



APPGM-SDG

DILULUSKAN OLEH PARLIMEN MALAYSIA KE-15

20
24



RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF & LAPORAN AWAL

HASIL PEMETAAN KEPERLUAN KOMUNITI
DI KAWASAN PARLIMEN

P.213 MUKAH

Ringkasan Eksekutif & Laporan Awal

HASIL PEMETAAN KEPERLUAN KOMUNITI
DI KAWASAN PARLIMEN

P.213 MUKAH

Penyunting Siri

Nurul Syaza Mazelan

Penulis

Raine Melissa Riman

Dr Eva Kristin Larry Sait



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.

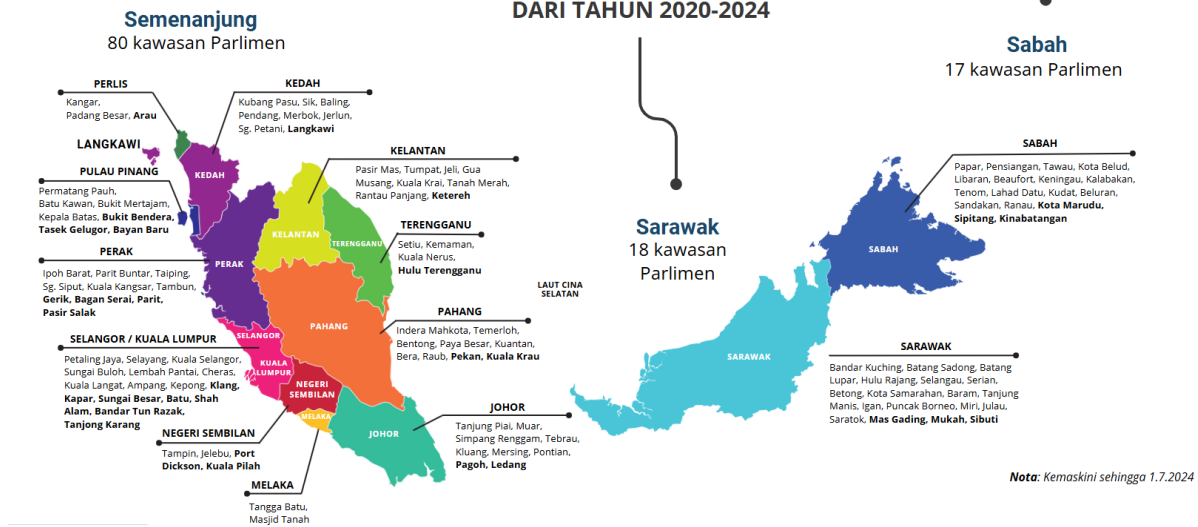
Selain itu, adalah menjadi tanggungjawab APPGM-SDG untuk memastikan proses pemetaan isu ini mendapat persetujuan penuh dari setiap peserta terlibat, justeru setiap kali sebelum memulakan sesi dialog, kebenaran bagi merakam audio serta mengambil gambar diperoleh terlebih dahulu. Laporan yang dibukukan 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 Mokhtar 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 penganalisan 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
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		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	1. Petani 2. Peladang / Peneroka 3. Penoreh 4. Penternak	1. PIBG Sekolah 2. Pelajar sekolah 3. Pelajar Institusi Pengajian Tinggi Swasta (IPTS) 4. Pelajar Institusi Pengajian Tinggi Awam (IPTA)
Perikanan	1. Nelayan laut 2. Nelayan darat	
Perdagangan	1. Peniaga 2. Penjaja 3. Pengusaha Industri Kecil dan Sederhana (IKS) 4. Pengusaha Homestay	
Perindustrian	1. Pemilik kilang	Organisasi / Persatuan
Perkhidmatan	1. Petugas/Penyelia PPDK 2. Veteran ATM dan Polis 3. Penghulu-Penghulu Mukim 4. Pemimpin Tempatan 5. Malim gunung	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 terawat
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.213 MUKAH (SARAWAK)

27 April - 1, 20 & 21 May 2024
(Saturday-Wednesday, Monday & Tuesday)

PLACES THAT HAVE BEEN VISITED

DAY 1

1. FGD 1 & 2 in Sungai Setuan - Rumah Pantau Anak Telajan & Rumah Bakar Anak Latip
2. Special Interview in Kampung Kuala Balingian
3. FGD 3 in Balairaya Kampung Lintang, Balingian
4. Site Visit 1: Traditional Parang Making in Kampung Lintang
5. Site Visit 2: Pulut Panggang Madu in Kampung Masjid, Balingian

DAY 2

6. FGD 4 - 9 in Ulu Sikat, Tanjung Pedada
7. FGD 10 in Kampung Tellian
8. FGD 11 in Kampung Jebungan
9. Site Visit 3: SK Kampung Jebungan
10. Site Visit 4: Jetty Kampung Jebungan
11. Site Visit 5: Kampung Jebungan Cemetery
12. Site Visit 6: SK Kampung Jebungan New School Site
13. Site Visit 7: Kampung Jebungan - Expansion Scheme

DAY 3

14. FGD 12 in Dewan Masyarakat Oya
15. Site Visit 8: Ginger Fertigation in Kampung Tanam, Dalat
16. Site Visit 9: Rumbia/Sago Farm, Dalat
17. Site Visit 10: Sago Processing Centre - Belanga Sungai Belutie, Kampung Tanam, Dalat
18. Site Visit 11: Melanau Heritage Gallery, Oya
19. Site Visit 12: Cottage Industry Keropok Ikan Oya

DAY 4

20. FGD 13 in Dewan Masyarakat Nanga Baoh
21. FGD 14 and Site Visit 13 & 14 - Klinik Kesihatan Nanga Baoh and SK St Luke Primary School
22. FGD 15 in Kampung Narub
23. FGD 16 in Kampung Klid

DAY 5

24. FGD 17 - 21 in Sungai Sebakong - Rumah Richard Kilat, Rumah Sendry Anak Senibong, Rumah Sipok Anak Empat, Rumah Chok Anak Bedimbang, Rumah Migike Anak Inyang, Rumah Rimong, and Rumah Asin Anak Aji
25. Site Visit 15: Rumah Rantai Ak Melin

DAY 6

26. FGD 22 in Dewan Serba Guna Kampung Tanam, Dalat

DAY 7

27. Inter-Agency Dialogue

RESEARCH TEAM



Raine Melissa
(Lead Researcher)



Dr Eva Kristin



Prof Datuk Dr
Denison Jayasooria



James Ryan Raj

With the support of
Mukah
Member of
Parliament,
YB Dato Hajjah
Hanifah Hajar Taib



23 November 2023 - Preliminary Meeting

Preliminary (inception) meeting with YB Dato Hajjah Hanifah Hajar Taib, Member of Parliament for Mukah.

APPGM-SDG representatives, James and Syaza, attended. YB Dato Hajjah Hanifah Hajar Taib agreed to the proposal for a site visit to the Parliamentary area in February 2024.



16 February 2024 - Pre-Site Visit Meeting

Raine Melissa and Dr Eva had a meeting with the Deputy Resident of Mukah, Tn Shafrie bin Saili, along with four officers from the Resident's office, Mukah Acting District Officer, Dalat Acting District Officer, and two Sarawak Administrative Officers from Oya Subdistrict Office and Balingian Subdistrict Office respectively to brief on APPGM-SDG work.

Special Officer for MP Dato Hjh Hanifah Hajar Taib, Awang Mohammad Putera also joined the briefing.



1: FGD Sessions in Sungai Setuan

Rumah Pantau anak Telajan and Rumah Bakar anak Latip

FGD 1 and 2. These two over 100-year-old Iban communities are Borneo Evangelical Mission Christians, with nine families still adhering to traditional Iban customs in Tuai Rumah (TR) Pantau's longhouse. Fishing, farming, and wet paddy cultivation serves as the primary economic activities for both longhouse communities, ensuring food security. Throughout our discussions, the community highlighted several pressing concerns: **(1)** Intermittent access to a stable clean water supply, **(2)** In-house electrical wiring requires upgrades due to fire safety concerns, **(3)** Telecommunications are unreliable, especially during unexpected power outages, **(4)** Unequal access to welfare benefits and other government funds, **(5)** Some fishermen are unregistered and thus ineligible for support or funding from relevant agencies, **(6)** Need for larger waste bins, as waste collection occurs only once a week, **(7)** Limited job opportunities for graduates are driving younger residents away and contributing to an aging population in the village, **(8)** Each household was promised a water tank as compensation for their land appropriated for the oil palm plantation project, but they have yet to receive these tanks despite years of promises, **(9)** The oil palm company has disregarded requests to repair bridges that cross the community's farming land, despite the bridges being built on their land for the company's use.



2: Special Interview in Kampung Kuala Balingian

We were also invited to lunch with Tn Hj Marzuki, the Ketua Kaum (KK) of Kampung Kuala Balingian, with whom we then conducted a special interview with, shedding light on the livelihood of Melanau fishers in this traditional village, which boasts a history spanning over a century.

The majority of the community members are licensed fishers (*nelayan laut*) and small-scale oil palm farmers with titled lands. Additionally, they actively engage in cottage industries, making traditional delicacies like fish *keropok* and traditional sago-based snacks such as *kuih sepit*. Notably, they also export jellyfish. During the interview, several pressing issues were brought to light by KK Hj Marzuki: **(1)** The community faces challenges with an unstable clean water supply, including issues of low water pressure, **(2)** A concerning trend has emerged where many youths have pursued higher education and subsequently lost interest in fisheries and agricultural activities, **(3)** Paddy farming, once a mainstay of the community, was discontinued seven years ago, signalling a significant shift in agricultural practices.



3: FGD Session in Balairaya Kampung Lintang, Balingian

Kampung Lintang, Kampung Masjid, Kampung Suyong, Kampung Pulat, Kampung Kuala Balingian, and Kampung Baru

FGD 3. During our interviews with various Ketua Kaum (KK) representing diverse communities across Balingian, several pressing issues emerged, reflecting the multifaceted socioeconomic landscape of Balingian. Amongst pressing issues raised collectively by the KK are: **(1)** Unstable clean water supply – characterised by low pressure or frequent water supply cutoffs, **(2)** Challenges in accessing grants or support for microeconomic activities, particularly in cottage industries, **(3)** Narrow roads pose difficulties for transportation and infrastructure development, **(4)** Riverbank erosion is damaging access roads, exacerbating transportation woes, **(5)** Flash floods during high tide and the rainy season present recurrent challenges, **(6)** Road widening is hindered by the need for bridge repairs or expansion, **(7)** Delays in the repair of retaining walls at Kampung Suyong by the Rejang Delta Development Agency (RDDA) since 2023, **(8)** River pollution stemming from nearby plantations and industrial plants, **(9)** Overcrowding due to multiple families residing in a single house, highlighting the need for a village expansion program, **(10)** Limited access to ATM machines exacerbates financial challenges, making it difficult for residents to withdraw money when needed.



4: Site Visit 1 - Traditional Parang Making in Kampung Lintang, Balingian

Artisan: Mohd Ikhwan bin Mohd Etli (Reg. with Kraftangan Malaysia). Issues: The shortage of training space and equipment hinders the ability to train other aspiring artisans in Balingian. The parang, a vital tool used for socioeconomic activities such as farm clearings, butcheries, and even cultural rituals, holds significant practical and cultural importance for the community. Ensuring consistent production of this tool is crucial for the communities across the region.



5: Site Visit 2 - Pulut Panggang Madu in Kampung Masjid, Balingian

Producer: Rossi Binti Labot, Pulut Panggang Madu Kampung Lintang. In Balingian, the local economy is enriched by women participating in traditional cottage industries, specifically in the production of food products. A notable example is the production of traditional food like pulut panggang, showcasing Balingian's culinary heritage.



6: FGD Sessions and Site Visit in Ulu Sikat, Tanjung Pedada

Rumah Ajah anak Kandau, Rumah Tinggang, Rumah Thomas, Rumah Randi anak Ugil, Rumah Sindong anak Empan and Rumah Sopina Romena

FGD 4, 5, 6, 7,8 & 9 were held at Rumah Ajah anak Kandau, an Iban community established in 1883, now in its sixth generation of leadership. The discussions, attended by leaders from six communities within Ulu Sikat, highlighted shared challenges: **(1)** Prolonged flooding, with water taking weeks to recede, forcing residents to rely on boats for essential travel, including sending children to school, **(2)** Inconsistent electricity supply impacting daily life, **(3)** Limited access to clean water, with some communities depending on rainwater or water from natural drains, raising concerns about waterborne diseases and renal failures, **(4)** Poor road connectivity in downriver villages, hampering economic activities, **(5)** Riverbank erosion from strong currents threatening infrastructure, **(6)** Inadequate road design contributing to widespread and persistent flooding, isolating 14 longhouses, **(7)** Mobile network issues, severely affecting communication; one instance led to a longhouse burning down as residents could not contact emergency services, **(8)** Insufficient social and welfare support for the elderly and differently-abled individuals, necessitating urgent intervention, **(9)** Flooding damaging vital cash crops like vegetables and corn, with communities shifting from traditional sago palm to oil palm cultivation due to market instability, limiting their agricultural diversity to more resilient crops like oil palm to sustain their livelihoods.



7: FGD Session in Kampung Tellian

Kampung Tellian Hulu, Kampung Tellian Tengah, Kampung Tradisi Tellian, Kampung Tellian Laut, Kampung Datuk, Kampung Teh, and Kampung Tabo

FGD 10 was attended by seven KK from various Melanau villages across Kampung Tellian. The issues raised by the community are **(1)** Majority of the people here are sago/rumbia cultivators. The sago log price are controlled by middlemen affecting the incomes of the farmers, **(2)** For cottage industry entrepreneurs - it is difficult for them to register their business. A tedious process, applications were often rejected with no proper reasonings and stringent requirements discourage them from applying and prevents them from expanding their business beyond the scope of the village, **(3)** They do have access to information on business grants however chances of getting the grants are almost zero. Reasons were never mentioned when their applications got rejected - demotivating them to reapply.



8: FGD Session in Kampung Jebungan

Kampung Kuala Jebungan, Kampung Tegak, Kampung Kelapa Baru/Jebungan Pantai, and Kampung Jebungan

FGD 11 was attended by six KK from various villages within Kampung Jebungan. The issues raised by the communities are **(1)** Increase in price of goods (food items) affecting small business owners, **(2)** Houses in the new village expansion program have been waiting for their electricity supply to be connected under the *Skim Perluasan Kampung* for the past couple of years, **(3)** The new settlements have also not been fixed with clean pipe water supply, **(4)** Dilapidated primary school (SK Jebungan). The riverbank behind the school compound has been massively eroded causing safety concerns for the students particularly for the pre-schoolers whose building is right next to a crocodile infested river, **(5)** There were plans to move the school for the past 20 years and budget has been allocated under the RMK-12, however there are no signs of moving until today even though the new sites have been gazetted. The gazetted site is now overgrown with secondary forest, **(6)** Lack of proper recreational or sports facilities in the school despite the fact that they have state level athletes. Trainings are often carried out by the roadside, **(7)** Parts of the Christian & Liko (pagan) cemetery is sinking and eroded, requiring urgent remediation. This cemetery is over 200 years old, **(8)** Jebungan has no proper waterfront despite having organised water sports activities. The jetty which is used by fishers and also for recreational activities is dilapidated and planks are detached, **(9)** Street lights are badly designed and installed. Instead of lighting the streets it lights up the drains.



9: Site Visit 3 - SK Kampung Jebungan

Issue: Established in the 1950s and having served three generations of students, the primary school, together with its associated preschool, is now in a state of severe disrepair. The school is particularly compromised by the erosion of the riverbank directly behind it, which poses a heightened risk to the students, especially the preschoolers, due to the proximity of a crocodile-infested river. Despite plans spanning the last 20 years and budget allocations under RMK-12 for relocation, the school remains at its original site with no signs of the move materialising, even though new locations have been officially designated. Space constraints have forced the sports coach to adapt, using the main road in front of the school as an improvised running track. Despite these challenges, the school continues to successfully develop state-level youth athletes.



10: Site Visit 4 - Kampung Jebungan Jetty

Issue: Despite hosting organized water sports activities, Jebungan lacks a well-maintained waterfront. The jetty, used by both fishermen and recreational enthusiasts, is in disrepair, with detached planks. Additionally, the river is infested with crocodiles, exacerbating the safety concerns.



11: Site Visit 5 - Kampung Jebungan Cemetary (Christian & Liko)

Issue: Parts of the Christian and Liko (pagan) cemetery, which is over 200 years old, are sinking and eroding, requiring urgent remediation.



12: Site Visit 6 - SK Kampung Jebungan New School Site

Issue: The site designated for the new school is now overgrown and awaits the start of construction.



13: Site Visit 7 - Kampung Jebungan - Expansion Scheme

Issue: In the newly expanded village areas, homes have been waiting for electricity connections under the *Skim Perluasan Kampung* for several years. Currently, residents rely on costly solar panels and diesel generators for power, which are expensive to operate and maintain. Additionally, these homes lack access to treated water.



