



APPGM-SDG

DILULUSKAN OLEH PARLIMEN MALAYSIA KE-15

20
24



RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF & LAPORAN AWAL

HASIL PEMETAAN KEPERLUAN KOMUNITI
DI KAWASAN PARLIMEN

P.192 MAS GADING

Ringkasan Eksekutif & Laporan Awal

HASIL PEMETAAN KEPERLUAN KOMUNITI
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P.192 MAS GADING

Penyunting Siri

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APPGM-SDG

DILULUSKAN OLEH PARLIMEN MALAYSIA KE-15

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APPGM-SDG

DILULUSKAN OLEH PARLIMEN MALAYSIA KE-15

FOREWORD

Nur Rahmah Othman

Pemangku Timbalan Ketua Sekretariat

The All-Party Parliamentary Group Malaysia on Sustainable Development Goals (APPGM-SDG) has been active since 2020 in advancing the agenda of localizing the SDGs across parliamentary constituencies nationwide. Through its core approach of issue mapping, APPGM-SDG conducts focused group discussions with targeted local groups to identify their challenges and propose solutions via community-based SDG projects and appropriate policy interventions.

Between 2020 and 2023, APPGM-SDG visited 87 parliamentary constituencies. In 2024, the initiative was expanded to include 30 new constituencies, enabling the team to delve deeper into grassroots issues and identify local priorities. These site visits provided a comprehensive understanding of on-the-ground realities and the necessary solutions.

As a result of these visits, 30 preliminary issue-mapping reports were produced in 2024. These are compiled in a volume titled *"Executive Summary and Preliminary Report: Findings from Community Needs Mapping in Parliamentary Constituencies 2024"*. The reports are categorized by zones – North, East, Central, South, Sabah, and Sarawak – as detailed in **Table 1**. Additionally, the reports include photographic documentation of the site visits, offering detailed insights into each constituency's visits and the identified issues. Individual reports are also prepared to facilitate reference for Members of Parliament and stakeholders, allowing them to review reports based on specific parliamentary constituencies.

Table 1: Regional Distribution of Reports

VOLUME	ZONE / REGION	NO. OF PARLIAMENT CONSTITUENCY	RESEARCHER
Volume 1	North Zone	9	3
Volume 2	East Zone	4	3
Volume 3	Central Zone	7	5
Volume 4	South Zone	4	3
Volume 5	Sabah Region	3	1
Volume 6	Sarawak Region	3	1
TOTAL		30	

These preliminary reports employ a qualitative approach that captures grassroots voices, including the emotions, needs, and priorities of local communities. While the reports do not include full transcripts of the focused group discussions, they provide sufficient situational analysis to reflect the realities of life at the grassroots level. The full reports, complete with detailed transcripts, will be published for the reference of the respective Members of Parliament and can be accessed by the public upon request for further study. These reports will serve as the foundation for higher-level discussions in Parliament and with relevant government agencies and ministries. The primary goal is to design more comprehensive solutions and drive policy changes to address the identified issues effectively.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I extend my heartfelt gratitude to the APPGM-SDG committee members, the Head of the APPGM-SDG Secretariat, and the directors of APPGM-SDG, all Members of Parliament, government agencies, especially district offices, and other stakeholders who facilitated dialogues and participation in the APPGM-SDG initiative in 2024.

A special note of appreciation goes to Puan Nurul Syaza Mazelan, the editor of this six-volume series, for her dedication in refining the reports prepared by the APPGM-SDG research team. My thanks also go to the researchers, including Dr Wan Suzita Wan Ibrahim, Dr Siti Nur Ain Zakinuddin, Dr Thanaraj Murudi, Cik Siti Noraiysah Rohim, Cik Raine Melissa Riman, and Cik Nurrul Fazlina Osman, as well as the APPGM-SDG Corporate Communications team, led by Ms. Zoel Ng, and particularly Puan Maisarah Mohd Asri, Jeremiah Nathan Raj, Hirzawati Atikah Mohd Tahir and Arif Azhad Abdul Ghaffar for their creative efforts in ensuring the successful publication of these materials.

May this endeavor continue to strengthen our journey toward achieving sustainable development for all Malaysians.

INTRODUCTION

Nurul Syaza Mazelan

Timbalan Pengarah Unit Penyelarasan Kawasan Parlimen

Siti Nur Ain Zakinuddin

Penyelaras APPGM-SDG Zon Pantai Timur

Penyetempatan Matlamat Pembangunan Lestari atau *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDG) dengan 17 matlamat utama merupakan satu usaha yang giat dijalankan di seluruh dunia. Kekangan perubahan iklim, ketidaksamaan sosial dan kemerosotan alam sekitar yang berterusan menggesa Malaysia untuk bertindak dengan lebih agresif terutama bagi membantu komuniti terpinggir supaya diangkat dan lebih maju ke hadapan berikutan persaingan global yang tidak menentu. Bagi Malaysia, SDG amat penting kerana ia selaras dengan wawasan negara untuk menjadi sebuah negara maju dan mampan. Komitmen terhadap SDG juga mengukuhkan kerjasama antarabangsa dan menunjukkan kepimpinan Malaysia dalam pembangunan mampan.

Pelaksanaan SDG di Malaysia meliputi pelbagai sektor, termasuk pembangunan sosial, ekonomi, alam sekitar, infrastruktur, dan tadbir urus. Antara langkah proaktif menunjukkan komitmen Malaysia untuk mencapai pembangunan yang lebih inklusif dan mampan ialah melalui penubuhan APPGM-SDG. APPGM-SDG telah berfungsi sebagai satu entiti penting yang menggerakkan penyetempatan SDG di Malaysia melalui kerjasama ahli-ahli parlimen.

Seperti tahun sebelumnya, APPGM-SDG meletakkan kajian pemetaan isu sebagai pendekatan utama dalam mendapatkan isu-isu dari komuniti akar umbi, justeru rangka kerja komprehensif ini sekali lagi diteruskan pada tahun 2024. Proses ini penting terutamanya kepada komuniti akar umbi untuk memastikan suara mereka didengari. Pihak kami telah menumpukan usaha yang berganda untuk mempertimbangkan perspektif ekonomi, alam sekitar dan sosial dari kawasan pedalaman sehingga kawasan bandar untuk memastikan tiada sesiapa ketinggalan.

Pada tahun 2024, proses pemetaan isu telah dilakukan dengan lebih mendalam melalui keterlibatan agensi Kerajaan, swasta dan juga NGO. Perbincangan bersama agensi juga menjadi satu keperluan yang memberi kesan kepada hasil analisis isu yang ditemui. Berbanding tahun sebelumnya, proses pemetaan isu tahun 2024 mengambil masa

selama lebih dua minggu untuk dijalankan sesi dialog bersama agensi. Ini adalah bagi memberi ruang dan masa untuk setiap agensi lebih bersedia dengan data dan tindakan yang telah dilakukan oleh agensi-agensi mengenai isu yang disuarakan oleh komuniti setempat.

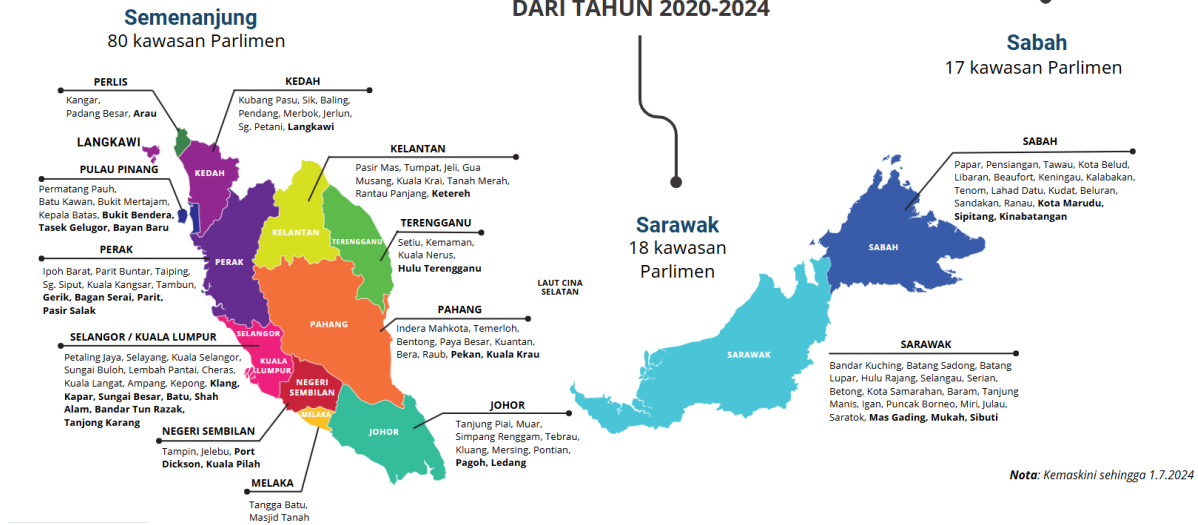
Selain itu, adalah menjadi tanggungjawab APPGM-SDG untuk memastikan proses pemetaan isu ini mendapat persetujuan penuh dari setiap peserta terlibat, justeru setiap kali sebelum memulakan sesi dialog, kebenaran bagi merakam audio serta mengambil gambar diperoleh terlebih dahulu. Laporan yang dibukukan ini adalah bertepatan dengan input pemetaan isu sepertimana rakaman audio yang diambil semasa sesi dialog. Peserta juga dimaklumkan bahawa rakaman audio adalah bagi tujuan dokumentasi serta perbincangan inisiatif dasar dan audio akan disimpan rapi tanpa disebar kepada umum. Oleh itu, laporan ini tidak akan sesekali berkongsi rakaman audio yang telah dirakam bagi menjaga kepercayaan yang diberi dari peserta kepada pihak penyelidik.

Sebagai hasil kerja keras pasukan APPGM-SDG, kami berbesar hati untuk berkongsi Ringkasan Eksekutif dan Laporan Awal: Hasil Pemetaan Keperluan Komuniti Kawasan Parlimen 2024. Laporan ini disusun dalam enam jilid berbeza melibatkan Zon Utara, Zon Selatan, Zon Pantai Timur, Zon Tengah, Wilayah Sabah dan Wilayah Sarawak. Selain itu, laporan individu mengikut Parlimen juga disediakan untuk rujukan khusus mengikut parlimen tertentu.

Ketua penyelidik yang juga merupakan penulis laporan telah mengambil langkah mendokumentasikan semua isu utama diutarakan dalam sesi dialog yang telah diadakan. Justeru, laporan awal ini mengandungi input perkongsian dan luahan oleh pelbagai pihak termasuk ahli parlimen, pegawai Daerah/Jajahan, ketua komuniti dan masyarakat akar umbi. Semoga laporan ini dapat dijadikan rujukan semua pihak dalam memahami isu penduduk setempat dan memacu pembangunan lestari.

30 kawasan Parlimen telah terpilih untuk menjalankan kajian pemetaan isu dan penyetempatan SDG bagi tahun 2024 merangkumi semua zon di Semenanjung Malaysia serta wilayah Sabah dan Sarawak. Hasil pemetaan isu 30 kawasan Parlimen bagi tahun 2024 ini membawa jumlah kumulatif sebanyak 115 ahli Parlimen telah bekerjasama dengan pihak APPGM-SDG sejak tahun 2020 sehingga kini.

**KAWASAN PARLIMEN TERLIBAT
DENGAN GERAK KERJA APPGM-SDG
DARI TAHUN 2020-2024**



Laporan Awal bagi 30 kawasan Parlimen ini telah dibahagikan mengikut zon dan wilayah. Empat jilid merangkumi empat zon di Semenanjung Malaysia iaitu zon Utara, Timur, Tengah dan Selatan. Manakala, 2 jilid lagi berfokus di Wilayah Sabah dan Sarawak. Terdapat lapan penyelidik yang telah mengetahui proses pemetaan isu di kawasan Parlimen bagi tahun 2024. **Jadual 2** menunjukkan senarai penuh 30 kawasan terpilih untuk tahun 2024.

Jadual 2: Senarai 30 Kawasan Parlimen Terlibat dengan Gerak Kerja APPGM-SDG bagi Tahun 2024

Bil.	Zon/Wilayah	Negeri	Daerah/Bahagian	Parlimen	Kod	Nama Ahli Parlimen	Parti	Ketua Penyelidik APPGM-SDG
1.	Utara	Perak	Pengkalan Hulu	Gerik	P054	YB Tuan Fathul Huzir bin Ayob	PN-BERSATU	Dr Thanaraj Murudi
2.	Utara	Perak	Kerian	Bagan Serai	P058	YB Datuk Idris Bin Ahmad	PN-PAS	Dr Thanaraj Murudi
3.	Utara	Kedah	Langkawi	Langkawi	P004	YB Dato' Haji Mohd Suhaimi Bin Haji Abdullah	PN-BERSATU	Siti Noraisah Rohim
4.	Utara	Perak	Perak Tengah	Parit	P069	YB Tuan Muhammad Ismi Bin Mat Taib	PN -PAS	Siti Noraisah Rohim
5.	Utara	Pulau Pinang	Seberang Perai Utara	Tasek Gelugor	P042	YB Datuk Wan Saifulruddin Wan Jan	PN-BERSATU	Siti Noraisah Rohim
6.	Utara	Pulau Pinang	Barat Daya dan Timur Laut	Bayan Baru	P052	YB Tuan Sim Tze Tzin	PH-PKR	Siti Noraisah Rohim
7.	Utara	Pulau Pinang	Timur Laut	Bukit Bendera	P048	YB Puan Syerleena binti Abdul Rashid	PH-DAP	Dr Wan Suzita Wan Ibrahim
8.	Utara	Perak	Perak Tengah	Pasir Salak	P073	YB Tuan Jamaludin Bin Yahya	PN-PAS	Dr Wan Suzita Wan Ibrahim
9.	Utara	Perlis	Negeri Perlis	Arau	P003	YB Dato' Seri Dr. Shahidan Bin Kassim	PN-PAS	Dr Wan Suzita Wan Ibrahim
10.	Timur	Pahang	Maran dan Temerloh	Kuala Krau	P087	YB Tuan Kamal Bin Ashaari	PN-PAS	Dr Thanaraj Murudi

11.	Timur	Pahang	Pekan	Pekan	P085	YB Dato' Sri Sh Mohmed Puzi Bin Sh Ali	BN-UMNO	Dr Wan Suzita Wan Ibrahim
12.	Timur	Terengganu	Hulu Terengganu	Hulu Terengganu	P038	YB Dato' Rosol Bin Wahid	PN-BERSATU	Dr Siti Nur Ain Zakinuddin
13.	Timur	Kelantan	Kota Bharu	Ketereh	P026	YB Dato' Khilir Bin Mohd Nor	PN	Dr Siti Nur Ain Zakinuddin
14.	Tengah	Selangor	Klang	Kapar	P109	YB Dr. Hajah Halimah Ali	PN-PAS	Dr Thanaraj Murudi
15.	Tengah	Selangor	Klang	Klang	P110	YB Tuan Ganabatirau A/L Veraman	PH-DAP	Dr Thanaraj Murudi
16.	Tengah	Selangor	Kuala Selangor	Tg Karang	P095	YB Dato' Dr. Zulkafperi Bin Hanapi	PN	Siti Noraiysah Rohim
17.	Tengah	Kuala Lumpur	Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur	Batu	P115	YB Tuan Prabakaran A/L M Parameswaran	PH-PKR	Dr Siti Nur Ain Zakinuddin
18.	Tengah	Selangor	Sabak Bernam	Sungai Besar	P093	YB Datuk Muslimin Bin Yahaya	PN-BERSATU	Mohamed Daniel Mokhtar
19.	Tengah	Selangor	Shah Alam	Shah Alam	P108	YB Tuan Haji Azli Bin Yusof	PH-AMANAHAH	Nurul Syaza Mazelan
20.	Tengah	Kuala Lumpur	Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur	Bandar Tun Razak	P124	YB Dato' Seri Dr. Wan Azizah Binti Wan Ismail	PH-PKR	Nurul Syaza Mazelan
21.	Selatan	N. Sembilan	Port Dickson	Port Dickson	P132	YB Dato' Seri Aminuddin Bin Harun	PH-PKR	Siti Noraiysah Rohim
22.	Selatan	Negeri Sembilan	Kuala Pilah	Kuala Pilah	P129	YB Dato' Adnan Bin Abu Hassan	BN-UMNO	Dr Wan Suzita Wan Ibrahim

23.	Selatan	Johor	Tangkak	Ledang	P142	YB Tuan Syed Ibrahim Bin Syed Noh	PH-PKR	Dr Wan Suzita Wan Ibrahim
24.	Selatan	Johor	Muar, Tangkak, Segamat	Pagoh	P143	YB Tan Sri Dato' Haji Mahiaddin Bin Md Yasin	PN-BERSATU	Nurul Syaza Mazelan
25.	Sarawak	Sarawak	Bau dan Lundu	Mas Gading	P192	YB Tuan Mordi Anak Bimol	PH-DAP	Raine Melissa Riman
26.	Sarawak	Sarawak	Bahagian Mukah (Daerah Mukah dan Daerah Dalat, Daerah Kecil Oya dan Balingian)	Mukah	P213	YB Dato Hajjah Hanifah Hajar Taib	GPS-PBB	Raine Melissa Riman
27.	Sarawak	Sarawak	Bahagian Miri (Daerah Subis, Daerah Kecil Niah)	Sibuti	P218	YB Dato Lukanisman Bin Awang Sauni	GPS-PBB	Raine Melissa Riman
28.	Sabah	Sabah	Kota Marudu	Kota Marudu	P168	YB Datuk Wetrom Bin Bahanda	KDM	Nurrul Fazlina Osman
29.	Sabah	Sabah	Sipitang	Sipitang	P178	YB Datuk Matbali Bin Musah	GRS	Nurrul Fazlina Osman
30.	Sabah	Sabah	Kinabatangan dan Tongod	Kinabatangan	P187	YB Datuk Seri Panglima Moktar Bin Radin	BN-UMNO	Nurrul Fazlina Osman

METODOLOGI KAJIAN

Dalam proses pemetaan isu, pihak APPGM-SDG memastikan untuk mendapat persetujuan penuh daripada semua pihak terlibat secara langsung termasuk ahli Parlimen, agensi Kerajaan, dan semua peserta yang terlibat. Kajian ini melalui beberapa proses utama seperti mesyuarat awalan bersama ahli Parlimen, pemprofilan kawasan Parlimen, pra-lawatan, bersama Pegawai Daerah dan agensi Kerajaan, lawatan tapak selama tiga hari, sesi dialog bersama agensi dan pengutamaan isu bersama ahli Parlimen. Proses ini adalah penting untuk memastikan dapatan kajian dikumpul secara kumulatif dari semua pihak berkepentingan.

