



APPGM-SDG

DILULUSKAN OLEH PARLIMEN MALAYSIA KE-15

20
24



RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF & LAPORAN AWAL

HASIL PEMETAAN KEPERLUAN KOMUNITI
DI KAWASAN PARLIMEN

P.218 SIBUTI

Ringkasan Eksekutif & Laporan Awal

HASIL PEMETAAN KEPERLUAN KOMUNITI
DI KAWASAN PARLIMEN

P.218 SIBUTI

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

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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.

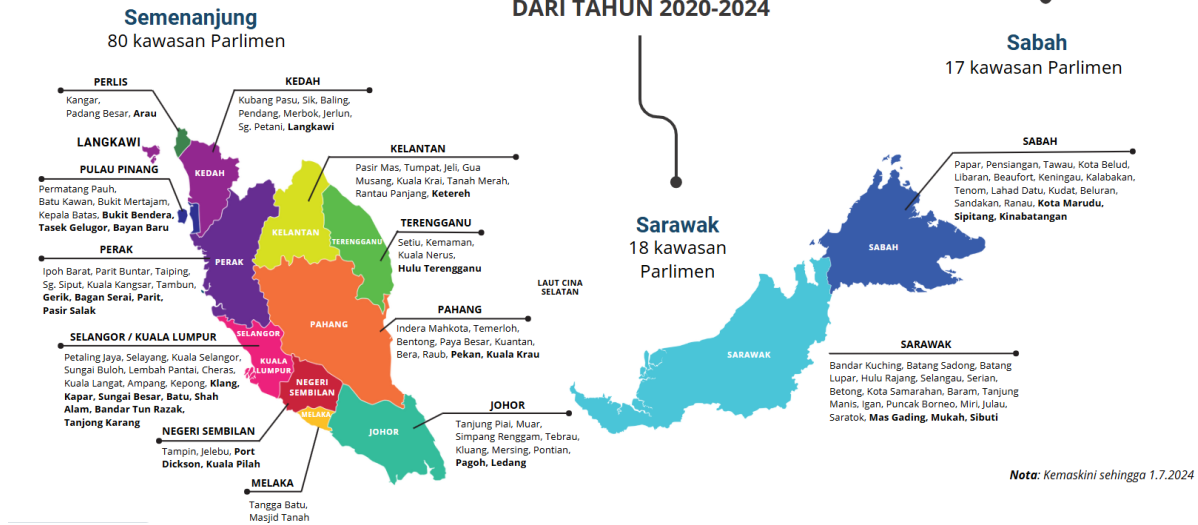
Selain itu, adalah menjadi tanggungjawab APPGM-SDG untuk memastikan proses pemetaan isu ini mendapat persetujuan penuh dari setiap peserta terlibat, justeru setiap kali sebelum memulakan sesi dialog, kebenaran bagi merakam audio serta mengambil gambar diperolehi terlebih dahulu. Laporan yang dibukukan 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 disebarkan 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
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kumpulan B40 / miskin tegar 2. Penduduk M40 3. Orang kurang upaya (OKU) 4. Ibu / Bapa tunggal 5. Wanita 6. Warga emas 7. Belia 8. Kanak-kanak 9. Warga asing / Pelarian 10. Tiada warganegara 11. Ketua Isi Rumah 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Komuniti Cina 2. Komuniti India 3. Komuniti Siam 4. Orang Asli/Asal 5. Komuniti Bugis 6. Komuniti Iban 7. Komuniti Kedayan
Jenis Pekerjaan		Pendidikan
Pertanian	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Petani 2. Peladang / Peneroka 3. Penoreh 4. Penternak 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PIBG Sekolah 2. Pelajar sekolah 3. Pelajar Institusi Pengajian Tinggi Swasta (IPTS) 4. Pelajar Institusi Pengajian Tinggi Awam (IPTA)
Perikanan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nelayan laut 2. Nelayan darat 	
Perdagangan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Peniaga 2. Penjaja 3. Pengusaha Industri Kecil dan Sederhana (IKS) 4. Pengusaha Homestay 	
Perindustrian	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pemilik kilang 	
Perkhidmatan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Petugas/Penyelia PPDK 2. Veteran ATM dan Polis 3. Penghulu-Penghulu Mukim 4. Pemimpin Tempatan 5. Malim gunung 	Organisasi / Persatuan
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Badan bukan kerajaan (NGO) 2. Persatuan Sukarelawan 3. Persatuan Penduduk 4. Koperasi Komuniti

PENEMUAN KESELURUHAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PART A

SITE VISIT REPORT
P.218 SIBUTI (SARAWAK)



**With the support of the
Member of Parliament
for Sibuti
YB Dato Lukanisman Bin
Awang Sauni**

PLACES THAT HAVE BEEN VISITED

DAY 1 : 09.08.2024, Friday

1. Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with the Malay Community of Kampung Dagang, Niah-Sepupok.
2. FGD with the Malay Community of Kampung Masjid, Niah-Sepupok.
3. FGD with the Malay Community of Kampung Masjid, Niah-Sepupok.
4. Key Informant Interview (KII) with KK Mohd Henry Imang Jok, Kampung Kuala Tangap, Niah

DAY 2 : 10.08.2024, Saturday

5. FGD with the Iban Community of Rumah Patrick Libau, Niah.
6. FGD with the Bugis Community of Kampung Baru, Subis 2, Niah.
7. FGD with the Bugis Community of Muhibbah, Ladang 3, Niah.
8. FGD with the Iban Community of Rumah Humphrey, Niah.

DAY 3 : 11.08.2024, Sunday

9. FGD with with the Kedayan Community of Kampung Pejuang Kelulut and Kampung Sulap Lada
10. FGD with the Kedayan Community of Kampung Belunu
11. Townhall Group Discussion (TGD) with the Leaders of the Chinese Community of Persatuan Hakka Batu Niah, Bahagian Miri

DAY 4 : 12.08.2024, Monday

12. KII with KK Jimmy Nyahen, Kampung Bidayuh Lusut, Miri
13. FGD at Kampung Tunku Abdul Rahman, Miri
14. FGD with the Iban Community of Rumah Jarek, Sungai Ukong

DAY 5 : 22.08.2024, Thursday

15. FGD with Kedayan fishers di Peliau, Subis
16. FGD with Melanau/Malay fishers in Kuala Sibuti
17. KII with KK Norlela, Penan community leader of Tanjung Balipat

DAY 6 : 23.08.2024, Friday

18. FGD with Melanau fishers in Kuala Bakam

PENYELIDIK / RESEARCHERS



Raine Melissa Riman
(Lead Researcher)



Dr. Teo Sue Ann



Dr. Eva Kristin Larry Sait



Nurliyana Safiah Salmi
(Intern)



19 July 2024 - Pre-Visit Discussion

Pre-site visit and Courtesy Call to Miri Resident Office which included an introduction and a strategic meeting, followed by a discussion with the Acting Resident of Miri, Tuan Juan Ubit. The meeting will also be attended by key officials, including: Also in attendance are, District Officer for Subis District Office, Puan Norlila binti Haji Ulis, AO Fauziliano binti Osman, AO Edward Tawang (Social), AAO Omar bin Haji Hepeni, UKAS Cadre Officer Koh Kia Peng.



8 August 2024 - Fieldwork Briefing

A briefing on the site visit was held with Mr. Sylvester Tham, the Officer in Charge at Pusat Khidmat Sibuti, Bekenu, to finalise the logistics and plans for our upcoming issue mapping for the next one week.



1: Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with the Malay Community of Kampung Dagang, Niah - Sepupok

This Focus Group Discussion (FGD) involved the residents of Kampung Dagang. The discussion brought several pivotal issues to light; **(1) Support for Female Entrepreneurs:** There is a significant need to enhance business activities and develop business centers to support female entrepreneurs, fostering economic empowerment and community development; **(2) Drug Abuse Among Youth:** The community is experiencing challenges with drug abuse among its youth, which is contributing to minor criminal activities such as theft of motorcycles and palm fruits. This issue is of concern as it not only affects the individuals involved but also the safety and security of the entire community; **(3) Land Ownership Issues:** There are ongoing concerns related to land ownership, which affect the stability and development prospects of the residents. These issues need urgent attention to ensure legal clarity and security for the community members.

These discussions are essential for understanding the specific needs of Kampung Dagang and formulating targeted interventions that address these critical community concerns effectively.



2: Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with the Malay Community of Kampung Muhibbah, Niah-Sepupok

This FGD session was attended by the Ketua Kaum Puan Zehan Hj Yaman, JKKK and Biro Wanita of Kampung Masjid, Niah. Among issues raised are : **(1) Youth Migration for Employment:** Many young residents are leaving the village to seek employment opportunities elsewhere, impacting community sustainability and demographic dynamics; **(2) Unoccupied Shop Lots Due to High Rents:** Many shop lots remain vacant because of high rental rates, which have subsequently become shelters for drug users, exacerbating local drug-related problems, **(3) Challenges Faced by Children Born Out of Wedlock:** Children born from unregistered unions, especially involving foreign nationals, face significant challenges. These include limited access to healthcare, education, employment, and financial security, severely impacting their future prospects. **(4) High Cost of Living:** The community is also struggling with the rising cost of living, which affects all residents and contributes to economic strain; **(5) Native Customary Rights (NCR) Land Ownership Issues:** The discussions also touched on sensitive issues regarding NCR land ownership, which remain a critical concern for the community.

These findings indicate the need for comprehensive community-focused interventions and policy adjustments to address the diverse challenges faced by the residents of Kampung Muhibbah.



3: Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with the Malay Community of Kampung Masjid, Niah-Sepupok

FGD 3 was attended by Penghulu Wan Pauzi & the community of Kampung Masjid. Several critical issues were discussed ; **(1) Heritage Area Name Changes:** There is dissatisfaction among the residents of Niah regarding the renaming of historical sites, such as changing Sungai Niah to Sungai Saeh Niah and Pekan Niah to Pekan Sepupok. These changes are perceived as erasing their cultural identity, with original names holding deep historical value for the local community. The replacement of these names with ones lacking significance is viewed as a loss of heritage and representation; **(2) Historical Importance of Pekan Niah:** Pekan Niah serves as the original administrative center for the larger Subis district, hence the local belief in the need for the government to recognize its historical importance; **(3) UNESCO World Heritage Status for Niah Caves:** The recent designation of the Niah Caves as a UNESCO World Heritage Site is seen positively, but the construction of new roads may isolate Niah town from the tourism opportunities this new status could bring; **(4) Insufficient PPRT Quota and Restructuring of Rumah Mesra Rakyat:** There is a need to restructure the Rumah Mesra Rakyat mechanism and address the insufficient PPRT housing quota; **(5) Lack of Local Cottage Industries:** Currently, there are no local cottage industries or other industries besides palm oil in Niah to retain the youth in their own area. Potential cottage industries could include a coconut collection and processing center to produce frozen coconut milk, dried coconut, etc; **(6) Imbalance in Agricultural Support:** There is an imbalance in the distribution of support from the Agriculture sector to farmers; **(7) Lack of Domestic Sewage System:** Currently, there is no domestic sewage system, and all wastewater is disposed of behind residential properties. This lack of proper waste management leads to issues such as mosquito breeding and other sanitation problems; **(8) Native Customary Rights (NCR) Land Ownership Issues:** There are pressing issues related to NCR land ownership and other urgent matters.

These discussions highlight the community's concerns and the need for sensitive and effective responses to preserve cultural heritage, improve infrastructure, and support sustainable development in Kampung Masjid.



4: Key Informant Interview (KII) with KK Mohd Henry Imang Jok, Kampung Kuala Tangap, Niah

The interview with Mohd Henry Imang Jok, the Village Head of Kampung Tangap, highlighted several community concerns: **(1) Overcrowding:** Three to six families are living in a single house; **(2) PPRT Quota:** There is a need to increase the PPRT quota to address the overcrowding problem; **(3) River Maintenance:** The Kuala Tangap River needs cleaning by the council rather than relying solely on the village council. Residents cannot volunteer their time due to the need to focus on income-generating activities.



