rasa Sayang & Pinang Emas

FGD 1 with the village located in front of Rasa Sayang hotel, with 18 houses provided by the hotel owner, accommodates approximately 100 residents, predominantly Malays, with one Chinese household and a small fishing community. While residents own the land, challenges include **(1)** unresolved second-generation ownership transfers, **(2)** river pollution from Pinang Emas flats, and **(3)** the threat of a nearby 40-story building disrupting village life. Other issues such as **(4)** inadequate waste management, **(5)** lack of funds for tourism development, and **(6)** vandalism compound the community's struggles, while **(7)** the impending acquisition of land by Uda Holding adds uncertainty to residents' tenure.



2. Dialogue Session with Masjid Tuan Guru & Karva

FGD 2 with Masjid Tuan Guru & Karva, the neighborhood was characterized by two mosques, a primary school catering to both national and religious education, and a diverse population of approximately 8000 residents, primarily consisting of 95% Malays alongside Chinese and Indian communities. The challenges predominantly revolve around **(1)** land development disparities, **(2)** education outcomes, and **(3)** limited job opportunities. The possesses of UDA Holding on 27 hectares of Malay village land highlights the issue of imbalanced development, while education statistics reveal low academic achievement levels, with only a small percentage progressing to university. To address these challenges, proposals include establishing a Digital Economy Center to provide technical training opportunities, enhancing Islamic religious harmony through mutual respect, and diversifying job opportunities beyond the hotel industry through skills training initiatives.



3: Dialogue Session with Kampung Cina

FGD 3 with a century-old neighbourhood Kampung Cina, predominantly inhabited by elderly residents with a dwindling younger population and some properties rented to foreigners, challenges encompass **(1)** traffic congestion due to illegal stalls and parking, **(2)** flooding exacerbated by poor drainage planning since the construction of UDA Flats, **(3)** waste management issues, and **(4)** illegal construction on land owned by UDA. Additionally, the **(5)** fishing community, comprising multiple generations, faces economic uncertainty, pollution in fishing waters, and low catch rates. **(6)** Many fishermen, lacking education, have signed disadvantageous agreements with developers, with inadequate compensation failing to sustain their livelihoods or enable investment in larger boats for improved fishing prospects.



4. Dialogue Session with Fisherman Communities

FGD 4 with the fisherman communities, several pressing issues were identified. The community comprises 4-5 generations, faces challenges including **(1)** uncertain income sources, **(2)** polluted fishing waters, and **(3)** declining catch rates. Moreover, a significant portion of the fishermen **(4)** lack formal education, leading them to make ill-informed decisions, such as agreeing to unfavourable terms with developers. The inadequate RM 15,000 repayment offered by the developers fails to support sustainable livelihoods, let alone enable investment in larger boats necessary to access farther fishing grounds.



5. Dialogue Session with Community B40 in Flat Padang Tembak

FGD 5 with B40 community. The challenges predominantly revolve around **(1)** Lonely old folks: staying alone and do not have emergency contacts, **(2)** Domestic abuse - many Indian cases, and Chinese try to avoid, especially when Indian after drinking, **(3)** Hygiene - Pampers, food waste thrown from high floor. Residents paying maintenance fee RM 30, **(4)** Scammer - claims as government officer to change the gas connector. 1 aunty got scammed - RM 150, **(5)** Traffic problems: parking and congestion and **(6)** Mental health issues: speaking alone, not wearing shirts and pants, simply peeing in the lift, throwing rubbish from high.



6. Dialogue Session with Single Mother (Malay, Indian & Chinese) In Padang Tembak

FGD 6 with the single mother. The challenges predominantly revolve around **(1)** Domestic abuse: neighbors, especially women who are being beaten by their husbands and kids that was scolded at home (physically been beat by their parents) can't be help due to others shifting their rage to them for being 'busybody' - so they didn't want to help except they're being asked to help them, **(2)** Litter - the rubbish is being taken by truck everyday but not on the weekend, it leads to odour problems and littering, **(3)** Attitude - the youth here involves drugs & alcohol without control from peers, sometimes a whole family involves as well.



