SARAWAK SDG ROADMAP

Stage 3 : District Councils Roadmap

Implementing the 2030 Agenda in 24 Sarawak, Local Authorities



March 2025

MPHLG

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Sarawak SDG Roadmap

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Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Cities &
Community Well-being

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Contents

Page

1.0 Introduction

1.1The Need for a Voluntary Local Review (VLR) Sarawak Districts Council 1-1
1.2 Alignment with Malaysia's National Targets & Global Commitments 1-4
1.3 Overview of the Roadmap Process and Methodology 1-5
1.4 Overview of the Roadmap Stages 1-6

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Method of Localizing SDG Data 2-1
2.2 Stakeholder Engagement in VLR & Roadmap Process 2-3

3.0 Local Context

3.1 Introduction 3-1
3.2 Overview of Sarawak 3-1
3.3 Social, Economic and Environmental Overview 3-4
3.4 Social, Economic and Environmental Overview of District Councils 3-11
3.5 Current Governance Structure of Sarawak 3-25
3.6 Current Governance Structure of Lundu District Council 3-69
3.7 Current Governance Structure of Bau District Council 3-74
3.8 Current Governance Structure of Simunjan District Council 3-78
3.9 Current Governance Structure of Betong District Council 3-83
3.10 Current Governance Structure of Serian District Council 3-87
3.11 Current Governance Structure of Sri Aman District Council 3-91
3.12 Current Governance Structure of Lubok Antu District Council 3-95
3.13 Current Governance Structure of Limbang District Council 3-97
3.14 Current Governance Structure of Lawas District Council 3-101
3.15 Current Governance Structure of Subis District Council 3-102
3.16 Current Governance Structure of Marudi District Council 3-106
3.17 Current Governance Structure of Saratok District Council 3-110

Contents

Page

3.18 Current Governance Structure of Matu and Daro District Council 3-114
3.19 Current Governance Structure of Sarikei District Council 3-118
3.20 Current Governance Structure of Maradong and Julau District Council 3-122
3.21 Current Governance Structure of Luar Bandar Sibu District Council 3-126
3.22 Current Governance Structure of Kanowit District Council 3-130
3.23 Current Governance Structure of Kapit District Council 3-134
3.24 Current Governance Structure of Dalat and Mukah District Council 3-139

4.0 Alignment with SDGs

4.1 Policy Alignment with SDGs 4-1

5.0 Progress on SDGs

5.1 Unveiling 3 Essential Outcomes 5-1

6.0 Future Actions and Recommendations

6.1 Categorised SDG By 5 Focus Areas 6-1
6.2 Social SDGs: Addressing Societal Needs and Inequalities 6-5
6.3 Infrastructure SDGs: Addressing essential infrastructure needs 6-19
6.4 Cities and Community Livability SDGs: Focused on sustainability in cities and communities 6-26
6.5 Environmental SDGs: Tackling Climate Action and Sustainability Challenges 6-32
6.6 Governance SDGs: Strengthening Institutional Frameworks and Transparency 6-43

List of Figure and Table

Page

List of Tables

Table 5.1: Sarawak Gross Domestic Product (GDP) 5-36

Table 5.2: Infrastructure Data in Sarawak (2022-2023) 5-63

Table 5.3: Infrastructure Data in Sarawak (2022-2023) 5-63

Table 5.4: Affordable Housing in Lundu, 2023 5-90

Table 5.5: Tourism Statistics in Lundu, 2023 5-90

Table 5.6: Affordable Housing in Matu and Daro , 2023 5-91

Table 5.7: Tourism Statistics in Matu and Daro , 2023 5-91

Table 5.8 : Affordable Housing in Bau, 2023 5-92

Table 5.9: Tourism Statistics in Bau, 2023 5-92

Table 5.10 : Affordable Housing in Betong, 2023 5-93

Table 5.11: Tourism Statistics in Betong, 2023 5-93

Table 5.12: Affordable Housing in Kanowit, 2023 5-94

Table 5.13: Tourism Statistics in Kanowit, 2023 5-94

Table 5.14 : Affordable Housing in Lawas, 2023 5-95

Table 5.15: Tourism Statistics in Lawas, 2023 5-95

Table 5.16: Affordable Housing in Limbang, 2023 5-96

Table 5.17: Tourism Statistics in Limbang, 2023 5-96

Table 5.18 : Affordable Housing in Luar Bandar Sibu, 2023 5-97

Table 5.19: Tourism Statistics in Luar Bandar Sibu, 2023 5-97

Table 5.20 : Affordable Housing in Lubuk Antu, 2023 5-98

Table 5.21: Tourism Statistics in Lubuk Antu, 2023 5-98

Table 5.22 : Affordable Housing in Meradong and Julau, 2023 5-99

Table 5.23: Tourism Statistics in Meradong and Julau, 2023 5-99

List of Figure and Table

Page

List of Tables

Table 5.24 : Affordable Housing in Saratok, 2023 5-100

Table 5.25: Tourism Statistics in Saratok, 2023 5-100

Table 5.26 : Affordable Housing in Sarikei, 2023 5-101

Table 5.27: Tourism Statistics in Sarikei, 2023 5-101

Table 5.28 : Affordable Housing in Serian, 2023 5-102

Table 5.29: Tourism Statistics in Serian, 2023 5-102

Table 5.30 : Affordable Housing in Simunjan, 2023 5-103

Table 5.31: Tourism Statistics in Simunjan, 2023 5-103

Table 5.32 : Affordable Housing in Sri Aman, 2023 5-104

Table 5.33: Tourism Statistics in Sri Aman, 2023 5-104

Table 5.34 : Affordable Housing in Subis, 2023 5-105

Table 5.35: Tourism Statistics in Subis, 2023 5-105

Table 5.36 : Affordable Housing in Kapit, 2023 5-106

Table 5.37: Tourism Statistics in Sarikei, 2023 5-106

Table 5.38 : Affordable Housing in Marudi, 2023 5-107

Table 5.39: Tourism Statistics in Marudi, 2023 5-107

Table 5.40: Affordable Housing in Dalat and Mukah, 2023 5-108

Table 5.41: Tourism Statistics in Dalat and Mukah, 2023 5-108

Table 5.42 : Outcome of Waste Management in Sarawak 5-117

Table 5.43 : Waste Category in Lundu, 2023 5-118

Table 5.44 : Waste Collection Coverage in Matu and Daro, 2023 5-119

Table 5.45: Recycling Rate in Matu and Daro, 2023 5-119

Table 5.46: Number of Businesses Adopting Green Practices in Matu and Daro, 2023 5-119

List of Figure and Table

Page

List of Tables

Table 5.47 : Waste Category in Bau, 2023 5-120

Table 5.48 : Waste Category in Betong, 2023 5-121

Table 5.49 : Waste Category in Kanowit, 2023 5-122

Table 5.50: Waste Category in Lawas, 2023 5-123

Table 5.51 : Waste Collection Coverage in Limbang, 2023 5-124

Table 5.52: Sustainable Production in Limbang, 2023 5-124

Table 5.53: Waste Category in Luar bandar Sibu, 2023 5-125

Table 5.54: Waste Category in Lubok Antu, 2023 5-126

Table 5.55: Waste Collection Coverage in Meradong and Julau, 2023 5-127

Table 5.56: Sustainable Production in Meradong and Julau, 2023 5-127

Table 5.57 : Waste Collection Coverage in Saratok, 2023 5-128

Table 5.58: Recycling Rate in Saratok, 2023 5-128

Table 5.59: Number of Businesses Adopting Green Practices in Saratok, 2023 5-128

Table 5.60: Waste Collection Coverage in Sarikei, 2023 5-129

Table 5.61: Sustainable Production in Sarikei, 2023 5-129

Table 5.62: Waste Category in Serian, 2023 5-130

Table 5.63: Waste Category in Simunjan, 2023 5-131

Table 5.64: Waste Category in Serian, 2023 5-132

Table 5.65: Waste Category in Subis, 2023 5-133

Table 5.66: Waste Collection Coverage in Kapit, 2023 5-134

Table 5.67: Sustainable Production in Kapit, 2023 5-134

Table 5.68: Waste Category in Marudi, 2023 5-135

Table 5.69: Waste Collection Coverage in Dalat and Mukah, 2023 5-136

Table 5.70: Recycling Rate in Dalat and Mukah, 2023 5-136

Table 5.71: Number of Businesses Adopting Green Practices in Dalat and Mukah, 2023 5-136



1.0

INTRODUCTION

SARAWAK SDG ROADMAP

The implementation of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a global challenge that requires active participation at both national and local levels. For local governments and communities, aligning their strategies with the SDGs paves the way for sustainable, inclusive, and resilient development. Sarawak, with its vast biodiversity, rich cultural heritage, and growing economic sectors, is well-positioned to contribute to these global efforts through an SDG Roadmap. This chapter explores the rationale, process, and significance of the SDG Roadmap for Sarawak, providing a roadmap for localizing sustainable development in a region with distinct ecological, social, and economic dynamics.

1.1 The Need for a Voluntary Local Review (VLR) in Sarawak Districts Councils

Sarawak's District Councils, recognized for their rich ecosystems, cultural heritage, and economic potential, play a vital role in the state's sustainable development. However, they face significant challenges such as rapid urban growth, deforestation, climate change, and inadequate infrastructure, all of which pose risks to long-term sustainability. The Voluntary Local Review (VLR) acts as an essential tool for these councils to assess their progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), identify critical gaps, and implement targeted solutions. By adopting strategic planning and sustainable policies, Sarawak's district councils can drive balanced development while safeguarding the environment and enhancing resilience for future generations.

Sustainability Challenges

- **Constrained Road Connectivity**
- **Significant Income Disparity**
- **Ineffective Waste Management**

Constraint Road Connectivity

Limited road infrastructure in many district council areas restricts accessibility, mobility, and economic development. Many rural and semi-urban areas rely on poorly maintained roads, unpaved routes, and inadequate public transport systems, making it difficult for residents to commute efficiently or access essential services. Businesses and industries also struggle with higher transportation costs due to limited connectivity, affecting supply chains and market access. Improving road networks is crucial for enhancing economic growth, trade, and overall regional development.

Significant Income Disparity

Sarawak districts experience a large income gap between urban and rural populations, with rural communities often earning much lower wages due to limited access to high-paying jobs, education, and economic opportunities. Many residents in district council areas rely on informal employment, agriculture, and small businesses, which often provide unstable incomes. Without sufficient investments in job creation, skills development, and economic diversification, the disparity between high-income urban centers and lower-income rural areas will continue to grow, affecting social equity and economic stability.

Inefficient Waste Management

Inefficient waste management remains a growing concern, contributing to environmental pollution, health hazards, and urban cleanliness issues. Improper disposal methods, limited recycling facilities, and a lack of public awareness worsen the problem, while over-reliance on landfills and weak enforcement of waste regulations further exacerbate it. Municipal councils in Sarawak must strengthen waste management strategies by implementing effective recycling programs, composting initiatives, stricter waste disposal regulations, and community engagement efforts to promote a cleaner and healthier environment.



Sustainability Challenges

A Voluntary Local Review (VLR) provides a data-driven assessment of sustainability, aligning local initiatives with the SDGs to ensure meaningful progress. It fosters inclusive stakeholder engagement, enhancing collaboration and community participation. By identifying gaps and opportunities, VLRs strengthen policy implementation and governance, ensuring long-term resilience and sustainable urban development.

Key Benefits of VLR



1 Data-Driven Sustainability Assessment

The VLR provides a structured framework to evaluate local sustainability efforts based on reliable data, enabling evidence-based decision-making.

2 SDG Alignment

By aligning local development plans with the SDGs, the VLR ensures that Sarawak contributes to national and global sustainability goals while addressing local challenges.

3 Inclusive Stakeholder Engagement

A VLR fosters collaboration between local authorities, businesses, communities, and other stakeholders, ensuring that diverse perspectives are considered in the sustainability planning process.

4 Policy and Implementation Improvements

The VLR helps identify gaps in existing policies, and implementation, leading to more efficient and targeted interventions to address sustainability challenges.

5 Long-Term Governance Strengthening

Through the VLR, local governance frameworks can be strengthened to enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of development initiatives.

1.2 Alignment with Malaysia's National Targets & Global Commitments

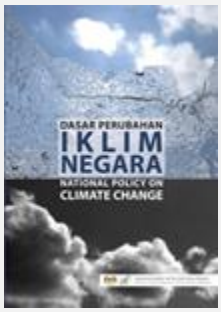
Sarawak is not operating in isolation when it comes to sustainable development. Malaysia has committed to achieving the SDGs as part of its broader development agenda. National policies and frameworks provide a guiding blueprint for local initiatives, and the Roadmap allows Sarawak to align its efforts with these broader targets.

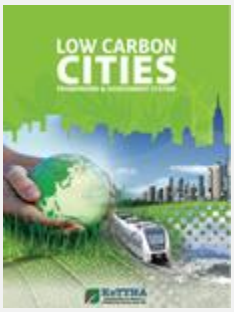
Vision

Sustainable Living Environment for All

Malaysia's National Sustainability Frameworks







Sarawak's Contribution to Malaysia's National SDG Agenda

Malaysia SDG Commitments	Voluntary National Review	Malaysia SDG Cities

The Roadmap process helps Sarawak align with Malaysia's Voluntary National Review (VNR) by assessing local sustainability efforts and SDG progress. It provides insights into regional challenges, ensuring highland-specific issues are represented in national policies while highlighting achievements and gaps.

Global Commitments to Localizing the SDGs

The United Nations highlights the need to localize SDGs for effective community-driven development. By conducting a Roadmap, Sarawak aligns with this goal, addressing local challenges while contributing to global sustainability. Its outcomes will support Malaysia's SDG efforts and serve as a model for other highland and suburban regions, sharing insights and best practices worldwide.

1.3 Overview of the Roadmap Process and Methodology

The Roadmap process in Sarawak Municipal Councils follows a comprehensive, inclusive methodology designed to ensure that the review is grounded in local realities and incorporates the perspectives of all stakeholders.

1. Stakeholder Engagement



The Roadmap process starts with inclusive stakeholder engagement, involving local authorities, businesses, civil society, and the Orang Asli community. This approach ensures diverse representation, fosters local ownership, and enhances accountability. Partnerships between government, private sectors, and NGOs strengthen SDG implementation by pooling resources and expertise.

2. Data Collection & Analysis



Data collection is essential to the Roadmap process, using government reports, census data, and community surveys to assess SDG progress. Stakeholder consultations add qualitative insights for a comprehensive understanding of challenges and opportunities. This combined approach helps identify areas for intervention and improvement.

3. Policy & SDG Mapping



Policy mapping is a key aspect of the Roadmap process. This involves examining the alignment between local policies and the SDG targets, identifying gaps, and proposing improvements. The review also includes a comparative analysis of similar highland regions globally, allowing Sarawak to learn from best practices and adopt policies that have been successful in other contexts.

4. Identification of Gaps & Challenges



A key aspect of the Roadmap is identifying gaps and challenges hindering SDG progress, including infrastructure deficits, income inequality, and limited access to education and healthcare. It also highlights environmental risks like deforestation, soil erosion, and water scarcity, ensuring these issues receive urgent attention.

5. Formulation of Recommendations



After identifying gaps and challenges, the VLR process formulates targeted recommendations, including policy changes, infrastructure upgrades, and new programs. It may also propose innovative solutions like smart agriculture and green infrastructure to promote sustainable and resilient development.

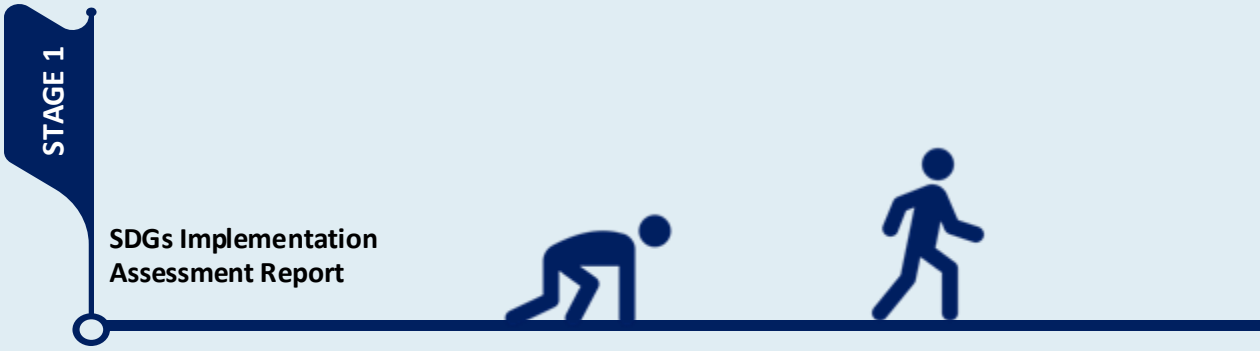
6. Reporting & Dissemination



The Roadmpa findings are shared with stakeholders, including local authorities, businesses, and international partners, to inform policy planning, funding, and SDG implementation. An open-access digital platform may also be developed to track progress in real time and enhance accountability.

1.4 Overview of the Roadmap Stages

The Sarawak SDG Roadmap consist of 3 stages which are Stage 1 is SDGs Implementation Assessment Report, Stage 2 is Voluntary Local Review (VLR) – Current SDG Status And Stage 3 is SDGs Roadmap – Strategies, Projects, and Programs



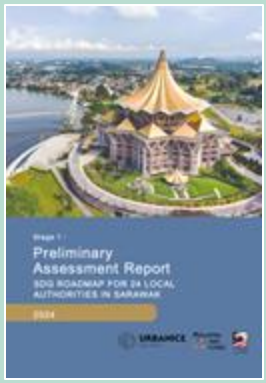
Stage 1: SDGs Implementation Assessment Report

The first stage involves a comprehensive assessment of the current Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) implementation in 3 Municipal Councils in Sarawak. This includes:

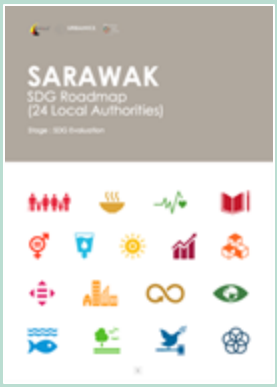
- Mapping existing policies, initiatives, and programs aligned with the SDGs.
- Identifying key stakeholders, including local government agencies, NGOs, businesses, and community groups.
- Collecting baseline data to measure progress against SDG indicators.
- Aligning local development plans with national and global SDG frameworks through Rapid Impact Assessment (RIA).
- Assessing institutional readiness and available resources to drive SDG progress.

This report forms the foundation for understanding Sarawak Municipal Councils' SDG status and identifying priority areas for improvement.

Report Stage 1



Report Stage 2



Report Stage 3



STAGE 2

Voluntary Local Review (VLR)

STAGE 3

SDGs Roadmap

Stage 2: Voluntary Local Review (VLR) – Current SDG Status

Building on the assessment report, this stage provides a detailed analysis of 3 Municipal Councils in Sarawak' SDG progress. Key components include:

- Presenting current data on all 17 SDGs, highlighting achievements and challenges.
- Engaging stakeholders through consultations, focus group discussions, and participatory workshops.
- Identifying gaps between the current status and existing initiatives by various agencies.
- Evaluating overall SDG progress and areas requiring further attention.

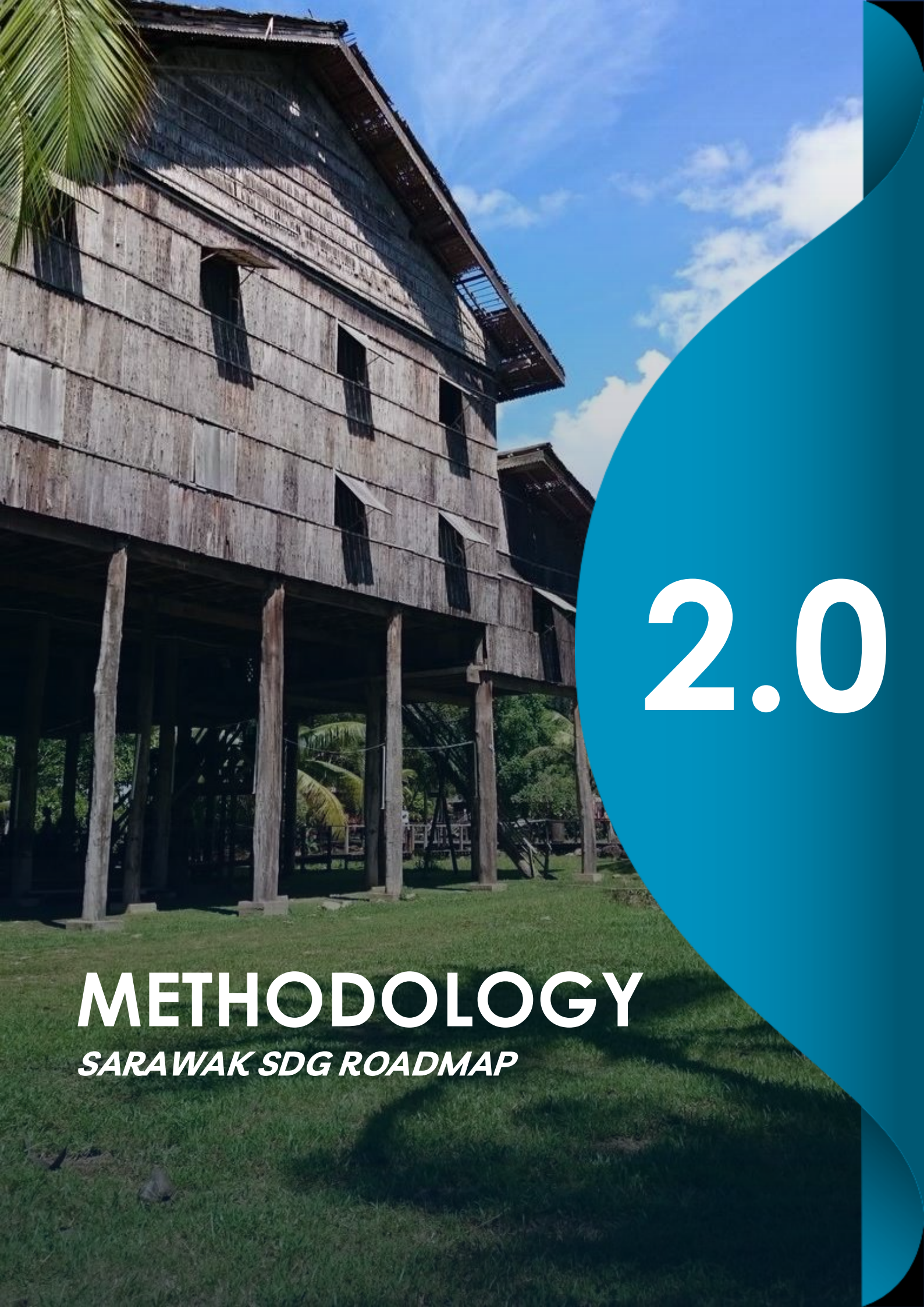
This VLR ensures a transparent, data-driven evaluation of SDG progress, promoting accountability and alignment with global sustainability efforts.

Stage 3: SDGs Roadmap – Strategies, Projects, and Programs

This stage focuses on developing a strategic roadmap to accelerate SDG implementation in Sarawak Municipal Councils. The roadmap includes:

- Defining priority SDG targets specific to local needs and challenges.
- Conducting Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with Local Authorities to determine key implementation projects and programs.
- Formulating actionable strategies and policy recommendations.
- Identifying key projects and programs to fast-track SDG achievements.
- Establishing partnerships for resource mobilisation and capacity building.
- Setting measurable goals, timelines, and monitoring mechanisms to track progress.

The roadmap ensures a structured, result-oriented approach for achieving sustainable urban and rural development.



2.0

METHODOLOGY

SARAWAK SDG ROADMAP

2.1 Method of Localizing SDG Data

The Voluntary Local Review have taken few approaches in gathering data for reporting purpose. In gathering data, the type of data used is both primary data and secondary data. Below are the methods:

Primary data	Engagement with agencies and local stakeholders through Focus Group Discussion
Secondary data	Key documents for reference from agencies

Primary data Collection

The method used in primary data collection is Focus Group Discussion, an engagement made with government agencies and local stakeholders.

Data collected through Focus Group Discussion

- Analysis of Issues and Challenges in the City.
- Early measurement of SDG performance according to projects, programs, initiatives and development plans.
- Understanding/collect data on the city's achievements and efforts made by local government related for sustainable development.
- Local government's way forward

Main Data Provider

Local Government's internal departments and external Agencies from Governmental/ Private/ NGO.

Secondary data Collection

In the process of selecting data pertinent to , several key considerations are taken into account to ensure alignment with various frameworks and national targets, while also addressing local needs and competencies

Department of Statistics Malaysia

1. My Local Stats, 2022. Published in 2023.
2. My Local Stats, Sarawak, 2022. Published in 2023
3. Murninets, 2024.

City Council Main and Sectoral Development Planning Document

1. Sarawak Industrial Development Plan (SIDP)
2. Sarawak Digital Economy Blueprint 2030
3. Sarawak Post COVID-19 Development Strategy 2030
4. Sarawak Rural Transformation Programme (RTP)
5. Sustainable Development Goals Targets and Indicators

Development Indicators Existing and Used by City Council

1. Data from the Malaysian Urban Indicators Network
2. Low Carbon City Indicator
3. SMART City Indicator

The Engagement and Workshop Session

The workshop was a one-day event designed to engage stakeholders in the localisation of the SDGs for Sarawak.

The session began with a briefing on Malaysia SDG Cities and the localization of SDGs by Dr. Azmizam Abdul Rashid, Deputy CEO of URBANICE Malaysia. Participants gained a comprehensive understanding of the SDGs and their relevance to Sarawak. Dr. Azmizam emphasized the importance of SDGs in building climate resilience, addressing poverty, and fostering sustainable communities through partnerships.

Method of the First Focus Group Discussion

Following the introduction, participants were divided into three groups for focused discussions, each aligned with the Malaysia SDG Cities outcome framework. The groups were moderated by URBANICE Malaysia and focused on the following outcomes:

Each group engaged in discussions to share ideas, issues, and challenges related to their assigned SDGs. Participants also shared current initiatives being undertaken to address these challenges. This exercise was crucial for understanding the current profiling and situation of SDGs in Sarawak, and for fostering a deeper understanding of each SDG.

During the closing session, each group presented their discussion outcomes and proposed ways forward for each set of outcomes. This collaborative approach ensured that diverse perspectives were considered and that the workshop's objectives were met effectively. The outcomes from each group were tabulated and will be included in the analysis of each SDG's progress.

Group Outcome 1

Ensure Inclusive Growth and Development for All



Group Outcome 2

Enhance Access to Quality Services to Address



Group Outcome 3

Promote Environmental Sustainability to Mitigate Climate



2.2 Stakeholder Engagement in VLR & Roadmap Process

Engagement Purpose and Objectives

Engaging stakeholders is a fundamental aspect of localizing the SDGs in Sarawak. This process ensures that the SDGs are not only understood but also integrated into local policies and actions in a manner that reflects the unique context and needs of the community. The inclusion of diverse stakeholders promotes:

- **Localization of SDGs**: Stakeholder sessions facilitate the adaptation of global SDGs to the specific realities of Sarawak, making the goals more relevant and actionable at the local level.
- **Inclusivity and Leaving No One Behind**: Involving a wide range of stakeholders ensures that the voices of all community members are heard. This aligns with the core SDG principle of "leaving no one behind," fostering equity and social inclusion.
- **Visibility of the SDGs**: Continuous stakeholder engagement enhances awareness and visibility of the SDGs within the community, leading to broader public support and participation in achieving these goals.

The main objectives of stakeholder engagement for are:

Introducing the Localization of SDGs:
- Explaining how the global SDGs are being tailored to meet the specific needs and priorities of Sarawak.
- Raising awareness about the importance of SDGs and the role each stakeholder plays in achieving them.

Discussing Current Initiatives:
- Providing a platform for city players to share their ongoing initiatives related to the SDGs.
- Fostering collaboration among different sectors and stakeholders to enhance the effectiveness of SDG-related projects.

Profiling for each SDGs:
- Gathering input from participants to create a comprehensive profile of each SDG, highlighting progress, challenges, and opportunities.
- Soliciting feedback on current and proposed initiatives to ensure they are aligned with community needs and priorities.

Engagement Limitation

The report includes findings from stakeholder engagement meetings, site visits and other data collection. Limitations include the feedback based on stakeholder perceptions and the need to update those perception.





2024 **JUNE 2024** **DECEMBER 2024**

The First Engagement

- Discussions within PBTs internal departments provided insights into operational challenges and opportunities related to sustainability.
- Inputs from various departments highlighted the need for better coordination and alignment of sustainability efforts across different functions within PBTs.
- Identification of internal capacity-building needs to enhance sustainability initiatives and effectively implement SDGs.

Focus Group Discussion 1 (FGD 1):

The SDG Workshop was conducted for one day, bringing together department representatives from various internal departments of PBTs, council members, and technical agencies. The primary objective of the workshop was to assess the progress of Sarawak in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The strengths and challenges associated with each SDG were thoroughly examined, aiming to provide a comprehensive overview of the SDGs for Sarawak .

Internal Engagement with PBTs:

- Latest progress in the preparation of the Local Review Report (VLR) and SDG Roadmap of Sarawak.
- Documents and key reference materials in the preparation of VLR and Sarawak SDG Roadmap.
- PBTs data capacity and additional data requirements for each PBTs internal department.





JANUARY 2025

Focus Group Discussion 2 (FGD 2):

- **Identification of data gaps and issues and challenges:** To assess and validate existing issues and challenges in relation to each SDG for cities.
- **Draft SDG Roadmap:** Outlines the roadmap and proposed programs and projects for the cities
- **Stakeholder Mapping:** Determine the key stakeholders involved in the SDG implementation process and create a clear stakeholder mapping.
- **SDG Governance in Cities:** a governance structure in place for SDG management at the city level.

Module 1
Setting the Stage and Addressing Data Gaps

- Introduction to SDG Performance and Data Availability
- Reviewing SDGs and Data Gaps

Module 2
Analyzing 17 SDG Challenges and Stakeholder Mapping

- Introduction to Key Challenges
- Challenge Ranking and Stakeholder Identification
- Key Stakeholder Mapping

Module 3
Identifying Projects and Strengthening Governance

- Relevant programs and projects using a project template format.
- Discuss governance structures at the same time to ensure proper oversight of these projects.

Method of 1st Focus Group Discussion

Five local authority participants focused on setting priorities and identifying key challenges in the second Focus Group Discussion for Sarawak SDG Roadmap. In Module 1, participants reviewed the district's SDG performance, examining data gaps that hinder progress tracking. This initial review helped outline specific areas where more robust data collection is necessary.

Module 2, guided participants in prioritising SDG challenges relevant to Sarawak. Through ranking exercises and stakeholder identification, they pinpointed essential local stakeholders whose roles could impact or support solutions for each SDG priority. This collaborative mapping clarified which organisations and community members need to be engaged for effective implementation.

Finally, Module 3, "Identifying Projects and Strengthening Governance," focused on translating identified priorities into projects. Using a project template, participants outlined relevant initiatives and discussed governance structures to ensure strong oversight. This module linked the prioritised challenges from earlier discussions with actionable projects and governance measures essential for sustainable SDG progress in the district.

The Engagement and Workshop Session

The workshops were held in Kuching, Miri and Sibu designed to engage stakeholders in the localization of SDGs for Sarawak.

The session began with an opening address and a briefing on Malaysia SDG Cities and the localization of SDGs by Dr. Azmizam Abdul Rashid, Deputy CEO of URBANICE Malaysia. Participants gained a comprehensive understanding of the SDGs and their relevance to Sarawak. Dr. Azmizam emphasized the importance of SDGs in building climate resilience, addressing poverty, and fostering sustainable communities through partnerships.



Method of Discussion

Following the introduction, participants were divided into three groups for focused discussions, each aligned with the Malaysia SDG Cities outcome framework. The groups were moderated by URBANICE Malaysia and focused on the following outcomes:

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Ensure Inclusive Growth and Development for All



Group Outcome 2
Enhance Access to Quality Services to Address



Group Outcome 3
Promote Environmental Sustainability to Mitigate Climate+



Each group engaged in discussions to share ideas, issues, and challenges related to their assigned SDGs. Participants also shared current initiatives being undertaken to address these challenges. This exercise was crucial for understanding the current profiling and situation of SDGs in Sarawak, and for fostering a deeper understanding of each SDG.

During the closing session, each group presented their discussion outcomes and proposed ways forward for each set of outcomes. This collaborative approach ensured that diverse perspectives were considered and that the workshop's objectives were met effectively. The outcomes from each group were tabulated and will be included in the analysis of each SDG's progress.

Discussion Outcome

The table below presents a comprehensive analysis of critical issues, challenges, and recommendations across various sectors. This analysis is organized into three primary groups/outcomes: Ensuring Inclusive Growth and Development for All, Enhancing Access to Urban Services to Bridge Development Gaps, and Promoting Environmental Sustainability to Address Climate Change.

The outcome presented in table format that details out the current issues, highlights key challenges with facts and figures. The outcome of the engagement is is designed to facilitate a clearer understanding of the issues at hand and to guide effective decision-making and policy formulation.

Table 2.1: Stakeholder Engagement Outcomes

Issues/Challenges	Details
Group 1: Ensuring Inclusive Growth and Development for All	
No poverty	○ Economic Disparities : Prices for goods and services increase due to economic interdependence and higher spending power from Brunei. ○ Socioeconomic Gaps : Local salaries often do not match the rising costs, exacerbating financial strain on residents. ○ Expensive domestic airfares within Sarawak: High travel costs make intra-regional mobility less affordable, limiting connectivity for local communities. ○ High number of unemployment in Limbang and Lawas ○ Homelessness in Miri ○ Existence of squatter settlements along Sungai Miri
Health and well-being	○ Stray dogs: Stray dogs are often carriers of diseases such as rabies and other zoonotic infections, posing significant risks to human health. ○ Healthcare Access : Limited access to healthcare facilities, especially in remote areas. ○ Drug Abuse in certain areas in Sarawak
Education	○ Location of schools are inaccessible

Sources : Sarawak Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Stakeholder Engagement Outcomes (Cont..)

Issues/Challenges	Details
Group 2: Enhancing Access to Urban Services to Bridge Development Gaps	
Gender	○ Teenage Pregnancy : High rates of teenage pregnancies among females, often linked to socio-economic challenges and PATI. ○ High number of single mothers
Economic growth	○ Industries entering Limbang are limited due to geographical isolation ○ Agricultural Work : Failure to promote agricultural jobs effectively. Locals show low interest in agriculture despite available opportunities. ○ Digital Economy Exposure : Limited exposure to digital economy opportunities among youth, elderly, and adults. ○ Internet Connectivity : Poor internet connectivity affects business and educational opportunities.
Infrastructure	○ Transportation : Poor road connectivity, exacerbating access issues. ○ No public transportation ○ Infrastructure : Inadequate infrastructure, including roads from Dalat to Sibu and Dalat to Mukah. ○ Electricity and Roads : Need for urgent road development and improved electricity supply.

Sources : Sarawak Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Stakeholder Engagement Outcomes (Cont..)

Issues/Challenges	Details
Group 3: Promoting Environmental Sustainability to Address Climate Change	
Urban Development	○ Mobile Connectivity: Intermittent mobile phone service, even near urban areas. ○ Healthcare Facilities: Inadequate healthcare facilities and services. ○ Unstable electricity supply ○ Housing Costs : High housing costs. ○ Ineffective drainage ○ Lack of recreational facilities
Waste Management and Pollution	○ Waste Management : Lack of proper waste disposal facilities, leading to pollution and waste management challenges. ○ River Pollution : Direct waste disposal into rivers due to inadequate waste collection services. ○ No recycling facilities in Limbang
City Management	○ Administrative Challenges: Issues with federal administration and district office coordination ○ Crime and Drug Issues: High crime rates and drug abuse among local youth. ○ Enforcement and Staffing: Inconsistent staffing and enforcement of regulations in areas like overloading and border control.

Sources : Sarawak Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Summary of Gaps

This summary shows the percentage of each gaps and challenges type within its respective group, providing a clear view of the distribution of issues.

Group 1: Ensuring Inclusive Growth and Development for All

Issue/Challenge	Number of Issues (15)	Percentage
Poverty	7	21%
Health and Well-being	3	9%
Education	1	3%

Group 2: Enhancing Access to Urban Services to Bridge Development Gaps

Issue/Challenge	Number of Issues (20)	Percentage
Gender	3	9%
Economic Growth	4	12%
Infrastructure	3	9%

Group 3: Promoting Environmental Sustainability to Address Climate Change

Issue/Challenge	Number of Issues (12)	Percentage
Urban Development	6	18%
Waste Management and Pollution	4	12%
City Management	2	6%

Sources : Sarawak Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Overall, the main issues and gaps are predominantly highlighted in Group 3, which addresses urban development, waste management and pollution. The topics most frequently discussed is infrastructure development.

This summary shows the percentage of each gaps and challenges type within its respective group, providing a clear view of the distribution of issues.

Group 1: Ensuring Inclusive Growth and Development for All

Issue	Number of Issues
Poverty	7
Health and Well-being	3
Education	1

11

Total numbers of Issues of Outcome 1

Group 2: Enhancing Access to Urban Services to Bridge Development Gaps

Issue	Number of Issues
Gender	3
Economic Growth	4
Infrastructure	3

10

Total numbers of Issues of Outcome 2

Group 3: Promoting Environmental Sustainability to Address Climate Change

Issue	Number of Issues
Urban Development	6
Waste Management and Pollution	4
City Management	1

11

Total numbers of Issues of Outcome 3

Sources : *VLR Sarawak Focus Group Discussion 1 (FGD 1)*

Group 1 emphasizes poverty, education health and well-being. Group 2 addresses gender, economic growth and infrastructure. Group 3 prioritizes urban development, waste management and pollution and city management. Overall, **there is a clear need for socio-economic (outcome 1) and environmental improvements (outcome 3)** based on the discussion.


Localising SDGs
Promote environmental sustainability to mitigate climate change
Localising SDGs

Module 1
Verification of Issues and Challenges

- Participants confirm existing issues and challenges related to SDGs.
- They identify additional concerns and link them to relevant SDGs.

Module 2
Verification of Existing Potential

- Key strengths and opportunities within the locality are identified.
- Participants link these potentials to the appropriate SDGs to maximize impact.

Module 3
Stekeholder Mapping

- Key stakeholders, both internal and external, are identified and categorized.
- Their roles in SDG implementation are defined to enhance collaboration and effectiveness.

Module 4
Reviewing Ongoing Initiatives and Conducting Gap Analysis

- Key stakeholders, both internal and external, are identified and categorized.
- Their roles in SDG implementation are defined to enhance collaboration and effectiveness.

Module 5
Developing the SDG Roadmap

- A structured roadmap is formulated, outlining phased implementation strategies.
- Existing initiatives are categorized alongside new proposals for future development.

Method of 2nd Focus Group Discussion

The Focus Group Discussion (FGD) is structured into five modules, each aimed at fostering a strategic and comprehensive approach to SDG implementation. It begins with identifying issues and challenges, where participants assess existing concerns, highlight additional problems, and align them with relevant SDGs for further analysis. This is followed by assessing local potential, where key strengths and opportunities within the locality are identified and mapped to corresponding SDGs to optimize their impact.

The next step involves stakeholder mapping, in which participants identify and categorize key stakeholders, both internal and external, based on their roles in SDG implementation. This process helps clarify responsibilities and encourages collaboration. The discussion then moves to reviewing ongoing initiatives, where current projects and programs related to SDGs are examined, along with identifying the primary implementing agencies and supporting organizations.

To ensure a thorough evaluation, the FGD includes a gap analysis, which assesses the disparities between identified challenges, existing opportunities, and ongoing initiatives. It also examines key barriers such as funding limitations, manpower shortages, and community engagement challenges. Lastly, the session focuses on developing the SDG roadmap, where a structured plan is formulated with phased implementation strategies. Existing initiatives are reviewed alongside new proposals to establish a clear and actionable pathway toward achieving the SDGs.

Each module incorporates interactive discussions, stakeholder engagement exercises, and mapping activities, ensuring a participatory and well-informed approach to sustainable urban development and SDG localization.











This summary shows the percentage of each gaps and challenges experienced by Sarawak District Councils, providing a clear view of the distribution of issues.

District Council: Matu & Daro District Council

Issue	Number of Issues
Poverty & Economic Challenges	4
Healthcare & Well-being	3
Basic Infrastructure & Public Utilities	3
Housing & Social Issues	3
Waste Management & Environment	6

19

Total numbers of Issues

Matu and Daro face significant poverty and economic challenges, with many residents struggling due to a lack of job opportunities. Economic development in key sectors like fisheries and agriculture remains limited, further restricting income opportunities. The high cost of living, especially in rural areas, adds to financial hardships, while poor road connectivity prevents residents from transporting their goods to markets, affecting economic growth and sustainability.

Healthcare access is also a major issue, particularly in remote areas where medical facilities are scarce. Serious cases requiring specialist treatment often necessitate long travel to urban hospitals, causing delays in critical care. Additionally, funding for rabies vaccination and anesthetics for infected dogs is insufficient, worsening public health risks. The lack of access to clean water further affects the well-being of residents, leading to various health issues.

Infrastructure and public utilities remain underdeveloped, with frequent electricity disruptions affecting daily life and economic activities. Poor road connectivity isolates many communities, making it difficult for residents to access essential services and economic opportunities. Limited internet access, combined with high technological illiteracy, further hinders education and business potential in the area.

Environmental and waste management concerns are also pressing. Waste disposal systems are inadequate, with no designated recycling centers, leading to pollution and unsanitary conditions. Illegal logging has caused soil and coastal erosion, including the destruction of mangrove forests, which are crucial for ecosystem balance.

Additionally, destructive fishing methods such as bombing, electric shock, and poisoning have negatively impacted marine life, while the use of palm oil fertilizers has contributed to declining fish populations in local waters.

The region also faces a high risk of natural disasters, especially during the monsoon season, leading to frequent flooding and damage to homes and infrastructure. Housing and social issues further complicate the situation, with high housing costs in rural areas making homeownership difficult for many. Women's participation in leadership and decision-making processes remains low, limiting gender inclusivity in governance. Addressing these challenges requires improved infrastructure, better economic opportunities, enhanced healthcare access, and stronger environmental protection measures.

Note: These findings are sourced from the focus group discussion carried out in January 2025.

This summary shows the percentage of each gaps and challenges experienced by Sarawak District Councils, providing a clear view of the distribution of issues.

District Council: Saratok District Council

Issue	Number of Issues
Economy & Livelihood	6
Healthcare & Public Health	5
Education & Digital Divide	3
Basic Infrastructure & Public Utilities	5
Waste Management & Environment	8

27

Total numbers of Issues

In Saratok, the cost of food, vegetables, and fish is rising, making it harder for people to afford basic items. At the same time, purchasing power is decreasing, making it harder for consumers to spend effectively. There is potential for growth in agriculture, especially with certain crops, but a shortage of workers is a significant problem. Poor infrastructure, like inadequate proper road networks and weak internet connections, also limits opportunities for economic development and digital growth in rural areas.

Public health issues are also a concern. Stray dogs are a safety risk, and dengue fever is spreading, showing the need for better mosquito control and public awareness of hygiene. Many areas lack specialist clinics and maternity services, making healthcare less accessible. Additionally, drug abuse is a growing problem, needing more preventive and rehabilitation programs.

There is a digital divide, especially among seniors over 60 who have low IT literacy, limiting their access to digital services and tools. Many people do not complete their education up to SPM, which restricts their job options. The lack of exposure to the digital economy further limits their ability to engage in modern job markets.

Water and drainage systems are also problematic. Flash floods often occur due to poor drainage, damaging homes and businesses. Inconsistent water supply creates daily challenges, and the lack of a proper sewerage system raises sanitation concerns. River water quality is declining, showing the need for better wastewater management and pollution control.

Waste management is another issue, particularly in rural areas with narrow roads that make garbage collection difficult. Landfills are overflowing, and there are no recycling centers to help manage the growing waste. Deforestation for palm oil and open burning practices contribute to environmental damage and climate change. Poor land planning leads to flash floods and landslides, especially in hilly areas.

However, Kabong still faces challenges, including limited tourism promotion, lack of large-scale investment and underdeveloped infrastructure such as healthcare services and accommodations, which can hinder broader economic growth. Despite these weaknesses, Kabong's natural and cultural strengths position it well for future development, especially with sustainable planning and targeted investment.

Note: These findings are sourced from the focus group discussion carried out in January 2025.

This summary shows the percentage of each gaps and challenges experienced by Sarawak District Councils, providing a clear view of the distribution of issues.

District Council: Lundu District Council

Issue	Number of Issues
Public Health & Safety	3
Economy and Livelihood	6
Basic Infrastructure & Public Utilities	4
Environment	1
Governance & Partnership	1

15

Total numbers of Issues

The rising cost of goods is not in line with income levels, making it difficult for people to afford basic necessities. Essential food items like fish, vegetables, and eggs are becoming more expensive, while subsidized goods such as rice, sugar, and cooking oil are often smuggled into neighboring countries, reducing their availability locally. The high cost of construction materials also makes development more expensive. In addition, job opportunities in Lundu are limited, affecting economic growth and household incomes.

Public health and safety concerns are increasing, with a growing population of stray dogs in villages, raising the risk of rabies. Drug abuse in Lundu is also a major issue, with the district having the highest rate of cases in the region. Illegal online gambling outlets contribute to social problems, creating further risks for the community.

Infrastructure and basic services remain a challenge. Clean water supply is still not accessible to all areas, and poor maintenance of infrastructure, such as streetlights, affects public safety. The rising cost of electricity has become a burden, especially for low-income groups. Poor road connections make transportation difficult and limit access to essential services.

Environmental and tourism-related issues also need attention. There is a lack of conservation efforts for natural coastal and eco-tourism areas, which could otherwise be a valuable economic and environmental asset for Lundu. There is also a need for better governance and collaboration, as there is currently a lack of partnerships with other organizations that could help address these challenges and create sustainable solutions.

Note: These findings are sourced from the focus group discussion carried out in January 2025.

This summary shows the percentage of each gaps and challenges experienced by Sarawak District Councils, providing a clear view of the distribution of issues.

District Council: Bau District Council

Issue	Number of Issues
Public Health & Safety	3
Economy and Livelihood	3
Basic Infrastructure & Public Utilities	3
Waste Management & Environment	3
Governance & Partnership	1

15

Total numbers of Issues

Some areas in Bau are still experiencing poverty, with economic imbalances between rural villages and more developed areas. Job opportunities remain limited, making it difficult for many residents to improve their financial situation.
Public health concerns are growing, with dengue fever outbreaks posing a significant risk. Drug abuse continues to be a major issue, affecting the well-being of individuals and communities. Additionally, dog bite cases, particularly those related to rabies, remain a serious health threat that requires attention.