5: Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with the Iban Community of Rumah Patrick Libau, Niah

During the focus group discussion with the Rh Patrick community, one of the oldest Iban communities in Niah, several pressing issues were brought to light: **(1) Water Quality Issues:** Residents report enduring up to a week with murky water that smells of chlorine **(2) Complexity in Welfare Applications:** There is a notable hesitation among residents to apply for welfare assistance due to the complex and daunting application procedures; **(3) Human-Wildlife Interactions:** The community has observed an increase in the local crocodile population, which they attribute to reduced food sources impacting wildlife behavior; **(4) Lack of Tourism Support:** Despite the potential for developing ecotourism, driven by the area's rich biodiversity, there is a noticeable absence of government support to harness this opportunity.



6: Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Session with the Bugis Community of Kampung Baru, Subis 2, Niah

Among issues highlighted by the Bugis community in Niah are : **(1) Power and Water Disruptions** : Residents frequently experience interruptions in electricity and water supply, which have persisted since the construction of the Pan Borneo Highway; **(2) Road Infrastructure** : The narrow roads in Kampung Baru, Subis 2 pose significant transportation challenges for both oil palm shipments and schoolchildren; **(3) Poor Water Quality** : The community often reports poor water quality during maintenance activities, with water appearing white or brown and having a strong chlorine smell.



7: Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Session with the Bugis Community of Muhibbah, Ladang 3, Niah

Among highlighted Issues are : **(1) Water Disruptions:** Residents experience water disruptions lasting up to five days, with stabilization processes being slow; **(2) Land Tenure Issues:** Many villagers lack official land titles (geran) as their lands are classified as Native Customary Rights (NCR), which hinders their eligibility for government housing assistance programs like PPRT; **(3) Knowledge Gap in Welfare Application Procedures:** A single mother's unsuccessful application for assistance has led to widespread discouragement among single mothers and the elderly in applying for aid; **(4) Inadequate Road Infrastructure:** Due to some roads not yet being tarred, residents often rely on alternative routes; **(5) Lack of Community Spaces:** There is a notable shortage of spaces for recreational activities within the community.



8: Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Session with the Iban Community of Rumah Humphrey, Niah

Among issues shared are: **(1) Destructive impact of drug addiction:** complaints from residents that addicts often turn to theft, targeting items like motorbikes, oil palm fruit bunches, and other valuables **(2) Power and water disruptions :** ever since the construction of the Pan Borneo Highway residents face frequent water and electricity disruptions **(3) Limited land size:** to expand farm/plantations and rising cost of agro inputs, oil palm smallholders are unable to expand their plots as there is limited land **(4) Depletion of river resources:** , population of fish and prawns in the river has significantly declined in recent years possibly due to the effluents released from nearby oil palm plantations.



9: Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Session with the Kedayan Community of Kampung Pejuang Kelulut and Kampung Sulap Lada

Several Issues identified such as : **(1) Power and water disruptions:** similar to the all the previous villages, residents of these villages face the same disruptions **(2) Knowledge gap on JKM application procedures:** residents are discouraged due to the complicated procedures to apply for assistance from JKM **(3) Inadequate support for women entrepreneurs:** there are many women ran home-based businesses such as tailoring and traditional kueh making would like more opportunities to expand their businesses **(4) Dissatisfaction with delivery of government assistance :** after a case in Kampung Sulap Lada where aid for a house fire took three years to be approved, the victim has yet to receive funds while allocations has been granted.



10: Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Session with the Kedayan Community of Kampung Belunu, Bekenu

Among issues raised are: **(1) Delay and discrepancies in PPRT and home repair assistance**, a recipient of PPRT home repair aid was visited by a contractor, but no further progress was made afterward. Other recipients found out that their names were removed from the list of beneficiaries **(2) Solid waste management system**, there is a need for additional bins due to the growing population in the village to combat irresponsible waste disposal into the river **(3) Knowledge gap** on JKM application procedures, some residents are still hesitant to apply for assistance from JKM due to the complicated procedures.



11: Townhall Group Discussion (TGD) with the Leaders of the Chinese Community of Persatuan Hakka Batu Niah, Bahagian Miri

Among issues raised in this townhall discussion with the Chinese leaders of Niah are: **(1) Major impacts of drug addiction**, many drug addicts in Batu Niah result to theft of oil palm and petai to help fuel their addiction **(2) Inadequate healthcare facilities**, as the closest healthcare facility of the Niah area, the Batu Niah clinic are usually overcrowded and patients often face long wait times **(3) Power and water disruptions**, the water treatment plant often was power outages which consequently disrupts both resources **(4) Upgrading of roads**, only a single road links Simpang Ngu to Batu Niah and accidents in area can lead to severe traffic jams, hindering emergency responses and daily commuting. In addition, there is a need for more street lighting along the Niah feeder road **(5) General lack of tree pruning along roads**, Overgrown trees along the Batu Niah road, due to a lack of pruning and maintenance, pose a safety risk to road users.



12: Key Informant Interview (KII) with KK Jimmy Nyahen, Ketua Kaum (Unofficial) Kampung Bidayuh Lusut

Among issues raised by the unofficial KK of Kampung Lusut are: **(1) Absence of officially appointed village representative/leader**, the absence of leadership has led to unresolved issues and a sense of neglect within the community in Kampung Lusut **(2) Shared water metres** in ungazetted settlements, water metres are shared among multiple households due to the village's lack of official gazettement resulting in conflicts among residents **(3) Poor drainage system**, there is a lack of communication between the council and the community to address this problem **(4) Poor delivery system and management of government assistance**, this community requests for relevant officers to visit the community for better understanding of initiatives and delivery mechanisms.



13: Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Session at Kampung Tunku Abdul Rahman, Lambir, Miri

This FGD were conducted with inter-generational communities of Kampung TAR, Lambir. Among issues raised are: **(1) Lack of opportunities** applying for *Rumah Mesra Rakyat* (RMR) and *Program Perumahan Rakyat Termiskin* (PPRT), many villagers have attempted to apply, but were told that there were not enough available spots to address overcrowding issues, particularly in multi-family households, **(2) Land tenure issues leading to ownership disputes** : residents are facing a dilemma regarding their conjoined land titles, where their residential lot is combined with their agricultural lot (more details in initial and full report)



14: Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Session with the Iban Community of Rumah Jarek, Sungai Ukong, Lambir

Several issues have been identified within the community of Rumah Jarek, including **(1) The pervasive problem of drug use and online gambling**, which affects individuals across various age groups. These gambling platforms are widely accessible to the public, yet there has been minimal effort to address or mitigate the situation. **(2) Additionally, there is a significant lack of essential community spaces.** The community is in need of more recreational facilities for its youth, such as futsal, badminton, and basketball courts, to provide healthy outlets for leisure and physical activity.



15: Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Session with the Kedayan Fishers Community of Peliau, Subis

Several issues have been identified within the community of Rumah Jarek, including **(1) Natural physical change** to coastal landscape requiring further development, natural physical changes to the landscape have made it increasingly difficult for fishermen to land their boats. There is an urgent need for the development of a proper landing jetty to facilitate safer and more efficient boat landings **(2) Destructive impact of drug addiction**, local produce were stolen by suspected drug addicts and has a lack of security.



16: Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Session with the Melanau/Melayu Fishers Community of Kuala Sibuti

Issues raised amongst the fishers of Sibuti include: **(1) Gazettement of Miri Sibuti Coral Reefs National Park**, the gazettement of the national marine park is partially restricting the fishing zones available to local fishers. Locals fishers remain unaware of the exact locations of the artificial reefs which limits their area to fish **(2) Obtaining licenses for recreational boats and compliance with new regulations**, the local fishers explained that they have to obtain a separate license for recreational boats and would also require them to get new boats and dispose of their existing ones to avoid complications with dual licensing **(3) Backlog in licensing and incentives**, the process of obtaining a fisher's license is complicated due to LKIM's frequent changes. Local fishers find it hard to navigate the system and obtain the necessary licenses **(4) Direct access to market**, Fishers are requesting priority to rent stalls at Bekenu Wet Market. Currently, they are paying a commission to licensed stall owners to sell their catch, putting them at a disadvantage **(5) Industrial pollution affecting marine wildlife**, locals state that there is growing suspicion that pollution from industrial areas is affecting fish stocks along the Sibuti coastline. Certain fish species are no longer found due the pollution.



17: Key Informant Interview (KII) with KK Norela binti Omar, of Kampung Penan Muslim, Tanjung Belipat, Niah

Few issues were raised by KK Norela were: **(1) Drug addiction** and the outcome, drug use is rampant in Niah and villagers have complaints that many of these drug addicts often turn to theft to fuel their addiction. KK Norela however has initiated with the larger community which includes the Chinese leader on mitigation and rehabilitation plans for youths affected by drugs through their community initiatives however, funds remain a challenge for them; **(2) Erosion of Historical Identity in Niah**, the names of several areas in Niah have been changed without the villagers' knowledge, causing confusion. The villagers feel marginalised and believe these changes diminish Niah's historical significance. This has led to confusion among both visitors and residents, contributing to a sense of discrimination **(3) Lack of access to elder care support**, more than 30 elderly individuals wish to apply for elder welfare assistance but are often discouraged by the stringent requirements, which prevent or dissuade them from even attempting to apply.



18: Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Session with the Melanau Fishers of Kuala Bakam

These are the several issues raised by these generational squatter fishers community such as:


- (1) Depletion of marine resources** : polluted rivers, visible rubbish, and shrinking fish populations points to a significant environmental issue. The declining fish populations are particularly alarming as they directly threaten the livelihoods of traditional fishing communities
- (2) Unconsulted development** : altering landscape posing difficulties in landing boats, development at the river's mouth is causing significant physical changes to the landscape, making it increasingly difficult to land boats and narrowing the beach. The community have expressed frustration over not being included in the consultation process for large-scale development projects in their area.
- (3) Inadequate support for women entrepreneurs**, there are many women that operate home-based businesses that seek greater opportunities and would like to expand their businesses such as *Pusat Keusahawanan Wanita* - a fully equipped space for women to carry out economic activities
- (4) Inadequate access to skill training to enhance fishers' off - season income production** : the women fishers of Kuala Bakam, who support their husbands or fathers in the fishing industry, face a lack of skill training opportunities that could enhance their ability to generate additional income. Currently, they rely on selling by-products, such as stingray skin (leather), as their primary source of income during the off-season.

PART B

ISSUE MAPPING REPORT

P.213 SIBUTI (SARAWAK)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

<p>The 2024 mapping study on issues in the Sibuti Parliamentary constituency is conducted in collaboration with YB Dato Lukanisman bin Awang Sauni, a member of Parti Pesaka Bumiputera Bersatu (PBB), which is part of the Gabungan Parti Sarawak (GPS) coalition.</p>		 <p>YB Dato Lukanisman bin Awang Sauni</p>		
Parliamentary Area	P.218 Sibuti			
Dun Area	N.71 Bekenu & N.72 Lambir			
Region	Sarawak			
Division(S) Covered	Miri Division			
Local Government (District/ Sub-District)	Subis District Council Niah Sub-District Office Miri City Council (Lambir)			
Demographic Data	Total population: 70,984			
	Citizens			
	NO.	DEMOGRAPHIC CATEGORY	POPULATION (NO)	PERCENTAGE (%)
	1.	Bumiputra	56,350	86.7
	2.	Chinese	8,254	12.7
	3.	Indian	65	0.1
	4.	Others (various ethnicities)	260	0.4
	TOTAL (CITIZEN)		70,984	100
	Non-Citizens			
	NO.	DEMOGRAPHIC CATEGORY	POPULATION (NO)	PERCENTAGE (%)
1.	Non-citizen (various ethnicities)	5,990	100	
TOTAL (CITIZEN)		5,990	100	

	<p>Source: <i>Statistik Subnasional Parlimen dan DUN - Parlimen Sibuti, Department of Statistic Malaysia, 2022.</i></p>
<p>Main Economic Activity</p>	<p>The main economic activities in the Sibuti parliamentary area include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture & Fisheries: Niah, a key region within Sibuti, is primarily dedicated to oil palm cultivation, which plays a significant role in the local economy. In addition to agriculture, coastal fishing in areas such as Bekenu and Bakam is a major economic activity for the coastal communities in Sibuti, providing livelihoods and contributing to the region's overall economy. 2. Ecotourism: Niah is home to the world-renowned Niah Cave, a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The cave has been an important archaeological and academic site since the 1940s, attracting tourists and researchers alike. In addition to Niah Cave, the Sibuti area boasts beautiful beaches along its coastline, further enhancing its potential for eco-tourism and extreme water sports. 3. Cottage and Small-Medium Enterprises (SMEs): The Subis and Lambir districts host a variety of SMEs across sectors such as bird's nest extraction, food and beverage, retail, wholesale, and other local businesses, particularly in the town centre areas. 4. Cross-Border Trade: The Sibuti area also benefits from cross-border trade activities with Brunei, as part of the broader economic interactions within the Miri Division. This trade fosters economic exchange and connectivity between the two regions.
<p>Research Team</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raine Melissa Riman: Lead Researcher 2. Dr Eva Kristin Larry Sait: Researcher 3. Dr Teo Sue Ann: Researcher 4. Nurliyana Safiah: Intern

2.0 ISSUE MAPPING

The data gathering methods used for issue mapping protocols in P218 Sibuti included fourteen Focus Group Discussions (FGD), one Town Hall Group Discussion (TGD), and two Key Informant Interviews (KII) with village representatives, locally known as Ketua Kaum. During this process, we engaged with a total of 17 communities (gazetted or non-gazetted) across the Niah-Sepupok, Bekenu, Bakam, and Lambir areas, each representing a diverse range of cultural, economic, and social backgrounds, as well as unique environmental conditions. Additionally, the Interagency Dialogue (IAD) saw the participation of 25 officers from 18 different State and Federal agencies.