7. Dialogue Session with Indian KRT Community, Hong Seng Estate

FGD 5 with representatives of the Indian KRT Community, Hong Seng Estate, Jalan Air Terjun. **(1)** Infrastructure facility issues include narrow roads, one-way streets, and poorly maintained roads that are difficult to repair. **(2)** Wild animal attacks from monkeys, wild boars, and venomous snakes pose a safety hazard to villagers as the village is surrounded by forests. **(3)** Tree problems persist as they remain untrimmed and are not maintained by the Municipal Council. **(4)** Water and waste management problems arise from poorly maintained drainage systems by the Department of Irrigation and Drainage, leaking pipes, clogged drains emitting unpleasant odours, and inadequate trash bins.



8. Dialogue Session with Youth

FGD 8 with the youth group. Youth comprises 30% out of 14,000 voters, mainly employed in factories, hotels, and businesses, with a voter focus in Padang Tambak. **(1)** Majority elderly with limited education, the demographic breakdown includes 80% Chinese, 15% Indian, and 5% Malay. Issues identified encompass **(2)** inadequate recreational facilities, **(3)** youth character challenges such as fraud and theft, **(3)** external influences within schools like unlicensed stalls selling drugs, **(4)** inefficient leadership in associations for planting initiatives across the state. Proposed solutions include entrepreneurial programs. Additionally, 4 households occupied by impoverished elderly face severe deprivation, including poor housing, insufficient food, unemployment, and health problems.



9. Dialogue Session with OKU Communities (Vision) at St Nicholas

FGD 9 with the visually impaired group (OKU) at St Nicholas Home, Bagan Jermal, highlights challenges including **(1)** diverse age ranges in classroom settings, **(2)** public carelessness causing accidental collisions, **(3)** tripping hazards from open drains and unmarked bumps, **(4)** limited job opportunities despite efforts from establishments like Double Tree and KFC, elusive technical work due to strict requirements, reliance on alternative skills like basket weaving for income, and **(5)** ongoing accessibility issues such as insufficient walkways and inaccessible areas shared with motorcycles or bicycles.



10. Site Visit to Flood Affected Area

FGD 10 with flood affected communities. Issues highlighted include **(1)** drainage problems leading to flooding due to the absence of a proper system between main roads and the village, worsened by narrow drains, particularly in low-lying areas. **(2)** Land ownership complexities hinder government maintenance efforts, exacerbating poverty seen in two households inhabited by elderly individuals living in deteriorating conditions. **(3)** Safety concerns arise from wild animal intrusions, and **(4)** residents face basic amenity shortages with poor road access and deteriorating housing. **(5)** Limited job opportunities further compound challenges, with no hiring of HSK workers after contract completion, forcing individuals to juggle multiple jobs.



11. Site Visit to Siamese and Burmese Village

FGD 11 with Siamese and Burmese communities. Information reveals that out of 14 houses, only 4 remain standing, while the rest are slated for demolition and have been abandoned. Noteworthy is the area's status as a tourist destination, housing the Wat Chayamangkalaram Temple (1845) and the Dharmikarama Burmese Temple, the oldest temples in Penang. Among the issues faced are **(1)** land ownership disputes, **(2)** public transportation congestion, **(3)** parking problems, and **(4)** cultural preservation concerns.



12. Site Visit to Kampung Paya (Slum)

FGD 12 together with residents' representatives and the Air Putih state assemblyman, it has been noted that there are a total of 14 houses in the area. The main issues identified are **(1)** uncertain land status due to private land ownership and non-payment of rent for the past 6 years, **(2)** waste management problems including open burning causing discomfort to residents, **(3)** economic challenges with lack of stable employment opportunities leading to reliance on factory work, retirees, and homemakers, **(4)** inadequate drainage and irrigation systems with narrow and often blocked existing drains, **(5)** other basic amenity issues such as the absence of a mosque, entrance signs to the village, and a health clinic, as well as concerns regarding wild animals including pythons, monkeys, and civets, which pose a threat to residents.



13. Dialogues Session with representatives of Penang Hills Corporation

FGD 13 with representatives from the Penang Hills Corporation, which is a primary tourist destination in Penang. The shared issues include **(1)** the need for strict implementation of tourist safety SOPs, addressing concerns regarding **(2)** landslides by ensuring that all developments adhere to established procedures, including the use of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) reports and guidelines based on the Bukit Bendera RTD. Additionally, **(3)** there is a lack of tourists, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic and movement control orders.



14. Site Visit to Bukit Bendera

Site Visit to Bukit Bendera



diluluskan oleh Parlimen Malaysia ke-15

Membina Daya Tahan

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