Infrastructure challenges persist, particularly in electricity supply and internet connectivity. Certain areas experience frequent power outages, disrupting daily life and economic activities. Some parts of Bau also have weak internet coverage, limiting access to digital services and economic opportunities.

Waste management is another pressing issue, with the landfill site expected to reach full capacity within one to two years. Without proper waste management solutions, this could lead to environmental and health problems.

Flooding remains a concern, especially in low-lying areas, where poor drainage systems in villages contribute to frequent water accumulation. This issue worsens during heavy rainfall, causing disruptions to daily life. There is a need for stronger collaboration between various organizations to address these challenges and work towards sustainable solutions for the community in Bau.

Note: These findings are sourced from the focus group discussion carried out in January 2025.

This summary shows the percentage of each gaps and challenges experienced by Sarawak District Councils, providing a clear view of the distribution of issues.

District Council: Betong District Council

Issue	Number of Issues
Public Health	1
Economy and Livelihood	2
Basic Infrastructure & Public Utilities	5

8

Total numbers of Issues

In Betong, there is a significant income gap between different groups, particularly between farmers and those employed in the private or government sectors. This disparity creates financial challenges for those in rural areas, where economic opportunities are more limited.

Healthcare facilities are inadequate to meet the needs of the growing population. The only hospital in the area lacks complete medical services, making it difficult for residents to access proper healthcare. This shortage of facilities puts pressure on the existing system and affects the overall well-being of the community.

Water supply remains an issue as the current water treatment plant is unable to support the entire population. The geographical landscape further complicates the distribution of water, making it difficult for some rural areas to receive a stable supply. Electricity supply is also unreliable, with frequent power outages occurring due to increased demand that the existing infrastructure cannot accommodate.

Access to telecommunications is still a challenge, especially in rural areas where network coverage remains weak. This limits communication, access to information, and opportunities for digital-based economic activities, putting rural communities at a disadvantage compared to urban areas. The disparity between urban and rural areas is evident in the availability of essential services such as housing, security, and banking. Rural communities face more difficulties in accessing these services, which impacts their quality of life and economic growth.

The rising cost of housing has made homeownership increasingly difficult for many people. Waste collection is another issue, as certain areas are difficult to access due to geographical challenges. The existing landfill is reaching full capacity and may soon be unable to accommodate the increasing amount of waste. Additionally, community awareness regarding proper waste disposal is still low, leading to environmental concerns. Flooding is a recurring issue due to aging and outdated drainage systems. The lack of proper maintenance and upgrades has resulted in frequent waterlogging and disruptions, especially during heavy rainfall. These challenges continue to affect daily life and overall development in the area.

Note: These findings are sourced from the focus group discussion carried out in January 2025.

This summary shows the percentage of each gaps and challenges experienced by Sarawak District Councils, providing a clear view of the distribution of issues.

District Council: Kanowit District Council

Issue	Number of Issues
Public Health	3
Economy and Livelihood	5
Basic Infrastructure & Public Utilities	10
Waste Management & Environment	8
Education	4

30

Total numbers of Issues

In Kanowit, there is a significant income gap, with limited job opportunities and an unbalanced economy. The lack of industries and large-scale investments has slowed economic growth, while the absence of tourism attractions and marketplaces further restricts local economic development.

Health awareness remains low, particularly regarding issues such as stray animals, dengue, and other health concerns. The shortage of hospitals and medical specialists limits access to proper healthcare services, making it difficult for residents to receive adequate medical attention.

Education facilities are insufficient, with a lack of secondary schools, TVET institutions, and higher education institutions. Limited knowledge and awareness of current issues further impact the community's ability to adapt to modern developments and opportunities.

Water supply remains a challenge, with untreated or unclean water exposing residents to various health risks. The existing water treatment system is ineffective and unstructured, failing to provide clean and safe water to the entire population.

Infrastructure development is imbalanced, with industrial investment lacking and most growth concentrated in town areas. Poor road conditions, weak internet coverage, and the absence of public transportation make daily life more difficult. The drainage system is poorly structured, contributing to frequent flooding, while waste disposal remains an issue due to the lack of a systematic landfill site.

Waste management is inefficient, with household waste not being properly handled and no clear waste segregation system in place. Open dumping is still widely practiced, leading to environmental pollution. Many communities continue to dispose of waste into rivers, with little awareness of the long-term consequences of such actions.

Flash floods and landslides occur frequently, causing disruptions and safety concerns. The population of wild animals, such as crocodiles, has increased, posing risks to local residents. There is also a general lack of awareness regarding pollution and environmental protection, further exacerbating these issues.

Note: These findings are sourced from the focus group discussion carried out in January 2025.

This summary shows the percentage of each gaps and challenges experienced by Sarawak District Councils, providing a clear view of the distribution of issues.

District Council: Lawas District Council

Issue	Number of Issues
Economy and Livelihood	2
Basic Infrastructure & Public Utilities	2
Waste Management & Environment	1

5

Total numbers of Issues

Limited job opportunities have led to financial instability among residents, making it difficult for many to afford basic necessities and improve their quality of life. With a weak local economy and minimal industrial development, employment options remain scarce, forcing some to seek work in other regions. This has further contributed to low purchasing power, restricting economic activity and growth within the community.

The water supply remains insufficient, causing disruptions in daily household use, sanitation, and hygiene. Many residents struggle with inconsistent access to clean water, which affects not only their well-being but also public health. The lack of a reliable water system increases the risk of waterborne diseases and forces communities to rely on alternative, often unsafe, water sources.
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Poor internet connectivity continues to be a major challenge, limiting access to information, education, and economic opportunities. With unreliable network coverage, students face difficulties in online learning, while businesses and entrepreneurs struggle to connect with wider markets. The lack of stable internet access also hinders communication and the overall development of digital infrastructure in the area.

Waste management remains inadequate due to the lack of recycling facilities and proper disposal systems. Without access to structured waste management, households and businesses have limited options for disposing of their waste, leading to environmental pollution and unsanitary living conditions. The absence of recycling initiatives further exacerbates the problem, contributing to increased landfill waste and long-term sustainability issues.

Note: These findings are sourced from the focus group discussion carried out in January 2025.

This summary shows the percentage of each gaps and challenges experienced by Sarawak District Councils, providing a clear view of the distribution of issues.

District Council: Limbang District Council

Issue	Number of Issues
Economy and Livelihood	5
Health and Sanitation	2
Waste Management & Environment	3

10

Total numbers of Issues

Homelessness remains a significant issue, reflecting deeper economic instability within the community. Limited job opportunities make it difficult for residents to secure stable incomes, contributing to financial insecurity and economic imbalance. The unequal distribution of wealth restricts growth, while low purchasing power prevents local businesses from thriving. Additionally, the inability to engage in import and export activities further limits business expansion and economic opportunities.

Health and sanitation challenges persist, with a high risk of infectious diseases due to poor hygiene and overcrowded living conditions. Medical and treatment centers are often overwhelmed, making it difficult for residents to access quality healthcare. The overcrowding of healthcare facilities leads to longer waiting times and limited resources, which can worsen public health outcomes.

Waste management and environmental issues also pose serious concerns. Rural areas lack proper waste collection facilities, leading to inefficient disposal practices. Many households dispose of domestic waste directly into rivers, contributing to pollution and environmental degradation. River sedimentation further disrupts water flow and affects the overall health of the ecosystem, exacerbating the long-term sustainability challenges in the region.

Note: These findings are sourced from the focus group discussion carried out in January 2025.

This summary shows the percentage of each gaps and challenges experienced by Sarawak District Councils, providing a clear view of the distribution of issues.

District Council: Sibu Rural District Council

Issue	Number of Issues
Economy & Livelihood	4
Health & Safety	3
Education	2
Infrastructure & Utilities	4
Urban & Rural Development	2
Social	2
Investment & Collaboration	3
Waste Management & Environment	2

22

Total numbers of Issues

The high cost of living continues to burden residents, especially in rural areas where the prices of essential goods keep rising. Limited economic opportunities and low household income make it difficult for people to sustain their daily needs. Homelessness has also become a growing issue, with some individuals struggling due to financial instability.

Health and safety concerns remain pressing, with an increasing number of stray dogs posing risks to public health. The threat of mosquito-borne diseases further endangers communities, particularly in areas with poor sanitation. Additionally, access to proper healthcare facilities is inadequate, leaving many without essential medical services. Education remains a challenge, particularly for rural communities that continue to fall behind. Many youths lack access to training centers and skill development programs, limiting their opportunities for personal and professional growth.

Infrastructure and utilities are also significant concerns. Many areas still lack access to clean water, and some remain without electricity coverage. Poor internet and telecommunication services hinder connectivity, making it difficult for businesses and education systems to function efficiently. Additionally, the lack of proper road networks makes transportation and logistics more challenging.

Urban and rural development has not been well planned, leading to issues such as squatter settlements and inadequate housing. Poorly managed development projects have resulted in ineffective land use and infrastructural gaps.

Waste management and environmental concerns are becoming more urgent. Many areas do not have proper waste collection services, leading to unregulated dumping. Water pollution, particularly due to palm oil plantations, continues to threaten local ecosystems and clean water sources.

Social issues such as the high number of foreign workers and increasing drug abuse rates also contribute to community instability. These problems require better enforcement and intervention strategies.

Investment and collaboration challenges further hinder development. The lack of foreign and private investment slows economic growth, while insufficient funding prevents the improvement of infrastructure projects such as roads and utilities. Limited collaboration with external agencies and local NGOs reduces opportunities for support and resource sharing, making it difficult to address these pressing issues effectively.

Note: These findings are sourced from the focus group discussion carried out in January 2025.

This summary shows the percentage of each gaps and challenges experienced by Sarawak District Councils, providing a clear view of the distribution of issues.

District Council: Lubok Antu District Council

Issue	Number of Issues
Economy & Livelihood	9
Health & Safety	3
Education	4
Infrastructure & Utilities	6
Public Awareness & Law Enforcement	2
Investment & Collaboration	3
Waste Management & Environment	10

37

Total numbers of Issues

The rising cost of living and unstable commodity prices have placed a financial strain on the community, with many residents earning below the poverty line. Limited access to nutritious and balanced food remains a concern, as many rely on forest produce and small-scale livestock farming, which are not always sustainable. Unsustainable fisheries and livestock practices further contribute to food insecurity.

Access to healthcare facilities is insufficient, with long distances to medical centers and a lack of proper medical infrastructure. Schools are in poor condition, and there is a shortage of specialized teachers, making quality education difficult to attain. Inadequate ICT facilities and poor road infrastructure further hinder access to education, particularly in rural areas. Women remain underrepresented in leadership and decision-making roles, limiting opportunities for gender equality and empowerment.

Many villages lack access to treated water, raising concerns about sanitation and health risks. High costs of electricity infrastructure and maintenance, coupled with the absence of community-level budgets for upkeep, contribute to inconsistent energy supply. Employment opportunities remain scarce due to the lack of industrial development, and low wages make financial stability a challenge for many households.

Infrastructure development is hindered by limited budgets and a shortage of skilled workers, making construction projects expensive, especially in remote areas. Socioeconomic disparities persist, with unequal access to resources, inadequate facilities for the elderly and disabled, and a significant gap between urban and rural development. Poorly planned housing developments, inefficient waste management, and unsustainable development projects contribute to environmental and social concerns.

Community participation in recycling efforts is low, and landfills are reaching their capacity. The absence of vendors for recycling services further complicates waste management efforts. Climate change disrupts daily life, while logistical challenges hinder maintenance and disaster response efforts. The presence of dangerous aquatic species, such as crocodiles, poses risks to local communities, and the increasing stray dog population has led to rising public complaints.

Public awareness of policies and legal procedures remains low, and law enforcement activities are insufficient. Engaging NGOs in local initiatives has proven difficult, with only a limited number of organizations available to collaborate on development efforts. These challenges highlight the urgent need for improved infrastructure, better resource management, and stronger community engagement to support long-term growth and sustainability.

Note: These findings are sourced from the focus group discussion carried out in January 2025.

This summary shows the percentage of each gaps and challenges experienced by Sarawak District Councils, providing a clear view of the distribution of issues.

District Council: Maradong & Julau District Council

Issue	Number of Issues
Economy & Livelihood	7
Health & Safety	2
Education	3
Infrastructure & Utilities	5
Public Awareness & Law Enforcement	1
Investment & Collaboration	1
Waste Management & Environment	3

22

Total numbers of Issues

Low employment opportunities and high costs of living continue to burden the local population, exacerbated by the rising prices of goods and limited economic opportunities. The lack of exposure to the digital economy, coupled with minimal job promotion in the agricultural sector, further restricts economic growth. Many residents are migrating to urban areas in search of better opportunities, leading to an imbalance in development planning and a strain on urban resources.

Infrastructure remains a significant challenge, with poor access to electricity, treated water, roads, and IT services in rural areas. Limited telecommunication coverage further isolates these communities, making communication and access to information difficult. The imbalance in development across districts results in fewer job opportunities and inadequate healthcare, safety, and social facilities. Additionally, environmental concerns related to wastewater treatment centers continue to persist. Natural disasters, such as floods and landslides, pose ongoing risks to the community, highlighting the need for better disaster preparedness and response mechanisms.

Education remains a concern, as many schools lack adequate facilities, and ICT infrastructure remains insufficient. There is also a shortage of skilled teachers, which affects the quality of education provided to students, particularly in rural areas. Without proper educational support, students are at risk of falling behind, limiting their future employment prospects.

Healthcare services are insufficient, particularly in rural regions where medical infrastructure is lacking. Limited access to healthcare facilities makes it difficult for residents to receive proper medical attention, which can lead to worsening health conditions and preventable illnesses. The absence of specialized healthcare personnel further aggravates the situation.

Gender equality remains an issue, as female representation in leadership and decision-making roles is still lacking. Women continue to face barriers in obtaining higher positions within organizations, limiting their influence in key economic and social decisions.
Environmental sustainability challenges persist due to low public awareness of environmental and waste management issues. The imbalance between urban and rural development affects the environment, with waste management remaining a significant concern.

Limited public participation in recycling programs and the lack of proper waste disposal facilities contribute to pollution and environmental degradation.
Law enforcement agencies face challenges due to a lack of manpower, making it difficult to address safety and security concerns effectively. Development initiatives are hindered by limited collaboration with external agencies and NGOs. The lack of partnerships with relevant stakeholders reduces the effectiveness of community development programs and limits the potential for sustainable progress.

Note: These findings are sourced from the focus group discussion carried out in January 2025.

This summary shows the percentage of each gaps and challenges experienced by Sarawak District Councils, providing a clear view of the distribution of issues.

District Council: Sarikei District Council

Issue	Number of Issues
Economy & Livelihood	9
Health & Well-being	4
Education	4
Infrastructure & Utilities	11
Public Awareness & Law Enforcement	2
Investment & Collaboration	4
Waste Management & Environment	8

41

Total numbers of Issues

The high cost of living, homelessness, and a significant income gap are pressing concerns, along with the rising prices of goods. Limited job opportunities, particularly in rural areas, lead to urban migration, while inadequate promotion of the agricultural sector hampers economic diversification. Restricted exposure to digital economies further limits income growth, and the imbalance in economic development between urban and rural regions results in disparities in infrastructure and access to essential services.

Limited access to healthcare facilities, especially in remote areas, remains a challenge. High costs for medical supplies, including rabies prevention vaccines, create financial strain. There is also a general lack of awareness about personal healthcare and environmental hygiene, contributing to public health risks.

Education in rural areas is hindered by poor accessibility to schools and inadequate infrastructure. The shortage of vocational education programs limits skill development, while a lack of trained teachers and facilities that cater to persons with disabilities further exacerbates educational inequality. Infrastructure deficiencies include poor road conditions, unreliable electricity and water supply, and weak telecommunications networks in rural regions. Frequent landslides and inadequate drainage systems contribute to seasonal flooding, while high housing costs and a lack of sustainable urban planning worsen living conditions.

Public awareness regarding sanitation and sustainable practices is low, leading to ineffective waste management. Poor enforcement of environmental laws results in increased pollution, and insufficient manpower for law enforcement agencies weakens regulatory implementation.

Investment and collaboration challenges arise due to dependence on government assistance and limited private sector and NGO involvement. The lack of technical skills and access to modern technology further hinders sustainable development, while financial constraints impact long-term infrastructure projects.

Waste management issues include ineffective solid waste disposal in rural areas and overcapacity at landfill sites. Inaccessible roads make waste collection difficult, and limited recycling facilities restrict sustainable waste management practices. River pollution from improper waste disposal further damages the environment, while low public awareness about waste segregation contributes to ineffective recycling efforts.

Note: These findings are sourced from the focus group discussion carried out in January 2025.

This summary shows the percentage of each gaps and challenges experienced by Sarawak District Councils, providing a clear view of the distribution of issues.

District Council: Serian District Council

Issue	Number of Issues
Economy & Livelihood	2
Health & Well-being	2
Infrastructure & Utilities	3
Public Participation & Collaboration	2
Waste Management & Environment	3

12

Total numbers of Issues

Rabies and dengue remain critical public health concerns in Serian, exacerbated by inadequate preventive measures and limited public awareness. Many residents lack access to timely vaccinations and mosquito control programs, increasing their vulnerability to these diseases. The availability of healthcare services in rural areas is also a challenge, with limited medical facilities and personnel, making it difficult for residents to receive immediate treatment or preventive care. These issues highlight the need for more extensive health education, vaccination drives, and improved access to healthcare services, particularly in remote communities.

Economic disparities persist, particularly in terms of gender income inequality, where women typically earn less than men, limiting their financial independence and economic mobility. This inequality is often due to fewer job opportunities for women, lack of access to skills training, and traditional societal roles. Additionally, the overall lack of employment opportunities in Serian forces many to migrate to urban areas in search of better livelihoods, which weakens local economic growth and contributes to rural depopulation.

Infrastructure and utility challenges are also pressing, particularly in terms of clean water supply. In Balai Ringin, many residents still rely on untreated river water due to the lack of proper water treatment facilities, exposing them to health risks such as waterborne diseases.

The insufficient number of water treatment plants further compounds the issue, resulting in inconsistent and unsafe water access. Meanwhile, poor internet and WiFi connectivity in villages and remote areas limit educational and economic opportunities. Students struggle to access digital learning resources, and businesses face difficulties in engaging with broader markets. The lack of reliable telecommunications infrastructure also affects emergency response times and overall connectivity for residents.

Environmental sustainability and waste management pose additional challenges in Serian. A high dependency on plastic usage among both communities and industries has led to increased pollution, particularly in rivers and public spaces. The absence of effective waste management systems, including proper recycling facilities, has exacerbated the issue. Flooding is another major environmental concern, causing damage to homes, infrastructure, and agricultural activities, particularly during the monsoon season. The lack of effective drainage and flood mitigation measures results in recurring disruptions to daily life and economic activities.

Public awareness and community engagement remain low, which affects efforts to address social and economic issues. Limited participation in local initiatives, such as bazaars and community programs, reduces opportunities for economic empowerment and cultural engagement.

Note: These findings are sourced from the focus group discussion carried out in January 2025.

This summary shows the percentage of each gaps and challenges experienced by Sarawak District Councils, providing a clear view of the distribution of issues.

District Council: Simunjan District Council

Issue	Number of Issues
Economy & Livelihood	7
Health & Well-being	1
Education	1
Infrastructure & Utilities	10

19

Total numbers of Issues

The remote location of Simunjan contributes to low income levels among residents. Many depend on small-scale agricultural activities, which limit productivity and income generation. The lack of diverse food options further reduces the area's attractiveness to outsiders, affecting local economic growth.

Healthcare services remain a challenge due to the limited number of clinics and pharmacies, making it difficult for residents to access medical assistance. In the education sector, the absence of tuition centers hinders students from receiving additional learning support, while some schools are still in poor condition, affecting the overall quality of education. Gender disparity is evident in employment, with most jobs being male-dominated. Similarly, administration and political leadership are largely controlled by men, and there is limited support for initiatives aimed at empowering women.

Infrastructure issues persist, with frequent water supply disruptions affecting daily life. Many rural areas still rely on outdated toilet systems, leading to sanitation concerns. Electricity supply is also unreliable, and there is minimal adoption of renewable energy sources such as solar power. Awareness of green building initiatives and sustainable energy solutions remains low.

Limited job opportunities in the area have resulted in an outflow of young people seeking employment in urban centers. Connectivity challenges further exacerbate the situation, with weak internet access and limited network coverage making communication and digital opportunities difficult to access. Additionally, transportation infrastructure remains underdeveloped, as road networks have yet to reach some remote villages.

Note: These findings are sourced from the focus group discussion carried out in January 2025.

This summary shows the percentage of each gaps and challenges experienced by Sarawak District Councils, providing a clear view of the distribution of issues.

District Council: Sri Aman District Council

Issue	Number of Issues
Economy & Livelihood	3
Health & Well-being	2
Education	2
Urban Development	4
Infrastructure & Utilities	5
Environment	2
Governance & Collaboration	2

18

Total numbers of Issues

Sri Aman faces various challenges that affect the daily lives of its people. Economic inequality is a major issue, with a big gap between high and low-income earners. Job opportunities are limited, forcing many to leave for work elsewhere. The lack of proper public transport makes it harder for people to travel for work or business.

Healthcare services are also lacking, with too few specialist doctors in hospitals. Diseases such as rabies, dengue, and waterborne illnesses are common due to poor public health awareness and sanitation. Drug abuse is also a growing concern.

Education struggles with a lack of community centers and poorly maintained schools, which affects the quality of learning. Women are underrepresented in leadership and decision-making roles, limiting their opportunities in administration and politics.

Basic infrastructure like water supply, sanitation, and electricity is not fully developed. Some areas still face water shortages, and many remote places rely on outdated sanitation systems. Power cuts happen often, and the use of renewable energy, such as solar power, is still very low due to a lack of awareness and investment.

Poor internet connection and limited road access make communication and travel difficult, especially in rural areas. There is also no air transport service, which further limits mobility and business opportunities.
Housing is expensive, with a lack of affordable options. Rental prices are high, and land that could be used for housing or business remains undeveloped. The increasing population adds more pressure to these problems.

Flooding is a common issue, disrupting daily life and damaging property. Waste management is also a concern, as many people lack awareness of recycling, leading to pollution.

Lastly, government agencies often do not communicate well with each other, slowing down development projects. Better cooperation and planning are needed to ensure Sri Aman grows in a sustainable and organized way.

Note: These findings are sourced from the focus group discussion carried out in January 2025.

This summary shows the percentage of each gaps and challenges experienced by Sarawak District Councils, providing a clear view of the distribution of issues.

District Council: Kapit District Council

Issue	Number of Issues
Economy & Livelihood	6
Health & Well-being	1
Education	3
Urban Development	6
Infrastructure & Utilities	2
Environment	7
Governance & Collaboration	1

26

Total numbers of Issues

Poverty rates in Kapit are rising, and many residents struggle with low incomes due to limited job opportunities. The lack of economic activities forces people to migrate to urban areas, which further weakens the local economy. With low education levels, many can only secure low-paying jobs, reducing their purchasing power and overall quality of life.

Health concerns are growing, particularly due to the increasing number of stray dogs, leading to rabies outbreaks. Limited healthcare facilities and resources make it difficult to manage such public health threats effectively.

Educational challenges persist as schools are located far from residential areas, making accessibility difficult for students. Weak telecommunication signals also hinder learning, especially in remote areas. Additionally, high dropout rates continue to be an issue, impacting future employment prospects.

Housing shortages and high property costs add to the struggles of residents. Many existing homes lack proper infrastructure and facilities, making them less conducive for living. The hilly terrain further complicates development efforts. Recreational spaces are also lacking, limiting community engagement and well-being.

Environmental concerns are evident as deforestation continues for agricultural activities, often without proper replanting efforts. Hunting of wildlife for survival is another challenge, leading to potential ecological imbalances. Additionally, harmful fishing practices, such as using toxic substances, threaten marine life. Frequent flooding has also caused riverbank erosion, which is critical as rivers remain the main mode of transportation for many.

Waste management remains inadequate, with insufficient landfill sites and the absence of recycling centers. This contributes to pollution and environmental degradation. Infrastructure issues include poor drainage systems and a lack of modern facilities, which affect daily life and economic activities. Weak internet connectivity further isolates the community, limiting access to opportunities and services.

Finally, governance and development efforts face significant budget constraints. Limited funding restricts improvements in infrastructure, public services, and economic programs, making it difficult to address the various challenges faced by the people of Kapit.

Note: These findings are sourced from the focus group discussion carried out in January 2025.

This summary shows the percentage of each gaps and challenges experienced by Sarawak District Councils, providing a clear view of the distribution of issues.

District Council: Marudi District Council

Issue	Number of Issues
Economy & Livelihood	4
Health & Well-being	3
Education	4
Infrastructure & Utilities	2
Environment	4
Governance & Collaboration	1

18

Total numbers of Issues

Marudi faces a high unemployment rate, with limited job opportunities available for residents. Many people, especially the younger generation, are forced to migrate to urban areas in search of better employment, leaving behind a shrinking workforce. The lack of economic activities further contributes to homelessness, as individuals without stable incomes struggle to afford housing.

Infrastructure remains a pressing issue, with poor road conditions making transportation difficult, particularly in rural areas. There is no public transport system, limiting mobility for those without private vehicles. Additionally, the electricity supply is insufficient to meet growing demand, leading to frequent power shortages that affect businesses, schools, and households.

Water access is another major concern, as many rural areas still lack clean water sources, forcing residents to rely on untreated water for daily use. Waste management is inadequate, with no recycling centers and improper disposal methods contributing to pollution. Agricultural activities have also led to environmental damage, affecting soil and water quality. Frequent flooding, worsened by poor drainage systems, further disrupts daily life and damages infrastructure.

Public health services in Marudi are limited, with only basic healthcare facilities available. Many residents must travel long distances to access specialized medical treatment. The presence of stray dogs poses health risks, increasing concerns about rabies outbreaks. Additionally, a lack of awareness regarding public hygiene has led to poor maintenance of public toilets, affecting overall cleanliness and sanitation.

Education in Marudi faces several challenges. Many schools, particularly in rural areas, lack adequate facilities, and there is a shortage of teachers. Digital literacy remains low, limiting access to educational resources and job opportunities in a technology-driven economy. The long travel distances to schools also discourage students from continuing their education, leading to higher dropout rates.

Women in Marudi face barriers to economic participation due to a lack of skills training and empowerment programs. Without targeted initiatives, many women are unable to develop the necessary skills to enter the workforce or start businesses. Additionally, there is a lack of collaboration and partnerships between local authorities and external organizations to address these pressing social and economic challenges.

Note: These findings are sourced from the focus group discussion carried out in January 2025.

This summary shows the percentage of each gaps and challenges experienced by Sarawak District Councils, providing a clear view of the distribution of issues.

District Council: Dalat & Mukah District Council

Issue	Number of Issues
Economy & Livelihood	15
Health & Well-being	4
Education	4
Infrastructure & Utilities	7
Environment	7
Governance & Collaboration	5

18

Total numbers of Issues

Poverty is a major issue, with many B40 families struggling to afford education, such as RM260 per semester for polytechnic fees. The gap between B40 and higher-income groups limits opportunities. Land grant applications are slow, and many face challenges in converting agricultural land for commercial use. In traditional villages, land ownership remains unclear.

Food production is low, with little participation in a 50-acre agricultural project in Metading, Mukah. Malnutrition and stunted growth among children persist due to poor diets and economic struggles.

Health issues include the highest teenage pregnancy rate in Sarawak, worsened by undocumented migrants (PATI). Many areas lack access to healthcare, forcing patients to travel to Bintulu or Sibu. Drug abuse is a growing concern, with 56 youths involved in 2023. The PATI influx also contributes to the spread of infectious diseases.

Education faces challenges with limited resources like libraries. Girls generally perform better in school, but overall development is slow, delaying new schools. Many schools are in poor condition, with 17 out of 30 considered unsafe.

Gender inequality remains a problem, with limited job opportunities for women. Teenage pregnancy rates are high, especially among poorer communities, and many women lack access to skills programs.

Economic growth is slow due to strict land rules that delay development. Many local industries, such as gas and coal, are underdeveloped. Farming jobs are available but unpopular, and digital economy awareness is low. Businesses also struggle with the high cost of obtaining halal certification.

Infrastructure problems include poor internet and bad road conditions, especially between Dalat, Mukah, and Sibu. Many areas lack proper electricity supply, and unclear land status affects agricultural projects. The absence of local court facilities causes delays in legal cases.

Urban areas face mobile connectivity issues, inconsistent clean water supply, and a lack of healthcare services. Housing costs are high, making home ownership difficult.
Waste management is poor, with a lack of proper disposal sites and recycling centers. Many rivers suffer from pollution due to direct waste dumping.

Environmental issues include open burning, riverbank erosion, and marine pollution. Wildlife, such as monkeys, often disrupts crops, affecting farmers' livelihoods.
City management is weak, with poor coordination between government offices. Crime and drug abuse are rising, and law enforcement is inconsistent.

Note: These findings are sourced from the focus group discussion carried out in January 2025.



3.0

LOCAL CONTEXT

SARAWAK SDG ROADMAP

3.1 Introduction

Sarawak, the largest of Malaysia's 13 states, has an area nearly equivalent to that of Peninsular Malaysia. Situated in the northwest of Borneo Island, it shares borders with Sabah to the northeast, Kalimantan (the Indonesian part of Borneo) to the south, and Brunei to the north. Sarawak is renowned for its lively urban environment, diverse cultural heritage, and dedication to sustainable development. It serves as a key economic hub, driving trade, tourism, and governance while seamlessly integrating modern infrastructure with green spaces.

In the context of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Sarawak represents a critical area for advancing key targets, particularly those related to sustainable urban development, environmental conservation, and socio-economic growth. Sarawak's strategic development initiatives emphasize improving public infrastructure, advancing green city projects, and safeguarding its rich biodiversity, particularly within its riverine and forest ecosystems. However, challenges such as rapid urbanization, waste management, and climate resilience necessitate innovative solutions to achieve long-term sustainability.

This chapter presents a comprehensive profile of Sarawak, examining its geography, demographics, economic activities, land use patterns, environmental efforts, and infrastructure. It highlights the key challenges and opportunities for sustainable development in the region and provides insights into how the city can balance growth with environmental protection to foster long-term resilience and prosperity.

3.2 Overview of Sarawak

Geographic Location

Sarawak is characterized by dense rainforests, winding rivers, limestone caves, and mountain ranges, with the Rajang River being Malaysia's longest. Sarawak's geography also features vast peat swamps, highland regions, and national parks, contributing to its ecological diversity. The combination of urban centers, rural landscapes, and protected areas makes Sarawak a unique blend of development and natural conservation.

Sarawak's diverse geography encompasses coastal lowlands, river valleys, and highland interiors, creating a unique blend of natural landscapes and human settlements. The state is home to numerous national parks, such as Gunung Mulu National Park, known for its vast cave systems, and Bako National Park, famous for its coastal cliffs and wildlife. Extensive river networks, including the Rajang and Baram Rivers, serve as vital transportation routes for many rural communities. With its tropical rainforest climate, Sarawak experiences high humidity and significant rainfall throughout the year, supporting rich biodiversity and thriving ecosystems.



124, 171 km²
Total area of Sarawak (1992-present)



2.5 million
Sarawak Total Population (DOSM, 2024)



RM 72,411 million
GDP per Capita

Source:
My Local Stats, Sarawak

Historical Setting

Sarawak's history is shaped by indigenous traditions, colonial rule, and political evolution. The region was originally inhabited by diverse indigenous communities, including the Iban, Bidayuh, Orang Ulu, and Melanau, who lived in longhouses and relied on agriculture, trade, and river networks for their livelihoods.

In 1841, James Brooke, an English adventurer, was granted control of Sarawak by the Sultan of Brunei, establishing the White Rajah Dynasty. Under Brooke's rule, Sarawak expanded its territory, developed administrative systems, and engaged in trade, though it also faced resistance from local uprisings.

Following World War II, Sarawak was ceded to British rule in 1946, becoming a British colony. This period saw further infrastructure growth and the rise of nationalist movements advocating for self-governance. Sarawak gained independence from British rule on July 22, 1963, before officially joining Malaysia on September 16, 1963, alongside Malaya, Sabah, and Singapore.

Today, Sarawak retains a distinct identity within Malaysia, with special autonomy, unique cultural heritage, and its own immigration laws, as outlined in the Malaysia Agreement 1963 (MA63). Its historical journey continues to influence its governance, economy, and multicultural society.

The Origin of Sarawak

Sarawak’s origins can be traced back to ancient civilizations and early human settlements, with archaeological evidence suggesting that humans have inhabited the region for over 40,000 years. Sites such as Niah Caves reveal prehistoric remains, including early human skulls and cave paintings, indicating that Sarawak was home to some of the earliest known communities in Southeast Asia.

Throughout history, Sarawak’s location along major maritime trade routes made it a hub for commerce and cultural exchange. Early traders from China, India, and the Middle East arrived seeking natural resources such as camphor, rattan, and exotic woods. These interactions influenced local societies, contributing to the development of distinct languages, crafts, and traditions.

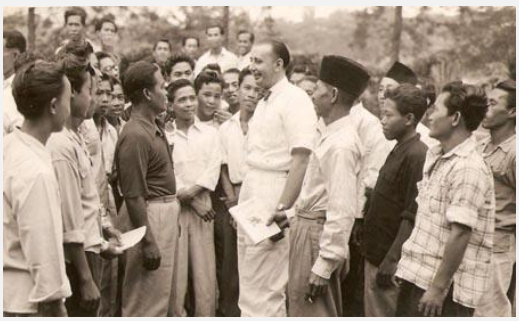


Figure 3.1: The White Rajah
(Google Web)

Administrative Boundary Urban And Rural Setting

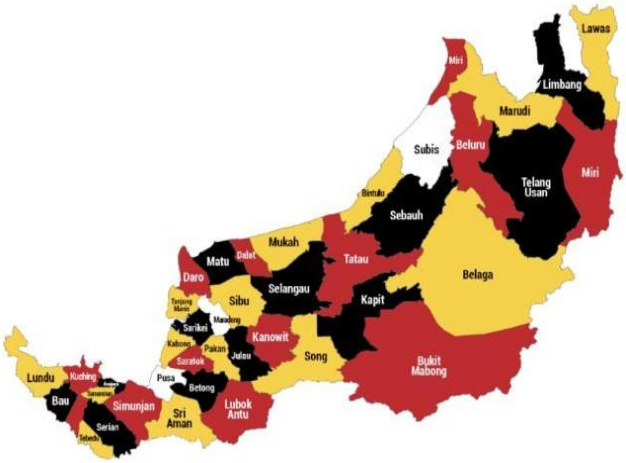
Sarawak is administratively divided into 12 divisions, each with distinct economic, geographical, and cultural characteristics. These divisions are Kuching, Samarahan, Serian, Sri Aman, Betong, Sarikei, Sibu, Mukah, Bintulu, Miri, Limbang, and Kapit. Each division is further subdivided into districts and sub-districts, managed by local authorities responsible for governance, development, and public services.

The capital city, Kuching, serves as the state's administrative and economic hub, housing key government institutions and commercial centers. Sarawak's urban areas are concentrated in major cities and towns, which drive economic growth and modernization. Kuching is the largest city, known for its cultural attractions and government institutions, while Miri is a thriving oil and gas hub with a strong tourism sector. Sibu, located along the Rajang River, is a key trade and commerce center, while Bintulu is an industrial powerhouse with a growing focus on energy and manufacturing. Other towns, such as Sarikei, Mukah, and Samarahan, serve as important regional economic centers, supporting agriculture, education, and fisheries.

Despite ongoing urbanization, a significant portion of Sarawak remains rural, with many communities living in traditional settlements. The Iban, Bidayuh, and Orang Ulu primarily reside in longhouses, which serve as communal living spaces. Coastal villages, particularly in Mukah and Limbang, rely on fisheries, while highland settlements in Kapit, Betong, and Serian depend on agriculture. These rural areas often face challenges in infrastructure and accessibility, but development initiatives aim to improve connectivity while preserving Sarawak's cultural and environmental heritage.

With its mix of urban growth and rural traditions, Sarawak continues to balance modernization with sustainability, ensuring that development benefits both its cities and remote communities.

Figure 3.2: Sarawak Map



Sarawak's development is supported by its growing transportation network and infrastructure. The Pan Borneo Highway improves road connections across the state, making travel between cities and rural areas easier. Major ports in Kuching, Bintulu, and Miri support trade, while airports in Kuching, Miri, and Sibu connect Sarawak to other parts of Malaysia and beyond. As the state continues to develop, efforts focus on better accessibility, sustainable growth, and economic progress while preserving Sarawak's natural and cultural heritage.

This spatial distribution is conducive to fostering inclusive growth (SDG 11) by ensuring that both urban and rural areas receive equitable attention and development initiatives. By strategically balancing the development between urban and suburban zones, the district must enhance the quality of life for all residents of Sarawak.

3.3 Social, Economic and Environmental Overview

Sarawak 24 Local Authorities Roadmap

The 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda underscores the importance of inclusive and equitable progress to achieve a sustainable future for all. In line with this global vision, the 24 local authorities (PBTs) in Sarawak have embarked on a comprehensive roadmap to localize and implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This roadmap serves as a guiding framework to align regional development priorities with SDG targets, addressing challenges unique to both urban and rural contexts.

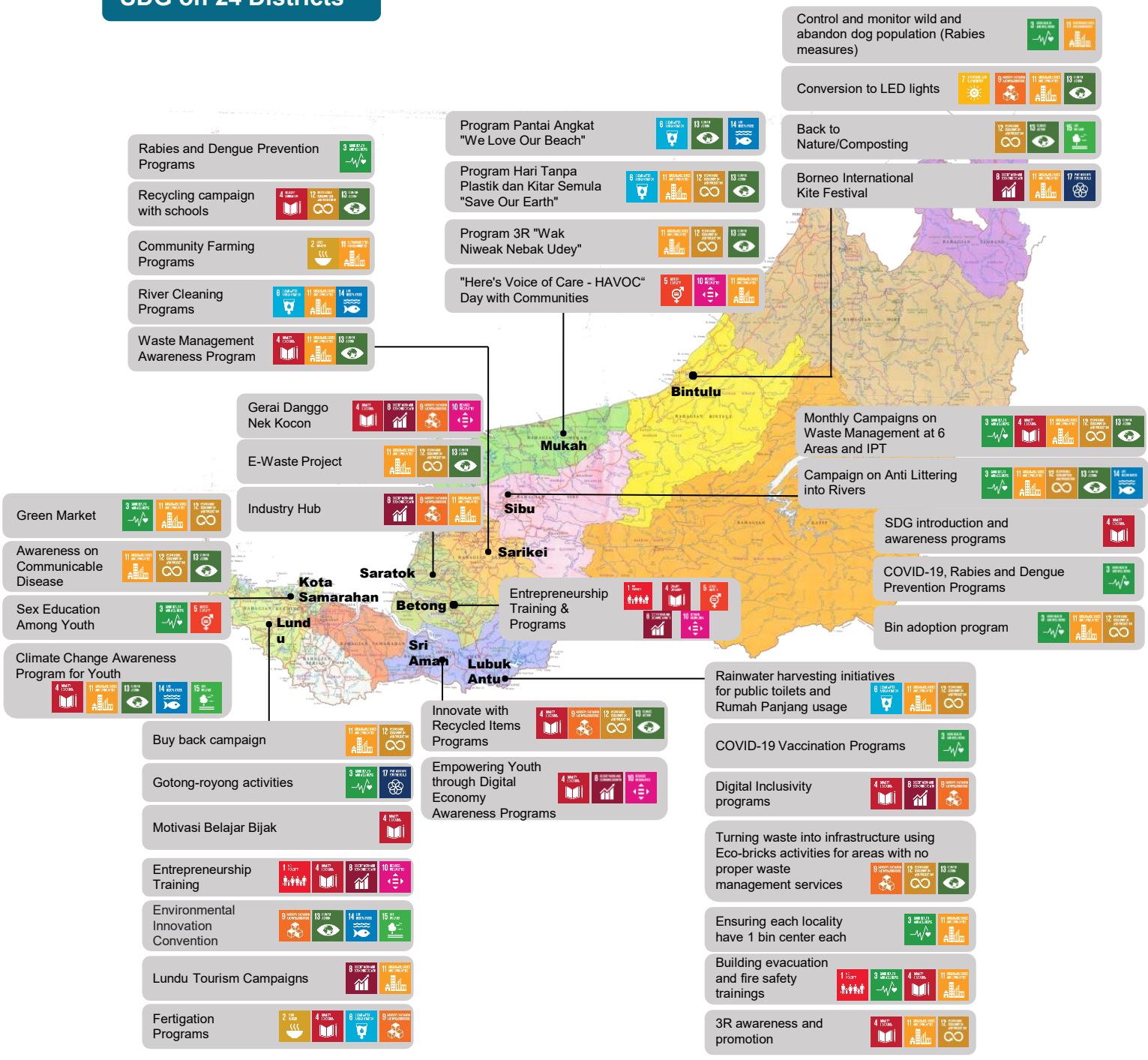
The focus is on identifying critical projects, prioritizing actionable strategies, and accelerating the implementation timeline, ensuring that every region benefits equitably

The document emphasizes stakeholder involvement across government agencies, the private sector, civil society, and local communities to drive collective action. Additionally, it outlines robust implementation mechanisms, funding strategies, and monitoring and evaluation systems to track progress and ensure accountability. As Sarawak's local authorities work towards 2030 and beyond, this roadmap aims to create a resilient, equitable, and sustainable future for all residents.




WILAYAH PERSEKUTUAN LABUAN
BRUNEI BAY
SABAH
LAUT CHINA SELATAN
BRUNEI
Daerah Lawas
Daerah Limbang
Majlis Daerah Lawas
Majlis Bandaraya Miri
Daerah Miri
Majlis Daerah Limbang
Daerah Marudi
Daerah Beluru
Daerah Subis
Majlis Daerah Subis
Majlis Daerah Marudi
Daerah Kecil Bario
Majlis Bandaraya Miri
Daerah Bintulu
Daerah Sebauh
Daerah Telang Usan
Pentadbiran Bahagian Bintulu
Daerah Mukah
Daerah Dalat
Daerah Matu
Majlis Daerah Dalat & Mukah
Majlis Daerah Matu & Daro
Daerah Tatau
Daerah Daro
Daerah Selangau
Daerah Sibu
Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibu
Majlis Perbandaran Sibu
Daerah Tanjung Manis
Daerah Meradong
Daerah Belaga
Majlis Daerah Kapit
Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Utara
Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan
Majlis Daerah Sarikei
Daerah Sarikei
Daerah Kapit
Majlis Daerah Kanowit
Daerah Kabong
Majlis Daerah Saratok
Majlis Daerah Meradong & Julau
Daerah Kanowit
Daerah Song
Majlis Perbandaran Kota Samarahan
Daerah Saratok
Daerah Pakan
Daerah Julau
Daerah Bukit Mabong
Majlis Daerah Lundu
Daerah Kuching
Daerah Pusa
Majlis Daerah Betong
Daerah Lundu
Daerah Samarahan
Daerah Betong
Majlis Daerah Bau
Majlis Daerah Simunjan
Majlis Daerah Lubok Antu
Daerah Bau
Daerah Simunjan
Majlis Daerah Sri Aman
Daerah Lubok Antu
Majlis Daerah Serian
Daerah Sri Aman
Majlis Perbandaran Padawan
Daerah Tebedu
Daerah Serian
INDONESIA
N
LEGEND
Boundary of Sarawak
International Boundary
State Boundary
Boundaries of Local Governments
District Boundary

SDG on 24 Districts



Source: *FGD, SDG Project Mapping Exercise*

Significant efforts are being made to promote tourism products, services, and infrastructure in Sarawak, alongside initiatives for entrepreneurship training and support to revive economic growth. Areas such as Bintulu, Lundu, and Saratok are actively advancing their cultural tourism campaigns.

However, there is a noticeable lack of programs and initiatives focused on gender equality and women's empowerment undertaken by local authorities in Sarawak.

Physical and Spatial Profile

Sarawak's 24 districts, governed by their respective local authorities (PBTs), exhibit diverse physical and spatial characteristics that influence development patterns, infrastructure, and economic opportunities. These districts range from highly urbanized centers to rural and remote areas, each presenting unique challenges and opportunities.

Urban Districts

Urban districts such as those under Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan (MBKS), Majlis Bandaraya Miri, and Majlis Perbandaran Sibu are characterized by dense populations, advanced infrastructure, and significant economic activities. These areas are hubs for commerce, services, and industrial development, with well-established road networks and utilities that support growth and attract investments.

Semi-Urban Districts

Districts like Majlis Perbandaran Kota Samarahan, Majlis Perbandaran Padawan, and Majlis Daerah Serian serve as transitional zones between urban and rural areas. These districts combine elements of urbanization, such as expanding residential areas and commercial hubs, with agriculture-based economies. Improved infrastructure is driving their potential for growth, particularly in education, healthcare, and industrial activities.

Rural Districts

Rural districts such as Majlis Daerah Dalat dan Mukah, Majlis Daerah Kapit, and Majlis Daerah Lubok Antu are defined by vast areas of natural landscapes, including forests, rivers, and agricultural land. These areas face challenges in connectivity due to inadequate road networks and limited public transportation. Infrastructure deficits hinder economic diversification and access to essential services, yet these districts hold potential for sustainable industries like eco-tourism, agro-business, and fisheries.

Coastal and Riverine Districts

Districts like Majlis Daerah Matu dan Daro and Majlis Daerah Sarikei are heavily influenced by their coastal and riverine locations. These areas rely on fisheries, aquaculture, and agriculture as primary economic activities, but are also vulnerable to issues such as flooding and erosion. Investments in coastal infrastructure and flood mitigation are essential to ensure resilience and sustainable development.

Northern Districts

The northern regions, including Majlis Daerah Limbang and Majlis Daerah Lawas, are strategically located near international borders, offering opportunities for cross-border trade and tourism. However, these areas require enhanced road connectivity and border facilities to fully capitalize on their economic potential.