14: FGD Session in Dewan Masyarakat Oya

Kampung Bakong, Kampung Pasar Oya, Kampung Kuala Hilir Oya, Kampung Kuala Tengah Oya, Kampung Teh Oya, Kampung Senau Oya, Kampung Boom Oya, Kampung Terus and Kg Penat

FGD 12 in Oya Subdistrict was attended by P213 prominent leaders including Temenggong Hendi b Suhai, Penghulu Mohd Sanusi b Brahim, and Penghulu Pawi Hj Ramli, along with eight other KK from various villages such as Kampung Kuala Hilir Oya, Kampung Kuala Tengah, Kampung Boom, Pasar Oya, Kampung Teh (Oya), Kampung Terus, Kampung Barong Oya, and Kampung Senau Oya. The socioeconomic activities in these communities vary widely due to their geographic locations, with primary occupations including riverine fishing, farming, oil palm and sago palm cultivation, and cottage industries. The issues raised by the community are **(1)** Human-wildlife conflict is prevalent, particularly with crocodile infestations in Batang Oya (Oya River), posing significant risks to fishers. We were informed there were 5 crocodile-related cases for the last few years. Despite culling operations by the Forestry Department, concerns about safety persist due to reliance on the river for transportation, **(2)** Healthcare facilities face challenges; the local clinic is overcrowded and dangerously close to the main road, with previous accidents exacerbating safety concerns, where a car rammed into the clinic building, **(3)** High transportation costs are incurred for hospital referrals to specialist care in different divisions, **(4)** Police infrastructure and facilities are inadequate, currently operating out of JKR's quarters **(5)** Drug abuse is a significant social issue, leading to petty theft in the area. The newly established Community Development Intervention Centre (CDIC) has not yet become operational despite involvement from multiple stakeholders, **(6)** There is a lack of affordable higher education and vocational training opportunities for students from economically disadvantaged (B40) backgrounds, **(7)** Human-wildlife conflicts: Overdevelopment of oil palm plantations has led to human-wildlife conflicts, with wild animals encroaching on farmlands and consuming crops, **(8)** Flash floods cause significant issues, with residents having to manually clear blocked river mouths due to soil erosion at coastal shores, increasing living costs, **(9)** Under the *Skim Perluasan Kampung*: There are several houses without electricity supply.



15: Site Visit 8 - Ginger Fertigation in Kampung Tanam, Dalat

We visited a community farming project in Dalat, part of the APPGM-SDG initiative, which started in October 2023 under the guidance of our solution provider, Mr. Nicholas Bampfield. This small-scale effort benefits about 15 retirees and elderly citizens. They recently harvested 58.9 kg of ginger and is expecting to harvest 500 kg by the end of June 2024. This project will end in July 2024.



16: Site Visit 9 - Rumbia/Sago Farm, Dalat

We toured a sago/rumbia palm plantation (known locally as Mulong) in Dalat, which forms the backbone of the Melanau community's livelihood in Mukah. Sago palm cultivation and harvesting are both culturally and commercially vital for the Melanau, serving as a primary source of carbohydrates through sago starch. This starch is essential for making traditional foods such as *sagu medong*, *linut*, *tebaloi*, *tumpik*, and *kueh sepit*. Additionally, the sago palms provide a source of indigenous protein through grub cultivation. Known locally as '*siet*,' these grubs thrive on felled sago trunks and are harvested by the farmers once they become fat and juicy. They can fetch prices up to RM60.00 per kg or RM2.00 per grub in today's market.



17: Site Visit 10 - Sago Processing Centre - Belanga Sungai Belutie, Kampung Tanam, Dalat

Founded in 2014, this communal sago processing centre was established to support the local Melanau population by producing *sagu medong* (sago balls), a fundamental part of their diet. The centre not only ensures a steady supply of this staple food but also aims to preserve the fading traditional skills of sago making and preparation. Recognizing the decline in traditional sago baking knowledge across generations, this facility also focuses on educating and reigniting interest in traditional sago food production among the Melanau community.



18: Site Visit 11 - Melanau Heritage Gallery, Oya

The Galeri Warisan Melanau in Oya, Sarawak, officially opened in May 2022, stands as the first museum and gallery dedicated exclusively to celebrating the heritage of the Melanau community. The gallery's collections, which include a range of artifacts and exhibits, have been generously donated or loaned by local residents, with the content thoughtfully curated by the community members themselves. This cultural hub serves as a vital space for preserving and showcasing Melanau traditions and history, promoting a deeper understanding and appreciation of this unique ethnic group within Sarawak and beyond. The gallery not only offers insights into the Melanau way of life but also aims to foster a sense of pride and continuity among the Melanau people. The briefing was led by Temenggong Hendi b Suhai of the Melanau Welfare Trust Board, Oya (LAKMO), who played a pivotal role in co-developing and managing the gallery.



19: Site Visit 12 - Cottage Industry Keropok Ikan Oya

Producer: Uda Haji Sibi. We visited a family-operated fish cracker (*keropok ikan*) processing facility in Kampung Tengah, Oya.



20: FGD Session in Dewan Masyarakat Nanga Baoh

Rumah Tulu anak Sli, Rumah Duah anak Entingi, Rumah Balin anak Gema, Rumah Changgai Ugot, Rumah Lawai Abon, Rumah Bala Umba, Rumah Iman, Rumah Langit and Rumah Abus Junau

FGD 13. The journey to the community requires a two-hour plus boat ride from the Dalat Waterfront Jetty, (Dalat being the nearest administrative town), navigating the crocodile-infested Batang Oya (Oya River). The FGD session in Nanga Baoh was attended by Penghulu Ambau Anchong from Rh Tulu, a Parti Bumiputra Bersatu (PBB) representative from Nanga Baoh, and seven Tuai Rumah from surrounding longhouses in Nanga Baoh and Nanga Jelai. The socioeconomic landscape of these Iban communities, which have settled in these riverine areas for over a century, varies significantly with primary activities including riverine fishing, traditional farming, and the cultivation of oil and sago palms. These communities are predominantly Christian, with pockets of Iban Pagans, an Iban-Melanau Muslim family, as well as Chinese and Bidayuh residents. Several critical issues were discussed; **(1)** Reliance on the Sarawak Alternative Water Supply (SAWAS) system, a stop-gap solution that lacks treated water. The communities have called for a more reliable double filtering system to ensure safe drinking water, **(2)** Ongoing expenditure on bottled drinking water of at least RM200 monthly due to distrust in the local water quality, **(3)** The absence of formal Iban language instruction in schools, prompting a call for educational reforms to include vernacular languages, **(4)** The nearest secondary school, SMK Oya, is 30-40 km away, requiring costly travel for students who return home every fortnight, adding a significant financial burden on their families, **(5)** Dependency on costly generators and solar power systems for electricity, with high maintenance costs including a notable RM3,600 for battery replacements, **(6)** High transportation costs to the nearest town, Dalat, which can total RM720 per month for daily river travel, **(7)** Lack of direct road access to the longhouses and issues with riverbank erosion, where simple retaining walls have been built but a more robust solution is required, **(8)** Ongoing complex land tenure issues affecting the community, **(9)** Limited communication or internet access. These discussions highlight the ongoing challenges and resilience of these riverine communities in maintaining their traditional lifestyles while coping with modern infrastructural needs.



21: FGD Session and Site Visit 13 & 14 - Klinik Kesihatan Nanga Baoh and SK St Luke Primary School

Description and Issues: Klinik Kesihatan in Nanga Baoh, a type 6 clinic lacking an emergency response system, is the only medical facility serving the surrounding settlements. Staffed with 2 Medical Assistants and 3 Nurses but no doctors, the clinic handles non-severe medical cases and pregnancy care, but severe cases and childbirth require transportation to a hospital 2 to 2.5 hours away by river. The clinic faces several challenges, including the absence of a water ambulance, relying instead on community boats for emergency transport, no stable internet or communication systems, and no electricity, operating instead on generators which are costly to maintain.

Description and Issues: SK St Luke is the only primary school in the area offering boarding, and it caters to the local longhouse populations. Classified as a *Sekolah Kurang Murid* (SKM) due to low student enrolment, the school's issues include the lack of a headmaster, only 1.5 hours per week dedicated to Iban language classes, low enrolment driven by limited transportation access, a shortage of expert teachers in subjects like Science and Mathematics, no clean water supply (leading to the purchase of bottled water spending RM200-300 monthly), reliance on costly generators for electricity, and no road access.



22: FGD Session in Kampung Narub

FGD 15. Kampung Narub, a diverse village with Foochow Chinese, Melanau, and Iban residents, is located approximately 23 km from Dalat town, accessible by an hour-long boat ride. The village is primarily engaged in riverine fishing, farming, and sago/rumbia palm cultivation, with the harvested logs sold to a nearby sago processing factory for flour production, used locally and for export. The recent FGD, attended by Kapitan Sia Wee Siek and JKKK Kampung Narub members, highlighted several critical issues: **(1)** The lack of a fixed market price for sago logs, which is determined by buyers, **(2)** The absence of road access and insufficient facilities has led to low student enrolment at the local SJKC San San, which is at risk of being classified as a *Sekolah Kurang Murid* (SKM) and potentially closing, **(3)** The village lacks a local clinic, forcing residents to rely on the distant Klinik Kesihatan Nanga Baoh or Hospital Dalat, incurring significant travel costs of about RM100 (eq to 5 gallons), **(4)** Long travel times and logistical challenges have led to delays in medical treatment and complications during childbirth, increasing infant mortality rates, **(5)** Debris from upriver complicates river navigation, affecting daily mobility, **(6)** Continuous applications for road access over the past 30 years have gone unanswered, isolating the community from necessary healthcare and other services, **(7)** The village faces annual flooding from November to February, which disrupts daily life and increases living costs, **(8)** There is no treated water supply; residents depend on bottled water, which raises living expenses, **(9)** Electricity is provided by generators, with fuel costs ranging from RM300 to RM400 monthly per household, **(10)** The nearest secondary school, SMK Oya, is 25 km away, and the costly fortnightly travel imposes a financial burden on families, **(11)** The lack of phone and internet connectivity hampers timely access to information and communication, **(12)** There is a need to revive a chili fertigation project that failed due to flooding impacts.



23: FGD Session in Kampung Klid

FGD 16. Kampung Klid, a 100 year old heritage village comprised of Roman Catholic Melanau, Melanau Muslim and Melanau Liko, located about 15 minutes from Kampung Narub, primarily engages in riverine fishing, farming for self-consumption, and sago/rumbia palm cultivation. The harvested logs are sold to a nearby sago processing factory for flour production, which is used locally and exported. The village's economy heavily relies on sago log harvesting, a labour-intensive activity involving both men and women, with women additionally handling household management and farming duties. Transportation for sago logs to the factory is predominantly by boat along the river. Key challenges faced by the village include: **(1)** The cost of fuel for boats and generators varies within the village and from Dalat town, ranging from RM12 to RM12.50 per gallon, **(2)** Transportation costs to Dalat, necessary for banking, schooling, healthcare, and other services, can reach RM100, **(3)** The nearest secondary school, SMK Oya, is about 25-30km away, while the closest primary school, SK Klid, is accessible only by boat. Another school, SKJC San San in Narub, also requires expensive boat transport, **(4)** The community is isolated due to the lack of road access, **(5)** Absence of a village clinic leads to complications in childbirth and increased infant mortality rates, **(6)** Lack of phone and internet connectivity severely limits timely access to information and communication, with residents relying on an expensive satellite data service, ConnectMe, which costs RM12 for 1GB of data, **(7)** There is no treated water supply; residents depend on bottled water, which raises living expenses, **(8)** Electricity is provided by generators, with fuel costs ranging from RM300 to RM400 monthly per household, **(9)** The local school is in disrepair and frequently at risk of flooding, with plans underway to relocate it, **(10)** Riverbank erosion poses a constant threat to the village and its structures, St John's Chapel and their ritual site, the Tapak Kaul. Additional concerns raised by the village's youth include: **(11)** Financial constraints prevent many parents from affording the high transportation costs to distant schools, resulting in school dropouts, **(12)** Underage marriage is prevalent among dropout youths who remain living at home, **(13)** Unemployment is a significant issue among these dropouts, further complicating the community's challenges.



24: FGD sessions in Sungai Sebakong

Rumah Richard Kilat, Rumah Sendry Anak Senibong, Rumah Sipok Anak Empati, Rumah Chok Anak Bedimbang, Rumah Migike Anak Inyang, Rumah Rimong, and Rumah Asin Anak Aji

- **Rumah Richard Kilat**

FGD 17 was attended by Tuai Rumah Richard Kilat along with seventeen residents, including members of the JKKK and other community members. This longhouse, comprising 25 apartment units and home to 126 residents, predominantly consists of Iban families, most of whom are Christians, though some continue to practice pagan beliefs. Their primary economic activity is oil palm cultivation.

The community has faced several challenges: **(1) Water Supply:** There is no access to clean and safe drinking water. Families spend between RM60 to RM200 monthly on water, depending on family size, and have become reliant on rainwater. Despite over a decade of appeals to state authorities, their requests for water support have remained unaddressed, **(2) The only access to the longhouse is a graveled plantation road.** An official appeal for better road infrastructure was made to the Minister of Works on April 10, 2023, highlighting the necessity of good roads for the 18 longhouses in the area. Currently, the roads are rough and unpaved, **(3) Requests for governmental support have largely gone unanswered,** including an appeal for aid through MPOB for oil palm cultivation and economic development initiatives. Employment opportunities remain scant, **(4) The community has faced significant losses in pig farming due to disease.** Although they have reached out for agricultural assistance, no support has been forthcoming.

Recently, four families have resumed pig farming and are interested in applying for funding under food security initiatives, which offer small grants for community-based income activities. James, providing background, visited one of the residents involved in pig rearing, who expressed willingness to pursue a small fund from the APPGM SDG funds.

- **Rumah Sendry Anak Senibong**

FGD 18 was attended by Tuai Rumah Sendry anak Senibong along with ten residents, including members of the JKKK and other community members. The community predominantly consists of Iban individuals (80%) alongside 20% Chinese and Melanau through marriage. The main sources of income derive from oil palm and black pepper cultivation, with families typically earning between RM 3,000 to RM 4,000 per month.

Issues: **(1)** The village lacks essential infrastructure, including a clean treated water system. Residents depend on collected rainwater for non-drinking purposes, which becomes scarce during droughts. **(2)** Concerns are heightened about the safety of rainwater, given the proximity to oil palm plantations and processing facilities, leading families to purchase up to 10 cartons of drinking water weekly for cooking and consumption. **(3)** Electricity is not supplied by the state grid, forcing households to rely on diesel generators for power, costing each approximately RM 400-500 monthly in fuel. **(4)** Additionally, inconsistent network connectivity hampers the timely exchange of information, affects educational activities, and impacts local businesses, **(5)** Local women, proficient in crafts like embroidery, beading, and sewing, seek support in terms of capital and market access to sell their handicrafts beyond the village.

- **Rumah Sipok Anak Empati**

FGD 19 was attended by Tuai Rumah Sipok anak Empati along with six residents, including members of the JKKK and other community members. This Iban longhouse, established in 1960 and located 17 km from Dijih, primarily engages in smallholder oil palm cultivation, with an average household income of RM3000-4000. However, 1-2 families without oil palm plots earn about RM1000 monthly.

Issues: (1) This longhouse shares similar water-related challenges with Rh Sendry. (2) While connected to the state power grid, residents encounter issues with electricity billing: The meter is estimated literally from outside of the longhouse, leading to potential inaccuracies. Bills often arrive late, causing payment delays. Within three months period, residents must settle outstanding bills in the nearest town of Selangau to avoid disconnection, (3) Additionally, there is no effective solid waste management system. Without local authority collection, in this case management would be under the Majlis Daerah Mukah dan Dalat (MDDM), residents are forced to burn or bury their waste, or transport it to Selangau to dispose of it in supermarket bins, (4) Elderly welfare protection is insufficient, particularly for widowers who struggle to obtain assistance. Welfare applications are frequently rejected if their children are employed, even though these children, often establishing their own families, cannot provide substantial financial support to their aged parents.

- **Rumah Chok Anak Bedimbang, Rumah Migike Anak Inyang and Rumah Rimong**

FGD 20 was attended by Tuai Rumah Chok anak Bedimbang along with two community members, Tuai Rumah Migike anak Inyang with eleven JKKK and community members and Tuai Rumah Rimong with four community members.

The community in Rumah Migike previously focused on cultivating paddy and pepper, has shifted to oil palm cultivation as smallholders. The average monthly household income ranges from RM1,000 to RM1,500. Rumah Rimong Kilat consists of 21 households and 130 individuals, who have also transitioned from paddy to oil palm cultivation as smallholders. Monthly household incomes range from RM600 to RM1,500. Rumah Chok is a traditional Iban longhouse with a history spanning over 100 years, currently under its 6th Tuai Rumah. The community primarily engages in oil palm cultivation, with each household earning an average of RM1,000 per month.

Issues: **(1) Water Access:** Villagers lack access to clean, treated water and rely on rainwater for non-potable uses. Nearby oil palm plantations and processing facilities pollute the river, making it unsuitable for any use. Families incur significant expenses, spending RM350-400 monthly on bottled water for drinking and cooking **(2) Agricultural Support:** Despite transitioning from paddy to oil palm, the community receives no assistance from the Malaysian Palm Oil Board (MPOB), contrasting with previous support for paddy cultivation, **(3) Network Connectivity:** Despite the presence of telecommunication towers, the area suffers from poor network connectivity, **(4) Road Access:** The access roads to their plantations are made of sand and gravel. A formal request has been made to the MP and the Department of Public Works (JKR) to upgrade a 20km stretch of road leading to their plantations, **(5) Land Rights:** Residents are advocating for their Native Customary Rights (NCR) land to be officially gazetted.

- **Rumah Asin Anak Aji**

FGD 21 was attended by Tuai Rumah Asin anak Aji along with seven JKKK and other community members. This Methodist Iban longhouse, established over 50 years ago, comprises 21 apartment units under its fourth Tuai Rumah leadership. In 2021, the community transitioned from their traditional beliefs to Methodism, though six households continue to adhere to pagan Iban practices. Situated approximately 28 km from Dijih and 112 km from Dalat town, the community primarily relies on smallholder oil palm cultivation and subsistence farming, with an average monthly household income of just over RM1,000. Previously, they had a preschool which was closed due to its unsuitable location. The closest primary school, SK Dijih, is 28 km away, with secondary school options being SMK Mukah or SMK Dalat, around 112 km away, and SMK Luar Bandar Sibul, 56 km away. The nearest health facilities are Klinik Kesihatan in Selangau, 32 km away, and Sibul Hospital, over 100 km away. The longhouse has been connected to the main electricity grid since 2014.