PROSES PEMETAAN ISU APPGM-SDG



Perbincangan yang diadakan di dalam proses ini dirakam secara audio oleh penyelidik untuk tujuan dokumentasi dan penganalisaan selanjutnya. Sebelum rakaman dibuat, penyelidik juga akan memaklumkan kepada peserta tujuan rakaman dibuat dan rakaman tersebut disimpan selamat oleh pihak APPGM-SDG dan tidak boleh dikongsi secara terbuka. Maka, laporan-laporan ini dibuat adalah berdasarkan terjemahan daripada perbincangan yang telah diadakan dengan merujuk kepada audio rakaman sebagai data utama.

Kumpulan sasaran ditetapkan berdasarkan perbincangan isu awalan bersama ahli Parlimen dan agensi Kerajaan semasa pemprofilan dan pra-lawatan. Terdapat 41 kumpulan sasaran yang menjadi fokus seperti berikut:

Status Individu		Kaum Minoriti
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kumpulan B40 / miskin tegar 2. Penduduk M40 3. Orang kurang upaya (OKU) 4. Ibu / Bapa tunggal 5. Wanita 6. Warga emas 7. Belia 8. Kanak-kanak 9. Warga asing / Pelarian 10. Tiada warganegara 11. Ketua Isi Rumah 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Komuniti Cina 2. Komuniti India 3. Komuniti Siam 4. Orang Asli/Asal 5. Komuniti Bugis 6. Komuniti Iban 7. Komuniti Kedayan
Jenis Pekerjaan		Pendidikan
Pertanian	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Petani 2. Peladang / Peneroka 3. Penoreh 4. Penternak 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PIBG Sekolah 2. Pelajar sekolah 3. Pelajar Institusi Pengajian Tinggi Swasta (IPTS) 4. Pelajar Institusi Pengajian Tinggi Awam (IPTA)
Perikanan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nelayan laut 2. Nelayan darat 	
Perdagangan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Peniaga 2. Penjaja 3. Pengusaha Industri Kecil dan Sederhana (IKS) 4. Pengusaha Homestay 	
Perindustrian	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pemilik kilang 	
Perkhidmatan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Petugas/Penyelia PPDK 2. Veteran ATM dan Polis 3. Penghulu-Penghulu Mukim 4. Pemimpin Tempatan 5. Malim gunung 	Organisasi / Persatuan
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Badan bukan kerajaan (NGO) 2. Persatuan Sukarelawan 3. Persatuan Penduduk 4. Koperasi Komuniti

PENEMUAN KESELURUHAN

Daripada hasil penemuan pemetaan isu di semua kawasan Parlimen terpilih bagi tahun 2024, 26 isu tematik utama yang telah dikenal pasti sebelum ini masih relevan apabila terdapat isu dalam terangkuman yang sama dibangkitkan. Secara kolektifnya, antara isu yang terdesak bagi tahun 2024 yang sering diutarakan adalah berkaitan:

1. Kesukaran untuk mengakses sokongan kebajikan Kerajaan, bantuan dan subsidi
2. Masalah infrastruktur telekomunikasi
3. Kelestarian kehidupan penduduk di rumah kos rendah
4. Masalah banjir
5. Akses kepada air bersih dan terawatt
6. Keperluan pembangunan infrastruktur
7. Cabaran pembangunan ekonomi bagi sektor pertanian
8. Cabaran pembangunan belia
9. Tekanan ekonomi semasa kepada individu dan usahawan kecil tempatan
10. Pencemaran alam sekitar

Selain itu, terdapat juga isu-isu baharu yang banyak dibangkitkan dalam pemetaan isu di kawasan Parlimen 2024. Hal ini adalah kerana perubahan tren semasa dalam arus pembangunan memberi impak kepada masyarakat umum. Antara isu-isu baharu ditemui adalah seperti:

1. Keciciran pendidikan bagi pelajar B40, Orang Asal dan Orang Asli
2. Konflik manusia dan haiwan liar
3. Cabaran pendigitalan

Bagi pengkhususan isu utama yang banyak diutarakan mengikut zon dan wilayah adalah seperti yang dijelaskan di dalam **Jadual 3**.

ZON / WILAYAH	ISU UTAMA
Zon Utara	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gejala sosial• Kurang kepelbagaian peluang pekerjaan• Kos sara hidup yang tinggi• Keciciran Pendidikan• Kekurangan infrastruktur dan kemudahan asas• Masalah banjir• Pencemaran air dan udara
Zon Timur	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kekurangan maklumat untuk mendapatkan bantuan• Infrastruktur yang lemah dalam bidang pertanian• Kurang pengetahuan pemasaran dalam kalangan petani• Kurang kepelbagaian peluang pekerjaan• Penghijrahan ke bandar• Kos sara hidup yang tinggi

Zon Tengah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birokrasi dan kekurangan maklumat untuk mendapatkan bantuan • Tahap pengurusan untuk kutipan sampah dan penyelenggaraan yang lemah di kawasan rumah kos rendah • Masalah banjir berpunca daripada penyelenggaraan perparitan yang lemah • Gejala sosial yang berkaitan dengan golongan belia
Zon Selatan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Masalah banjir • Konflik hidupan liar dan manusia • Keciciran pendidikan • Kenaikan kos sara hidup • Kesukaran mendapatkan lesen nelayan • Kekurangan infrastruktur dan kemudahan asas
Wilayah Sabah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keciciran pendidikan kerana jarak yang jauh ke sekolah • Konflik kewarganegaraan kerana kekurangan dokumentasi • Keperluan pembangunan infrastruktur dan utiliti (jalan, telekomunikasi, bekalan air dan elektrik) • Keperluan sokongan dan bantuan penjaan pendapatan • Pengurusan kutipan sampah yang tidak efisien
Wilayah Sarawak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kurang penyelenggaraan sistem perparitan menjadi punca banjir • Penyeludupan barang di sempadan • Kualiti perkhidmatan kesihatan yang lemah • Konflik kewarganegaraan kerana kekurangan dokumentasi • Keperluan pembangunan infrastruktur dan utiliti (jalan, telekomunikasi, bekalan air dan elektrik) • Konflik pemilikan tanah • Kemerosotan identiti budaya dan bahasa • Konflik manusia – hidupan liar

PART A

SITE VISIT REPORT

P.192 MAS GADING (SARAWAK)

22-25 February 2024 (Sunday - Tuesday)

PLACES THAT HAVE BEEN VISITED

DAY 1

1. FGD session with JKKK and community of Kampung Biawak
2. FGD session with women farmers and youth from Kampung Jantan
3. FGD session with women and youth farmers of Kampung Sedaing & Site Visit to Sedaing Paddy Farm and Coffee Farm

DAY 2

4. Dialogue session with Customs, Immigration and Polis DiRaja Malaysia officers at ICQS Biawak
5. Key Informant Interview with Stateless Individuals in Kampung Tanjam & Kampung Rukam
6. FGD session with inland fishers of Kampung Raso & site visit to 'jalan tikus'.
7. FGD session with Bung Orad's JKKK for tourism, Kg Grogro

DAY 3

8. FGD session with PPWS Daerah Jagoi - Kg Serasot, Kg Atas Singai and Pasar Bau.
9. FGD session with Peniaga Kecil Melayu Pasar Bau
10. FGD session with biro wanita Kg Tembawang Sauh, Kg Tembawang Baru & Kg Nowang

DAY 4

11. Dialogue session with the Organization for Addiction Prevention Treatment and Rehabilitation (OAPTAR)
12. Site visit to Bung Orad heritage trail

RESEARCH TEAM



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(Lead Researcher)



Dr Teo Sue Ann



Dr Eva Kristin



Dr Arnold Puyok

With the support of
Mas Gading
Member of
Parliament,
YB Tuan Mordi
Anak Bimol



November 21, 2023 - Preliminary Meeting

Initial meeting with YB Tuan Mordi Anak Bimol (Member of Parliament for Mas Gading) and his special officer, Miss Sylvia, for the localization of SDG in 2024.



January 11, 2024 - Profiling Meeting

Profiling Meeting with YB Tuan Mordi Anak Bimol, MP Mas Gading at his Parliamentary Service Center in Lundu, Sarawak.



1. FGD session with JKKK and community of Kampung Biawak

The issues raised by the community are **(1)** the operations of the Immigrations, Customs, Quarantine, and Security (ICQS) Complex have adversely affected the economic activities of local traders, resulting in a decrease in border trade **(2)** land ownership issue - rezoning of village perimeter into forest reserve without prior consultation with the community **(3)** increase in penetration of drugs with smuggling through illegal routes or '*jalan tikus*'.



2. FGD session with women farmers and youth from Kampung Jantan

The issues raised by the community are **(1)** lack of economic opportunities for women and a lack of market opportunities for food products and handicraft **(2)** agencies such as FAMA does not seem to be able to assist them in marketing their agricultural products **(3)** rising cases of drug abuse leads to other social ills such as petty theft **(4)** the 7-tiered Jangkar Waterfall in Kampung Jantan is a tourism attraction that has potential for development. However, the local guides are unlicensed and it is difficult for them to procure funds to develop hiking and trekking facilities in the waterfall area



3. FGD session with women and youth farmers of Kampung Sedaing & Site Visit to Sedaing Paddy Farm and Coffee Farm

The issues raised by the community are **(1)** high rate of school dropouts due to lack of interest in schooling **(2)** farmers are unsatisfied with the services provided by government agencies such as the Department of Agriculture and PELADANG, there is a perceived unfairness in the distribution of subsidies and agricultural inputs **(3)** some paddy farmers rely on unregulated pesticides from Indonesia due to cheaper pricing and perceived effectiveness, but this may lead to health issues in the future **(4)** there is a lack of access to employment opportunities for youths, but are also disinterested with existing menial labour **(5)** increase in the cost of living especially in basic necessities such as foodstuffs



4. Dialogue session with Customs, Immigration and Polis DiRaja Malaysia officers at ICQS Biawak

The issues raised by the officers are **(1)** the absence of security infrastructure and facilities, such as high-tech scanners, has compelled customs officers to manually inspect lorries by climbing onto them individually. In contrast, neighbouring complexes like Indonesia's Aruk CIQS are well-equipped with such security facilities **(2)** the introduction of a transit shuttle bus is anticipated to boost inbound and outbound traffic, particularly to the neutral zone. However, the concern lies in the limited staffing and inadequate resources to handle the anticipated surge **(3)** the ICQS Biawak complex development has impacted surrounding communities. Cross-border trade with relatives and traders from the other side has ceased, leading to economic displacement and reduced border activity. Indonesian traders are relocating to more accessible border markets.



5. FGD session with inland fishers of Kampung Raso & site visit to 'jalan tikus'.

The issues raised by the community are (1) pollution of the Batang Kayan river due to nearby oil palm mill effluents, which affects fish population (2) outsiders caught using illegal and destructive fishing methods such as *tuba* (3) rampant cross-border smuggling of goods, fruits and vegetables as well as drugs through illegal routes or '*jalan tikus*' (4) increase in cases of drug abuse and theft in the village within the last 5 years since the establishment of '*jalan tikus*' within nearby oil palm plantations



6. Key Informant Interview with Stateless Individuals in Kampung Tanjam and Kampung Rukam

Statelessness cases in Sarawak manifest in diverse forms, often stemming from genuine issues such as lack of awareness, procedural knowledge, foreign marriages, and challenges in birth registration, among others. We visited two families selected by the MP, each with unique factors contributing to the origin of statelessness

Case 1: multigenerational statelessness stemming from unregistered marriage with foreign nationals and undocumented persons

Case 2: Involves an unregistered birth complicated by the marriage history of the parents and suspicions regarding religious conversion, on top of unverified paternity.

Undocumented persons will face problems when they do not have access to basic rights such as schooling, healthcare, banking services and a lack of proper job opportunities.



7. FGD session with Bung Orad's JKKK for tourism, Kg Grogo.

The issues raised by the community are **(1)** some farms are affected by flooding during the rainy season due to the new elevation of the Pan Borneo highway **(2)** facilities at Bung Orad Heritage Center need to be improved to attract more visitors **(3)** the local women are interested in culinary and crafting programmes to boost their economy **(4)** rampant drug abuse cases involving village youth



8. FGD session with PPWS Daerah Jagoi - Kg Serasot, Kg Atas Singai and Pasar Bau.

The issues raised by the community are **(1)** the women are interested in learning more about agriculture, in terms of soil suitability for certain crops **(2)** farmers face difficulty in transporting their produce from their farms due to lack of road access **(3)** Klinik Kesihatan Serasot serves at least 11 villages in the area, causing long waiting times and there is only one ambulance shared between 3 different clinics in the area **(4)** facilities need to be upgraded to include a pharmacy, x-ray machines and lab testing facilities **(5)** economy- women above a certain age find it difficult to find employment as many job opportunities they encounter has an age limit of 35



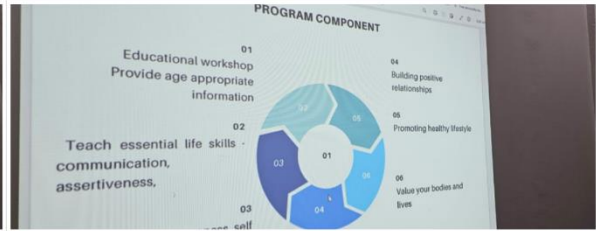
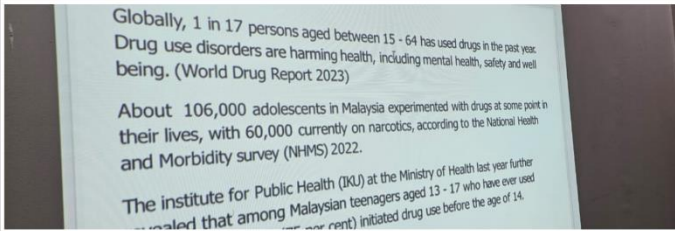
9. FGD session with Peniaga Kecil Melayu Pasar Bau

FGD 8 with Malay Small Traders Pasar Bau. The issues raised by the community are **(1)** small Malay vendors feel marginalised from development in Bau town **(2)** hawkers are often moved from one place to another without being given a reason and the sites provided are inadequate **(3)** small traders want to stay in the existing place because the place is strategic but lacking in terms of facilities such as public toilets, water taps and electricity points that have to be shared **(4)** the infrastructure also needs to be improved in terms of aesthetic appeal such as signage and lighting.



10. FGD session with Kampung Tembawang Sauh, Kampung Tembawang Baru and Kampung Nowang

FGD 9 The issues raised are **(1)** displacement of local roadside hawkers due to Pan-Borneo development. The current location of the stalls is not in view of the main road and does not attract as many visitors **(2)** land tenure issue - the community is still waiting for their land to be surveyed and to receive their land titles so they may further develop their land **(3)** drug abuse issue is rampant among the youth, however, the locals are afraid to report them even though they are aware of the perpetrators



11. Dialogue session with Organisation for Addiction Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation

Drug abuse is an often-raised issue during the issue mapping exercise in Mas Gading. Under the leadership of Dr. Cindy Biding, OAPTAR conducted a sharing session aimed at capacity building in drug prevention for schools, communities, AADK, and local councils. OAPTAR's program is built on evidence-based practices across three series of components, including facilitation, monitoring, and evaluation. Their ultimate objective is to foster resilient communities and sustainable environments resilient to drug abuse.



12. Site visit to Bung Orad heritage trail

The team, accompanied by YB Tuan Mordi's team, toured several community heritage landmarks near Bung Orad, including "rumah adat" and ceremonial sites. Bung Orad, located above Kampung Groggo, is known as a stronghold of the Bidayuh Bratak warrior, Panglima Kulow. However, plans to develop Bung Orad into a heritage tourism landmark have been stalled due to various factors, including insufficient funding and documentation practices.



1. FGD session with JKKK and community of Kampung Biawak

The issues raised by the community are **(1)** the operations of the Immigrations, Customs, Quarantine, and Security (ICQS) Complex have adversely affected the economic activities of local traders, resulting in a decrease in border trade **(2)** land ownership issue - rezoning of village perimeter into forest reserve without prior consultation with the community **(3)** increase in penetration of drugs with smuggling through illegal routes or '*jalan tikus*'.