Socio-Economic Profile

1 SARAWAK POPULATION

2.5 Million

Female		Male
1,210.4 Million		1,292 Million
72.6	Life Expectancy (years)	77.6
Sex Ratio 107		Density 20/km²

2 POPULATION COMPOSITION

94.9% | 5.1%

Native: 72% | Indian: 0.3%
Chinese: 22.3% | Others: 0.3%

3 AGE GROUP

Youth (0-14 years old)	Adult (15-64 years old)	Elderly (>65 years old)
20.4%	71.4%	71.4%

4 IMPORTANT STATISTICS

- **Birth Rate: 13.6%** (2023)
- **Fertility Rate: 1.6%** (2023)
- **Death Rate: 6.5%** (2023)

SARAWAK LABOUR FORCE (2023)

	Male	Female	Total
Labour Force (000)	784.8	449.8	1,234.6
Employed Person (000)	758.0	434.5	1,192.5
Unemployed Person (000)	26.8	15.3	42.1
Outside Labour Force (000)	146.9	408.3	555.2

Source:
Labour Force Survey Report Malaysia, 2023

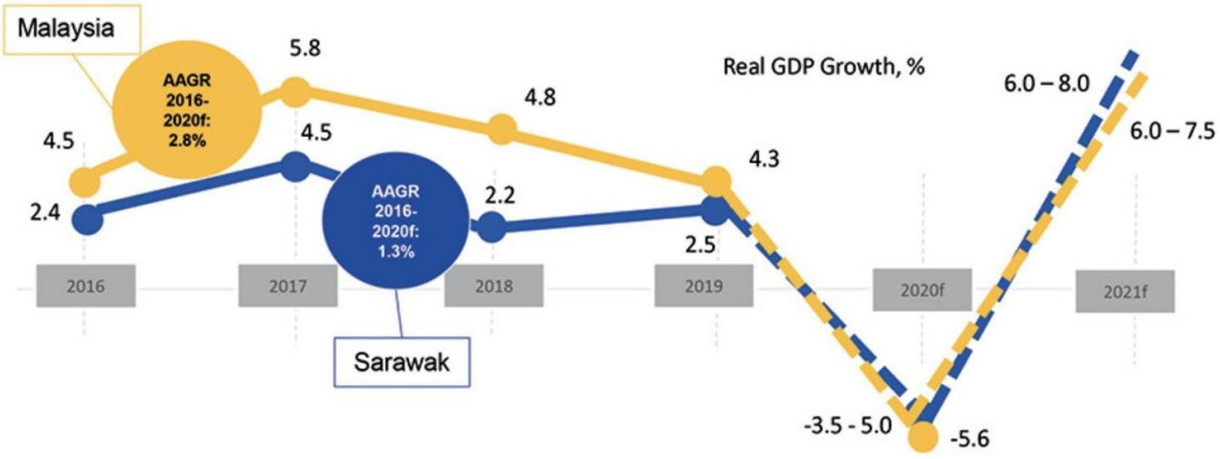


Economic Profile

Sarawak economy grew by an average rate of 2.9% in 2016-2019. In 2020, Sarawak economy is estimated to contract between 3.5% to 5.0% due to COVID-19 Pandemic. Thus, the overall growth of Sarawak under the 11th Malaysia Plan (11 MP), 2016-2020 is expected to 1.3% to 1.6%, which is below the targeted growth of 6.0% per annum. The growth is also below the national average of 2.8% per annum.

Sarawak exports shrank by 24.2% in 2020, which brought down the average annual export growth to negative 1.4% under the 11 MP. The drop was largely due to low performance of the oil and gas sector and COVID-19 pandemic. The slowdown in the economy has triggered a less favorable employment market. Retrenchment of local workers from 723 in 2019 to more than 3,000 in 2020 and unemployment rate increased from 3.1% in 2019 to 4.3% in 2020.

Figure 1: Malaysia and Sarawak Real GDP Growth (%)



Source: Bank Negara Malaysia, Department of Statistics Malaysia & Economic Planning Unit Sarawak

Environmental Profile

Sarawak has an equatorial climate and uniform temperature, rainfall and humid throughout the year. The climate is very much influenced by the Northeast monsoon season. Forest. Forested areas cover 62% of the Sarawak area. Sarawak has the longest river in Malaysia, the Rajang river, with approximately 565 km long. Sarawak has 46 river basins and 37 protected forest areas. The daily air quality of the state is between good and moderate level throughout the year. The state faced natural incidents namely floods, road, accidents, fire incidents and coastal erosion.



Environmental Conditions

Forested area in Sarawak is 7,747,777 km^2 make up of 62% of total Sarawak area. There are 3 types of forest reserved in Sarawak which are Forest Reserved Area, Peat Swamp and Mangrove Swamp where the areas are decreasing from 2014 to 2018.

7,747,777

Sarawak Forested area, 2018 (km^2)

62% of total Sarawak area

1,234.1

Coastal length, 2019 (km)

14% of total Malaysia coastal length

Forest Area (hectare)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Forested Area	8,034,000	8,046,448	7,909,985	7,799,066	7,747,777
Forest Reserved Area	4,352,828	4,320,302	4,317,939	4,274,825	4,209,053
Peat Swamp	353,067	353,050	332,716	325,046	326,771
Mangrove Swamp	88,575	88,565	72,545	71,086	72,819
Non-Forested Area	4,363,311	4,350,863	4,487,326	4,598,245	4,697,223



Sarawak Mean Temperature at Meteorological stations

Sarawak highest mean temperature recorded is in Mulu station at 33.5°C in 2019, and the lowest recorded in Sri Aman station by 23.2°C in 2018. Overall stations showed an increase of reading at lowest and highest temperature records from year 2018 to 2019.

Meteorological stations	2018		2019		Meteorological stations	2018		2019	
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest		Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
Bintulu	31.7°C	23.8°C	32.0°C	24.0°C	Miri	31.4°C	23.9°C	31.7°C	24.0°C
Kapit	-	-	33.4°C	24.2°C	Sibu	32.4°C	23.5°C	32.6°C	23.7°C
Kuching	32.3°C	23.8°C	32.5°C	24.1°C	Mulu	-	-	33.5°C	23.3°C
Limbang	-	-	33.3°C	23.7°C	Sri Aman	32.7°C	23.2°C	33.2°C	23.4°C

3.4 Social, Economic and Environmental Overview of District Councils

The social, economic, and environmental overview of the 19 district councils in Sarawak—Lundu, Bau, Simunjan, Betong, Serian, Sri Aman, Lubok Antu, Limbang, Lawas, Subis, Marudi, Saratok, Matu & Daro, Sarikei, Maradong & Julau, Kanowit, Kapit, and Dalat & Mukah—reflects their commitment to sustainable and inclusive development in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These district councils play a crucial role in addressing regional disparities while ensuring balanced growth across rural and semi-urban areas.

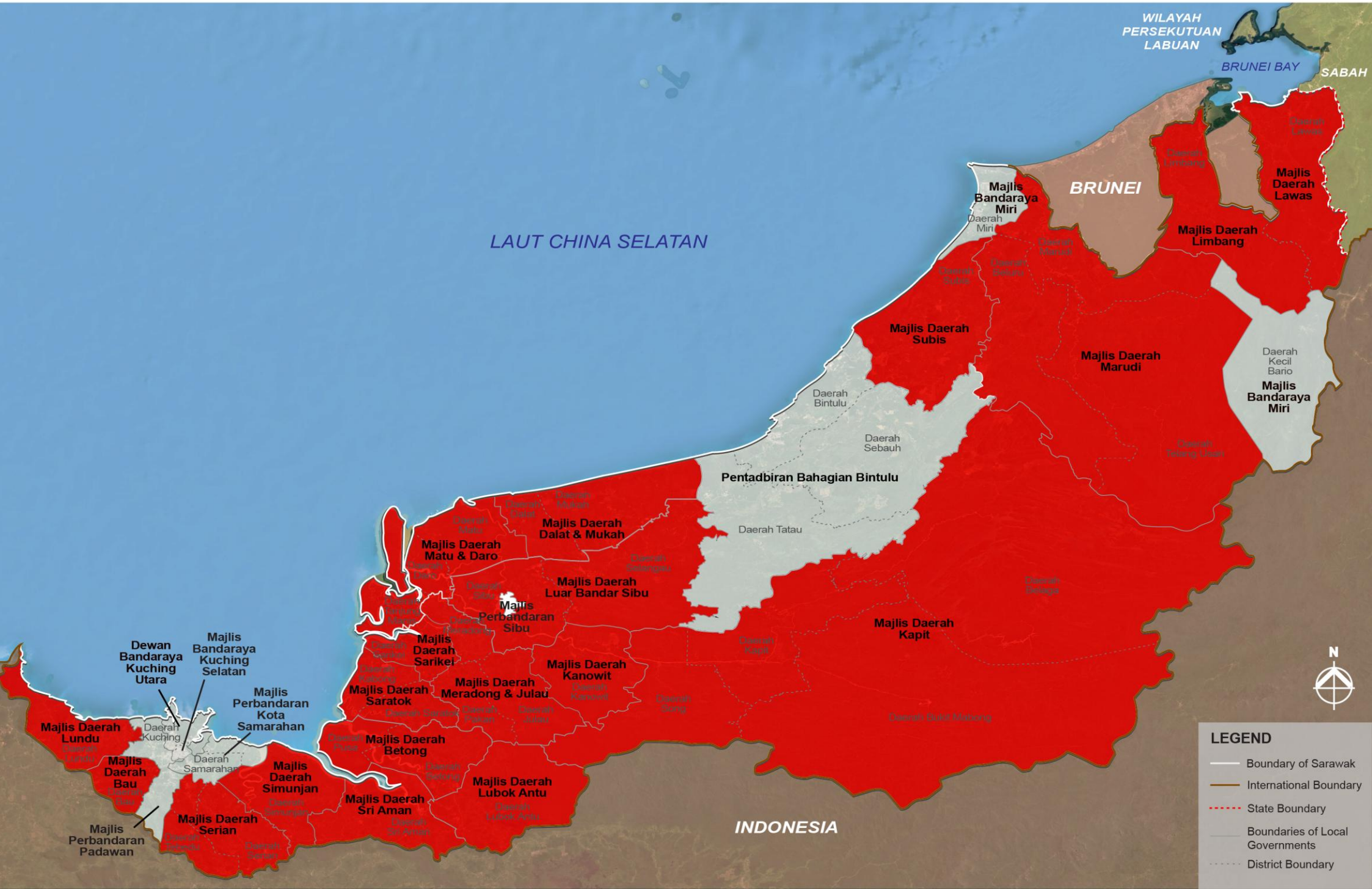
Socially, these district councils focus on enhancing community well-being, access to essential services, and social cohesion by improving education, healthcare, and public amenities. They aim to uplift rural populations through better infrastructure, digital connectivity, and community development initiatives to bridge the urban-rural divide.

Economically, they emphasize the growth of local industries, agriculture, and tourism, promoting entrepreneurship and job creation in line with regional strengths. These districts support sustainable resource management and infrastructure improvements to attract investments while preserving traditional livelihoods.

Environmentally, they prioritize conservation efforts, disaster resilience, and responsible land-use planning to mitigate deforestation, coastal erosion, and climate-related risks. Sustainable forestry, biodiversity protection, and renewable energy initiatives are key strategies to balance economic activities with ecological preservation.

Through strategic planning, stakeholder engagement, and data-driven governance, these district councils strive to foster sustainable, resilient, and thriving communities that contribute to Sarawak's broader development vision.




WILAYAH PERSEKUTUAN LABUAN
BRUNEI BAY
SABAH
BRUNEI
LAUT CHINA SELATAN
Majlis Bandaraya Miri
Majlis Daerah Lawas
Majlis Daerah Limbang
Majlis Daerah Subis
Majlis Daerah Marudi
Daerah Kecil Bario
Majlis Bandaraya Miri
Daerah Bintulu
Daerah Sebauh
Pentadbiran Bahagian Bintulu
Daerah Tatau
Majlis Daerah Dalat & Mukah
Majlis Daerah Matu & Daro
Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibu
Majlis Perbandaran Sibu
Majlis Daerah Sarikei
Majlis Daerah Kanowit
Majlis Daerah Meradong & Julau
Majlis Daerah Saratok
Majlis Daerah Betong
Majlis Daerah Kapit
Majlis Daerah Lubok Antu
Majlis Daerah Sri Aman
Majlis Daerah Simunjan
Majlis Daerah Serian
Majlis Daerah Bau
Majlis Daerah Lundu
Dewan Bandaraya Kuching Utara
Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan
Majlis Perbandaran Kota Samarahan
Majlis Perbandaran Padawan
Daerah Kuching
Daerah Samarahan
INDONESIA
N
LEGEND
Boundary of Sarawak
International Boundary
State Boundary
Boundaries of Local Governments
District Boundary

Socio-Economic Profile

Table 3.1: Statistics of Population by District Councils

Majlis Daerah		Population ('000)			Population Composition (%)					
		Total	Female	Male	Citizen	Non-Citizen	Native	Chinese	Indian	Others
Lundu (2023)		34.2	15.9	18.3	92.4	7.6	89.3	10.2	0.1	0.4
Bau (2023)		53.6	25.8	27.7	97.9	2.1	83.1	16.5	0.2	0.2
Simunjan (2023)		36..9	17.6	19.3	94.2	5.8	96.7	2.6	0.0	0.7
Betong (2023)		36.8	17.7	19.1	99.0	1.0	96.3	3.6	0.0	0.1
Serian (2023)		113.3	55.5	57.8	97.9	2.1	82.8	17.0	0.1	0.1
Sri Aman (2023)		61.3	29.7	31.6	98.0	2.0	87.8	12.0	0.0	0.2
Lubok Antu (2023)		24.6	12.2	12.4	97.5	2.5	94.1	5.7	0.0	0.2
Limbang (2023)		46.1	22.4	23.7	97.1	2.9	88.3	11.4	0.1	0.2
Lawas (2023)		37.7	18.5	19.2	95.1	4.9	92.8	6.7	0.1	0.4
Subis (2023)		56.0	25.1	30.9	77.0	23.0	94.4	4.6	0.1	0.9
Marudi (2023)		18.7	8.8	9.9	89.4	10.6	87.1	11.7	0.1	1.1
Saratok (2023)		23.4	11.9	11.5	98.9	1.1	94.9	5.0	0.0	0.1
Matu & Daro (2023)	Matu	16.5	7.6	8.9	87.1	12.9	97.3	2.3	0.0	0.4
	Daro	19.9	9.2	10.7	89.1	10.9	98.3	1.4	0.0	0.3
Sarikei (2023)		44.7	22.3	22.4	98.9	1.1	61.3	38.4	0.1	0.2
Maradong & Julau (2023)	Maradong	20.7	10.4	10.3	97.7	2.3	63.1	36.5	0.0	0.4
	Julau	15.5	7.8	7.7	99.9	0.1	97.2	2.7	0.0	0.1
	Pakan	15.4	7.3	8.1	15.3	0.1	15.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Luar Bandar Sibu (2023)	Sibu	24.8	12.0	12.8	12.8	12.0	50.9	48.7	0.1	0.3
	Selangau	19.8	9.6	10.2	18.6	1.2	97.4	2.4	0.0	0.1
Kanowit (2023)		24.9	12.5	12.4	98.1	1.9	91.3	8.6	0.0	0.1
Kapit (2023)		36.6	18.2	18.4	98.9	1.1	93.0	6.8	0.1	0.1
Dalat & Mukah (2023)	Dalat	21.6	10.4	11.2	86.5	13.5	93.7	6.2	0.0	0.1
	Mukah	42.7	20.2	22.5	90.4	9.6	91.5	8.2	0.1	0.2

Cont....

Majlis Daerah		Life expectancy (years)		Sex ratio (per 100 female)	Density (/km²)	Age Group (%)		
		Female	Male			Youth (0-14 years old)	Adult (15-64 years old)	Elderly (>65 years old)
Lundu (2023)		76.9	71.7	115	19	7.6	23.5	3.1
Bau (2023)		78.1	71.5	107	61	10.4	37.7	5.5
Simunjan (2023)		74.8	69.6	111	17	8.1	24.6	4.1
Betong (2023)		73.1	69.9	108	24	7.3	25.4	4.1
Serian (2023)		76.7	70.0	105	50	17.7	59.3	9.9
Sri Aman (2023)		76.6	70.5	107	26	12.3	41.0	8.0
Lubok Antu (2023)		75.8	69.1	102	8	4.4	16.6	3.6
Limbang (2023)		75.3	70.5	106	12	10.9	31.6	3.6
Lawas (2023)		76.0	69.9	104	10	9.6	25.0	3.2
Subis (2023)		72.3	68.6	123	15	10.5	41.9	3.7
Marudi (2023)		71.5	67.7	113	6	3.9	13.4	1.4
Saratok (2023)		74.8	70.8	97	26	4.3	16.6	2.5
Matu & Daro (2023)	Matu	74.5	70.0	117	10	3.6	11.5	1.5
	Daro	72.7	69.0	117	16	4.9	13.5	1.5
Sarikei (2023)		76.0	70.0	101	45	9.3	30.9	4.6
Maradong & Julau (2023)	Maradong	71.9	66.0	99	29	4.9	14.0	1.8
	Julau	74.2	68.7	98	9	3.4	10.4	1.7
	Pakan	68.7	75.0	109	17	3.4	10.9	1.4
Luar Bandar Sibu (2023)	Sibu	77.9	72.2	106.7	113	48.3	182.0	22.6
	Selangau	75.6	69.9	-	5	4.0	14.3	2.1
Kanowit (2023)		72.8	62.7	99	11	5.6	16.3	2.9
Kapit (2023)		74.5	69.7	102	9	8.8	24.9	2.9
Dalat & Mukah (2023)	Dalat	75.1	70.1	107	24	4.6	14.7	2.3
	Mukah	74.2	69.0	111	17	9.5	30.3	2.9

Statistics of Population

The socio-economic profile of various district councils in Sarawak for 2023 (with Luar Bandar Sibu from 2020) presents insights into population statistics, composition, life expectancy, sex ratio, population density, and age distribution. The population size varies significantly, with larger populations observed in districts like Sibu (232.4k), Miri (166.8k), and Bintulu (136.1k), while smaller populations are seen in Lundu (34.2k), Simunjan (36.9k), and Lubok Antu (24.6k). In most districts, the number of males slightly exceeds females, as reflected in the sex ratio. Citizenship status also indicates that the majority of the population consists of Malaysian citizens, with non-citizens forming a small proportion, particularly in economic hubs like Limbang (11.2%) and Betong (10.0%).

Ethnic composition across the districts highlights that the "Native" category dominates, typically ranging between 80–98%, representing indigenous groups such as the Iban, Bidayuh, and Orang Ulu. The Chinese population is more prominent in urbanized areas such as Saratok (5.0%), Limbang (11.2%), and Serian (17.0%), while the Indian and "Others" categories remain minimal at less than 1% in most districts. This suggests a relatively homogenous ethnic distribution in rural areas, with greater diversity in urban centers.

Life expectancy trends reveal that females generally outlive males, following global patterns. The highest female life expectancy is recorded in Lundu (78.9 years), while the lowest male life expectancy is seen in Betong (69.8 years). The sex ratio is above 100 in most districts, indicating a higher number of males, with the most significant gender imbalance in Subis (123 males per 100 females), possibly due to employment-driven migration patterns.

Population density varies, with urban districts like Kanowit (9 persons per km²) and Luar Bandar Sibu (34 persons per km²) experiencing higher densities, while rural areas like Lawas and Lubok Antu are more sparsely populated. Age distribution shows that the majority of the population falls within the adult category (15-64 years), comprising 50% to 60% across all districts. The youth population (0-14 years) ranges from 7% to 18%, with Serian having the highest proportion (17.7%), while the elderly population (65+ years) remains below 5% in most areas, except for Serian, which has the highest elderly population at 8.9%. This suggests that some districts, particularly Serian and Betong, may be experiencing an aging trend.

Major Findings:

- Urban areas have a more diverse ethnic mix and higher non-citizen percentages.
- Males have a shorter life expectancy, likely due to occupational hazards and health factors.
- Foreign labor is concentrated in economic hubs like Limbang and Betong.
- Higher male-to-female ratios in Subis and Betong suggest migration for work.

Table 3.2: Statistics of Employment by District Councils, 2023

Majlis Daerah		Labour Force ('000)	Employed Persons ('000)	Unemployed ('000)	Outside Labour Force ('000)	Labour Force Participation Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)
Lundu		15.6	15.0	0.5	8.0	66.0	3.5
Bau		26.4	25.4	1.0	11.5	69.6	3.6
Simunjan		15.6	14.9	0.7	9.1	63.1	4.6
Betong		16.5	16.1	0.5	9.0	64.8	2.8
Serian		39.8	37.7	2.0	19.9	66.7	5.1
Sri Aman		27.8	27.2	0.6	13.5	67.3	2.2
Lubok Antu		11.0	10.6	0.4	5.8	65.5	3.5
Limbang		21.7	21.0	0.7	10.1	68.2	3.0
Lawas		17.1	16.2	0.8	8.1	67.9	4.9
Subis		29.5	28.9	0.6	12.7	69.9	2.1
Marudi		9.1	8.8	0.2	4.4	67.5	2.5
Saratok		10.9	10.6	0.3	5.8	65.5	2.6
Matu & Daro	Matu	7.6	7.3	0.3	4.0	65.5	3.7
	Daro	8.7	8.3	0.4	4.9	63.8	4.1
Sarikei		21.4	20.6	0.8	9.7	68.7	3.6
Maradong & Julau	Maradong	9.2	8.7	0.5	4.9	65.1	5.5
	Julau	6.6	6.3	0.3	3.9	63.0	4.3
	Pakan	7.0	6.7	0.3	4.0	63.8	3.6
* Luar Bandar Sibu	Sibu	129.2	121.9	6.3	54.8	70.1	4.9
	Selangau	9.3	9.0	0.3	5.1	64.7	3.5
Kanowit		10.5	9.9	0.6	5.9	63.9	5.5
Kapit		16.2	15.4	0.8	8.9	64.7	4.8
Dalat & Mukah	Dalat	9.7	9.4	0.4	5.1	65.6	3.6
	Mukah	21.1	20.4	0.7	9.4	69.3	3.4

Notes:
** The data for 'Luar Bandar Sibu' is based on data from the Sibu district.*

Statistics of Employment

Labor Force and Employment

The largest labor forces are in Luar Bandar Sibu (129.2k), Serian (38.3k), and Subis (29.5k), reflecting the population size and economic activity in these areas. In contrast, the smallest labor forces are in Matu & Daro (7.6k), Kanowit (10.5k), and Lubok Antu (10.4k), which are likely more rural and less economically developed. The number of employed persons closely follows the labor force size, with most districts having a high employment rate.

Unemployment and Outside Labor Force

The unemployment rate varies across districts, with the highest rates in Serian (5.1%), Lawas (4.9%), and Kapit (4.8%), indicating potential challenges in job availability. On the other hand, districts like Betong (2.8%), Sri Aman (2.2%), and Saratok (2.8%) have lower unemployment rates, suggesting a more stable job market. The number of people outside the labor force is significant in districts like Serian (19.9k) and Luar Bandar Sibu (54.8k), reflecting factors such as education, retirement, or household responsibilities.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The highest participation rates are seen in Lundu (66.0%), Serian (66.7%), and Lawas (68.7%), indicating strong workforce engagement. Meanwhile, Matu & Daro (65.5%) and Lubok Antu (65.5%) have lower participation rates, potentially due to a higher proportion of non-working populations, such as retirees or homemakers.

Major Findings:

- Larger labor forces are in urbanized districts, while smaller labor forces are in rural areas.
- Higher unemployment rates in districts like Serian and Lawas may indicate limited job opportunities or mismatched skills.
- Districts with lower unemployment, like Betong and Sri Aman, suggest a relatively stable job market.
- High numbers of people outside the labor force in places like Serian and Luar Bandar Sibu could indicate educational pursuits or dependency on non-wage income.
- Labor force participation is strongest in Lundu, Serian, and Lawas, showing active workforce involvement.

Environmental Profile

LUNDU



Lundu is a coastal district known for its lush rainforests, beautiful beaches, and diverse ecosystems. It is home to Gunung Gading National Park, where the world's largest flower, the Rafflesia, blooms. The park also consists of tropical rainforests, which support various bird species, amphibians, and mammals. The coastline features mangrove forests that act as natural barriers against coastal erosion while providing crucial breeding grounds for marine life. The sandy beaches in Lundu, such as Pandan Beach and Siar Beach, are also known nesting sites for sea turtles.

BAU

Bau is famous for its limestone formations, which shape the landscape into a mix of caves, cliffs, and underground rivers. The district's iconic Fairy Cave and Wind Cave are home to rare cave-dwelling organisms, bats, and unique moss-covered rock formations. The region's karst landscape also creates micro-habitats for plant species that thrive in limestone-rich soil. Additionally, Bau's forests and hills are dotted with gold mines, reflecting the district's history of gold mining, which has shaped both its economy and environment.



SIMUNJAN



Simunjan is dominated by peat swamp forests, which serve as vital carbon sinks and support a variety of wetland species, including migratory birds, amphibians, and insects. The peatlands play an essential role in water retention and flood prevention. Rivers and swamps form the heart of the district's ecosystem, providing breeding grounds for freshwater fish and aquatic life. Due to its high peatland concentration, Simunjan's landscape is also prone to seasonal flooding and land subsidence.

BETONG

Betong features a combination of peatlands and rolling hills, creating a diverse landscape that supports both wetland and upland forest species. The district's rivers and floodplains contribute to the region's agriculture, particularly paddy farming. Dense forests in the hinterland provide habitat for hornbills, deer, and primates. Betong also contains lowland dipterocarp forests, which are known for their tall, straight-trunked trees that are essential for maintaining biodiversity.



Environmental Profile

SERIAN



Serian is characterized by its dense tropical rainforests, which act as an important habitat for endangered species such as the orangutan and the rhinoceros hornbill. The district's hilly landscape creates spectacular waterfalls and rivers, including the famous Ranchan Waterfall, which supports aquatic biodiversity. Serian's forests also contain bamboo groves and wild fruit trees, which are crucial food sources for wildlife. The region's rivers provide a lifeline for both human settlements and freshwater species, with fish such as the Empurau being native to these waters.

SRI AMAN

Sri Aman's landscape is shaped by floodplains and wetlands, with the Batang Lupar River playing a major role in the district's ecology. The river is famous for the benak (tidal bore), a rare natural phenomenon where strong tidal waves travel upstream, impacting river ecosystems and sediment distribution. The surrounding wetlands provide a habitat for amphibians, reptiles, and water birds. During the monsoon season, large areas of Sri Aman are submerged, enriching the soil and sustaining aquatic food chains.



LUBOK ANTU



Lubok Antu is well known for its connection to Batang Ai National Park, one of Sarawak's most important orangutan conservation areas. The park features vast stretches of primary rainforests, hosting unique plant species, hornbills, and primates. The Batang Ai Dam, an artificial reservoir, has created a large water body that has become an ecosystem in itself, supporting freshwater fish and attracting bird species.

LIMBANG

Limbang is home to coastal wetlands, mangrove forests, and freshwater swamps, providing an essential habitat for the proboscis monkey and a variety of migratory birds. The district is bisected by the Limbang River, which plays an important role in shaping the environment by depositing nutrients along its banks. The estuarine and swampy terrain makes Limbang prone to tidal flooding, while the mountainous interior contains montane forests rich in biodiversity.



Environmental Profile

LAWAS



Lawas shares environmental similarities with Limbang, featuring mangrove-lined estuaries and lowland rainforests. It has a unique mix of tropical peatlands and sandy coastlines, making it home to diverse flora and fauna. The district's rivers and streams are important breeding grounds for fish and aquatic invertebrates. Lawas is also known for its cooler highland areas, which support different vegetation zones compared to the lowland tropical forests.

SUBIS



Niah National Park is a site of exceptional archaeological and ecological importance. It is best known for the Niah Caves, where human remains dated to approximately 40,000 years ago—among the oldest in Southeast Asia—were discovered. The park encompasses limestone karst formations, tropical rainforest, and the culturally significant Painted Cave, which features ancient rock art and burial sites. Rich in biodiversity, the park supports a wide range of flora and fauna, including swiftlets, bats, primates, and rare plant species. Designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2024, Niah National Park offers a unique convergence of natural heritage and human history.

MARUDI



Marudi is a riverine district with extensive lowland forests and wetlands along the Baram River. The river serves as an important waterway for local communities and supports fish biodiversity. The district contains tropical hardwood forests, where towering dipterocarp trees dominate the landscape. Seasonal flooding influences the ecology of Marudi, creating natural cycles of nutrient deposition.

SARATOK



Saratok features a diverse landscape with hilly terrains, river valleys, peat swamps, and lowland forests. The district's forested hills provide a habitat for various wildlife, including hornbills, macaques, civets, and monitor lizards. The Saratok River and its tributaries form an essential part of the ecosystem, supporting freshwater fish species and acting as a water source for both humans and animals. Due to the district's terrain, landslides and soil erosion are common, especially in areas where deforestation has taken place. The peat swamp areas play a crucial role in storing carbon and regulating water flow, but they are also prone to seasonal flooding and fire risks during dry periods. Kabong on the other hand is one of the districts under Saratok, which is situated in the seaside area of Saratok. Boasting potential for tourism attractions in the near future, Kabong is likely to develop at a very fast pace if the long term projects planned in for the area are completed in the coming years.

Environmental Profile

MATU & DARO



Matu and Daro are coastal districts with extensive peat swamp forests, mangroves, and tidal flats. These areas are rich in biodiversity, supporting species such as mudskippers, mangrove crabs, and kingfishers. The extensive mangrove ecosystems act as a natural buffer against coastal erosion and storm surges while providing nurseries for fish and prawns. The districts are also known for their low-lying terrain, which makes them highly vulnerable to sea-level rise, saltwater intrusion, and coastal flooding. During the monsoon season, large portions of land can be submerged, affecting local settlements and agriculture. The region's brackish water environment supports unique plant species, including Nypa palms, which thrive in the tidal swamps.

SARIKEI

Sarikei's landscape is dominated by peat swamp forests, lowland rainforests, and riverine ecosystems. The district is home to one of Sarawak's largest peatlands, which play a critical role in carbon storage and climate regulation. The presence of peat soil makes the land highly fertile but also susceptible to subsidence, waterlogging, and peat fires during extended dry spells. The district's rivers, such as the Rajang River, serve as important water sources and breeding grounds for various fish and amphibian species. Sarikei is also known for its agriculture, with fruit orchards and vegetable farms coexisting alongside natural peatland forests.



MERADONG & JULAU



Meradong and Julau feature a diverse landscape of riverine ecosystems, hill forests, and carbon-rich peat swamp forests. This environment supports high terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity, including species like otters, hornbills, and pangolins. The sensitive peatlands are crucial for water regulation but highly prone to degradation.

Environmental Profile

LUAR BANDAR SIBU



Luar Bandar Sibu is known for its extensive peat swamp forests, which play a crucial role in storing carbon, preventing floods, and supporting a variety of wetland species. These peatlands are home to rare and endemic plants, including carnivorous pitcher plants and orchids, as well as wildlife such as clouded leopards, barking deer, and various species of frogs and insects. The district also features montane forests in the upland areas, which act as important water catchments for the region. The presence of large rivers and swampy lowlands makes it an ideal environment for freshwater fish and semi-aquatic species. The region is naturally prone to seasonal flooding, with water levels fluctuating due to changes in river flow and rainfall patterns.

KANOWIT

Kanowit features a hilly landscape mixed with peatlands, riverine forests, and secondary rainforests. The Kanowit River and its tributaries provide crucial habitats for aquatic life and water birds. While the peat swamps regulate water and store carbon, the district is affected by seasonal floods and is prone to landslides in hilly areas following heavy rainfall. The forests also contain valuable tree species.



KAPIT



Kapit is one of Sarawak's most forested and biodiverse districts, featuring vast, pristine primary rainforests. This crucial habitat supports rare wildlife like proboscis monkeys, gibbons, and sun bears, and is home to indigenous communities. The Rajang River further enriches the area, supporting a thriving aquatic ecosystem, including river dolphins. Kapit's remote, undisturbed location makes it vital for conservation and research..

General Conclusion

LUNDU DISTRICT COUNCIL

- Known for its coastal location and rich natural resources, including beaches and protected forests.
- Environmental efforts are focused on conservation and eco-tourism, especially around national parks like Gunung Gading.
- Population and labor data indicate moderate growth, with efforts balancing rural development and environmental sustainability.

BAU DISTRICT COUNCIL

- Recognized for its unique limestone landscapes and historical sites, particularly former gold mining areas.
- Eco-tourism and heritage preservation are central to development strategies, with conservation of caves and forested areas prioritized.
- Population remains stable, with moderate employment indicators tied to tourism and small-scale agriculture.

SIMUNJAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

- Characterized by extensive peat swamp forests, which play a key role in environmental protection and carbon storage.
- Faces seasonal flooding and land subsidence, prompting peatland management and sustainable land use practices.
- Development is largely rural, with ongoing needs for infrastructure and economic diversification.

BETONG DISTRICT COUNCIL

- Features a mix of agricultural and forest landscapes, supporting both biodiversity and local farming economies.
- Employment data suggests a relatively stable labor market, though economic activity is concentrated in agriculture.
- Conservation and sustainable agriculture are key to managing peatlands and preserving forest cover.

SERIAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

- Known for its hilly rainforests and rich biodiversity, with notable features like Ranchan Waterfall and local rivers.
- Has one of the highest unemployment rates, indicating a need for job creation and skill development.
- Conservation initiatives and eco-tourism are gaining traction, supported by community involvement.

SRI AMAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

- Characterized by extensive peat swamp forests, which play a key role in environmental protection and carbon storage.
- Faces seasonal flooding and land subsidence, prompting peatland management and sustainable land use practices.
- Development is largely rural, with ongoing needs for infrastructure and economic diversification.

LUBOK ANTU DISTRICT COUNCIL

- Home to Batang Ai National Park and hydroelectric dam, combining energy production with conservation.
- Development focuses on eco-tourism and rural community resilience.
- Labor force participation is moderate, with natural resource management playing a central role in livelihoods.

LIMBANG DISTRICT COUNCIL

- Features coastal wetlands and mangroves, providing vital habitats for wildlife like proboscis monkeys.
- High percentage of non-citizens in the population reflects its status as a labor and trade hub.
- Development must balance urban expansion with flood risks and conservation of sensitive ecosystems.

LAWAS DISTRICT COUNCIL

- Shares ecological traits with Limbang, including mangrove forests and lowland rainforests.
- Known for its high labor force participation, signaling active community engagement in the workforce.
- Conservation and climate resilience strategies are essential due to coastal flooding and ecosystem fragility.

SUBIS DISTRICT COUNCIL

- Hosts Niah Cave National Park, a UNESCO World Heritage Site and globally significant conservation area.
- Exhibits a high male-to-female ratio due to labor migration, especially in construction and tourism.
- Development efforts focus on eco-tourism, with strict environmental protections in place.

MARUDI DISTRICT COUNCIL

- A riverine district sustained by the Baram River, with seasonal floods enriching biodiversity.
- Employment and development are centered on natural resources, including logging and fishing.
- Efforts are needed to diversify the economy while maintaining ecological balance.

SARATOK DISTRICT COUNCIL

- Features mixed terrain of hills, swamps, beaches and rivers, supporting diverse flora and fauna.
- Known for low unemployment and a relatively balanced workforce.
- Conservation of peatlands and erosion-prone areas is critical for long-term environmental stability.

MATU & DARO DISTRICT COUNCIL

- Coastal districts vulnerable to sea-level rise and flooding, with important mangrove ecosystems.
- Economic development is limited; resilience planning and disaster risk reduction are top priorities.
- Sustainable coastal management is essential to protect biodiversity and community livelihoods.

SARIKEI DISTRICT COUNCIL

- A productive agricultural hub with extensive peatlands that support both farming and biodiversity.
- Employment levels reflect a thriving labor force, though environmental risks like peat fires persist.
- Integrated land-use planning is crucial for balancing agriculture and conservation.

MERADONG & JULAU DISTRICT COUNCIL

- Rural districts with riverine and forested ecosystems, supporting small-scale agriculture and wildlife.
- Environmental pressures include peat degradation and habitat loss due to land use changes.
- Development strategies must promote sustainable livelihoods and peatland protection.

LUAR BANDAR SIBU DISTRICT COUNCIL

- Dominated by peat swamp forests and vulnerable to seasonal flooding and subsidence.
- Has the largest labor force among rural districts, reflecting its importance in regional development.
- Emphasis is placed on infrastructure development and wetland conservation to support urban growth..

KANOWIT DISTRICT COUNCIL

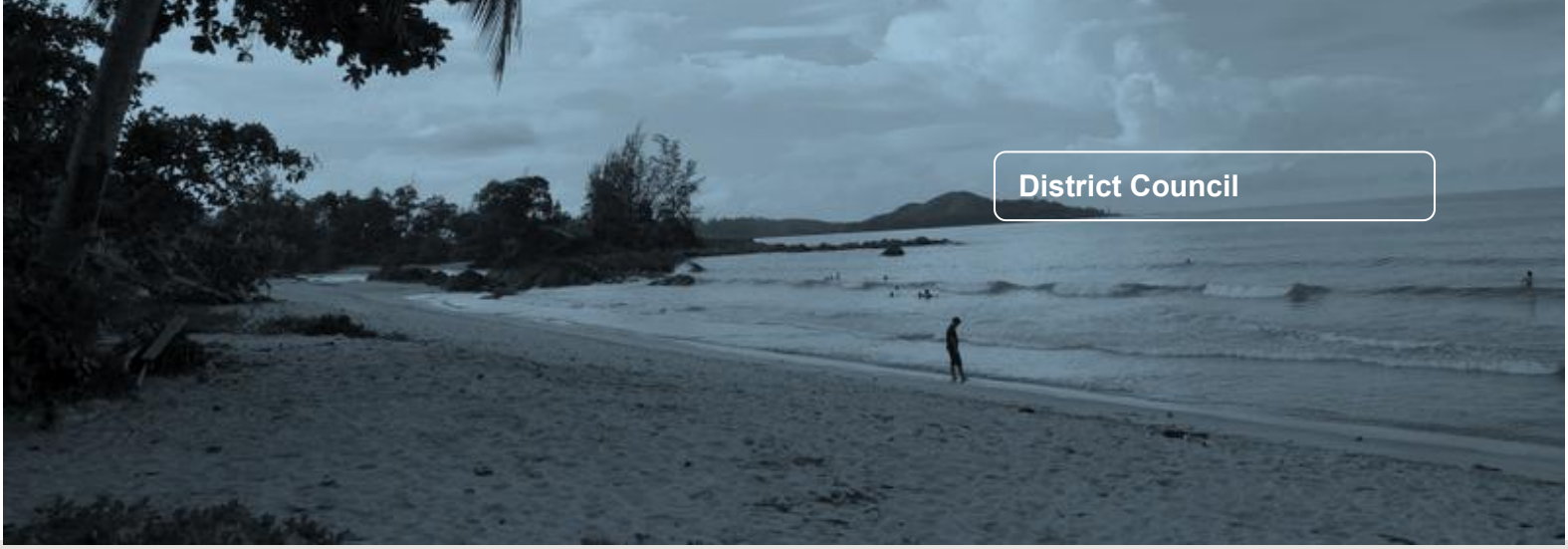
- A hilly district with flood-prone lowlands and rich biodiversity in riverine forests.
- Economic data suggests a smaller labor force with potential for eco-tourism and sustainable forestry.
- Natural disaster preparedness is key due to flood and landslide risks.

KAPIT DISTRICT COUNCIL

- One of Sarawak's most forested districts, home to rare wildlife and indigenous communities.
- Remote and largely undeveloped, with a strong focus on forest preservation and traditional land use.

DALAT & MUKAH DISTRICT COUNCIL

- Coastal districts with rich mangrove and peatland ecosystems, vital for fisheries and coastal resilience.
- Facing environmental threats from sea-level rise and land erosion.
- Development plans should prioritize climate adaptation and sustainable coastal economy initiatives.



District Council

Majlis Daerah Lundu

Administrative Boundaries

Items	Details	Total areas (km2)
Sub District	Lundu	1,812
Districts	Sematan	150
Economic Region	RECODA	

Source: *DOSM (2024)*

Spatial Profile

70 (km2) Built-up Area

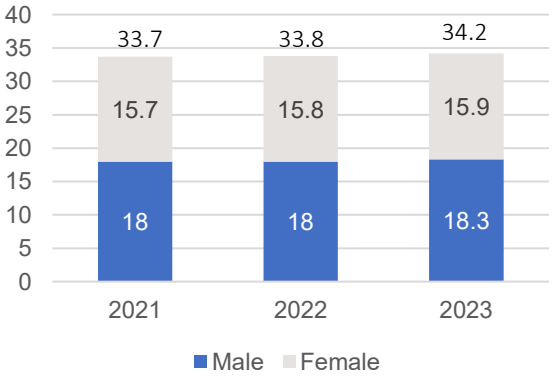
1,800 (km2) Non-Built-up Area

1,300 (km2) Forest & Water Bodies Area

500 (km2) Agriculture Area

Socio Economic Profile

Total population ('000) in Lundu, 2021-2023



Source: *DOSM (2024)*



Economic Profile

Number of establishments (2022)

Services	**742**
Construction	**48**
Manufacturing	**50**

Source: *DOSM (2024)*

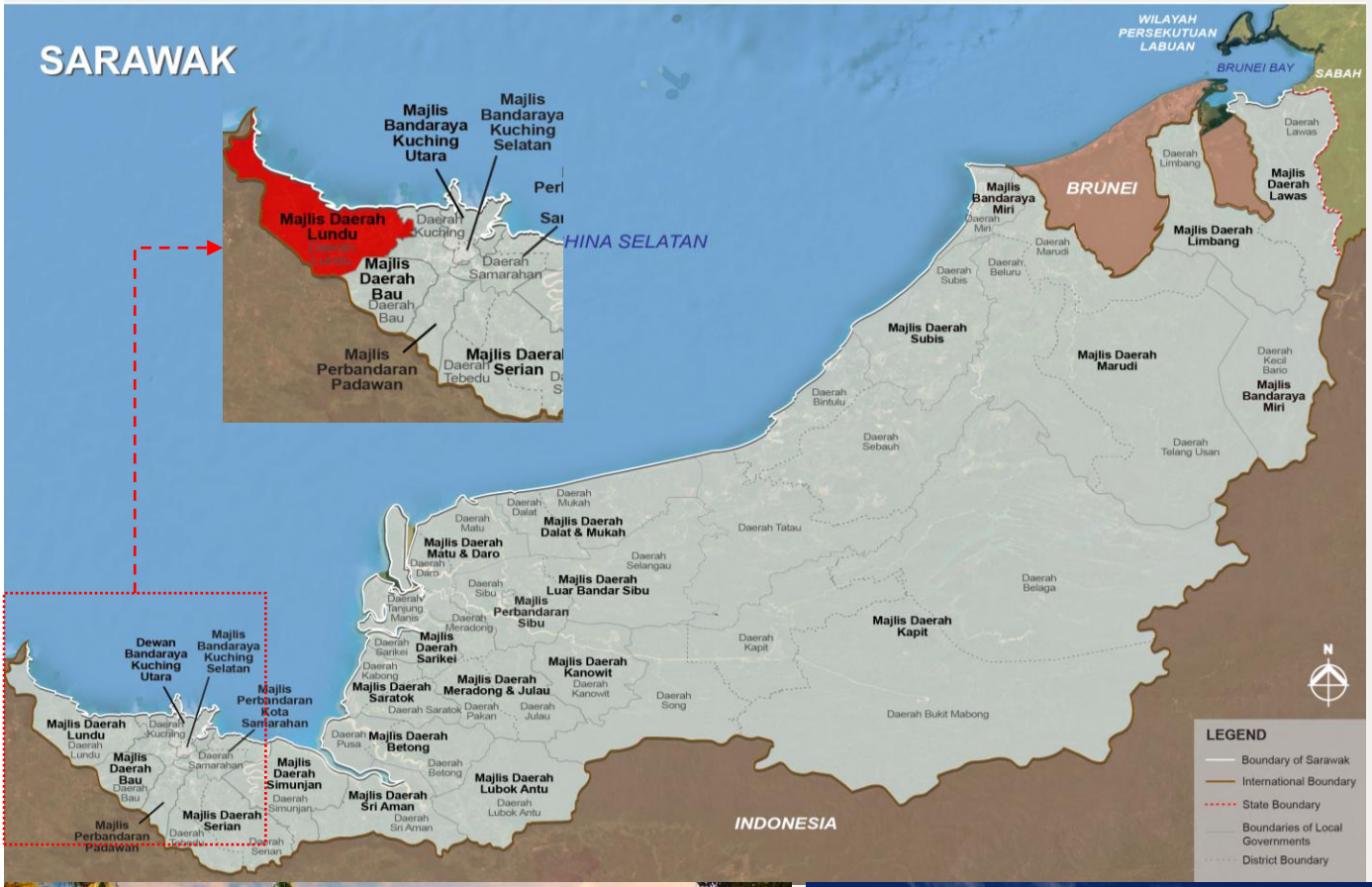
Environmental Profile

24 Air Quality Index

350 km2 Total protected area

Source: *DOSM (2024)*

Majlis Daerah Lundu Map









District Council

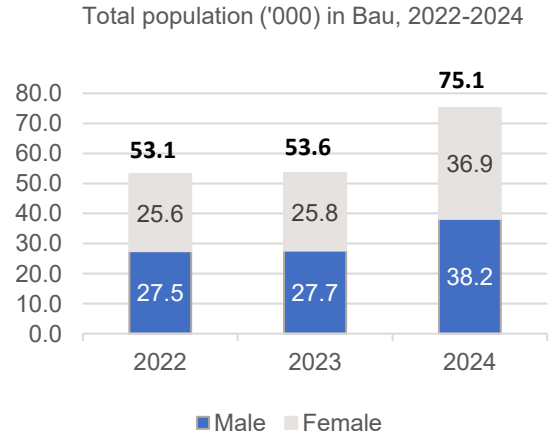
Majlis Daerah Bau

Administrative Boundaries

Items	Details	Total areas (km2)
Zone Area	1. Bratak 2. Singai 3. Musi/Tondong/Seladang 4. Sg Pinang/Kandis Baru/Kandis Lama 5. Siniawan 6. Batu Kitang/Keranji/Tanjung Durina 7. Serembu 8. Krokong/Tringgus/Padana Pan/Gumbang 9. Jagoi 10. Pasar Bau and its vicinity	884.40
Main Town	Bau Number of villages: 106 villages	
Economic Region	RECODA	

Source: *Bau District Office*

Socio Economic Profile



Source: *Bau District Office*



Spatial Profile

50 (km2) Built-up Area	**850** (km2) Non-Built-up Area
250 (km2) Forest & Water Bodies Area	**600** (km2) Agriculture Area

Economic Profile

Number of establishments (2022)