DATE	ACTIVITY/SESSION/VISITS
25 June 2024	Inception meeting with Caroline Boni Moon, the Principal Private Secretary for YB Dato Lukanisman, Deputy Minister of Health, Malaysia and Special Officer, Dr James Jam Jolly. In attendance are also Raine Melissa Riman and Dr Eva Kristin Larry Sait from the Sarawak Regional Office and Dr Teo Sue Ann from the Centre for Social Impact (CSI).
11 January 2024	Pre-site visit and Courtesy Call to Miri Resident Office which included an introduction and a strategic meeting, followed by a discussion with the Acting Resident of Miri, Tuan Juan Ubit. The meeting will also be attended by key officials, including: Also in attendance are, District Officer for Subis District Office, Puan Norlila binti Haji Ulis, AO Fauziliana binti Osman, AO Edward Tawang (Social), AAO Omar bin Haji Hepeni, UKAS Cadre Officer Koh Kia Peng.
8 August 2024	Site visit briefing was conducted with Mr. Sylvester Tham, the Officer in Charge of Pusat Khidmat Sibuti, Bekenu, to confirm the arrangements for our movement over the next few days.
9 August 2024	Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with the Malay Community of Kampung Dagang, Niah-Sepupok
	Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with the Malay Community of Kampung Masjid, Niah-Sepupok
	Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with the Malay Community of Kampung Muhibbah, Niah-Sepupok

	Key Informant Interview (KII) with KK Mohd Henry Imang Jok, Kampung Kuala Tangap, Niah
10 August 2024	Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with the Iban Community of Rumah Patrick Libau, Niah
	Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with the Bugis Community of Kampung Baru, Subis 2, Niah
	Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with the Bugis Community of Muhibbah, Ladang 3, Niah
	Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with the Iban Community of Rumah Humphrey, Niah
11 August 2024	Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with the Kedayan Community of Kampung Pejuang Kelulut and Kampung Sulap Lada, Bekenu
	Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with the Kedayan Community of Kampung Belunu, Bekenu
	Townhall Group Discussion (TGD) with the Leaders of the Chinese Community of Persatuan Hakka Batu Niah, Bahagian Miri
12 August 2024	Key Informant Interview (KII) with KK Jimmy Nyahen, Ketua Kaum (Unofficial) Kampung Bidayuh Lusut, Lambir, Miri
	Focus Group Discussion (FGD) at Kampung Tunku Abdul Rahman, Miri
	Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with the Iban Community of Rumah Jarek, Sungai Ukong, Lambir, Miri
22 August 2024	Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with the Kedayan Fishers Community of Kampung Peliau, Sibuti
	Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with the Melanau/Malay Fishers Community of Kuala Sibuti
	Key Informant Interview (KII) with KK Norela binti Omar, of Kampung Penan Muslim, Tanjung Belipat, Niah

23 August 2024	Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with the Melanau Fishers of Kuala Bakam
21 March 2024	Issue Prioritisation will be determined soon.
4 September 2024	Interagency Dialogue I attended by 18 related agencies, from both State and Federal for P218 Sibuti. Among attendees are officers from the Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture, Malaysia (MOTAC), Jabatan Kerja Raya (JKR) Miri, Bekenu Immigration Detention Centre, Subis District Council, Subis Education Department (PPD Subis), National Anti-Drug Agency (AADK) Miri Division, Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC) for Miri Division, Sarawak Land and Survey Department, Miri Division Office (L&S), National Registry Department (JPN), Department of Drainage and Irrigation (DID), Department of Agriculture (DOA), Pusat Khidmat Wakil Rakyat P218 Sibuti, Miri Division Health Office, Miri Police Headquarters - Royal Malaysia Police (PDRM), Sarawak Rural Water Supply Department (JBALB), Niah Sub-district Office, and Malaysian Palm Oil Board (MPOB).
27 November 2024	Issue prioritisation with YB Deputy Minister of Health, Dato Lukanisman Awang Sauni, P218 Sibuti, with his Private Secretary (SUSK) Caroline Boni Moon, at the Deputy Minister's Office for Ministry of Health, Putrajaya

FINDINGS

SOCIAL ISSUES				
NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
1.	Destructive impact of drug addiction	<p>Individuals of all ages who are affected by drug abuse and their families across Niah.</p> <p>Particular stories are from</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kampung Dagang, Niah, 2. Kampung Tanjung Belipat, Niah, 3. Rumah Humphrey, Niah, 4. Simpang Ngu, Batu Niah (suspected drug trade location) 	<p>Drug use is rampant in Niah, with growing suspicions of drug trafficking around Simpang Ngu and neighbouring villages. There are complaints from villagers that addicts often turn to theft, targeting items like motorbikes, oil palm fruit bunches, and other valuables. In some cases, they resort to domestic violence, threatening or harming their families when they are unable or unwilling to provide money for drugs.</p>	<p>Miri Public Health Department (KKM)</p> <p>Highlights that drug abuse can lead to abusive behaviour. When cases involve minors, the situation becomes more complex. In cases of sexual crimes, doctors are obligated to file a report. There is a One Stop Centre (OSC) for addictions related issues in Klinik Kesihatan Tudan, Miri.</p> <p>National Anti-Drug Agency (AADK)</p> <p>Core Focus Areas: AADK Miri has 22 staff members and focuses on treatment and rehabilitation, prevention, and related initiatives.</p> <p>High-Risk Areas: Sibuti was identified as a high-risk area in 2021 but has improved with efforts to reduce drug</p>

SOCIAL ISSUES				
NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
				<p>abuse. In 2024, the focus shifted to Niah, where drug abuse issues are increasing.</p> <p>Community Awareness: The rise in drug-related cases also reflects increased community awareness, with more requests for prevention programs, urine tests, and exhibitions.</p> <p>Treatment and Rehabilitation: AADK offers both voluntary and mandatory rehabilitation programs, with clients undergoing community-based treatment and regular monitoring.</p> <p>Collaboration: AADK works with other agencies, such as the Subis District Office, to use local resources (like rest houses) for treatment centres.</p> <p>Challenges: Limited vehicles and resources pose challenges, but partnerships help mitigate these issues.</p>

SOCIAL ISSUES				
NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
				<p>Increased Treatment Demand: More people are seeking treatment, indicating a reduction in the social stigma around drug abuse.</p> <p>Involvement of Minors: Families are becoming more aware of treatment options for minors, with the Department of Social Welfare (JKM) assisting with underage cases.</p> <p>Strategic Partnerships: IPD Miri is a strategic partner in organising crime prevention programs, exhibitions, and community outreach efforts with AADK.</p> <p>Cases involving foreign nationals: Depending on their permits and if expired, they are referred to immigration. For undocumented locals, as long as they are committed to the</p>

SOCIAL ISSUES				
NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
				<p>treatment program, AADK accepts them. Community leaders, like in Kampung Tg Belipat, Niah, play a role in supporting clients. AADK has no authority to act on cases involving undocumented individuals.</p> <p>Miri Police Headquarters (IPD Miri)</p> <p>Increased Enforcement: Regular patrols and improved community awareness have led to more arrests, including four individuals sentenced to life imprisonment for drug related crimes.</p> <p>Crime Prevention in Schools: Police officers give talks on various issues, including drugs, crime, and behaviour, starting at the school level.</p> <p>Townhall: Town Hall meetings will be convened</p>

SOCIAL ISSUES				
NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
				<p>with YBs, community leaders, and local residents, to gather insights on potential future issues.</p> <p>Theft Issues: Theft in areas like Batu Niah and Bekenu (e.g., oil palm, petai) remains a concern, with calls for the community to report and cooperate.</p> <p>Youth Involvement: Efforts are made to involve young people in activities to keep them from unproductive behaviour.</p>
2.	Statelessness and undocumented people	<p>Stateless and Undocumented Children in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kampung Muhibbah, Niah-Sepupok. 2. Bugis Community in Kampung Bugis in Kampung Baru Subis 2 and 	<p>Isolated cases of stateless individuals, mostly children, due to the lack of documentation from their parents, e.g. legal marriage certificate. This affects their access to basic rights such as healthcare and education. The presence of undocumented immigrant labour was said to exacerbate this issue.</p>	<p>KKM:</p> <p>Non-IC Holders: Under Akta Fee (1951) individuals without identification cards (IC) are charged non-citizen rates for healthcare, and Sarawak residents need a clear application process for assistance.</p>

SOCIAL ISSUES				
NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
		Muhibbah Ladang 3 3. Migrant Community - migrant workers or labour from the oil palm plantation		<p>Reporting Challenges: Cases involving undocumented individuals, such as sexual assault victims or family members of those without ICs, are difficult to report due to legal complications.</p> <p>KKM & IMMIGRATION:</p> <p>Plantation Workers: Many plantations, especially in Subis, are grappling with the issue of undocumented workers. Under the <i>Pas Lawatan Kerja Sementara</i> (PLKS), workers are legally prohibited from getting married, cohabiting, or entering relationships, and they are also not allowed to be pregnant. However, these restrictions continue to be disregarded in practice. It is crucial for the Ministry of Health Malaysia (Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia) to engage with these communities to</p>

SOCIAL ISSUES				
NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
				<p>address the challenges arising from these violations.</p> <p>KKM:</p> <p>Outbreaks and Vaccination: Disease outbreaks spread easily, so mitigation measures like vaccinations are critical. Vaccination is free for IC holders but charged for non-Malaysians, though payment plans can be arranged.</p> <p>Contraceptives and Training: Contraceptives are key to preventing unwanted pregnancies. KKM can train clinic workers in plantations to improve their medical skills.</p> <p>Maternal and Child Mortality: Maternal and child mortality rates are key indicators of development, and all</p>

SOCIAL ISSUES				
NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
				<p>bodies brought-in-dead (BIDs) must undergo post-mortem.</p> <p>Engagement Challenges: Some plantations resist KKM engagement, only allowing access for cases involving pregnant women.</p> <p>Subis Department of Education:</p> <p>Community Learning Centers (CLCs): Subis has eight CLCs for Indonesian citizens, managed by Indonesia, with one additional subject on Malaysian history.</p> <p>Stateless Children in Schools: Stateless children can apply to government schools, but they must have proper documentation. Complete applications are processed by PPD Negeri and forwarded to PPD Daerah. Parents then</p>