2. FGD session with women farmers and youth from Kampung Jantan


The issues raised by the community are **(1)** lack of economic opportunities for women and a lack of market opportunities for food products and handicraft **(2)** agencies such as FAMA does not seem to be able to assist them in marketing their agricultural products **(3)** rising cases of drug abuse leads to other social ills such as petty theft **(4)** the 7-tiered Jangkar Waterfall in Kampung Jantan is a tourism attraction that has potential for development. However, the local guides are unlicensed and it is difficult for them to procure funds to develop hiking and trekking facilities in the waterfall area

PART B

ISSUE MAPPING REPORT

P.192 MAS GADING (SARAWAK)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The 2024 mapping study on issues in Mas Gading Parliamentary area is conducted in collaboration with YB Tuan Mordi Bimol.		 <p>YB Tuan Mordi Bimol</p>		
PARLIAMENTARY AREA	P.192 Mas Gading			
DUN AREA	N.01 Opar N.02 Tasik Biru			
REGION	Sarawak			
DIVISION(S) COVERED	Kuching Division			
LOCAL GOVERNMENT (DISTRICT/SUB-DISTRICT)	Bau District Council, Lundu District Council			
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	Total population: 51,434			
	NO.	DEMOGRAPHIC CATEGORY (ETHNIC-BASED)	POPULATION (NO)	PERCENTAGE (%)
	1.	Bidayuh	34,524	67.12
	2.	Chinese	7,018	13.64
	3.	Iban	2,965	5.76
	4.	Malay	3,489	6.78
	5.	Non-Citizen	2,585	5.03
	6.	Various Other Bumiputra	524	1.02
	7.	Unidentified	138	0.27
	8.	Melanau	122	0.24
	9.	Indian	76	0.15
TOTAL		51,434	100	

	<p>Source:</p> <p>1. <i>Statistik Subnasional Parlimen dan DUN - Parlimen Mas Gading, Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2022.</i></p> <p>2. <i>Statistic Pusat Khidmat Parlimen P192</i></p>
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	<p>The main economic activities in Mas Gading parliamentary area are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture: This includes oil palm plantations and freshwater fisheries in the Lundu District. 2. Ecotourism: The sector encompasses extreme sports, tourism-related businesses such as various homestays, river resorts, mountain resorts, and annual cultural events like the Tasik Biru Festival and Gawe Sowa' Bijagoi in Bau District. 3. Quarrying Industry: Particularly focused on stone quarry operations within the Bau District. 4. Cross-Border Trade: Involving traders from Bau and Lundu districts engaging in trade with Indonesian counterparts from Aruk, Sejingan, Singkawang, and other areas. 5. Cottage and Small-Medium Enterprises (SMEs): Operating across various sectors in Bau and Lundu districts, including food and beverage, retail, wholesale, and other local businesses within town centre areas.
RESEARCH TEAM	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raine Melissa Riman : Lead Researcher 2. Dr Eva Kristin Larry Sait : Researcher 3. Dr Teo Sue Ann : Researcher 4. AP Dr Arnold Puyok : Researcher (Resource Person)

2.0 ISSUE MAPPING

The data collection methods used for the issue mapping protocols of P192 Mas Gading included nine Single Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), one Townhall Focus Group (TFG), two Key Informant Interviews with selected stateless and undocumented individuals, and two Interagency Dialogues (IADs). Throughout this process, we engaged with a total of 11 village communities, each representing diverse cultural, economic, and social

backgrounds, as well as unique environmental conditions. Additionally, we conducted a mini FGD with an NGO and a community-led organisation focused on drug prevention education.

DATE	ACTIVITY/SESSION/VISITS
21 November 2023	Inception meeting with YB Tuan Mordi Bimol, the Member of Parliament for P192 Mas Gading with Special Officer, Sylvia Bungan. The meeting was organised and attended by Director for HOS Unit, James Ryan Raj, Assistant Director for CCD, Nurul Syaza Mazelan, and researcher, Dr Siti Nur Ain Zakinuddin.
11 January 2024	Profiling meeting with YB Tuan Mordi Bimol and his Officer, Calvin Osey from P192 Mas Gading DAP Service Centre in Bau, organised and attended by Sarawak Regional Office’s Executive Officer, Raine Melissa Riman and Policy & Research Officer, Dr Eva Kristin Larry Sait.
11 January 2024	Pre-Site Visit with YB Tuan Mordi Bimol and his Special Officer, Basil Taylor, from the P192 Mas Gading DAP Service Centre to the border zone communities in Lundu District (DUN Opar N.01).
15 January 2024	Courtesy call to the Assistant District Officer (ADO), Tuan Eddy Nayoi for Bau District (DUN Tasik Biru N.02), attended by the Sarawak Regional Office. The meeting was to provide the District Office with an overview of APPGM-SDG and for the Sarawak team to have an overview of the area. The ADO then planned to coordinate with the DO to schedule a more comprehensive briefing with other community leaders later that week.
23 January 2024	Courtesy call to the Administrative Officer (AO) at the Lundu District Office to provide a briefing on our upcoming site visit scheduled for February. The Lundu District Office is one of the two administrative offices in the Mas Gading constituency, alongside the Bau District Office.
22 February 2024	FGD session with JKKK and community of Kampung Biawak, Lundu
	FGD session with women farmers and youth from Kampung Jantan, Lundu, Lundu

	FGD session with women and youth farmers of Kampung Sedaing & site visit to Sedaing paddy farm and coffee farm, Lundu
23 February 2024	Interagency Dialogue I with multiple border agencies - Immigration, Customs, and Polis DiRaja Malaysia officers at ICQS Biawak, Lundu (targeted on border issues raised by border communities).
	FGD session with inland fishers of Kampung Raso & site visit to 'jalan tikus', Lundu
	Key Informant Interview with stateless individuals in Kampung Tanjam and Kampung Rukam, Lundu
	FGD session with Bung Orad's JKKK for tourism, Kampung Grogo, Bau
24 February 2024	FGD session with PPWS Daerah Jagoi - Kg Serasot, Kg Atas Sing and Pasar Bau
	FGD session with Peniaga Kecil Melayu Pasar Bau
	FGD session with Kampung Tembawang Sauh, Kampung Tembawang Baru and Kampung Nowang, Bau
25 February 2024	Mini Focus Group (MFG) with Organisation for Addiction Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation, Bau
	Site visit to Bung Orad heritage trail, Bau
15 March 2024	Townhall Focus Group (TFG) with women and fishers of Kampung Sebandi Ulu and Sebandi Ili, Lundu
19 March 2024	FGD session with baby corn farmers of Kampung Skiat and site visit to baby corn farms, Bau
21 March 2024	Issue Prioritisation with YB Tuan Mordi at the Parliament. The meeting was attended by Dr Sue of CSI, Dr Fazlina of Sabah Regional Office, and Raine Melissa Riman of Sarawak Regional Office.

4 September 2024	Interagency Dialogue II with various related agencies for P192 Mas Gading, attended by sixteen (16) officers from ten (10) government agencies i.e., Plant Biosecurity Quarantine, Department of Agriculture (DOA) Sarawak for ICQS Biawak, Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC), Sarawak Forestry Department (FD), Lundu District Council (MDL), Pejabat Pendidikan Daerah Bau (PPD Bau), National Registry Department (JPN), Fire & Rescue Academy for Sarawak Region (ABDP, Sarawak Region), Sarawak Rural Water Supply Department (SRWS), Bau District Police Headquarters (IPD, Bau) and National Anti-Drugs Agency (AADK).
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FINDINGS

SOCIAL ISSUES				
NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUP	JUSTIFICATION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
1.	<p>Disparity in infrastructure and facilities development.</p> <p><i>Ketirisan dalam pembangunan infrastruktur dan fasiliti.</i></p>	<p>1) Kampung Biawak 2) Kampung Jantan, Lundu</p>	<p>Kampung Biawak, Lundu and Kampung Jantan, Lundu, both located near the Indonesia-Malaysia border, are the closest communities to this international crossing. As the border becomes an increasingly important route, residents are looking forward to improvements in infrastructure, particularly in healthcare, economic opportunities, and overall equity. Additionally, the infrastructure will need to accommodate the growing movement of people travelling from Indonesia into Sarawak.</p> <p>There is dissatisfaction regarding the implementation of development projects that fail to meet the needs of the local community, as well as constraints in obtaining resource</p>	<p>The dialogue was absent of key development agencies such as Jabatan Kerja Raya, as well as border control departments like Immigration, Customs, Quarantine, and Security (ICQS).</p> <p>However, a separate discussion with ICQS highlighted concerns over the lack of sufficient infrastructure at the border. This issue is especially significant, as the route is commonly used by residents of Singkawang, Indonesia, to access medical services in Malaysia.</p> <p><i>"Sebab Biawak, fokusnya mainly orang untuk yang pergi berubat lah. Banyak yang pergi berubat from Singkawang. Sidak choose Biawak untuk lalu sebab</i></p>

			<p>assistance. Complaints have been raised about the lack of action in projects, leading to delays in project implementation. Some projects could not be approved due to land conditions. There has been a failure in the management of development.</p> <p><i>Kampung Biawak, Lundu dan Kampung Jantan, Lundu, adalah dua komuniti yang terletak berdekatan dengan sempadan Malaysia-Indonesia. Mereka merupakan komuniti yang ditubuhkan berdekatan dengan lintasan antarabangsa. Oleh kerana laluan sempadan ini menjadi semakin penting, penduduk-penduduk mengharapkan dan menunggu peningkatan infrastruktur, terutamanya bagi kesihatan, peluang ekonomi, dan pembangunan saksama secara keseluruhan. Tambahan pula, infrastruktur di kawasan tersebut harus disesuaikan untuk menyokong peningkatan aliran individu yang</i></p>	<p><i>dekat lagi. Singkawang, sidak kata dalam tiga jam, empat jam. Compared to Pontianak ke sitok, lapan jam, lapan jam. So siapa yang akan lalu sebelah ya, from Biawak, then mana yang nak berubat dari Pontianak mereka akan pakai Entikong, Tebedu. Then mana yang Badau kah sidak akan lalu Lubok Antu. Cuma untuk tujuan perubatan, mostly.."</i></p> <p>"Because Biawak, the focus is mainly on people who are going for medical treatment. Many come for treatment from Singkawang. They choose Biawak because it's closer. From Singkawang, they say it's about three to four hours, compared to Pontianak, which takes about eight hours. So, those who are coming from Biawak, for medical treatment from Pontianak, they will use Entikong, Tebedu. As for those from Badau, they will pass through Lubok Antu. It's mostly for medical purposes." [Min 00:58:24, CIQS_R3].</p>
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			<p><i>bergerak masuk dari Indonesia ke Sarawak.</i></p> <p><i>Terdapat ketidakpuasan terhadap pelaksanaan projek pembangunan yang sering gagal memenuhi keperluan komuniti setempat, serta cabaran dalam mendapatkan bantuan sumber. Aduan telah timbul mengenai kekurangan tindakan proaktif dalam pelaksanaan projek, yang menyebabkan kelewatan. Tambahan pula, beberapa projek menghadapi halangan kelulusan disebabkan masalah keadaan tanah, menonjolkan kekurangan dalam pengurusan pembangunan.</i></p>	<p>Note:</p> <p>Additional supporting statements regarding the lack of facilities and infrastructure development can be found in the ICQS section.</p>
2.	<p>Deficiencies in functional safety equipment necessary for maintaining security in ICQS Biawak complex.</p> <p><i>Kompleks ICQS</i></p>	<p>Staff working at and around the ICQS Biawak, as well as those residing in the nearby quarters, include personnel from:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Department of Immigration Malaysia 	<p>The main security guard post is currently lacking functional safety equipment, with three broken security cameras or CCTVs that have not yet been replaced. The existing CCTVs are limited to static functions and do not offer 360-degree coverage, which would significantly improve the scope and effectiveness of surveillance.</p>	<p>The parent agency which is the Ministry of Home Affairs, was not included in our invitation protocol.</p> <p>Follow up:</p> <p>This issue has been highlighted by the MP during the parliament session.</p>

	<i>menghadapi kekurangan dalam peralatan keselamatan yang berfungsi yang diperlukan untuk mengekalkan keselamatan.</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Royal Malaysian Customs Department 3. Department of Agriculture 4. General Operations Force / Malaysia Volunteer Corps (RELA) 5. Royal Malaysia Police (PDRM) 6. General public and travellers from Malaysia and Indonesia 		
3.	<p>Inadequate facilities and insufficient operational resources.</p> <p><i>Kemudahan yang tidak mencukupi dan sumber operasi</i></p>	<p>Staff working in and surrounding the ICQS Biawak which includes from the:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Department of Immigration Malaysia 2) Royal Malaysian Customs Department 	<p>The current ICQS complex itself is insufficient to meet the needs of the staff and there has been a significant lack of budget allocation for essential infrastructure and facility improvements.</p> <p>Moreover, operational resources are also severely lacking. There are</p>	<p>Biosecurity Division, Department of Agriculture, ICQS :</p> <p>The attending officer, who is also part of the ICQS complex, reiterated several key points raised during the discussion, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The lack of adequate equipment, which leads to delays in the inspection of goods.

	<p><i>yang tidak memadai.</i></p>	<p>3) Department of Agriculture 4) General Operation Force / Malaysia Volunteer Corps (RELA) 5) Polis Diraja Malaysia (PDRM) 6) General public and travellers from Malaysia and Indonesia</p>	<p>mentions of inadequate generators and other essential equipment needed to ensure smooth functioning. Frequent power outages disrupt operations and affect the ability to process individuals and goods efficiently.</p> <p>The lack of modern technology, particularly scanning equipment, poses a serious challenge at the facility. Instead of using modern scanning technology to inspect cargo and vehicles, the staff has to rely on manual checks, which slows down the process and reduces efficiency. This shortage of equipment and personnel further hampers the ability of the ICQS to operate effectively and provide proper services to the community.</p> <p><i>Kompleks ICQS Biawak sendiri mengalami cabaran dari segi infrastruktur yang sedia ada. Fasiliti sokongan kompleks yang sedia ada</i></p>	<p>2. Insufficient manpower to effectively manage the increasing workload.</p> <p>3. The facilities at the complex are not ideal, particularly with the shared inspection lanes between the various agencies, including Immigration, Customs, Health, and Quarantine.</p>
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			<p><i>pada masa kini tidak mencukupi untuk menampung operasi.</i></p> <p><i>Kekurangan peruntukan bajet untuk infrastruktur dan kemudahan, turut menyebabkan kebergantungan terhadap pembelian peribadi (personal purchase) bagi barangan penting pejabat seperti perabot dan peralatan.</i></p> <p><i>Selain itu, sumber untuk operasi juga tidak mencukupi, dengan menyebutkan kekurangan generator dan peralatan yang diperlukan.</i></p>	
4.	<p>Deteriorating healthcare facilities</p> <p><i>Kemudahan kesihatan yang tidak memuaskan</i></p>	<p>Klinik Kesihatan (KK) Biawak</p> <p>Residents and villages along Jalan Biawak served by KK Biawak which includes:</p> <p>1) Kampung Biawak 2) Kampung Jantan, Lundu</p>	<p>The current clinic is not fully equipped with the latest technologies and resources necessary to meet the growing population of the surrounding communities, as well as the demands posed by emerging health challenges.</p> <p><i>Klinik semasa tidak dilengkapi dengan teknologi dan sumber yang terkini untuk</i></p>	<p>The relevant agencies were not present, and no feedback or response was received.</p>

		<p>3) Kampung Pasir Ulu 4) Kampung Pasir Tengah 5) Kampung Tanjam 6) Kampung Rukam</p> <p>Note* The list of villages served by KK Biawak may be more extensive than mentioned; further exploration during the interview was not possible due to time constraints.</p>	<p><i>memenuhi keperluan populasi yang semakin berkembang di komuniti sekitar, serta menangani cabaran kesihatan semasa.</i></p>	
5.	<p>Land tenure issues concerning forest reserve, residence boundaries, and right to their ancestral land.</p> <p><i>Isu pemilikan tanah yang melibatkan sempadan rizab hutan, sempadan</i></p>	<p>Local residents, indigenous landholders and their descendants in</p> <p>1) Kampung Biawak, Lundu 2) Kampung Jantan, Lundu, Lundu</p>	<p>The re-demarcation of forest reserve boundaries, initially set in 1927 has raised concerns among the local community. The recent review in 2023, after more than 100 years, has led to uncertainty over land ownership and rights. The community is worried about the potential loss of their ancestral land due to the overlapping boundaries between the forest reserve and their private lands.</p>	<p>The relevant agency on land tenure/acquisition matters which is the Land and Survey Department were not present, and no feedback or response was received during the IAD. However, we were able to engage in a separate conversation with a Land and Survey officer to gain insight into the general issues and processes on acquiring an aerial photograph, though this was not</p>