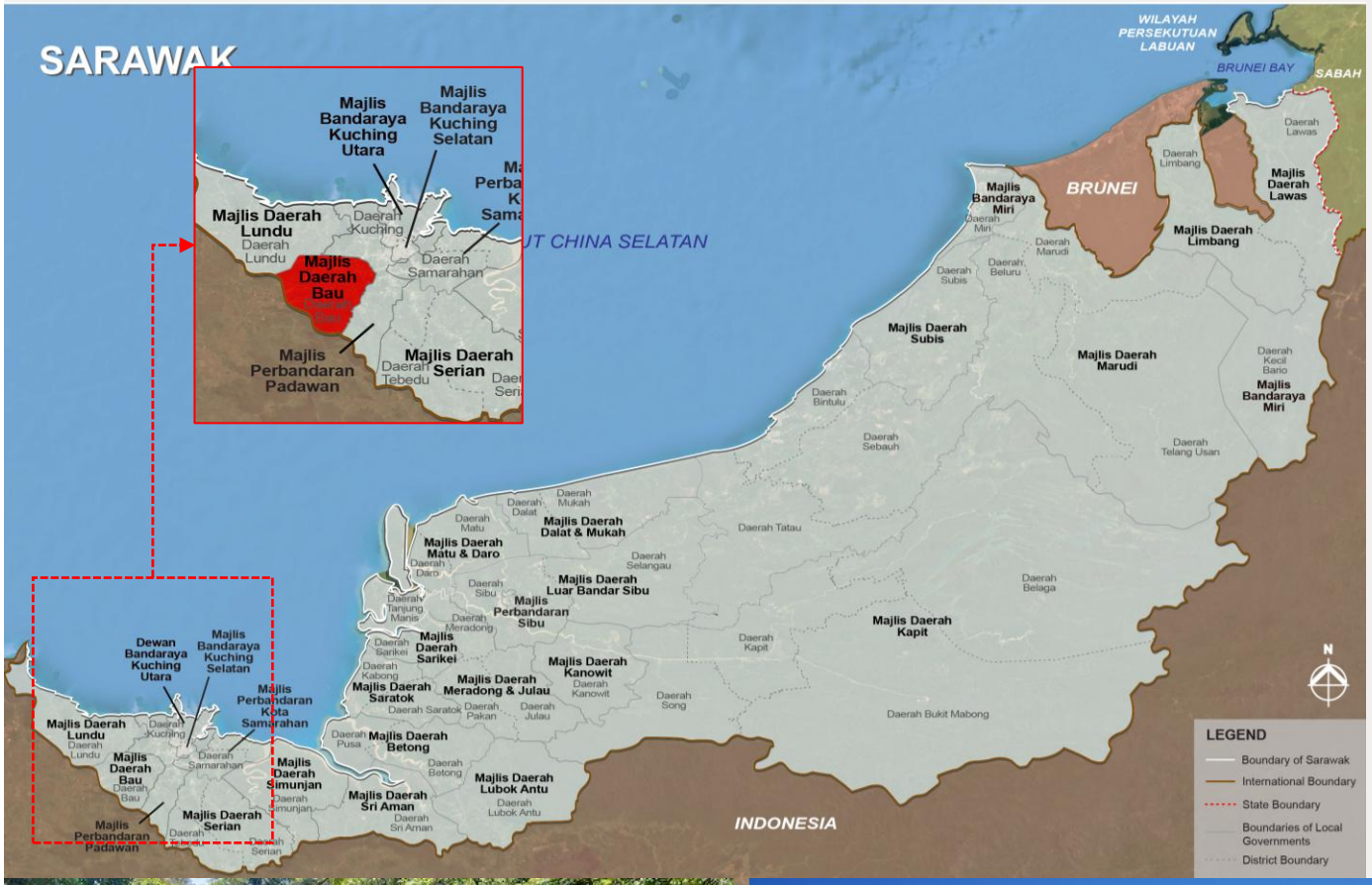
Services	**928**
Agriculture	**29**
Manufacturing	**36**

Source: *DOSM (2022)*

Environmental Profile

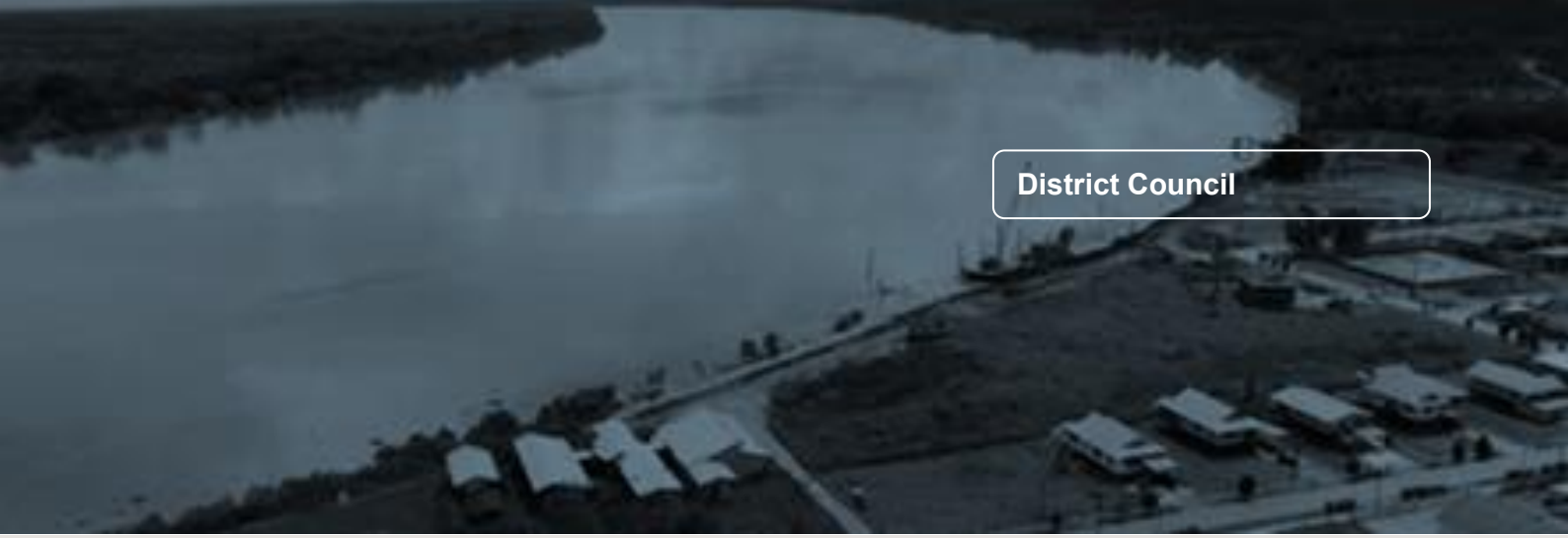
54
Air Quality Index

Majlis Daerah Bau Map









District Council

Majlis Daerah Simunjan

Administrative Boundaries

Items	Details	Total areas (km2)
Sub District	Simunjan Sebuyau	2,217.67
Districts	Simunjan	
Economic Region	1- RECODA 2- IRSDA	

Source: *Official Website of Simunjan District Council*



Spatial Profile

50
(km2)
Built-up Area

1665
(km2)
Non-Built-up Area

60%
(1,200 km2)
Forest & Water Bodies Area

30%
(500 km2)
Agriculture Area

Economic Profile

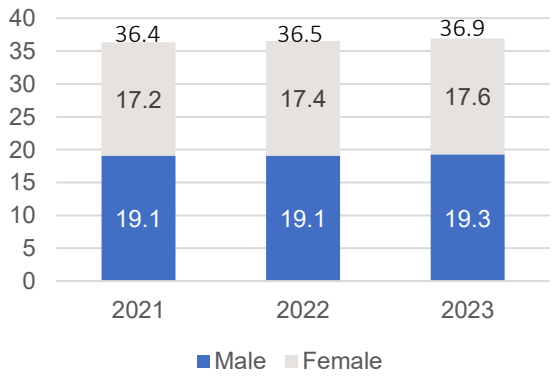
Number of establishments (2022)

Services	**554**
Construction	**40**
Manufacturing	**10**

Source: *DOSM (2024)*

Socio Economic Profile

Total population ('000) in Simunjan, 2021-2023



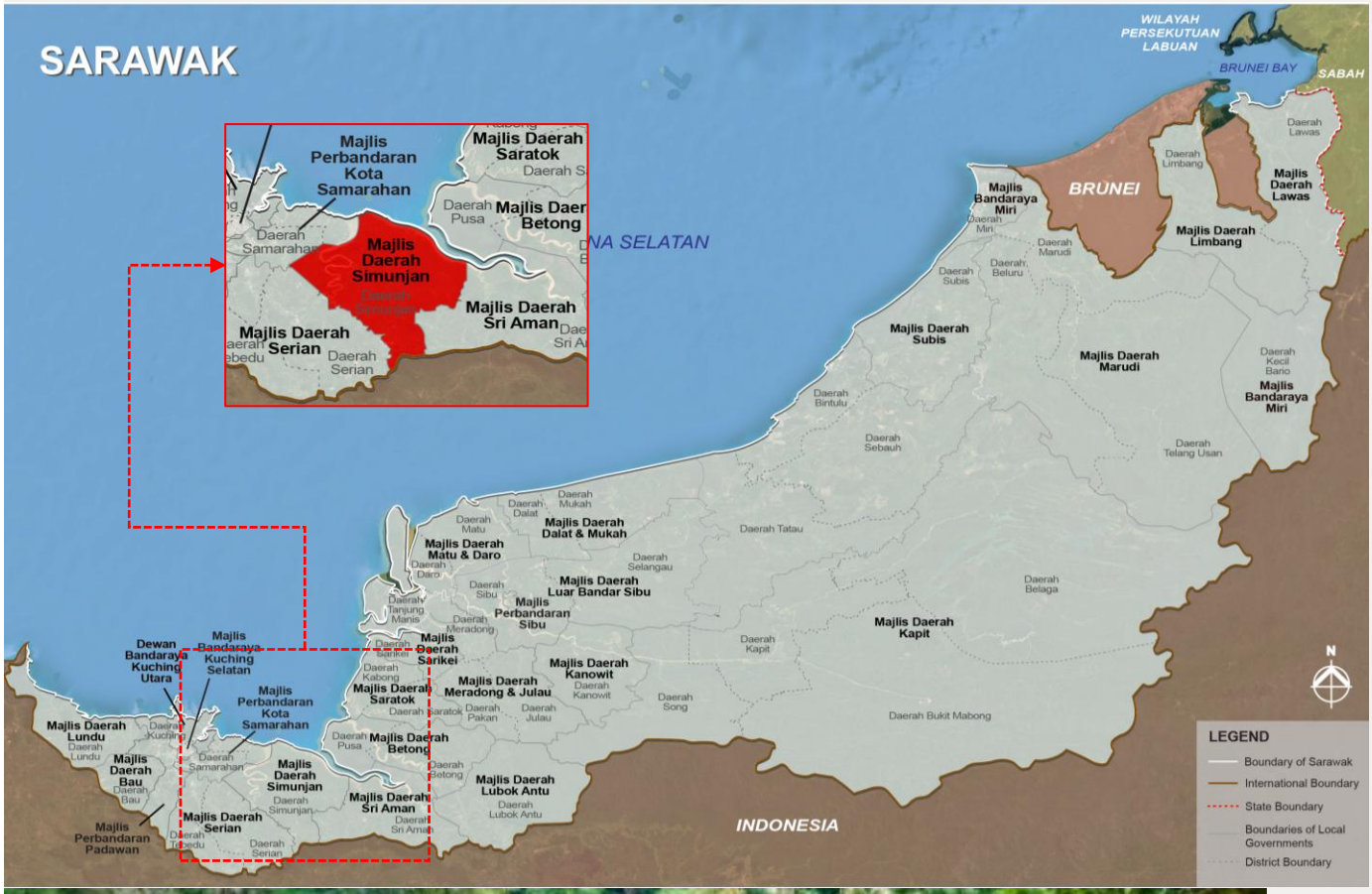
Source: *DOSM (2024)*

Environmental Profile

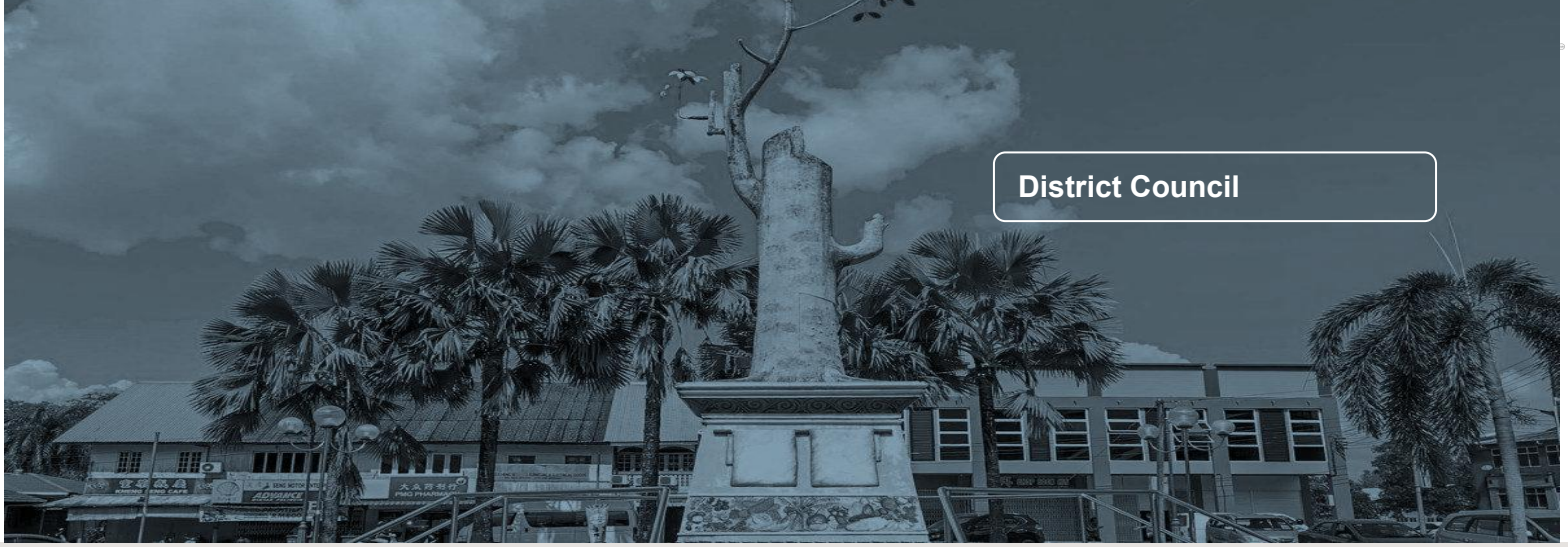
38
Air Quality Index

300 km2
Total protected area

Simunjan Map







District Council

Majlis Daerah Betong

Administrative Boundaries

Items	Details	Total areas (km2)
Sub District	Betong Spaoh Debak Pusa Maludam	2,484
Districts	Betong	
Economic Region	BDDA	



Spatial Profile

2%
Built-up Area

98%
Non-Built-up Area

40%
Forest & Water Bodies Area

40%
Agriculture Area

Economic Profile

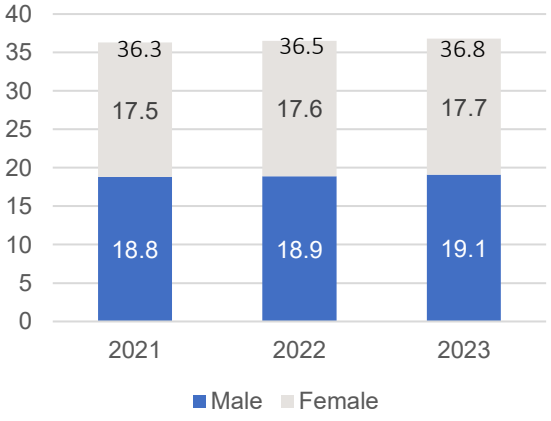
Number of establishments (2022)

Services	**600**
Construction	**103**
Manufacturing	**24**

Source: *DOSM (2024)*

Socio Economic Profile

Total population ('000) in Betong, 2021-2023



Source: *DOSM (2024)*

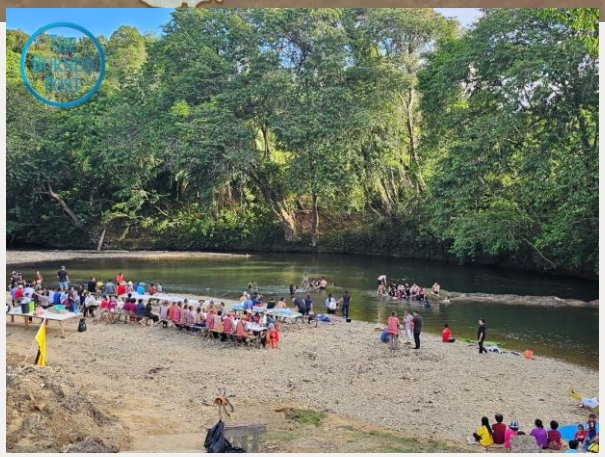
Environmental Profile

27
Air Quality Index

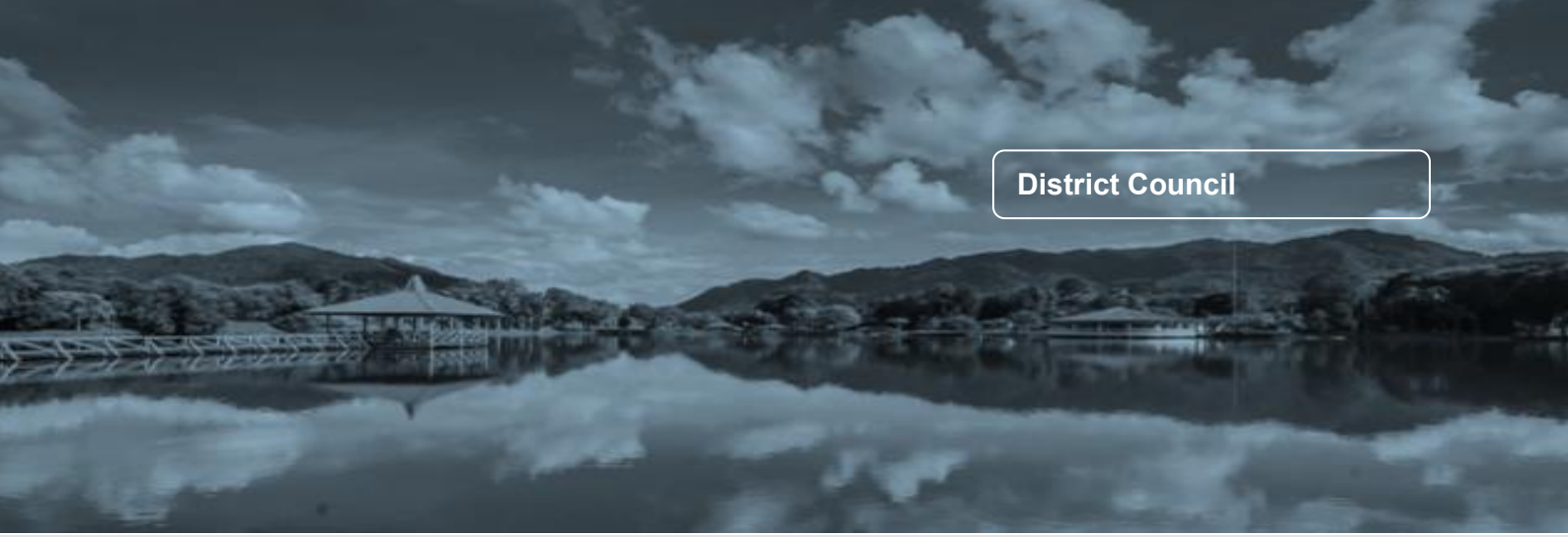
800 km2
Total protected area

Betong Map


SARAWAK
WILAYAH PERSEKUTUAN LABUAN
BRUNEI BAY
SABAH
BRUNEI
CHINA SELATAN
INDONESIA
Majlis Daerah Saratok
Majlis Daerah Betong
Majlis Daerah Sri Aman
Majlis Daerah Meradong & Julau
Majlis Daerah Lubok Antu
Majlis Bandaraya Miri
Majlis Daerah Lawas
Majlis Daerah Limbang
Majlis Daerah Subis
Majlis Daerah Marudi
Majlis Daerah Kapit
Majlis Daerah Dalat & Mukah
Majlis Daerah Matu & Daro
Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibu
Majlis Perbandaran Sibu
Majlis Daerah Sarikei
Majlis Daerah Kanowit
Dewan Bandaraya Kuching Utara
Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan
Majlis Perbandaran Kota Samarahan
Majlis Daerah Lundu
Majlis Daerah Bau
Majlis Daerah Simunjan
Majlis Daerah Serian
Majlis Perbandaran Padawan
LEGEND
Boundary of Sarawak
International Boundary
State Boundary
Boundaries of Local Governments
District Boundary







District Council

Majlis Daerah Serian

Administrative Boundaries

Items	Details	Total areas (km2)
Sub Districts	Balai Ringin	584
Districts	Serian Siburan Tebedu	2,819
Economic Region	RECODA	

Source: *The Sarawak Government Gazette Part II*



Spatial Profile

2%
Built-up Area

98%
Non-Built-up Area

40%
Forest & Water Bodies Area

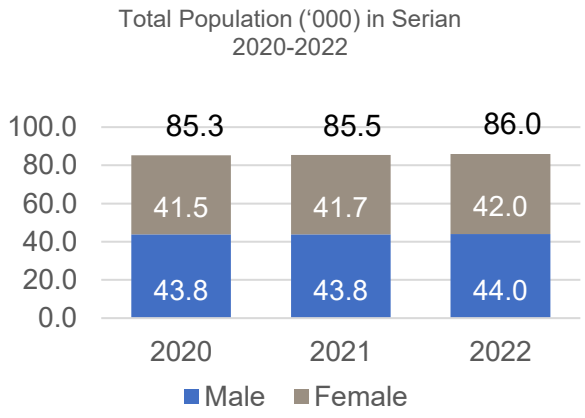
1%
Agriculture Area

Economic Profile

Services	**2511**
Construction	**156**
Manufacturing	**96**

Source: *DOSM, 2022*

Socio Economic Profile



Source: *DOSM (2022)*

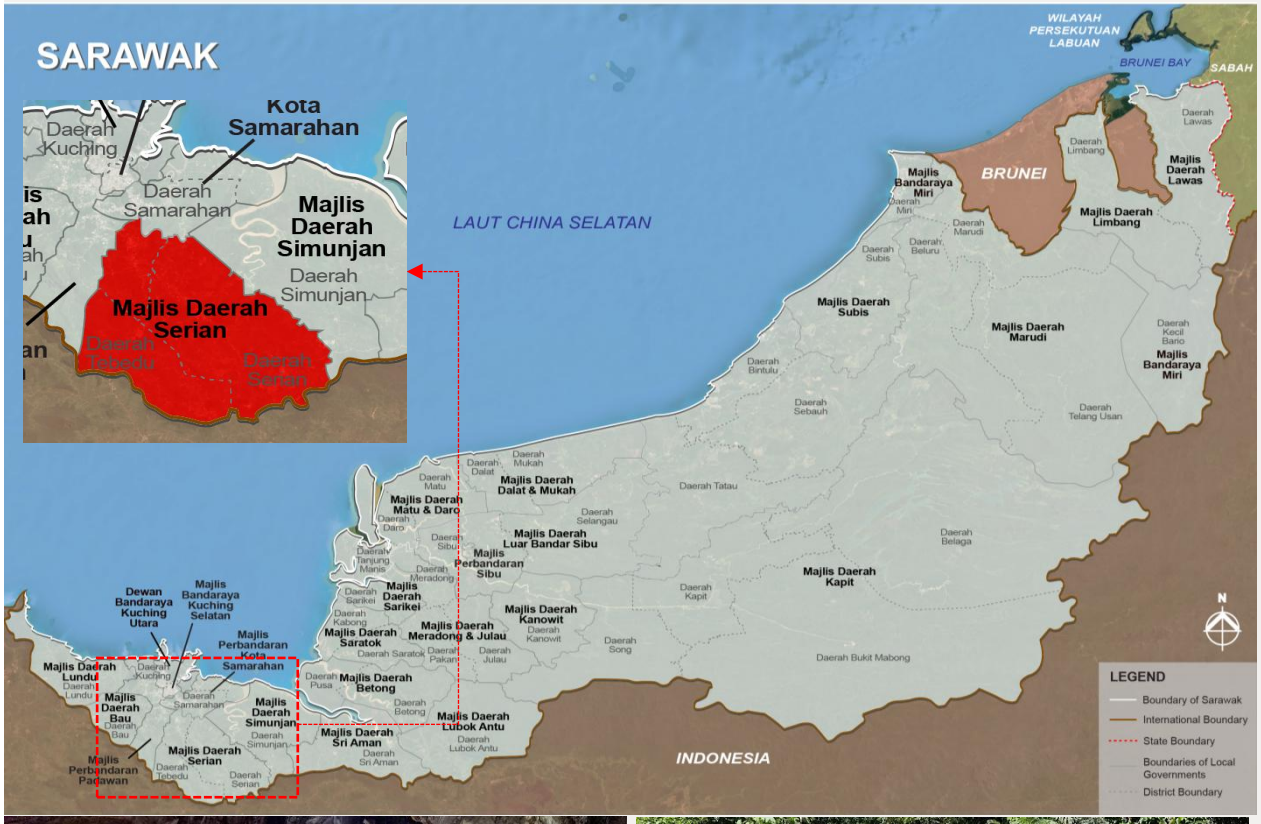
Environmental Profile

54
Air Quality Index

550 km2
Total protected area

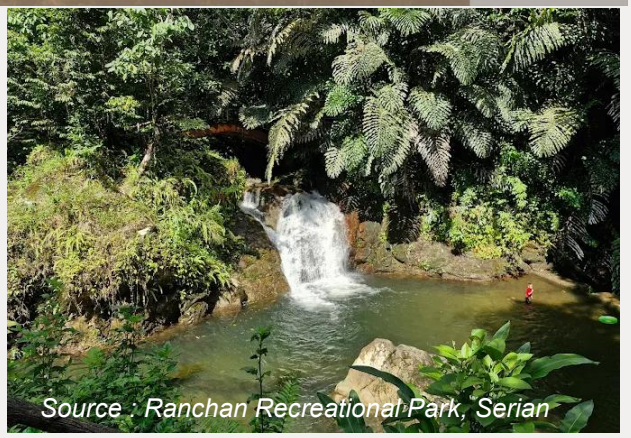
Source: *Environment Statistics, Sarawak (2023)*

Majlis Daerah Serian Map





Source : Silabur Cave, Tebakang, Serian



Source : Ranchan Recreational Park, Serian



Source : Jong's Crocodile Farm, Serian



District Council

Majlis Daerah Sri Aman

Administrative Boundaries

Items	Details	Total areas (km2)
Districts	Sri Aman	3,812.2
Economic Region	RECODA	

Spatial Profile

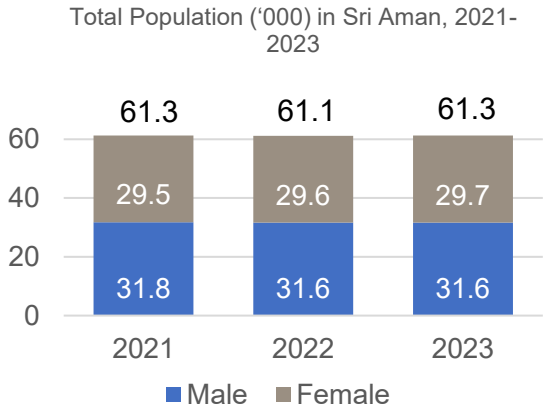
1.2%
(70 km2)
Built-up Area

98.2%
(2,375 km2)
Non-Built-up Area

20%
Forest & Water Bodies Area

40%
Agriculture Area

Socio Economic Profile



Source : DOSM (2023)



Economic Profile

Services	**878**
Construction	**138**
Manufacturing	**41**

Source: *DOSM, 2022*

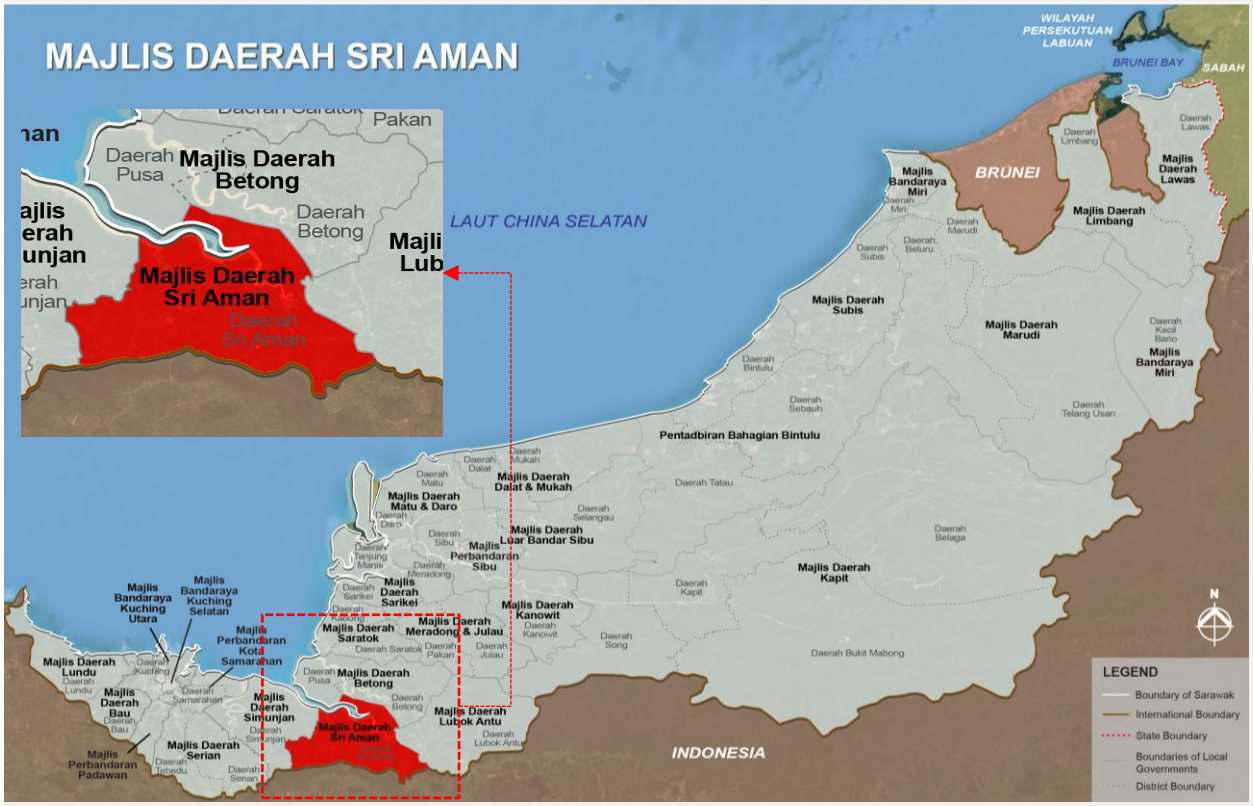
Environmental Profile

29
Air Quality Index

740km2
Total protected area

Source: *Environment Statistics, Sarawak (2023)*

Majlis Daerah Sri Aman Map





Source: *Heritage Museum of Alice Fort, Sri Aman*



Source: *Chinese Temple, Sri Aman*



Source: *Simanggang City Waterfront, Sri Aman*



District Council

Majlis Daerah Lubok Antu

Administrative Boundaries

Items	Details	Total areas (km2)
Sub District	Lubok Antu Engkelili	3143
Districts	Lubok Antu	
Economic Region	RECODA	



Spatial Profile

0.4%
Built-up Area

99.2%
Non-Built-up Area

38%
Forest & Water Bodies Area

1.3%
Agriculture Area

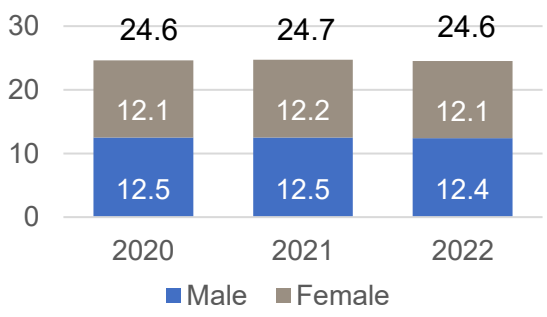
Economic Profile

Services	**259**
Construction	**34**
Manufacturing	**6**

Source: *DOSM (2022)*

Socio Economic Profile

Total Population ('000) in Lubok Antu, 2020-2022



Source: *DOSM (2022)*

Environmental Profile

57
Air Quality Index

20%
Total protected area

Source: *Environment Statistics, Sarawak (2023)*

Majlis Daerah Lubok Antu Map





Source : Wong Merah Lubok Antu

etong



Source : Batang Ai National Park, Lubok Antu



District Council

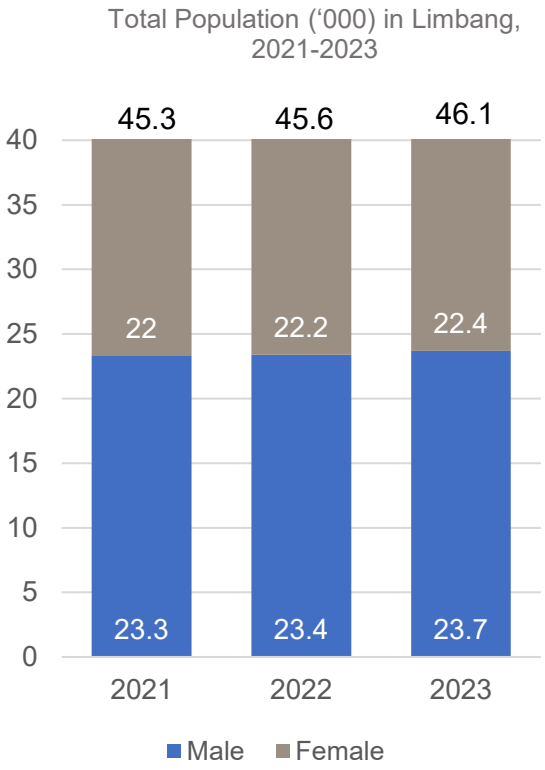
Majlis Daerah Limbang

Administrative Boundaries

Items	Details	Total areas (km2)
Sub Districts	Limbang	3,975
Districts	Limbang	
Economic Region	RECODA	



Socio Economic Profile



Source: *DOSM (2023)*

Economic Profile

Services	**1,101**
Construction	**85**
Manufacturing	**42**

Source: *DOSM (2023)*

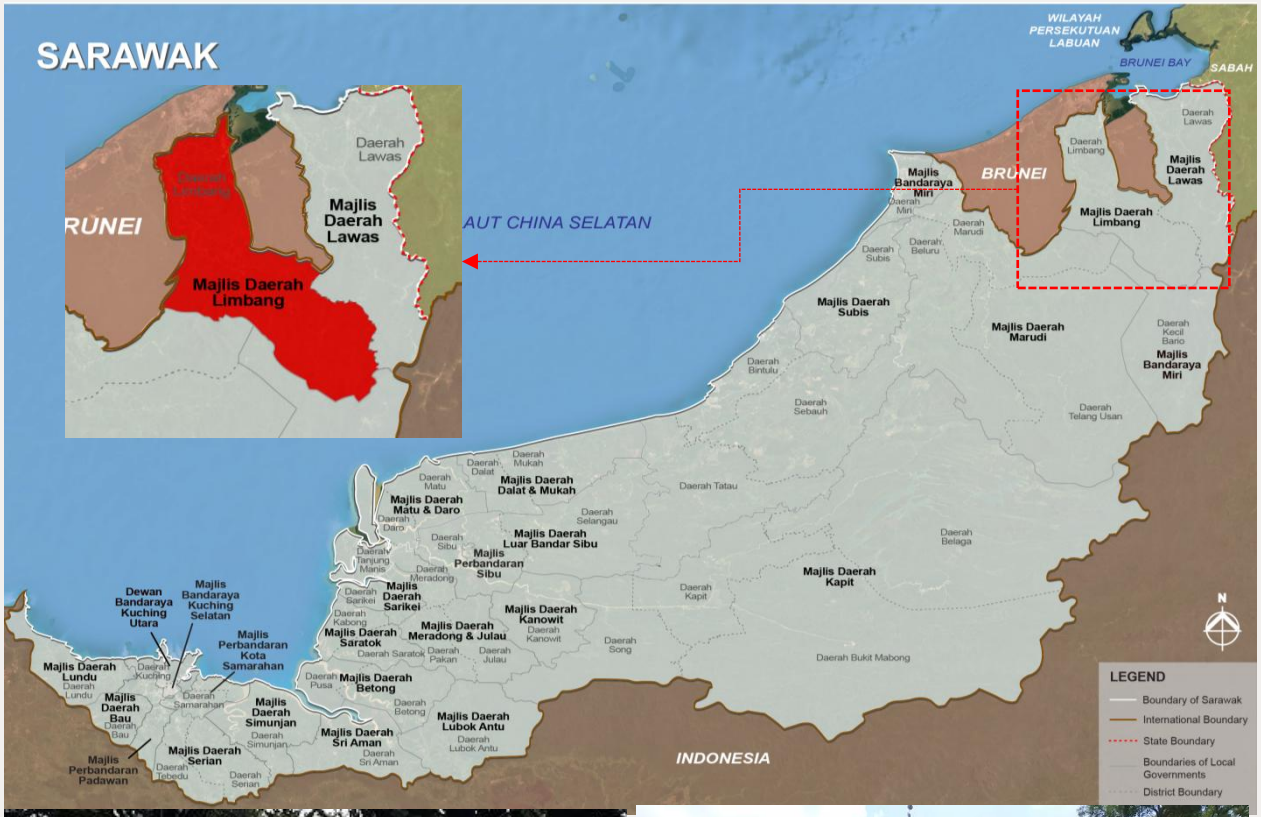
Environmental Profile

23
Air Quality Index

20%
Total Protected Area

Source: *Environment Statistics, Sarawak (2023)*

Majlis Daerah Limbang Map





Source : Limbang Mangrove National Park, Limbang



Source : Limbang Regional Museum, Limbang



Source : Kampung Limpaki Wetland National Park, Limbang



District Council

Majlis Daerah Lawas

Administrative Boundaries

Items	Details	Total areas (km2)
Sub District	Trusan Sundar	3680.2
Districts	Lawas	
Economic Region	RECODA	



Spatial Profile

0.5% Built-up Area

99% Non-Built-up Area

2% Forest & Water Bodies Area

35% Agriculture Area

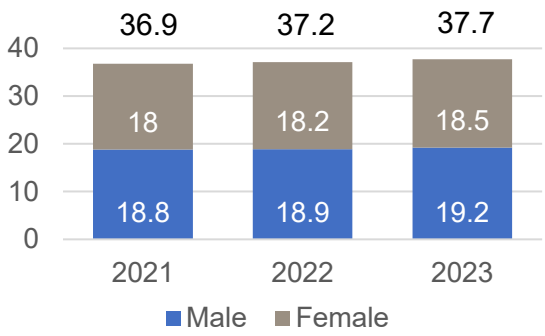
Economic Profile

Services	**602**
Construction	**76**
Manufacturing	**32**

Source: *DOSM (2023)*

Socio Economic Profile

Total Population ('000) in Lawas, 2021-2023



Source: *DOSM (2022)*

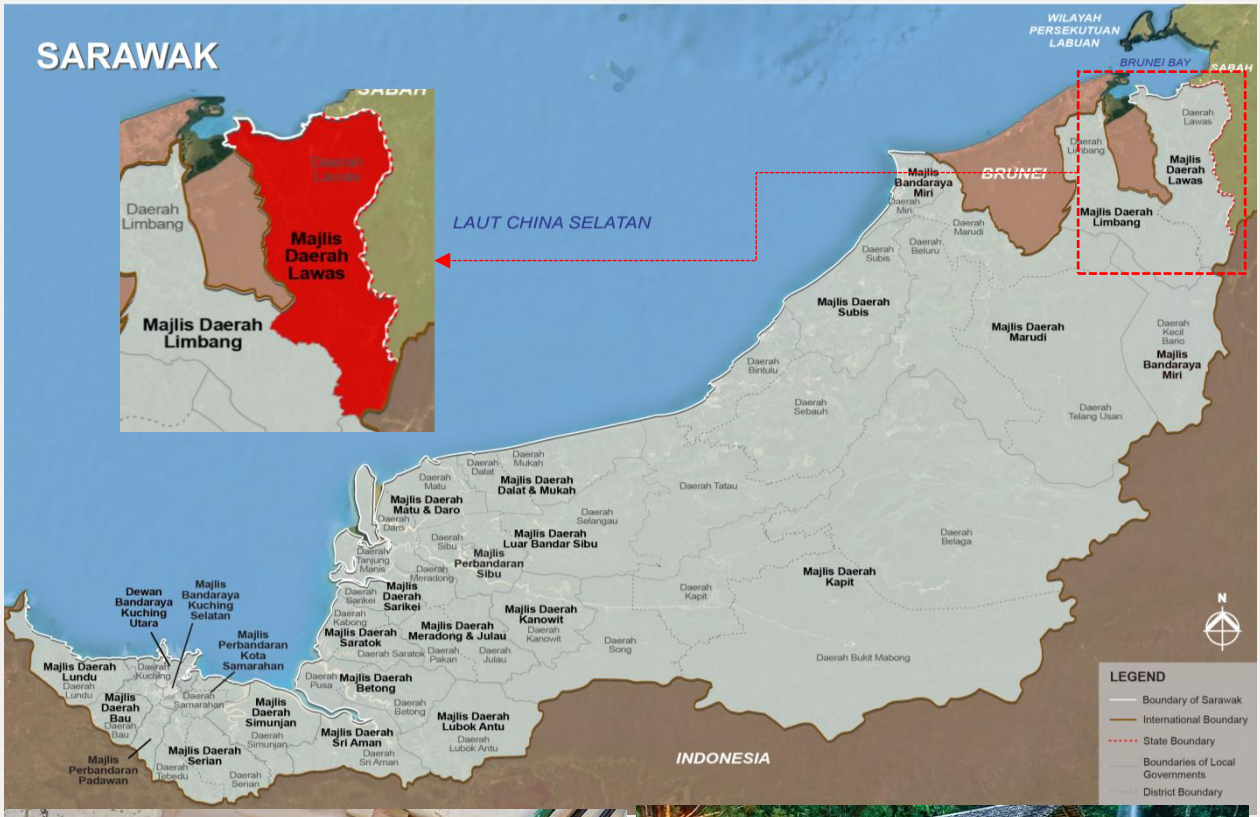
Environmental Profile

17 Air Quality Index

32% Total protected area

Source: *Environment Statistics, Sarawak (2023)*

Majlis Daerah Lawas Map





Source: *Long Tuma Ceramic Bead Centre, Lawas*



Source: *Merarap Hot Spring Lodge, Lawas*



Source: *Rueb Ugui, Lawas*



District Council

Majlis Daerah Subis

Administrative Boundaries

Items	Details	Total areas (km2)
Districts	Subis	3729.68
Economic Region	Under RECODA- Gazzetted SCORE Area	

Source: Laman Rasmi MD Subis, DOSM & RECODA



Main Town

- Bekenu Town
- Sepupok-Niah Town
- Batu Niah Town

Source: Majlis Daerah Subis

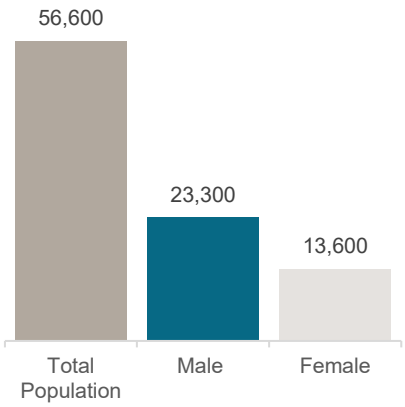
Spatial Profile

1.4% Built-up Area	**98%** Non-Built-up Area
51% Forest & Water Bodies Area	**31%** Agriculture Area

Economic Profile (Number of Establishments)

Services	475
Construction	8
Manufacturing	11

Socio Economic Profile



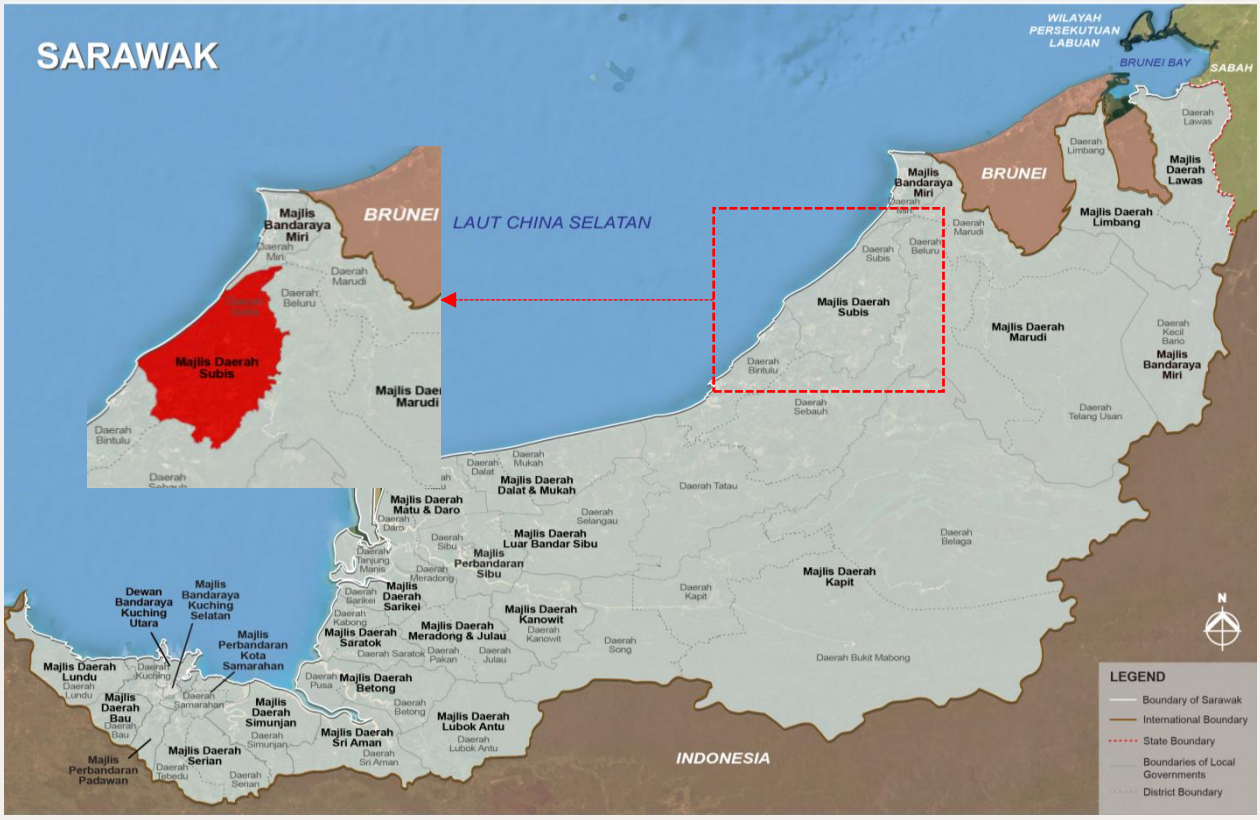
Source: DOSM (2022)