SOCIAL ISSUES				
NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
				<p>apply for student passes from Immigration and pay a levy (RM120 for SK, RM140 for SMK).</p> <p>Challenges with Documentation: Without proper documentation, the process is complicated, and children cannot be admitted until the parents resolve it.</p> <p>Unregistered Marriages: Many issues arise from unregistered marriages, especially in plantations, where unauthorised individuals officiate. A valid marriage certificate is needed for birth certificates, and unregistered marriages affect both local and overseas citizenship.</p> <p>Overseas Births: Births abroad must be registered with the Malaysian embassy to secure citizenship. Without updated</p>

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				documentation from JPN, children cannot be registered as students.
3.	Inadequate healthcare facilities	General public population within Niah – Sepupok area which includes all communities visited (refer 2.0 Issue Mapping list)	Nearest clinics are in Sepupok and Batu Niah (<i>Klinik kesihatan</i>). Although there are doctors in these clinics, they lack specialised equipment and medication. For certain illnesses and more serious health issues, patients would need to visit the Miri General Hospital, which is about an hour away. Patients face long waiting times despite having appointments due to overcrowding of the clinics (<i>Klinik kesihatan Belunu</i>).	<p>KKM Miri:</p> <p>Healthcare Needs in Subis: There is no hospital in Subis despite the clear need, and the Batu Niah Health Clinic is overwhelmed with cases due to the area's large plantation population. Clinics can only manage basic cases and are not equipped like hospitals.</p> <p>Emergency Services: Only one ambulance is available, which is insufficient given the high volume of cases. A hospital with full facilities, including X-ray capabilities, is needed.</p> <p>Staffing and Housing Issues: Subis District has seven clinics, but only six are staffed with doctors. Retaining medical personnel is difficult, primarily due to</p>

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				<p>inadequate staff accommodations, particularly in remote areas. Funding allocated to government clinics is often focused on maintenance, leaving limited opportunity to develop or maintain conducive housing facilities for healthcare workers.</p> <p>Limited Facilities: Subis lacks an X-ray facility, and the available laboratory is only in Niah. Given the aging fleet of vehicles and the difficulty of acquiring new assets, it is challenging to maintain adequate medical transport. Miri oversees 45 clinics, including those accessible by air, land, and sea, and medical equipment is costly, even though requests for assets are submitted annually.</p> <p>Infrastructure Challenges: Road,</p>

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				<p>water, and electricity infrastructure are essential for healthcare development in Subis.</p> <p>Drug Addiction and Dental Health: Subis lacks specialised drug addiction clinics, though there is an OSC (One-Stop Center) in Klinik Kesehatan Tudan, about 30 minutes away. However, experimental programs for virtual clinics and one-stop centers are currently being tested. Additionally, there is a strong need for local dental care and facilities in these rural communities. Basic dental services, such as extractions, are costly and often unaffordable for residents.</p> <p>Transport and Staffing Shortages: More drivers are needed for ambulances, and navigation apps sometimes mislead people about clinic locations.</p>

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4.	Suspected unlicensed economic activities	Foreign migrants particularly in Niah area.	There is a suspicion among the local community that foreign nationals are conducting business without proper licenses, taking advantage of the lack of police patrols.	<p>IPD Miri</p> <p>Patrols: Patrols are conducted with community groups (SRS, KRT, RELA) in civilian and police vehicles, focusing on town areas to prevent crime.</p> <p>Volunteer Smartphone Patrol (VSP): The public can use this app to report issues directly to the police.</p> <p>Budget Constraints: Financial limitations affect some programs, and communication between village chiefs and villagers is sometimes a challenge.</p>
5.	Power and water disruptions	Kampung Dagang, Kampung Belunu, Kampung Muhibbah Ladang 3, Kampung Baru Subis 2,	Frequent disruptions in electricity and water supply have been ongoing since the construction of the Pan Borneo Highway. Power outages often cause electrical appliances to malfunction,	<p>Rural Water Supply Department (JBALB): Occasional water supply interruptions are caused by pipe bursts or new developments, such as the installation of new tanks and pipelines.</p>

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		Rumah Humphrey, Kampung Pejuang Kelulut, Kampung Sulap Lada, Niah	while water cuts, although occasionally communicated in advance, remain a persistent issue. Additionally, power outages disrupt the water treatment plant in Batu Niah, exacerbating the problem. As a result, residents have become overly reliant on bottled water, which costs them hundreds of ringgits per month.	Although the Pan Borneo project is completed, the handover to JBALB is still happening in stages, and connections between the existing pipeline and the new Pan Borneo pipeline are ongoing. During blackouts, water treatment plants (<i>loji air</i>) cannot operate, even with generators, as they haven't received the necessary diesel supply, which is delayed by the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Cost of Living (KPDN).
6.	Land tenure issues leading to ownership disputes	NCR Landowners across various categories and kampungs. Specific data from: Kampung Dagang, Kampung Muhibbah, Niah, Kampung Muhibbah	Some land lacks proper titles, and in cases where the original owners have passed away, disputes over inheritance have emerged, with some land being sold to non-native individuals. Many villagers do not possess official land titles (<i>geran</i>) because their land is classified as NCR,	Land and Survey Department, Miri (L&S): Land Issues Vary by Area: The status of land in Niah, Kampung Dagang, TAR, Muhibbah, and Lusut depends on each area's history and Kampung's background.

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		Ladang Tiga	<p>which complicates access to government-assisted housing programs like PPRT that require land titles. Additionally, there is an increasing demand for more land to accommodate the growing population, creating a need for new housing and affecting landowners of various categories. Some villages underwent perimeter surveys as long as 10 years ago, but still have not received land titles. Furthermore, there are instances where private corporations have attempted to acquire NCR lands but were unsuccessful.</p> <p>In Kampung Tunku Abdul Rahman, residents are facing a dilemma regarding their conjoined land titles, where their residential lot is combined with their agricultural lot. The issue</p>	<p>Kampung Dagang: Residents requested land titles under the NCR (Native Customary Rights) Program, but objections and overlapping land claims with migrants have delayed the process.</p> <p>Kampung Muhibbah: Land was surveyed in the 1970s-80s. Applications for government land are accepted, but group or NCR applications are prioritised over individual ones to prevent land sales.</p> <p>Kampung Tunku Abdul Rahman: Land was part of the Lambir Land Development Scheme, and requests to split residential and agricultural lots are not allowed. Sarawak Plantations is releasing occupied land, with L&S subdividing the lots.</p> <p>Lusut (Kampung Bidayuh): In the DUN</p>

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			<p>began when one of the lots was sold by their elders to other individuals, with the transaction occurring without official land titles but instead based on a two-party agreement. The current landowners now face the risk of losing their land due to the conjoined status of the lots. This has led to a growing number of inquiries about the possibility of separating the land titles to secure ownership of their respective portions, as well as concerns about the validity of the original transactions.</p>	<p>Lambir area, allocating land to newcomers could increase squatting issues. Squatter land has been resolved into government and village reserve land. However, new settlers are attempting to claim ownership of land for land sales, often with unofficial leaders acting as intermediaries.</p> <p>Niah: Many residents claim NCR land, but only land held before January 1958 qualifies. Non-bumiputera claims on NCR land are not always valid. Temporary ownership rights are sometimes issued.</p>
7.	Knowledge gap on JKM application procedures	Kampung Muhibbah Ladang Tiga, Kampung Pejuang Kelulit, Kampung Sulap Lada,	Residents are hesitant to apply for assistance from the JKM (Social Welfare Department) due to the complicated procedures. In one	<i>There was no feedback to this issue as the relevant agency was not present during the dialogue.</i>

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		Kampung Belunu, Rumah Patrick Libau, Kampung Lusut	instance, a single mother from Kampung Muhibbah Ladang 3 applied for support but received no aid. Such experiences discourage other single mothers and elderly individuals from seeking assistance.	
8.	PWD (persons-with-disabilities) not receiving welfare assistance	A PWD to a family in Kampung Dagang, Niah	A PWD who has reached the age of 21 does not receive welfare assistance, despite having a PWD card from JKM. The application has reportedly been rejected 5-6 times.	<i>There was no feedback to this issue as the relevant agency was not present during the dialogue.</i>
9.	Failure to register into the e-Kasih system	Villagers in Kampung Dagang, Niah	Villagers have reported that they tried to register in the e-Kasih system, but their applications were rejected, and the reasons for the failure remain unknown to them.	Subis District Office (DO): There are 3 enumerators handling registration of e-Kasih. Two are stationed at the Subis District Office while one is stationed in the Niah Sub-district Office. These officers will periodically go to the ground to collect data and villagers can also walk-in to the

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				district offices to meet them to fill out the necessary forms.
10.	Lack of opportunities applying for Rumah Mesra Rakyat (RMR) and Program Perumahan Rakyat Termiskin (PPRT)	Niah-Subis, Kampung Muhibbah, Niah, Kampung Belunu, Kampung Tunku Abdul Rahman	Villagers reported that only 20 individuals have received PPRT assistance which is insufficient to meet the needs of the community. Many villagers have attempted to apply but were told that there were not enough available spots to address overcrowding issues, particularly in multi-family households.	Subis District Office: This year's <i>Program Pembangunan Rakyat Termiskin</i> (PPRT) funding is indeed limited, but the office keeps a list of individuals who have already applied.
11.	Roads requiring upgrading and expansion	Kampung Masjid, Kampung Baru Subis 2, Kampung Muhibbah Ladang 3	Kampung Masjid has only one access road, leading to frequent traffic congestion, which presents a significant safety risk, especially in emergencies. During a recent fire, the fire engine was unable to reach the scene in time, resulting in the destruction of four homes.	JKR Miri: There are several challenges in addressing the condition of these roads, as they are not registered under the jurisdiction of the JKR or the district council.

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			<p>Similarly, narrow roads in Kampung Baru Subis 2 create challenges in transporting oil palm and schoolchildren.</p> <p>The single road connecting Simpang Ngu to Batu Niah further exacerbates the situation, as any accidents can lead to severe traffic jams, further hindering emergency response times and daily commuting</p>	
12.	Dimly lit street/road	Kampung Masjid, Kampung Muhibbah	The lack of street lighting in Kampung Masjid and Niah presents a significant safety concern. The absence of adequate lighting increases risks for residents, particularly at night. Additionally, there is a need for more street lighting along the Niah feeder road, from Simpang Batu Niah to Simpang Ngu. A request has been	<p>Miri Public Works Department (JKR Miri):</p> <p>Sarawak Energy Berhad (SEB) cannot install standard lamp posts if the area has insufficient population. Currently, the only approved lighting installation by JKR is for solar streetlights, with an allocated budget of RM 500,000 for their installation.</p>

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			submitted to JKR, but approval is still pending.	For Simpang Ngu area, which is near the Pan Borneo highway, the jurisdiction falls under the Pan Borneo Unit. Residents however can submit the application to them and JKR can help to forward it to the Pan Borneo Unit.
13.	Potholes on road from Niah town to villages	General road users in Niah	The condition of the pothole-ridden road endangers users, especially in areas without streetlights.	JKR Miri: Not all roads fall under JKR's jurisdiction, especially plantation roads. Some local leaders have requested to upgrade roads in those areas, but the issue is that these are plantation roads—not roads registered with JKR or the district council. The plantation management at times did maintain and repair the roads, however, large vehicles with heavy-duty tyres continue to use the plantation roads. As a result, residents driving regular cars still experience difficulties due to recurring potholes. multi

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14.	Poor network connectivity	The general population in the Batu Niah and Niah–Suai area, which includes around 60,000 residents, is affected.	<p>Despite having a communication tower, network connectivity in the area remains poor, with villagers only able to use basic messaging services like WhatsApp. This lack of reliable connectivity is especially challenging for schoolchildren who rely on the internet for homework and for residents facing emergencies who need to reach out for help.</p> <p>In Batu Niah, there is a lack of maintenance on the telecommunication cables, which are covered in overgrowth.</p>	<p>Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC) Miri: Serious vandalism incident involving, specifically cable-thieving, occurred last June. However, such cases have been reduced following discussions with the Royal Malaysia Police (PDRM) and service providers in Miri.</p> <p>The internet transmission technology utilized is Microwave Internet. This technology, if disrupted at the main tower, impacts several sites. Consequently, when vandalism occurred, it caused multiple sites to go down, resulting in poor network quality.</p>
15.	Lack of essential community spaces	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Batu Niah, 2. Kampung Muhibbah, Niah 3. Kampung Lusut, Lambir 4. Kampung Muhibbah 	There is a lack of essential infrastructure such as proper building for Tadika KEMAS which is currently operating out of a mosque in Kampung Muhibbah. The community	<i>There was no feedback to this issue as the relevant agency was not present during the dialogue.</i>

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		Ladang 3 5. Rumah Jarek, Sungai Ukong, Lambir	hall's construction has been stalled since COVID-19. In Niah, there is also need for more recreational facilities for youth who are active in sports such as futsal, badminton and basketball.	
16.	Infrastructure development issues	Kampung Masjid, Niah	The delayed infrastructure projects in Kampung Masjid, such as the stalled klinik kesihatan, which has been ongoing for 28 years, and the lack of progress in building a replacement school (SK Kita), are major concerns. There are also issues with road infrastructure; a promised second road has not been built, leading to difficulties during emergencies. For example, there was a recent fire that could have been mitigated with better	JKR Miri: SK Kita, under RMK 11, faced issues due to the contractor's performance, particularly with land work. The contractor was terminated by JKR. Following this, the costs have increased, and JKR has requested a new contractor. A new application has been submitted to the EPU through JKR, with SK Kita being under the management of JKR Sarawak.