<p><i>kediaman, dan hak terhadap tanah warisan mereka.</i></p>		<p>The community perceived this issue as a form of inequality. Overlapping of land status between the boundaries of forest reserve and private lands which includes their residential location and their risk of losing their ancestral land.</p> <p><i>Penandaan semula sempadan rizab hutan, yang pada asalnya ditetapkan pada tahun 1927, telah menimbulkan kebimbangan dalam kalangan komuniti tempatan. Kajian semula yang terbaru pada tahun 2023, selepas lebih 100 tahun, telah membawa kepada ketidakpastian mengenai pemilikan dan hak tanah. Komuniti bimbang tentang kemungkinan kehilangan tanah nenek moyang mereka disebabkan oleh sempadan yang bertindih antara rizab hutan dan tanah persendirian mereka.</i></p> <p><i>Masyarakat menganggap isu ini sebagai satu bentuk ketidaksamarataan. Terdapat pertindihan status tanah</i></p>	<p>specific to Kampung Biawak, Lundu or the Mas Gading parliamentary area.</p> <p>There are several categories of forest reserves under the Forests Ordinance, Refer to Part III of the Ordinance.</p> <p>The acquisition of aerial maps, or in this case, aerial photographs, is classified as restricted. While these are available to government agencies, statutory bodies, and the general public upon request, applications to purchase such photographs must first be approved by the Commissioner of Police for security clearance.</p> <p>There is a common misconception among the public that maps are freely accessible. However, for sensitive information, such as aerial photographs, strict protocols are in place to prevent misuse. Access is granted only with a valid and reasonable justification for the need to view the photographs. (personal</p>
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			<p><i>antara sempadan hutan simpan dan tanah persendirian yang merangkumi lokasi kediaman mereka dan risiko kehilangan tanah warisan mereka.</i></p>	<p>communications, (2024).</p> <p>Sarawak Forestry Department: The Sarawak Forestry Department explains that the forest boundary in question was originally gazetted in 1927 under the Forest Ordinance. However, defining these boundaries has become more complicated over time, with challenges arising from the overlapping of areas, a problem seen across the state. This issue has worsened due to recent land clearings that have taken place as access to these areas has become easier. The ongoing process of boundary redefinition, known locally as "boundary cleaning" (<i>persempadanan semula</i>), has added to the complexity of the situation.</p> <p>In the case of Kampung Jantan, Lundu and Kampung Jangkar, after consultations with the local communities, the Sarawak Forestry Department re-gazetted the area as an</p>
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				<p>amenity forest. This reclassification was part of a plan to develop the area for tourism purposes. The boundary demarcation process is still underway, but the department has advised the local community not to expand beyond the agreed-upon limits for at least the next two generations, to avoid further complications.</p> <p>In Pueh, which includes the forest reserve area surrounding Kampung Biawak, the forest boundaries were gazetted in 1927 under Gazette No. CXLB1927. However, the gazette at that time only listed two communities: Kampung Telok Melano and Telok Sebarang. There was no mention of Kampung Jantan, Lundu or Kampung Biawak. The technology used to survey and define these boundaries in 1927, such as compasses, was low-tech and not as precise as today's tools. This has led to discrepancies in the boundaries identified with modern GPS technology.</p>
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				Aerial photographs (APIs) taken in 1927 and reviewed by the Forestry Department show no visible settlements in these areas. However, it is important to note that the Sarawak Forestry Department does not have the authority to officially determine or modify boundaries. This responsibility lies with the Land and Survey Department, which has the final say in resolving these discrepancies and clarifying the forest reserve boundaries.
6.	Land tenure issues concerning land title and proper documentation	Indigenous landholders in: 1) Kampung Tembawang Sauh, Bau 2) Tembawang Baru, Bau 3) Kampung Biawak, Lundu	There are significant delays in the issuance of land grants, causing uncertainty and disputes among community members regarding land ownership. <i>Terdapat kelewatan yang ketara dalam pengeluaran pemberian tanah, menyebabkan ketidakpastian dan pertikaian di kalangan ahli komuniti mengenai pemilikan tanah.</i>	The relevant agencies were not present, and no feedback or response was received.

<p>7.</p>	<p>Concerns regarding road safety, particularly due to reckless driving by foreign drivers.</p> <p><i>Kebimbangan mengenai keselamatan jalan raya, terutamanya disebabkan oleh pemanduan berbahaya oleh pemandu asing.</i></p>	<p>Local residents of</p> <p>1) Kampung Biawak, Lundu 2) Kampung Jantan, Lundu</p> <p>School pupils at</p> <p>1) SK Biawak</p>	<p>It has been noted that some foreign drivers tend to drive recklessly and at high speeds on the Malaysian side of the border, exploiting the better road conditions. This behaviour poses a significant safety risk, particularly to local residents and school children who frequently use these roads. There have been accidents in the past linked to this issue. Although there are proposals to install speed bumps to mitigate the risk, such measures are prohibited because the road is classified as an "international route," complicating efforts to enhance road safety in this area.</p> <p><i>Observasi pihak penduduk telah menemui para Pemandu asing cenderung untuk memandu secara cuai dan laju di jalan Malaysia oleh kerana keadaan jalan yang lebih baik. Perilaku ini menimbulkan risiko keselamatan yang signifikan, terutamanya kepada penduduk tempatan dan kanak-kanak</i></p>	<p>The relevant agencies were not present, and no feedback or response was received.</p>
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			<p>sekolah yang kerap menggunakan jalan ini. Telah terjadi kemalangan di masa lalu yang dikaitkan dengan isu ini. Walaupun terdapat cadangan untuk memasang bonggol kelajuan untuk mengurangkan risiko, langkah seperti itu dilarang kerana jalan tersebut diklasifikasikan sebagai "lalu lintas antarabangsa," yang menyulitkan usaha untuk meningkatkan keselamatan jalan di kawasan ini..</p>	
8.	<p>Internal conflicts and power struggles</p> <p><i>Konflik dalaman dan perebutan kuasa</i></p>	<p>A common internal issue among landholders, however this issue was specifically mentioned by Kampung Groggo.</p>	<p>Internal conflicts and power struggles within the community, particularly related to land and authority, have historical roots and continue to affect community cohesion. These conflicts have contributed to ongoing tensions and divisions.</p> <p><i>Konflik dalaman dan perebutan kuasa dalam komuniti, terutamanya yang berkaitan dengan tanah dan kuasa, mempunyai akar sejarah dan terus memberi kesan kepada perpaduan komuniti. Konflik-konflik ini telah</i></p>	

			<i>menyumbang kepada ketegangan dan perpecahan yang berterusan.</i>	
9.	Decline in heritage, cultural identity and language preservation <i>Kemerosotan dalam identiti budaya dan pemeliharaan bahasa.</i>	This issue is addressing the general Salako community in Lundu area and the Bidayuh community in Bau, however was specifically brought up by the community in: 1) Kampung Jantan, Lundu 2) Kampung Grogo, Bau	There are concerns about the decline in the use of the Selako language and the preservation of their cultural identity. They emphasised the importance of maintaining their heritage, particularly the Selako language, which is at risk of being lost as younger generations are not learning it. Despite interest from foreign researchers in studying the language, there is a lack of local initiatives to promote and teach Selako in schools. Participants also expressed a desire for more recognition and support for their cultural identity within the broader educational and political systems. The younger generation Bidayuh's lack of interest and the fear of practising certain rituals due to beliefs in	The relevant agencies were not present, and no feedback or response was received.

			<p>spiritual consequences have led to a decline in cultural activities.</p> <p>The community's attempts to maintain cultural education have faced challenges, including the absence of qualified instructors. There is also a significant lack of documentation and preservation of the community's history and cultural practices. This has led to a loss of knowledge and understanding among younger generations, risking the disappearance of important cultural elements.</p> <p>Without proper guidance and continuity, the community risks losing their cultural practices.</p> <p><i>Terdapat kebingungan mengenai kemerosotan penggunaan bahasa Selako dan pemeliharaan identiti budaya mereka. Mereka menekankan kepentingan untuk memelihara warisan mereka, terutamanya bahasa Selako,</i></p>	
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			<p><i>yang berisiko hilang kerana generasi muda tidak mempelajarinya. Walaupun terdapat minat daripada penyelidik luar untuk mengkaji bahasa tersebut, masih kurang inisiatif tempatan untuk mempromosikan dan mengajar bahasa Selako di sekolah-sekolah. Para peserta juga meluahkan keinginan untuk mendapatkan lebih banyak pengiktirafan dan sokongan terhadap identiti budaya mereka dalam sistem pendidikan dan politik yang lebih luas.</i></p> <p><i>Usaha komuniti untuk memelihara pendidikan budaya menghadapi cabaran, termasuk ketiadaan pengajar yang berkelayakan. Tanpa bimbingan yang betul dan kesinambungan, komuniti berisiko kehilangan amalan budaya mereka.</i></p> <p><i>Terdapat kekurangan yang ketara dalam dokumentasi dan pemeliharaan sejarah serta amalan budaya komuniti. Keadaan ini telah menyebabkan</i></p>	
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			<i>kehilangan pengetahuan dan pemahaman di kalangan generasi muda, yang berisiko menyebabkan kepupusan elemen budaya penting.</i>	
10.	Absence of documentation contributing to intergenerational statelessness <i>Statelessness antara generasi</i>	This issue is addressing the general stateless and undocumented individuals in Lundu. However this issue was specifically brought up by the individuals in: 1)Kampung Tanjam, Lundu 2)Kampung Rukam, Lundu 3)Kampung Raso, Lundu	The lack of birth certificates, marriage certificates, and other essential documents prevents individuals from proving their identity and citizenship. The parents of the individual discussed were born in Indonesia, and their lack of legal status has been passed down to their children. <i>Ketiadaan sijil kelahiran, sijil perkahwinan, dan dokumen penting lain menghalang individu daripada membuktikan identiti dan kewarganegaraan mereka.</i> <i>Ibu bapa individu yang dibincangkan dilahirkan di Indonesia, dan ketiadaan</i>	National Registry Department (JPN): The spatial conditions and strong kinship ties between the border communities of Sarawak and Kalimantan, Indonesia, are further exacerbated by the long, porous border shared between the two regions. This creates an environment where cross-border movement is common, as there are no enforcement officers stationed at every point along the border, making it relatively easy for people to move freely and socialise across borders. However, one of the challenges that arise from this is that marriage relations, particularly in border areas, are often not properly registered, leading to issues with documentation and legal recognition.

			<p><i>status undang-undang mereka telah diwarisi oleh anak-anak mereka.</i></p>	<p>In matters of citizenship, when a Malaysian and a foreign national have a relationship but lack a proper marriage certificate or documented proof of marriage, the nationality of their children is typically determined by the mother's citizenship status. Issues may arise if the mother is undocumented or if her citizenship cannot be verified, which could result in the child being unable to establish their nationality.</p> <p>When there are relationships between foreign labourers and locals, especially when these unions are not properly registered or are unregistered, it can contribute to undocumented births and foundling cases.</p> <p>For example, if a mother is an Indonesian national and she returns to Indonesia, leaving the child behind in Malaysia with a Malaysian father, the child will not automatically be granted Malaysian citizenship, despite having a Malaysian parent.</p>
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				There is no direct response on intergenerational cases per se, however the Sarawak Government has come up with a special taskforce to eradicate intergenerational statelessness.
11.	<p>Social stigma and family rejection for unwed mothers</p> <p><i>Stigma sosial dan penolakan keluarga bagi ibu tidak berkahwin</i></p>	<p>This issue is addressing the general stateless and undocumented individuals in Lundu. However this issue was specifically brought up by the individuals we met in:</p> <p>1)Kampung Rukam, Lundu</p>	<p>There is a social stigma associated with the stateless or undocumented child's out-of-wedlock status and the lack of official marriage recognition. In one case, the individual's family did not support her, increasing the difficulties she faces in managing her situation.</p> <p><i>Terdapat stigma sosial yang dikaitkan dengan status anak tanpa warganegara atau yang tidak mempunyai dokumen, serta status kelahiran di luar perkahwinan dan ketiadaan pengiktirafan perkahwinan secara rasmi. Dalam satu kes, keluarga individu tersebut tidak memberi sokongan, yang menambah kesukaran yang</i></p>	No feedback provided.

			<i>dihadapinya dalam menguruskan keadaan tersebut.</i>	
12.	<p>Bureaucratic barriers in applying for citizenship</p> <p><i>Halangan birokrasi dalam proses mendapatkan kerakyatan</i></p>	<p>This issue is addressing the general stateless and undocumented individuals in Lundu. However this issue was specifically brought up by the individuals with foundlings/undocumented children in:</p> <p>1)Kampung Tanjam, Lundu 2)Kampung Rukam, Lundu 3)Kampung Raso, Lundu</p>	<p>Bureaucratic hurdles and legal frameworks that do not accommodate the unique situations of stateless individuals contribute to their ongoing status. Different officers provide contradictory information, causing confusion and frustration. The process of acquiring necessary documents, such as birth certificates or marriage certificates, is often prolonged, with participants needing to visit multiple offices repeatedly.</p> <p>In one specific case, an individual faced multiple rejections despite repeated efforts to register the birth of and obtain a birth certificate for a foundling who is now ten years old. The individual also lacks clear guidance from the authorities, and this frustrating ongoing process has</p>	<p>National Registration Department (JPN):</p> <p>In general, there has been a notable improvement in the awareness of citizenship matters and registration in Bau and Lundu, largely due to active engagements, particularly through the efforts of Dato Sri Fatimah Abdullah and the Ministry of Women, Early Childhood and Community Wellbeing Development's ongoing initiatives to address statelessness.</p> <p>For cases involving outdated documentation, specifically for Indonesian nationals, individuals can apply for a <i>Surat Perjalanan Laksana Pasport</i> (SPLP) through their respective Consulate General. However, they must return to Indonesia within one year, and once their documents are updated, they can re-enter Malaysia. This process is facilitated by a special agreement</p>

			<p>led to a loss of hope in finding resolution to this issue.</p> <p><i>Halangan birokrasi dan kerangka undang-undang yang tidak mengambil kira situasi unik individu tanpa kewarganegaraan menyumbang kepada status mereka yang berterusan. Pelbagai pegawai memberikan maklumat yang bertentangan, menyebabkan kekeliruan dan kekecewaan. Proses mendapatkan dokumen yang diperlukan, seperti sijil kelahiran atau sijil perkahwinan, sering kali mengambil masa yang lama, dengan individu terpaksa mengunjungi beberapa pejabat berulang kali.</i></p> <p><i>Dalam satu kes khusus, seorang individu menghadapi banyak penolakan walaupun berulang kali berusaha untuk mendaftarkan kelahiran dan mendapatkan sijil kelahiran bagi seorang anak yang ditinggalkan yang kini berusia sepuluh tahun. Individu tersebut juga tidak menerima panduan</i></p>	<p>between the governments of Malaysia and Indonesia.</p> <p>Regardless of whether documentation is available, all births must be registered, with the status determined as either citizen or non-citizen. Foundlings can be placed for adoption or under the guardianship system. In the case of adoption, foundlings will initially be registered with the District Office, which operates under the state's jurisdiction. Following this, the Ministry of Home Affairs (KDN) will re-register the child once the state has granted approval.</p> <p>If the parents are no longer involved, registration can still be supported by proving the citizenship status of the grandparents, or by providing documentation from another family member who can assist with the registration process.</p>
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			<i>yang jelas dari pihak berkuasa, dan proses yang penuh kekecewaan ini telah menyebabkan hilangnya harapan untuk menyelesaikan isu ini.</i>	There are various ways to support the registration process or to obtain documents that can assist in the application for registration.
13.	Emotional and psychological strain <i>Tekanan emosi dan psikologi</i>	This issue is addressing the general stateless and undocumented population in Lundu. However this issue was specifically brought up by the individuals and foundlings/undocumented children in: 1)Kampung Tanjam, Lundu 2)Kampung Rukam, Lundu 3)Kampung Raso, Lundu	The discussion touches on the emotional toll of these bureaucratic and legal challenges, including the tragic mention of a family member who committed suicide due to the stress of being unable to secure proper documentation and employment. <i>Perbincangan ini menyentuh tentang kesan emosional akibat cabaran birokrasi dan undang-undang, termasuk sebutan tragis mengenai seorang ahli keluarga yang membunuh diri akibat tekanan kerana tidak dapat memperoleh dokumen yang sah dan pekerjaan.</i>	This issue fell out of discussion due to time constraints.
14.	Lack of access to education for	This issue is addressing the general stateless and	There is difficulty in enrolling a child in school due to a lack of documentation.	Bau District Education Department (PPD Bau):

<p>stateless and undocumented children</p> <p><i>Kekurangan akses kepada pendidikan untuk kanak-kanak tanpa kewarganegaraan atau kekurangan dokumen</i></p>	<p>undocumented children in Lundu. However this issue was specifically brought up by the individuals with foundlings/undocumented children in:</p> <p>1)Kampung Tanjam, Lundu 2)Kampung Rukam, Lundu 3)Kampung Raso, Lundu</p>	<p>Despite hearing from government officials that schooling should be accessible, the reality at local offices is different. There's a disconnect between official statements and the actions of local offices, which often refuse enrolment without proper citizenship documentation.</p> <p><i>Terdapat kesukaran untuk mendaftarkan anak ke sekolah disebabkan kekurangan dokumentasi. Walaupun pegawai kerajaan menyatakan bahawa pendidikan sepatutnya boleh diakses, realitinya di pejabat tempatan berbeza. Terdapat jurang antara kenyataan rasmi dan tindakan pejabat tempatan, yang sering menolak pendaftaran tanpa dokumen kewarganegaraan yang sah.</i></p>	<p>PPD Bau has indicated that they lack experience in handling cases of stateless or undocumented individuals, focusing primarily on foreign nationals. They also mentioned that there has been no official directive from the Ministry regarding the enrollment of stateless or undocumented children in public schools. Their main concern is that, in the event of incidents such as injuries or accidents, the responsibility would fall on the schools and the district education department (PPD).</p> <p>In contrast, PPD Lundu, with its greater experience in handling such cases, would be better positioned to provide more constructive feedback.</p> <p>If such cases arise, the National Registration Department (NRD) would be consulted for further guidance. However, PPD Bau also highlighted that there are no clear guidelines from NRD/JPN on handling these matters. Each case must be dealt with</p>
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				<p>individually, and JPN would need to consult with the Ministry of Home Affairs (KDN) for further action.</p> <p>Note: PPD Lundu was invited to the meeting but was unable to attend.</p>
15.	<p>Challenges with temporary documents</p> <p><i>Cabaran dengan dokumen sementara</i></p>	<p>This issue is addressing the general stateless and undocumented individuals in Lundu that are MyKAS holders. However this issue was specifically brought up by the individuals in:</p> <p>1)Kampung Tanjam, Lundu</p>	<p>The mention of MyKAS (a temporary resident identity card) and its renewal highlights the difficulties in obtaining and maintaining legal documentation. The individual talks about the challenges of using these temporary documents and the limitations they impose on accessing services.</p> <p><i>Sebut mengenai MyKAS (kad pengenalan sementara penduduk) dan proses pembaruannya menyoroti kesukaran dalam memperoleh dan mengekalkan dokumentasi undang-undang. Individu tersebut berkongsi cabaran menggunakan dokumen sementara ini serta kekangan yang dikenakan terhadap akses kepada perkhidmatan.</i></p>	<p>This issue fell out of discussion due to time constraints.</p>