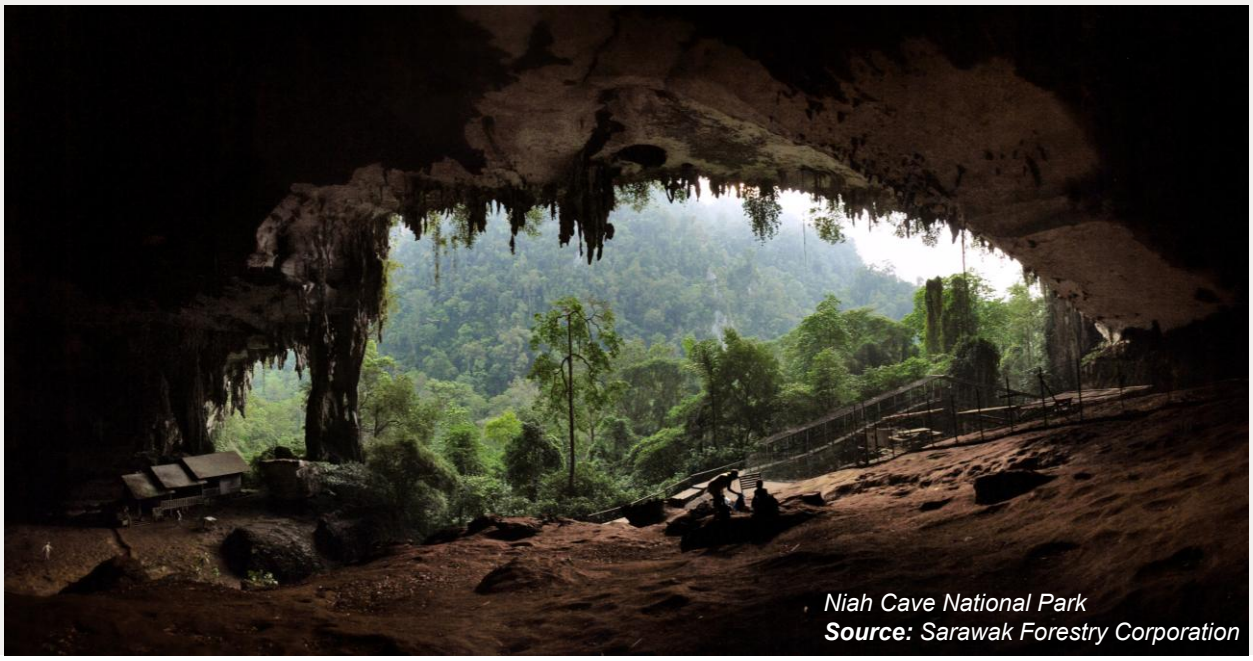
Socio Economic Profile

Employed Person ('000)	28.4
Labour Force Participation Rate	68.6
Workforce	2.8

Source: DOSM (2022)

Majlis Daerah Subis Map





Niah Cave National Park
Source: *Sarawak Forestry Corporation*



District Council

Majlis Daerah Marudi

Administrative Boundaries

Items	Details	Total areas (km2)
Sub District	Daerah Kecil Mulu	528.6
	Daerah Kecil Tinjar	15
Districts	Marudi	22,070
	Beluru	4,905
	Telang Usan	9,829
Economic Region	Under RECODA - HAD, High Development Agency Area	

Source: *Laman web MD Marudi, DOSM & RECODA*

Spatial Profile

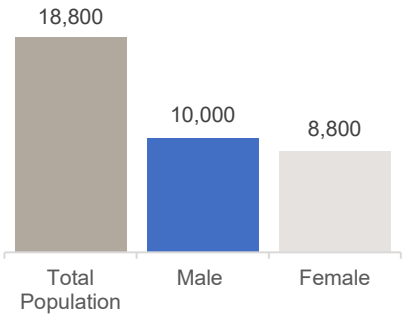
0.4%
Built-up Area

99.5%
Non-Built-up Area

4.5%
Forest & Water Bodies Area

6.8%
Agriculture Area

Socio Economic Profile



Source: *DOSM (2022)*



Main Town

- Pekan Marudi
- Pekan Beluru
- Pekan Long Lama

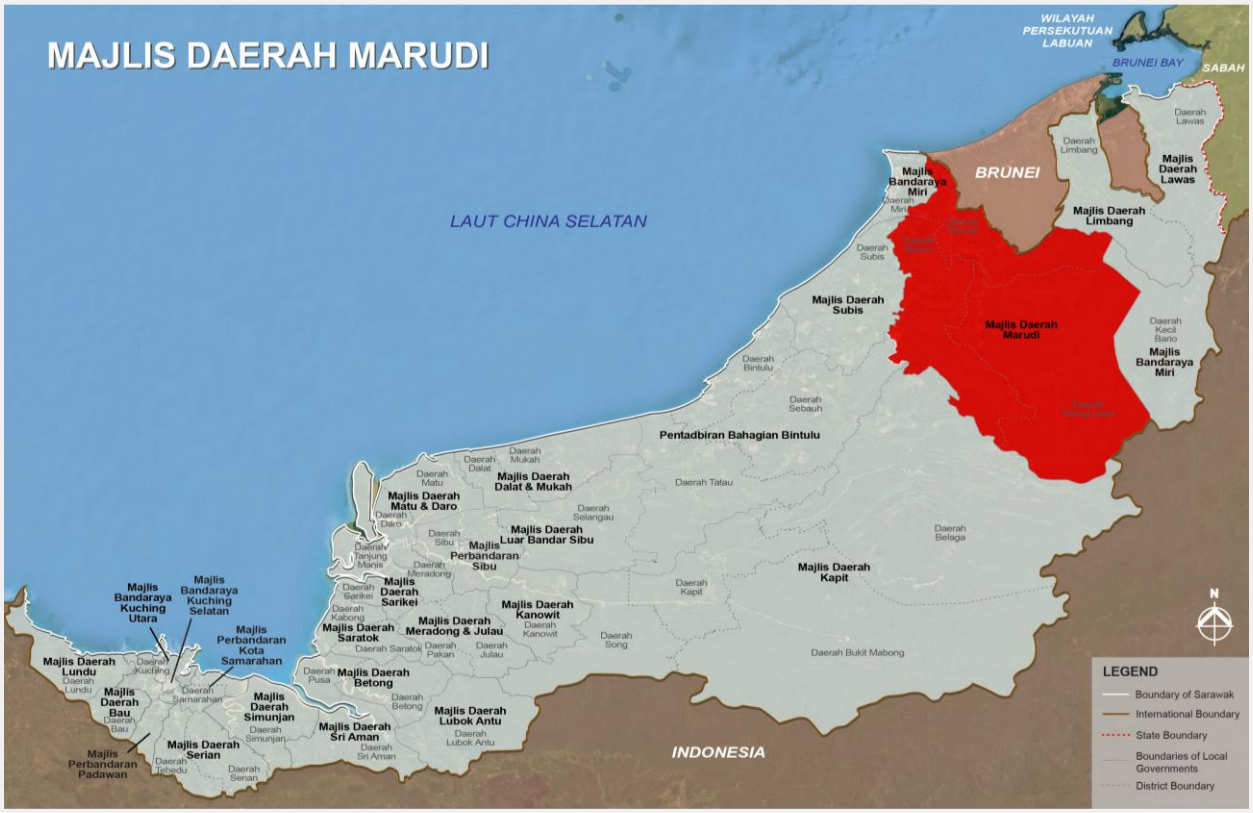
Economic Profile (Number of Establishments)

Services	330
Construction	21
Manufacturing	11

Socio Economic Profile

Labour Force('000)	9.0
Labour Force Participation Rate	66.7%
Unemployed Rate	2.4%

Majlis Daerah Marudi Map





Ulu Baram
Source : Trip Advisor



District Council

Source : Wilsonchin.blogspot.com

Majlis Daerah Saratok

Administrative Boundaries

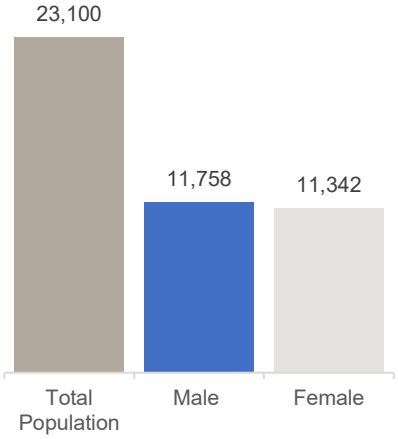
Items	Details	Total areas (km2)
Sub Districts	Kabong Roban Nanga Budu	
Districts	Saratok	1941.99

Source: *DOSM & RECODA*

Spatial Profile

0.3% Built-up Area	**99.7%** Non-Built-up Area
2% Forest & Water Bodies Area	**45%** Agriculture Area

Socio Economic Profile



Source: *DOSM (2022)*



Economic Profile

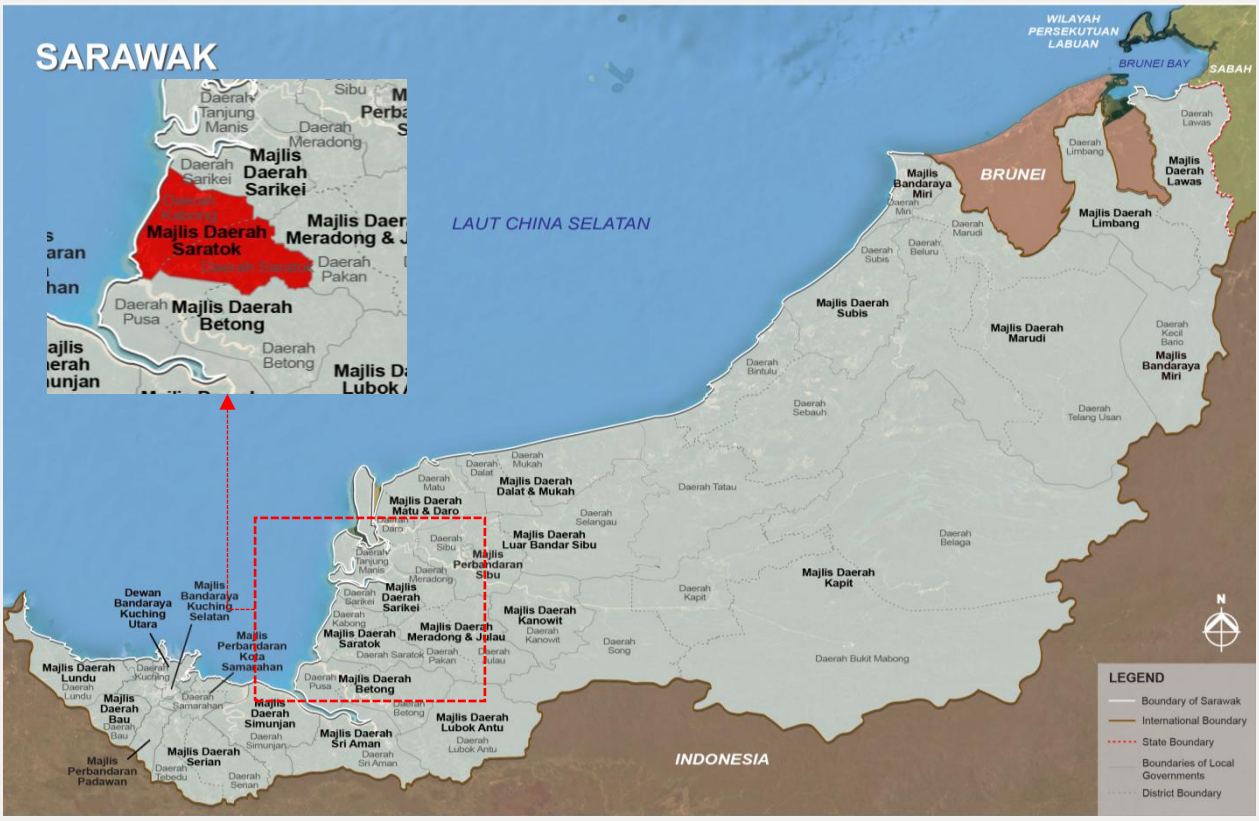
Services	458
Construction	51
Manufacturing	20
Agriculture	4

Source: *DOSM (2022)*

Socio Economic Profile

Labour Force('000)	10.6
Labour Force Participation Rate	64.1%
Unemployed Rate	2.8%

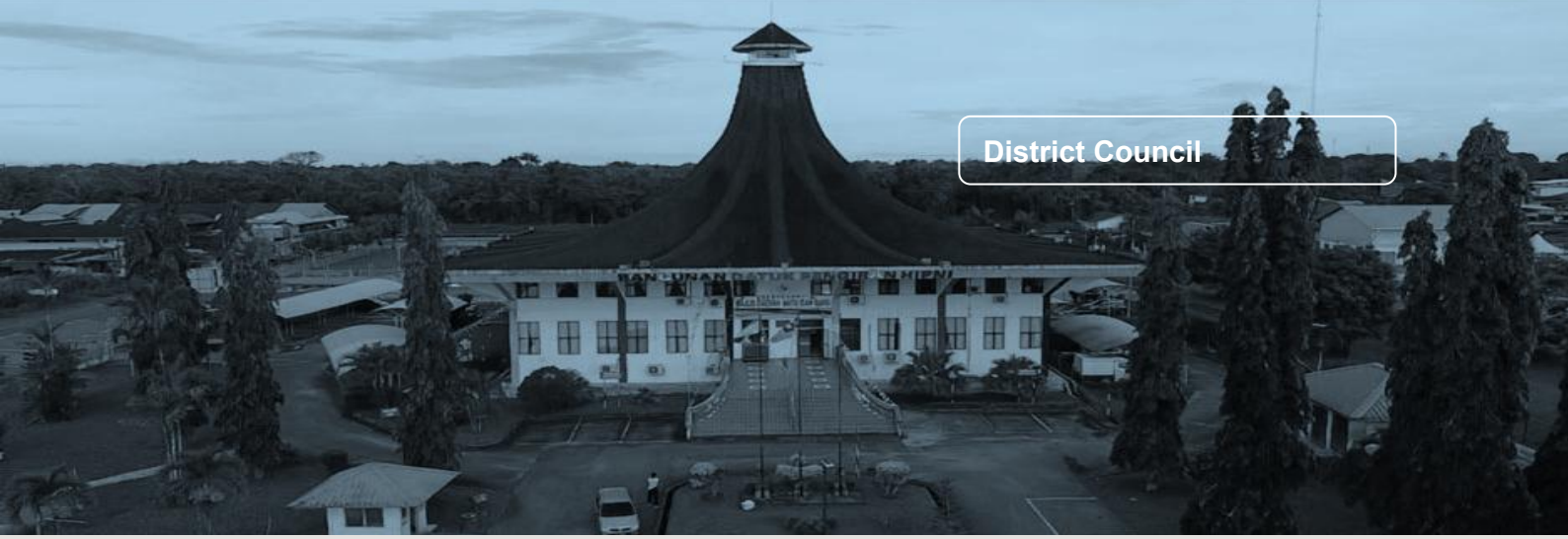
Majlis Daerah Saratok Map





Source: *MD Saratok*





District Council

Majlis Daerah Matu & Daro

Administrative Boundaries

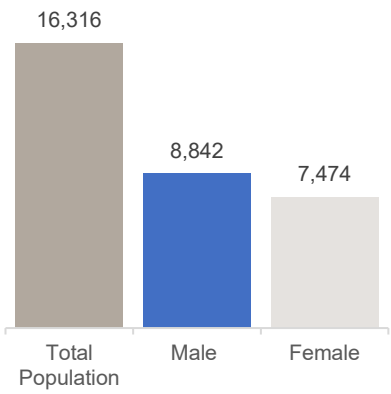
Items	Details	Total areas (km2)
Sub Districts	Igan	248.00
Districts	Matu	1,600.00
	Daro	1,226.00
	Tanjung Manis	731.00
Economic Region	Under RECODA- Gazzetted SCORE Area	

Source: *Laman Web MD Matu & Daro, DOSM & RECODA*

Spatial Profile

5% Built-up Area	**95%** Non-Built-up Area
40% Forest & Water Bodies Area	**40%** Agriculture Area

Socio Economic Profile



Source: *DOSM (2022)*



Main Town

- Matu
- Daro
- Tg. Manis & Igan

Economic Profile (Number of Establishments)

Services	582
Construction	101
Manufacturing	16

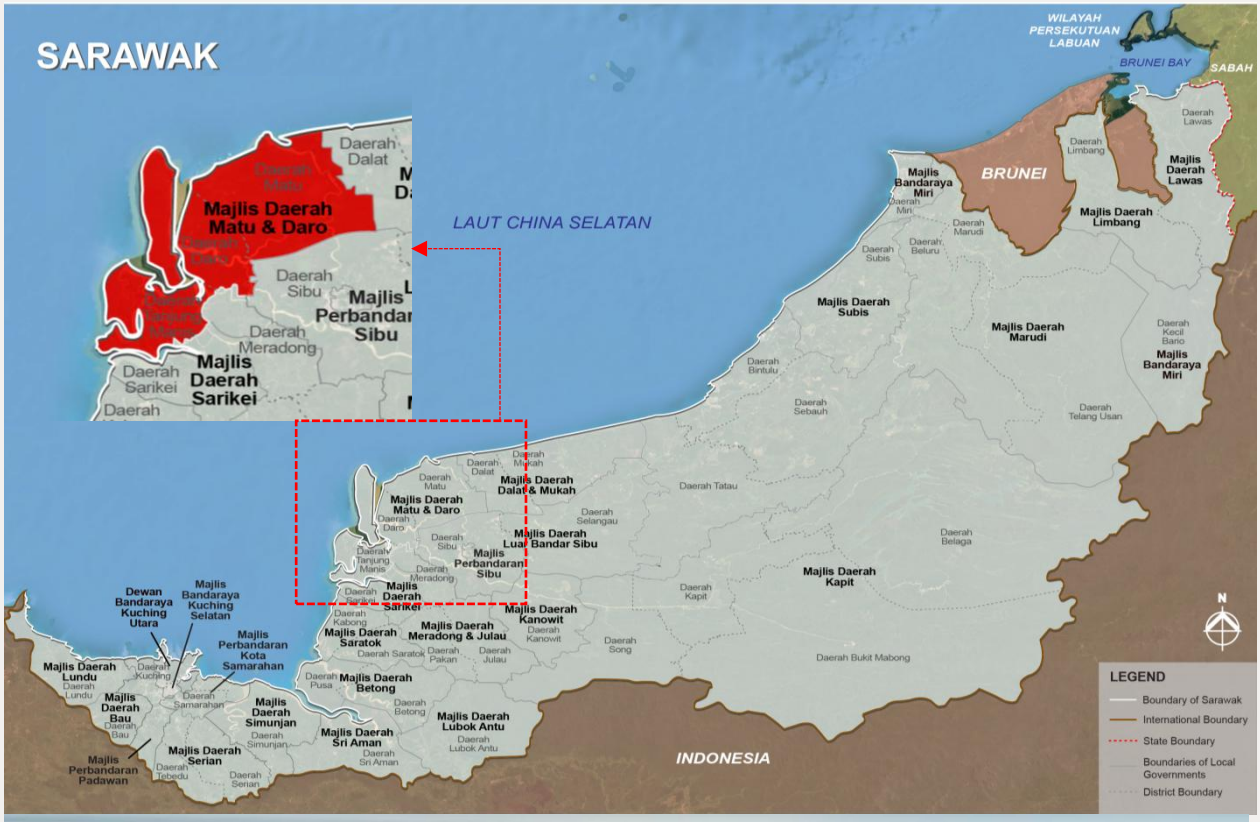
Source: *DOSM (2022)*

Socio Economic Profile

Employed Person ('000)	15.2
Labour Force Participation Rate	63.45%
Unemployed Rate	3.95%

Source: *DOSM (2022)*

Majlis Daerah Matu & Daro Map





Pulau Bruit, Daro
Source: *YouTube Cygnosis Adventure*



District Council

Majlis Daerah Sarikei

Administrative Boundaries

Items	Details	Total areas (km2)
Sub Districts	Sarikei Bintangor Julau	958
Districts	Sarikei	
Economic Region	RECODA	



Spatial Profile

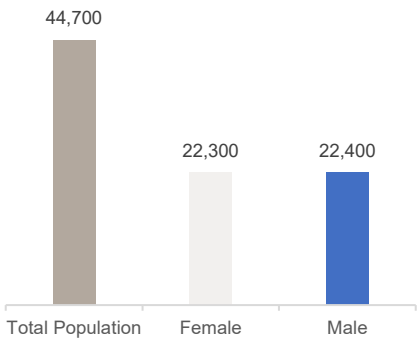
5% Built-up Area

95% Non-Built-up Area

30% Forest & Water Bodies Area

50% Agriculture Area

Socio Economic Profile



Source: *DOSM (2021)*

Socio Economic Profile

Labour Force('000)	**21.40**
Labour Force Participation Rate	**68.7%**
Unemployed Rate	**3.6%**

Economic Profile

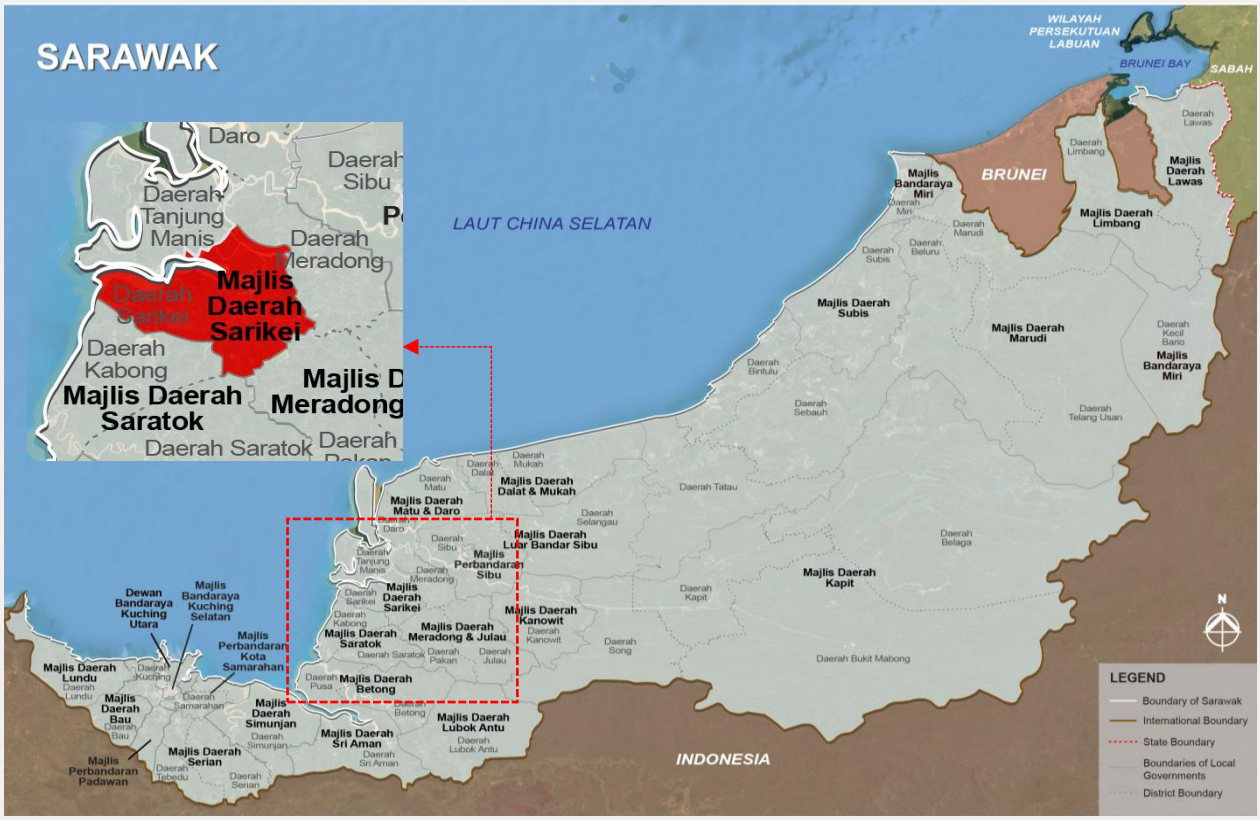
Services	**2116**
Agriculture	**44**
Manufacturing	**120**

Source: *DOSM (2022)*

Environmental Profile

42 Air Quality Index

Majlis Daerah Sarikei Map









District Council

Majlis Daerah Maradong & Julau

Administrative Boundaries

Items	Details	Total areas (km2)
Sub Districts	Maradong Julau Pakan	719 1703.39 924.96
Districts	Maradong Julau	

Source: *Laman Web Pentadbiran Bahagian Sarikei*



Spatial Profile

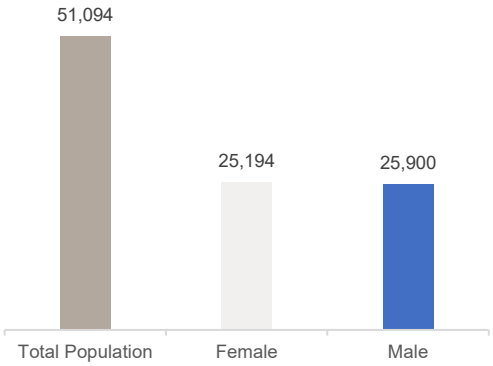
5%
Built-up Area

95%
Non-Built-up Area

40%
Forest & Water Bodies Area

50%
Agriculture Area

Socio Economic Profile



Source: *DOSM (2021)*

Socio Economic Profile

Labour Force('000)	**15.8**
Labour Force Participation Rate	**64.05%**
Unemployed Rate	**4.9%**

Economic Profile

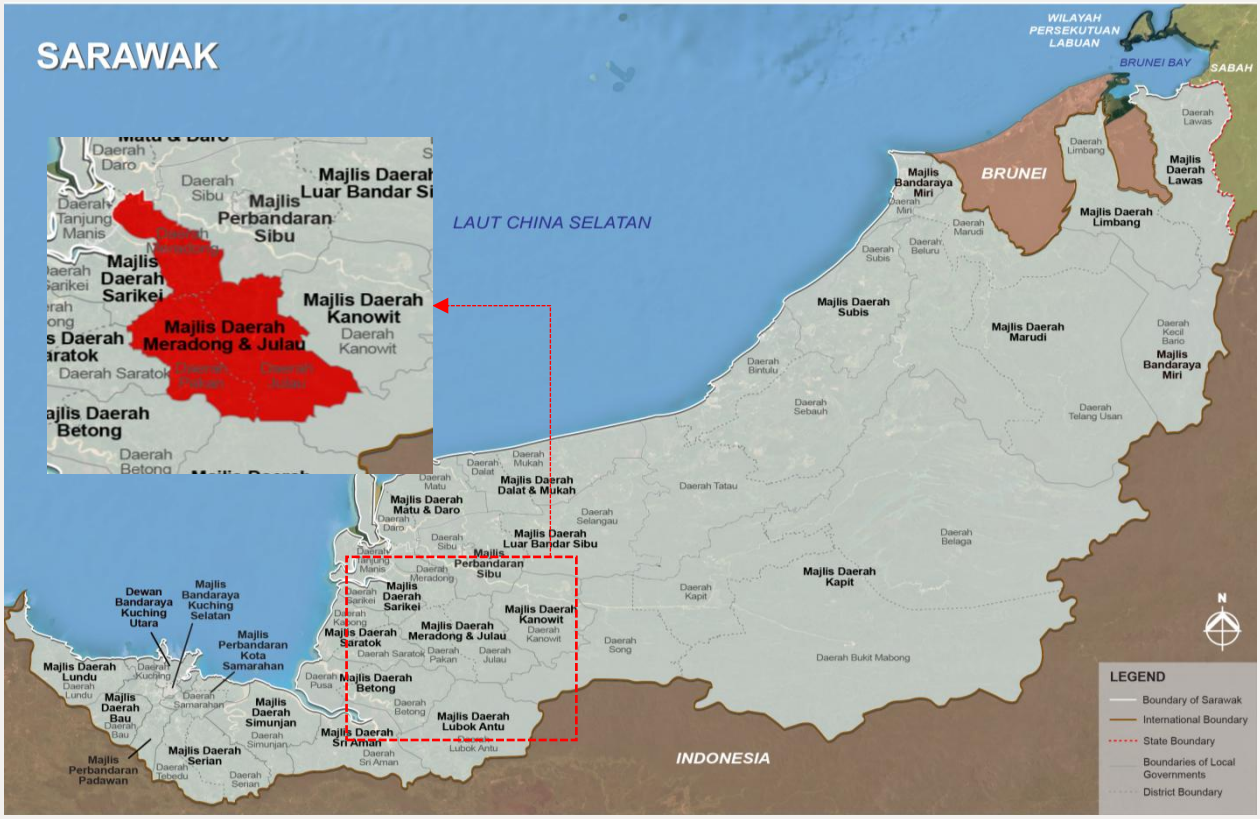
Agriculture	**66**
Construction	**21**

Source: *DOSM (2022)*

Environmental Profile

22
Air Quality Index

Majlis Daerah Maradong & Julau Map







District Council

Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibu

Administrative Boundaries

Items	Details	Total areas (km2)
Sub Districts	Sibu Selangau	5,869.35
Districts	Sibu	
Economic Region	RECODA	



Spatial Profile

10%
Built-up Area

90%
Non-Built-up Area

40%
Forest & Water Bodies Area

30%
Agriculture Area

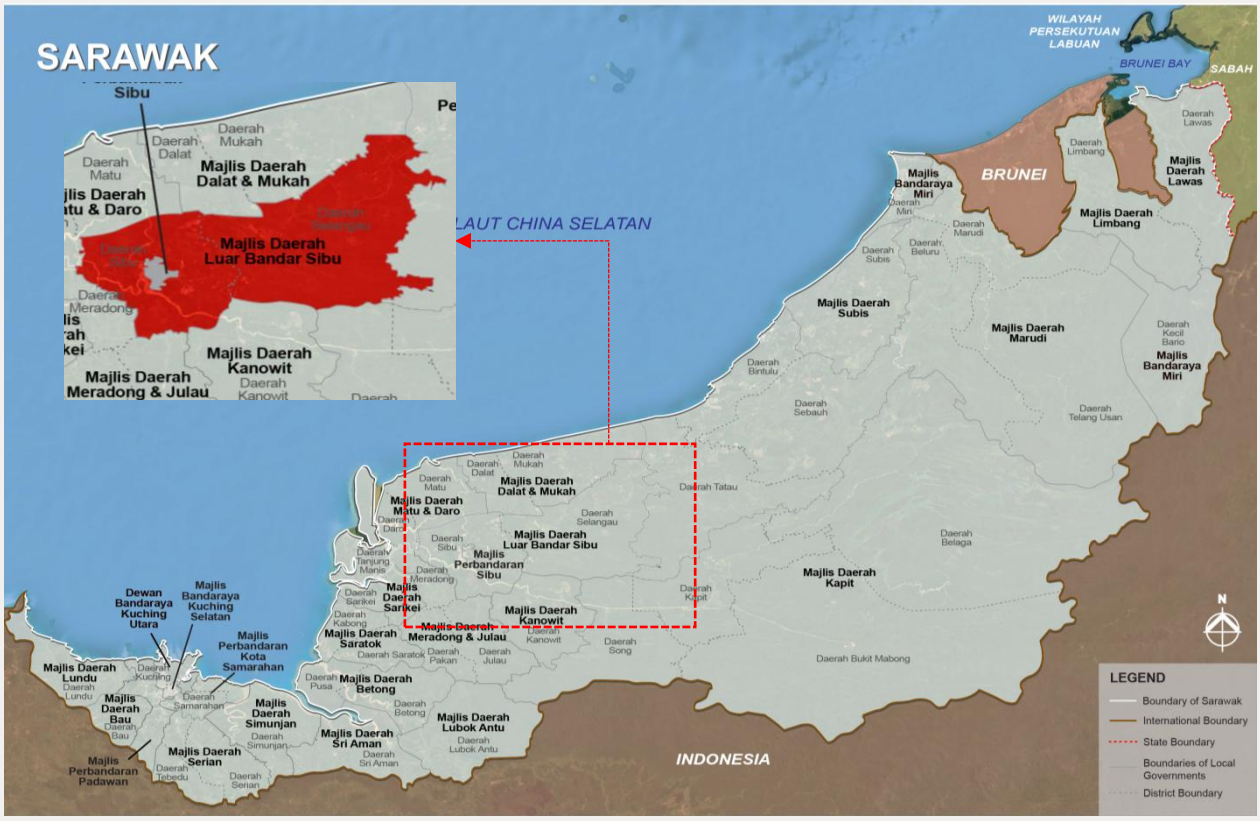
Environmental Profile

21
Air Quality Index

Economic Profile

Services	**30%**
Agriculture	**15%**
Manufacturing	**5%**

Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibu Map









Majlis Daerah Kanowit

Administrative Boundaries

Items	Details	Total areas (km2)
Sub District	Kanowit	2242
Districts	Kanowit	
Economic Region	RECODA	



Spatial Profile

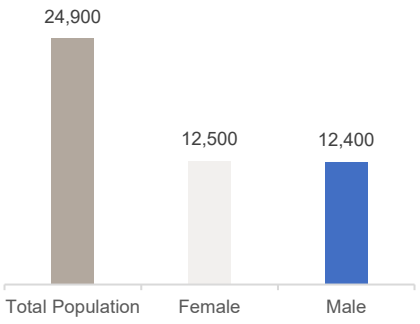
5% Built-up Area

95% Non-Built-up Area

35% Forest & Water Bodies Area

40% Agriculture Area

Socio Economic Profile



Source: DOSM (2022)

Socio Economic Profile

Labour Force('000)	15.5
Labour Force Participation Rate	65.9%
Unemployed Rate	5.1%

Economic Profile

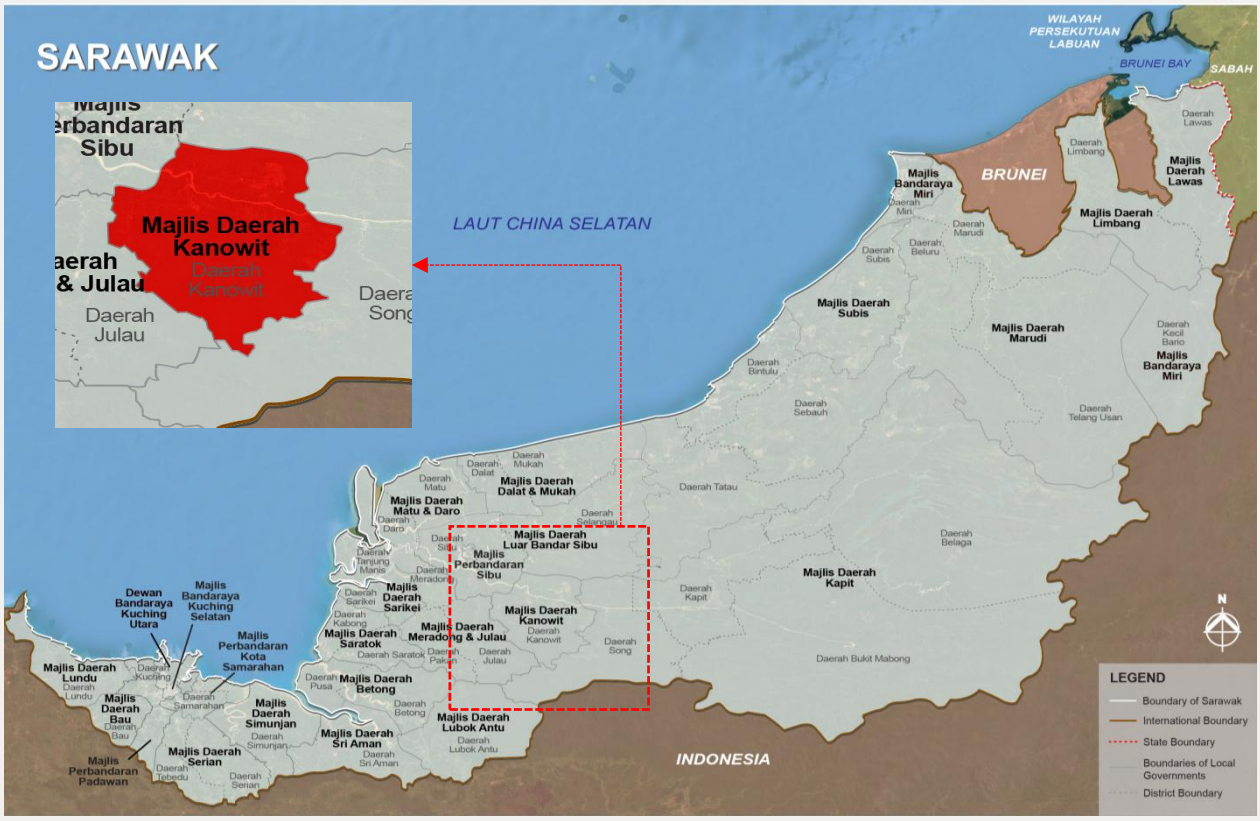
Services	265
Agriculture	11
Construction	21

Source: DOSM (2022)

Environmental Profile

25 Air Quality Index

Majlis Daerah Kanowit Map









District Council

Majlis Daerah Kapit

Administrative Boundaries

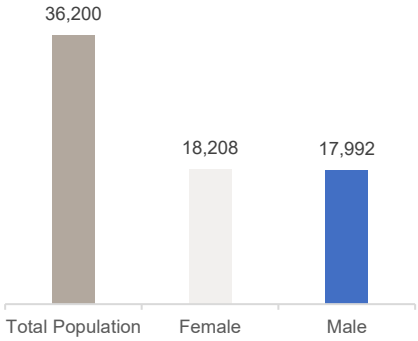
Items	Details	Total areas (km2)
Sub District	Ng Merit Sg Asap	38,934
Districts	Kapit Song Belaga Bukit Mabong	
Division	Kapit	
Economic Region	RECODA	



Spatial Profile

5% Built-up Area	**95%** Non-Built-up Area
40% Forest & Water Bodies Area	**30%** Agriculture Area

Socio Economic Profile



Source: *DOSM (2022)*

Socio Economic Profile

Labour Force('000)	30
Labour Force Participation Rate	66.5%
Unemployed Rate	5.3%

Economic Profile

Services	669
Construction	101
Manufacturing	24

Source: *DOSM (2022)*

Environmental Profile

24 Air Quality Index

Majlis Daerah Kapit Map









District Council

Majlis Daerah Dalat & Mukah

Administrative Boundaries

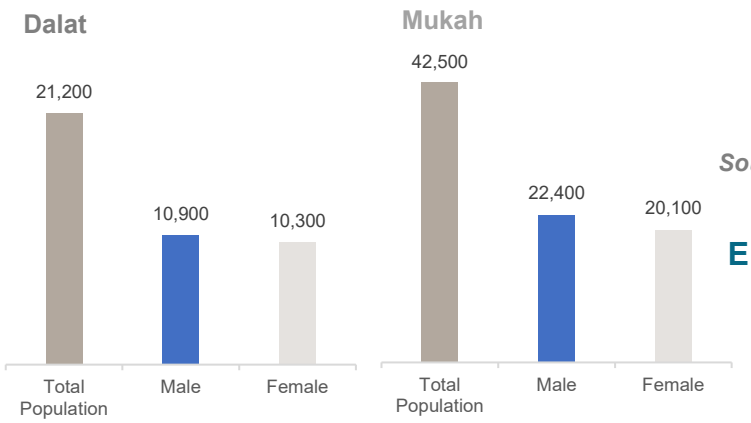
Items	Details	Total areas (km2)
Small Town	Oya Balingian	
Districts	Dalat Mukah	3417
Division	Mukah	
Economic Region	RECODA	



Spatial Profile

2.2% Built-up Area	**97.8%** Non-Built-up Area
80% Forest & Water Bodies Area	**12%** Agriculture Area

Socio Economic Profile



Source: DOSM (2022)

Socio Economic Profile

Labour Force('000)	33.1
Labour Force Participation Rate	66.6%
Unemployed Rate	4.0%

Economic Profile

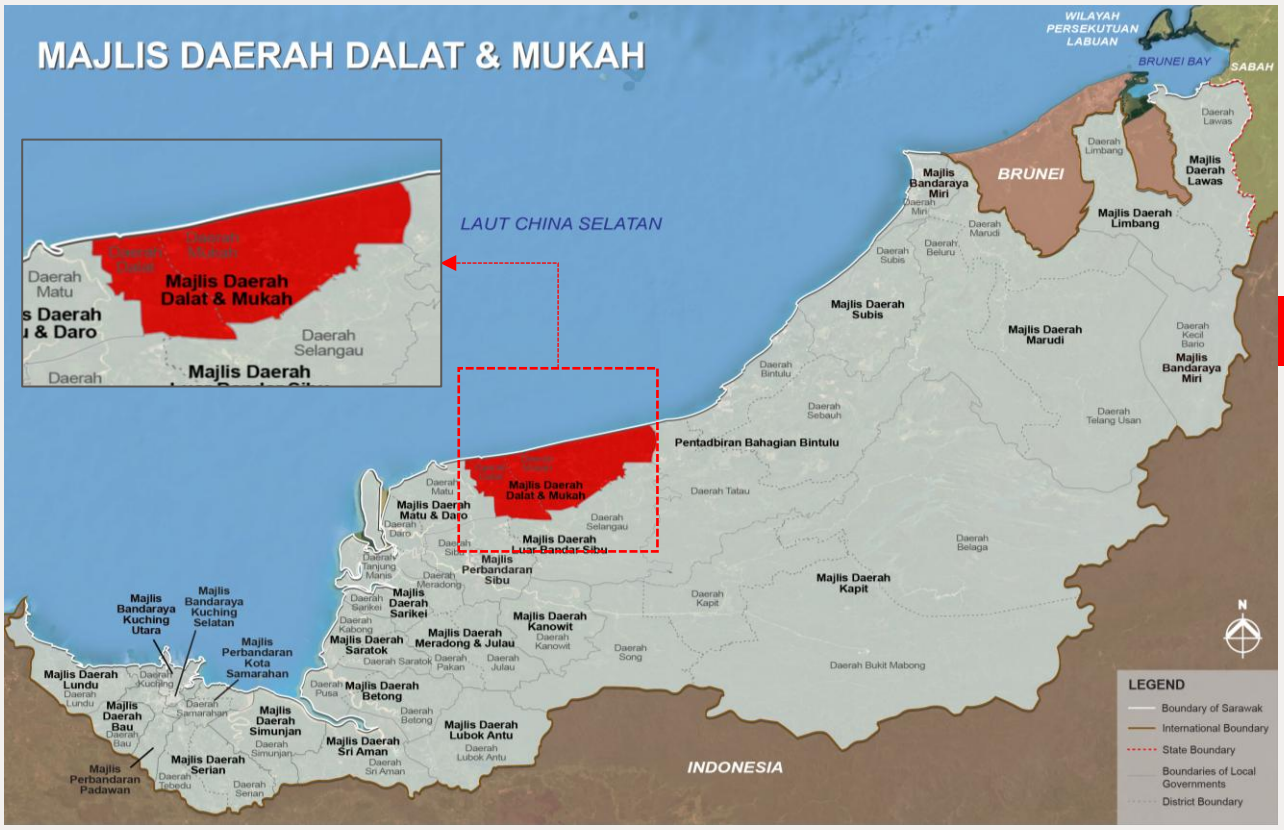
Services	762
Construction	68
Manufacturing	29

Source: DOSM (2022)

Environmental Profile

32 Air Quality Index

Majlis Daerah Dalat and Mukah Map







Sarawak faces pressing socioeconomic and infrastructural challenges that hinder sustainable development. Economic disparities stem from the influence of Brunei's spending power, which raises local prices, while wages lag behind, compounding financial strains. High domestic airfares restrict mobility, and unemployment remains a significant issue in Limbang and Lawas. Urban poverty is visible in Miri's homelessness and squatter settlements. Public health concerns include limited access to healthcare in rural areas, stray dogs posing zoonotic risks, and localized drug abuse. Educational barriers persist in remote areas, while socio-economic issues contribute to high teenage pregnancy rates and a large number of single mothers.

Infrastructure and environmental management are critical areas of concern. Poor road connectivity, limited public transport, and unstable internet hinder economic and social progress. High housing costs, inadequate drainage systems, and unreliable electricity supply exacerbate urban challenges, while the absence of recreational facilities impacts community well-being. Waste management is inadequate, leading to river pollution and environmental degradation, with regions like Limbang lacking recycling facilities. Administrative inefficiencies, high crime rates, and weak regulatory enforcement further compound city management issues. These interconnected challenges call for a coordinated approach focusing on improving infrastructure, healthcare, education, waste management, and fostering economic resilience.



3.5 Current Governance Structure of Sarawak

Governance is crucial for ensuring sustainable development, urban resilience, and environmental protection in Sarawak. Sarawak is a dynamic state with a diverse urban landscape, economic activities centered around trade, tourism, and services, and ongoing infrastructure expansion. Effective governance is essential for balancing modernization with heritage conservation and environmental sustainability

The Ministry of Public Health, Housing, and Local Government (MPHLG) Sarawak oversees public health services, affordable housing, local governance, and infrastructure development to ensure sustainable growth and well-being across the state. It supervises healthcare initiatives through the Sarawak State Health Department, develops housing projects via the Housing Development Corporation (HDC), and regulates 27 local authorities to maintain municipal services and urban management.

Sarawak Local Authorities

In Sarawak, the Local Authorities are responsible for providing efficient and continuous municipal services, planning, implementing, and maintaining development projects within their jurisdiction. They ensure that all properties, including oil palm plantations, are properly assessed and subject to valuation tax and levies. Additionally, they review and enforce existing laws under their authority, oversee the planning, management, and provision of public library facilities, and implement community development programs while assessing their impact to enhance local well-being.

Ministry of Housing and Local Government

Sustainable Living Environment for All

Sarawak Local Authorities under the MPHLG operates in compliance with four ordinance, namely:

1. City of Kuching Ordinance, 1988 [Revised - 2002]
2. The Local Authorities Ordinance, 1996
3. Protection of Public Health Ordinance, 1999
4. Entertainment (Amendment) Ordinance, 2005

Covering jurisdiction area of 124,450 km² and serving a populace of 2.5 millions, MPHLG envisions Sarawak as a vibrant, premier destination. Their mission is to elevate living standards by cultivating a nurturing environment, promoting active citizen participation, and providing unparalleled services. To realise this vision and mission, These Local Authorities employs a strategic framework encompassing five main pillars which are cleanliness, aesthetics, safety, innovation, and sustainability.

The Ministry of Public Health, Housing, and Local Government has the following functions:

- Formulating and monitoring legislation.
- Providing services to target groups.
- Planning and overseeing development.
- Enforcement and community engagement.