Issues: (1) High transportation costs of approximately RM200 per trip to send children to school, (2) Lack of proper road access, requiring long travels to Mukah for administrative tasks. The community faces restrictions from plantation owners who deny access to their roads, (3) No treated water supply, leading to reliance on rainwater harvesting. However, there are ongoing plans by JBALB Sibul to connect them to the main water grid, with initial surveys and measurements already conducted for pipeline installation, (4) Significant monthly expenses on bottled water for drinking and cooking, averaging at least RM180, (5) Absence of a reliable telecommunication network, with the community dependent on ConnectMe for satellite data access, costing RM13 for 1GB. Signal strength is so poor that residents sometimes have to find higher ground to access telecommunication services.



25: Site Visit 15 - Rumah Rantai Ak Melin

The team visited another longhouse that was rather removed from the rest, left behind from many socioeconomic opportunities having similar lacking of basic necessities such as clean water supply and having to spend at least RM200 a month on bottled drinking water per family.



26: FGD Session in Dewan Serba Guna Kampung Tanam, Dalat

Kampung Tanam Seberang, Kampung Tanam Tengah, Kampung Tanam Hilir, Kampung Tanam Hulu, Kampung Sungai Ud

- **Kampung Tanam Seberang**

Background: Initially a part of Kg Tanam, the village was designated as a separate entity to accommodate its growing population. It hosts over 600 residents across 140 households, with a demographic makeup of 95% Melanau Christians and Muslims, and a small minority of 5% Iban and Chinese. Agriculture, particularly the cultivation of sago palms and pineapples, is the primary economic activity. Sago logs, measuring about 32 inches, are sold for RM13 each at local factories.

Issues: **(1)** Despite being promised road access a decade ago, villagers still rely on river transportation. However, recent approval for funding from the Rajang Delta Development Agency (RADDA) might address this, **(2)** The village suffers from unstable network connectivity, with disruptions occurring twice a week for half a day, complicating emergency communications. This was highlighted by an incident where a house was destroyed by fire due to delayed emergency response, **(3)** While the village has access to treated piped water, low pressure and poor quality (murky water) force residents to buy bottled water for drinking and cooking, averaging 10 cartons of 1.5-liter bottles per family each week, **(4)** The village experiences seasonal flooding, compelling residents to relocate their vehicles to higher ground, such as the local school in Kg Tanam proper, which remains unaffected, **(5)** Although there have been no direct conflicts with crocodiles in Kg Tanam, the presence of crocodiles in nearby Batang Oya and heavy river traffic contribute to riverbank erosion, raising concerns among residents. Attempts to secure official aid for retaining walls in 2019-2020 have been unfulfilled, leading villagers to construct temporary barriers from scrap wood, **(6)** The village's Belian walkways are deteriorating and need urgent repairs, **(7)** There is a pressing need for initiatives to support single mothers through upskilling programs and entrepreneurship training to enhance their income opportunities, **(8)** Solid waste management: 2 villagers are paid RM300 each a month by MDDM to collect rubbish from house to house via boat. The collection is done 3 times a week, and the 2 appointed villagers will ferry the waste to a designated landfill.

- **Kampung Tanam Tengah, Kampung Tanam Hilir, Kampung Tanam Hulu**

Background: Governed by Penghulu Josaphat Jepun, Kg Tanam Tengah consists of about 300 households with over 1300 residents, primarily from the B40 income group. Established around 1736 as per Bruneian oral history, the village's heritage includes landmarks like Raden's grave and Telaga Tuanku Ani. The socioeconomic activities in these villages vary from rumbia/sago and pineapple farming to employment in government and private sectors, though most agricultural pursuits are for personal consumption. Located just 10 minutes from the Dalat town administrative center, the majority of the villagers are Roman Catholic Melanau, with minorities of Melanau Muslim and Melanau Liko (pagan). The industrious women in the village produce local cottage industry products such as *kuih kering*, *sagu medong*, and *kerepek*, alongside traditional clothing items like *serau'* (sun hats) and other Melanau attire.

Issues: **(1)** There is a notable loss of traditional knowledge and heritage, exemplified by the discontinued production of traditional food like *kenyuma*, due to deforestation and the extinction of key raw materials like '*kayu geret*', **(2)** Despite nearby telecommunication towers, the villages suffer from poor internet and phone line accessibility, **(3)** Residents experience unexpected electricity cuts without prior notifications, **(4)** There are ongoing drainage cleaning issues, with requests made to MDDM for intervention, **(5)** Old Telekom landline cables present a risk and have been reported for removal, but responses have been lacking, **(6)** Access to cemetery or burial grounds is currently by boat, with approved roadwork pending, **(7)** The community requires a larger communal boat for activities like funerals and communal sago log harvest, **(8)** Water hyacinth infestation in Batang Oya poses a risk by breeding mosquitoes and providing cover for crocodiles, **(9)** Debris in the river damages boat engines and clogs passages, **(10)** Smaller river networks leading to farms are becoming too shallow and narrow, complicating the transportation of sago logs, **(11)** Requests have been made to widen junctions at Kampung Tanam Hilir for vehicle safety; responses are pending, **(12)** Many village roads have significant potholes, requiring urgent attention from MDDM, **(13)** The piped water supply is murky and of unsatisfactory quality, **(14)** There is a need for more RORO bins to enhance waste management, **(15)** There is a significant drug problem among adults and a high rate of unemployment among youth due to scarce job opportunities, **(16)** The price of sago logs, which range from RM12.50 to RM14.00 per 33' log, is controlled by buyers, affecting income predictability.

- **Kampung Sungai Ud**

Located in Dalat, this Melanau community consists of 500 households, totalling over 3,000 residents. The primary source of income is sago log production, with households earning an average monthly income of RM1,000. Additionally, some residents work overseas as lumberjacks.

Issues: **(1)** The village is experiencing overcrowding due to its growing population, highlighting the urgent need for expansion to accommodate more residents, **(2)** The proximity of the rubbish collection centre to the village has led to water pollution issues that need addressing, **(3)** The village roads are too narrow for the current level of use and require upgrading. Additionally, the installation of a mirror at a blind spot near the bridge is essential to prevent accidents, **(4)** Residents have expressed the need for more street lighting to enhance village safety, particularly during the night, **(5)** The network connection in the village is often unstable, leading to inconsistent internet access, which affects daily activities and communication, **(6)** There was an incident where a Telekom cable fell into the river, creating obstacles for farmers who rely on boats to access their farms, posing both a safety risk and an inconvenience.



27: Inter-Agency Dialogue (IAD)

The 4-hour-long IAD was co-chaired by Timbalan Resident Mukah, Tuan Shafrie bin Sali and Melissa and attended by 31 officers from various agencies including Jabatan Bekalan Air Luar Bandar (JBALB) Bahagian Mukah, JBALB Bahagian Sibul, Jabatan Pertanian Mukah, Lembaga Kemajuan Ikan (LKIM), Jabatan Perikanan Laut Mukah, Ibu Pejabat Polis Daerah (IPD) Mukah, IPD Dalat, IPD Oya, Jabatan Kemajuan Masyarakat (KEMAS) Mukah, Land & Survey Department Sarawak, Pejabat Pendidikan Daerah (PPD) Mukah, PPD Dalat, Agensi Anti Dadah Kebangsaan (AADK) Mukah, Malaysia Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC) Bahagian Bintulu, Unit Komunikasi Awam Sarawak (UKAS) Mukah, Pejabat Kebajikan Mukah, Malaysian Palm Oil Board (MPOB) Mukah, Pejabat Daerah Kecil Balingian, Pejabat Daerah Kecil Oya, Pejabat Daerah Mukah, Pejabat Residen Bahagian Mukah, Majlis Daerah Dalat Mukah Pejabat Kesihatan Bahagian Mukah and Pusat Khidmat P213.


We had a productive discussion that covered the issues identified during our six days fieldwork in P213 Mukah, as well as additional concerns raised by various agencies. The roundtable also provided a platform for these agencies to address issues amongst themselves, discussing implementation challenges, funding, and the allocation of resources from both federal and state processes.

PART B

ISSUE MAPPING REPORT

P.213 MUKAH (SARAWAK)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The 2024 mapping study on issues in the Mukah Parliamentary constituency is conducted in collaboration with YB Timbalan Menteri Dato Hajjah Hanifah Hajar Taib		 <p>YB Dato Hajjah Hanifah Hajar Taib</p>		
PARLIAMENTARY AREA	P.213			
DUN AREA	N56 Dalat N57 Tellian N58 Balingian			
REGION	Sarawak			
DIVISION(S) COVERED	Mukah Division			
LOCAL GOVERNMENT (DISTRICT/SUB-DISTRICT)	Mukah Division Mukah District Dalat District Balingian Sub-district Oya Sub-district			
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	Population total : 110, 024			
	NO.	DEMOGRAPHIC CATEGORY (ETHNIC-BASED)	POPULATION (NO)	PERCENTAGE (%)
	1.	Melanau	66698	60.62
	2.	Melayu	6398	5.82
	3.	Iban	20466	18.60
	4.	Bidayuh	501	0.46
	5.	Bumiputera Lain	2861	2.60
	6.	Cina	6280	5.71
	7.	India	79	0.07
	8.	Lain-lain	195	0.18
	9.	Bukan Warganegara	6546	5.95
TOTAL		110024	100	
<i>Source: Laman Web Pentadbiran Bahagian Mukah</i>				

<p>MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES</p>	<p>The main economic activities in Mukah parliamentary area are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture: Mukah and Dalat are major producers of sago (rumbia), which is a vital part of both their economy and cultural heritage. Balingian is mainly focused on oil palm cultivation, with some areas in Oya and Dalat also involved. Fisheries: Coastal and freshwater fishing are key economic activities. Coastal fishermen catch a variety of marine species, including fish, prawns, and crabs, while freshwater fishing takes place along the Mukah River and its tributaries, with fish like tilapia and catfish being common catches. Cottage and Small-medium Enterprises (SMEs): Cottage industries in Mukah include sago processing, where products like sago flour and pellets are made, as well as traditional handicrafts such as woven baskets and mats from rattan and pandan leaves. The region also has small-scale fish drying and processing businesses, producing dried fish, salted fish, and fish crackers. Woodcraft, blacksmithing, along with the production of traditional foods like <i>salai ikan</i> (smoked fish) and <i>keropok</i> (fish crackers), are also significant. <p>Heavy Industry: Mukah is also home to industrial factories such as the Balingian Coal-fired Plant and Press Metal aluminium smelting plant, providing job opportunities to the local population. The coal-fired power plant contributes to energy production, while the aluminium smelting plant supports the manufacturing sector. These industries add diversity to Mukah's economy, alongside its agricultural and fisheries-based industries.</p>
<p>RESEARCH TEAM</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Raine Melissa Riman: Lead Researcher Dr Eva Kristin Larry Sait: Researcher Prof Datuk Dr Denison Jayasooria: Researcher James Ryan Raj: Researcher Nicholas Bamphield: Resource Person

2.0 ISSUE MAPPING

The data gathering methods employed for issue mapping protocols for P213 Mukah included (21) Single Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and one Key Informant Interview (KII) with a **Ketua Kaum**. During this process, we engaged with a total of 21 communities across Mukah, Dalat, Oya and Balingian, representing mostly Melanau and Iban as well

as other communities, representing different cultural, economic and social backgrounds, with unique environmental conditions. Additionally, the Interagency Dialogue (IAD) saw the participation of 31 officers from 20 different State and Federal agencies.

DATE	ACTIVITY/SESSION/VISITS
23 November 2023	Inception meeting with YB Dato Hajjah Hanifah Hajar Taib, the Member of Parliament for P213 Mukah. The meeting was organised and attended by Director of HOS Unit, James Ryan Raj and Assistant Director for CCD, Nurul Syaza Mazelan.
17 January 2023	Profiling meeting with Special Officer, Awang Mohammad Putera by Sarawak Regional Office's Executive Officer, Raine Melissa Riman and Policy & Research Officer, Dr Eva Kristin Larry Sait.
16 February 2024	Pre-Visit and Courtesy call to Mukah Resident Office with Deputy Resident of Mukah, Tuan Shafrie bin Saili, along with four officers from the Resident's office, Mukah Acting District Officer, Dalat Acting District Officer, and two Sarawak Administrative Officers (SAO) from Oya Sub-district Office and Balingian Sub-district office respectively to brief on APPGM-SDG work. Special Officer for YB Dato Hajjah Hanifah Hajjar Taib, Awang Mohammed Putera was also in attendance.
27 April 2024	Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with community in Sungai Setuan - Rumah Pantau anak Telajan and Rumah Bakar anak Latip
	Key Informant Interview (KII) with Kampung Kuala Balingian
	Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with JKKK of Kampung Lintang, Kampung Masjid, Kampung Suyong, Kampung Pulat, Kampung Kuala Balingian and Kampung Baru
	Site visit I Traditional parang making in Kampung Lintang, Balingian
	Site visit II Pulut panggang madu in Kampung Masjid, Balingian
28 April 2024	Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with community of Rh Ajah anak Kandau, Rh Tinggang, Rh Thomas, Rh Randi anak Ugil, Rh Sindong anak Empan, and Rh Sopina Romena

	<p>Site visit III to Rumah Sindong and Rumah Randi, Ulu Sikat, Tanjung Pedada</p>
	<p>Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with communities from Kampung Tellian Tengah, Kampung Tellian Hulu, Kampung Tradisi Tellian, Kampung Tellian Laut, Kampung Datuk, Kampung Teh, Kampung Tabo</p>
	<p>Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with communities from Kampung Kuala Jebungan, Kampung Tegak, Kampung Kelapa Baru/Jebungan Pantai, Kampung Jebungan</p>
	<p>Site visit IV SK Kampung Jebungan</p>
	<p>Site visit V Jetty Kampung Jebungan</p>
	<p>Site visit VI Kampung Jebungan Cemetery (Christian & Likou)</p>
	<p>Site visit VII Tapak Sekolah Baru SK Kampung Jebungan</p>
	<p>Site visit VIII Skim Perluasan Kampung (SPK) Jebungan</p>
29 April 2024	<p>Focus Group Discussion (FGD) in Oya Community Hall with communities from Kampung Bakong, Kampung Pasar Oya, Kampung Kuala Hilir Oya, Kampung Kuala Tengah Oya, Kampung Teh Oya, Kampung Sena Oya, Kampung Boom Oya, Kampung Terus, Kampung Penat</p>
	<p>Site visit IX Ginger fertigation in Kampung Tanam, Dalat</p>
	<p>Site visit X Sago/Rumbia Farm in Dalat</p>
	<p>Site visit XI Sago processing centre -Belanga Sg Belutie, Kampung Tanam Dalat</p>
	<p>Site visit XII Galeri Warisan Melanau, Oya</p>
	<p>Site visit XIII Cottage industry - Keropok Ikan Oya</p>
30 April 2024	<p>Focus Group Discussion (FGD) in Nanga Baoh with communities from Rh Tulu anak Sli, Rh Duah anak Entingi, Rh Balin anak Gema, Rh Changgai Ugot, Rh Lawai Abon, Rh Bala Umba, Rh Iman, Rh Buan, Rh Abus Junau</p>

	<p>Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with community in Kampung Klid</p>
	<p>Site visit XIV SK St Luke, Nanga Baoh</p>
	<p>Site visit XV Klinik Kesihatan Nanga Baoh</p>
1 May 2024	<p>Focus Group Discussion (FGD) in Ulu Baoh with communities from Rh Richard Kilat, Rh Asin anak Aji, Rh Sipok anak Empati, Rh Sendri anak Senabong, Rh Chok anak Bedimbang, Rh Migike anak Inyang, Rh Galo</p>
	<p>Site Visit XVI Rh Rantai anak Melin</p>
20 May 2024	<p>Focus Group Discussion (FGD) in Kampung Tanam with communities from Kampung Tanam Seberang, Kampung Tanam Tengah, Kampung Tanam Hilir, Kampung Tanam Hulu, Kampung Sungai Ud</p>
21 May 2024	<p>Interagency Dialogue (IAD) co-chaired by the Deputy Resident of Mukah, Tuan Shafrie bin Sallie, and attended by 20 related agencies from both State and Federal for P213 Mukah. Among attendees are officers from Dalat Police Headquarters (IPD), Mukah Police Headquarters (IPD) Pusat Khidmat Rakyat P213 Mukah, KEMAS, Department of Agriculture (DOA) , Mukah Welfare Department (JKM), Mukah District Office, Oya Sub District Office, Balingian Sub District Office, Sarawak Department of Land and Survey, Mukah Division (L&S), Malaysian Palm Oil Board (MPOB), National Anti-Drug Agency (AADK), Dalat District Education Department (PPD), Mukah Fisheries Development Board (LKIM), Mukah Fisheries Department, Mukah Divisional Health Department (PKB), Sarawak Rural Water Supply Department (JBALB), Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC) Bintulu, State Public Communications Unit (UKAS)</p>

FINDINGS

NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
1.	<p>Poor electrification access</p> <p><i>Akses elektrifikasi yang lemah</i></p>	<p>Residents of the longhouse, consisting of the following household units:</p> <p>(1) 20 households in Rumah Pantau Anak Telajan, Sungai Setuan, Balingian (138 residents),</p> <p>(2) 10 households in Rumah Bakar, Sungai Setuan, Balingian (52 residents),</p> <p>(3) 7 longhouses from Nanga Baoh i.e, Rumah Tulu, Rumah Duah, Rumah Bala, Rumah Dari, Rumah Iman, Rumah Abus Nanga Jelai,</p> <p>(4) Staff at Klinik Kesehatan Nanga Baoh</p> <p>(5) Staffs, parents, students of SK St. Luke, Nanga Baoh</p> <p>(6) 62 households from Kampung Narub (297 residents)</p> <p>(7) 60 households from Kampung Klid (Approx. 300 residents)</p>	<p>Certain areas, such as Rh Pantau, Rh Bakar, Kampung Lintang, and Kuala Balingian, experience an unstable electricity supply with frequent blackouts caused by ongoing upgrading works, which also affect electrical metres. Additionally, the in-house electrical wiring in these locations needs upgrading due to fire safety concerns. Many areas remain unconnected to the electrical grid. For instance, SK Luke Nanga Baoh depends on generators for power, while homes in the new village expansion program have been waiting for electricity connections under the <i>Skim Pembrebaran Kampung</i> for several years. In the meantime, they rely on solar panels and diesel-powered generators, which are costly to operate and maintain.</p> <p><i>Beberapa kawasan seperti Rh Pantau, Rh Bakar, Kampung Lintang, dan Kuala Balingian mengalami bekalan elektrik</i></p>	<p>Sarawak Land and Survey Department:</p> <p>Under the <i>Skim Pembrebaran Kampung (SKP)</i>, the Ketua Kaum must submit an application to the Land and Survey (L&S) department to request extension of land for settlement. The application should include details about the proposed site and the justification for the expansion.</p> <p>Resident Office:</p> <p>L&S will then take into consideration the available utility grids for water (JBALB) and electricity supply under Sarawak Energy Berhad (SEB).</p> <p>SPK Kampung Jebungan: Kampung Jebungan submitted an application for an SPK approximately 20 years ago (refer to JBALB's response on water issue) The Deputy Resident has indicated that the primary challenge in Jebungan is not so much an agency issue but rather concerns the</p>

NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
		<p>(8) Approximately 20 households from the Skim Perluasan Kampung Jebungan.</p>	<p><i>yang tidak stabil dengan gangguan kerap disebabkan oleh kerja-kerja penaiktarafan yang sedang berlangsung, yang turut menjejaskan meter elektrik. Selain itu, pendawaian elektrik dalaman di kawasan-kawasan ini memerlukan penaiktarafan atas faktor keselamatan kebakaran. Banyak kawasan masih belum disambungkan ke grid bekalan elektrik. Contohnya, sekolah seperti SK Luke Nanga Baoh bergantung kepada generator untuk bekalan kuasa, manakala rumah-rumah di bawah program peluasan kampung telah menunggu sambungan elektrik di bawah Skim Perluasan Kampung selama beberapa tahun. Sementara itu, mereka bergantung kepada panel solar dan generator berkuasa diesel, yang menelan kos tinggi untuk beroperasi dan diselenggara.</i></p>	<p>affordability for each household to connect their own unit metre. This connection, which extends from the house unit metre to the electric pole, typically costs between RM5000.00 and RM7000.00 per household, varying based on the layout or proximity of the housing unit to the pole.</p> <p>To alleviate these costs, residents can apply for assistance through the Additional Late Applicant Fund (ALAF), a scheme under Sarawak Energy Berhad designed to subsidise electricity metre connection fees. Applications for ALAF should be directed to the District Office, which, upon collection and verification, will forward the submission list to the Resident Office before being handed over to the Ministry of Utilities and Telecommunications, Sarawak, for processing.</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>ALAF, a state government initiative</p>

NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
				<p>under Projek Rakyat, was created to ease the financial strain for new rural homeowners who require electricity connectivity. Launched in 2018, this program covers the costs of connecting eligible households to the existing rural distribution network for single-phase power. The Ministry of Utilities Sarawak oversees ALAF, with Sarawak Energy serving as the implementing body. To qualify for ALAF, applicants must meet specific criteria detailed on the Ministry of Utilities Sarawak's website at https://mou.sarawak.gov.my.</p> <p>For more information, visit Sarawak Energy's official site: https://www.sarawakenergy.com/media-info/media-releases/2021/lighting-up-rural-sarawak-over-5-200-households-receive-alaf-connection-assistance.</p> <p>The detailed discussion regarding the challenges with electrification could not be thoroughly addressed, as a representative from Sarawak Energy</p>

NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
				Berhad was unavailable to provide essential information.
2a.	<p>Poor network connectivity/ Internet penetration</p> <p><i>Jaringan telekomunikasi yang lemah</i></p>	<p>Residents of the longhouse, consisting of the following household units:</p> <p>(1) 20 households in Rumah Pantau Anak Telajan, Sungai Setuan, Balingian (138 residents),</p> <p>(2) 10 households in Rumah Bakar, Sungai Setuan, Balingian (52 residents),</p> <p>(3) 7 longhouses from Nanga Baoh i.e, Rumah Tulu, Rumah Duah, Rumah Bala, Rumah Dari, Rumah Iman, Rumah Abus Nanga Jelai</p> <p>(4) Staff at Klinik Kesihatan Nanga Baoh</p> <p>(5) Staffs, parents, students of SK St. Luke, Nanga Baoh</p> <p>(6) 62 households from Kampung Narub (297 residents)</p> <p>(7) 60 households from Kampung Klid (Approx. 300</p>	<p>Telecommunications in rural areas are often unreliable, particularly during unexpected power outages. Although rural connectivity initiatives like the Jendela Program aim to provide broadband wireless access (BWA) through satellite connectivity, and services such as CONNECTmeNOW offer high-speed satellite-based hotspot access, these solutions remain both inconsistent and costly. For instance, 1GB of data costs RM11, which is only sufficient for basic services like WhatsApp messaging and voice calls. However, residents typically require at least 5GB of data to meet their needs, which can support no more than 10 minutes of video calls. This limited capacity results in frequent delays in receiving important information and disrupts tasks that depend on online applications, such as applying for government subsidies or jobs. Reliable internet connectivity is</p>	<p>Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC):</p> <p>A third party is required to establish connections between towers, either through fibre or satellite links, with installations being carried out in phases. The National Digital Network Plan (JENDELA) initiative is expected to be rolled out in stages at the end of 2024.</p> <p>According to MCMC guidelines, the construction of a telecommunications tower is typically allocated 9 months, with an additional 9 months for the installation of the satellite dish. However, certain delays are inevitable. For instance, locations like Petanak Ulu and Tellian Ulu, which are near the airport, require an extra application process with the Civil Aviation Authority of Malaysia (CAMM) to obtain permission for tower construction and to determine the</p>

NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
		<p>residents) (8) Approximately 20 households from the Skim Perluasan Kampung Jebungan.</p> <p>Additional affected areas informed during the IAD: Jalan Petanak, Mukah, , Tellian Ulu, Wisma Persekutuan, Mukah</p>	<p>therefore urgently needed, particularly for students needing access for schoolwork, as well as for individuals involved in digital marketing, self-employment, and product promotion activities. In addition, Ketua Kaum are often behind in receiving the latest information regarding meetings, appointments, and important government updates, such as subsidy programs, among others.</p> <p><i>Telekomunikasi di kawasan luar bandar seringkali tidak boleh dipercayai, terutamanya semasa gangguan bekalan elektrik yang tidak dijangka. Walaupun inisiatif sambungan luar bandar seperti Program Jendela bertujuan menyediakan akses jalur lebar tanpa wayar (BWA) melalui sambungan satelit, dan perkhidmatan seperti CONNECTme NOW menawarkan akses hotspot berkelajuan tinggi berasaskan satelit, penyelesaian ini masih tidak konsisten dan mahal. Sebagai contoh, 1GB data berharga RM11, yang hanya</i></p>	<p>permissible height. Additionally, the process of land selection and acquisition follows, and the timeline for this depends on the consent of the landowners.</p>

NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
			<p><i>mencukupi untuk perkhidmatan asas seperti pesanan WhatsApp dan panggilan suara. Namun, penduduk biasanya memerlukan sekurang-kurangnya 5GB data untuk memenuhi keperluan mereka, yang hanya mampu menyokong panggilan video selama 10 minit. Kapasiti yang terhad ini sering menyebabkan kelewatan dalam menerima maklumat penting dan mengganggu tugas-tugas yang memerlukan aplikasi dalam talian, seperti memohon subsidi atau pekerjaan. Oleh itu, sambungan internet yang boleh dipercayai amat diperlukan, terutamanya untuk pelajar yang memerlukan akses untuk kerja sekolah, serta untuk individu yang terlibat dalam pemasaran digital, pekerjaan sendiri, dan promosi produk. Selain itu, Ketua Kaum seringkali ketinggalan dalam menerima maklumat terkini mengenai mesyuarat, janji temu, dan kemaskini penting daripada kerajaan, seperti program subsidi dan lain-lain.</i></p>	

NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
2b.	<p>Land tenure related to construction of telco towers</p> <p><i>Pemilikan tanah berkaitan dengan pembinaan menara telekomunikasi</i></p>	<p>(1) Rumah Elizabeth Payung, Balingian</p> <p>(2) Rumah Tingom, Balingian</p> <p>Rumah Vincent, Balingian</p>	<p>Additional issues raised during the IAD by a community leader: In the context of land tenure issues related to the construction of telecommunication towers, the responsibility for land acquisition processes often becomes a complex matter. A community leader highlighted a significant case to the Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC), illustrating these complexities. Initially, a contractor consulted the community regarding the construction of a telecommunication tower on village land. However, it later emerged that the tower was to be built on an alternative site owned by another individual. Despite this change in location, the responsibility unexpectedly remained with the said community leader, raising questions about the management and communication of such projects.</p> <p>This situation underscores the need to clarify the roles and responsibilities in the land</p>	<p>Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC):</p> <p>The responsibility for notifying affected landowners and the community about land acquisition matters primarily falls to the implementing contractor. This aspect is identified as a contractor issue, and the Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC) will promptly inform the contractor to address and resolve the issue.</p> <p>Note</p> <p>We had another meet up with the community leader who raised the issue and we were informed that they would just carry on</p>

NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
			<p>acquisition process for infrastructure projects. It also prompts questions about the legal and procedural frameworks governing these changes, such as whether there is formal documentation, like a letter, indicating the shift in responsibility for the site of construction. Moreover, discrepancies in how these processes are handled can lead to disputes within communities, as evidenced by a similar situation in Rh Vincent, where the sudden erection of a tower led to local discord.</p> <p><i>Dalam konteks isu hak tanah berkaitan dengan pembinaan menara telekomunikasi, tanggungjawab proses pemerolehan tanah seringkali menjadi perkara yang kompleks. Seorang pemimpin komuniti telah menonjolkan kes yang signifikan kepada Suruhanjaya Komunikasi dan Multimedia Malaysia (SKMM), menggambarkan kerumitan ini. Pada mulanya, kontraktor telah berunding dengan komuniti berkenaan</i></p>	

NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
			<p><i>pembinaan menara telekomunikasi di tanah kampung. Namun, kemudian terungkap bahawa menara tersebut akan dibina di lokasi alternatif yang dimiliki oleh individu lain. Walaupun terdapat perubahan lokasi, tanggungjawab secara mengejut masih kekal dengan pemimpin komuniti tersebut, menimbulkan persoalan tentang pengurusan dan komunikasi dalam projek tersebut.</i></p> <p><i>Situasi ini menekankan keperluan untuk menjelaskan peranan dan tanggungjawab dalam proses pemerolehan tanah untuk projek infrastruktur. Ini juga membangkitkan soalan mengenai kerangka undang-undang dan prosedur yang mengawal perubahan ini, seperti adakah dokumen rasmi, seperti surat, yang menunjukkan peralihan tanggungjawab untuk tapak pembinaan. Selain itu, percanggahan dalam cara proses ini diuruskan boleh menyebabkan pertikaian dalam komuniti, seperti yang dibuktikan oleh situasi serupa di Rh Vincent, di mana</i></p>	

NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
			<i>penubuhan menara secara tiba-tiba telah menyebabkan perselisihan tempatan.</i>	
3.	Lack of road access <i>Kurang akses jalan raya</i>	Residents of the longhouse or kampung consisting of the following household units: (3) 7 longhouses from Nanga Baoh i.e, Rumah Tulu, Rumah Duah, Rumah Bala, Rumah Dari, Rumah Iman, Rumah Abus Nanga Jelai, (4) Staff at Klinik Kesihatan Nanga Baoh (5) Staffs, parents, students of SK St. Luke, Nanga Baoh (6) 62 households from Kampung Narub (297 residents) (7) 60 households from Kampung Klid (Approx. 300 residents) Kampung Tanam Seberang	The community in these villages still rely on river transport. Lack of road access affects access to healthcare, education, as well as income generation. <i>Komuniti di kampung-kampung ini masih bergantung kepada pengangkutan sungai. Kekurangan akses jalan raya menjejaskan akses kepada perkhidmatan kesihatan, pendidikan, serta peluang menjana pendapatan.</i>	Mukah Resident Office: The road development project from Nanga Baoh to Ulu Baoh is currently under review by the Ministry of Rural Development (KKDW), with the Public Works Department (JKR) serving as the implementing agency. The progress of this development has been complicated by land disputes, which have posed challenges to the current plan. Full analysis will be in the main report.
4 a.	Clean water supply disruptions <i>Gangguan</i>	Communities, consisting of the following household unit and areas: (1) 20 households in Rumah	The affected communities depend on rainwater and river water when the main water supply fails. This presents a burden for the B40 community, who are forced to spend	Sarawak Rural Water Supply Department (JBALB) In Balingian (Setuan Besar), disruptions in the clean water supply

NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
	<i>bekalan air bersih</i>	<p>Pantau Anak Telajan, Sungai Setuan, Balingian</p> <p>(2) 10 households in Rumah Bakar (52 residents), Sungai Setuan, Balingian</p> <p>(3) 25 households in Rumah Richard Kilat (126 residents).</p> <p>(4) Approximately 20 households from the Skim Perluasan Kampung Jebungan.</p> <p>SK St Luke, Nanga Baoh</p>	<p>RM200–RM300 a month on bottled drinking water.</p> <p>Each household in Rh Pantau and Rh Bakar was promised a water tank as compensation for land appropriated for the oil palm plantation project, but these tanks have yet to be delivered.</p> <p>For the past 10 years, an appeal has been made (via letter) to various state authorities seeking water support (Rh Richard Kilat). Additionally, new settlements have not been provided with a clean piped water supply. There have also been cases where contaminated water supplies have caused health issues, such as severe rashes.</p> <p><i>Komuniti yang terjejas bergantung kepada air hujan dan air sungai apabila bekalan air utama gagal. Ini memberi beban kepada komuniti B40 yang terpaksa membelanjakan RM200–RM300 sebulan untuk membeli air minuman dalam botol. Setiap rumah di Rh Pantau dan Rh Bakar</i></p>	<p>extend beyond the immediate areas of Rumah Pantau and Rumah Bakar, impacting the entire Kuala Balingian region. The water supply chain begins in Mukah, with water being pumped to Balingian, then on to the Kuala Balingian booster station, and finally distributed across Serupai up to the Bintulu border. This water journey covers an 80 km distance, during which numerous issues can arise, such as pipe breakages.</p> <p>Identifying the exact location of damage within this extensive network can be challenging and time-consuming. The process is further complicated by the geographical location of the pipelines, which often run through dense forest areas. Locating and accessing the damaged sections requires clearing vegetation and can take up to a week, as experienced before, when it took two weeks to locate a damaged pipe hidden in a drain under dense foliage on private land.</p>

NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
			<p><i>telah dijanjikan sebuah tangki air sebagai pampasan untuk tanah mereka yang diambil untuk projek ladang kelapa sawit, namun tangki-tangki tersebut masih belum diterima. Selama 10 tahun yang lalu, satu rayuan (melalui surat) telah dibuat kepada pelbagai pihak berkuasa negeri untuk mendapatkan sokongan bekalan air (Rh Richard Kilat). Selain itu, penempatan baru juga belum dipasang dengan bekalan air paip bersih. Terdapat juga kes di mana bekalan air yang tidak bersih menyebabkan masalah kesihatan seperti ruam.</i></p>	<p>This scenario underscores the operational challenges faced in maintaining the water supply in Balingian. The entire region is equipped with pipelines, yet frequent damages, often attributed to low pressure and the physical disruption of pipes, necessitate regular and intensive maintenance efforts. Teams typically have to traverse the 80 km on foot through forested terrain to manually inspect and repair the pipelines.</p> <p>Moreover, before reaching Balingian, the water supply is often depleted by industrial usage, with factories like Press Metal - an aluminium smelting plant - along the Mukah - Balingian route utilising significant amounts of water. Additionally, the water is distributed to other areas such as Jalan Selangau - Mukah, further straining the supply to Balingian.</p> <p>Ironically, to effectively locate a break in the pipeline, water must be flowing within it to help pinpoint the breakage</p>

NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
				<p>site more easily. This method proves ineffective when no water is spurting from the break, complicating the detection process.</p> <p>In areas like Rh Richard Kilat - Ulu Baoh, there are no pipelines at all. These areas have been proposed for inclusion under the Ministry of Rural and Regional Development (KKDW) project, which aims to draw water from Selangau and upgrade the clean water infrastructure. Phase 1 of this project, extending from Dijeh to Ulu Baoh, has been approved. However, challenges persist with federal projects, as evidenced by issues in locations such as Uu Engkerabai and Nanga Sikat, indicating systemic problems in project implementation and management. (See section 4b for expanded details).</p> <p>Additional government initiatives like SAWAS (Sarawak Alternative Water Supply) through the Ministry of Utilities Sarawak to provide water supply to isolated settlements such as</p>

NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
				<p data-bbox="1541 272 2063 304">Nanga Baoh.</p> <p data-bbox="1541 352 2063 504">Additional feedback on rural schools clean water supply condition - Dalat District Education Department (PPD) :</p> <p data-bbox="1541 552 2063 1062">Interior schools like SK Baoh Ulu are currently facing significant challenges, particularly regarding the water supply system, which relies on rainwater harvesting. This method becomes problematic during the dry season when there is a need to transport water to the school. The condition of the roads in this area poses a severe obstacle, as water tankers struggle to navigate the rough terrain, making it exceedingly difficult to deliver the necessary supplies.</p> <p data-bbox="1541 1078 2063 1350">Given the situation, it is imperative for the relevant authorities to reconsider the infrastructure and support systems, particularly to ensure the welfare of the students residing in hostels who cannot return home weekly.</p>

NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
4b.	<p>Ineffective framework on clean water supply</p> <p><i>Keterbatasan akses kepada bekalan air bersih</i></p>	<p>Communities consisting of the following household units:</p> <p>(5) 20 households in Rumah Pantau Anak Telajan, Sungai Setuan, Balingian</p> <p>(6) 10 households in Rumah Bakar (52 residents), Sungai Setuan, Balingian</p> <p>(7) 25 households in Rumah Richard Kilat (126 residents).</p> <p>(8) Approximately 20 households from the Skim Perluasan Kampung Jebungan.</p> <p>Additional affected areas mentioned during IAD.</p> <p>(9) Bukit Engkerebai & Nanga Sikat</p>	<p>The affected communities depend on rainwater and river water when the main water supply fails. This presents a burden for the B40 community, who are forced to spend RM200–RM300 a month on bottled drinking water.</p> <p>Each household in Rh Pantau and Rh Bakar was promised a water tank as compensation for land appropriated for the oil palm plantation project, but these tanks have yet to be delivered.</p> <p>For the past 10 years, an appeal has been made (via letter) to various state authorities seeking water support (Rh Richard Kilat).</p> <p>Additionally, new settlements have not been provided with a clean piped water supply. There have also been cases where contaminated water supplies have caused health issues, such as severe rashes.</p> <p><i>Komuniti yang terjejas bergantung kepada air hujan dan air sungai</i></p>	<p>Sarawak Rural Water Supply Department (JBALB)</p> <p>The consultation process and the appointment for the construction and design of the water pipeline system have experienced significant delays. The consultants, appointed by the Ministry of Rural Development (Kementerian Kemajuan Desa dan Wilayah, KKDW), at times required between three to five years to complete the design. During this period, population growth has occurred, leading to disparities in the distribution of resources and infrastructure development.</p> <p>One significant issue arises when the consulting firm is not local, which can lead to a disconnect with the evolving local needs. This inability to update the designs in response to demographic changes means that the infrastructure, once completed, may not sufficiently serve the increased population.</p>

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			<p><i>apabila bekalan air utama gagal. Ini memberi beban kepada komuniti B40 yang terpaksa membelanjakan RM200–RM300 sebulan untuk membeli air minuman dalam botol. Setiap rumah di Rh Pantau dan Rh Bakar telah dijanjikan sebuah tangki air sebagai pampasan untuk tanah mereka yang diambil untuk projek ladang kelapa sawit, namun tangki-tangki tersebut masih belum diterima. Selama 10 tahun yang lalu, satu rayuan (melalui surat) telah dibuat kepada pelbagai pihak berkuasa negeri untuk mendapatkan sokongan bekalan air (Rh Richard Kilat). Selain itu, penempatan baru juga belum dipasang dengan bekalan air paip bersih. Terdapat juga kes di mana bekalan air yang tidak bersih menyebabkan masalah kesihatan seperti ruam.</i></p>	<p>Because the consultants for this project are appointed by the federal authority, JBALB, as a state agency, does not have the jurisdiction to directly oversee their operations. Nonetheless, JBALB has the capacity to issue warning notices, which it has exercised on four occasions for a specific project. Despite these efforts, the design phase alone extended over several years, with delays beginning even before the COVID-19 pandemic. This protracted timeline falls outside JBALB's direct control, prompting them to urge the federal agency or the relevant ministry to improve the process.</p> <p>JBALB has strongly advocated for capping project timelines at two years to avoid excessive delays and to minimise the community's waiting period. This adjustment is crucial to ensure that infrastructure developments are timely and effectively meet the evolving needs of the populace without significant lapses.</p>

NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
				<p>Additionally, JBALB has observed that initiatives to enhance clean water supply have primarily concentrated on coastal communities, with the interior regions yet to receive similar attention.</p>
5.	<p>Online gambling addiction</p> <p><i>Ketagihan judi dalam talian</i></p>	<p>Online gambling is reported to have an impact on the general communities within Oya and Kampung Jebungan; however, no specific locations have been identified where these activities are being conducted.</p> <p><i>Perjudian atas talian dilaporkan memberi kesan kepada komuniti umum di Oya dan Jebungan; namun, tiada lokasi khusus yang dikenal pasti di mana aktiviti ini dijalankan.</i></p>	<p>This issue involves both unemployed and employed villagers seeking to earn extra income. They believe that high risks bring high rewards. Local leaders have highlighted that this is a significant concern, with minimal enforcement to address it. The addiction to online gambling has affected many adults and their families.</p> <p><i>Isu ini melibatkan penduduk yang tidak bekerja dan yang bekerja yang ingin mencari pendapatan tambahan. Mereka percaya bahawa risiko tinggi membawa ganjaran tinggi. Pemimpin tempatan menekankan bahawa ini adalah masalah besar dengan penguatkuasaan yang lemah untuk menanganinya. Ketagihan perjudian dalam talian memberi kesan kepada</i></p>	<p>Dalat Police Headquarters (IPD Dalat):</p> <p>Several raids have been conducted. Although the current statistics are incomplete, these raids will be reported to the District Police Chief (KPD). Identifying online gambling locations can be challenging if they operate openly. However, if the exact location is provided, a raid could be conducted as soon as possible.</p>

NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
			<i>ramai orang dewasa dan keluarga mereka.</i>	
6.	Drug abuse <i>Penyalahgunaan dadah</i>	Addiction, along with its associated impacts, affects not only youth and families but also individuals across all age groups within the general population. This issue has been highlighted by respondents from Kampung Jebungan, Oya, Dalat, and Mukah Districts. For a list of respondents we have spoken to, please refer to the list of Focus Group Discussions (FGD) in Section 2: Issue Mapping. <i>Ketagihan, bersama dengan kesan-kesan yang berkaitan, tidak hanya memberi kesan kepada golongan muda dan keluarga, tetapi juga individu dari semua peringkat umur dalam populasi umum. Isu ini telah diketengahkan oleh responden dari Kampung Jebungan, Oya, Dalat, dan Daerah Mukah. Untuk senarai responden yang telah kami temui, sila rujuk senarai Perbincangan</i>	Drug dealers from outside the village target young school leavers, with many of the affected youths coming from families facing problems. School dropouts are particularly vulnerable to getting involved in drug abuse. There are growing concerns, with the focus currently on "syabu" (methamphetamine). A Community Development Intervention Centre (CDIC) was established a year ago to address this issue, but it has yet to begin operations, despite the involvement of multiple stakeholders. <i>Pengedar dadah dari luar kampung menyasarkan golongan muda yang baru tamat sekolah, dengan kebanyakan remaja yang terlibat berasal dari keluarga yang menghadapi masalah. Mereka yang putus sekolah lebih cenderung terlibat dalam penyalahgunaan dadah. Terdapat kebimbangan yang semakin</i>	National Anti-drug Agency (AADK): Operations of AADK in Sarawak is through divisional areas and often very vast in size. The AADK is currently facing significant staffing challenges, with only five personnel managing the entire Mukah division, which includes Tanjung Manis and Daro. Most of the cases and requests for rehabilitation came from Daro. * Note that Daro is not under the jurisdiction of P213 Mukah. The agency also faces notable limitations, such as insufficient facilities. Currently, there is only one pathology testing laboratory for the entire state of Sarawak, located at the Sarawak General Hospital. This laboratory has a submission limit of five samples per request, restricting testing capacity and requiring further

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		<p><i>Kumpulan Fokus (FGD) dalam</i> Section 2: Issue Mapping.</p>	<p><i>meningkat, dengan fokus kini diberikan kepada "syabu" (methamphetamine). Sebuah pusat Intervensi Pembangunan Komuniti (CDIC) telah ditubuhkan setahun yang lalu untuk menangani isu ini, tetapi pusat tersebut masih belum beroperasi walaupun terdapat penglibatan pelbagai pihak berkepentingan.</i></p>	<p>clarification.</p> <p>In terms of rehabilitation services, there is only one government-run facility in Sarawak, located in Puncak Borneo which is in Kuching Division and it has limited space.</p> <p>For those undergoing community-based rehabilitation, access is available to the Community Development and Intervention Centre (CDIC), managed by the Temenggung and Dalat District Office. Additionally, there is a concerning lack of awareness in the community about the AADK and its services, with many individuals unaware of its existence. The rate of relapse is further worsened by the availability of drugs in the area.</p> <p>Dalat Police Headquarters (IPD Dalat):</p> <p>Statistic for Drug arrests :</p> <p>From 1 January to 1 April 2023 : 25</p>

NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
				<p>cases opened and 8 charged.</p> <p>From 1 January to 30 April 2024, 23 cases opened and 4 charged.</p>
7.	<p>No official police station facilities</p> <p><i>Tiada fasiliti atau bangunan balai polis rasmi</i></p>	<p>Affecting police personnels in Oya town.</p>	<p>There is no proper building for a police station in Oya. Currently, the police force is operating from JKR's old barracks.</p> <p><i>Tiada bangunan balai polis yang rasmi. Pada masa ini, pasukan polis beroperasi dari berek JKR lama.</i></p>	<p>Dalat Police Headquarters (IPD Dalat):</p> <p>A proposal for constructing a new Oya police station has been drafted and submitted, although progress has been somewhat slow. During a recent visit, the Director from Bukit Aman was briefed on the need for this new facility. It was proposed—and agreed upon by the Director—that the Dalat District Police Headquarters (IPD) should be incorporated into the new Oya station.</p> <p>This matter was raised earlier in the year during a meeting and was subsequently presented again in a follow-up session attended by the District Police Chief (KPD), where an agreement was finalised to proceed with the construction of the new station. The project's inclusion in the 12th Malaysia Plan (RMK-12) is</p>

NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
				<p>pending. If approvals and processes are expedited, the construction of the new Oya police station will commence under RMK-12. This was mentioned in 2023 and reconfirmed in 2024.</p> <p>Mukah Resident Office: Status : Awaiting for rolling plan (RP). So far the development of the new police station has yet to be recorded in the Resident Office system.</p>
8.	<p>Dilapidated school</p> <p><i>Sekolah daif</i></p>	<p>Students and staff of SK Kampung Jebungan. This school caters children from the age 7 to 12 from Kampung Jebungan asal, Kampung Jebungan Pantai, Kampung Jebungan Kuala, Kampung Tegak, Kampung Tabo, Kampung Teh, Kampung Penakub Ulu</p> <p><i>Pelajar dan staf SK Kampung Jebungan. Sekolah ini menampung kanak-kanak berumur 7 hingga 12 tahun dari Kampung Jebungan Asal, Kampung Jebungan Pantai, Kampung Jebungan Kuala, Kampung Tegak, Kampung Tabo,</i></p>	<p>The riverbank behind SK Kampung Jebungan has been severely eroded, raising safety concerns, especially for the pre-schoolers whose building is located next to a river known to be infested with crocodiles. Plans to relocate the school have been in place for the past 20 years, and a budget was allocated under the 12th Malaysia Plan (RMK12), yet there has been no progress, despite the new site being gazetted. Additionally, the school lacks proper recreational and sports facilities, even though they have state level athletes. Training sessions are often conducted by the roadside outside the school. The</p>	<p>Dalat District Education Department (PPD):</p> <p>SK Kampung Jebungan has been approved for a complete replacement under the 12th Malaysia Plan (RMK-12), with a new school to be built on a new site. JKR Sarawak, the appointed implementing agency, has also engaged a consultant for the school's design. Currently, the project is in the final stage of the tendering process, as the plans and design have been discussed and approved. The tender is now being advertised, though the exact stage of the tender process is</p>

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		<p><i>Kampung Teh, dan Kampung Penakub Ulu.</i></p>	<p>gazetted site is now overgrown with secondary forest.</p> <p><i>Pesisir sungai di belakang kawasan SK Kampung Jebungan telah terhakis teruk, menimbulkan kebimbangan keselamatan, terutamanya untuk pelajar prasekolah yang bangunannya terletak bersebelahan dengan sungai yang diketahui mempunyai buaya. Rancangan untuk memindahkan sekolah telah ada selama 20 tahun, dan bajet telah diperuntukkan di bawah RMK12, namun sehingga hari ini tiada tanda-tanda pemindahan walaupun tapak baru telah diwartakan. Selain itu, sekolah kekurangan kemudahan rekreasi dan sukan yang sesuai, walaupun mereka mempunyai atlet peringkat negeri. Latihan sering dijalankan di tepi jalan. Tapak yang diwartakan kini ditumbuhi hutan sekunder.</i></p>	<p>uncertain, and further progress details are best known by JKR.</p> <p>The issue of dilapidated schools in Mukah largely stems from land-related challenges. For schools situated on Federal Land Commissioner (FLC) land, funding is available, making it easier to apply under the Malaysia Plans (RMK). For instance, SK Kampung Jebungan is on FLC land. Recently, two other schools on FLC land have been approved: SMK Mukah and SK Mukah. SMK Mukah was approved under the 12th Malaysia Plan (RMK-12), fourth rolling plan, for a 12-classroom extension and a <i>Program Pendidikan Khas Integrasi (PPKI)</i>. SK Mukah received approval for new additions, including a pre-PPKI, pre-mainstream (<i>pra-perdana</i>), and surau. JKR has been appointed as the implementing agency, and a site visit has taken place; they are likely in the drawing phase now.</p>

NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
				Other dilapidated schools in Mukah are challenging to assist because they are not on FLC land. If they are on state land, they may still be considered to be in the RMK, but if they fall under the District Council, the land status must first be regularised.
9.	Lack of school administration/management staff <i>Kekurangan kakitangan pentadbiran/pengurusan sekolah</i>	SK St Luke, Nanga Baoh	There is no active headmaster in St Luke, Nanga Baoh. <i>Tiada guru besar di St Luke, Nanga Baoh.</i>	Dalat District Education Department (PPD): For mission schools, it is customary for the principal to be a Catholic, aligning with the foundational principles of these institutions. Similarly, for SJKCs (Chinese vernacular schools), it is essential that the headmaster is qualified to teach Chinese language subjects, ensuring cultural and linguistic continuity. Furthermore, the appointment of all headmasters now mandates possession of the National Professional Qualification for Educational Leaders (NPQEL), a standard that upholds the quality and professionalism of educational leadership across all schools.

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				<p>A school with a similar situation as SK St Luke is SJKC San San whereby PPD have attempted to fill the vacant headmaster position by reaching out to potential candidates and sending out letters, but these efforts were unsuccessful, likely due to the school's condition. This is influenced by human factors—many are unwilling to commit to working in such areas. If the school's facilities were slightly better, it might attract more interest.</p> <p>Internet access is another challenge. Currently, the schools rely solely on ConnectMEnow for connectivity. As for water, they depend on rainwater collection. These basic infrastructure issues make it difficult for teachers to stay committed to such schools.</p>
10.	<p>Low student enrolment</p> <p><i>Kekurangan pelajar berdaftar</i></p>	<p>SK St Luke, Nanga Baoh</p> <p>SJKC San San, Kampung Narub</p>	<p>The school currently has only 24 students enrolled, from pre-school to Primary 6. According to the teachers, the low enrolment is due to the distance and limited accessibility. The school lacks subject-specialist teachers, particularly for Science and</p>	<p>Dalat District Education Department (PPD):</p> <p>To boost or maintain enrollment numbers from Primary 1 to 6 at SJKC San San, the school board has offered a one-time incentive of RM3,000.00</p>

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			<p>Mathematics. Additionally, there are insufficient hours allocated for Iban language classes, with only 1.5 hours per week.</p> <p>SJKC San San currently has only 16-17 students and 11 staff members. This school is also categorised under the list of Schools with Insufficient Students (SKM).</p> <p><i>SK St Luke kini hanya mempunyai 24 pelajar yang berdaftar, dari prasekolah hingga Tahun 6. Menurut guru-guru, enrolmen yang rendah disebabkan oleh jarak dan keterbatasan aksesibiliti. Sekolah ini juga kekurangan guru pakar subjek, terutamanya dalam mata pelajaran Sains dan Matematik. Selain itu, terdapat kekurangan waktu untuk kelas bahasa Iban, dengan hanya 1.5 jam seminggu.</i></p> <p><i>SJKC San San pula hanya mempunyai 16-17 pelajar dan 11 staf. Sekolah ini turut dikategorikan di bawah senarai Sekolah Kurang Murid (SKM).</i></p>	<p>per student to parents or guardians. Additionally, the District Education Office (PPD) has proposed a strategy during the Integrated Action Dialogue (IAD) to potentially merge SJKC San San with SK Klid.</p>

NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
11.	<p>Overcrowded healthcare facilities</p> <p><i>Kemudahan kesihatan yang sesak</i></p>	<p>Affecting Oya sub-district consisting of : Kampung Kuala Hilir, Kampung Kuala Tengah, Kampung Boom, Kampung Teh, Kampung Terus, Kampung Barong Oya</p>	<p>Healthcare facilities in Oya and Dalat, especially, are overcrowded. In Oya, the clinic is situated too near the main road, and there has been an incident where a car crashed into the clinic building.</p> <p><i>Kemudahan kesihatan di Oya dan Dalat, khususnya, terlalu sesak. Di Oya, klinik terletak terlalu dekat dengan jalan utama, dan terdapat kejadian di mana sebuah kereta merempuh bangunan klinik.</i></p>	<p>Mukah Divisional Health Department:</p> <p>The Klinik Kesihatan Oya, is proposed to be relocated to a new site, but the project is still in the procurement process. There is no confirmation yet on whether the application for the site has been approved for the construction of a Type 4 Health Clinic (Klinik Kesihatan).</p> <p>A Type 4 clinic offers comprehensive facilities, including staff quarters, a laboratory, a pharmacy, and dental services.</p>
12.	<p>High Costs of Hospital Referrals for Specialist Care</p> <p><i>Kos Tinggi Rujukan Hospital untuk Rawatan Pakar</i></p>	<p>This issue was generally noted by respondents from all districts, particularly in Balingian and Tanjung Pedada. It was specifically highlighted by those who have directly experienced it in:</p> <p>(1) Rumah Pantau Anak Telajan, Sungai Setuan, Balingian , (2) Rumah Bakar, Sungai Setuan, Balingian, (3) Rumah Ajah, Tanjung Pedada,</p>	<p>There is a lack of specialist care and facilities in Oya, Dalat and Balingian. Hospital referrals to other divisional hospitals result in high transportation and accommodation costs.</p> <p><i>Terdapat kekurangan penjagaan pakar dan kemudahan di Oya, Dalat, dan Balingian. Rujukan hospital ke hospital di bahagian lain menyebabkan kos pengangkutan dan penginapan yang tinggi.</i></p>	<p>Mukah Divisional Health Department:</p> <p>For referral cases, patients from Dalat and Mukah hospitals are predominantly referred to Bintulu Hospital, contingent upon the availability of the required specialists. Should the necessary medical expertise be available in Sibul, referrals are directed there instead. This referral protocol is necessitated by the</p>

NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
		<p>Mukah, (4) Rumah Sindong, Tinting Tubai Buah, Ulu Pedada, Mukah</p> <p><i>Isu ini secara amnya telah dinyatakan oleh responden dari semua daerah, terutamanya di Balingian dan Tanjung Pedada. Ia secara khusus telah diketengahkan oleh mereka yang telah mengalaminya di:</i></p> <p>(1) Rumah Pantau Anak Telajan, Sungai Setuan, Balingian, (2) Rumah Bakar, Sungai Setuan, Balingian, (3) Rumah Ajah, Tanjung Pedada, Mukah, (4) Rumah Sindong, Tinting Tubai Buah, Ulu Pedada, Mukah.</p>		<p>absence of a specialist clinic at Dalat Hospital. While there are permanent positions for specialists, these are not fully staffed, and some specialists visit only intermittently.</p> <p>Regarding future developments, there is an ongoing proposal to establish a Klinik Kesihatan in Mukah. The land acquisition necessary for this clinic has been completed and financed; however, the project's commencement is scheduled for inclusion in the 13th Malaysia Plan (RMK-13). The establishment of Klinik Kesihatan Mukah is anticipated to significantly improve healthcare services in the region, encompassing both Mukah and Dalat. This enhancement would subsequently allow Mukah Hospital to concentrate more on providing specialised care.</p> <p>Referral decisions depend on several factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of illness: Each hospital offers different specialties, so referrals

NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
				<p>are made based on the patient's condition. For instance, Bintulu Hospital might have the required specialist, whereas Sibu does not, and vice versa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bed availability: The availability of hospital beds also influences referral decisions. ● Distance and cost: The distances to Sibu and Bintulu are relatively similar, so both options are considered. <p>Family convenience: The availability of family members to provide support may also affect referral decisions.</p>
13.	<p>Challenges in healthcare access</p> <p><i>Cabaran mengakses perkhidmatan kesihatan</i></p>	<p>Residents of the longhouse or kampung along Batang Oya consisting of the following household units:</p> <p>(1) 7 longhouses from Nanga Baoh i.e, Rumah Tulu, Rumah Duah, Rumah Bala, Rumah Dari, Rumah Iman, Rumah Abus Nanga Jelai,</p> <p>(1) Staff at Klinik Kesihatan Nanga Baoh</p>	<p>Currently, there is no boat or water ambulance available to transport patients along Batang Oya. The rural clinic (Klinik Kesihatan Nanga Baoh) also lacks a resident Medical Officer, despite being located far from road access or nearby advanced medical facilities, and is only accessible by water. There have been cases where patients have not survived due to the distance, lack of proper transportation, and inadequate</p>	<p>Mukah Divisional Health Department:</p> <p>KK Nanga Baoh was equipped with a water ambulance boat, which was lost due to sinking and subsequent damage. This incident necessitated a new application to secure a replacement, a process that has proven protracted and complex. In an effort to address the immediate need, Klinik Kesihatan Song had</p>

NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
		<p>(2) Staffs, parents, students of SK St. Luke, Nanga Baoh</p> <p>(3) 62 households from Kampung Narub (297 residents)</p> <p>(4) 60 households from Kampung Klid (Approx. 300 residents)</p>	<p>medical personnel.</p> <p><i>Pada masa ini, tiada bot atau ambulans air yang tersedia untuk mengangkut pesakit sepanjang Batang Oya. Klinik kesihatan luar bandar (Klinik Kesihatan Nanga Baoh) juga kekurangan Pegawai Perubatan tetap, walaupun terletak jauh dari akses jalan atau kemudahan perubatan yang lebih canggih, dan hanya boleh diakses melalui air. Terdapat kes di mana pesakit tidak dapat diselamatkan disebabkan jarak, kekurangan pengangkutan yang sesuai, dan kekurangan kakitangan perubatan.</i></p>	<p>provisionally allocated a boat to KK Nanga Baoh. However, this temporary solution was revoked following a change in management at the Kapit level, leading to the cancellation of the asset transfer.</p> <p>Consequently, there is a pressing need to submit a new application for a water ambulance for KK Nanga Baoh. In the interim, the clinic is relying on alternative transportation means, primarily using rental boat services provided by the local community, to meet its urgent operational requirements. This situation highlights the challenges and delays in logistical support that can impact healthcare delivery in remote areas.</p> <p>Under the Mukah division, four healthcare facilities—KK Paloh, KK Passin, KK Rassau, and KK Nanga Baoh—remain reliant on waterway transportation. Of these, only two facilities, KK Paloh and KK Passin, currently have access to water ambulances, while the other two are</p>

NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
				<p>still on the waiting list for such resources.</p> <p>The provision of water ambulances is critically important, particularly in managing emergency cases in remote Mukah. These KK are classified as Type 6 facilities, which lack comprehensive emergency response systems. They are equipped only to stabilise patients before referring them to higher-level healthcare facilities, such as clinics or hospitals. This underscores the essential role of water ambulances in ensuring access to emergency healthcare services in these areas, where alternative transportation options are limited. Notably, in the case of KK Nanga Baoh, the only land access is via a plantation route which is uncondusive , further emphasising the necessity of water-based transportation.</p>
14.	Dilapidated waterfront infrastructure	Kampung Jebungan	The jetty is severely deteriorated, with loose planks making it unsafe for use. This is especially concerning	Mukah-Dalat District Council (MDDM): RTP (Rural Transformation Program)

NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
	<i>Infrastruktur pesisir yang usang</i>		<p>as the river is infested with crocodiles, posing additional danger to those who rely on the jetty, such as fishermen. Jebungan also lacks a proper waterfront, despite previously having organised water sports activities.</p> <p><i>Jeti berada dalam keadaan sangat uzur, dengan papan yang tercabut menjadikannya tidak selamat untuk digunakan. Keadaan ini amat membimbangkan memandangkan sungai tersebut dipenuhi buaya, yang menambah bahaya bagi mereka yang perlu menggunakan jeti, seperti para nelayan. Jebungan juga tidak mempunyai kawasan tebing sungai yang sesuai, walaupun telah menganjurkan aktiviti sukan air.</i></p>	<p>projects are designed as one-off initiatives. Upon completion, the responsibility for these projects is transferred to another party or agency. In some instances, the local council assumes responsibility; however, the state government currently does not provide funding for the maintenance of waterfront areas.</p> <p>This issue may be resolved through ongoing engagement and coordination with YBs, the Resident's Office, and the District Office, allowing for collaborative efforts to address the challenge.</p>
15.	<p>Poor street lighting</p> <p><i>Lampu jalan yang tidak memadai</i></p>	<p>Poor street lighting issues area stretching across Mukah district, Balingian sub-district, Dalat district and Oya sub-district.</p> <p>This issue is specifically at Kampung Jebungan, Tellian.</p>	<p>The street lighting design in Jebungan is inadequate, as it illuminates the drains instead of the streets. Additionally, insufficient street lighting across all areas compromises the safety of pedestrians in the evening and car</p>	<p>Mukah-Dalat District Council (MDDM):</p> <p>Street lighting allocations amount to approximately RM1-2 million annually under the Rural Development Fund. Specifically, RM400,000 is designated</p>

NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
			<p>drivers at night.</p> <p><i>Lampu jalan di Jebungan kurang memadai, kerana ia menerangi longkang berbanding jalan. Selain itu, kekurangan lampu jalan di semua kawasan menjejaskan keselamatan pejalan kaki pada waktu petang dan pemandu kereta pada waktu malam.</i></p>	<p>for street lighting, while RM300,000 is allocated for solar lighting systems.</p> <p>In rural areas, installing electricity is highly costly due to factors such as location, supply sources, and the expense of cables. As a result, solar power is often the most viable option. Currently, many projects spearheaded by YBs in rural areas utilise solar energy.</p> <p>For the council, limited budgets prevents them from addressing lighting needs comprehensively, especially in both urban and rural areas. Even in town areas, insufficient lighting remains a challenge. This is partly due to SEB's (Sarawak Energy Berhad) specification of using 150-watt sodium lights (yellow lighting). To address this, the council aims to switch to LED lights to improve urban lighting; however, SEB's policies currently restrict this transition.</p> <p>In Mukah, federal funding last year facilitated some progress. For</p>

NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
				<p>instance, the Jambatan Kuning Mukah now has 36 LED units installed, and 32 units of LED lighting in the town area have also been upgraded, all through federal funds. Ongoing discussions with SEB are focused on transitioning additional lighting in urban areas to LEDs, but the process is tedious. Under current policies, maintenance is required before any changes can be made.</p> <p>The district council, responsible for managing every part of the district, faces resource limitations. As a result, priorities are set, with greater emphasis on urban areas, particularly as they serve as administrative centres.</p> <p>For lighting improvements, coordination through the Resident's Office is possible. Each year, during RTP (Rural Transformation Program) meetings, these issues can be discussed with local YBs. Ultimately, it comes down to prioritising resources and needs effectively.</p>

NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
16.	<p>Poor road planning design</p> <p><i>Perancangan jalan raya yang lemah</i></p>	<p>Kampung Tanam, Dalat Kampung Sg Ud, Dalat</p>	<p>The road design, particularly at junctions leading into the kampungs is inadequate, as they are not wide enough to accommodate current vehicle traffic. Additionally, these junctions pose safety risks for drivers.</p> <p><i>Perancangan jalan raya, terutamanya di persimpangan masuk ke kampung, tidak memadai kerana tidak cukup lebar untuk menampung pergerakan kenderaan semasa. Selain itu, persimpangan ini juga tidak selamat untuk pemandu.</i></p>	<p>Mukah-Dalat District Council (MDDM):</p> <p>The expansion of junctions and roads in villages is constrained by insufficient land availability, which is a widespread issue.</p> <p>Additionally, funding limitations pose another significant challenge for the council's development efforts.</p>
17.	<p>Delays and lack of communication in infrastructure project implementation</p> <p><i>Kelewatan dan kekurangan komunikasi</i></p>	<p>Kampung Tanam</p>	<p>Communities are often left uninformed about the progress of their approved applications. They regularly receive no clear feedback on when the work will start, leaving them waiting without any clear information on the next steps. For instance, the road access to the cemetery for Kampung Tanam had its allocation approved, but no work has begun. Another example is the</p>	<p><i>The issue was addressed during the meeting, however, agencies in attendance did not provide any feedback.</i></p>

NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
	<p><i>dalam pelaksanaan projek infrastruktur</i></p>		<p>Rh Philip Jun bridge at Sg Setejuk.</p> <p><i>Komuniti sering kali tidak dimaklumkan mengenai perkembangan permohonan mereka yang telah diluluskan. Mereka kerap tidak menerima maklum balas yang jelas mengenai bila kerja akan dimulakan, menyebabkan mereka menunggu tanpa sebarang maklumat yang jelas mengenai langkah seterusnya. Contohnya, akses jalan ke tanah perkuburan untuk Kampung Tanam telah diluluskan peruntukannya, namun kerja-kerja masih belum dimulakan. Satu lagi contoh ialah Jambatan Rh Philip Jun di Sg Setejuk.</i></p>	

ECONOMIC ISSUES				
NO.	ISSUE/ ISU	AFFECTED GROUPS/ KUMPULAN TERJEJAS	JUSTIFICATIONS/ JUSTIFIKASI	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK/ MAKLUMBALAS AGENSI
1.	Lack of employment opportunities <i>Kurang kepelbagaian peluang pekerjaan</i>	Youth in Balingian, Oya, Dalat, Mukah district/ covering all Mukah Division.	<p>There is a lack of job diversity, with many relying on agriculture, fishing, and sago production. Some work in factories, but companies tend to hire foreigners due to lower labour costs. The younger generation often migrates to other cities for better job opportunities, leaving behind an ageing population.</p> <p><i>Terdapat kekurangan kepelbagaian dalam peluang pekerjaan, dengan ramai yang bergantung kepada pertanian, perikanan, dan pengeluaran sago. Sebahagian bekerja di kilang, namun syarikat lebih cenderung untuk menggaji pekerja asing kerana kos buruh yang lebih rendah. Generasi muda sering berhijrah ke bandar lain untuk mencari peluang pekerjaan, meninggalkan populasi yang semakin</i></p>	<p>Mukah-Dalat District Council (MDDM):</p> <p>Mukah, as a newly established division, faces challenges in attracting new investors. The high cost of living further complicates this situation. To foster economic growth, Mukah requires the development of its own economic sectors, including commercial agriculture, tourism, and entrepreneurship.</p> <p>A notable initiative is the "Hub Usahawan Belia Mukah," funded by the ADUNs, which serves as a pilot project. One successful outcome of this initiative is KOPIDU, a local youth owned business, which can be used as a model for promoting successful entrepreneurship among youth. In</p>

			<p><i>berusia.</i></p>	<p>terms of financing, resources are available through MARA and local financial institutions.</p> <p>There are plans to revitalise unused historical buildings, including efforts to rejuvenate the old hawker centre, which was previously a failed project. Additionally, a <i>Program Bimbingan Usahawan</i> has been established to support entrepreneurs. However, a significant challenge remains in ensuring that the "hardware" (infrastructure) aligns effectively with the "software" (skills and training).</p> <p>CENTEX offers upskilling training programs, such as culinary courses, to enhance local capabilities. Regarding infrastructure development, the approval of 30 MyKiosk units, a federal initiative, is a positive step forward. However, due to limited funding from the local council, many programs are reliant on federal funding through the KPKT.</p>
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<p>2.</p>	<p>Unregistered fishers</p> <p><i>Nelayan tidak berdaftar</i></p>	<p>Fishers in Sungai Setuan, Balingian from Rumah Pantau and Rumah Bakar.</p>	<p>Some fishers are unregistered and thus ineligible for support or funding from relevant agencies.</p> <p><i>Sesetengah nelayan tidak berdaftar, menyebabkan mereka tidak layak untuk mendapatkan sokongan atau pembiayaan daripada agensi yang berkaitan.</i></p>	<p>Department of Marine Fisheries Sarawak :</p> <p>To effectively address licensing requirements, it is imperative to distinguish among the various types available to fishermen. The agency ensures that issuing licences is straightforward as long as the vessels conform to regulatory standards, such as being in "seaworthy" condition, a criterion essential for the safety and legality of maritime operations. The allocation of these licences is strictly dependent on designated maritime zones and the specific types of vessels employed.</p> <p>Within their organisational structure, a dedicated department is responsible for the administration of these licences. This department manages the issuance of both coastal and deep-sea fishing licences.</p> <p>According to the latest data registered under P213 with the Fisheries Department, the total number of vessels stands at 514. Of</p>
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				<p>these, 416 are outfitted with outboard engines, suitable for nearshore activities, while the remaining 98 are equipped for deep-sea expeditions. The diversity in vessel type and equipment necessitates different categories of licenses, ensuring each vessel's operations align with legal and safety regulations.</p> <p>The department remains committed to transparency and is prepared to provide additional statistics or detailed explanations regarding the licensing process to enhance understanding and compliance within the fishing community.</p>
3.	<p>Limitation in entrepreneurial support</p> <p><i>Keperluan bantuan keusahawanan</i></p>	<p>Small business owners, cottage industries in Balingian and Tellian.</p>	<p>Small business owners and those involved in cottage industries require support in the form of facilities, financing, and training to grow their businesses beyond their current capacity.</p> <p><i>Pemilik perniagaan kecil dan mereka yang terlibat dalam industri desa</i></p>	<p>Mukah-Dalat District Council (MDDM):</p> <p>There are alternative pathways for business registration, such as through the District Office. However, registering under the Ordinance comes with specific conditions, including the requirement for</p>

			<p><i>memerlukan sokongan dari segi kemudahan, pembiayaan, dan latihan untuk mengembangkan perniagaan mereka melebihi kapasiti semasa.</i></p>	<p>business premises to be situated at a commercial address. Incubator centres established by SEDC and MARA provide addresses that can be used for registration, though their availability is limited.</p> <p>The Unit Pentadbiran and MINTRED have initiated efforts to collaborate with District Offices in selected areas to refine the business registration process and ensure it meets current needs.</p> <p>It is worth noting that the Ordinance governing these processes is outdated, having been established in 1958. A review or amendment of the Ordinance is currently underway, which includes a proposed change to grant local councils the authority to approve trade licences. This proposal has been approved by the National Security Council but is still awaiting final approval from the Ministry of</p>
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				Finance, particularly regarding collection processes.
4.	<p>Inadequate road access hindering agricultural transport and infrastructure development</p> <p><i>Akses jalan yang tidak mencukupi menghalang pengangkutan pertanian dan pembangunan infrastruktur</i></p>	<p>Farmers in Rh Richard Kilat and surrounding, Tanjung Pedada (Rh Thomas anak Joy)</p>	<p>Since the communities' livelihoods rely on agriculture (e.g., oil palm), proper road access is crucial for transporting their produce to market. Inadequate road access also limits the development of other infrastructure, such as water pipelines.</p> <p><i>Mata pencarian komuniti bergantung kepada pertanian (contohnya, kelapa sawit), oleh itu akses jalan yang baik amat penting untuk mengangkut hasil mereka ke pasaran. Akses jalan yang tidak memadai juga menghalang pembangunan infrastruktur lain seperti saluran paip air.</i></p>	<p>Malaysian Palm Oil Board (MPOB):</p> <p>Applications received will be passed on to the Drainage and Irrigation Department (DID).</p> <p>Department of Agriculture (DOA):</p> <p>Whenever there is a need for an agricultural road within a community, the community members can submit their application to the Department of Agriculture (DOA). The DOA will support the application and subsequently forward it to the Drainage and Irrigation Department (DID) for preparation and support, designating DID as the implementing agency.</p> <p>Funding for the road is provided by the DOA and will be channelled to</p>