16.	Lack of marriage certification leading to unregistered birth	<p>This issue is addressing the general stateless and undocumented individuals in Lundu. However this issue was specifically brought up by the individuals with undocumented children in:</p> <p>1)Kampung Rukam, Lundu</p>	<p>The individual's child was born out of wedlock, and the lack of marriage certification compounded by the fact that the birth was not attended by medical personnel or was not being born in the hospital has led to complications in registering the birth. This situation has made the registration process more complex.</p> <p><i>Anak individu tersebut dilahirkan di luar perkahwinan, dan ketiadaan sijil perkahwinan ditambah pula dengan fakta bahawa kelahiran tersebut tidak disaksikan oleh petugas perubatan, menyebabkan kesukaran dalam mendaftarkan kelahiran. Situasi ini telah menjadikan proses pendaftaran lebih rumit.</i></p>	<p>National Registry Department (NRD): Most statelessness cases in Sarawak are solvable with additional efforts and engagement from individuals in leadership positions. However, it is equally important to raise awareness about the importance of properly registering marriages or nuptials. This is especially crucial for men, encouraging them not to have children with foreign nationals without ensuring their marriages are legally recognized.</p>
17	Lack of healthcare access for stateless and undocumented individuals	<p>This issue is addressing the general stateless and undocumented individuals in Lundu. However this issue was specifically</p>	<p>The absence of proper documentation also affects the child's access to healthcare, leading to higher costs for medical services. Although the child received some healthcare services at</p>	<p>The relevant agencies were not present, and no feedback or response was received.</p>

	<p><i>Kekurangan akses kepada penjagaan kesihatan untuk individu tanpa kewarganegaraan dan kurang dokumen</i></p>	<p>brought up by the individuals with undocumented children in:</p> <p>1)Kampung Rukam, Lundu</p>	<p>school, including vaccinations, the lack of documentation poses ongoing challenges.</p> <p><i>Ketiadaan dokumentasi yang sah juga menjejaskan akses kanak-kanak tersebut kepada penjagaan kesihatan, menyebabkan kos perkhidmatan perubatan yang lebih tinggi. Walaupun kanak-kanak itu menerima beberapa perkhidmatan kesihatan di sekolah, termasuk vaksinasi, kekurangan dokumentasi tetap menjadi cabaran yang berterusan.</i></p>	
<p>18.</p>	<p>Unregulated border crossings</p> <p><i>Penyeberangan sempadan yang tidak terkawal</i></p>	<p>Villagers in Kampung Raso</p>	<p>The presence of unauthorised paths (jalan tikus) between Malaysia and Indonesia poses security concerns. These paths are known to the local population and are not monitored, leading to unregulated cross-border movement, which could have implications for local security and governance.</p>	<p>The relevant agencies were not present, and no feedback or response was received from PGA.</p>

			<p><i>Kewujudan laluan tidak sah (jalan tikus) antara Malaysia dan Indonesia menimbulkan kebimbangan keselamatan. Laluan ini dikenali oleh penduduk tempatan dan tidak dipantau, menyebabkan pergerakan rentas sempadan yang tidak terkawal, yang boleh memberi impak kepada keselamatan dan tadbir urus tempatan.</i></p>	
<p>19.</p>	<p>Foreign mothers do not receive the same entitlements to subsidised labour and delivery services in Malaysian public hospitals.</p> <p><i>Ibu warga asing tidak menerima hak yang sama untuk perkhidmatan bersalin yang</i></p>	<p>This issue is addressing the challenges of foreign mothers in Lundu. However this issue was specifically brought up by the individual at:</p> <p>20) Kampung Raso, Lundu</p>	<p>Foreign mothers do not receive the same entitlements to subsidised labour and delivery services in Malaysian public hospitals, presenting substantial challenges, particularly for those whose marriages are not officially recognised under Malaysian law. This lack of formal recognition restricts their access to affordable healthcare during childbirth. For example, couples without recognised marital status are often burdened with significant hospitalisation fees, sometimes as high as RM8000.00. The complexities increase for a mother</p>	<p>Refer to previous responses from the National Registry Department (NRD) on the issues pertaining to statelessness and undocumented persons.</p>

	<p><i>disubsidi di hospital awam Malaysia.</i></p>		<p>who, unable to afford these costs, was compelled to return to Indonesia and unexpectedly gave birth near the national border. Such instances highlight the financial and legal challenges faced by foreign nationals and underscore the critical need for Malaysia to develop healthcare and legal policies that are both sensitive and inclusive.</p> <p><i>Ibu warga asing tidak menerima hak yang sama untuk mendapatkan perkhidmatan bersalin dan melahirkan yang disubsidi di hospital awam Malaysia, menyebabkan cabaran yang besar, terutamanya bagi mereka yang perkahwinannya tidak diiktiraf secara rasmi di bawah undang-undang Malaysia. Ketidakmampuan ini untuk mengiktiraf perkahwinan secara rasmi menghadkan akses mereka kepada penjagaan kesihatan yang mampu dibayar semasa bersalin. Sebagai contoh, pasangan tanpa status</i></p>	
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			<p><i>perkahwinan yang diiktiraf sering kali terbeban dengan yuran hospitalisasi yang tinggi, kadangkala sehingga RM8000.00. Keadaan menjadi lebih rumit bagi seorang ibu yang, tidak mampu menanggung kos tersebut, terpaksa kembali ke Indonesia dan secara tidak dijangka melahirkan anak di dekat sempadan negara. Kejadian seperti ini menonjolkan cabaran kewangan dan undang-undang yang dihadapi oleh warga asing dan menekankan keperluan mendesak bagi Malaysia untuk mengembangkan dasar kesihatan dan undang-undang yang sensitif dan inklusif.</i></p>	
20.	<p>Drug abuse</p> <p><i>Penyalahgunaan dadah</i></p>	<p>1) Kampung Grogo 2) Kampung Raso 3) Kampung Serasot 4) Kampung Tembawang Sauh</p>	<p>There are concerns over drug trafficking involving local youth, with frustration over the authorities' focus on minor offenders while larger traffickers are allegedly left untouched.</p>	<p>National Anti-Drug Agency (AADK): General Initiatives: AADK (National Anti-Drug Agency) runs school programs that include random drug testing among students suspected of drug use. They also conduct the "Shield" program, which targets students at risk of drug abuse.</p>

			<p><i>Terdapat kebimbangan mengenai penyeludupan dadah yang melibatkan belia tempatan, dengan rasa kecewa terhadap tumpuan pihak berkuasa kepada pesalah kecil sementara penyeludup besar didakwa dibiarkan tanpa tindakan.</i></p>	<p>Additionally, the Community Social Support Centre (CSSC) and One-Stop Centre (OSC) collaborate with AADK to provide support for its prevention and rehabilitation services, offering assistance to clients in need.</p> <p>Despite the awareness of such cases, there is a lack of reporting, often due to factors such as fear of retaliation, shame, or threats. In some instances, reports are made but later withdrawn.</p> <p>There is also a Community Development Integration Centre (CDIC) in Bau to support community based rehab programs.</p> <p>Challenges for AADK : There are only 10 staff members to cover the Kuching Division.</p> <p>IPD Lundu/PDRM:</p> <p>There are numerous 'jalan tikus' (illegal routes), which have contributed to the rampant smuggling of drugs in the area.</p>
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				In cases of "arrest and release," the police face challenges in holding suspects for more than 24 hours without concrete evidence to secure a conviction.
21.	Underage pregnancy <i>Kehamilan bawah umur</i>	Jagoi District	<p>During the discussion, it was revealed that there are instances of underage pregnancy among youth aged 14-16 in the Jagoi district. It is perceived that these occurrences may be facilitated by easy access to the internet. typically, after childbirth, these individuals often marry with the support of their parents. Despite the willingness of discussants to elaborate on these events, this issue was not emphatically characterised as a pressing or a rampant social problem within the community.</p> <p><i>Para peserta telah mendedahkan bahawa terdapat isu yang berkenaan dengan kehamilan bawah umur di</i></p>	This issue fell out of discussion due to time constraints.

			<p><i>kalangan remaja 14-16 tahun. Isu ini dikatakan berlaku dengan adanya akses mudah kepada internet. Akan tetapi, remaja-remaja ini akan berkahwin dengan sokongan ibu bapa mereka. Walaubagaimanapun, isu ini tidak ditekankan sebagai masalah sosial yang mendesak atau meluas dalam komuniti.</i></p>	
22.	<p>Poverty and economic pressure leading to drug use and distribution.</p> <p><i>Kemiskinan dan tekanan ekonomi mendorong kepada penggunaan dan pengedaran dadah.</i></p>	<p>The MFG with OAPTAR are specifically discussing youth susceptibility to drug abuse in Bau and Lundu, within the Mas Gading Parliamentary constituency. The primary focus here is on the youth populations of the Bau and Lundu districts.</p> <p><i>Perbincangan berbentuk MFG dengan OAPTAR membincangkan tentang kecenderungan golongan belia terhadap</i></p>	<p><u>From MFG with OAPTAR</u></p> <p>Financial instability creates environments where drug use becomes a coping mechanism or a means of economic survival.</p> <p><i>Ketidakstabilan kewangan mewujudkan persekitaran di mana penggunaan dadah menjadi mekanisme penyesuaian atau sumber untuk kelangsungan ekonomi.</i></p>	<p>Please refer to the feedback provided by agencies on drug issues for details and insights.</p>

		<i>penyalahgunaan dadah di Bau dan Lundu, yang terletak dalam kawasan Parlimen Mas Gading. Fokus utama di sini adalah pada populasi di daerah Bau dan Lundu.</i>		
23.	<p>Lack of funding for drug prevention programs and capacity-building initiatives in schools and communities.</p> <p><i>Kekurangan pembiayaan untuk program pencegahan dadah dan inisiatif pembangunan kapasiti di sekolah serta komuniti.</i></p>	<p>The MFG with OAPTAR are specifically discussing youth susceptibility to drug abuse in Bau and Lundu, within the Mas Gading Parliamentary constituency. The primary focus here is on the youth populations of the Bau and Lundu districts..</p> <p><i>Perbincangan berbentuk MFG dengan OAPTAR membincangkan tentang kecenderungan golongan belia terhadap penyalahgunaan dadah di Bau dan Lundu, yang terletak dalam kawasan Parlimen</i></p>	<p><u>From MFG with OAPTAR</u></p> <p>Limited financial resources hinder the ability to implement effective programs and build necessary capacities within educational institutions and communities.</p> <p><i>Kekurangan sumber kewangan menghadkan keupayaan untuk melaksanakan program yang berkesan dan membina kapasiti yang diperlukan dalam institusi pendidikan dan komuniti.</i></p>	<p>Please refer to the feedback provided by agencies on drug issues for details and insights.</p>

		<i>Mas Gading. Fokus utama di sini adalah pada populasi di daerah Bau dan Lundu.</i>		
24.	Stigma associated with drug use and mental health issues. <i>Stigma yang berkaitan dengan penggunaan dadah dan isu kesihatan mental.</i>	Individuals with mental health issues with a primary focus in Bau and Lundu under the Mas Gading Parliamentary Constituency based on the MFG with OAPTAR. <i>Individu yang menghadapi masalah kesihatan mental dengan tumpuan utama di Bau dan Lundu, di bawah Kawasan Parlimen Mas Gading berdasarkan perbincangan berbentuk MFG dengan OAPTAR.</i>	<u>From MFG with OAPTAR</u> Stigma prevents open discussions, reduces the effectiveness of support systems, and creates barriers to accessing necessary services. <i>Stigma menghalang perbincangan terbuka, mengurangkan keberkesanan sistem sokongan, dan mewujudkan halangan untuk mendapatkan perkhidmatan yang diperlukan.</i>	Please refer to the feedback provided by agencies on drug issues for details and insights.
25.	Inadequate community support and awareness	The youth and individuals potentially facing mental health issues focusing primarily on Bau and	<u>From MFG with OAPTAR</u> Community support and awareness are crucial for fostering environments that discourage drug use. There is a	Please refer to the feedback provided by agencies on drug issues for details and insights.

	<p>programs to foster positive lifestyles and prevent drug use.</p> <p><i>Program sokongan komuniti dan kesedaran yang tidak mencukupi untuk memupuk gaya hidup positif dan mencegah penyalahgunaan dadah.</i></p>	<p>Lundu under the Mas Gading Parliamentary Constituency based on the MFG with OAPTAR.</p> <p><i>Golongan belia dan individu yang berpotensi menghadapi masalah kesihatan mental, dengan fokus utama di Bau dan Lundu, di bawah Kawasan Parlimen Mas Gading berdasarkan kerjasama MFG dengan OAPTAR.</i></p>	<p>need for more robust community engagement and educational initiatives to promote healthy lifestyles and prevent drug abuse.</p> <p><i>Sokongan komuniti dan kesedaran adalah penting untuk mewujudkan persekitaran yang menghalang penggunaan dadah. Terdapat keperluan untuk penglibatan komuniti yang lebih kukuh dan inisiatif pendidikan untuk mempromosikan gaya hidup sihat serta mencegah penyalahgunaan dadah.</i></p>	
26.	<p>Drug distribution networks exploiting vulnerable areas.</p> <p><i>Rangkaian pengedaran dadah yang mengeksploitasi</i></p>	<p>The MFG with OAPTAR are specifically discussing youth susceptibility to drug abuse in Bau and Lundu, within the Mas Gading Parliamentary constituency. The primary focus here is on the youth populations of the Bau and Lundu districts.</p>	<p><u>From MFG with OAPTAR</u></p> <p>Drug distribution networks often target vulnerable populations, such as low-income neighbourhoods and schools, to expand their reach.</p> <p><i>Rangkaian pengedaran dadah sering menyasarkan populasi yang terdedah, seperti kawasan berpendapatan rendah</i></p>	<p>Please refer to the feedback provided by agencies on drug issues for details and insights.</p>

	<i>kawasan yang terdedah.</i>	<i>Perbincangan berbentuk MFG dengan OAPTAR membincangkan tentang kecenderungan golongan belia terhadap penyalahgunaan dadah di Bau dan Lundu, yang terletak dalam kawasan Parlimen Mas Gading. Fokus utama di sini adalah pada populasi di daerah Bau dan Lundu.</i>	<i>dan sekolah, untuk memperluaskan pengaruh mereka.</i>	
27.	<p>Insufficient coordination between government agencies and NGOs.</p> <p><i>Koordinasi yang tidak mencukupi antara agensi kerajaan dan NGO.</i></p>	<p>The MFG with OAPTAR are specifically discussing youth susceptibility to drug abuse in Bau and Lundu, within the Mas Gading Parliamentary constituency. The primary focus here is on the youth populations of the Bau and Lundu districts and NGO within this area.</p>	<p><u>From MFG with OAPTAR</u></p> <p>Delays and inefficiencies arise from dealing with the district office, such as funding delays due to complex procedures and reimbursement issues. NGOs struggle with direct federal funding due to bureaucratic challenges and must justify expenses.</p> <p><i>Kelewatan dan ketidakcekan sering berlaku semasa berurusan dengan pejabat daerah, termasuk kelewatan pembiayaan akibat prosedur yang rumit</i></p>	<p>Please refer to the feedback provided by agencies on drug issues for details and insights.</p>

		<p><i>Perbincangan berbentuk MFG dengan OAPTAR membincangkan tentang kecenderungan golongan belia terhadap penyalahgunaan dadah di Bau dan Lundu, yang terletak dalam kawasan Parlimen Mas Gading. Fokus utama di sini adalah pada populasi di daerah Bau dan Lundu dan juga NGO di sekitar kawasan ini.</i></p>	<p><i>serta isu pembayaran balik. NGO menghadapi kesukaran mendapatkan dana terus dari kerajaan persekutuan kerana cabaran birokrasi dan keperluan untuk memberikan justifikasi perbelanjaan.</i></p>	
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ECONOMIC ISSUES				
NO	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUP	JUSTIFICATION	AGENCY FEEDBACK
1.	<p>Non-active hawker centre at the border</p> <p><i>Pusat penjaja yang kurang aktif</i></p>	<p>Hawkers in Pusat Penjaja Biawak, Lundu</p> <p><i>Penjaja di Pusat Penjaja Biawak, Lundu</i></p>	<p>The border area in Biawak is facing a shortage of facilities, including a non-operational food stall (hawker) centre. Efforts to revitalise the local economy have not fully met expectations, as the hawker centre remains inactive and lacks activities that could stimulate economic growth within the border community.</p> <p><i>Kawasan sempadan di Biawak menghadapi kekurangan kemudahan, termasuk pusat penjaja (gerai makanan) yang tidak beroperasi. Usaha untuk mengangkat ekonomi komuniti tempatan sempadan tidak mencapai jangkaan, kerana pusat penjaja tersebut tidak aktif dan kekurangan aktiviti yang dapat merangsang pertumbuhan ekonomi di kawasan tersebut.</i></p>	<p>Lundu District Council (MDL): The management of Pusat Penjaja Biawak falls under the authority of MDL. According to their records, there are 20 stalls, each with an active tenant holding a valid licence, which is renewed annually. However, MDL does not have the mandate to regulate the operational status of the stalls, as it is ultimately the responsibility of the tenants to decide whether they operate consistently. The officer mentioned that some tenants do not operate their stalls on a regular basis.</p> <p>At this time, the primary role of MDL is to ensure the availability and upkeep of the facilities for the tenants. No additional enforcement measures are currently in place.</p>