The Local Authorities core functions include:

- Continuously providing efficient and effective municipal services.
- Planning, implementing, and maintaining Local Authority development projects.
- Ensuring that all properties within the Local Authority's jurisdiction are assessed and subject to assessment tax and levies (including oil palm plantations).
- Reviewing and enforcing existing laws under the jurisdiction of the Local Authority.
- Planning, managing, and providing public library facilities.
- Planning, implementing, and evaluating the impact of community development programs.

24 Local Authorities for Sarawak SDG Roadmap

Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan

Majlis Bandaraya Miri

Majlis Perbandaran Kota Samarahan

Majlis Perbandaran Sibu

Majlis Perbandaran Padawan

Majlis Daerah Maradong dan Julau

Majlis Daerah Bau

Majlis Daerah Simunjan

Majlis Daerah Betong

Majlis Daerah Betong

Majlis Daerah Dalat dan Mukah

Majlis Daerah Sri Aman

Majlis Daerah Lawas

Majlis Daerah Subis

Majlis Daerah Marudi

Majlis Daerah Saratok

Majlis Daerah Matu dan Daro

Majlis Daerah Sarikei

Majlis Daerah Lundu

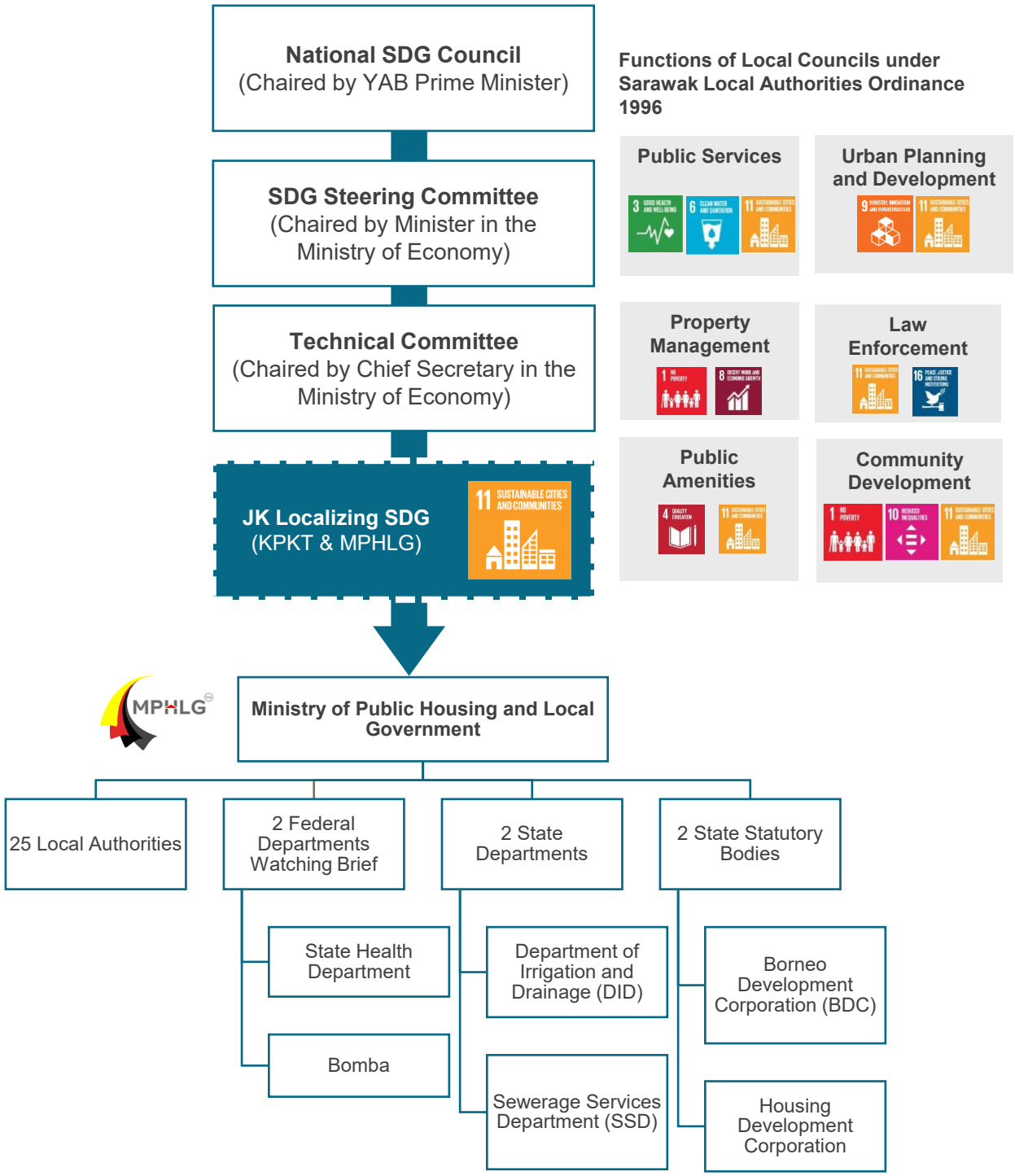
Majlis Daerah Limbang

Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibu

Majlis Daerah Kanowit

Majlis Daerah Kapit

Sarawak Sustainable Governance Structure



Local Administration
Sarawak Local Authorities Ordinance 1996 sets out the establishment, administration, and duties of local councils in Sarawak, Malaysia.

Development Planning System
The development planning system is primarily governed by the Sarawak Land Code and the Town and Country Planning Ordinance, 1952, which provide the legal framework for land use, development, and planning in the state.

Governance and Funding for SDG Implementation

Effective SDG implementation in Sarawak requires adequate financial resources, technical support, and policy guidance from multiple levels of government and external partners. Several mechanisms support funding and decision-making for sustainable development in the district as follow:

- **State and Federal Support**
  Local Authorities relies on funding from the Sarawak State Government and Federal Government allocations to implement SDG-related projects. State policies, such as the Sarawak Sustainable Development Strategy, provide the framework for aligning local plans with state and national goals. These policies help guide sustainable urban development, environmental conservation, and economic growth while addressing challenges such as climate resilience and land use management.

- **Federal Grants and Development Funds**
  The district receives financial support from agencies such as the Economic Planning Unit (EPU) and Ministry of Housing and Local Government (MPHLG), These grants are allocated for various initiatives, including environmental conservation, green infrastructure, waste management, and renewable energy projects. Special funding programs also support local capacity-building efforts to enhance technical expertise and governance structures.

- **Decision-Making and Policy Coordination**
  Key decision-makers involved in implementing the SDGs include the Mayors, Councillors and various technical agencies. These entities work closely with federal and state agencies to ensure integrated and sustainable urban planning, land management, and environmental protection. Coordination among these entities is essential for balancing economic growth with environmental preservation.

- **External Partnerships and Donor Support**
  Few notable partnerships are collaboration between Local Authorities with several international agencies:
  - Majlis Daerah Kapit: Collaboration with Japan, Thailand and Vietnam on low carbon initiatives
  - Majlis Bandaraya Miri: Collaboration with nine sister cities towards developing research centre to attract investment and boost tourism
  - Majlis Daerah Marudi: Sisterhood with Kaohsiung, Taiwan

Sarawak's governance for SDG implementation is currently structured through a combination of state and federal support, coordinated policy efforts, and external collaborations. With strong decision-making mechanisms and international partnerships, the district is making progress toward sustainable urban development, environmental conservation, and resource management. Continued funding, policy alignment, and community engagement will be key to achieving the region's long-term sustainability goals.

3.6 Current Governance Structure of Lundu District Council

The early history of the Lundu District Council is just like other councils in Sarawak which was in 1953, chaired by D.L BRUEN (1953-1956), which was then known as Lundu District Authority.

On the 1 April 1957, the Lundu District Local Authority was re-established and known as Lundu District Council until the restructuring of Local Councils in 1981 till today to handle the management and administrative duties of the Lundu District.

The Lundu District Council Office is located at the Lundu Pandan road, near the town of Lundu, opposite the Batang Kayan river. There are 32 council members including Chairman and Deputy Chairman appointed as Council Member by His Excellency's Speaker of the State of Sarawak to perform all the obligations entrusted to the people.

Lundu District Council

Towards Making Lundu As Natural Beach CIty

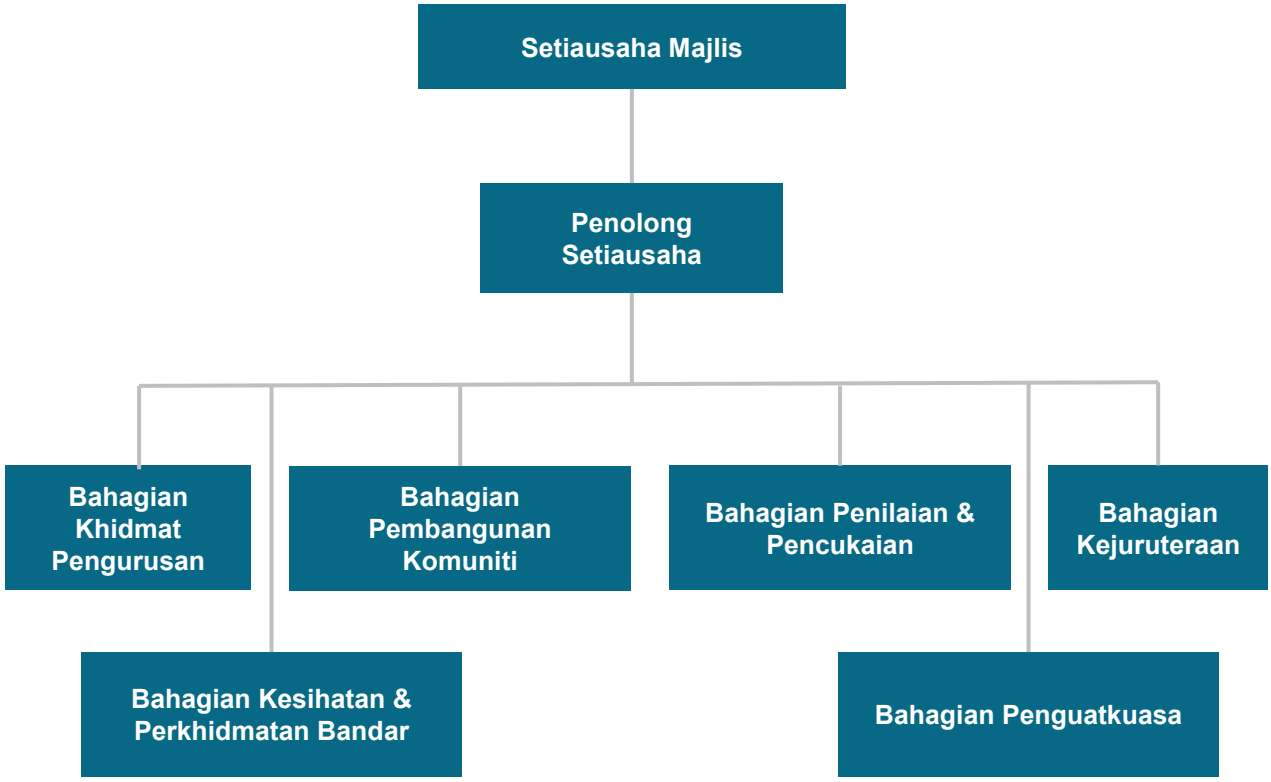
The population of Lundu District according to the 2010 statistic is 34,576 people comprising the Bidayuh (Jagoi, Selako and Lara), Chinese, Malay, Iban and others. The majority are Bidayuh. Population density are 17.6 people per square kilometre.

Almost 80% of the people in Lundu District are engaged in agriculture, most of them consisting of cocoa, black pepper, rice, fruit and oil palm. At the coastal areas are mostly fishermen. The development of agricultural sector is much support by the government and private agencies such as Agricultural Department, FELDA, SALCRA, farmers' association, SEDC, PELITA, FELCRA and others.

In addition, logging activities, boards, silk preservation, crab catching, tiger shrimp, freshwater fish and silica sand extraction are also being implemented as one of the economic resources for the people around here.

Currently, MDL's governance structure consists of 6 departments, as illustrated below:

Organisational Chart of Lundu District Council



Source: *Lundu District Council Official Website, 2025*

Role and Function of MDL in SDG Implementation

Departments in MDL

The role and functions of the 8 departments and their alignment with SDGs are as shown below:

Department / Division	Role and Functions
Bahagian Khidmat Pengurusan (Seksyen Pentadbiran Management Services Division (Administration Section) 	**1. Human resource Management** a. Performance management, discipline and staff discipline. b. Human resource information system management council c. Vacation management and facilities for staff d. Management of employee service records **2. Secretariat of the Committee and Management of Meetings** a. Management of schedules, places, facilities and meeting and committee matters b. Full Council Secretariat, Council Committees and internal committee committees **3. Record Management, documents and correspondence** a. Management of all records, documents and office files b. Managing and maintaining correspondence c. Controls the security of documents, data and office records **4. Staff Training** a. Provide an analysis of personnel training requirements and annual training schedules b. Manage training resources and internal training coordination c. Identify and carry out training activities to enhance skills, knowledge and potential.
Bahagian Khidmat Pengurusan (Seksyen Kewangan) Management Service Division (Finance Section) 	**1. Revenue Management** a. Receive revenue collection from the Council via payment counter b. Adjust the results received on a daily basis c. Ensure that the proceeds are deposited to the bank every day **2. Expenditure Management** a. Process the Local Purchase Order / Service Order provided by each section / unit and approved by the Secretary b. Ensuring that the expenditure is within the budget limit set c. Processing payment vouchers by invoice / bill received d. Print checks to distribute to suppliers e. Manage check reimbursement if there is a check canceled **3. Accounting** a. Account the proceeds and expenses of the Council b. Make any account corrections (if any) c. Generate monthly reports to be submitted to the Audit and each section / unit for account update purposes d. Create an account adjustment statement e. Provides the application for the transfer (virement) and the supplementary (supplementary provision) provisions in the annual budget estimate.

Department / Division	Role and Functions
	4. Payroll and Loans a. Managing salary payments for month paid employees and salary through service order (service order) b. Manage payment of employee travel claims c. Processing specialist loan / advocacy applications d. Make salary adjustment / bonus payments (if any) **5. Asset Management and Inventory** a. Manage receivables registration of assets and inventory b. Manage inspection reports c. Manage the use, storage and inspection of assets and inventories d. Manage the disposal of losses and write-offs of assets and inventories
Bahagian Pembangunan Komuniti (Seksyen Komuniti) Community Development Division (Community Section) 	1. Plan and monitor all the community activities organized by the council. 2. Manage all community zones under administration. 3. Provide reports to management and the Ministry on community activities. 4. Plan for finances for every community activity.
Bahagian Pembangunan Komuniti (Seksyen Perpustakaan) Community Development Division (Library Section) 	1. Provide loan and referral services. 2· Provide collection of reading materials for all groups ie children, adolescents and adults 3. Organize learning-related activities 4. Expanding the use of IT literacy among the residents of Lundu and Sematan districts
Bahagian Penilaian dan Pencukaian Rating and Valuation Division 	1. Carry out inspections on new holdings and existing holdings for assessment rate purposes. 2. Updating locality plans and property information related to rating and valuation. 3. Manage the house numbering system for holdings under supervision. 4. Manage work related to holdings owned by the state and federal governments for the purpose of contributions rates. 5. Issuance and delivery of assessment rates bills, 6. Form G1 application management 7. Updating information in the eLA2 system 8. Manage the process of changing ownership of rateable holdings under supervision 9. Carry out caveat and legal work for holdings that have assessment rates arrears 10. Carry out an annual rebate holding inspection for assessment rates 11. Manage and supervise the holding files under the council's supervision 12. Assist in strata management

Department / Division	Role and Functions
Bahagian Kejuruteraan Engineering Division 	**Federal Project Project Unit - State Provision / Building Plan** 1.Design and maintain roads, drainage systems and related to the 11th Malaysia Plan (2016-2020). 2. Provide and upgrade basic facilities and utilities. 3· Improving the village and promoting viable economic activities 4.Receive building plan application 5.Customize the initial work start up application 6. Process for production of certificates of occupancy 7.Transfer the City by planting and preserving flower trees with attractive landscapes 8. Provide public facilities such as mini sports stadium, bus stop and library 9.Managed the administration of quotation / work tender, project and manage the traffic system. **Federal Provision Unit Unit** 1. Manage quotation / work administration tenders, projects related to federal provisions. **Unit Provision Unit Unit** 1. Manage quotation / work administration tenders, projects related to state allocation.
Bahagian Kesihatan dan Perkhidmatan Bandar Health and Urban Services Division 	1. Town cleaning, solid waste management, food quality control, vector control, market management and public toilets, licensing and hawker 2. Collecting and dumping the waste in the landfill area under the authority of Lundu District Council and its other small branch areas. 3. Removing, renewing or cancelling various licenses. 4. Ensure that food premises, food, kitchen, toilet and food areas are provided in a clean, safe and satisfactory manner by, enforcing Council Law and relevant laws. 5. Ensure that the home environment is free from mosquito reproduction to contain dengue fever, malaria, JE and others 6. Provide health education and food education lectures / courses to educate the public on their roles and responsibilities. 7. Maintain cleanliness of public toilets, drainage, markets, stalls and markets in Lundu and its branches. 8. Helping the public in connection with such tasks as having gotong-royong and the assistance being provided is in terms of energy, equipment or vehicles 9. Creating vector control, propagating smoke when there is an infectious / contagious case. 10. Increase the operation of catching strays dogs / animals roaming on the road when receiving complaints about it.
Bahagian Penguatkuasa Enforcement Division 	1. Provide regulatory and general assistance services to the Council 2. Instablish the laws of the Majlis relating to public barriers and nuisance 3. Listen to the Council's recreational parks 4. Changes the sanitary care law over: - Citizen - Traders and Hawkers - Occupant or owner of the premises 5. Conducting stopping illegal activities such as beggar and pesticides (vandalism) 6. Conduct surveillance as provided in the list of duties provided by the department head with reference to the provisions of Council law or Council policies.

3.7 Current Governance Structure of Bau District Council

The history of the establishment of Local Authorities throughout Sarawak dates back to the Local Authorities Ordinance 1948, which was enacted under the British Government. With the introduction of this Ordinance, local lawmakers granted the Governor the authority to establish a body known as the Local Authority, also referred to as the "Local Council." Each Local Authority exercised its powers as stipulated under the Ordinance and was granted the authority to enact by-laws known as "Local Council By-Laws," which had to be adhered to by all residents within the jurisdiction of the respective Local Authorities.



Bau District Council

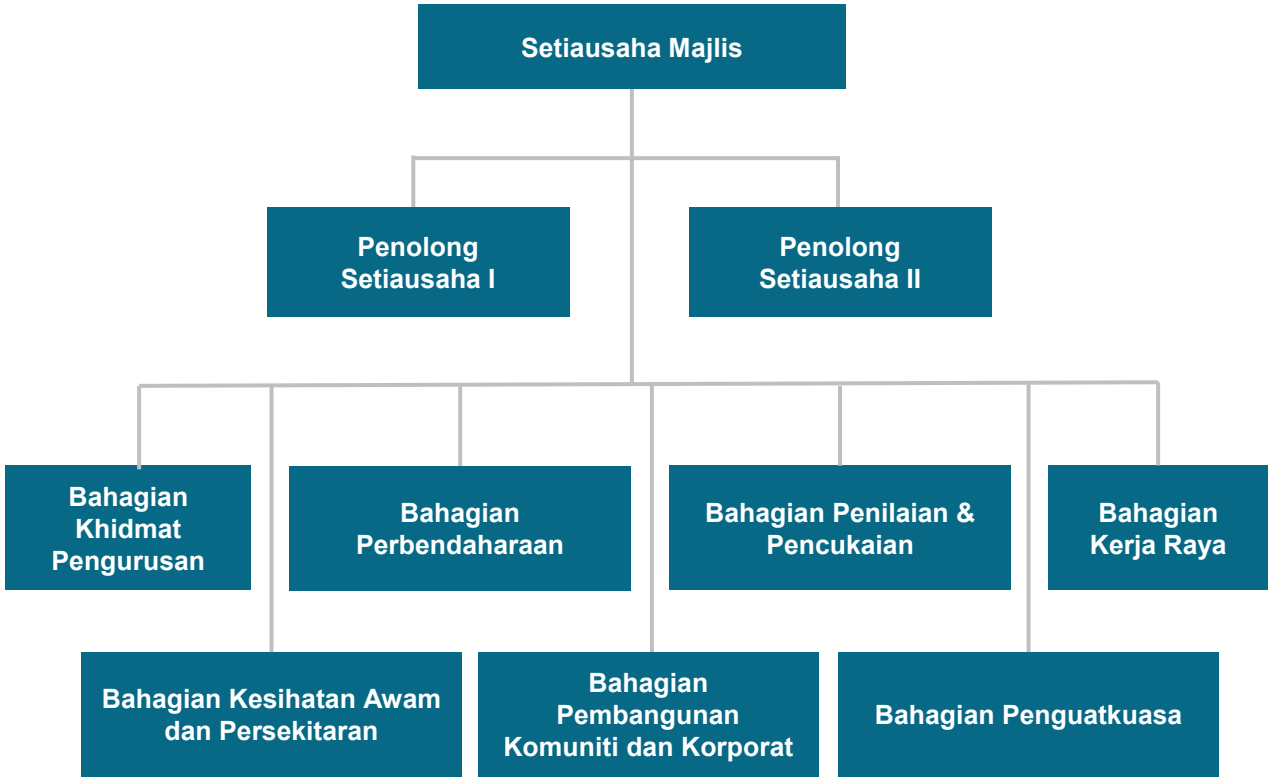
Greater Bau For All

The establishment of the Bau District Council was planned in 1955 under Article 5 of the Local Authorities Ordinance 1955, which was under the jurisdiction of the British Government at the time. An informal meeting was held on 31 October 1955, chaired by Mr. G. Lloyd Thomas, who was also the District Officer at that time. This meeting was conducted at the Bau District Office as a preparatory step toward the official establishment of the Bau District Council.

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss various matters such as by-laws, budget estimates, standing orders, selection methods, and many other issues before the Bau District Council was officially established on 1 January 1956. Upon its establishment, the Bau District Council would consist of 13 members representing the three main ethnic groups in Bau District: Chinese, Malay, and Dayak. Additionally, two members representing minority ethnic groups would be appointed by the government to ensure their interests were safeguarded. These 15 members were to be appointed to carry out the Council's duties until new members were elected and appointed in the future.

Currently, MDB's governance structure consists of 7 departments, as illustrated below:

Organisational Chart of Bau District Council



Source: *Bau District Council Official Website, 2025*

Role and Function of MDB in SDG Implementation

Departments in MDB

The role and functions of the 8 departments and their alignment with SDGs are as shown below:

Department / Division	Role and Functions
Bahagian Khidmat Pengurusan Management Services Section 	• General administration and support services • Human resource management and human resource development • Secretariat for the Main Council Meeting • Meeting management • Records and filing management • Quality management system • Strategic management – Balanced Scorecard • Complaint management system • Integrity – OACP (Organizational Anti-Corruption Plan) • Occupational safety and healt
Bahagian Penilaian dan Pencukaian Rating and Valuation Section 	• Reassess all rateables holdings. • Prepare assessment bills. • Prepare monthly and annual assessment collection reports. • Manage claims for assessment arrears. • Prepare revenue estimates for the annual budget. • Manage rate payments from government agencies. • Process applications for assessment exemptions and reductions.
Bahagian Pembangunan Komuniti dan Korporat Community Development and Corporate Section 	• Facilitate social, economic, and environmental programs and projects initiated by the community. • Assist communities in managing and adapting to change. • Empower and sustain community development. • Encourage volunteerism among youth. • Promote Community-Based Tourism (CBT) such as homestays, cultural, adventure, and nature tourism (CAN). • Manage public libraries and village libraries/resource centers. • Secretariat for the Urban Poverty Eradication Program (PPKB). • Manage the Council's corporate affairs.
Bahagian Kerja Raya Public Works Section 	• Implementation of development projects. • Maintenance of infrastructure and facilities, such as roads, drains/sewers, bridges, streetlights, parks, and buildings. • Manage and process tender documents and contracts. • Process applications for building plan approvals and issuance of certificates of fitness for occupation (work permits). • Project monitoring and supervision. • Prepare development project performance reports.
Bahagian Perbendaharaan Treasury Section 	• Financial management • Accounting – Payments and accounts receivable • Budgeting and fund management • Investments • Emoluments and loans • Asset management • Store management

Cont....

Department / Division	Role and Functions
Bahagian Penguatkuasa Enforcement Section 	• Enforcement of the Local Authority Ordinance 1996, By-laws, Acts, and relevant Regulations. • Prepare weekly enforcement reports. • Issue notices and take legal action against offenders who refuse to comply with regulations and statutory provisions.
Bahagian Kesihatan dan Persekitaran Awam Health and Public Environment Section 	• Management of environmental and public health through an effective solid waste collection system, drainage and grass maintenance, and street cleaning. • Control of infectious diseases such as dengue, fever outbreaks, and epidemics. • Monitoring food quality and safety. • Maintenance of markets and public toilets. • Processing applications for various commercial licenses. • Enforcement of the Local Authority Ordinance 1996, relevant Acts, and Regulations related to public health.

3.8 Current Governance Structure of Simunjan District Council

The Simunjan District Council (Majlis Daerah Simunjan - MDS) has a long history dating back to its establishment in 1957 under the Local Authority Ordinance (Cap.117). Initially known as the Lower Sadong District Council, it was later renamed Majlis Daerah Simunjan in January 1986. The council's first office was located in Pekan Simunjan, before relocating to its new administrative center at Gunung Ngeli Administrative Complex in September 2003.

Historically, Simunjan was part of the Sadong District, which was established in 1901 and included both Simunjan and Serian. In 1955, the district was split, leading to the creation of Serian District, while the remaining area was renamed Simunjan District. Initially administered under Kuching Division, Simunjan was later incorporated

Simunjan District Council

Towards Model Centre of Community Advancement

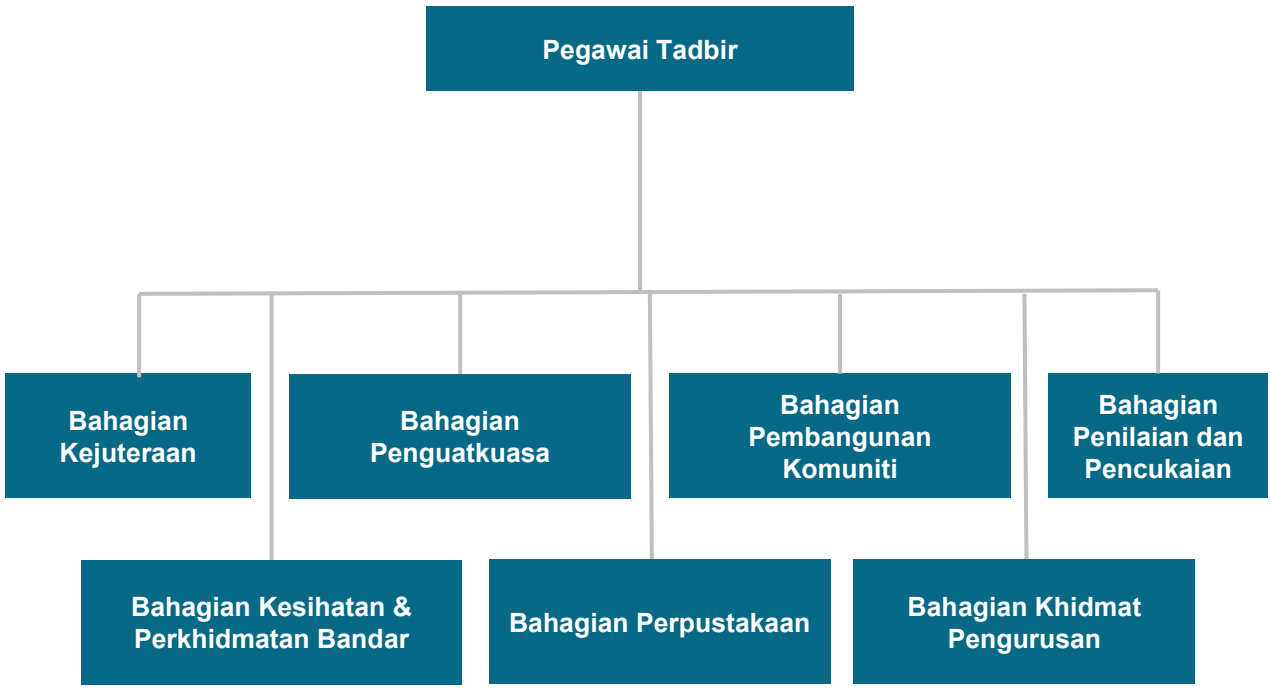
into the Samarahan Division on July 24, 1986 as part of Sarawak's decentralization efforts. Sebuyau, previously under Sri Aman Division, was also added to Simunjan's jurisdiction. On January 1, 2002, the Sadong Jaya sub-district was separated from Simunjan to form Asajaya District. More recently, in 2022, two new districts, Sebuyau and Gedong, were established, further delineating administrative boundaries within the region.

The creation of the Simunjan District Council was part of Sarawak's broader initiative to introduce multi-racial district councils, inspired by the success of the Limbang District Council as a governance model. The restructuring aimed to streamline administration, improve governance, and promote regional development. The council's move to Gunung Ngeli in 2003 symbolized its commitment to modernization and enhanced public service delivery.

Today, the Simunjan District Council continues to play a pivotal role in local governance, adapting to administrative changes while striving to improve infrastructure, economic opportunities, and public welfare. Working closely with the Sarawak state government and local stakeholders, the council remains dedicated to fostering sustainable development and enhancing the quality of life for the communities under its jurisdiction.

Currently, MDS's governance structure consists of 6 departments, as illustrated below:

Organisational Chart of Simunjan District Council



Source: *Simunjan District Council Official Website, 2025*

Role and Function of MDS in SDG Implementation

Departments in MDS

The role and functions of the 7 departments and their alignment with SDGs are as shown below:

Department / Division	Role and Functions
Bahagian Khidmat Pengurusan Management Services Section 	**Human Resource Management** • Staff Performance Monitoring and Evaluation • Performance management, discipline, and staff conduct. • Management of the council's human resource information system. • Leave and staff benefits management. • Staff service record management. **Secretariat** • Management of meeting schedules, venues, facilities, and requirements. • Secretariat for Full Council Meetings, Council Committees, and Internal Committees. • Compilation and distribution of meeting minutes. **Records, Documents, and Correspondence Management** • Management of all records, documents, and office files. • Handling and maintaining official correspondence. • Ensuring document, data, and office record security. • Storage and file room management. **Human Resource Development** • Ensuring staff attend training as per training requirements. • Conducting training needs analysis and preparing the annual training schedule. • Managing training resources and coordinating internal training. • Identifying and implementing training activities to enhance staff competency. • Recording and updating staff training records. **ICT and Council Website Management** • Ensuring information on the website is updated and user-friendly. • Safeguarding data security and information within the Council's ICT system. **Quality Initiative Management** Monitoring and coordinating the implementation of quality initiatives as directed, such as: • Excellent Work Culture • SPK MS ISO 9001:2015 • SCS Scorecard • KFA • 5S • KIK **Community Development** Planning, coordinating, supervising, and preparing reports on community development programs.
Seksyen Kewangan Finance Section 	**Revenue Management** • Receiving council revenue collections through the payment counter. • Accounting for daily received revenue. • Ensuring daily revenue collections are deposited into the bank. **Expenditure Management** • Processing Council purchase orders (Local Purchase Order/Service Order) issued by each division/unit and approved by the Secretary. • Ensuring expenditures remain within the approved budget limits. • Processing payment vouchers based on received invoices/bills. • Printing and distributing cheques to suppliers. • Managing cheque replacements in case of cancellations.

Cont....

Department / Division	Role and Functions
	Accounting • Recording the Council's revenue and expenditures. • Making account corrections when necessary. • Generating monthly reports for submission to Audit and relevant divisions/units for account updates. • Preparing account reconciliation statements. • Processing applications for budget transfers (virement) and additional allocations (supplementary provision) in the annual expenditure estimates. **Payroll and Loans** • Managing salary payments for monthly-paid employees and wages through service orders. • Processing staff travel claims. • Handling staff loan/special advance applications. • Coordinating salary adjustments and bonus payments (if applicable). **Asset and Inventory Management** • Managing asset and inventory registration. • Handling inspection reports. • Overseeing the usage, storage, and inspection of assets and inventory. • Managing the disposal, loss, and write-off of assets and inventory.
Bahagian Penilaian dan Pencukaian Rating and Valuation Section 	• Generating Revenue for Simunjan District Council • Ensuring that all holdings within the Simunjan District Council's administrative area are inspected, assessed, and subjected to assessment tax, including levies (for oil palm plantation estates). • Conducting assessments fairly and equitably.
Bahagian Kesihatan dan Perkhidmatan Bandar Health and Urban Services Section 	• Urban Cleanliness, Solid Waste Management, Food Quality Control, Vector Control, Market and Public Toilet Management, Licensing, and Street Vendors • Collecting and disposing of waste at designated disposal sites within the jurisdiction of Simunjan District Council and its smaller branches. • Issuing, renewing, or revoking various licenses. • Ensuring that food premises, food preparation areas, kitchens, toilets, and food served are clean, safe, and satisfactory by enforcing Council By-laws and relevant laws. • Ensuring residential areas are free from mosquito breeding to prevent dengue, malaria, Japanese Encephalitis (JE), and other diseases. • Conducting health education talks/courses and food handling training to raise public awareness of their roles and responsibilities. • Maintaining the cleanliness of public toilets, drainage, markets, stalls, and shops in Simunjan and its branches. • Assisting the public with activities such as communal clean-up programs (gotong-royong) by providing manpower, tools, or vehicles. • Carrying out vector control and providing fumigation services when an outbreak occurs. • Conducting operations to capture stray dogs and other animals on the streets upon receiving complaints.

Cont....

Department / Division	Role and Functions

Bahagian Penguatkuasa
 	
Enforcement Section
 	
 
	• Providing security services and general assistance to the Council.
	• Enforcing Council by-laws related to obstructions and public nuisances.
	• Supervising Council recreational parks.
	• Enforcing cleanliness regulations on:
	  • The public
	  • Traders and street vendors
	  • Residents or property owners
	• Conducting operations to stop illegal activities such as begging and vandalism of public property.
	• Carrying out monitoring duties as assigned by department heads, in accordance with Council regulations and policies.

Bahagian Perpustakaan Library Section 	• Providing loan and reference services. • Offering a collection of reading materials for all age groups, including children, teenagers, and adults. • Organizing educational activities. • Promoting IT literacy among the residents of Simunjan District.
Bahagian Kejuruteraan Engineering Section 	• Constructing and maintaining roads, drainage, and irrigation systems. • Providing and improving basic facilities. • Upgrading villages and promoting sustainable economic activities. • Processing building plan submissions. • Processing applications for early construction work approvals. • Issuing Certificates of Fitness for Occupation (CFO). • Enhancing the town's aesthetics by planting and maintaining trees and flowers with attractive landscaping. • Developing public facilities such as mini sports stadiums, bus stops, and libraries. • Managing quotations/tenders for projects and overseeing the traffic system.

3.9 Current Governance Structure of Betong District Council

Betong District Council is one of the earliest established Local Authorities in Sarawak. Initially, it was known as the Saribas Dayak Local Authority and began operations on 1 January 1948, with its first office located in a government building at a place called Pun Embawang, situated on the banks of Sungai Layar, near Fort Lili, Betong. On 1 January 1957, the Saribas Dayak Local Authority changed its administrative structure to become a Mixed Local Authority, better reflecting the diverse ethnic composition of the district. The first chairman of the Mixed Local Authority was Temenggong Datuk Bernard Montegrai ak Tugang. Later, the council was renamed Majlis Daerah Saribas (Saribas District Council). On 17 March 1959, the council office was relocated to Dewan Brooke Betong. Ten years later, on 26 June 1969, the council moved again for the third time to a single-story office building on Jalan Datuk Montegrai, which is now known as Pusat Giat Mara Betong.



Betong District Council

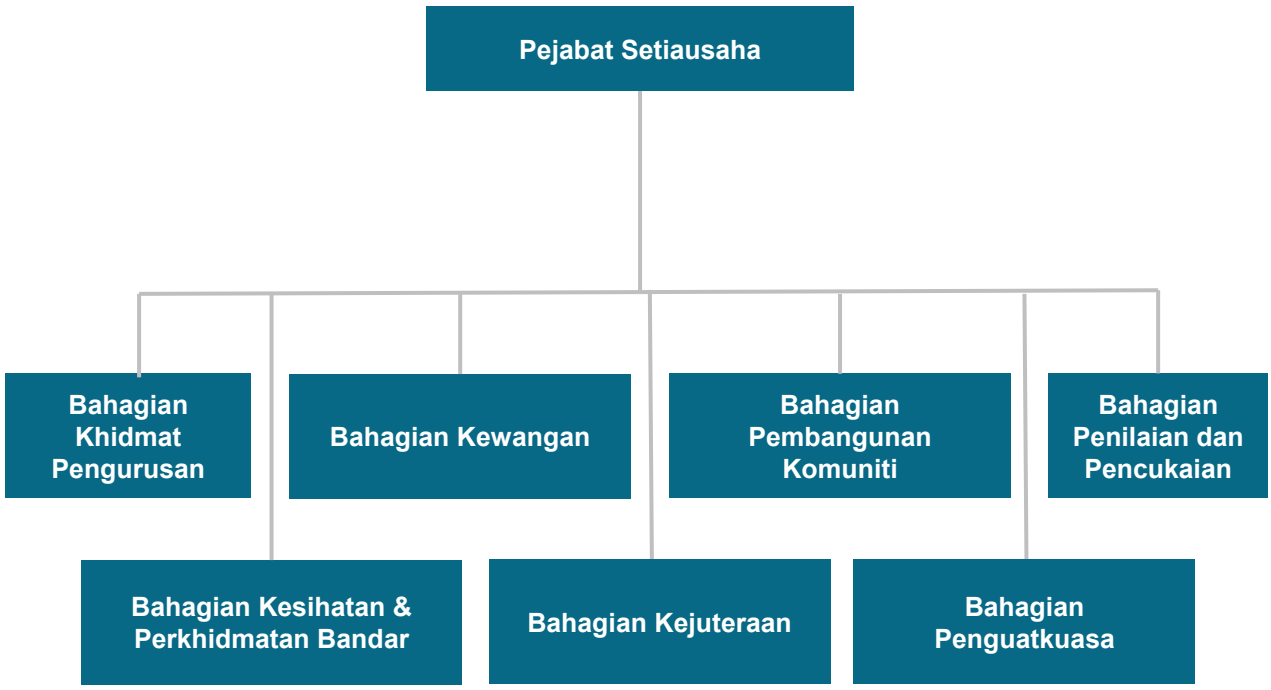
Sustainable Environment, Smart Community

On 1 January 1991, the council was once again renamed, becoming Majlis Daerah Betong (Betong District Council). On 26 September 1993, it moved to a new office building located at the historical Kubu Rentap (Rentap Fortress) site. This building remains known as Bangunan Kubu Rentap today. Betong District Council administers areas under its jurisdiction based on the legal authority granted by the Local Authorities Ordinance and other relevant laws, including Council By-Laws enacted under the same ordinance.

Betong District spans an area of 2,484 km², covering Betong (715.25 km²), Spaoh (529.20 km²), Debak (292.15 km²), Pusa (362.50 km²), and Maludam (584.90 km²). The total population of the district is 64,127 people, consisting of 35,204 Malays, 24,010 Ibans, and 4,913 Chinese.

Currently, MDB's governance structure consists of 7 departments, as illustrated below:

Organisational Chart of Betong District Council



Source: *Betong District Council Official Website, 2025*

Role and Function of MDB in SDG Implementation

Departments in MDB

The role and functions of the 7 departments and their alignment with SDGs are as shown below:

Department / Division	Role and Functions
Bahagian Khidmat Pengurusan (Seksyen Sumber Manusia) Management Services Section (Human Resource Section) 	This section functions as general administration and support services, managing customer service and coordinating customer complaints. The Administration Division also serves as the secretariat for quality management and continuous improvement programs, including: i) ISO 9001:2015 ii) 5S Practices iii) QCC / KMK **1. Organizational Development** i) Coordinating activities for the development and implementation of a culture of excellence in the workplace. ii) Coordinating capacity-building activities for the council. **2. Records, Filing, and Correspondence Management** **3. Secretariat for Meetings** **4. Human Resource Management** i) Performance evaluation. ii) Disciplinary actions and enforcement. iii) Service records management. iv) Managing the promotion and leave processes. **5. Human Resource Development** i) Conducting Training Needs Analysis (TNA). ii) Developing Staff Training Plans. iii) Coordinating staff training and development programs.
Bahagian Khidmat Pengurusan (Seksyen Sumber Manusia) Management Services Section (Finance Section) 	This division manages the council's finances, revenue collection, and accounting. It oversees the collection of assessment tax and various licenses, regulates and administers the Recurring Grant and Development Grant from the state government, and handles accounting tasks, including the preparation of annual accounts and the annual budget.
Bahagian Kesihatan Awam dan Perkhidmatan Bandar Public Health and Urban Services Section 	This section is responsible for maintaining and improving public cleanliness. It carries out solid waste collection services, removes garbage in urban areas, and cleans drains, residential areas, markets, and council slaughterhouses. Additionally, it monitors the cleanliness of public toilets managed by the council. The division also works to prevent and control the spread of infectious diseases, conducts inspections of premises for vector control, issues and regulates various business licenses, and inspects and grades food premises. It organizes environmental awareness programs, reviews building plans from a public health perspective, and enforces relevant council laws.

Cont....

Department / Division	Role and Functions
Bahagian Kejuruteraan Engineering Section 	**Project Management** • Manages development projects funded by the Federal Government, State Government, and the Council. • Oversees procurement processes through ballot selection, tender, or quotation for development projects. **Public Facilities & Landscaping Management** • Maintains public facilities and supervises infrastructure works. • Manages the rental of community halls and sports facilities. • Develops, maintains, enhances, and beautifies council-managed areas with landscaping works. • Upgrades and maintains landscape areas. • Develops new public parks, open spaces, recreational areas, and landscaped zones. • Manages the council's nursery. **Development Control – Based on the Building Ordinance 1994 (Sarawak)** • Processes engineering and building plans, including civil and structural works. • Regulates the approval process for building plan applications. • Monitors development projects by government agencies and private sectors. • Manages permits for development closures, road excavation, and construction materials. **Development Planning & Maintenance** • Plans infrastructure and public facilities. • Plans maintenance and repairs for roads, drainage, and infrastructure. • Maintains road furniture and traffic signboards under the jurisdiction of Betong District Council.
Bahagian Penilaian dan Pencukaian Rating and Valuation Section 	• Conducting inspection and survey work. • Preparing sketch plans and location plans. • Investigating collapsed, new, and abandoned houses. • Processing property ownership transfers.
Bahagian Pembangunan Komuniti (Seksyen Perpustakaan Awam) Community Development Section (Public Library Section) 	• Management of library resources. • Management of facilities, equipment, and knowledge infrastructure. • Acquisition of library materials. • Storage and preservation of library materials. • Management of library records and inventory. • Control and maintenance of computers, internet access, and reading areas.
Bahagian Penguatkuasa Enforcement Section 	This section provides enforcement and general assistance services to the Council, enforces the Minor Council Laws and the Local Authorities Ordinance related to obstructions and public disturbances, enforces Cleanliness Regulations, and conducts operations to curb illegal activities and acts of vandalism against public property.

3.10 Current Governance Structure of Serian District Council

The Serian District Council is located 65 kilometers from Kuching City, Sarawak, and administers an area of 2,405 square kilometers, including Tebedu Mutiara City. It was originally established in 1948 under Section 3 of The Upper Sadong District Council and later renamed The Serian District Council in 1985. Historically, Serian was known as the Sadong District since its establishment in 1901 and became one of four districts under the Samarahan Division after Samarahan was declared a division in 1987. In 2015, Serian was officially designated as the 12th Division of Sarawak.

Serian City consists of 307 villages and has a population of 154,790, with the Bidayuh being the majority ethnic group. The city's strategic location along major routes connecting different parts of Sarawak makes it a key transit point. It is well-developed with modern facilities, scenic gardens, and a variety of food establishments, offering both residents and visitors a comfortable environment. The Serian Regional Council aims to ensure balanced development, providing essential facilities and services to improve the well-being of the local population and promote regional progress.

MAJLIS DAERAH SERIAN

SERIAN - BANDAR CERIA DAN MESRA

Serian District Council

Sustainable Living Environment for All

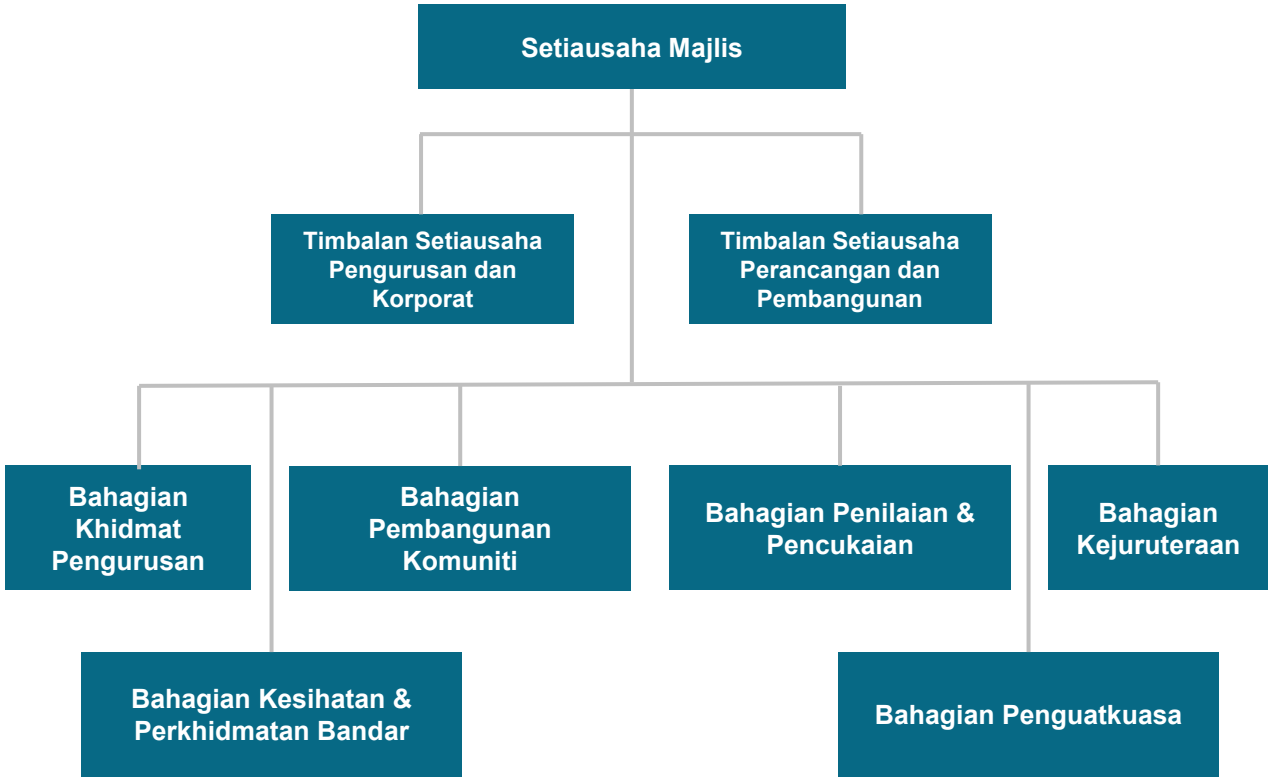
The Serian District Council (PBT) operates under two key governing bodies: the Legislative Body and the Executive Body. The Legislative Body is responsible for policy-making, while the Executive Body is in charge of implementing these policies. The Council is chaired by a District Officer, who is automatically appointed under Section 12(2) and (3) of the Local Authority Ordinance, 1996.