				<p>DID.</p> <p>Additionally, if the community opts to construct the road through a communal effort, known as 'gotong-royong', this initiative must also be coordinated with the DID. Contractor appointment must be through DID.</p>
5.	<p>Exploitation in sago log prices</p> <p><i>Eksplorasi dalam harga kayu sagu</i></p>	<p>Rumbia/sago log producers, farmers and harvesters in Dalat district, Balingian sub-district, Tellian and Oya subdistrict.</p>	<p>The pricing for sago logs is often unfair and exploitative, with factories setting low or unstable trade prices. These prices frequently fluctuate, resulting in inconsistent incomes for those dependent on selling sago logs.</p> <p><i>Harga batang rumbia sering kali tidak adil dan mengeksploitasi, dengan kilang-kilang menetapkan harga dagangan yang rendah dan tidak stabil. Harga ini sering berubah-ubah, menyebabkan pendapatan yang tidak menentu bagi mereka yang bergantung kepada penjualan batang rumbia.</i></p>	<p>Department of Agriculture (DOA) + Oya Sub-District (SAO) + Mukah Resident Office :</p> <p>A new entity called the Lembaga Kemajuan Sagu dan Nipah was established in February 2022 under the Ministry of Food, Industry, Commodity, and Regional Development. This board is tasked with overseeing the comprehensive system of sago production, encompassing infrastructure development, research, and marketing initiatives.</p> <p>Additionally, there is a dedicated</p>

				<p>research institution, CRAUN Research Sdn Bhd, which focuses on sago-based production and innovation. For more detailed information and further studies, inquiries can be directed to CRAUN.</p> <p>Mukah Resident Office:</p> <p>The issue regarding the lower price fetched by Mukah's sago logs compared to those from Dalat is longstanding. The primary reason understood for this discrepancy is the superior quality of sago produced in Dalat. However, to address and clarify these concerns effectively to the sago farmers, a more technical explanation is required. It is essential that a specialist, equipped with precise data and a thorough analysis, communicates these details to the producers to resolve their doubts and provide clarity.</p>
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ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES				
NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
1.	Flooding <i>Banjir</i>	<p>Affecting all longhouses around Tanjung Pedada, Ulu Sikat and the surrounding longhouses which includes:</p> <p>(1) Rumah Ajah (2) Rumah Tinggang (3) Rumah Thomas (4) Rumah Randi (5) Rumah Sindong</p> <p>Jebungan</p> <p>(5) SK Jebungan</p> <p>Dijeh, Dalat</p> <p>(1) Rumah Melin</p>	<p>The Tanjung Pedada area is vulnerable to flooding due to the nearby river, which overflows during heavy rainfall. This year, flooding has occurred three times, with water levels rising up to 6 feet. The floods damage crops other than oil palm and sago. In Jebungan, flash floods during rainfall cause water to accumulate when the river mouths become blocked by eroded soil on the coastal shores. Residents have to manually clear the river mouths, which adds to their cost of living.</p> <p><i>Kawasan Tanjung Pedada sering dilanda banjir akibat sungai berhampiran yang melimpah ketika hujan lebat. Tahun ini, banjir telah berlaku sebanyak tiga kali, dengan paras air mencecah sehingga 6 kaki. Banjir merosakkan tanaman selain daripada kelapa sawit dan sago. Di Jebungan, banjir kilat semasa hujan</i></p>	<p><i>The issue was addressed during the meeting; however, the agencies responsible were not present.</i></p>

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES				
NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
			<i>menyebabkan air terkumpul apabila muara sungai tertutup oleh tanah yang terhakis di pantai. Penduduk terpaksa menggali muara sungai secara manual, yang meningkatkan kos sara hidup mereka.</i>	
2	Human-wildlife conflict <i>Konflik manusia-haiwan liar</i>	Farm land owned by farmers of Kampung Kuala Boom and Kampung Teh, in Oya Sub-district. Specific locations of the farms are unknown. <i>Kebun yang dimiliki oleh petani di Kampung Kuala Boom dan Kampung Teh, di daerah Oya. Lokasi spesifik kebun-kebun tersebut tidak diketahui.</i>	Due to the overdevelopment of oil palm plantations, wild animals such as monkeys have begun encroaching on farmlands, feeding on fruits and crops. <i>Penerokaan ladang kelapa sawit yang berleluasa menyebabkan haiwan liar seperti monyet menceroboh ke tanah pertanian dan memakan buah-buahan serta hasil tanaman.</i>	Oya Sub-district: In May 2023, following a crocodile attack, the Forestry Corporation conducted a 10-day surveillance and hunting operation in the area but was unsuccessful in capturing the crocodile. In response to the ongoing threat, the Forestry Corporation plans to organise awareness campaigns at the sub-district level, although these have not yet proven effective. The chairman of the local fishermen's committee has applied for a licence to capture crocodiles, noting that while

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES				
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				<p>there is a community expert, his activity has diminished. The Royal Malaysia Police (PDRM) also supported the capture initiative, highlighting the collaborative effort needed to manage this issue.</p> <p>Forestry remains the primary agency responsible for managing the crocodile population and addressing safety concerns to prevent further attacks. In Oya, such attacks occur approximately every two years, particularly during the prawn fishing season. These incidents necessitate a halt in fishing activities for 10 days to allow for search and rescue operations, significantly impacting the income of local fishermen who rely on this season.</p> <p>The complexity of the situation is</p>

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES				
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				<p>heightened by the presence of both freshwater and saltwater crocodiles. Fishermen affected by income loss during these periods require support from the Department of Agriculture (DOA) or the Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia (LKIM).</p> <p>One proposed solution within the community is to revert to traditional techniques for capturing crocodiles, which could also provide economic benefits through the sale of crocodile meat.</p> <p>IPD Dalat:</p> <p>The local police provide security and safety support, authorised to use firearms only when absolutely necessary. Their role is to assist the designated agencies and personnel in</p>

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES				
NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
				<p>managing these incidents.</p> <p>Mukah Resident Office:</p> <p>The recurring crocodile attacks significantly affect the socioeconomic status of prawn fishers. There is a potential opportunity to shift from solely capturing prawns to including crocodile capture as part of a viable economic strategy, potentially turning a persistent threat into an economic resource.</p> <p>Further discussion regarding additional wildlife-related disturbances, such as incidents of monkeys pilfering from farms, was not pursued.</p>
3	Riverine debris	Residents of the longhouse or kampung	Wood debris and water hyacinths present a danger to the community	<i>The issue of water hyacinth overgrowth was specifically addressed during the</i>

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES				
NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
	<i>Pencemaran sungai oleh sisa-sisa kayu dan keladi bunting</i>	<p>consisting of the following household units:</p> <p>(2) 7 longhouses from Nanga Baoh i.e, Rumah Tulu, Rumah Duah, Rumah Bala, Rumah Dari, Rumah Iman, Rumah Abus Nanga Jelai,</p> <p>(6) Staff at Klinik Kesihatan Nanga Baoh</p> <p>(7) Staffs, parents, students of SK St. Luke, Nanga Baoh</p> <p>(8) 62 households from Kampung Narub (297 residents)</p> <p>(9) 60 households from Kampung Klid</p>	<p>that still relies on the river for transportation. Patches of water hyacinths also serve as a perfect hiding spot for crocodiles. Recently, a factory was set up to convert water hyacinths into fertiliser and manage their population.</p> <p><i>Sisa kayu dan keladi bunting menjadi bahaya kepada komuniti yang masih bergantung pada sungai untuk pengangkutan. Kawasan keladi bunting juga menjadi tempat perlindungan yang ideal bagi buaya. Baru-baru ini, sebuah kilang telah ditubuhkan untuk menukarkan keladi bunting kepada baja dan mengawal populasi mereka.</i></p>	<p><i>pre-visit by the Dalat District Officer. Petronas has initiated a community engagement program in Dalat to manage the proliferation of these plants. Known locally as 'teparok,' the water hyacinth is slated for transformation into fertiliser through a pilot project led by Petronas' CSR program. This project, scheduled for this year at Batang Oya, will utilise the plants as feed for black soldier flies, which in turn will be used to produce fertiliser.</i></p>

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES				
NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
		(Approx. 300 residents) (10) Kampung Tanam Seberang		
4	Riverbank erosion <i>Hakisan tebingan sungai</i>	Tanjung Pedada, Kampung Tanam Dalat, Kampung Klid	Riverbank erosion is being exacerbated by strong waves caused by heavy river traffic. This erosion not only leads to the rivers becoming shallower, increasing the risk of flash floods, but also hinders farmers' ability to efficiently transport their 'mulong' (sago logs) from smaller rivers to larger channels (Sg Tigu, Sg Kabo, Sg Segi, Sg Petah). <i>Erosi tebing sungai semakin teruk disebabkan oleh gelombang kuat akibat lalu lintas sungai yang padat. Erosi ini bukan sahaja menyebabkan sungai menjadi lebih cetek, meningkatkan risiko banjir kilat, tetapi juga menghalang</i>	<i>The issue was not addressed during the meeting due to time constraints.</i>

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES				
NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
			<i>petani daripada mengangkut 'mulong' (balak sagu) dengan cekap dari sungai kecil ke saluran besar seperti Sg Tigu, Sg Kabo, Sg Segi, dan Sg Petah.</i>	
5	Drainage system blockage <i>Sistem perparitan tersumbat</i>	(1) Kampung Tanam, Dalat (2) Kampung Tanam Seberang, Dalat	The drainage system is blocked due to a lack of routine maintenance, leading to water ponding, flash floods, and creating breeding grounds for mosquitoes and other disease vectors. <i>Sistem perparitan tersumbat akibat kekurangan penyelenggaraan rutin, menyebabkan masalah genangan air, banjir kilat, serta menjadi tempat pembiakan nyamuk dan vektor penyakit lain.</i>	Mukah-Dalat District Council (MDDM): The maintenance of the current drainage system is hampered by insufficient funding. Typically, financial shortfalls are partially mitigated through top-ups or co-support provided by local elected officials, such as Members of the State Assembly (YB). For an effective drainage system, it would be optimal to undertake construction comprehensively in one go. However, given the limited funds available—only RM200,000.00

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES				
NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
				<p>annually which covers just 100 metres of construction—the development process is fragmented. This piecemeal approach is not conducive to sustainable development. This issue has been escalated to the State Assembly Representative for Dalat, highlighting the significant funding challenges faced by the council.</p> <p>The council serves as the implementing agency for projects under the Rural Transformation Program (RTP). In this capacity, Dalat is typically tasked with focusing on drainage and road projects, whereas Balingian is often directed to concentrate on road development, specifically to build cemented rural roads (<i>jalan simen kampung</i>). This delineation of responsibilities further illustrates the need for comprehensive</p>

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES				
NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
				planning and adequate funding to ensure the effectiveness of infrastructure projects in these regions.
6	Inefficient solid waste management system <i>Pengurusan sampah yang tidak efisien</i>	(1) Rumah Pantau, Sungai Setuan, Balingian (2) Rumah Bakar, Sungai Setuan, Balingian (3) Kampung Tanam Tengah, Dalat (4) Kampung Tanam Hilir, Dalat	There are not enough Roll-on-roll-off (RORO) bins, and there is also a need for more frequent waste collection, especially during festive seasons. <i>Terdapat kekurangan tong RORO, dan juga perlu ada pengumpulan sampah yang lebih kerap, terutamanya semasa musim perayaan.</i>	Mukah-Dalat District Council (MDDM): Disposal bins are provided based on requests, and in some areas, residents must rely on communal bins due to collection challenges associated with infrastructural limitations, such as narrow roads and small bridges. These challenges highlight a broader issue of holistic development. To establish an efficient waste collection system, there is a need for road expansion. However, this is often hindered by financial constraints, limited land availability for road widening, and

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES				
NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
				<p>community behaviours that may obstruct access, such as blocking roads which prevent waste collection vehicles from navigating effectively.</p> <p>Addressing these issues requires a collaborative approach involving both local representatives and community members. It is crucial to engage all stakeholders to find sustainable solutions that facilitate utility development and improve waste management services. This is an ongoing issue that underscores the interconnectedness of infrastructure development and community cooperation in enhancing public services.</p> <p>Waste management presents significant challenges, primarily because it relies heavily on tax</p>

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES				
NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
				<p>revenue. Following the abolition of the assessment tax, the council's income plummeted by 85%. The financial strain is particularly evident in waste collection costs, which amount to RM1 million annually. This expense requires the council to subsidise almost 90% of refuse collection expenses, not including the costs associated with landfill management.</p> <p>There is an urgent need to intensify efforts towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) related to waste management. This issue remains one of Malaysia's most persistent environmental challenges, with landfill management being a particular area of concern.</p> <p>The council's role as a service provider is compromised by the fact that many</p>

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES				
NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
				beneficiaries of the service are not contributing to the costs. This lack of financial support exacerbates the social complexities faced by the council in running its operations effectively.
7	Water pollution <i>Pencemaran air</i>	Residents of the longhouse or kampung consisting of the following household units: (1) 7 longhouses from Nanga Baoh i.e, Rumah Tulu, Rumah Duah, Rumah Bala, Rumah Dari, Rumah Iman, Rumah Abus Nanga Jelai,	The population of aquatic life in rivers near plantations is declining, forcing fishermen to travel further out to fish. This increases their operational costs. <i>Populasi hidupan akuatik di sungai berhampiran ladang semakin berkurang, memaksa nelayan untuk pergi lebih jauh untuk menangkap ikan. Ini meningkatkan kos operasi mereka.</i>	<i>The issue was addressed during the meeting; however, the agencies responsible were not present.</i> Malaysian Palm Oil Board (MPOB): Each plantation operates under specific guidelines, which are regularly monitored and enforced by the Natural Resources and Environment Board (NREB) and the Department of Environment (DOE). These agencies

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES				
NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
		(2) Staff at Klinik Kesehatan Nanga Baoh (3) Staffs, parents, students of SK St. Luke, Nanga Baoh (4) 62 households from Kampung Narub (297 residents) (5) 60 households from Kampung Klid (Approx. 300 residents) (6) Kampung Tanam Seberang		conduct site visits to ensure compliance with environmental regulations and standards.
8.	Air pollution <i>Pencemaran udara</i>	No specific location but this issue was brought up during the interview in Rumah Ajah, Tanjung Pedada, Ulu Sikat in Mukah.	The community is refraining from drinking rainwater due to concerns over air pollution from nearby industries. Their suspicion arises from the noticeable rapid corrosion of their zinc roofs.	<i>The issue was addressed during the meeting; however, the agencies responsible were not present.</i>

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES				
NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
			<p><i>Masyarakat mengelakkan minum air hujan akibat kebimbangan tentang pencemaran udara dari industri berdekatan. Kecurigaan mereka berdasarkan pemerhatian terhadap kakisan cepat pada atap zink mereka.</i></p>	

3.0 ISSUE PRIORITISATION

PRIORITISED ISSUE NO. 1: ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER

<p>Problems relating to prioritised issue</p>	<p>Frequent Disruptions in Clean Water Supply Regular breakdowns and interruptions in the water supply chain, particularly in regions like Balingian and surrounding areas are due to water pipelines traversing long distances (e.g., 80 km from Mukah to Balingian), making the system vulnerable to damage and disruptions. Difficulties in locating and accessing damaged sections of pipelines in remote and forested areas, often requiring intensive manual labour and taking up to weeks for repairs.</p> <p>Ineffective Framework on Clean Water Supply Delays in the design and construction of water infrastructure are largely due to extended consultation processes, with some taking as long as 3–5 years to complete. Federal-level project oversight often creates a disconnect from local needs, limiting the control of state agencies like JBALB, which cannot directly manage federally appointed consultants. These consultants, often from outside the region, may be out of touch with the evolving needs of local communities, further contributing to delays. As a result, the infrastructure built often fails to meet the needs of a growing population. JBALB, the state water supply department, has limited authority to address these delays, despite issuing warnings and attempting to expedite progress. Their efforts have seen limited success, with delays occurring even before the COVID-19 pandemic. Persistent issues with project implementation and management for federal water projects, as seen in areas like Uu Engkerabai and Nanga Sikat, suggest systemic challenges in coordinating between local and federal authorities.</p> <p>Dependence on Bottled Drinking Water Communities, especially those in the B40 group, are</p>
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	<p>concerned about the cleanliness of rainwater due to the presence of nearby heavy industries, including an aluminium smelting plant, a coal-fired power plant, and oil palm plantations. Instances of water contamination have been reported in some areas, leading to health issues like rashes, as a result of inadequate water treatment. As a consequence, these communities are relying on bottled water, which adds to their financial burden, costing them RM200–RM300 per month.</p> <p>Industrial Water Usage Depleting Supply Significant industrial water consumption (e.g., by Press Metal, an aluminium smelting plant) along the Mukah-Balingian route reduces the available water for communities. Water meant for rural areas is also diverted to other locations like Jalan Selangau-Mukah, further straining the limited supply.</p>
<p>Recommendation(s)</p>	<p>Enhance the Efficiency of Water Infrastructure Projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recommendation: Reduce the time taken for water infrastructure design and consultation by capping project timelines at two years, as recommended by JBALB. Local consultants who are familiar with the community's evolving needs should be prioritised to ensure responsive and effective project designs. Clear accountability mechanisms should also be established, where both federal and state agencies can have a stronger role in overseeing and managing projects to ensure better coordination and timely execution. ● Rationale: Delays in the design phase, often stretching 3–5 years, significantly hinder the timely completion of water infrastructure projects. By capping the timeline at two years

and involving local consultants, the process can be accelerated, ensuring that infrastructure is delivered before population growth surpasses the system's capacity. Local expertise ensures that designs are practical and aligned with the specific needs of the community, addressing evolving demands more effectively. The division of responsibility between federal and state agencies has contributed to slow progress and insufficient oversight. Empowering both federal and state authorities to collaborate closely and hold each other accountable will reduce delays and improve project execution.