<p>2.</p>	<p>Border hawker centre not benefiting the community</p> <p><i>Pusat penjaja tidak berfaedah kepada komuniti</i></p>	<p>Tenants of the hawker centre at Pusat Penjaja Biawak and surrounding border communities.</p>	<p>To establish the <i>pusat penjaja</i>, the local community agreed to release their land for the development of the premises, with the expectation that it would bring benefits to local hawkers. The communities also contributed by facilitating the installation of a water supply to the centre. However, there are now concerns among the surrounding border communities that the development has not fully met their expectations, with some expressing regret over the decision to part with their land, as the anticipated benefits have not materialised as hoped.</p> <p><i>Bagi membangunkan pusat penjaja, komuniti setempat telah bersetuju untuk menyerahkan tanah mereka bagi pembinaan premis tersebut, dengan harapan ia akan memberi manfaat kepada penjaja tempatan. Komuniti juga telah membantu dalam memudahkan pemasangan bekalan air ke pusat</i></p>	<p>The relevant agencies were not present, and no feedback or response was received.</p>
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			<p>tersebut. Walau bagaimanapun, kini terdapat kebimbangan di kalangan komuniti di sekitar kawasan sempadan bahawa hasil pembangunan ini tidak memenuhi jangkaan mereka, dengan sebahagian daripada mereka merasa kesal dengan keputusan untuk menyerahkan tanah mereka, kerana manfaat yang diharapkan tidak tercapai seperti yang diharapkan.</p>	
3.	<p>Lack of economic opportunities amongst border communities</p> <p><i>Kekurangan peluang ekonomi di kalangan komuniti sempadan.</i></p>	<p>Border communities especially of those from Kampung Biawak, Lundu</p>	<p>Since the implementation of the ICQS regulations, relatives are no longer permitted to engage in trade with their kin across the border. This has led to some dissatisfaction among the local community, particularly regarding security conditions. Additionally, there have been observations of lorries transporting goods such as bananas and jellyfish, which are believed to be sourced from outside the local area. This has raised concerns within the community, as they question why they are not afforded the same</p>	<p>Jabatan Kastam Malaysia (MFG): All imported goods such as bananas, watermelon, and fish have the necessary permits from the relevant authorities. For example, bananas have permits from the Department of Agriculture, and fish are permitted by the Malaysian Fisheries Development Authority (LKIM). All these goods are transported via trucks. Some may have seen trucks repeatedly entering with five tons of bananas, but everything is legal and operates in full compliance with the law.</p>

			<p>opportunities or rights to engage in cross-border trade.</p> <p><i>Sejak pelaksanaan peraturan ICQS, saudara-mara tidak lagi dibenarkan menjalankan perdagangan dengan keluarga mereka di seberang sempadan. Ini telah menimbulkan ketidakpuasan di kalangan komuniti setempat, terutamanya berkaitan dengan keadaan keselamatan. Selain itu, terdapat pemerhatian mengenai lori-lori yang membawa barang-barang seperti pisang dan obor-obor yang dipercayai berasal dari luar kawasan tempatan. Ini menimbulkan kebimbangan dalam kalangan komuniti, yang tertanya-tanya mengapa mereka tidak diberikan peluang atau hak yang sama untuk terlibat dalam perdagangan merentasi sempadan.</i></p>	
4.	Deterioration of crop quality due to lack of practical	1) Kampung Jantan, Lundu, Lundu 2) Kampung Sedaing, Lundu	The Lembaga Lada now primarily offers villagers knowledge-based support on plant disease control and	The relevant agencies were not present, and no feedback or response was received.

	<p>training on plant care for frequent flooding</p> <p><i>Kemerosotan kualiti tanaman akibat kekurangan latihan praktikal mengenai penjagaan tanaman berikutan banjir yang kerap.</i></p>		<p>land suitability, rather than the hands-on training that was previously provided. This change has adversely affected the quality of crops produced, diminishing the villagers' ability to market and sell their produce effectively.</p> <p><i>Lembaga Lada kini lebih menumpukan kepada sokongan berasaskan pengetahuan mengenai kawalan penyakit tanaman dan kesesuaian tanah kepada penduduk kampung, berbanding dengan latihan praktikal yang sebelum ini diberikan. Perubahan ini telah memberi kesan negatif terhadap kualiti tanaman yang dihasilkan, mengurangkan keupayaan penduduk kampung untuk memasarkan dan menjual hasil tanaman mereka dengan berkesan.</i></p>	
5.	<p>Low produce price and transportation issue due to long</p>	<p>Farmers in: 1)Kampung Jantan, Lundu, Lundu</p>	<p>The significant distance between the farms in Kampung Jantan, Lundu and the markets in Kuching requires</p>	<p>The relevant agencies were not present, and no feedback or response was received.</p>

	<p>distances between farm and market.</p> <p><i>Isu harga rendah hasil pertanian dan masalah transportasi disebabkan jarak yang jauh antara ladang dan pasaran.</i></p>	<p>2)Kampung Skiat, Bau 3) Kampung Sedaing, Lundu</p>	<p>villagers to rent transportation such as cars or trucks, to transport their produce. The cost of renting these vehicles pose a financial burden to the villagers.</p> <p>In addition, the farmers in Sedaing and Skiat are facing low produce prices set by intermediaries. To address this, many farmers have taken matters into their own hands, using small personal vehicles to transport their produce directly to the wholesale market in Kuching, which is approximately two hours away from their farms. While this helps them bypass middlemen, it comes with significant transportation costs and time constraints.</p> <p>However, farmers in Skiat are still forced to rely on intermediaries as consumers prefer purchasing from supermarkets. They have been unable to access the farmers' market since its closure over ten years ago, and the</p>	
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			<p>relocation of the new market has proven to be inconvenient.</p> <p><i>Jarak yang jauh antara ladang di Kampung Jantan, Lundu dan pasaran di Kuching memerlukan penduduk kampung untuk menyewa pengangkutan seperti kereta atau lori bagi mengangkut hasil tanaman mereka. Kos penyewaan kenderaan ini menjadi beban kewangan kepada penduduk kampung.</i></p> <p><i>Di samping itu, petani di Kampung Sedaing dan Skiat terpaksa menjual hasil dengan harga rendah yang ditetapkan oleh orang tengah. Bagi mengatasi masalah ini, ramai petani mengambil inisiatif sendiri dengan menggunakan kenderaan kecil untuk mengangkut hasil mereka terus ke pasar borong di Kuching, yang terletak kira-kira dua jam dari ladang mereka. Walaupun ini membantu mereka mengelakkan orang tengah, ia melibatkan kos pengangkutan yang tinggi dan memakan masa.</i></p>	
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			<p><i>Walau bagaimanapun, petani di Skiat masih terpaksa bergantung kepada perantara kerana pengguna lebih suka membeli dari pasar raya. Mereka tidak dapat mengakses pasar tani sejak ia ditutup lebih sepuluh tahun yang lalu, dan lokasi pasar baharu juga tidak sesuai untuk mereka.</i></p>	
6.	<p>Undervalue of guiding services due to a lack of proper certification for local guides</p> <p><i>Nilai kurang perkhidmatan pemandu pelancong disebabkan kekurangan pensijilan yang sah untuk pemandu tempatan</i></p>	<p>Local tour guides and tourist in</p> <p>1)Kampung Jantan, Lundu, Lundu</p> <p>2)Kampung Grogo, Bau</p>	<p>Local guides are often selected on a random basis to conduct tours for tourism activities and are typically awarded only a basic participation certificate, rather than a formal guiding licence. This lack of proper certification not only undermines the value of their services but also poses risks to both the guides and tourists, as the guides may not be adequately trained to handle emergencies. Consequently, their professional standing is diminished, and their services are often undervalued.</p>	<p>Sarawak Forestry Department (SFD):</p> <p>Efforts are underway to have the Jangkar Waterfall in Kampung Jangkar gazetted as an amenity forest, which would allow for its further development into a recreational and tourism destination under one condition i.e., the village is not allowed to apply for land boundary expansion, at least within one or two generations.</p> <p>Once designated as an amenity forest, local communities would have the opportunity to co-manage the site as part of its management team. A trail to the waterfall, with an investment of</p>

			<p><i>Pemandu pelancong tempatan sering dipilih secara rawak untuk mengendalikan lawatan bagi aktiviti pelancongan dan biasanya hanya diberikan sijil penyertaan asas, bukannya lesen panduan rasmi. Kekurangan sijil yang sah ini bukan sahaja merendahkan nilai perkhidmatan mereka tetapi juga menimbulkan risiko kepada pemandu pelancong dan pelancong, kerana pemandu pelancong mungkin tidak dilatih dengan secukupnya untuk menangani kecemasan. Akibatnya, kedudukan profesional mereka terjejas, dan perkhidmatan mereka sering dinilai dengan rendah.</i></p>	<p>RM450,000.00, has already been developed and put out for tender.</p> <p>In November 2023, the Sarawak Tour Guide Association, with the support of the Forestry Department, conducted basic tour guide training for the local guides in Kampung Jangkar. To enhance their skills and increase their professional value, additional training programs, such as an English language enhancement course, would be beneficial for these local guides.</p> <p>Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC): In Sarawak, there are different types of guides. Park guides, for example, are responsible for leading tourists or visitors within national park areas. These guides must undergo training with the Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC) before being issued a certified park guide license. For more information, communities are encouraged to refer directly to the SFC.</p>
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<p>7.</p>	<p>Insufficient agricultural incentives, development and support for farmers</p> <p><i>Insentif, pembangunan dan sokongan pertanian yang tidak mencukupi untuk petani</i></p>	<p>Local farmers in</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Kampung Jantan, Lundu, Lundu 2) Kampung Sedaing, Lundu 3) Kampung Tembawang Sauh, Bau 4) Kampung Tembawang Baru, Bau 	<p>Young farmers in Sedaing encounter numerous obstacles in accessing the necessary agricultural support, particularly in areas like pest control and marketing, where they receive limited training. There is a widespread perception among these farmers that they do not receive adequate ongoing support or follow-up after participating in programs like Agreprenour Muda, which were initially designed to help young agricultural entrepreneurs.</p> <p>Despite their active engagement with agricultural agencies and participation in these programs, young farmers feel that many of the initiatives are not sustainable in the long term. This is despite their efforts to apply for funding or seek technical support to improve their farming practices.</p> <p>Additionally, small farmers, who require essential supplies such as fertilisers to maintain their farms, are</p>	<p>The relevant agencies were not present, and no feedback or response was received. The relevant agencies were not present, and no feedback or response was received.</p>
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			<p>experiencing further challenges. Many have submitted the necessary request forms to government officials at both regional and state levels but have yet to receive the materials they need. In some cases, these farmers have been waiting for several years, leading to frustration and a loss of confidence in receiving timely assistance. This prolonged waiting period significantly impacts their ability to manage their farms effectively, undermining their optimism for future agricultural success.</p> <p><i>Para petani muda dari Kampung Sedaing menghadapi pelbagai halangan dalam mendapatkan sokongan pertanian yang mencukupi, terutama dalam bidang seperti kawalan perosak dan pemasaran, di mana latihan yang mereka terima adalah terhad. Terdapat persepsi meluas dalam kalangan petani muda bahawa mereka tidak mendapat sokongan berterusan atau susulan yang</i></p>	
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			<p><i>mencukupi selepas menyertai program seperti Agropreneur Muda, yang pada asalnya bertujuan untuk membantu usahawan muda dalam sektor pertanian.</i></p> <p><i>Walaupun mereka aktif berhubung dengan agensi pertanian dan menyertai program-program ini, para petani muda merasakan bahawa banyak inisiatif yang dilaksanakan tidak mampan dalam jangka panjang. Ini berlaku walaupun mereka telah berusaha untuk memohon dana atau mendapatkan sokongan teknikal bagi meningkatkan amalan pertanian mereka.</i></p> <p><i>Selain itu, petani kecil yang memerlukan bekalan penting seperti baja untuk menyelenggara ladang mereka turut berdepan cabaran. Ramai di antara mereka telah menyerahkan borang permohonan yang diperlukan kepada pegawai kerajaan di peringkat daerah dan negeri, namun masih belum</i></p>	
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			<p><i>menerima bekalannya yang diminta. Dalam sesetengah kes, para petani ini telah menunggu selama beberapa tahun, menyebabkan kekecewaan dan hilang keyakinan terhadap kemungkinan menerima bantuan tepat pada masanya. Tempoh menunggu yang berpanjangan ini menjejaskan keupayaan mereka untuk mengurus ladang dengan berkesan, sekaligus melemahkan harapan mereka terhadap kejayaan pertanian pada masa depan.</i></p>	
8.	<p>High costs of agricultural inputs <i>Kos tinggi input pertanian</i></p>	<p>Local farmers in 1) Kampung Tembawang Sauh, Bau 2) Kampung Sedaing, Lundu 1) Kampung Skiat, Bau</p>	<p>The high costs of agricultural inputs, such as pesticides and fertilisers, are a major economic burden for farmers.</p> <p><i>Kos yang tinggi untuk input pertanian, seperti racun perosak dan baja, merupakan beban ekonomi yang besar bagi para petani.</i></p>	<p>The relevant agencies were not present, and no feedback or response was received.</p>
9.	<p>Feelings of dissatisfaction with the services provided by</p>	<p>Local farmers in 1) Kampung Sedaing, Lundu</p>	<p>The farmers feel unsatisfied with the service provided by the government agencies as there is perceived unfairness in the distribution of</p>	<p>The relevant agencies were not present, and no feedback or response was received. The relevant agencies were</p>

	<p>government agencies such as the Department of Agriculture and PELADANG.</p> <p><i>Rasa ketidakpuasan terhadap perkhidmatan yang disediakan oleh agensi kerajaan seperti Jabatan Pertanian dan PELADANG.</i></p>		<p>subsidies and agricultural inputs. There are claims where some receive the benefits while others do not. Advice and resources provided are also deemed unhelpful.</p> <p><i>Para petani merasa tidak puas hati dengan perkhidmatan yang disediakan oleh agensi kerajaan kerana terdapat persepsi ketidakadilan dalam pengagihan subsidi dan input pertanian. Terdapat dakwaan bahawa sesetengah pihak menerima manfaat manakala yang lain tidak. Nasihat dan sumber yang diberikan juga dianggap tidak membantu.</i></p>	<p>not present, and no feedback or response was received.</p>
10.	<p>Limited local job opportunities and decent pay.</p> <p><i>Peluang pekerjaan tempatan yang terhad dan gaji yang rendah.</i></p>	<p>Youth of :</p> <p>1)Kampung Jantan, Lundu, 2)Kampung Sedaing, Lundu 3)Kampung Grogo, Bau 4)PPWS Daerah Jagoi</p>	<p>Job opportunities in the local area are very limited, making it difficult for the youth to find stable employment. Many young people, unable to secure jobs within their community, are forced to look for work outside, particularly in Kuching City, where the availability of jobs is higher. However,</p>	<p>The relevant agencies were not present, and no feedback or response was received.</p>

			<p>this comes at a cost, as commuting to Kuching requires substantial travel expenses, adding financial strain.</p> <p>For those seeking government employment, the challenges are even greater. Many local youth apply for jobs through the government recruitment system, known as SPA (Public Service Commission), but remain unsuccessful for years. Despite having educational qualifications such as diplomas, degrees, and even graduate degrees, a large number of them struggle to pass the highly competitive SPA exams, which are a prerequisite for government jobs. Even those who do pass these exams often do not progress to the interview stage or secure the job, leading to further frustration.</p> <p>As a result, some individuals turn to low-paying jobs, such as working in supermarkets or other temporary</p>	
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			<p>positions, as they cannot find permanent employment in Lundu. The lack of career advancement opportunities despite their qualifications has led to feelings of disappointment and discouragement among the local youth. This persistent struggle to secure stable and well-paying jobs has created a cycle of frustration within the community.</p> <p><i>Peluang pekerjaan di kawasan tempatan sangat terhad, menyebabkan golongan belia sukar untuk mendapatkan pekerjaan yang stabil. Ramai anak muda, yang tidak dapat memperoleh pekerjaan di dalam komuniti mereka, terpaksa mencari kerja di luar, terutamanya di Bandaraya Kuching, di mana peluang pekerjaan lebih banyak. Namun, ini datang dengan kos yang tinggi, kerana berulang-alik ke Kuching memerlukan perbelanjaan perjalanan yang besar, menambah beban kewangan.</i></p>	
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			<p><i>Bagi mereka yang mencari pekerjaan dalam sektor kerajaan, cabarannya lebih besar. Ramai belia tempatan memohon pekerjaan melalui sistem pengambilan kerajaan, iaitu SPA (Suruhanjaya Perkhidmatan Awam), tetapi kekal tidak berjaya selama bertahun-tahun. Walaupun mempunyai kelayakan akademik seperti diploma, ijazah, dan juga ijazah sarjana, ramai daripada mereka bergelut untuk lulus peperiksaan SPA yang sangat kompetitif, yang merupakan syarat untuk mendapatkan pekerjaan kerajaan. Malah, mereka yang berjaya lulus peperiksaan ini sering tidak melepasi tahap temu duga atau mendapat pekerjaan, yang menyebabkan lebih banyak kekecewaan.</i></p> <p><i>Akibatnya, sesetengah individu terpaksa beralih kepada pekerjaan bergaji rendah, seperti bekerja di pasar raya atau pekerjaan sementara lain, kerana mereka tidak dapat mencari pekerjaan</i></p>	
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			<p><i>tetap di Lundu. Kekurangan peluang kemajuan kerjaya walaupun memiliki kelayakan akademik telah menyebabkan perasaan kecewa dan putus asa dalam kalangan belia tempatan. Perjuangan berterusan untuk mendapatkan pekerjaan yang stabil dan bergaji baik telah mewujudkan kitaran kekecewaan dalam komuniti.</i></p>	
11.	<p>Lack of infrastructure for skill development</p> <p><i>Kekurangan infrastruktur untuk pembangunan kemahiran.</i></p>	PPWS Daerah Jagoi	<p>There is a lack of infrastructure and opportunities for locals, especially the youth, in Lundu to practise and capitalise on their skills. Despite having practical skills, many do not have access to workshops or the capital needed to start small businesses, preventing them from utilising their skills to generate income and improve their livelihoods.</p> <p><i>Terdapat kekurangan infrastruktur dan peluang untuk penduduk tempatan, terutamanya golongan muda, di Lundu untuk mengamalkan dan</i></p>	<p>The relevant agencies were not present, and no feedback or response was received.</p>