The Council consists of 31 appointed members, who are selected by the Yang di-Pertua of Sarawak based on political party recommendations. These members represent the indigenous inhabitants of Sarawak and play a crucial role in decision-making and policy formulation. Their policies and decisions are then executed by the executive body to ensure smooth governance.

The executive management of the Council includes 122 civil service members, led by the Council Secretary, who oversees various administrative and operational functions. The council follows The General Order of Administration, ensuring efficiency in governance at different levels.

Currently, MDS's governance structure consists of 6 departments, as illustrated below:

Organisational Chart of Serian District Council



Source: *Serian District Council Official Website, 2025*

Role and Function of MDS in SDG Implementation

Departments in MDS

The role and functions of the 5 departments and their alignment with SDGs are as shown below:

Department / Division	Role and Functions
Bahagian Kesihatan dan Perkhidmatan Bandar Health and Urban Services Division 	**A. PUBLIC HEALTH UNIT** • Food Quality Control • Vector Control • Licensing • Environmental Health **B. URBAN SERVICES UNIT** • General Administration • Market Management • Public Toilet Management • Drain and Gutter Maintenance • Slaughtering Activity Management • Solid Waste Management (Garbage Collection Services and Street Sweeping Services) • Cleanliness Maintenance of Market/Public Areas
Bahagian Pembangunan Komuniti (Seksyen Perpustakaan) Management Service Division (Library Section) 	• Provides loan and reference services. • Prepares a collection of reading materials for all age groups, including children, teenagers, and adults. • Provides internet access as well as free training and guidance for users. • Organizes activities related to learning and education.
Bahagian Penilaian dan Pencukaian Rating and Valuation Division 	• Conduct property inspections. • Perform valuation work. • Assign house numbers. • Maintain property records. • Process assessment tax bills. • Collect/manage assessment tax payments. • Recover outstanding tax arrears.
Bahagian Penguatkuasa Enforcement Division 	• To provide control services and general assistance to the Council. • To enforce Council laws related to obstructions and public nuisances. • To supervise the Council's recreational parks. • To enforce cleanliness regulations on: • the public • traders and hawkers • residents or property owners • To conduct operations to stop illegal activities such as begging and vandalism. • To carry out supervision as assigned in the Task List provided by the Head of Department, referring to the Council's legal provisions and policies.

Cont....

Department / Division	Role and Functions
Bahagian Kejuruteraan Engineering Division 	• Receiving and processing applications for village infrastructure buildings and others, with consideration from government agencies and the Public Works, Traffic, and Building Control Committee of the Serian District Council. • Implementing and supervising minor projects such as the construction of drains, walkways, and others. • Maintaining all buildings owned by the Council (MDS), such as the Multi-Purpose Building, to ensure they are safe for use. • Inspecting and reporting illegal building constructions and extensions, taking action based on the decisions/instructions of the Public Works, Traffic, and Building Control Committee of the Serian District Council. • Maintaining roads under the jurisdiction of the Serian District Council periodically throughout the year. • Maintaining all children's playground equipment in public areas, residential parks, and other locations to ensure safety.

3.11 Current Governance Structure of Sri Aman District Council

The town, district, and division of Sri Aman were formerly known as 'Simanggang.' The name 'Sri Aman' was adopted in commemoration of the historic Sri Aman Declaration, a peace agreement signed on October 21, 1973, between the government and communist insurgents. This name change was officially enforced through SWK.L.N 42/80 of Part II of the Sarawak Government Gazette under the title Simanggang (Change of Name) Order 1980.

During the British colonial era in Simanggang (now Sri Aman) from around 1946 to 1962, the local authority, known as Batang Lupar Local Authority, played a significant role in local development, particularly in infrastructure, education, health, and taxation. Under British rule, its administration was influenced by a council consisting of prominent Penghulu (local chiefs) from the Batang Lupar region.

Sri Aman District Council

Model Centre of Community Advancement

Continuing its legacy, the administration of Batang Lupar Local Authority was later relocated to a new office under the Batang Lupar District Council. The official opening of this office was conducted by Sir Alexander Waddie on February 10, 1963. During the ceremony, Sir Alexander Waddie also presented a Letter of Appointment to the Chairman of the Batang Lupar District Council, Director Storey ak Ngumbang. Several influential figures from the local community were also appointed as council members to implement policies and functions of the council as the local authority.

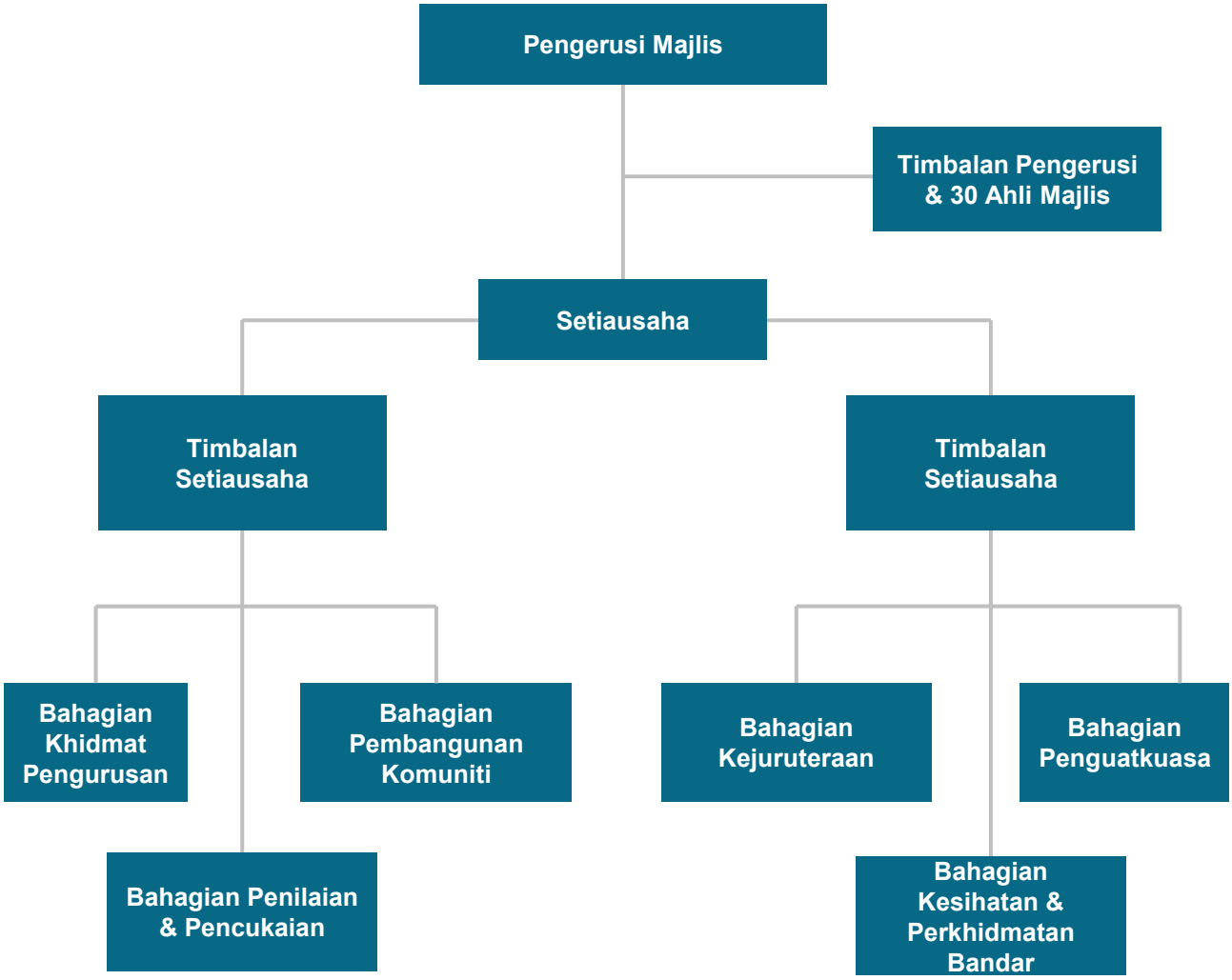
On January 1, 1986, Batang Lupar District Council was officially renamed Sri Aman District Council (Majlis Daerah Sri Aman - MDSA). The Sri Aman District Council is a Local Authority (PBT) empowered under the Local Government Act 1976 (Act 171) to provide services to the residents of Sri Aman.

According to the new boundary delineation in 2002, Sri Aman encompasses the entire Batang Lupar River Valley, extending from Lingga to Hulu Skrang and its tributaries, except for Batang Ai, which is located in the Lubok Antu District. This new boundary was reassigned to the Betong Division.

The Sri Aman District Council covers an administrative area of 3,848 km², including Lingga, Pantu, Lachau, Sungai Tenggang, and Batu Lintang.

Currently, MDSA's governance structure consists of 6 departments, as illustrated below:

Organisational Chart of Sri Aman District Council



Source: *Sri Aman District Council Official Website, 2025*

Role and Function of MDSA in SDG Implementation

Departments in MDSA

The role and functions of the 6 departments and their alignment with SDGs are as shown below:

Department / Division	Role and Functions
Bahagian Kejuruteraan Engineering Division 	• Planning, designing, implementing, and monitoring development projects of the Council in line with local community needs and available financial provisions. • Enhancing and beautifying the urban environment through landscaping works. • Ensuring continuous maintenance of roads, drains, recreational parks, and green spaces for public satisfaction. • Processing and approving building plan applications for private and commercial buildings, ensuring compliance with quality standards and the *Building Ordinance 1994*.
Bahagian Kesihatan dan Perkhidmatan Health & Urban Services Division 	• Conducting inspections of food and beverage premises to assess cleanliness and safety for public consumption. • Preparing annual vector control action plans to prevent infectious disease outbreaks, including waste collection services, waste disposal, street sweeping, drain cleaning, and public toilet maintenance. • Ensuring the efficient processing of business licensing applications, renewals, and inspections for business premises.
Bahagian Penguatkusa Enforcement Division 	• Enforcing the By-Laws of the Sri Aman District Council. • Educating the public on the Council's By-Laws to ensure understanding and compliance. • Issuing summonses to offenders under Local Government Regulations.
Bahagian Penilaian dan Pencukaian Rating and Valuation Section 	• Conducting valuation and property inspection tasks, including preparing inspection records, registering surveyed properties, and property valuation. • Managing property ownership transfers. • Issuing Assessment Tax Notices and Demand Notices to property owners. • Handling reports of dilapidated buildings and conducting follow-up investigations. • Processing applications for tax exemptions and reductions.
Bahagian Pembangunan Komuniti (Seksyen Perpustakaan) Community Development Section (Library Section) 	• Providing library facilities and services to encourage reading habits. • Coordinating and supervising *Mobile Library Services* for rural schools. • Establishing *Village Libraries* in remote areas.

Cont....

Department / Division	Role and Functions
Bahagian Khidmat Pengurusan (Seksyen Kewangan) Management Services Division (Finance Section) 	• Ensuring quality counter services for the public. • Managing the proper collection of Council revenues and ensuring daily counter closures are conducted efficiently. • Preparing the Draft Budget for Revenue and Expenditure, and handling *Virement / Supplementary Provision* applications. • Processing *Local Purchase Orders (LPOs)*, *Service Orders (SOs)*, and payment vouchers. • Managing financial accounting, including preparing monthly abstracts, bank reconciliation statements, annual accounts, investment management, and revenue documentation.

3.12 Current Governance Structure of Lubok Antu District Council

The Lubok Antu District Council is a local government authority established under the Local Authorities Ordinance, 1956, operating under the jurisdiction of the State Government of Sarawak. It functions as an independent governmental entity with specific powers, including the authority to enact and enforce by-laws, impose taxes, collect rental fees, and exercise financial autonomy.

The history of the Lubok Antu District Council dates back to 1957, with its headquarters originally located in Engkilili, alongside a small office in Lubok Antu. As an agency under the Ministry of Environment and Public Health, Sarawak, the Council plays a crucial role in planning and developing rural areas within the Lubok Antu District.

Lubok Antu District Council

Sustainable Living Environment for All

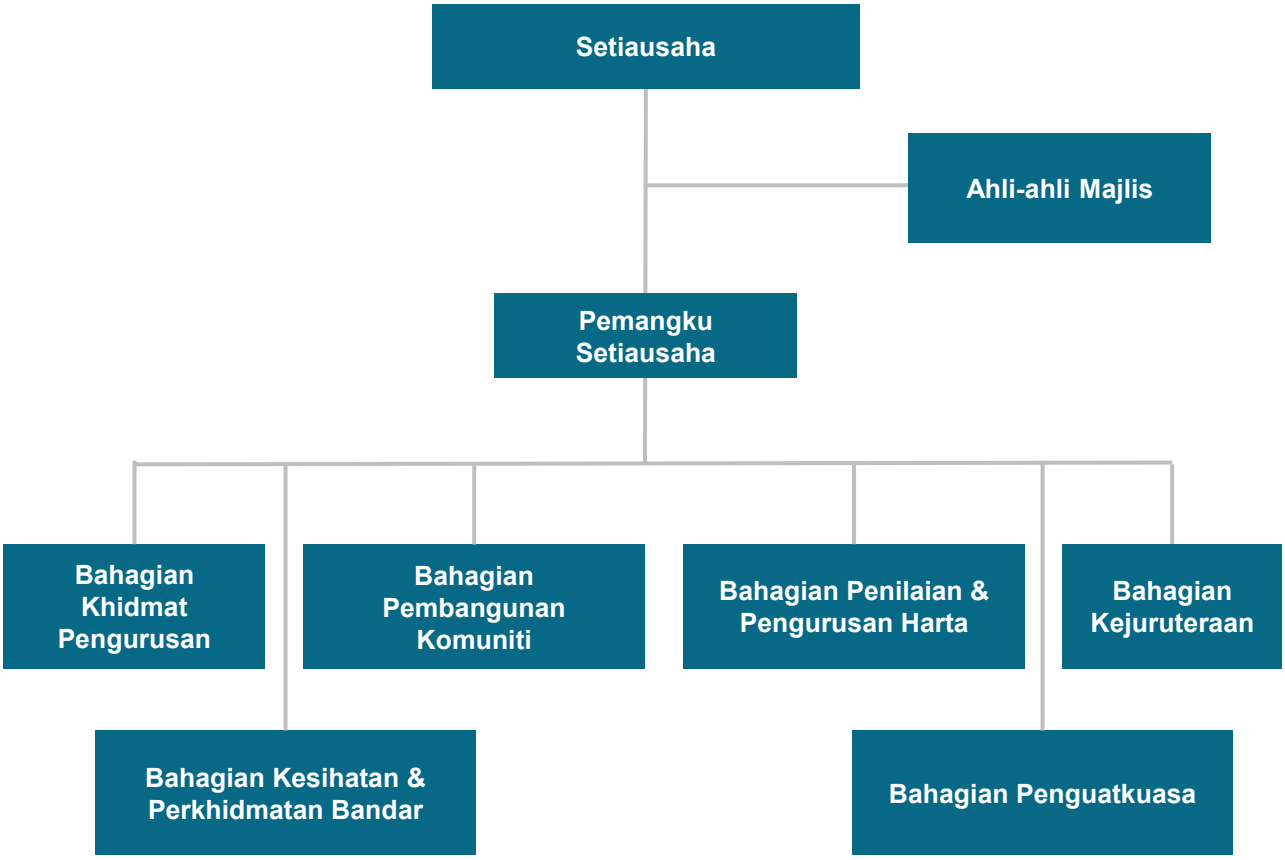
Initially, the district covered an area of 2,338 square kilometers, but over time, it has expanded to 3,142.55 square kilometers, reflecting its growing administrative responsibilities and development progress. The Council works closely with state and federal agencies to implement various projects, including road infrastructure, drainage systems, and social welfare programs to uplift the standard of living in Lubok Antu.

In addition to governance, the Lubok Antu District Council actively promotes economic development by supporting local businesses, tourism initiatives, and agriculture-based industries, which are key contributors to the district's economy. The Council also engages with local communities through public participation programs, stakeholder consultations, and grassroots initiatives, ensuring inclusive development that meets the needs of its residents.

With its commitment to effective administration, environmental sustainability, and socio-economic growth, the Lubok Antu District Council continues to play a significant role in shaping the district's future, fostering a balanced and progressive community in Sarawak.

Currently, MDLA's governance structure consists of 6 departments, as illustrated below:

Organisational Chart of Lubok Antu District Council



Source: *Lubok Antu District Council Official Website, 2025*

Role and Function of MDLA in SDG Implementation

Departments in MDLA

The role and functions of the 6 departments and their alignment with SDGs are as shown below:

Department / Division	Role and Functions
Bahagian Khidmat Pengurusan Management Services Division 	• Records and File Management • Human Resource Management: Staffing, Human Resource Development • Council Meeting Secretariat: Meeting Management • Administrative Reform • Innovation and Transformation, International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Standards, Strategic Management, Organisational Development, Financial and Accounting Management
Bahagian Penilaian & Pengurusan Harta Valuation & Property Management Division 	• Revaluation of proportional holdings. • Preparation of assessment tax bills. • Preparation of monthly and annual tax collection reports. • Management of overdue tax claims. • Preparation of tax revenue estimates for the annual budget. • Management of rate payments from government agencies. • Processing applications for assessment tax exemptions and reductions.
Bahagian Kejuruteraan Engineering Division 	• Implementation of development projects. • Management of tender and contract documents. • Monitoring project execution. • Preparation of development project performance reports. • Maintenance of infrastructure and facilities such as roads, drains, bridges, streetlights, parks, and buildings. • Management of maintenance works. • Processing building plan applications and issuance of Certificates of Fitness for Occupation.
Bahagian Pembangunan Komuniti Community Development Division 	• Assisting and supporting social, economic, and environmental programs initiated by the community. • Helping communities manage and adapt to change. • Empowering local communities toward self-reliance and sustainability. • Encouraging youth volunteerism. • Fostering cooperation and partnerships among communities under the council's jurisdiction. • Management of public and village libraries/resource centers. • Expanding library collections (books and other reading materials). • Processing membership applications. • Updating library records and inventories. • Book classification and cataloging. • Compiling and organizing library operation statistics.

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Department / Division	Role and Functions
Bahagian Penguatkuasa Enforcement Division 	• Preparation of Weekly Enforcement Reports. • Issuance of notices and legal action against offenders who fail to comply with regulations.
Bahagian Kesihatan & Perkhidmatan Bandar Public Health & Urban Services Division 	**i) Environmental and Public Health Management** • Waste collection systems • Drain and grass maintenance. • Street cleaning. • Enforcement of acts and regulations related to public health. **ii) Infectious Disease Control (e.g., dengue fever and other outbreaks).** • Food quality and safety control. • Maintenance of public markets and toilets. **iii) Business Control** • Processing various business license applications. • Review of building plans and issuance of Certificates of Fitness for new buildings.

Cont....

Department / Division	Role and Functions
	• Waterborne and foodborne disease control • Investigating and addressing public complaints • Recording food handler details and issuing health cards • Sidewalk usage (dining tables) • Health education **vi) Public Toilet Management Unit** • Routine inspections of Council-owned public toilets • Auditing Council and privately-owned public toilets • Cleaning services for Council-owned public toilets • Investigating and addressing public complaints • Repair works and new public toilet projects • Health education and promotion • Enforcement of guidelines and policies **vii) Drainage System Unit** • Routine inspections of drainage cleaning services in Limbang Town, housing areas, and other Council-administered zones • Updating records and monitoring drainage system reports • Repair works and new drainage projects • Investigating and addressing public complaints • Enforcement of guidelines and policies **viii) Solid Waste Management & Disposal Site Unit** • Routine inspection and monitoring of garbage collection services and Level 2 Council landfill maintenance • Management of weighbridge operations at the landfill • Updating records and monitoring the amount of disposed solid waste • Implementing 3R activities, No Plastic Bag Day programs, community clean-up campaigns, etc. • Managing new solid waste collection applications • Managing illegal waste disposal • Providing additional garbage bins upon request/order • Investigating and addressing public complaints • Law, guideline, and policy enforcement

3.13 Current Governance Structure of Limbang District Council

The Limbang District Council (MDL) is a local authority established on March 1, 1948, by the British Government of Sarawak under The Local Authority (Constitution) Order, 1949. Upon its formation, 12 council members were appointed by the Governor of Sarawak, with the late Tuan Hj. Mulok Bin Lampong serving as the first Chairman of the Limbang Local Authority. Initially, council members were elected through elections, but over time, the appointment system underwent several changes. Since 1987, council members have been appointed by the State Government of Sarawak, representing political components such as PBB, SUPP, SPDP, and PRS. The council consists of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and 32 appointed members.

Limbang District Council

Greater Sustainable Living

The Limbang District Council oversees the entire Limbang District, which covers an area of 3,975 km2 square kilometers.

According to data from the Department of Lands and Surveys (as of February 7, 2002), the district's population distribution stands at 3.2% of Sarawak's total population, with an estimated 48,186 residents based on the 2010 Census. The Council's services primarily focus on urban areas and residential zones, but rural development is also considered whenever development allocations are available. The Council's original office was located at Jalan Kubong, later moving to Jalan Bangkita, and is now situated on the 4th floor of Limbang Plaza.

The establishment of the Limbang District Council followed an announcement by the Governor of Sarawak in the State Council Meeting on November 29, 1948, regarding the formation of multi-ethnic local authorities in the Fifth Division, comprising Malay and Chinese representatives. The Limbang District Local Authority was officially recognized as one of these multi-ethnic local councils under the Local Authority (Constitution) Order, 1949, published in the Sarawak Government Gazette (Notice 15) on February 3, 1949.

The local authority's name was later changed to Limbang Multi-Ethnic Local Authority on January 1, 1951, and subsequently renamed the Limbang District Council on January 1, 1952.

Role and Function of MDL in SDG Implementation

Departments in MDL

The role and functions of the 7 departments and their alignment with SDGs are as shown below:

Department / Division	Role and Functions
Bahagian Khidmat Pengurusan Management Services Division 	• Acts as the secretariat for the Council • Implements Council policies and decisions • Manages the administration of the Council • Coordinates the functions and roles of all Divisions/Sections • Manages staffing matters • Administers Human Resource Development Programs
Bahagian Kewangan Finance Division 	• Accounting • Measurement of individual or government buildings • Processing all bills for taxpayers • Collecting assessment tax and license fees
Bahagian Penilaian & Hatanah Valuation & Property Division 	• Conducting inspections on taxable properties for valuation • Performing valuation on taxable properties • Generating and issuing assessment tax bills, amendment notices on the valuation list, and reminder notices
Bahagian Kejuruteraan Engineering Division 	• Planning, designing, implementing, and supervising development projects • Controlling and issuing building permits and Occupation Certificates • Maintaining and managing public facilities • Maintaining roads, pedestrian walkways, roadside areas, and landscaping
Bahagian Pembangunan Komuniti dan Seksyen Pendidikan Komuniti Community Development Division 	• Providing adequate reading materials • Offering reference and research facilities • Ensuring comfort for all the community activities • Manage all the community zones under administration

Cont....

Department / Division	Role and Functions
Bahagian Penguatkuasa Enforcement Division 	Enforcing laws and regulations Implementing Council policies Protecting public facilities and properties Providing security control and public assistance
Bahagian Kesihatan Awam & Perkhidmatan Bandar Public Health & Urban Services Division 	**i) Environmental Cleanliness & Mobile Public Toilets Unit** • Cleaning roadside and sidewalks • Cleaning main roads • Supervision and enforcement • Provision and maintenance of mobile public toilets • Grass-cutting services in urban areas, Pekan Medamit, Pekan Tedungan, and residential areas • Law and policy enforcement **ii) Dog Control, Public Nuisance, and Vector Control Unit** • Stray dog control, operations, and extermination • Dog licensing • Handling public nuisance complaints • Investigating and following up on public nuisance complaints • Responding to dengue case notifications and outbreaks • Mosquito larvae inspections, prevention activities, control, and fogging within Council operation areas • Mosquito larvae control in septic tanks • Enforcement of the Destruction of Disease-Bearing Insects Act 1975 • Vector-borne disease control • Law and policy enforcement **iii) Building Sanitation Unit** • Building plan inspections • Site inspections for preliminary construction works • Building inspections for Occupation Certificate issuance • Environmental matters related to buildings • Law and policy enforcement **iv) Licensing, Market & Hawker Management Unit** • Processing and issuing new business licenses • Business license renewal and termination • Other related licensing matters (ownership transfer, address change, license cancellation, etc.) • Permits for entertainment, petroleum, and gas storage • Monitoring and recording trader attendance in Council-owned buildings • Cleaning services for Bangunan Tamu, Market Buildings, Medan Niaga Bangkita, and Council Night Market • Investigating and addressing public complaints • Managing daily hawkers and collecting hawker tax • Conducting joint operations with other agencies • Law and policy enforcement **v) Food Premises Standard Management Unit** • Routine inspections of coffee shops, restaurants, canteens, stalls, bakeries, etc. • Food premises grading • Food sampling • Enforcement of fines, laws, and policies

Cont....

Department / Division	Role and Functions
	• Waterborne and foodborne disease control • Investigating and addressing public complaints • Recording food handler details and issuing health cards • Sidewalk usage (dining tables) • Health education **vi) Public Toilet Management Unit** • Routine inspections of Council-owned public toilets • Auditing Council and privately-owned public toilets • Cleaning services for Council-owned public toilets • Investigating and addressing public complaints • Repair works and new public toilet projects • Health education and promotion • Enforcement of guidelines and policies **vii) Drainage System Unit** • Routine inspections of drainage cleaning services in Limbang Town, housing areas, and other Council-administered zones • Updating records and monitoring drainage system reports • Repair works and new drainage projects • Investigating and addressing public complaints • Enforcement of guidelines and policies **viii) Solid Waste Management & Disposal Site Unit** • Routine inspection and monitoring of garbage collection services and Level 2 Council landfill maintenance • Management of weighbridge operations at the landfill • Updating records and monitoring the amount of disposed solid waste • Implementing 3R activities, No Plastic Bag Day programs, community clean-up campaigns, etc. • Managing new solid waste collection applications • Managing illegal waste disposal • Providing additional garbage bins upon request/order • Investigating and addressing public complaints • Law, guideline, and policy enforcement

3.13 Current Governance Structure of Lawas District Council

Lawas District is a district located in the Limbang Division of Sarawak. Its strategic position, bordering the state of Sabah, the nation of Brunei Darussalam, and the Federal Territory of Labuan, makes Lawas a focal point for international tourists, particularly visitors from Brunei. The district's natural landscape, characterized by rolling hills and lush greenery, contributes to its rich agricultural produce, including fruits and vegetables. One of the unique features of Lawas District is the production of apples and oranges, which can be found in the highland region of Ba'kelalan. To ensure the smooth progress of district development, the establishment of the Lawas District Council is essential in keeping Lawas aligned with Sarawak's broader development agenda.

The Limbang District Council oversees the entire Limbang District, which covers an area of 3,978.1

Lawas District Council

Sustainable Living Environment for All

According to Chang Pat Foh in Legends and History of Sarawak, Lawas was originally part of Brunei before being leased to the British North Borneo Company. On 5 January 1905, the Lawas River area was officially annexed to Sarawak with the consent of the British Government. The name "Lawas," meaning "luas" (spacious) in Bahasa Malaysia, is believed to come from the wide land where early settlers gathered. Another legend says the name originated from the sense of relief felt by merchants who escaped pirates and hid in the dense jungle, a feeling locally described as "lawas."

The Lawas District Council (PBT) was established in 1954 during the British Colonial era and governs the Sundar and Trusan sub-districts in the Limbang Division, covering 3,812 km². Its first office, built in 1956 for RM4,000, was later replaced by a second office in 1987. The current office was completed in 2008, and the former building now functions as the Lawas Public Library.

Under the Ministry of Local Government Sarawak (MLG), the Council is led by a Chairman who is usually the Lawas District Officer. It comprises seven sections: Administration, Treasury, Valuation, Enforcement, Library, Public Works, and Public Health, ensuring organised and effective service delivery.Through the combined efforts of these sections, Lawas has earned recognition as one of the cleanest and most scenic districts in Sarawak, winning multiple Clean and Beautiful Program awards and even representing the state nationally. Its growing reputation is also acknowledged by leaders from neighbouring Sabah.

3.14 Current Governance Structure of Subis District Council

The Subis District Council was established in 1953 during the British colonial administration under the Local Authority Ordinance. Initially, it operated from the Sibuti Sub-District Office and had a small branch in Niah within the Niah District Office. The first dedicated council office was completed in 1962, marking a significant step in its development. However, soon after, the office was affected by severe flooding, leading to the loss of many official records.

In its early years, the council was responsible for education administration, maternal and child healthcare, until these functions were transferred to other agencies in the early 1970s. Over time, the council expanded its administration and workforce to meet growing demands. In 1990, plans for a new office building were initiated, and construction was completed in 1992, allowing the council to operate from a modern facility.

Subis District Council

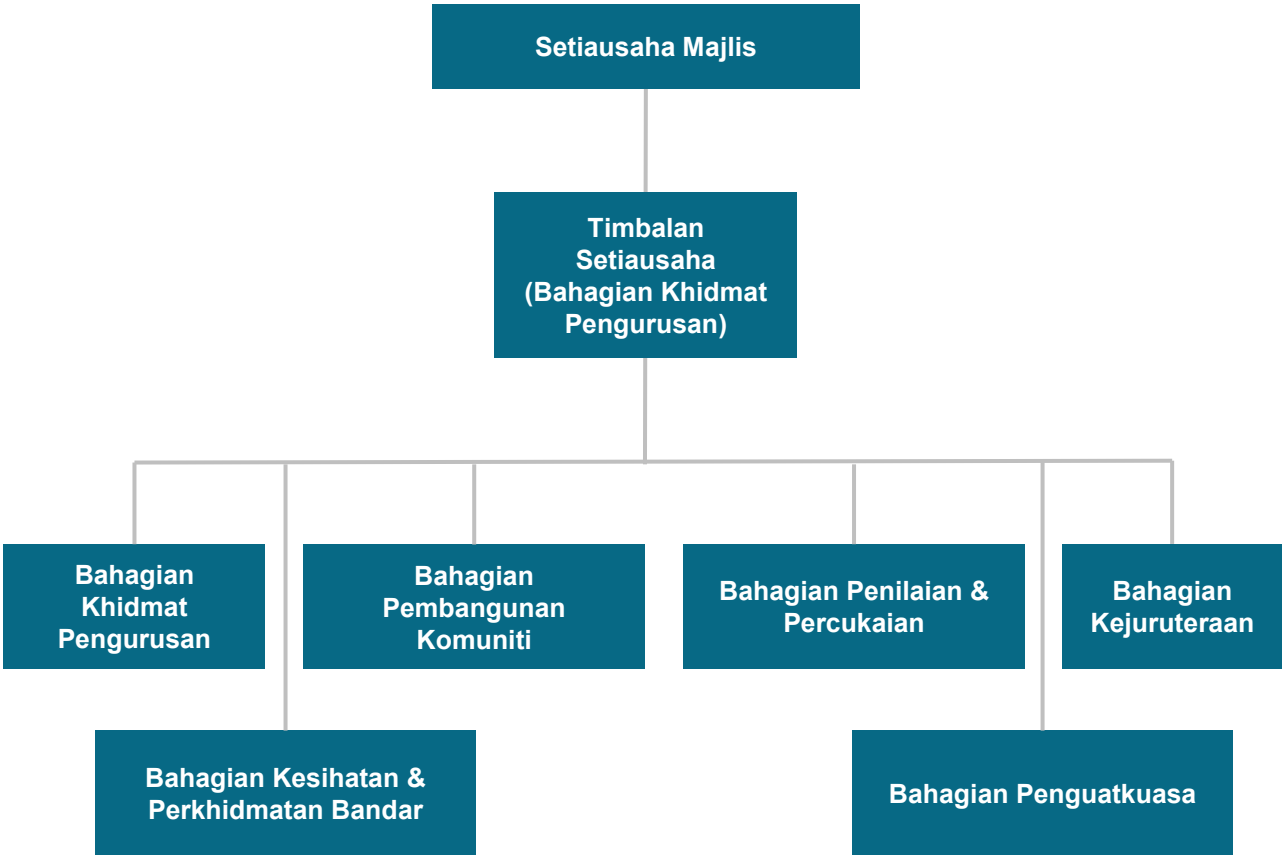
Local Authorities As Model Centres of Community Advancement By 2020

The Subis District Council covers approximately 3,729.68 km², forming part of Miri Division and sharing borders with the South China Sea, Miri District, Baram District, and Bintulu Division. It shares local authority boundaries with the Miri City Council, Marudi District Council, and Bintulu Development Authority. The council oversees two sub-districts: Sibuti Sub-District (842.47 km²) and Niah-Suai Sub-District (2,887.21 km²), with its administrative center in Sepupok, Niah. Additionally, three main commercial towns fall under its jurisdiction: Bekenu-Sibuti, Sepupok-Niah, and Batu Niah.

Based on the 1991 Census, the Subis District Council governed an estimated 39,601 residents. The 2000 Census, adjusted for Sarawak's local authorities in 2008, recorded a population of 54,600, reflecting significant growth due to natural population increase and migration. This trend continues today, as agricultural estate expansion attracts a diverse workforce, supporting the district's economic growth and development.

Currently, MDS's governance structure consists of 6 departments, as illustrated below:

Organisational Chart of Subis District Council



Source: *Subis District Council Official Website, 2025*

Role and Function of MDS in SDG Implementation

Departments in MDS

The role and functions of the 7 departments and their alignment with SDGs are as shown below:

Department / Division	Role and Functions
Bahagian Khidmat Pengurusan Management Services Division 	• General administration and support services • Human resource management and development • Secretariat for committees and meeting management • Record, document, and correspondence management • Coordination of Quality Development and Continuous Improvement Programs • Customer complaint management • Meeting room and community hall reservations
Bahagian Kejuruteraan Engineering Division 	• Managing the implementation of development projects • Maintenance of infrastructure and provided facilities such as roads, drains, bridges, streetlights, recreational parks, and council buildings • Managing and processing tender documents and contract agreements • Handling building plan approval applications and issuing Occupation Permits • Planning, executing, and monitoring project implementation, including maintenance works • Preparing performance reports on development projects • Basketball court reservations (Bekenu)
Unit Perpustakaan Library Unit 	• Administering and managing public and rural libraries • Processing and providing library books and various other reading materials • Managing membership applications • Updating member records and library book inventory • Organizing books according to classification and preparing book catalogs • Responsible for book security and library cleanliness • Supervising the Digital Community Center (DCC) for public activities and use
Bahagian Kesihatan Awam dan Perkhidmatan Bandar Public Health and Urban Services Division 	• Responsible for health and environmental services within its jurisdiction, including solid waste collection, street cleaning, and other sanitation services • Infectious disease control, including dengue fever and others • Monitoring food quality and safety within the council's jurisdiction • Managing maintenance of markets and public toilets • Processing various business license applications • Reviewing development plans and issuing Occupation Permits • Enforcing acts and regulations related to public health
Bahagian Penilaian dan Pencukaian Valuation and Taxation Division 	• Reassessing taxable properties • Preparing assessment tax bills • Providing monthly and annual assessment tax collection reports • Managing tax arrears collection process • Estimating tax revenue for the annual budget • Processing tax payment claims from government agencies • Handling applications for assessment tax exemptions and reductions • Processing Form G applications

Cont....

Department / Division	Role and Functions
Bahagian Penguatkuasa Enforcement Division 	• Enforcing local council by-laws and local authority ordinances • Processing permit applications for banners, buntings, and billboards • Issuing notices and taking legal action against non-compliant offenders
Bahagian Perbendaharaan Treasury Division 	• Revenue management • Expenditure management • Accounting • Salaries and loans management

3.15 Current Governance Structure of Marudi District Council

The Baram District Council was established on January 1, 1957, as a Local Authority under Article 3 of the Local Authority Ordinance (Chapter 117), which was gazetted through Government Gazette No.: B.N. 1994 of 1956 (Part IV). On January 1, 1991, the council's name was officially changed to the Marudi District Council through Government Gazette No.: S.W.K. L.G. 15, dated February 28, 1991.

From 1957 to 1962, the appointment of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Council Members was conducted through direct nomination by the government. These appointed members were representatives from various ethnic groups within their respective wards, except for the Chairman position, which was held by the Baram District Officer. In 1963, the first council election was held, allowing 17 council members from different political parties to be elected, representing 17 wards.



Marudi District Council

Sustainable Living Environment For All

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman were then appointed from among these elected members.

On November 1, 1981, following the restructuring of local authorities in Sarawak, new councilors were appointed by the government. The council then comprised a Chairman (Baram District Officer), a Deputy Chairman, and 16 council members from various political parties.

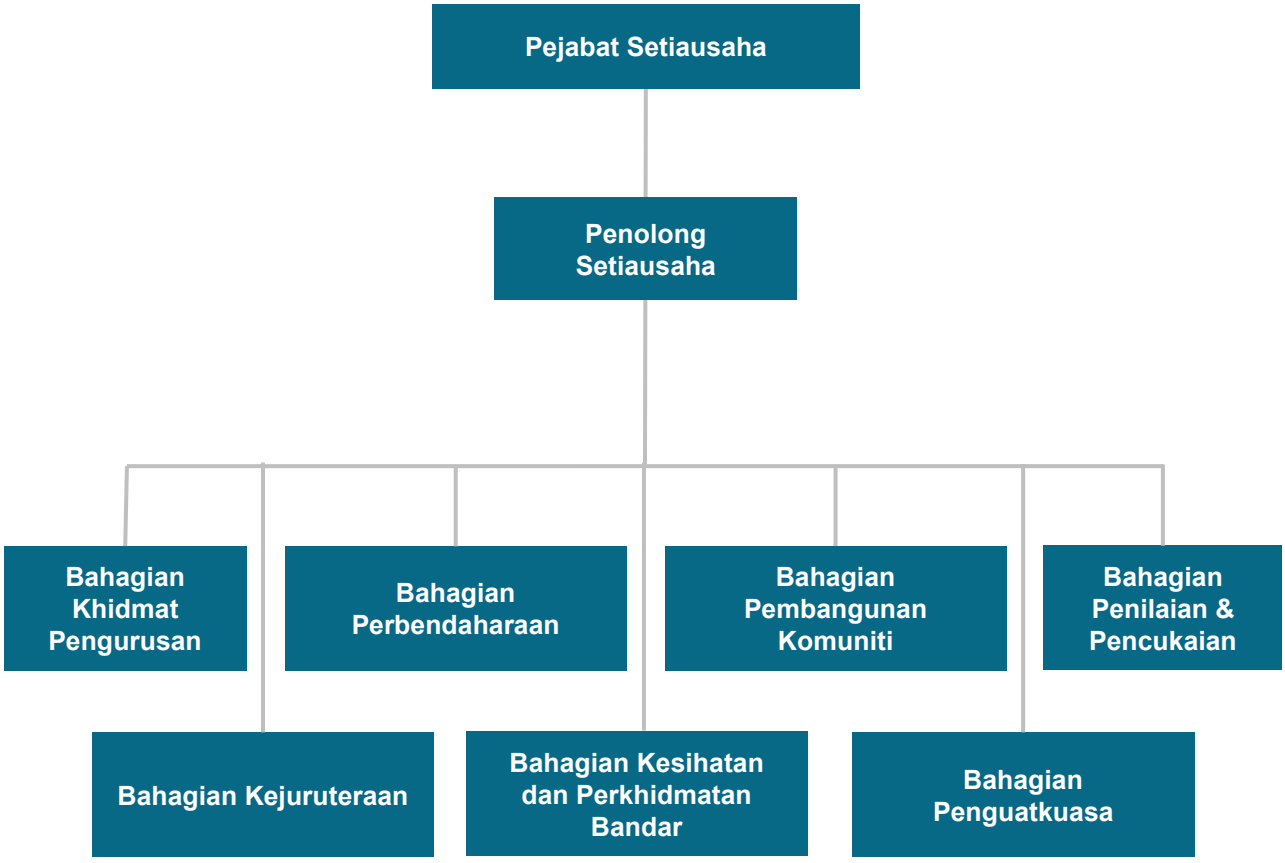
Currently, the administrative jurisdiction of the Marudi District Council covers Marudi District, Long Lama Sub-District, and Bakong Sub-District, with a total population of approximately 88,800, based on the 1999 statistical data. The district is home to various ethnic groups, including the Kayan, Kenyah, Iban, Malay, Chinese, Kelabit, Berawan, Penan, and others. The total area under the council's administration spans 22,069.96 square kilometers and includes Marudi Town, Beluru Town, Bario Town, Long Bedian Town, Long Lama Town, and several villages such as Long Akah, Long Bemang, Long San, Long Miri, Long Naah, Long Laput, Long Panai, Long Kevok, Long Terawan, Long Jegan, and Long Loyang.

As a local authority, the Marudi District Council is responsible for the development and prosperity of its jurisdiction. The council is committed to providing the best services to the community in alignment with national policies, strategies, and vision.

In the year 2000, the Marudi District Council took the initiative to establish an Internet network, allowing interaction with the outside world through its official website. The website facilitates the swift and efficient dissemination of information. The council continues to update its website regularly to ensure the accuracy and relevance of the information provided.

Currently, MDM's governance structure consists of 7 departments, as illustrated below:

Organisational Chart of Marudi District Council



Source: *Marudi District Council Official Website, 2025*

Role and Function of MDM in SDG Implementation

Departments in MDM

The role and functions of the 7 departments and their alignment with SDGs are as shown below:

Department / Division	Role and Functions
Bahagian Khidmat Pengurusan Management Services Division 	• Handling correspondence and filing system • Printing and supplying stationery, documents, and office forms • Office/document security management • External office relations • Usage and maintenance of office notice boards • Maintenance of office furniture and machines • Managing and preparing meetings and meeting minutes for the council • Management of council buildings and vehicles • Protocol matters • Staffing proposals • Recruitment/Filling/Appointments of positions • Service examinations • Job confirmation • Granting pensionable employee status • Courses/Seminars/Workshops • Promotion management • Acting assignments and temporary duties • Disciplinary actions for misconduct • Various leave applications management • Workplace transfer management • Salary movement performance evaluation • Staff retirement management • Employee service termination • Managing applications for various allowances, free travel, medical treatment, government loans, and other activities
Bahagian Perbendaharaan Treasury Division 	• Financial and investment management • Payroll, services, and procurement payments • Collection of revenue, taxes, licenses, and others • Payment of pension contributions, EPF, and other contributions • Preparing monthly and annual financial reports/statements • Preparing the council's annual budget estimates
Bahagian Penilaian & Pencukaian Valuation and Taxation Division 	• Reassessing buildings for taxation purposes • Processing and issuing tax bills • Analyzing paid and unpaid taxes • Preparing estimated revenue from assessments/taxes for the council's annual budget • Processing payment claims for assessments from the government and government agencies • Processing applications for tax reductions or exemptions • Updating and maintaining records of taxable properties

Cont....

Department / Division	Role and Functions
Unit Perpustakaan Library Unit 	• Administration and management of public and rural libraries • Processing and preparing library books • Providing reading materials, references, and other resources • Processing membership applications • Managing and storing member records and collecting membership fees • Updating and maintaining the library's book inventory records • Processing and classifying books and preparing book catalogs • Ensuring book security and maintaining library cleanliness
Bahagian Penguatkuasa Enforcement Division 	• Enforcing council by-laws, local authority ordinances, and regulations set by the council • Processing permit applications for public space usage • Issuing notices and taking legal action against offenders • Inspecting all business premises • Investigating complaints • Monitoring public businesses
Bahagian Kesihatan dan Perkhidmatan Bandar Health and Urban Services Division 	• Responsible for public health and environmental issues within its jurisdiction • Controlling infectious diseases, vector control, fly control, and anti-dengue measures • Monitoring the quality of food and beverages for public consumption • Waste collection and disposal services • Drain cleanliness maintenance • Managing and maintaining markets and public toilets • Processing and issuing business licenses, including site inspections • Inspecting buildings and building plans • Enforcing the Food Act, council by-laws, food regulations, and health-related laws
Bahagian Kejuruteraan Engineering Division 	• Responsible for the implementation of development projects • Maintenance of roads, bridges, drainage, streetlights, open spaces, playgrounds, recreational areas, and council buildings • Processing and managing tender documents and contract agreements • Processing applications for building plans and inspecting building construction before issuing Certificates of Fitness for Occupation (CFO) • Managing community hall facilities and rest houses/shelters • Road, drainage, and recreational area maintenance services, including playgrounds, open spaces, and landscaping • Street lighting services

3.16 Current Governance Structure of Saratok District Council

The Saratok District Council was established in 1948 and was originally known as the Kalaka Mixed Local Authority. In 1954, it was renamed the Kalaka District Council, and in 1991, the name was changed again to the Saratok District Council, which remains in use today.

From 1948 to 1953, the council office operated from an old government building located where the Public Library now stands. Between 1954 and 1961, it was relocated to another old government building, which is now the site of the Saratok Grand Mosque.

In 1962, the Saratok District Council built its own office at a cost of RM 83,000.00. The new office was officially inaugurated by Mr. A.J.N. Richards, the Resident of the Second Division, Simanggang, in early 1962. At that time, the building stood in a remote area with no other structures nearby.