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			access.	
17.	Imbalance development	Affecting population along the Niah riverbank, which includes Kampung Dagang , Kampung Masjid, Kampung Muhibbah Niah.	The riverbank development project in Niah was reportedly approved by the cabinet; however, it primarily focuses on the Bekenu area. This has subsequently influenced local sentiments regarding government development programs.	<i>There was no feedback to this issue.</i>
18.	Erosion of Historical Identity in Niah	Issues raised by and affecting local populations within Niah area, which includes Kampung Dagang, Kampung Masjid, Kampung Muhibbah Niah, Kampung Tanjung Belipat.	The names of several areas in Niah have been changed without the villagers' knowledge, causing confusion. The villagers feel marginalised and believe these changes diminish Niah's historical significance. This has led to confusion among both visitors and residents, contributing to a sense of discrimination. Villagers were shocked to discover that the name of their village had been changed, and the new	Subis District Office: Village names, such as Sungai Saeh, typically take after the name of the nearby river. The naming process is coordinated between the District Office and Land and Survey Department. conducts perimeter surveys under Section 6 for village gazettelement. Once approval is obtained, the area can be gazetted as an official village. Following that, a meeting is held with the District Office and local community to finalise

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			<p>name was not even listed on Google Maps. This alteration, which alters the historical identity and essence of the area without consulting the local communities, has sparked anger and confusion. The name changes include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sungai Batang Niah is now Sungai Saeh Niah (Sungai Kecil). 2. Sungai Sepupok has been renamed Sungai Peri. 3. Pekan Niah is now Pekan Sepupok. <p>These changes are causing confusion for visitors who can no longer find the village names on Google Maps, particularly with the gazettelement of Niah. There is also growing suspicion that these changes are an attempt to diminish Niah's historical significance</p>	the gazette and naming of the village.

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			as the first administrative center of Subis, fueling concerns over a potential erosion of local heritage.	
19.	Alienation of Niah's Heritage and Residents' Identity	Issues was raised by Kampung Masjid and it is affecting the general population in villagers around Niah.	The present development around Niah is alienating the people and their stories - the agency of the native residents and the history of the Niah community. Villagers have expressed feeling that Kampung Niah has been treated like a "stepchild" in local development plans, with many initiatives, especially following the recognition of Niah Cave as a UNESCO World Heritage site, overlooking their village's development needs and sidelining the native history and origin stories of the Niah community.	<i>There was no feedback to this issue.</i>
20.	Absence of officially	1. Kampung Masjid, Niah 2. Kampung Lusut, Lambir	The villagers of Kampung Masjid feel unrecognised and currently lack a	<i>There was no response to the issue in Kampung Masjid.</i>

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	appointed village representative/ leader		Ketua Kampung/Kaum. This absence of leadership has led to unresolved issues and a sense of neglect within the community in Kampung Lusut,.	Kampung Lusut is not officially recognised as a village but an urban squatter community. The urban squatter issue is currently being addressed by the Sarawak Government through a Squatter Management Committee, chaired by the Deputy Premier Dr. Sim Kui Hian, which focuses on urban areas. Squatter data in Lusut has been collected since 2010, with solutions aimed at relocating squatters outside of Lusut. The census indicates that people have been settling in Lusut since 1985, mostly from the Ulu region and the Bidayuh community. The area is divided into three zones, and although Lusut has been gazetted as a village reserve, some KMKK (village heads) are not legally recognized. Not all land in Lusut is government-owned, as some are titled. Despite their unofficial status, KMKK are

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				still invited for briefings.
21.	Shared water metres in ungazetted settlements	1. Kampung Lusut, Lambir	In Kampung Lusut, water metres are shared among multiple households due to the village's lack of official gazettelement. This arrangement has resulted in conflicts regarding the equitable distribution of the billed amount among the residents.	JBALB: LAKU has no restriction on shared water metres, e.g., 5 households sharing one metre.
22.	Dissatisfaction with delivery of government assistance	House fire victim and flood victim from Kampung Sulap Lada	An isolated case where aid after a house fire (bantuan kebakaran rumah) took three years to be approved. Although the allocation has been granted, the victim has yet to receive the funds. Action from District Office has been taken but are still waiting for further updates. Informants also reported being left out of flood assistance.	Subis District Office: The initial approval for house fire aid was for home repairs only, however the victim requested for a total new construction which would incur a cost of RM70,000.00. Thus, a new submission must be made, and is still awaiting approval from the State Disaster Management Committee (SDMC) The request for aid for flood victims has been submitted to the SDMC via the Miri

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				Resident Office. However, because the request was sent outside the monsoon season, the funding has not yet been approved, and will be followed up later by the District Office. The Miri Resident serves as the chair of the committee at the divisional level, coordinating with the National Disaster Management Agency (NADMA).
23.	Delay and discrepancies in PPRT and home repair assistance	Kampung Belunu	In one instance, a recipient of PPRT home repair aid was visited by a contractor, but no further progress was made afterward. In another case, some recipients had their land prepared for construction, only to find out later that their names were removed from the list of beneficiaries.	Subis District Office: This year's <i>Program Pembangunan Rakyat Termiskin</i> (PPRT) funding is indeed limited, but the office keeps a list of individuals who have already applied.

<p>24.</p>	<p>Squatter settlements causing land tenure issues and improper waste disposal</p>	<p>Squatter communities around Sungai Niah and Kampung Muhibbah as the landowner.</p>	<p>It has been reported that a squatter settlement near Sungai Niah has been occupying land belonging to individuals from Kampung Muhibbah.</p> <p>An attempt to relocate these squatter communities was made in 1998, but it was unsuccessful.</p> <p>Instead, the settlers established oil palm plantations on the land. Due to the area's ungazetted status, the squatter communities lack access to proper sanitation and waste disposal services, leading to improper waste disposal into the river. This situation has caused significant dissatisfaction among the surrounding communities.</p>	<p>L&S: Due to the area being ungazetted, the residents are ineligible for access to public services.</p>
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25.	<i>Pusat Pemulihan Dalam Komuniti (Niah) needing support to operate</i>	Students and clients attending, Pusat operators and instructors	<p>The Pusat Pemulihan Dalam Komuniti (PDC) in Niah requires sustainable support in terms of funding and facilities to continue its operations effectively. Without consistent funding or resources and specialised trainings, the centre faces challenges in maintaining its services, which are crucial for the rehabilitation and support of autistic children and individuals needing assistance / PWD within the community.</p> <p>Ensuring long-term sustainability is essential for the centre to meet the ongoing needs of the population it serves.</p>	<i>There was no feedback to this issue as the relevant agency was not present during the dialogue.</i>

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26.	Insufficient manpower among law enforcement officers, with a particular lack of Investigating Officers (IOs)	Overall Niah population which includes the listed community (see 2.0 Issue Mapping list)	There is insufficient manpower among law enforcement officers, with a particular lack of Investigating Officers (IOs), which hampers the effectiveness of legal and investigative processes in the area. Also lacking patrol vehicles allegedly leading towards increased illicit activities.	<p>PDRM Despite shorthanded there are several activities which are conducted and co-organised by PDRM with the communities and other agencies to reach out to the larger population. These includes:</p> <p>Community Engagement: The police foster public interaction through initiatives such as "Talk to Us," "Meet the Customers," and the Amanita program, which is an all-women police force engaging with housewives. School liaison officers also contribute by delivering educational talks on crime prevention.</p> <p>Patrols: To compensate for manpower shortages, patrols are executed in collaboration with community groups like SRS, KRT, and RELA. These patrols, utilizing both civilian and police vehicles,</p>

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				are strategically focused on town areas to deter criminal activities.
27.	Insufficient ambulance to cater emergency services	Overall Niah population which includes the listed community (see 2.0 Issue Mapping list)	There is an insufficient number of ambulances to adequately cater to emergency services, leading to delays in response times and potential risks to public health and safety.	KKM: There is difficulty in acquiring new assets due to limited budgets, and it is challenging to maintain adequate medical transport. Staffing needs must be addressed—for example, 10 ambulances require 10 drivers to ensure drivers get adequate rest between jobs.
28.	Lack of access to elder care support	1. Kampung Tunku Abdul Rahmah, Lambir 2. Kampung Tanjung Belipat, Niah	It has been reported that the community lacks both access to and knowledge of how to seek elder care support, particularly for those who have retired, leaving them without	<i>There was no feedback to this issue as the relevant agency was not present during the dialogue.</i>

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			<p>essential assistance or services to meet their needs in later life. In Kampung Tanjung Belipat, more than 30 elderly individuals wish to apply for elder welfare assistance but are often discouraged by the stringent requirements, which prevent or dissuade them from even attempting to apply. While they do have grown children, these children are already managing their own families and are unable to provide the necessary support to their elderly parents.</p>	

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1.	Inadequate support for women entrepreneurs	Women entrepreneurs in: 1. Kuala Bakam, 2. Kampung Sulap Lada, 3. Kampung Dagang, Niah	Many women run home-based businesses such as tailoring and making traditional <i>kuih</i> and <i>kerepek</i> to sell in the <i>pasar tamu</i> , but would like more opportunities, capital, and facilities to expand their businesses such as Pusat Keusahawanan Wanita - a fully equipped space for women to carry out economic activities.	<i>There was no feedback to this issue as the relevant agency was not present during the dialogue.</i>
2.	Limited land size to expand farm/plantations and rising cost of agricultural inputs	Affecting farmers (miscellaneous farming produces) and smallholder oil palm producers within Niah area.	Oil palm smallholders are unable to expand their plots as there is limited land. The commodity price fluctuates, but the cost of herbicides, pesticides and fertiliser is ever increasing.	Malaysian Palm Oil Board (MPOB): Price control falls under KPDN (Ministry of Domestic Trade and Cost of Living). However, the price of palm oil seedlings cannot be controlled due to increasing production costs. The cheapest seed costs RM3, while high-grade seeds can go up to RM5. Rising wages have also contributed to higher prices.