			<p><i>memanfaatkan kemahiran mereka. Walaupun memiliki kemahiran praktikal, ramai yang tidak mempunyai akses kepada bengkel atau modal yang diperlukan untuk memulakan perniagaan kecil, sekali gus menghalang mereka daripada menggunakan kemahiran mereka untuk menjana pendapatan dan memperbaiki taraf hidup.</i></p>	
12.	<p>Increase in the cost of living, especially in basic necessities. <i>Peningkatan kos sara hidup, terutamanya bagi barangan keperluan asas.</i></p>	<p>Villagers and Local businesses in 1)Kampung Sedaing, Lundu 2) PPWS Daerah Jagoi & Local Iban fishers in 1)Kampung Sebandi Ulu, Lundu 2)Kampung Sebandi Ili, Lundu</p>	<p>There are concerns on the rising costs of living, particularly how current wages are insufficient to cover basic expenses and essential goods like rice, coffee and sugar. For example, the fishers in Sebandi Ulu and Sebandi Ili receive RM200 from the Fishermen Association, but this amount is not enough to meet their basic needs. The increase in living costs could also impact local businesses, as consumers may reduce their spending in response.</p>	<p>The relevant agencies were not present, and no feedback or response was received.</p>

			<p><i>Terdapat kebimbangan mengenai kenaikan kos sara hidup, terutamanya bagaimana gaji semasa tidak mencukupi untuk menampung perbelanjaan asas. Kenaikan kos hidup ini juga boleh memberi kesan kepada perniagaan tempatan, kerana pengguna mungkin mengurangkan perbelanjaan mereka sebagai tindak balas.</i></p>	
<p>13.</p>	<p>Illegal immigration concerns related to labour in the palm oil sector.</p> <p><i>Isu imigresen haram berkaitan dengan tenaga kerja dalam sektor minyak sawit.</i></p>	<p>Local communities surrounding the border for example</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Kampung Biawak 2) Kampung Jantan 3) Kampung Raso 4) Kampung Selampit (not part of the issue mapping areas, however mentioned in the agency's feedback) 	<p>There are cases where individuals are involved in illegal entries - with or without local "agents" or "transporters". They come on their own free will to seek employment within the oil palm plantations surrounding the border zones.</p>	<p>This issue was brought to the attention of the ICQS personnel and shared with us during our initial Inter-Agency Dialogue (IAD) with them.</p> <p>The officer explained that such cases do not fall under the jurisdiction of the ICQS, but rather under the oversight of the General Operations Force (PGA) or the police. Often, the individuals involved are relatives with kinship ties to Malaysians.</p> <p>Their entry into Malaysia is typically facilitated by acquaintances from across the border, and while some may</p>

				only intend to work locally, there are instances where they are transported to more distant locations like Kuching City. These illegal entries are reported to occur almost daily.
14.	Damaged jetty <i>Jeti yang rosak</i>	Local fishers in 1) Kampung Sebandi Ulu, Lundu and 2) Kampung Sebandi Ili, Lundu 3) Kampung Raso, Lundu	The road leading to the jetty, a critical access point for local fishers, is damaged, hindering their ability to transport goods and access fishing areas. Despite requests for repairs and upgrades to the jetty, no action has been taken. <i>Jalan menuju ke jeti, titik akses penting bagi nelayan tempatan, telah rosak, menyukarkan mereka untuk mengangkut barangan dan mengakses kawasan perikanan. Walaupun terdapat permintaan untuk membaik pulih dan menaik taraf jeti, tiada tindakan telah diambil.</i>	The relevant agencies were not present, and no feedback or response was received.
15.	Administrative and regulatory barriers	Local fishers in 1) Kampung Sebandi Ulu, Lundu and	The local fishers' association remains unregistered, limiting its ability to advocate for the community	The relevant agencies were not present, and no feedback or response was received.

	<i>Halangan pentadbiran dan peraturan</i>	2) Kampung Sebandi Ili, Lundu	<p>effectively. The complicated quota system for land-based fishers and issues with the registration process under the Registrar of Societies (ROS) have further hindered the association's formal recognition and operations.</p> <p><i>Persatuan nelayan tempatan masih belum berdaftar, membataskan keupayaannya untuk memperjuangkan kepentingan komuniti dengan berkesan. Sistem kuota yang rumit bagi nelayan yang bergantung kepada daratan dan masalah dengan proses pendaftaran di bawah Pendaftar Pertubuhan (ROS) telah menghalang pengiktirafan formal dan operasi persatuan tersebut.</i></p>	
16.	Insufficient resources and support for small businesses	Local small business owners 1) PPWS Daerah Jagoi, Bau 2) Women in Kampung Tembawang Sauh, Bau 3) Kampung Tembawang Baru, Bau	There is insufficient resources and support for small businesses, including a lack of capital, limited exposure, and the need for skilled instructors.	The relevant agencies were not present, and no feedback or response was received.

	<i>Kekurangan sumber dan sokongan untuk perniagaan kecil</i>	4)Kampung Nowang, Bau	<p>Women in small-scale trading and farming face challenges. This includes difficulties in accessing financial resources, lack of market access, and insufficient support for scaling their businesses.</p> <p><i>Terdapat kekurangan sumber dan sokongan untuk perniagaan kecil, termasuk kekurangan modal, pendedahan yang terhad, dan keperluan untuk pengajar yang berkemahiran.</i></p> <p><i>Wanita dalam perniagaan kecil-kecilan dan pertanian menghadapi cabaran, termasuk kesukaran dalam mengakses sumber kewangan, kekurangan akses pasaran, dan sokongan yang tidak mencukupi untuk mengembangkan perniagaan mereka.</i></p>	
17.	<p>Malay hawkers feels marginalised from development</p> <p><i>Peniaga kecil</i></p>	Malay hawkers in Bau town	The Malay hawkers in Bau town feel marginalised by the developments taking place around them. They are frequently relocated without clear reasons, and the new sites provided	The relevant agencies were not present, and no feedback or response was received.

	<p><i>Melayu rasa terpinggir dari pembangunan sekitaran.</i></p>		<p>for them to operate are inadequate. Although the locations are strategically placed, they lack essential facilities such as public toilets, proper electricity and water supply, adequate signage, and sufficient lighting. This has made it difficult for the hawkers to run their businesses effectively.</p> <p><i>Peniaga-peniaga Melayu di bandar Bau merasa terpinggir oleh pembangunan yang berlaku di sekitar kawasan Bau. Mereka sering dipindahkan dari satu lokasi ke lokasi lain tanpa alasan yang jelas, dan tapak yang disediakan untuk mereka beroperasi tidak mencukupi. Walaupun lokasi tersebut strategik, ia kekurangan kemudahan asas seperti tandas awam, titik elektrik dan paip air yang dikongsi, tanda arah yang jelas, serta pencahayaan yang mencukupi. Hal ini menyukarkan peniaga untuk menjalankan perniagaan mereka dengan berkesan.</i></p>	
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18.	Feeling of biasness <i>Rasa berat sebelah</i>	Malay hawkers in Bau town	<p>Priority was given to outsiders to rent stalls during the Ramadan Bazaar, rather than to local hawkers from Bau. This has led to dissatisfaction among the hawkers, who feel that this decision has sidelined them.</p> <p><i>Keutamaan diberikan kepada pihak luar untuk menyewa gerai semasa Bazaar Ramadan, dan bukan kepada penjaja tempatan dari Bau. Timbul rasa ketidakpuasan hati terhadap agensi kerana penjaja merasakan bahawa tindakan itu mengetepikan mereka.</i></p>	The relevant agencies were not present, and no feedback or response was received.
19.	Unreasonable requirements by council <i>Syarat yang tidak munasabah yang dikenakan oleh pihak majlis.</i>	Malay hawkers in Bau town	Concerns have been raised regarding the regulation requiring the takeover of council-owned stalls, with some feeling that it may not serve the best interests of local hawkers. Future tenants are expected to settle any outstanding utility bills from previous tenants. While some have complied, this has become a financial burden for those who have taken over the stalls.	The relevant agencies were not present, and no feedback or response was received.

			<p><i>Kebimbangan telah dibangkitkan mengenai peraturan yang memerlukan pengambilalihan gerai milik majlis, yang mana sesetengah pihak merasakan ia mungkin tidak memberi manfaat terbaik kepada penjaja tempatan. Penyewa baru dikehendaki untuk menyelesaikan bil utiliti yang tertunggak daripada penyewa sebelumnya. Walaupun ada yang telah mematuhi, ini menjadi beban kewangan kepada penyewa yang mengambil alih gerai tersebut.</i></p>	
20.	<p>Inadequate infrastructure for selling agricultural products, leading to wasted crops</p> <p><i>Infrastruktur yang tidak mencukupi untuk menjual produk pertanian, menyebabkan hasil tanaman terbuang.</i></p>	<p>Local farmers in</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Kampung Tembawang Sauh, Bau 2) Kampung Tembawang Baru, Bau 3) Kampung Nowang, Bau 	<p>Farmers face difficulties marketing seasonal produce due to poorly located market facilities. The previous roadside market is no longer in a strategic location after the construction of the Pan Borneo Highway, as it is now off the main route, making it inconvenient for passing vehicles to stop by. The lack of adequate infrastructure for selling agricultural products results in significant crop waste.</p>	<p>The relevant agencies were not present, and no feedback or response was received.</p>

			<p><i>Petani menghadapi kesukaran untuk memasarkan hasil musim mereka disebabkan oleh kemudahan pasaran yang terletak di lokasi yang tidak strategik. Pasar yang dahulunya terletak di tepi jalan sahaja kini tidak lagi berada di lokasi strategik selepas pembinaan Lebuhraya Pan Borneo, kerana ia berada di luar laluan utama bagi kenderaan yang lalu untuk berhenti. Kekurangan infrastruktur yang sesuai untuk menjual hasil pertanian menyebabkan pembaziran tanaman yang ketara.</i></p>	
21.	<p>Insufficient infrastructure development, affecting tourism activities at the heritage areas</p> <p><i>Pembangunan infrastruktur yang tidak mencukupi menjejaskan aktiviti</i></p>	<p>1) Kampung Tembawang Sauh - Bung Bratak Heritage Center</p>	<p>The community faces inadequate infrastructure development, particularly at the Bung Bratak Heritage Centre, where poor road conditions and a lack of electricity are negatively impacting ecotourism activities.</p> <p><i>Komuniti menghadapi kekurangan pembangunan infrastruktur, terutamanya di Pusat Warisan Bung</i></p>	<p>The relevant agencies were not present, and no feedback or response was received.</p>

	<i>pelancongan di kawasan warisan</i>		<i>Bratak, di mana keadaan jalan raya yang teruk dan ketiadaan bekalan elektrik menjejaskan aktiviti ekopelancongan.</i>	
22.	High cost in maintaining fishing equipment. <i>Kos tinggi dalam menyelenggara peralatan memancing</i>	Freshwater fishers in 1)Kampung Sebandi Ulu 2)Kampung Sebandi Ili	The fishermen are facing high costs when it comes to purchasing and maintaining the engines for their boats. The cost of repair and replacement is also an ongoing burden, adding financial strain to already challenging livelihoods. These traditional fishers also no longer have access to wood resources for them to build or repair their boats. Other fishing equipment, although slightly more affordable, still poses a financial burden due to cumulative costs. <i>Para nelayan menghadapi kos yang tinggi untuk membeli dan menyelenggara enjin bagi bot mereka. Kos pembaikan dan penggantian juga menjadi beban yang berterusan, menambah tekanan kewangan kepada</i>	The relevant agencies were not present, and no feedback or response was received.

			<p><i>kehidupan yang sudah sedia mencabar. Nelayan tradisional ini juga tidak lagi mempunyai akses kepada sumber kayu untuk membina atau membaiki bot mereka. Peralatan memancing lain, walaupun agak lebih murah, masih menjadi beban kewangan disebabkan oleh kos yang terkumpul.</i></p>	
23.	<p>Uncertain income due to uncertain environmental conditions with high cost for operation</p> <p><i>Pendapatan yang tidak menentu akibat keadaan persekitaran yang tidak pasti dengan kos operasi yang tinggi.</i></p>	<p>Freshwater fishers in</p> <p>1)Kampung Sebandi Ulu 2)Kampung Sebandi Ili</p>	<p>The fishermen's livelihood is highly dependent on their catch, but the amount they catch is inconsistent. Some days they catch a lot, while other days they may catch nothing. This unpredictability makes it difficult to plan financially, as their income varies greatly depending on external factors such as water conditions, fish availability, and weather. This erratic income creates financial instability, making it challenging for them to cover their daily living expenses.</p> <p><i>Pencarian rezeki nelayan sangat bergantung kepada hasil tangkapan</i></p>	<p>The relevant agencies were not present, and no feedback or response was received.</p>

			<p>mereka, tetapi jumlah yang mereka tangkap adalah tidak konsisten. Ada kalanya mereka menangkap banyak, sementara pada hari lain mereka mungkin tidak menangkap apa-apa. Ketidakpastian ini menyukarkan mereka untuk merancang kewangan, kerana pendapatan mereka sangat bergantung kepada faktor luaran seperti keadaan air, ketersediaan ikan, dan cuaca. Pendapatan yang tidak menentu ini menyebabkan ketidakstabilan kewangan, menjadikannya sukar bagi mereka untuk menampung perbelanjaan harian.</p>	
24.	<p>Competing for resources with visiting or recreational fishers from other areas.</p> <p><i>Bersaing untuk sumber dengan</i></p>	<p>Freshwater fishers in</p> <p>1)Kampung Sebandi Ulu 2)Kampung Sebandi Ili</p>	<p>The local fishers are met with situations like overfishing by outsiders, competition for fish resources, decreased fish catch, and limited control over shared fishing grounds. These factors contribute to the challenges faced by local fishermen in sustaining their livelihoods, as they must compete for</p>	<p>The relevant agencies were not present, and no feedback or response was received.</p>

	<i>nelayan yang datang dari kawasan lain atau nelayan rekreasi.</i>		dwindling resources with external fishermen who are not part of the community.	
25.	Insufficient support for freshwater fishers Sokongan yang tidak mencukupi untuk nelayan darat.	Freshwater fishers in 1)Kampung Sebandi Ulu 2)Kampung Sebandi Ili	The issues raised include unequal distribution of resources, lack of support for river or inland fishermen, and frustration over being overlooked. The fishers are highlighting the disparity in the support given to different types of fishermen and are calling for more equitable distribution of resources and assistance. <i>Isu yang dibangkitkan termasuk ketidaksamarataan dalam pengagihan sumber, kekurangan sokongan untuk nelayan sungai atau nelayan di kawasan pedalaman, dan rasa kecewa kerana tidak diendahkan. Nelayan menekankan perbezaan dalam sokongan yang diberikan kepada pelbagai jenis nelayan dan meminta pengagihan sumber serta bantuan yang lebih adil.</i>	The relevant agencies were not present, and no feedback or response was received.

<p>26.</p>	<p>Crop disease <i>Penyakit tanaman</i></p>	<p>Baby corn farmers in 1)Kampung Skiat</p>	<p>Corn crops are prone to a type of fungus, resulting in a noticeable reduction in both the yield and quality of the produce. The compromised quality of the corn means it may not meet market standards, potentially leading to financial losses for the farmers.</p> <p><i>Tanaman jagung mudah dijangkiti sejenis kulat, menyebabkan pengurangan yang ketara dalam hasil dan kualiti produk. Kualiti jagung yang terjejas bermakna ia mungkin tidak memenuhi piawaian pasaran, yang berpotensi menyebabkan kerugian kewangan bagi para petani.</i></p>	<p>The relevant agencies were not present, and no feedback or response was received.</p>
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ENVIRONMENT ISSUES				
NO	ISSUE/ISU	AFFECTED GROUP/ KUMPULAN TERJEJAS	JUSTIFICATION/ JUSTIFIKASI	AGENCY FEEDBACK/ MAKLUMBALAS AGENSI
1.	<p>Land erosion due to frequent rainfall and flooding</p> <p><i>Hakisan tanah akibat hujan lebat dan banjir yang kerap.</i></p>	Villagers and Farmers in 1) Kampung Jantan, Lundu	<p>Frequent heavy rainfall and flooding in Kampung Jantan, Lundu have resulted in significant land erosion, causing the riverbank to encroach upon agricultural and residential areas. This erosion poses a substantial threat to the villagers' livelihoods by endangering their farms and homes.</p> <p><i>Hujan lebat dan banjir yang kerap di Kampung Jantan, Lundu telah mengakibatkan hakisan tanah yang ketara, menyebabkan tebing sungai merosot ke kawasan pertanian dan kediaman. Hakisan ini menimbulkan ancaman besar kepada mata pencarian penduduk kampung dengan membahayakan ladang dan rumah mereka.</i></p>	The relevant agencies were not present, and no feedback or response was received.