Ensure Fair Distribution of Water Resources and Plan for Future Needs

- **Recommendation:** Review water allocation policies to ensure that industrial users do not overly deplete the water supply meant for communities. A review of water allocation policies can prioritise rural and domestic users, particularly during shortages. Ensure that water infrastructure designs are revisited and updated every 1–2 years to account for population growth and changing water demands. Consultants should build flexibility into designs to accommodate future expansion. Federal and state authorities also should engage in long-term planning, forecasting future population growth, and ensuring that water infrastructure is built to handle increased demand, avoiding resource scarcity.
- **Rationale:** Industrial users, like aluminium smelting plants, consume large amounts of water that reduce the availability for local communities. A review of allocation policies will ensure that essential services (households and

communities) are prioritised over industrial needs, particularly during periods of scarcity.

Strengthen Local Participation and Governance while Adopting Alternative Infrastructure Models

- **Recommendation:** In areas where traditional piped water systems are difficult to implement, explore alternatives such as community-managed water filtration systems, decentralised small-scale treatment plants, or mobile water treatment units. These flexible solutions can provide immediate relief while more extensive infrastructure is developed. Engage local communities, particularly in rural areas, in planning and monitoring water projects. Their involvement can help ensure that projects meet their immediate and long-term needs, reducing the disconnect between project design and actual demand.
- **Rationale:** Remote areas, such as Balingian, often lack water infrastructure due to the challenges of installing long pipelines. Modular water systems are more flexible and can be implemented quickly, providing essential services to underserved communities without waiting for full pipeline installations. Incremental development of water infrastructure projects ensures that communities receive at least partial water service while longer-term solutions are being developed. This phased approach addresses immediate needs while planning for future expansion. Local input can also help create water solutions that are better suited to specific community needs. When residents participate in project planning, their insights ensure the infrastructure is aligned with local challenges and evolving demographics, reducing the risk of ineffective designs.

Affected group	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. B40 2. Farmers 3. Households under the Skim Pembesaran Kampung Jebungan
Locality	Whole of Mukah, Dalat, Balingian
SDG RELATED TO ISSUES	
RELATED SDG	TARGETS
Goal 1: No poverty	<p>Target 1.a: Ensure significant mobilisation of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions</p> <p>Target 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including Microfinance.</p>
Goal 3: Good health and wellbeing	<p>Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination</p>
Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation	<p>Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all</p> <p>Target 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimising release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally</p> <p>Target 6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable</p>

	<p>withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity</p> <p>Target 6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate</p> <p>Target 6.a: By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies</p> <p>Target 6.b: Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management</p>
Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure	Target 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production	Target 12.6: Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

PRIORITISED ISSUE NO. 2: HEALTHCARE

Problems relating to prioritised issue	<p>Inadequate Infrastructure: Clinics in areas like Oya and Dalat are overwhelmed by patient numbers, leading to overcrowded conditions. This can reduce the quality of care and increase waiting times, contributing to overall inefficiency in healthcare delivery. It is also situated dangerously close to the main road, which has already resulted in an accident. This raises safety concerns for both staff and patients.</p>
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	<p>Limited Access to Specialist Care: Oya, Dalat, and Balingian lack specialist medical services, meaning patients must travel to divisional hospitals for advanced treatment. The absence of nearby specialist care increases the burden on patients needing frequent referrals.</p> <p>High Financial Burden: Referrals to hospitals located farther away come with substantial transportation and accommodation costs, which many patients, particularly from rural or lower-income groups, struggle to afford. This can delay or prevent access to necessary specialist treatments.</p> <p>Challenges in Healthcare Access: The lack of road access to some healthcare facilities, combined with the absence of adequate transportation infrastructure, makes it difficult for patients to reach healthcare services in a timely manner, particularly in emergencies. For example, there are no water ambulances or boats available for transporting patients along Batang Oya, limiting emergency medical access in areas that are only accessible by water. The rural clinic (Klinik Kesihatan Nanga Baoh) lacks a resident Medical Officer, which is critical given its remote location far from advanced medical facilities. The clinic's isolation and insufficient medical personnel increase the risk of delayed or inadequate treatment, potentially leading to preventable deaths.</p> <p>Limited access to high-speed internet coverage: Mukah faces significant challenges with internet connectivity, affecting not only remote interior areas but also the town centre itself. This poor internet coverage hampers the delivery of various services, particularly the implementation of rural telemedicine. The lack of reliable and high-speed internet restricts the ability to provide essential healthcare services remotely, which is crucial for areas distant from</p>
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	<p>medical facilities. Improving internet infrastructure in Mukah is critical to unlocking the potential of telemedicine and enhancing overall service delivery in the region.</p>
<p>Recommendation(s)</p>	<p>While targeted improvements within Mukah's public healthcare system present valuable opportunities, broader reforms are essential for enhancing the universal healthcare system across Malaysia. Recommendations for Mukah include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Developing Community Outreach Programs: These programs would increase healthcare access by bringing medical services directly to the communities, especially those in remote areas. 2. Midwifery Services: Offering culturally competent care through midwifery can address specific local health needs and improve outcomes in maternal and newborn health. 3. Telemedicine-based Medical Services: Implementing telemedicine can overcome geographical barriers and improve access to healthcare for residents in Mukah, subject to improvements in internet infrastructure. 4. Incentives & Welfare Support for Medical Staff: Attracting and retaining healthcare professionals in rural areas through incentives and comprehensive welfare support is crucial for maintaining a robust healthcare workforce. <p>However, these improvements are part of a larger need for systemic reform within Malaysia's healthcare system. This reform should encompass a comprehensive overhaul including human resources, service delivery, medical staff welfare, and infrastructure development such as road access, public transportation, internet coverage to allow digital health solutions and others. Such changes are necessary to ensure a resilient, efficient, and equitable</p>

	<p>healthcare system that can meet the evolving health needs of the population. These reforms will require coordinated efforts across various levels of government agencies with the support of private sectors to effectively implement and sustain.</p> <p>In conversations with a former medical officer from Mukah, their deep commitment to their roles became apparent. These healthcare professionals often exceed their formal duties to support communities and assist patients, including those lacking official documentation. Despite their dedication, they frequently face substantial challenges. Acquiring additional medical equipment, for example, necessitates significant advocacy efforts on their part to secure necessary resources. This situation highlights the persistent challenges encountered by healthcare providers in settings with limited resources, where systemic constraints can hinder their ability to provide effective care (J.Tang, personal communication, September 15, 2024)</p> <p>In this recommendation section however, we will focus on three areas, reflecting the concerns highlighted with regard to the present state of the existing healthcare system and the medical facilities available in Mukah.</p> <p>1. Develop Community Health Outreach Programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Recommendation: Implement outreach programs that educate rural communities about health, preventive care, and first aid and also midwife training and services. This would empower residents to manage minor health issues locally and reduce the pressure on overcrowded clinics. Collaborations with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and the private sector can also help to enhance healthcare services, such as offering medical
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	<p>camps and providing specialised care to underserved communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rationale: Empowering communities through education and preventive care reduces the strain on healthcare facilities by helping residents manage minor health issues at home. Collaborating with NGOs and private entities can also fill gaps in services by offering temporary or supplementary medical care. These programs help build a more health-conscious population and reduce preventable medical cases that exacerbate the overcrowding of clinics. <p>2. Culturally Competent Care Support such as Midwifery Services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recommendation: Previously, rural Dalat benefited from the presence of midwives, a service that is no longer available, according to the locals. The reintroduction of midwives is crucial for enhancing rural healthcare. Midwives educate families on key health aspects like reproductive health, nutrition, and newborn care, which significantly boosts community health literacy and empowers women to make informed decisions. Their continuous, personalised support throughout pregnancy and postpartum fosters trust and improves childbirth experiences and mental health. By integrating midwives, rural healthcare systems are strengthened through enhanced collaboration with other health professionals, effectively addressing a wide range of health needs and filling service gaps in these underserved areas. <p>3. Offer Incentives & Welfare Support for Medical Staff in Rural Areas:</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recommendation: Resident Medical Officers are necessary in rural clinics such as Klinik Kesihatan Nanga Baoh to ensure that medical expertise is available on-site. To attract and retain healthcare professionals in these remote areas, it is essential to provide comprehensive support that prioritises their welfare, including proper basic facilities such as adequate housing, access to essential medical equipment, and mental health services, alongside career development opportunities. Prioritising the well-being of healthcare workers would help alleviate staff shortages and improve the quality of healthcare delivery in these underserved regions. ● Rationale: Deploying Resident Medical Officers to rural clinics, such as Klinik Kesihatan Nanga Baoh, ensures that essential medical expertise is consistently available to remote communities. However, attracting and retaining healthcare professionals in these areas requires more than just job placement—it necessitates addressing their overall welfare. By providing proper basic facilities such as suitable housing, essential medical equipment, and mental health services, healthcare professionals are more likely to remain in these challenging environments. Additionally, career development opportunities enhance their professional growth and job satisfaction. Prioritising both their well-being and the resources they need to perform effectively will help mitigate staffing shortages and improve healthcare delivery, ensuring better patient outcomes in underserved areas.
Affected group	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expectant mothers 2. People needing medical attention

	3. People with chronic diseases
Locality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nanga Baoh ● Kampung Narub ● Kampung Klid ● Tanjung Pedada, Balingian ● Sungai Setuan, Balingian ● Oya Health Clinic
SDG RELATED TO ISSUES	
RELATED SDG	TARGETS
Goal 1: No poverty	<p>Target 1.a: Ensure significant mobilisation of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions</p> <p>Target 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance</p>
Goal 3: Good health and wellbeing	<p>Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births</p> <p>Target 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births</p> <p>Target 3.4: By 2030, reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases by one third through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being</p>

	<p>Target 3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol</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> <p>Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination</p> <p>Target 3.c: Substantially increase health financing, as well as the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States</p>
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PRIORITISED ISSUE NO. 3: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF COASTAL AND RIVERINE COMMUNITIES: ENHANCING SME SUPPORT AND ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION TO PROMOTE CULTURAL TOURISM

<p>Problems relating to prioritised issue</p>	<p>Limited Job Diversity: The economy is overly reliant on agriculture, fishing, and sago production, with few alternative employment opportunities. Many local factories hire foreign labour due to lower costs, reducing job availability for the local population. The migration of younger people to cities for better job prospects exacerbates the problem of an ageing workforce, leaving the local economy dependent on traditional industries with limited growth potential. The lack of youth engagement in local economic activities diminishes the community's potential to innovate or diversify into emerging sectors such as cultural tourism or technology-driven entrepreneurship</p>
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	<p>Challenges in Attracting Investors: Mukah, being a newly established division, faces difficulties in attracting new investors to boost economic growth. High costs of living in the region create additional barriers to retaining businesses and attracting new investments in sectors like tourism and entrepreneurship.</p> <p>Limited Infrastructure and Entrepreneurial Support: Small business owners, especially those in cottage industries, lack sufficient facilities, financing, and training to expand their businesses. While there are incubator centres established by SEDC and MARA to provide business addresses for registration, their availability is limited, constraining the ability of SMEs to formalise their businesses. There is inadequate alignment between "hardware" (infrastructure) and "software" (skills and training), limiting the effectiveness of entrepreneurial initiatives.</p> <p>Barriers to Promoting Cultural Tourism: Although there are plans to revitalise historical buildings and rejuvenate failed projects (such as the old hawker centre), limited funding and investor interest hinder the development of cultural tourism. The existing support for entrepreneurs, such as the Program Bimbingan Usahawan, is helpful but not sufficient to drive large-scale economic diversification needed for cultural tourism development.</p>
<p>Recommendation(s)</p>	<p>Develop Cultural Heritage Projects Through Community-Based Tourism Initiatives</p> <p>Recommendation: Investing in the restoration and enhancement of historical assets, such as the Kelieding/Jerunai (Melanau burial poles), along with the establishment of cultural villages and heritage trails, presents a valuable opportunity to attract tourists. For instance, projects aimed at revitalising the old hawker centre and other heritage sites could</p>

	<p>incorporate elements of storytelling—a domain in which the Melanau community is particularly rich. Drawing lessons from heritage cities like Singapore, these initiatives can adeptly present, publicise, and package the heritage value through engaging narrative additions to walkways and the introduction of local storytellers who can bring public stories to life.</p> <p>Additionally, involving the local population in tourism development through community-based tourism initiatives can significantly enhance the socioeconomic benefits. Training local residents in hospitality services, cultural presentation, and entrepreneurship not only empowers them but also makes them direct stakeholders in the tourism economy. Collaborating with national and international cultural organisations can further promote local traditions, arts, and crafts, thereby creating platforms for cultural exchange and broadening the scope of tourism promotion. This comprehensive approach ensures a sustainable integration of cultural heritage into the tourism sector, fostering a deeper appreciation and global recognition of local customs and history.</p> <p>Rationale: Leverage the unique cultural assets of the community to stimulate economic growth through sustainable tourism. By investing in the restoration of historical buildings, the creation of cultural villages, and the development of heritage trails, the region can attract tourists interested in exploring its rich cultural history and traditions. Involving the local population through community-based tourism initiatives ensures that the economic benefits of tourism are directly shared by the community, fostering local ownership and empowerment. Training local residents in hospitality services, cultural presentation, and entrepreneurship equips them with the skills needed to participate actively in the tourism economy, which also supports long-term economic sustainability.</p>
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	<p>Partnering with national and international cultural organisations helps raise the profile of the region’s traditions, arts, and crafts, opening opportunities for cultural exchange. This broader recognition can attract more tourists and investors, while preserving and promoting the community’s cultural heritage. Ultimately, this approach promotes a diversified and resilient local economy, reduces dependency on traditional industries, and enhances the community’s role in the global tourism market.</p> <p>Enhancing Tourism through Safe and Effective Infrastructure Investments</p> <p>Recommendation: However, it is equally important to invest in reliable infrastructure and facilities that ensure safety and accessibility for the public. Effective development in tourism must include the provision of robust infrastructure that supports both the visitor experience and the local community’s needs, ensuring that all facilities are safe, accessible, and conducive to fostering a welcoming environment for tourists. This will not only enhance the appeal of the destination but also contribute to sustained tourism growth.</p> <p>Rationale: Investing in safe and effective infrastructure is crucial for the development of a robust tourism sector. Such investments not only enhance the visitor experience but also ensure the safety and accessibility of tourism facilities, which are vital for attracting and retaining tourists. Safe infrastructure supports the seamless operation of cultural sites, heritage trails, and other tourist attractions, enabling easier access and a more enjoyable experience for all visitors.</p> <p>Additionally, well-maintained infrastructure helps to preserve the integrity and appeal of historical and cultural assets, such as the Kelieding/Jerunai burial poles and cultural villages. It ensures that these</p>
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treasures are protected and presented in a manner that respects their cultural significance while making them accessible to a global audience. Investments in infrastructure also empower local communities by facilitating community-based tourism initiatives. By improving roads, public transport, sanitation, and other critical infrastructure, communities can better host tourists, leading to increased economic opportunities and improved standards of living. Furthermore, robust infrastructure is essential for emergency responses and ensures the overall safety of both tourists and residents. This aspect of development reassures potential visitors about their well-being while in the region, making it a more attractive destination. Thus, prioritising infrastructure development is not only a matter of improving tourism services but also a strategic approach to sustainable tourism that benefits visitors and local communities alike.

Addressing Financing and Business Development Gaps

Recommendation: Streamline access to grants and loans. Improve awareness and accessibility to government loans, grants, and microfinance options. Simplify application processes, and offer guidance to business owners on how to navigate these systems. Expand Incubator and Accelerator Programs. Increase the availability of incubators and accelerators, particularly in tourism, agriculture, and technology, to help businesses scale and gain access to resources such as mentorship, networking, and funding.

Rationale: The rationale behind this recommendation is to create a more supportive and accessible environment for local entrepreneurs, particularly those in emerging sectors like tourism, agriculture, and technology. Streamlining access to grants, loans, and microfinance options makes it easier for

	<p>businesses, especially small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), to secure the financial resources they need to grow and scale. Simplifying the application processes and offering guidance ensures that business owners are not discouraged by bureaucratic hurdles, thereby increasing participation and reducing barriers to entry. Expanding incubators and accelerators provides entrepreneurs with structured support, offering not just funding but also essential resources like mentorship, networking opportunities, and business expertise. These programs can help businesses in critical sectors gain the knowledge, skills, and connections necessary for long-term success and innovation. Together, these measures foster an ecosystem that empowers local entrepreneurs, enhances business sustainability, and drives economic diversification, especially in high-potential sectors.</p>
<p>Affected group</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Small business owners 2. Cottage industries 3. Youth
<p>Locality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Balingian ● Oya ● Dalat ● Mukah ● Tellian
<p>SDG RELATED TO ISSUES</p>	
<p>RELATED SDG</p>	<p>TARGETS</p>
<p>Goal 1: No poverty</p>	<p>Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day</p> <p>Target 1.2: By 2030, reduce the proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions by at least half, in accordance with national definitions</p>

	<p>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</p> <p>Target 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance</p> <p>Target 1.a: Ensure significant mobilisation of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions</p>
<p>Goal 4: Quality Education</p>	<p>Target 4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university</p> <p>Target 4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship</p> <p>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</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, including 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,</p>

	<p>entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalisation and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services</p> <p>Target 8.4: Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead</p> <p>Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value</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>Target 8.b: By 2030, develop and operationalise a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organisation</p>
<p>Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</p>	<p>Target 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all</p> <p>Target 9.3: Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets</p>

<p>Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities</p>	<p>Target 10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average</p> <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>Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</p>	<p>Target 11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage</p> <p>Target 11.a: Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning</p>



APPGM-SDG

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