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				Training for smallholders is part of MPOB's core responsibilities, depending on requests from local communities. For replanting assistance, it is provided through a combination of partial aid and partial loan. Regarding agricultural roads, MPOB receives applications, but approval comes from the Ministry of Plantation Industries, and the Department of Irrigation and Drainage (DID) is responsible for implementation according to specifications.
3.	Poor delivery system and management of government assistance	This issue here covers affected group of farmers, Oil palm smallholders (agricultural inputs), and single mothers (welfare) 1. Kampung Lusut, Lambir	Perceived mismanagement in the approval process of welfare, assistance (rumah PPRT, agricultural inputs) Does not seem to be going to those who are really in need of assistance. Community requests for relevant officers to visit the	<i>There was no feedback to this issue as the relevant agency was not present during the dialogue</i>

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		2. Kampung Dagang, Niah	community for better understanding of initiatives and delivery mechanisms.	
4.	Rising cost of living	General public within Niah, Sibuti, Bekenu and Lambir. Reported and affecting all communities visited (see 2.0 Issue Mapping list)	The rising cost of daily necessities, including agricultural inputs, has become a burden. The high prices are partly due to resellers who inflate costs. This makes essential items less affordable for the villagers.	<i>There was no feedback to this issue as the relevant agency was not present during the dialogue.</i>
5.	Absence of diverse employment opportunities for the youth	Affecting general population of the youths under the parliamentary area (see 2.0 Issue Mapping list)	Due to the absence of sufficient local employment options, especially for youth, many must leave the village to seek work. The lack of higher education facilities, such as a community college, worsens the issue.	<i>There was no feedback to this issue as the relevant agency was not present during the dialogue</i>
6.	Inadequate support	Affecting general	Most youth are interested in	Subis District Council:

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	for youth entrepreneurs	population of the youths under the parliamentary area (see 2.0 Issue Mapping list)	entrepreneurship, but lack opportunities and spaces, such as stalls or kiosks, to start their businesses. Provided that they are given support, they are capable and eager to succeed in their small businesses.	Subis District Council has opened kiosks for entrepreneurs, with three located in Bekenu and another three in the Niah area.
7.	Unaffordable shophouse rental discouraging small/youth entrepreneurs	Kampung Muhibbah, Niah	Unaffordable shophouse rental discouraged small entrepreneurs or young entrepreneurs from renting, leaving these shops vacant. These empty shops have become spots for drug addicts. Kampung Muhibbah Niah, is said to be one of the hot spots for drug users.	<i>There was no feedback to this issue as the relevant agency was not present during the dialogue.</i>
8.	Absence of tourism development support	This issue was being brought up by residents in Kuala Sibuti, which is	Kuala Niah's ecosystem holds significant potential for community-based ecotourism	MOTAC: They are collaborating with local residents to improve the homestay program, focusing on

ECONOMIC ISSUES				
NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
		affecting the residents who wants to take up any tourism activities along Kuala Niah area.	development, with its rich wildlife, including proboscis monkeys, fireflies, and diverse wetland habitats. However, there is a need for government support to fully develop the local tourism sector in Kuala Niah.	<p>four main clusters near Sibuti and Batu Niah:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sibuti Cluster: Kampung Kuala Sibuti with 11 operators. ● Kedayan Cluster: Peliau, Kampung Ke Atas, and Kampung Jambu with 10 operators. ● Rumah Julau Cluster: Patrick Libau with 28 operators. ● Gua Niah Miri Cluster: Rumah John Abau in Sg Tangap with 12 operators. <p>There is a focus on tourism awareness. The Batu Niah project is overseen by SFC, and project proposals for development can be submitted to MOTAC for funding. SFC projects are part of MTCP for upgrading existing facilities, but no new construction is allowed. The park will be open throughout December, and approvals are expected next year.</p>

ECONOMIC ISSUES				
NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
9.	Outdated facilities detracting visitors/tourist to Niah Cave	Community surrounding Niah, local and international tourists, tour companies, tour guides	<p>The lack of proper upkeep significantly diminishes the visitor experience, making the site less appealing to potential tourists. A tour guide, who is also a community leader, reported that elderly tourists chose to backtrack on their journey to visit the newly designated UNESCO World Heritage Niah Cave due to unsafe, slippery walkways and facilities that are not elder-friendly.</p> <p>According to the community leader again, tour guides have expressed concerns that these sites are not adequately</p>	<p>MOTAC is working on two projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Upgrading infrastructure at the west mouth of Niah Cave. 2. Upgrading infrastructure at the Archaeology Museum in Niah. <p>Infrastructure maintenance for tourism is limited to upgrades. Park guides, licensed by SFC, can only guide in Niah National Park. Other guides, such as host or tour guides, are technically illegal unless they have licenses from MOTAC. Regional Specific Tour Guides (RSTG) require six months of training and an exam to operate outside national parks. Tour guides must work through travel agents, and local host guides are now regulated under PBT.</p>

ECONOMIC ISSUES				
NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
			prepared to accommodate a diverse range of tourists, particularly those of varying ages and physical conditions, due to poor upkeep and lack of accessible facilities.	
10.	Inadequate access to skill training to enhance fishers' off-season income production	Women of Kuala Bakam	The women fishers of Kuala Bakam, who support their husbands or fathers in the fishing industry, face a lack of skill training opportunities that could enhance their ability to generate additional income. Since the COVID-19 pandemic, they have not had access to any training programs. Currently, they rely on selling by-products, such as stingray skin (leather), as their primary source of income during the off-season.	<i>There was no feedback to this issue as the relevant agency was not present during the dialogue.</i>

ECONOMIC ISSUES				
NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
11.	Gazettement of Miri Sibuti Coral Reefs National Park	Fishers from Kuala Sibuti and coastal communities along the Sibuti area.	<p>The gazettement of the national marine park is, in some ways, restricting the fishing zones available to local fishers. Although the identification of suitable areas for artificial reefs was done with the assistance of the fishers, they remain unaware of the exact locations where the reefs have been placed, leaving them in uncertainty. The artificial reefs (tukun tiruan) have been positioned in specific areas, benefiting only those zones, while limiting fishing opportunities in other parts of the designated area.</p> <p>Due to the coral reef project, while there are no immediate restrictions on fishing within the</p>	<i>There was no feedback to this issue as the relevant agency was not present during the dialogue.</i>

ECONOMIC ISSUES				
NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
			<p>gazetted national park areas, local fishers are concerned that, within the next five years, the gazettelement could affect their livelihoods. Traditional fishers may face challenges with the coast guard due to their inability to access or afford updated technology, which is essential for determining valid fishing zones. This lack of technological advancement may result in difficulties for fishers in identifying legal fishing areas, potentially leading to conflicts and further hindrances to their traditional fishing practices. They foresee they might not be able to continue with the traditional fishing, and will go into tourism instead.</p>	

ECONOMIC ISSUES				
NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
12.	Obtaining licences for recreational boats and compliance with new regulations	Fishers from Kuala Sibuti and coastal communities along the Sibuti area.	For tourism purposes, according to the fishers understanding, they would need to obtain a separate licence for recreational boats, distinct from the one they currently hold. This would require them to acquire new boats that meet specific regulations, and they would also need to dispose of their existing boats to avoid complications with dual licensing.	<i>There was no feedback to this issue as the relevant agency was not present during the dialogue.</i>
13.	Backlog in licensing and incentives	Fishers in Kuala Sibuti	The process of obtaining a fisher's license is complicated by several factors, including stringent landing requirements, a lack of updates and monitoring of procedures, and frequent changes in staffing at LKIM. These challenges make it more difficult for fishers to	<i>There was no feedback to this issue as the relevant agency was not present during the dialogue.</i>

ECONOMIC ISSUES				
NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
			navigate the system and obtain the necessary licenses.	
14.	Direct access to market	Fishers in Kuala Sibuti	Fishers are requesting priority to rent stalls at Bekenu Wet Market. Currently, they are paying a commission to licensed stall owners to sell their catch, putting them at a disadvantage. Granting fishers direct access to stall rentals would help support their livelihood and eliminate the need for middlemen.	<p>Subis District Council</p> <p>The Subis Council manages 313 stalls at Sibuti Rural Transformation Center (RTC Sibuti), with 20 stalls specifically designated for fish. All stalls have owners, mainly from Peliau, Bungai, and Kuala Sibuti, and some sell freshwater fish as well.</p> <p>Stalls for saltwater fish are often empty, especially during the monsoon season, while the freshwater fish stalls are consistently in use. The council allows other vendors to use the empty stalls for a fee of RM1 per day.</p>

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES				
NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
1.	Depletion of river resources	Fishers and riverine communities such as: Rumah Humphrey	The population of fish and prawns in the river has significantly declined in recent years, possibly due to the effluents released from nearby oil palm plantations.	<p>Department of Agriculture: The decline in fish stocks, likely due to illegal fishing practices such as using poison (tuba), electric currents, and explosives. They are conducting campaigns aimed at changing the mindset of some villagers.</p> <p>Additionally, there is a program to release fish fry, specifically Lampam Jawa, into rivers to boost the fish population.</p>
2.	Human-wildlife conflict	Rumah Patrick Libau, Kampung Kuala Tangap	Villagers have observed a growing crocodile population in the river. Depleting food sources have caused these crocodiles to venture more frequently near human settlements. Additionally, the disposal of waste in the river has further attracted the crocodiles to the area.	<i>There was no feedback to this issue as the relevant agency was not present during the dialogue.</i>
3.	Poor drainage system	1.Kampung Belunu, 2. Kampung Lusut,	Poor drainage systems have also not been addressed due to inadequate	<i>There was no feedback to this issue as the relevant agency was not present during the</i>

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES				
NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
		Lambir	communication between the council and the community.	<i>dialogue.</i>
4.	Solid waste management system	Kampung Belunu	There is a need for additional bins due to the growing population of the village. Irresponsible waste disposal into the river inevitably results in trash being brought back to shore by the tide. To address this issue, a yearly river cleanup will be organised through <i>gotong royong</i> efforts, encouraging the community to work together in maintaining a clean and healthy river environment.	<i>There was no feedback to this issue as the relevant agency was not present during the dialogue.</i>
5.	Flooding in low-lying areas	Kampung Muhibbah, Niah	The accumulation of water is a result of an inadequate drainage system. During rainfall, the water is unable to flow efficiently, leading to pooling in various areas, including residential homes. If the rain persists for two consecutive days, flooding occurs, and	<i>There was no feedback to this issue as the relevant agency was not present during the dialogue.</i>

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES				
NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
			the water typically takes up to three days to recede.	
6.	Poor water (supply) quality	1. Kampung Muhibbah Niah, 2. Rumah Patrick Libau, Niah 3. Kampung Baru Subis 2	Although water supply is available, the quality of the water frequently deteriorates during maintenance activities, often appearing white or brown and emitting a strong chlorine odour. Consequently, residents are compelled to purchase bottled water, incurring daily costs of approximately RM18 for essential use. Additionally, they rely on rainwater for cleaning purposes and in emergency situations, particularly when the water supply is interrupted.	<p>Rural Water Supply Department (JBALB):</p> <p>Occasional water supply interruptions are caused by pipe bursts or new developments, such as the installation of new tanks and pipelines. Although the Pan Borneo project is completed, the handover to JBALB is still happening in stages, and connections between the existing pipeline and the new Pan Borneo pipeline are ongoing.</p> <p>During blackouts, water treatment plants (<i>loji air</i>) cannot operate, even with generators, as they haven't received the necessary diesel supply, which is delayed by the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Cost of Living (KPDN).</p>

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES				
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				<p>Regarding water quality, maintenance work, especially during pipeline interconnections, may lead to temporary contamination. White foam in the water is caused by oxygen and air, while the smell of chlorine is common near water treatment plants. Water quality is monitored through internal and external testing, with the Ministry of Health (KKM) testing the water twice a week to ensure it meets standards. Chlorine is essential for water disinfection.</p> <p>NDWQS (National Drinking Water Quality Standards) still applies, and the water supply from Song to Lambir and Bekenut to Niah is included in this system.</p>
7.	Industrial pollution affecting marine wildlife	Fishers from Kuala Sibuti and from Sibuti coastal communities	There is growing suspicion that pollution from industrial areas is affecting fish stocks along the Sibuti coastline. Certain fish species, once	Department of Agriculture: The decline in fish stocks, likely due to illegal fishing practices such as using poison (tuba), electric currents, and explosives. They are

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES				
NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
			abundant in the area, are no longer found and are believed to have become extinct in specific fishing zones due to this environmental issue.	conducting campaigns aimed at changing the mindset of some villagers.
8.	Gazettement of Miri-Sibuti Coral Reefs National Park	Fishers from Kuala Sibuti and from Sibuti Coastal communities	The gazettement of the national marine park is, in some ways, restricting the fishing zones available to local fishers. Although the identification of suitable areas for artificial reefs was done with the assistance of the fishers, they remain unaware of the exact locations where the reefs have been placed, leaving them in uncertainty. The artificial reefs (tukun tiruan) have been positioned in specific areas, benefiting only those zones, while limiting fishing opportunities in other parts of the designated area. Due to the coral reef project, while there are no immediate restrictions on	<p>JKR Miri: JKR was involved in the setting up of the artificial reef balls, as well as many other agencies, including registered fishers near the area. The location of the artificial reefs was not made secret from the fishers community.</p> <p>Artificial reefs are huge, weighing 1.5 tonnes each.</p>