2.	Flooding issue	<p>1)Kampung Tembawang Baru, Bau</p> <p>2) Kampung Sebandi Ili, Lundu</p>	<p>Flooding in Kampung Tembawang Baru occurs due to inadequate drainage systems and narrow rivers. The problem worsens during heavy rains.</p> <p>In Sebandi, low-lying areas are vulnerable to flooding because of water accumulation at the river mouth, caused by overflow from the larger Batang Kayan River.</p> <p><i>Banjir di Kampung Tembawang Baru berlaku akibat sistem perparitan yang tidak mencukupi dan sungai yang sempit. Masalah ini menjadi lebih teruk semasa hujan lebat.</i></p> <p><i>Di Sebandi, kawasan rendah terdedah kepada banjir kerana pengumpulan air di muara sungai, yang disebabkan oleh limpahan dari Sungai Batang Kayan yang lebih besar.</i></p>	The relevant agencies were not present, and no feedback or response was received.
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<p>3.</p>	<p>Degradation of local ecosystems due to unsustainable agricultural practices</p> <p><i>Kemerosotan ekosistem tempatan akibat amalan pertanian yang tidak mampan</i></p>	<p>Local farmers in</p> <p>1) Kampung Sedaing</p>	<p>Farmers are experiencing inconsistent harvest outcomes due to unsustainable agricultural practices. Additionally, they are unable to fully utilise their land, and some are compelled to seek additional employment to supplement their income.</p> <p><i>Para petani mengalami hasil tuaian yang tidak konsisten akibat amalan pertanian yang tidak lestari. Selain itu, mereka tidak dapat memanfaatkan tanah mereka sepenuhnya, dan setengahnya terpaksa mencari pekerjaan tambahan untuk menampung pendapatan mereka.</i></p>	<p>The relevant agencies were not present, and no feedback or response was received.</p>
<p>4.</p>	<p>Pollution in local rivers</p> <p><i>Pencemaran di sungai-sungai tempatan</i></p>	<p>Local fishers and their freshwater ecosystem at</p> <p>1) Kampung Raso, Lundu</p> <p>2) Kampung Tembawang Baru, Bau</p>	<p>The local fishing environment in Raso has been severely impacted by chemical pollution from nearby palm oil mills, leading to fish deaths and a decline in fish species like Tapah.</p> <p>In Kampung Tembawang Baru, improper waste disposal and the lack</p>	<p>The relevant agencies were not present, and no feedback or response was received.</p>

			<p>of regular cleaning leads to pollution in rivers and drain blockages.</p> <p><i>Persekitaran perikanan tempatan telah terjejas teruk akibat pencemaran kimia daripada kilang minyak sawit berhampiran, menyebabkan kematian ikan dan penurunan spesies ikan seperti Tapah.</i></p> <p><i>Pembuangan sampah yang tidak betul di Kampung Tembawang Baru dan kekurangan pembersihan secara berkala menyebabkan pencemaran di sungai-sungai tempatan.</i></p>	
5.	The use of illegal fishing methods due to a lack of effective regulation to manage and protect local resources	Local fishers and their freshwater ecosystem at 1) Kampung Raso, Lundu	Enforcement and effective regulation to control illegal fishing methods and manage local fishing practices are lacking. The absence of strong regulatory measures has enabled harmful activities, such as the use of illegal chemicals in fishing, to persist unchecked, threatening local resources and the community's livelihood. Outsiders engaging in	The relevant agencies were not present, and no feedback or response was received.

	<p><i>Penggunaan kaedah perikanan haram akibat daripada kekurangan penguatkuasaan peraturan yang berkesan untuk menguruskan amalan perikanan dan melindungi sumber tempatan</i></p>		<p>illegal chemical fishing have accelerated the decline in fish populations and degraded the local environment. These destructive practices have also disrupted traditional fishing activities, resulting in smaller catches and greater environmental harm.</p> <p><i>Penguatkuasaan dan peraturan yang berkesan untuk mengawal kaedah penangkapan ikan secara haram dan menguruskan amalan perikanan tempatan adalah tidak mencukupi. Ketiadaan langkah kawal selia yang kukuh telah membolehkan aktiviti berbahaya, seperti penggunaan bahan kimia haram dalam penangkapan ikan, terus berlaku tanpa kawalan, mengancam sumber tempatan dan mata pencarian komuniti. Pihak luar yang menggunakan bahan kimia haram dalam penangkapan ikan telah mempercepatkan penurunan populasi ikan dan merosakkan alam sekitar</i></p>	
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			<i>tempatan. Amalan merosakkan ini juga telah mengganggu aktiviti penangkapan ikan tradisional, mengakibatkan hasil tangkapan yang berkurangan dan kerosakan alam sekitar yang lebih besar.</i>	
6.	Decline in population of various fish species <i>Penurunan dalam populasi pelbagai spesies ikan</i>	Local fishers and their freshwater ecosystem at 1) Kampung Raso, Lundu	Fish species such as Tapah have become increasingly scarce due to habitat destruction and ongoing pollution. This decline in fish populations has significantly affected the community's traditional fishing practices and food security. <i>Spesies ikan seperti Tapah semakin jarang ditemui akibat perosakan habitat dan pencemaran yang berterusan. Penurunan populasi ikan ini telah memberi impak besar terhadap amalan perikanan tradisional komuniti dan keselamatan makanan mereka.</i>	The relevant agencies were not present, and no feedback or response was received.
7.	Flooding, exacerbated by infrastructure	Villagers in 1) Kampung Grogog	There is frequent flooding in the area, worsened by recent infrastructure developments, leading to property damage and displacement.	The relevant agencies were not present, and no feedback or response was received.

	<p>projects like highways</p> <p><i>Banjir, diburukkan lagi oleh projek infrastruktur seperti lebuhraya</i></p>		<p><i>Terdapat banjir yang kerap berlaku di kawasan itu, diburukkan lagi dengan pembangunan infrastruktur baru-baru ini, yang membawa kepada kerosakan harta benda dan perpindahan.</i></p>	
8.	<p>Climate change and seasonal change</p> <p><i>Perubahan iklim dan musim</i></p>	<p>Local Fishers in</p> <p>1) Kampung Sebandi Ulu, Lundu</p> <p>2) Kampung Sebandi Ili, Lundu</p>	<p>The weather has become less predictable, with changes in the seasonal patterns. Flooding occurs even during the dry season, which disrupts fishing activities. Fish catches are significantly lower after floods, with a reported catch of only around 2 kilograms after three to four days of fishing.</p> <p><i>Cuaca menjadi kurang boleh diramal, dengan perubahan dalam pola musim. Banjir berlaku walaupun semasa musim kering, yang mengganggu aktiviti memancing. Hasil tangkapan ikan sangat berkurangan selepas banjir, dengan tangkapan yang dilaporkan hanya sekitar 2 kilogram selepas tiga hingga empat hari memancing.</i></p>	<p>The relevant agencies were not present, and no feedback or response was received.</p>

3.0 ISSUE PRIORITISATION

PRIORITISED ISSUE NO. 1: BORDER SECURITY

<p>Problems relating to prioritised issue</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Safety and Security of Border Communities: The safety and security of communities along the border are increasingly jeopardised by the existence of "<i>jalan tikus</i>" (illegal border crossing routes), which exploit the porous nature of the border. These routes enable unregulated movement of individuals and goods, creating challenges for maintaining law and order and effective border control.2. Inadequate Infrastructure for Border Services: The infrastructure available to support border services is insufficient and not conducive to effective operations. The lack of proper facilities and resources impedes the capacity of border agencies to manage cross-border activities efficiently, compromising both security and the facilitation of legitimate trade and movement.3. Unregistered Marriages and Undocumented Unions: The prevalence of unregistered marriages and undocumented unions, particularly among cross-border couples, contributes to the growing number of stateless individuals and undocumented children. These individuals are often excluded from accessing basic public services, including healthcare and education, due to the lack of official documentation.4. Disparity in Economic Development: There is a significant disparity in economic development between border communities and urban areas. While cross-border kinship and trade remain vital aspects of local livelihoods, these communities often face challenges in accessing the same economic opportunities, resources, and infrastructure that are
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	<p>available to more urbanised regions.</p> <p>5. Challenges to Small Border Trade: Stringent regulations have led to a decline in small-scale border trade, hindering local entrepreneurs from competing with larger, more established businesses. This regulatory burden disproportionately affects small traders, limiting their ability to engage in cross-border commerce and exacerbating economic inequalities between border communities and urban centres.</p>
<p>Recommendation(s)</p>	<p>1. Upgrade border facilities: Invest in the development and modernization of border posts, equipping them with necessary resources such as scanners, communication systems, and enhanced transportation infrastructure to facilitate smoother and more secure operations.</p> <p>2. Enhanced Surveillance & Monitoring: Deploy advanced surveillance technologies to monitor illegal routes and detect unregulated movements across the border. Strengthen ground patrols and joint operations between border control agencies from neighbouring countries.</p> <p>3. Cross-Border Civil Registration Programs: Implement programs in collaboration with neighbouring countries to facilitate the registration of marriages and births across the border. Mobile registration units can be used to reach remote border communities.</p> <p>4. Cross-Border Trade Agreements: Encourage bilateral trade agreements with neighbouring countries that ease restrictions on border trade, allowing small businesses to flourish. This could involve reducing tariffs, simplifying customs procedures, and creating special exemptions for border traders.</p>

	<p>5. Simplified Regulations for Small Traders: Develop a simplified regulatory framework for small traders, including lower fees and taxes for small-scale cross-border commerce. This would enable local entrepreneurs to compete with larger businesses more effectively.</p>
Affected group	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Borderzone Communities 2. Stateless/Undocumented persons
Locality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kampung Biawak • Kampung Jantan, Lundu • Kampung Rukam • Kampung Tanjam
SDG RELATED TO ISSUES	
RELATED SDG	TARGETS
Goal 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
Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities	<p>Target 10.3: Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard</p> <p>Target 10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies</p>
Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institution	Target 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

PRIORITISED ISSUE NO. 2: STATELESSNESS AND UNDOCUMENTED INDIVIDUALS

<p>List of problems relating to prioritised issue</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Intergenerational statelessness: When parents are stateless or undocumented, their children are often born without legal recognition. This creates a cycle of statelessness across generations, as children born to stateless parents inherit their undocumented status. Without intervention, future generations remain excluded from the benefits and rights of citizenship.2. Bureaucratic barriers: The process of obtaining documentation or citizenship is often lengthy, confusing, and full of legal hurdles. Some individuals may be required to travel long distances to government offices, submit numerous documents or pay for certain procedures such as DNA tests.3. Emotional and psychological strain: Stateless people may feel alienated from their own country and struggle with a sense of identity. They face social stigma and are seen as outsiders, leading to feelings of isolation. Having to constantly face bureaucratic hurdles contribute to mental health issues such as depression, anxiety, and hopelessness.4. Absence of documentation: Lack of documentation affects mobility, access to employment and ability to integrate into society. Individuals are unable to access essential public services such as education, healthcare and social welfare programmes. They are not recognised as citizens or legal residents, making them vulnerable to exploitation, abuse, and exclusion from any social or economic progress.
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<p>Recommendation(s)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Simplify birth registration process: Mobile registration units can be set up to travel to remote communities to register births immediately to help break the cycle of intergenerational statelessness. 2. Access to Psychological Support: Provide mental health services for stateless and undocumented individuals, particularly focusing on emotional support, counselling, and community-based mental health programs. Partnerships with NGOs and community groups can help reach these marginalised populations. 3. Decentralise Registration Services: Ensure that registration services for births, marriages, and citizenship are available in rural and border areas. Instead of requiring individuals to travel to urban centres, local authorities should be equipped to process applications. 4. Inclusive Policies for Public Services: Governments should enact policies that guarantee access to education and healthcare for all children, regardless of their documentation status. This would ensure that stateless children are not denied schooling or medical treatment.
<p>Affected group</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stateless and undocumented persons 2. Borderzone communities
<p>Locality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kampung Biawak ● Kampung Jantan, Lundu ● Kampung Rukam ● Kampung Tanjam ● Kampung Raso ● Kampung Sebandi

SDG RELATED TO ISSUES	
RELATED SDG	TARGETS
Goal 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
Goal 3: Good health and wellbeing	<p>Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.</p> <p>Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all</p>
Goal 4: Quality education	Target 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institution	Target 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

PRIORITISED ISSUE NO. 3: ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION IN PERI-URBAN COMMUNITY

List of problems relating to prioritised issue	<p>1. Underdeveloped Agricultural Activities and Youth Potential: Agricultural activities in peri-urban areas are often underdeveloped or not effectively marketed, which leads to a lack of interest among youth who may perceive farming as outdated or unprofitable. While there are examples of young people showing interest in agriculture, they are frequently discouraged due to insufficient incentives or a lack of</p>
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technical support from relevant agencies. To tap into this potential, there is a need for targeted programs that provide youth with access to modern farming techniques, entrepreneurial training, and greater support in terms of resources and mentorship, which would make agriculture a more attractive and viable career path.

2. **Gap in Economic Industry Development for Peri-Urban Communities:**

Peri-urban communities often struggle due to their transitional nature, being neither fully urban nor rural. Without clear economic planning, these areas can be left behind, missing out on opportunities for growth in diverse sectors. Industries such as extreme sports, agropreneurship, and other emerging sectors could be key drivers of economic diversification in these areas. However, the lack of infrastructure, adequate support, and a strategic focus on these industries means that their potential remains untapped. To address this, there is a need for targeted investments, better planning, and development of specialised infrastructure to foster these sectors and enable the communities to thrive.

3. **Ecotourism Development and Cultural Heritage Preservation:**

Although the government has provided support for the ecotourism sector, there remain significant gaps in realising its full potential in areas like Lundu and Bau. One key issue is the lack of skilled training programs to prepare local workers for the jobs needed to support the industry, such as professional tour guides and hospitality services. Developing specialised training programs that focus on ecotourism,

	<p>cultural heritage, and sustainable tourism practices is critical to ensure the industry can grow and provide long-term benefits for the local community. Additionally, there is a need for more targeted marketing and investment in infrastructure to support the sector's development.</p> <p>4. Support for Small-Scale Border Trade to Enhance Economic Diversification: Small-scale border trade plays a crucial role in connecting peri-urban communities with neighbouring countries, yet many of these opportunities are currently being lost. This is particularly evident in sectors like medical tourism, where the development of border zones has not been fully leveraged to benefit the local communities. The lack of strategic planning and infrastructure development in these border areas has led to missed opportunities for economic growth. To enhance the potential of small border trade, there is a need for better planning, improved infrastructure, and policies that support cross-border trade and services, particularly in emerging sectors like medical tourism. This would strengthen economic ties between communities on both sides of the border and drive diversification in the local economy.</p>
<p>Recommendation(s)</p>	<p>1. Modern Farming Innovations: Introducing innovative farming techniques, such as organic farming, agro-tourism, or vertical farming, young people could be encouraged to participate in the agricultural sector. Additionally, establishing youth-focused agricultural training programs and providing access to modern tools and technologies could foster interest and drive entrepreneurship in</p>

	<p>the sector. The expansion of agro-based industries, such as food processing and packaging, could also open new economic opportunities for young people in peri-urban communities, ensuring that the agricultural sector remains relevant and dynamic.</p> <p>2. Focusing on the development of industries that leverage both urban and rural advantages : industries such as small-scale manufacturing, light industries, and sustainable energy solutions. The establishment of business incubators, industrial parks, and incentives for local entrepreneurs can help bridge this divide and create a robust economic ecosystem that can support both agriculture and emerging industries like technology, e-commerce, and service-based businesses.</p> <p>3. Preservation and promotion of unique cultural and natural resources : Peri-urban communities often have access to rich natural landscapes, cultural traditions, and heritage sites that are not yet fully explored by tourists. Developing sustainable ecotourism infrastructure, such as eco-lodges, cultural tours, and community-led experiences, can create new revenue streams while preserving the environment and local customs. However, this sector needs more investment in infrastructure, training for local communities, and stronger marketing strategies. Moreover, it is crucial to include local communities in the decision-making process, ensuring that they benefit economically and socially from tourism without compromising the preservation of their culture and environment.</p>
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	<p>4. Supporting small border trade: could enhance the economic diversification of these communities by providing access to new markets, both domestic and international. Initiatives to formalise border trade, improve infrastructure like border checkpoints, roads, and digital trade platforms, and offer financial literacy training to traders would greatly benefit these communities. Furthermore, fostering cross-border collaborations, trade agreements, and partnerships can help border communities tap into regional and international trade opportunities, ensuring their long-term economic stability and growth.</p>
Affected group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Youth ● Border communities ● Peri-urban communities in Greater Kuching which ● Bau and Lundu areas.
Locality	Greater Kuching development area which covers Bau and Lundu
SDG RELATED TO ISSUES	
RELATED SDG	TARGETS
Goal 2: Zero Hunger	<p>Target 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, and herders, including through secure and equal access to land, resources, and inputs.</p> <p>Target 2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality</p>

<p>Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth</p>	<p>Target 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading, and innovation, particularly through a focus on high-value-added and labour-intensive sectors.</p> <p>Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity, and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs).</p> <p>Target 8.6: By 2030, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education, or training.</p> <p>Target 8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.</p>
<p>Goal 10: Reduced Inequality</p>	<p>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 or other status.</p>
<p>Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</p>	<p>Target 11.3: Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated, and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.</p> <p>Target 11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage.</p>
<p>Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production</p>	<p>Target 12.b: Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.</p>
<p>Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals</p>	<p>Target 17.11: Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, with a focus on products that are key to their economic growth.</p>




APPGM-SDG

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