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES				
NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
			<p>fishing within the gazetted national park areas, local fishers are concerned that, within the next five years, the gazettelement could affect their livelihoods. Traditional fishers may face challenges with the coast guard due to their inability to access or afford updated technology, which is essential for determining valid fishing zones. This lack of technological advancement may result in difficulties for fishers in identifying legal fishing areas, potentially leading to conflicts and further hindrances to their traditional fishing practices. They foresee they might not be able to continue with the traditional fishing and will go into tourism instead.</p>	
9.	Depletion of marine resources	Kuala Bakam	Polluted rivers, visible rubbish, and shrinking fish populations points to a significant environmental issue. The	<p>Department of Agriculture: The decline in fish stocks, likely due to illegal fishing practices such as using</p>

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES				
NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
			declining fish populations are particularly alarming as they directly threaten the livelihoods of traditional fishing communities.	poison (tuba), electric currents, and explosives. They are conducting campaigns aimed at changing the mindset of some villagers. Additionally, there is a program to release fish fry, specifically Lampam Jawa, into rivers to boost the fish population.
10.	Unconsulted development altering landscape posing difficulties in landing boats	Kuala Bakam	Development at the river's mouth is causing significant physical changes to the landscape, making it increasingly difficult to land boats and narrowing the beach. The communities have expressed frustration over not being included in the consultation process for large-scale development projects in their area. These projects, often undertaken without proper consultation or planning, disrupt local ecosystems and pose a threat to the	L&S: The consultation process for development was only conducted with the communities from officially gazetted villages in Bakam. The history of Kuala Bakam involves a community that did not originally own the land, which is private property. According to L&S policy, if the land is privately owned, the landowner is responsible for resolving any issues, and the area will not be gazetted as a village since it already

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES				
NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
			<p>traditional livelihoods that rely on them.</p>	<p>belongs to private landowners.</p> <p>In terms of resettlement, the initial settlers were fishermen from Mukah who worked with the landowner and were eventually given a place to stay due to their long-term presence. However, as more people arrived, it became difficult to resolve the situation, and L&S has no plans for resettlement, leaving it to the landowner to manage. In the early stages, lots were allocated, but this also led to objections from locals who questioned why they were not given lots instead.</p> <p>JKR Miri: Engagement sessions will only be conducted with JKKKs (Village Development and Security Committees) that are officially recognized by the District Office. Development efforts are focused on registered committees. For the landing</p>

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES				
NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
				area, the facilities provided are sufficient for registered fishers, but non-registered fishers are also utilising them. Regarding Kuala Bakam, the original inhabitants are the Jatti Miriek people, while the current settlers are the Melanau. Government agencies will only address matters concerning legally recognized and registered villages.
11.	Natural physical change to coastal landscape requiring further development	1. Kampung Peliau, 2. Kuala sibusi, 3. Kuala Bakam	Natural physical changes to the landscape have made it increasingly difficult for fishermen to land their boats. While maintenance is being carried out using traditional methods, there is an urgent need for the development of a proper landing jetty to facilitate safer and more efficient boat landings. In some cases, fishers have been stranded at sea for up to three hours due to the shallowing of the river mouth, highlighting the	<i>There was no feedback to this issue as the relevant agency was not present during the dialogue.</i>

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES				
NO.	ISSUE	AFFECTED GROUPS	JUSTIFICATIONS	AGENCIES' FEEDBACK
			growing urgency for infrastructure improvement.	
12.	General lack of tree pruning along roads	Road along Batu Niah	Overgrown trees along the Batu Niah road, due to a lack of pruning and maintenance, pose a safety risk to road users. Despite reports made to the authorities (JKR), the issue remains unresolved.	JKR Miri: There are specific jurisdictional boundaries determining whether the road in the area falls under JKR or the district council. To streamline the process the <i>Tali Khidmat</i> system is used to identify the responsible agency, whether JKR or the district council. However, if the issue is on private land, JKR has limited authority and cannot intervene.

3.0 ISSUE PRIORITISATION

PRIORITISED ISSUE NO. 1: SUBSTANCE ABUSE

<p>Problems relating to prioritised issue</p>	<p>Safety and Security of Local Communities: The safety and security of communities in Niah are increasingly threatened by the prevalent issue of substance abuse. This concern has led to a range of social challenges, including property damage, theft (both of property and agricultural produce), and instances of domestic violence. These issues, exacerbated by substance misuse, are undermining the overall well-being of the community and creating an environment of insecurity, which in turn affects both social harmony and the quality of life for local residents.</p> <p>Inadequate Infrastructure for Treatment and Rehabilitation: There is a significant shortage of dedicated rehabilitation centres and treatment infrastructure across Sarawak to effectively address the long-standing issue of substance abuse. Consequently, there is a heavy reliance on community-based rehabilitation programs. While these programs provide essential support, they often lack the necessary resources and capacity to fully meet the complex needs of those affected by addiction. This gap in specialised treatment facilities undermines the overall effectiveness of rehabilitation efforts and limits access to comprehensive, evidence-based care for individuals seeking recovery.</p> <p>In Subis, the lack of specialised drug addiction treatment centres is a pressing concern. While the One-Stop Center (OSC) at Klinik Kesihatan Tudan, located about 30 minutes away, offers some support, it does not focus specifically on drug addiction treatment. The distance to this facility, combined with the general scope of services offered, poses significant challenges for individuals in Subis who require specialised care. This lack of specialised infrastructure restricts access to the targeted</p>
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	<p>rehabilitation and support necessary for effective and sustainable recovery.</p>
<p>Recommendation(s)</p>	<p>Increase Funding for Community-Based Rehabilitation Programs</p> <p>Recommendation: Secure additional funding and resources for community-based drug rehabilitation programs to expand their capacity and improve service delivery. This can include increasing staffing, providing specialised training for counsellors, and upgrading facilities to meet the needs of those undergoing treatment.</p> <p>Rationale: Strengthening community-based programs ensures that individuals in rural or underserved areas have access to essential support and care without the need to travel long distances. These programs play a crucial role in early intervention and reintegration of recovering individuals into their communities.</p> <p>Mobile and Telemedicine-Based Rehabilitation Services</p> <p>Recommendation: Develop mobile drug rehabilitation units and telemedicine services to provide addiction treatment and counselling to remote and underserved communities. Mobile units could visit villages on a regular schedule, offering counselling, health check-ups, and basic rehabilitation services. Telemedicine platforms could connect patients with specialists for virtual consultations and therapy, reducing the need for travel to distant facilities.</p> <p>Rationale: This innovative approach would increase accessibility to rehabilitation services for people in rural areas, overcoming the geographic barriers that prevent individuals from seeking treatment. It also allows for continuous care and follow-up, which is crucial for long-</p>

term recovery. However, telemedicine services would require good internet services.

Workplace-Based Rehabilitation and Reintegration Programs

Recommendation: Collaborate with local businesses and industries to create workplace-based rehabilitation and reintegration programs for individuals recovering from addiction. These programs could offer flexible work schedules, job training, mentorship, and emotional support in a work environment, providing a pathway for individuals to rebuild their lives through employment while undergoing recovery.

Rationale: Integrating recovery into the workplace can help combat the stigma associated with addiction and provide a sense of purpose and stability for individuals in recovery. Employment plays a crucial role in reintegration and maintaining long-term sobriety, as it offers both financial independence and social reintegration.

Community-Led Harm Reduction Programs

Recommendation: Launch community-led harm reduction programs that focus on minimising the negative effects of drug use, such as overdose and the spread of diseases, while offering pathways to treatment. These programs could include initiatives like needle exchange programs, supervised consumption spaces, and free access to naloxone (a life-saving drug that can reverse opioid overdoses). Additionally, local community leaders could be trained as harm reduction advocates to offer peer counselling and information about available rehabilitation services.

Rationale: Harm reduction strategies are evidence-based approaches that prioritise the health and safety of individuals who use drugs while providing an entry point for treatment and recovery. By empowering local communities to take a proactive role in harm reduction,

	these programs can reduce drug-related harm and create a supportive environment for individuals to seek help when ready.
Affected group	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Drug abuser. 2. Communities at large
Locality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Niah • Simpang Ngu • Miri
SDG RELATED TO ISSUES	
RELATED SDG	TARGETS
Goal 3: Good Health and Well Being	<p>Target 3.4: Reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases (including drug addiction) through prevention, treatment, and promotion of mental health.</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 healthcare services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.</p>
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	<p>Target 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.</p>
Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institution	<p>Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.</p> <p>Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.</p>

**PRIORITISED ISSUE NO. 2: STATELESSNESS AND UNDOCUMENTED INDIVIDUALS:
AMONG CHILDREN OF FOREIGN PLANTATION WORKERS OR INTERNAL MIGRANTS**

<p>List of problems relating to prioritised issue</p>	<p>Intergenerational statelessness: When parents are stateless or undocumented, their children are often born without legal recognition. This creates a cycle of statelessness across generations, as children born to stateless parents inherit their undocumented status. Without intervention, future generations remain excluded from the benefits and rights of citizenship.</p> <p>Bureaucratic barriers: The process of obtaining documentation or citizenship is often lengthy, confusing, and full of legal hurdles. Some individuals may be required to travel long distances to government offices, submit numerous documents or pay for certain procedures such as DNA tests.</p> <p>Emotional and psychological strain: Stateless people may feel alienated from their own country and struggle with a sense of identity. They face social stigma and are seen as outsiders, leading to feelings of isolation. Having to constantly face bureaucratic hurdles contribute to mental health issues such as depression, anxiety, and hopelessness.</p> <p>Absence of documentation: Lack of documentation affects mobility, access to employment and ability to integrate into society. Individuals are unable to access essential public services such as education, healthcare, and social welfare programmes. They are not recognised as citizens or legal residents, making them vulnerable to exploitation, abuse, and exclusion from any social or economic progress.</p>
<p>Recommendation(s)</p>	<p>Simplify birth registration process: Mobile registration units can be set up to travel to remote communities to register births immediately to help break the cycle of intergenerational statelessness.</p>

	<p>Access to Psychological Support: Provide mental health services for stateless and undocumented individuals, particularly focusing on emotional support, counselling, and community-based mental health programs. Partnerships with NGOs and community groups can help reach these marginalised populations.</p> <p>Decentralise Registration Services: Ensure that registration services for births, marriages, and citizenship are available in rural and border areas. Instead of requiring individuals to travel to urban centres, local authorities should be equipped to process applications.</p> <p>Inclusive Policies for Public Services: Governments should enact policies that guarantee access to education and healthcare for all children, regardless of their documentation status. This would ensure that stateless children are not denied schooling or medical treatment.</p>
Affected group	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stateless and undocumented persons 2. Plantation communities 3. Internal migrants (move within Sarawak from interior to urban)
Locality	Miri Division as a whole
SDG RELATED TO ISSUES	
RELATED SDG	TARGETS
Goal 1: No poverty	Target 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
Goal 3: Good health and wellbeing	Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information, and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

	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.
Goal 4: Quality education	Target 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and children in vulnerable situations.
Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institution	Target 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.

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

List of problems relating to prioritised issue	<p>Underdeveloped Agricultural Activities and Non-Diversified Agricultural Outputs to Address Food Security Measures: While oil palm farming has become a key economic activity within the Subis and Miri areas, providing significant income for many smallholders, it also presents a range of challenges, particularly when it comes to food security and the long-term sustainability of farming communities. Farmers in these regions are increasingly facing difficulties such as the high cost of agricultural inputs, rising living expenses, and escalating prices of goods, which threaten their economic well-being and food security. The dominant reliance on monocrop agriculture, such as oil palm cultivation, leaves farmers vulnerable to fluctuations in global commodity prices. A drop in the price of palm oil or a downturn in demand can significantly impact the livelihoods of smallholder farmers who rely almost exclusively on this single crop. This over-reliance on one cash crop means that farmers are not only exposed to market volatility, but also to environmental risks, such as disease outbreaks, pests, or adverse weather conditions, which could devastate their primary source of income. At the same time, the costs of agricultural inputs, including fertilisers, pesticides, and labour, have been rising steadily. This trend is</p>
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	<p>compounded by the high cost of living as informed by the oil palm smallholders we met, which affects farmers' ability to meet daily needs, including food, education, and healthcare. As the cost of essential goods increases, smallholder farmers are finding it increasingly difficult to balance their budgets, leading to greater financial insecurity and reducing their capacity to reinvest in their farms.</p> <p>The current approach to agriculture, which prioritises the production of cash crops for the market economy, overlooks the importance of self-sufficiency in food production. As food prices rise and income from cash crops becomes less stable, smallholders in lower-income (B40) communities are left particularly vulnerable.</p> <p>Gap in Economic Industry Development for Peri-Urban Communities: Peri-urban communities often struggle due to their transitional nature, being neither fully urban nor rural. Without clear economic planning, these areas can be left behind, missing out on opportunities for growth in diverse sectors. Industries such as extreme sports, agropreneurship, and other emerging sectors could be key drivers of economic diversification in these areas. However, the lack of infrastructure, adequate support, and a strategic focus on these industries means that their potential remains untapped. To address this, there is a need for targeted investments, better planning, and development of specialised infrastructure to foster these sectors and enable the communities to thrive.</p> <p>Ecotourism Development and Cultural Heritage Preservation: While the government has made strides in supporting the ecotourism sector, significant challenges remain in realising its full potential, particularly in areas like Niah. One critical issue is the lack of skilled workforce to support the growing tourism demand, especially in light of the recent UNESCO World Heritage status granted</p>
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	<p>to Gua Niah. As the number of visitors increases, there is a pressing need for trained professionals in areas such as tour guiding and hospitality services to ensure a high-quality visitor experience and effective management of cultural heritage sites. The development of specialised training programs in ecotourism, cultural heritage, and sustainable tourism practices is essential. These programs would equip local workers with the necessary skills to capitalise on the opportunities arising from ecotourism, fostering long-term economic benefits for the community while preserving the region's cultural and natural assets. Additionally, there is a clear need for targeted marketing strategies to promote the unique attractions of Niah, alongside increased investment in infrastructure to support the growing tourism industry. This includes not only the development of physical infrastructure, such as transportation and accommodation, but also community-based tourism initiatives that ensure local residents are directly involved and benefit from the sector's growth. By addressing these gaps—through workforce development, infrastructure investment, and community engagement—Niah can fully harness the potential of its ecotourism sector, contributing to both economic development and the preservation of its rich cultural heritage.</p>
<p>Recommendation(s)</p>	<p>Modern Farming Innovations: introducing innovative farming techniques, such as organic farming, agro-tourism, or vertical farming, young people could be encouraged to participate in the agricultural sector. Additionally, establishing youth-focused agricultural training programs and providing access to modern tools and technologies could foster interest and drive entrepreneurship in the sector. The expansion of agro-based industries, such as food processing and packaging, could also open new economic opportunities for young people in peri-urban communities, ensuring that the agricultural sector remains relevant and dynamic.</p>

	<p>Focusing on the development of industries that leverage both urban and rural advantages: industries such as small-scale manufacturing, light industries, and sustainable energy solutions. The establishment of business incubators, industrial parks, and incentives for local entrepreneurs can help bridge this divide and create a robust economic ecosystem that can support both agriculture and emerging industries like technology, e-commerce, and service-based businesses.</p> <p>Preservation and promotion of unique cultural and natural resources: The development of heritage and cultural sites presents an opportunity not only to preserve historical and cultural legacies but also to enhance local economies and promote sustainable community development. By leveraging modern technologies, community engagement, and innovative approaches, these sites can become vibrant hubs that foster both cultural preservation and economic growth. Below are some forward-thinking recommendations for the development of cultural sites and their surrounding communities:</p> <p>a) Community-led Sustainable Tourism Model: Establish eco-friendly and culturally immersive experiences that combine tourism with the protection of local ecosystems. Examples include green tours, traditional cooking classes, and cultural workshops taught by local artisans. Promote responsible tourism practices that limit the impact on the environment and local tradition.</p> <p>b) Smart Infrastructure and IoT-Enabled Heritage Sites with Site Protection in Mind: Integrate smart infrastructure and Internet of Things (IoT) technologies in the management of cultural sites. This can include sensors to monitor the condition of heritage structures, digital ticketing systems, smart lighting, and waste management solutions. IoT can also facilitate real-time</p>
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	<p>visitor tracking to optimise crowd management and provide data-driven insights into site utilisation.</p> <p>Example: A VR simulation could allow visitors to experience the bird nest harvesting process in an immersive and interactive environment. The simulation could showcase the history, techniques, and cultural significance of the practice, highlighting the Penan community's unique relationship with nature and their traditional livelihoods. Visitors could participate in a virtual harvesting experience, learn about the sustainable methods used, and gain insights into the ecological importance of the practice, while protecting the real site from mass intervention.</p> <p>c) Integrate Eco-tourism with Regenerative Agriculture: around heritage sites, promoting sustainable farming practices that protect the land and heritage. This can involve creating community farms, botanical gardens, or heritage food trails where visitors can learn about, and taste traditional foods grown sustainably in the region and benefits Gua Niah and one that is culturally, socially and economically related to the community surrounding Niah Cave. Recommended area : ex-quarry at the South of the cave, a potential brownfield for non-intrusive tourism facility development.</p> <p>Youth-Centric Economic Development : The increasing trend of rural-urban migration among youth is contributing to economic stagnation in peri-urban and rural areas, where the outflow of young people results in a loss of local talent and a diminished workforce. To address this, there is a pressing need to diversify economic opportunities in rural regions, particularly by fostering sectors that align with the interests and capabilities of the youth. Key areas for development include technology innovation, youth health and wellness, hospitality and tourism and the application of</p>
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	<p>digital technologies such as the Internet of Things (IoT) in agriculture.</p> <p>Promoting STEM-based (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) skills is essential in equipping youth with the tools needed for success in the modern economy. By introducing programs focused on technology development and digital literacy, rural areas can become hubs for innovation, especially in fields such as agri-tech and digital agriculture, where technology can greatly enhance productivity and sustainability. At the same time, it is important to integrate humanities-oriented initiatives, which focus on recognizing the social and community needs, ensuring a holistic approach to youth development that balances technological skills with social awareness and responsibility.</p> <p>Moreover, this approach can play a crucial role in mitigating the allure of substance abuse among young people by providing them with positive career pathways, skills development opportunities, and a sense of purpose and community engagement. By creating diverse, youth-focused economic prospects, rural areas can stem the tide of migration, revitalise local economies, and foster long-term, sustainable development.</p>
Affected group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Youth ● Communities at large
Locality	Miri as a whole
SDG RELATED TO ISSUES	
RELATED SDG	TARGETS
Goal 2: Zero Hunger	<p>Target 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, and herders, including through secure and equal access to land, resources, and inputs.</p>

	<p>Target 2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality</p>
Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	<p>Target 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading, and innovation, particularly through a focus on high-value-added and labour-intensive sectors.</p> <p>Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity, and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs).</p> <p>Target 8.6: By 2030, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education, or training.</p> <p>Target 8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.</p>
Goal 10: Reduced Inequality	<p>Target 10.2: Empower and promote the social, economic, and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status.</p>
Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	<p>Target 11.3: Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated, and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.</p> <p>Target 11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.</p>
Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	<p>Target 12.b: Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.</p>

Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals	Target 17.11: Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, with a focus on products that are key to their economic growth.
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PRIORITISED ISSUE NO. 4: LAND TENURE INSECURITY

List of problems relating to prioritised issue	<p>Squatters/Ungazetted villages: Squatter settlements and ungazetted villages often find themselves in a position of administrative invisibility, where they are not formally recognised by local authorities. This lack of legal land tenure creates significant barriers for residents, preventing them from accessing legal protections and government support. As a result, these communities are frequently excluded from urban development projects, social safety nets, and essential public services, which can perpetuate a cycle of poverty and vulnerability that is challenging to break.</p> <p>Moreover, the process of regularising land tenure in these areas is often complicated by bureaucratic hurdles. Without the ability to secure legal titles or formal recognition, residents face difficulties in gaining access to basic services, such as electricity, clean water, and sanitation. While some of these communities in Sibuti do have access to clean water supply and electricity. The absence of these critical infrastructures not only affects the quality of life but also makes these communities more susceptible to health risks, particularly in areas where overcrowding and poor living conditions are prevalent.</p> <p>The lack of formal recognition and unrecognised village head: Squatter settlements, presents significant challenges in the appointment of village representatives or Ketua Kaum. This administrative gap prevents these communities from having a recognised leadership structure, which in turn hampers their ability to navigate bureaucratic processes effectively. As a result, these villages face difficulties in accessing key development resources, including funding opportunities that exceed</p>
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	<p>RM50,000.00, which are typically reserved for formally recognised communities.</p> <p>While local authorities are committed to supporting these communities to the best of their abilities, the absence of formal recognition and the lack of a designated village leadership structure create substantial barriers. These communities, though actively engaged with the authorities, often find themselves excluded from more substantial development initiatives.</p> <p>Land dispute: The lack of formal recognition and secure land tenure in squatter settlements and ungazetted villages can lead to land disputes, especially when landowners seek to develop their property. Informal settlers, who often lack legal claims, may face eviction or displacement when landowners assert their rights. This creates a challenging situation for communities who may have lived on the land for generations, exacerbating their vulnerability.</p>
<p>Recommendation(s)</p>	<p>Land tenure issues, particularly those related to squatter settlements, are inherently complex and require the expertise of land specialists to offer tailored solutions. However, in this section, the focus will be on the development and provision of social housing, an area already addressed by existing frameworks in Malaysia, but which requires further alignment with the unique socio-economic context of Sarawak. The recommendations provided here will draw on successful models from both within Malaysia and welfare states abroad, with an emphasis on adapting these approaches to the specific needs and conditions of Sarawak.</p> <p>Establish a Public Housing Fund with a Non-Profit or Public-Private Partnership Model under the State's Purview: Given Malaysia's public-private collaboration history, this model can also be expanded through public-private partnerships (PPP), with private companies handling construction while the government ensures</p>

	<p>affordability through rent controls or subsidies.</p> <p>Create a Transparent Housing Allocation System: A transparent, needs-based housing allocation system is highly feasible and aligns with existing frameworks like the Federal Land Development Authority (FELDA) and the People’s Housing Program (PPR). These programs already use an application and prioritisation system for low-income households. Introducing a more transparent, formalised point-based or banding system can ensure a fairer and more structured allocation process.</p> <p>The agencies could improve or adapt the existing allocation systems by integrating technology—such as an online application platform that allows low-income families to apply for housing assistance without needing to travel far to apply. A banding system could prioritise those in critical need, such as elderly people, single parents, or individuals with disabilities, ensuring they are given preference.</p> <p>Learn from Social States: Adapting Social Housing Models to the Sarawak Context: While the social housing models from welfare states are well-established, they must be adapted to the local context of Sarawak. In particular, rural areas, isolated communities, and ethnic diversity must be taken into account when designing housing policies. For example, in Sarawak’s remote areas, where land tenure issues may complicate housing development, it will be crucial to involve local communities in the planning and design process, respecting traditional land rights and customs. Community-based solutions, coupled with flexible financing models, will be key to ensuring that all groups, especially indigenous communities, have access to affordable housing that respects their cultural and social needs.</p>
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Affected group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Squatter community
Locality	Kuala Bakam Sungai Niah Lusut
SDG RELATED TO ISSUES	
RELATED SDG	TARGETS
SDG 1: No Poverty	Target 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services.
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	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.
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	Target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe, and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums.
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.
SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals	Target 17.17: Encourage and promote effective public, public-private, and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.




APPGM-SDG

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