Saratok District Council

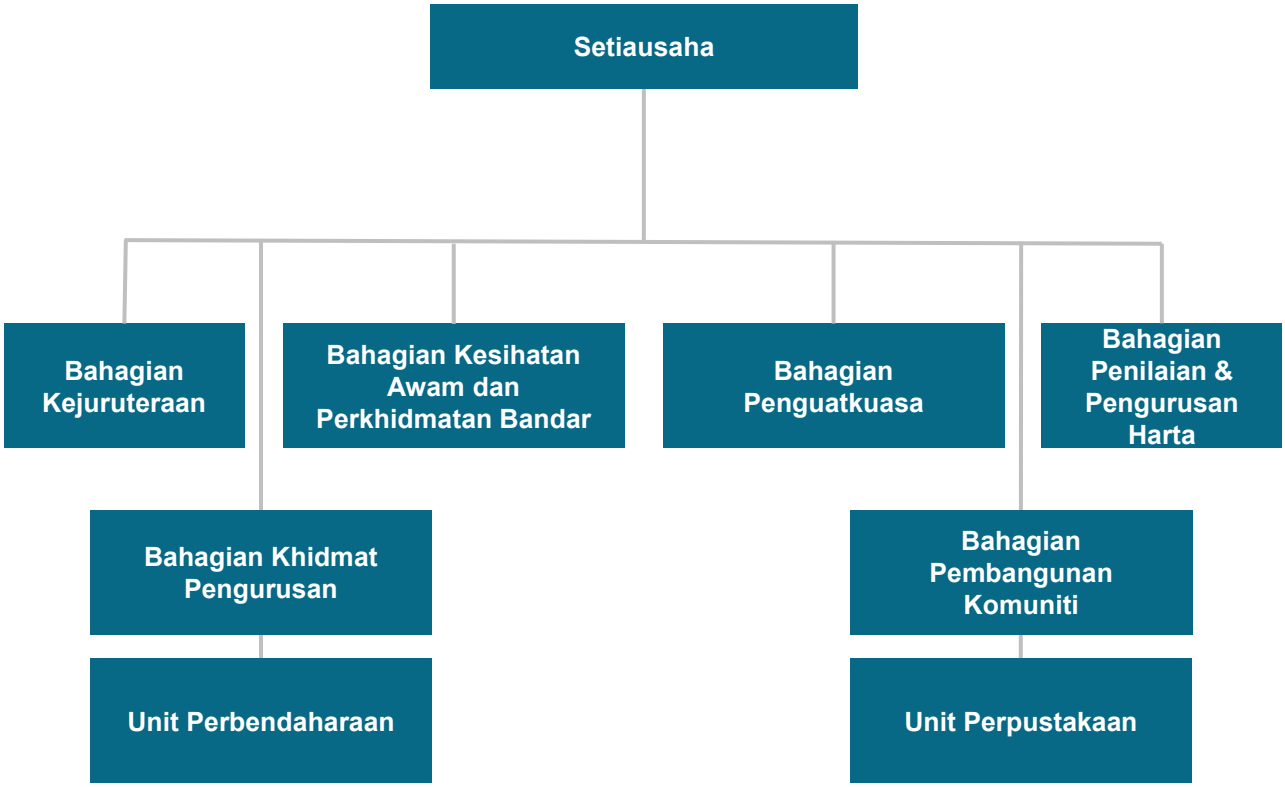
Sustainable Socio-economic Development

However, over the years, the location has developed, and the office is now situated in the heart of Saratok Town.

In 1991, the original council office was demolished and rebuilt at a cost of RM 960,000.00. The new building was officially inaugurated on June 23, 1993, by Datuk Amar James Wong Kim Min, the Minister of Environment and Tourism, Sarawak at that time.

Currently, MDS's governance structure consists of 7 departments, as illustrated below:

Organisational Chart of Saratok District Council



Source: *Saratok District Council Official Website, 2025*

Role and Function of MDS in SDG Implementation

Departments in MDS

The role and functions of the 7 departments and their alignment with SDGs are as shown below:

Department / Division	Role and Functions
Bahagian Pentadbiran Administration Division 	• Administration and Support Services • Customer Service Management • Organizational Development • Records, Filing, and Correspondence Management • Secretariat for Meetings • Human Resource Management • Office Security • Public Relations • Planning and Controlling Office Computing Systems • Branch Management in Roban • Branch Management in Kabong
Bahagian Perbendaharaan (Unit Perpustakaan) Treasury Division 	• Council Financial Management • Management and Maintenance of the Accounting System • Compliance with Accounting Procedures According to LAFR • Revenue Collection and Accounting • Managing All Types of Payments • Managing Staff Emolument Payments • Government Procurement Management • Council Investment Management
Bahagian Penilaian & Pencukaian Valuation & Taxation Division 	• Conducting Inspection Surveys • Preparing Sketch Plans, Location Plans, and Floor Plans • Investigating Demolished, New, and Abandoned Houses • Processing Property Ownership Transfers • Assessing Property Tax • Investigating Tax Write-Off and Tax Exemption Applications • Reviewing New House Applications
Bahagian Perpustakaan Library Division 	• Management and Development of Knowledge Resources • Management of Library Resources • Management of Infrastructure and Learning Facilities • Assisting State Libraries / MPHLG in Library Development Planning
Bahagian Penguatkuasa Enforcement Division 	• Law Enforcement • Processing Applications for Banners and Buntings • Handling Issues of Street Vendors and Unlicensed Shops • Investigating and Prosecuting Violations of Council Laws • Inspecting All Business Premises • Investigating Complaints • Monitoring Illegal Businesses

Cont....

Department / Division	Role and Functions
Bahagian Kerja Awam Public Works Division 	• Managing Development Projects Funded by the Ministry and the Council • Managing Tender and Quotation Processes for Development Projects • Maintaining Facilities and Supervising Infrastructure Works • Reviewing and Approving Building, Civil, and Engineering Plans • Managing, Enhancing, and Improving Landscaped Areas • Developing New Public Parks, Open Spaces, and Recreational Parks • Maintaining Sports and Recreational Facilities • Maintaining Rest Houses
Bahagian Kesihatan Awam Public Health Division 	• Monitoring Food Quality Control • Managing Markets / Stalls / Vendors • Solid Waste Management • Sewage System Management • Cleaning Garbage in Urban Areas • Cleaning Drains, Residential Areas, Markets, and Council Slaughterhouses • Monitoring the Cleanliness of Council Public Toilets • Capturing Stray Dogs • Inspecting Premises for Vector Control • Inspecting and Grading Food Premises • Issuing Food Business Licenses • Conducting Environmental Awareness Programs • Inspecting Building Plans for Public Health Aspects • Law Enforcement

3.17 Current Governance Structure of Matu & Daro District Council

The Matu and Daro District Council (MDMD) is a local government organization established under the Local Authorities Ordinance, 1956, operating under the jurisdiction of the State Government of Sarawak. As an independent governing body, it holds various powers, including the authority to enact by-laws, collect assessment taxes and rental fees, and exercise financial autonomy.

The council officially began its administration on January 1, 1957, overseeing the Matu and Daro Districts. Over the years, its jurisdiction underwent multiple boundary adjustments. In May 1991, the Igan Sub-District was transferred from the Sibu Rural District Council to MDMD. Later, on May 1, 2002, a significant boundary realignment took place, where several areas were transferred to MDMD, including Belawai Sub-District from Sarikei District Council, Rassau and Batang Lassa from Sibu Rural District Council, and Nanga Semah, Penasu, Serdeng, and Semop from Meradong and Julau District Council.

The formation of Mukah Division in 2002 further affected MDMD's jurisdiction, leading to the transfer of administrative boundaries and local government responsibilities. On May 2, 2002, MDMD officially took over several areas from Sarikei District Council and Sibu Rural District Council, including Tanjung Manis, Belawai, Rejang, Jerijieh, Paloh, Passin, Sawai, Muara Lassa, Singat, Lengan, Rassau, Bungan, and Sungai Pinang. Subsequently, on November 8, 2002, additional areas from Maradong and Julau District Council were incorporated into MDMD's jurisdiction.

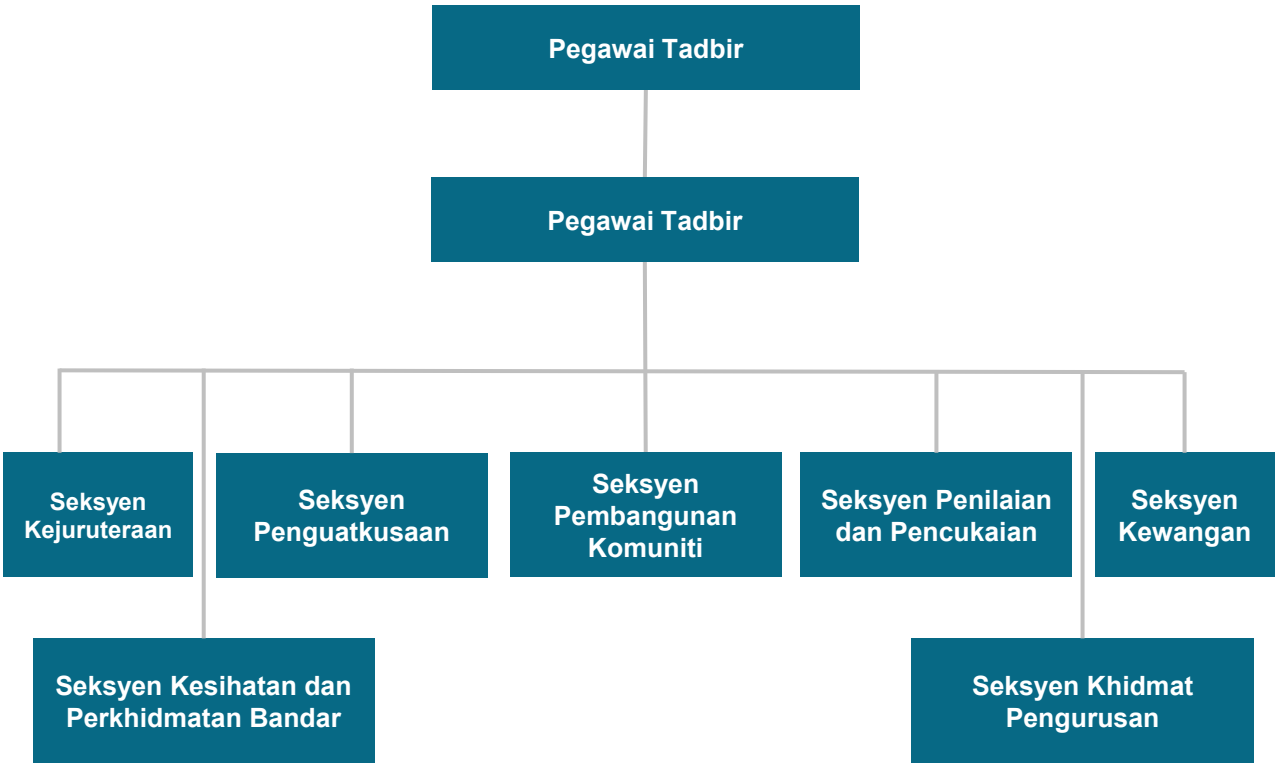
Matu & Daro District Council

Sustainable Living Environment For All

Since 2016, MDMD's jurisdiction has covered 3,805 square kilometers, comprising three full districts and one sub-district: Matu District (1,600 km²), Daro District (1,226 km²), Tanjung Manis District (731 km²), and Igan Sub-District (248 km²). The council continues to play a vital role in local governance, ensuring infrastructure development, public services, and economic growth within its administrative boundaries.

Currently, Matu & Daro District Council's governance structure consists of 8 departments, as illustrated below:

Organisational Chart of Matu & Daro District Council



Source: *Matu & Daro District Council Official Website, 2025*

Role and Function of MDMD in SDG Implementation

Departments in MDMD

The role and functions of the 7 departments and their alignment with SDGs are as shown below:

Department / Division	Role and Functions
Bahagian Kejuruteraan Engineering Division 	• Implementation of development projects funded by the ministry and the council. • Tender and quotation processes and procedures for development projects. • Maintenance of public facilities and supervision of infrastructure development works. • Maintenance of mechanical works, vehicles, and council machinery. • Reviewing and approving building, civil, and engineering plans. • Management of council workshops and storage facilities. • Beautification of areas under the council's care through landscaping works. • Development of new public parks, open spaces, recreational parks, and landscaped areas.
Bahagian Penilaian & Pengurusan Harta Valuation and Taxation Division 	• Conducting inspection surveys. • Preparing sketch plans and location plans. • Investigating demolished, new, and abandoned houses. • Processing property ownership transfers.
Bahagian Penguatkusa Enforcement Division 	• This division provides security and general assistance to the Council, enforces the Local Council Laws and Local Authority Ordinances related to obstructions and public nuisances, ensures cleanliness regulations are followed, and conducts operations to curb illegal activities and vandalism of public property.
Bahagian Kesihatan dan Perkhidmatan Bandar Health and Urban Services Section 	• Maintaining and improving public cleanliness. • Providing solid waste collection services. • Cleaning up garbage in urban areas. • Cleaning drains, residential areas, markets, council slaughterhouses, and other premises. • Monitoring the cleanliness of council public toilets. • Preventing and controlling the spread of infectious diseases. • Inspecting premises for vector control. • Issuing and regulating various business licenses. • Inspecting and grading food premises. • Conducting environmental awareness programs. • Reviewing building plans from a public health perspective. • Enforcing relevant council laws.

Cont....

Department / Division	Role and Functions
Bahagian Pembangunan Komuniti (Seksyen Perpustakaan Awam) Community Development Section (Public Library Section) 	• Management of library resources. • Maintenance of knowledge infrastructure and facilities. • Procurement of library materials. • Storage and preservation of library materials. • Management of library records and inventory. • Supervision and maintenance of computers, internet facilities, and reading areas.
Bahagian Khidmat dan Pengurusan (Seksyen Kewangan) Management Services Division (Finance Section) 	This division manages the council's finances, revenue collection, and accounting, including the collection of property tax and various licenses. It also oversees the management of Recurring and Development Grants from the state government and prepares the council's annual accounts and budget.
Bahagian Khidmat dan Pengurusan (Seksyen Sumber Manusia) Management Services Division (Human Resources Section) 	1. This section functions as the general administration and support service unit, handling customer service management and coordinating customer complaints. It also serves as the secretariat for the management and implementation of quality programs and continuous improvement initiatives such as: • ISO 9001:2008 • 5S Practices • QCC / KMK **2. Organizational Development** • Coordinating activities related to organizational development and instilling a culture of excellence in the workplace. • Overseeing capacity-building activities for the council. **3. Records and Correspondence Management** • Managing records, files, and correspondence. • Acting as the secretariat for meetings. **4. Human Resource Management** • Performance evaluation. • Disciplinary actions and enforcement. • Service record management. • Handling promotion and leave processes. **5. Human Resource Development** • Conducting Training Needs Analysis (TNA). • Preparing the Staff Training Plan. • Coordinating staff training and development programs.

3.18 Current Governance Structure of Sarikei District Council

The Sarikei District Council was established on January 1, 1955, under the Local Authorities Ordinance, 1948. Initially, the council's jurisdiction covered 1,715.5 square kilometers before a boundary restructuring took place under MMKN Section 3, Administrative Area Ordinance Cap.34.

On March 1, 2002, a territorial realignment occurred between Sibu and Sarikei Divisions to form the Mukah Division. As a result, the total area of Sarikei District was reduced to 985 square kilometers, covering key locations such as Sarikei Town, Selalang, Sare, Kim San, Ulu Sarikei, Sungai Rusa, Peninjau, Minah/Bulat, Meruton/Baji, Sungai Paoh, Pasi Sellidap, Jakar, and Bukit Kinyau.

According to the 2020 population estimate from the Department of Statistics Malaysia, the district had a population of approximately 67,400 people, with Semah, Penasu, Serdeng, and Semop from Meradong and Julau District Council.



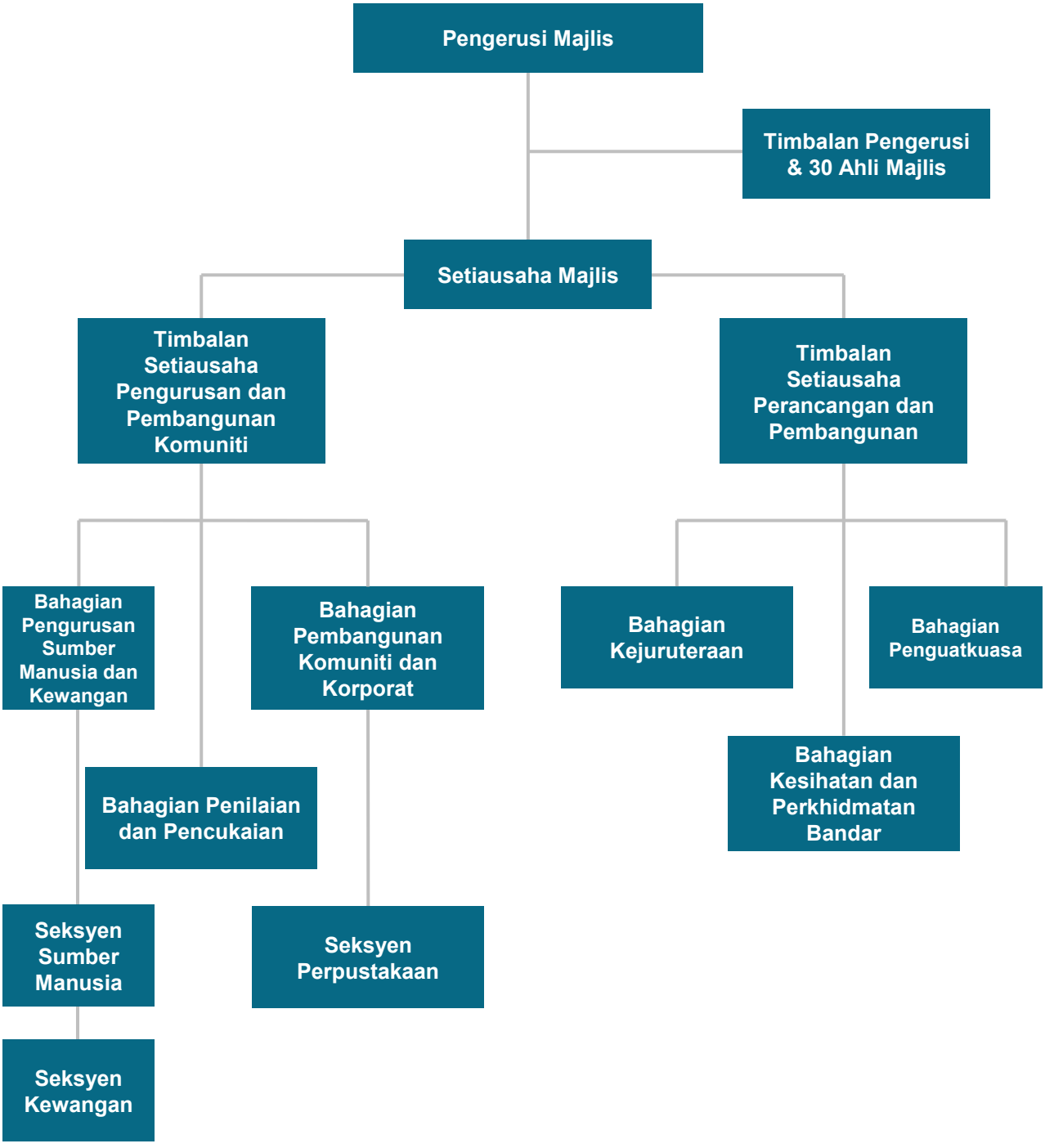
Sarikei District Council

Sustainable Development, Prosperous Community

Population growth in Sarikei is expected to rise further, especially with the completion of road infrastructure linking the district to Tanjung Manis Industrial Area and other surrounding districts.

Currently, MDS's governance structure consists of 6 departments, as illustrated below:

Organisational Chart of Sarikei District Council



Source: *Sarikei District Council Official Website, 2025*

Role and Function of MDS in SDG Implementation

Departments in MDS

The role and functions of the 7 departments and their alignment with SDGs are as shown below:

Department / Division	Role and Functions
Bahagian Pentadbiran Administration Division 	• Serve as the secretariat for Council and management meetings, including the Tender/Quotation Board. • Plan and manage quality programs like ISO 9001, KIK, BSC, Star Rating, and EKSA. • Handle asset and inventory management, including asset disposal through the Board of Survey. • Coordinate integrity programs such as the anti-corruption plan, staff discipline, and related activities. • Manage the appointment, zoning, and facilities for Council Members.
Bahagian Kejuruteraan Engineering Division 	• Plan, implement, and monitor the physical and financial performance of development projects. • Prepare, process, and maintain contract, tender, and quotation documents. • Plan, implement, and oversee maintenance works for infrastructure and public facilities such as roads, drains, streetlights, parks, and buildings. • Maintain and enhance landscaping works within the Council's jurisdiction. • Regulate urban planning by reviewing and approving building, civil, and engineering plans in accordance with the Building Ordinance, 1994.
Bahagian Kesihatan dan Perkhidmatan Bandar Health and Urban Services Division 	• Plan, carry out, and monitor development projects (physical and financial progress). • Handle contract and tender/quotation documents (prepare, process, and store). • Manage maintenance of infrastructure and public facilities (roads, drains, streetlights, parks, buildings). • Maintain and beautify landscape areas under the Council's care. • Review and approve building, civil, and engineering plans under Building Ordinance 1994
Bahagian Penilaian dan Pengurusan Harta Valuation and Property Management Section 	• Manage amendments and verification of the Valuation List in accordance with Section 69 of the Local Authorities Ordinance. • Oversee and process assessment tax arrears, including caveats, reminder notices, and related enforcement actions. • Prepare, process, and issue assessment tax bills to ratepayers. • Conduct property inspections and valuations for all rateable holdings within the local authority's jurisdiction. • Process Notice of Sale or Transfer (Form F) and Certificate of Clearance of Indebtedness (Form G).

Cont....

Department / Division	Role and Functions
Bahagian Penguatkuasa Enforcement Division 	• Enforce local laws, regulations, and ordinances related to public obstruction, nuisances, cleanliness, and unlicensed activities. • Provide enforcement, control, and general support services to the Council in maintaining public order and safety. • Monitor and take action against unlicensed street hawkers operating along roadsides and public areas. • Process and enforce actions on unauthorized construction of building structures. • Handle public complaints and take enforcement action against unlicensed entertainment activities.
Seksyen Kewangan Finance Section 	• Manage financial operations, including preparation of annual financial statements, monthly accounts, and bank reconciliations. • Coordinate and prepare annual estimates of revenue and expenditure. • Process and prepare various payment claims in accordance with financial procedures. • Manage revenue collection activities, including recording and lodging collections into bank accounts. • Oversee the management of Council assets and inventory.
Seksyen Perpustakaan Library Section 	• Manage, plan, and supervise programs and activities of the Public Library, Village Libraries, and Mobile Libraries. • Process book acquisitions, classify materials, and prepare book catalogues. • Maintain and update library membership and book loan records. • Preserve and manage the inventory of books and library materials. • Ensure a safe, clean, and comfortable environment for library users and staff.

3.19 Current Governance Structure of Maradong & Julau District Council

The Maradong and Julau District Council, formerly known as the Binatang District Council, was established on January 1, 1956, under the Local Authority Order, 1955. It was formed in line with the appointment of 15 Community Leaders by the Governor of the Colony at that time. These leaders became Council members under the chairmanship of the District Officer. Initially, Council members were appointed, but on January 1, 1960, the first group of 15 Councillors was elected through a secret ballot, replacing the appointed members. Subsequently, in the 1963 General Election, 14 candidates from political parties and one independent candidate were elected, marking a shift towards local governance as Sarawak prepared for its independence and integration into the Federation of Malaysia. The newly elected Council members took office on July 1, 1963.

MAJLIS DAERAH
MARADONG DAN JULAU

Maradong & Julau District Council

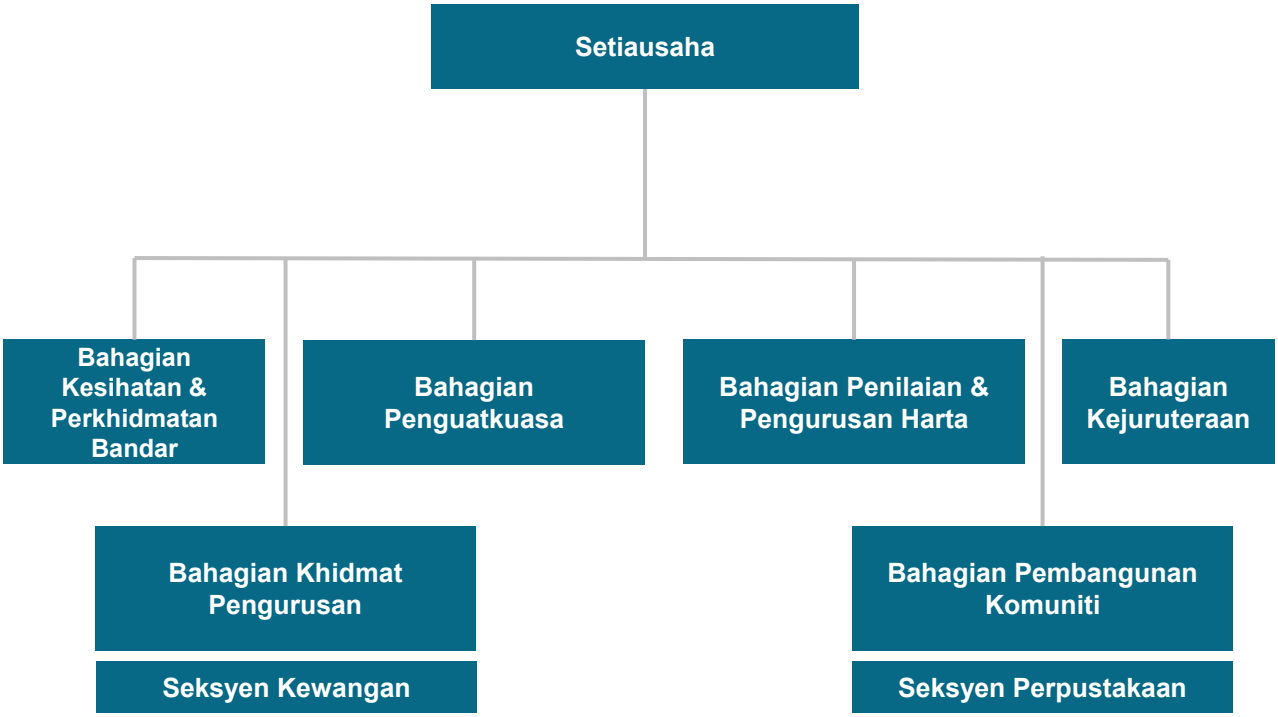
Sustainable Living Environment For All

Initially, the Binatang District Council operated from a rented shop house for its General Office and used the Chinese Chamber of Commerce meeting room for Council meetings. However, with the construction of its own office in the early 1960s, all administrative and operational activities were centralized there. The Council's revenue at that time came primarily from property taxes, imposed on all properties in Binatang Town except Malay villages, as well as customary taxes. These included a head tax of $1.00 per adult Malay or Melanau, a door tax of $1.00 per room in Iban longhouses, and an SES equivalent tax of $1.00 on non-Bumiputera adult males. However, these taxes were discontinued on January 1, 1957, and the Council began relying on government grants. Additionally, the Sarawak State Government returned tax revenues collected by the Council, including those from rubber trader licenses, firearms, and ammunition permits.

The Council first assumed municipal duties from the former Municipal Board of Binatang, including waste management, street lighting, roads, firefighting, business licensing, markets, public toilets, and slaughterhouses. It also took over some administrative tasks from District Officers such as shop licensing, weight verification, and managing Iban primary schools. These responsibilities were later transferred to specialised agencies: schools to the Education Department in 1973, health services to the Department of Health in 1979, and firefighting to the Malaysian Fire Service Department in 1981.Before the Binatang District Council was formed, the area was governed by the Binatang Municipal Board (established in 1934) and the Lower Rejang Dayak Local Authority (established in 1950). After the Japanese occupation, both resumed operations and were later merged, forming the foundation of today's Maradong and Julau District Council.

Currently, Maradong & Julau District Council's governance structure consists of 6 departments, as illustrated below:

Organisational Chart of Maradong & Julau District Council



Source: *Maradong & Julau District Council Official Website, 2025*

Role and Function of MDMJ in SDG Implementation

Departments in MDMJ

The role and functions of the 7 departments and their alignment with SDGs are as shown below:

Department / Division	Role and Functions
Bahagian Khidmat Pengurusan Management Services Section 	• Responsible for all Council's meetings and to monitor the progress on the implementation of resolution made during meetings. • Responsible for all matters relating to Human Resource Management such as staffs' recruit, confirmation, transfer, promotion, leave and pension etc.
Seksyen Kewangan Treasury Section 	• That unit is totally responsible for the collection of Council's revenue, processing of payment, preparing of annual account and annual estimates for revenue and expenditure.
Bahagian Penilaian dan Kadaran Assessment and Management of Property Section 	• Carry out referencing work on all types of rateable properties maintaining and updating all rateable properties' data. • Billing and despatching all rateable bills. • Processing application for rebate / exemption. • Recovery of arrears of rates by issuing notices and to caveat properties which failed to settle arrears of rates. • To compile state / federal claims and prepare rate estimate and other submissions required by LGCD. • To prepare valuation list at the end of each year.
Bahagian Pembangunan dan Landskap Development and Landscape Section 	• Implementation of Projects. • Maintenance of Councils Properties. • Maintenance and Improvements of Roads and other utilities implement by Council.
Bahagian Kejuruteraan Engineering Section 	• Process of Building Plan. • Maintenance and Improvements of Roads and other utilities implement by Council.

Cont....

Department / Division	Role and Functions
Bahagian Kesihatan dan Perkhidmatan Bandar Public Health and Urban Services Section 	• To provide efficient and effective Health Services. • To create a clean, beautiful and comfortable environment. • To ensure all food for sale are safe and fit for human consumption.
Seksyen Social Social Section 	• As a unit for the market and hawker licensing. • Beside providing up to date books of various categories, our library also provide Internet Services for Public. • Monitor / control Hawkers trading. • To compound offenders not compiling to Local Authority Ordinances and Maradong and Julau District Council (Compounding of Offences).

3.20 Current Governance Structure of Sibu Rural District Council

The Sibu Rural District Council (SRDC) is a local authority responsible for administering rural areas within the Sibu Division, Sarawak. After the inclusion of Selangau District into its jurisdiction in 2002, the total area under SRDC's administration is 5,869.35 square kilometers.

At its establishment, SRDC divided its area into 22 wards. However, following a boundary review, Ward 16, which was adjacent to the Sibu Municipal Council (SMC) boundary, was transferred to SMC's administration in 1981. Similarly, Ward 1, known as the Igan Area, was officially transferred to the Matu and Daro District Council in October 1991. Due to these changes, the number of wards under SRDC's administration was reduced to 20, but its total area remains 25 times larger than the Sibu Municipal Council's jurisdiction.

Sibu Rural District Council

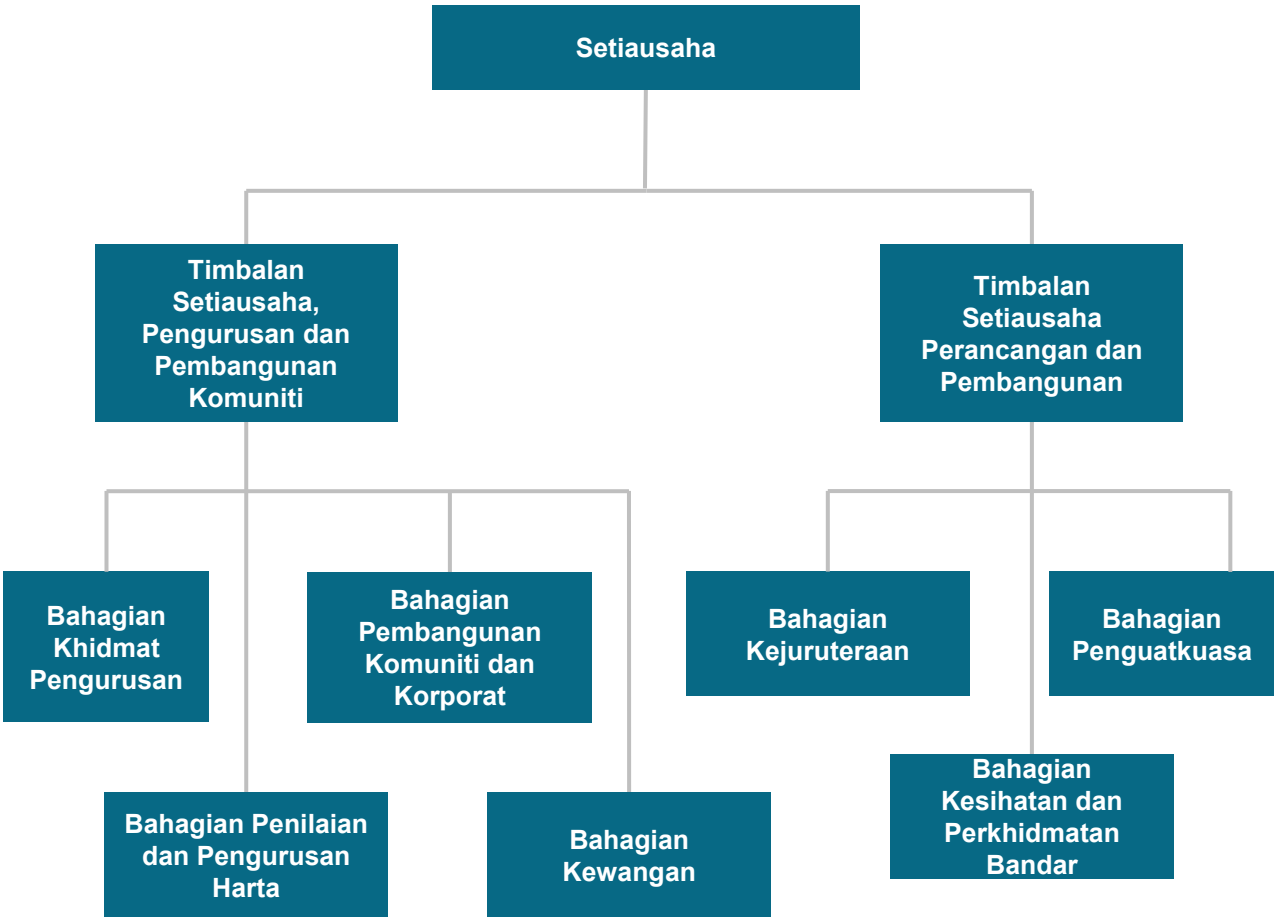
Sustainable Living Environment For All

SRDC is responsible for providing basic amenities, public infrastructure, and professional services to residents within its jurisdiction. The administrative area covers parts of Sibu District and Selangau District, with a population of approximately 60,000 people, the majority of whom belong to the Iban community.

Historically, SRDC was originally known as the "Dayak Local Authority" in the 1940s, under the leadership of Penghulu Imai, with its members consisting of Iban community leaders in Sibu. The name was later changed to "Local Authority Sibu" when it was placed under the administration of British Colonial Officers.

Currently, MDLBS's governance structure consists of 7 departments, as illustrated below:

Organisational Chart of Sibu Rural District Council



Source: *Sibu Rural District Council Official Website, 2025*

Role and Function of MDLBS in SDG Implementation

Departments in MDLBS

The role and functions of the 8 departments and their alignment with SDGs are as shown below:

Department / Division	Role and Functions
Bahagian Khidmat Pengurusan Management Services Division 	• This division is the main pillar of the Council's administrative system, responsible for coordinating all daily activities, especially matters related to the general administration and management of the Council. • This division also coordinates and works closely with all other divisions/sections within the Council. • Manages Human Resource Development (Human Resource Section)
Bahagian Korporat dan Pembangunan Komuniti Corporate and Community Development Division 	• This division provides resource services for the public while promoting awareness and interest in reading, serving as a reference/information center through reading materials available for all levels. • It is also responsible for organizing programs and activities involving the community, various departments, and NGOs.
Seksyen Perpustakaan Library Section 	• Administration and management of public and rural libraries • Processing and preparing library books • Providing reading materials, references, and others • Processing and maintaining membership records and collecting fees from members • Storing and updating inventory records of books and library materials • Processing and classifying books according to categories and preparing catalogs for council and MPHLG books • Ensuring book security and maintaining library cleanliness
Bahagian Kewangan Finance Division 	• Financial and investment management • Salary, service, and procurement payments • Revenue collection, including taxes, licenses, and others • Pension, EPF, and other contributions payments • Preparing monthly and annual financial statements/reports • Preparing the annual budget estimate

Cont....

Department / Division	Role and Functions
Bahagian Penilaian dan Pengurusan Harta Valuation and Property Management Division 	• Reassessing buildings for tax purposes • Processing/preparing tax bills • Analyzing paid and unpaid taxes • Estimating assessment tax revenue for the council's annual budget • Preparing assessment claims from the government and government agencies • Processing applications for tax reductions or exemptions • Updating and maintaining records of taxable properties
Bahagian Kejuruteraan Engineering Division 	• Responsible for implementing development projects • Maintenance of roads, bridges, drainage, street lighting, open spaces, playgrounds, recreational parks, and council buildings • Processing building plan applications and inspecting construction before issuing the Certificate of Fitness for Occupation • Providing community hall and rest house services • Maintenance services for roads, drains, recreational parks, playgrounds, open spaces, and landscaping • Street lighting services
Bahagian Penguatkuasa Enforcement Division 	• Enforcing council by-laws, local authority ordinances, and regulations set by the Council • Processing applications for permits to use public spaces • Issuing notices and taking legal action against offenders • Inspecting business premises • Investigating complaints • Supervising public businesses
Bahagian Kesihatan dan Perkhidmatan Bandar Health and Urban Services Division 	• Responsible for public health and environmental management within its jurisdiction • Control of infectious diseases, vector control, fly control, and anti-dengue measures • Monitoring food and beverage quality for public consumption • Waste collection and disposal services • Drainage cleanliness • Management and maintenance of markets and public toilets • Processing and issuing licenses, including inspecting business premises • Inspecting buildings and building plans • Enforcing the Food Act, By-laws, Food and Health Regulations

3.21 Current Governance Structure of Kanowit District Council

Kanowit District Council (KDC) was first established in 1949 under the name Kanowit Sea Dayak Local Authority. Today, its office is located at Jalan Kubu Kanowit, near Fort Emma, a historical site built in 1859 by Rajah Charles Brooke during the era of the White Rajahs in Sarawak. KDC functions as a local authority under Sections 6 and 7 of the State Council Election Ordinance (Cap. 7), overseeing the administration and development of Kanowit and its surrounding areas.

Kanowit town is strategically located at the confluence of the Kanowit and Rajang Rivers. The Rajang River, stretching approximately 563 km to the South China Sea, holds the distinction of being Malaysia's longest river. As of the 2000 census, Kanowit had a population of 32,700 and covered an area of 2,253.5 square kilometers. The main ethnic groups residing in Kanowit include the Iban, Chinese, Malay, Bidayuh, Melanau, and others.



Kanowit District Council

Sustainable Living, Prosperous Citizen

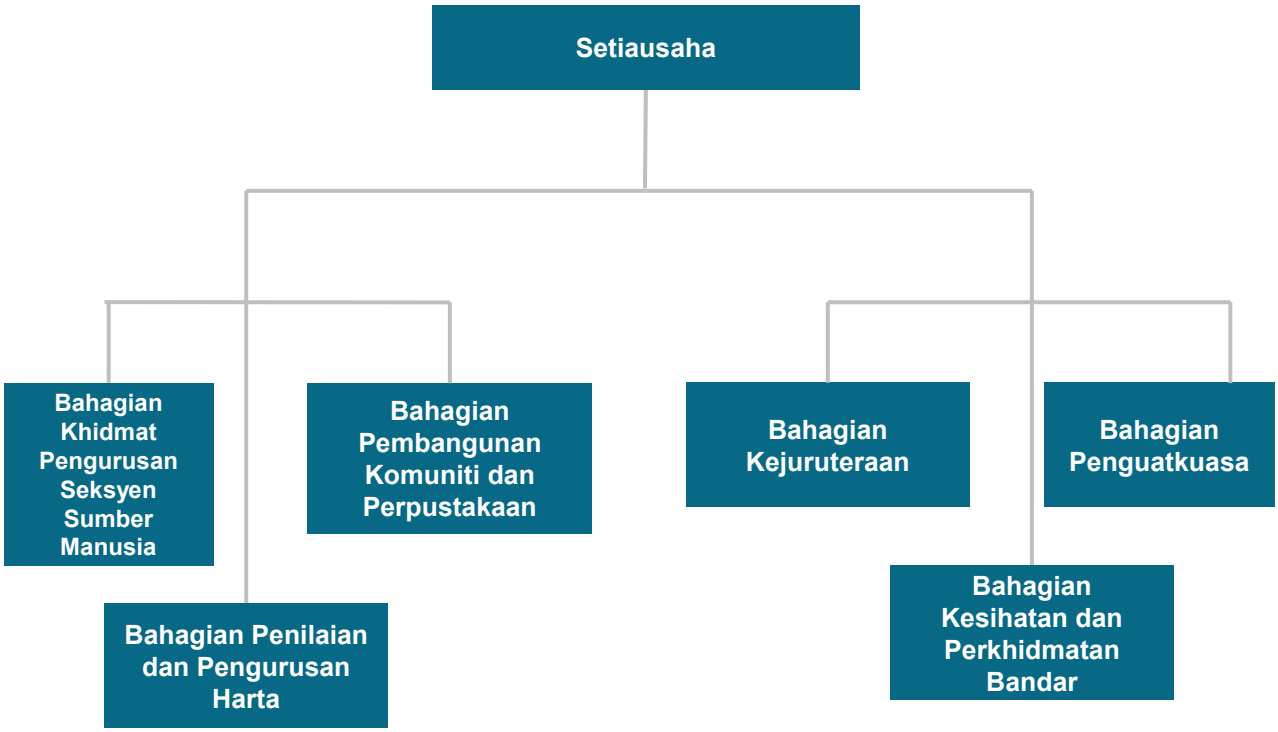
KDC is responsible for the administration and development of several key areas, including Kanowit Town, Machan Bazaar, Nanga Dap Bazaar, Nanga Ngemah Bazaar, Ngungun Resettlement Scheme, Jagau Resettlement Scheme, and Nanga Tada Resettlement Scheme. As a local authority, KDC is committed to the development and improvement of its jurisdiction. It aims to deliver quality services in line with national policies and organizational vision. To enhance service delivery, KDC introduced a Customer Survey Form in April 2004, allowing residents to provide constructive feedback, comments, and suggestions for better governance.

The name Kanowit is derived from a minor ethnic group known as the Kanowits, who once lived in the area but are no longer found today. The district's administrative history dates back to 1949, when it was established as the Kanowit Sea Dayak Local Authority, operating from Shop No. 50 in Kanowit Town, commonly referred to as 'Bilik Tukang Kambuh'. In 1950, the office moved to Kanowit Clinic Building, now the site of 'Market Serbaguna'. By 1957, it was officially renamed Kanowit District Council (KDC) under the State Elections Ordinance (Cap. 7). On 5 October 1967, the Council office was relocated to its present site at Jalan Kubu, opposite Fort Emma.

Initially, the Council Chairman was appointed by the State Government or through elections. However, since 1980, the District Officer has been automatically appointed as the Council Chairman, with the Council Secretary serving as the Head of Department. KDC remains dedicated to fostering community development and enhancing public services.

Currently, MDK's governance structure consists of 6 departments, as illustrated below:

Organisational Chart of Kanowit District Council



Source: *Kanowit District Council Official Website, 2025*

Role and Function of MDK in SDG Implementation

Departments in MDK

The role and functions of the 7 departments and their alignment with SDGs are as shown below:

Department / Division	Role and Functions
Bahagian Khidmat Pengurusan Seksyen Sumber Manusia Management Services & Human Resource Section 	• Handles general correspondence and filing • Handles council's meetings • Handles office security and classified official documents • Handles human resource management and establishment • Handles staff's government examination • Handles human resource development / training • Handles leave application • Handles staff retirement • Handles staff application for various facilities such as government loans, treatment, free passage etc.
Bahagian Kewangan Treasury Section 	• Handles office finance and investments • Handles payment of staff salary and allowances • Handles government revenue collection • Handles staff's contribution to EPF , pension etc. • Prepares monthly and yearly statement of account for the Council • Prepares yearly budget estimates
Bahagian Penilaian dan Pengurusan Harta Valuation & Property Management Section 	• Referencing of all rate able holdings • Prepares rates assessment notices • Prepares monthly and yearly rates assessment collection report • Handles recovery of rates assessment • Process remission and rebate cases • Prepares list of rate able holdings for caveat & legal actions
Bahagian Kejuruteraan Engineering Section 	• Handles implementation of development projects • Maintains infrastructures and amenities such as roads, drains, bridges, street lighting, recreational parks, council's buildings etc • Handles tender documents and agreements • Handles application for 'occupation permit' to newly completed buildings • Prepares performance report on development projects periodically
Bahagian Pembangunan Komuniti dan Perpustakaan Community Development and Library Section 	• Management of public library including rural library • Prepares books and reading materials for public use • Handles membership application • Updating library inventory and membership records • Handles classification of books and cataloging • Responsible for library safety and cleanliness • Collect and compile statistics related to the management of library

Cont....

Department / Division	Role and Functions
Bahagian Penguatkuasa Enforcement Section 	• Enforcement of Council's By-laws, Local Authority Ordinance and other regulations as directed by the higher authority • Issue notices and take legal actions against defaulters • Prepares report periodically on enforcement activities
Bahagian Kesihatan dan Perkhidmatan Bandar Health & Municipal Section 	• Responsible for public health services such as refuse disposal, drain cleansing, sweeping of roads and public places etc under Council's jurisdiction • Control of communicable diseases such as dengue fever, J.E. etc • Food safety and quality control in areas under Council's jurisdiction • Management of markets and public toilets • Process application of various Council's license • Involved in vetting of building plans (health aspect) and issuance of 'occupation permit' • Enforcement of Food Act , Destruction of Disease Bearing Insects Act, all related Council's By-laws and regulations.

3.22 Current Governance Structure of Kapit District Council

The State of Sarawak is currently divided into eleven administrative divisions, with Kapit Division officially established as the Seventh Division on 2 April 1973. Located in the central part of Borneo, Kapit Division is bordered by Kalimantan, Indonesia, to the south and east, Miri and Bintulu Divisions to the north, and Sibu Division to the west. Covering an area of 38,934 square kilometers, Kapit is the largest division in Sarawak, occupying nearly one-third of the state's total land area (124,450 sq km).

Kapit Division consists of mountainous terrain, with 80% of its land covered by dense primary forests. Low-lying plains are mainly found in Sungai Tunoh, Sungai Melinau, Sungai Tiau, Sungai Mujong, Nanga Merit, and Nanga Lajan. Additionally, undulating low hills are present in areas between the Bakun Resettlement Scheme in Sungai Asap and Tabau. The Rajang River, stretching 551 km, is Malaysia's longest river and serves as the primary transportation route for the division. Its major upper tributaries include Batang Baleh, Batang Katibas, Batang Balui, and Sungai Belaga.

MAJLIS DAERAH KAPIT
MAJULAH KAPIT

Kapit District Council

Towards Achieving Sustainable Development and Living Environment

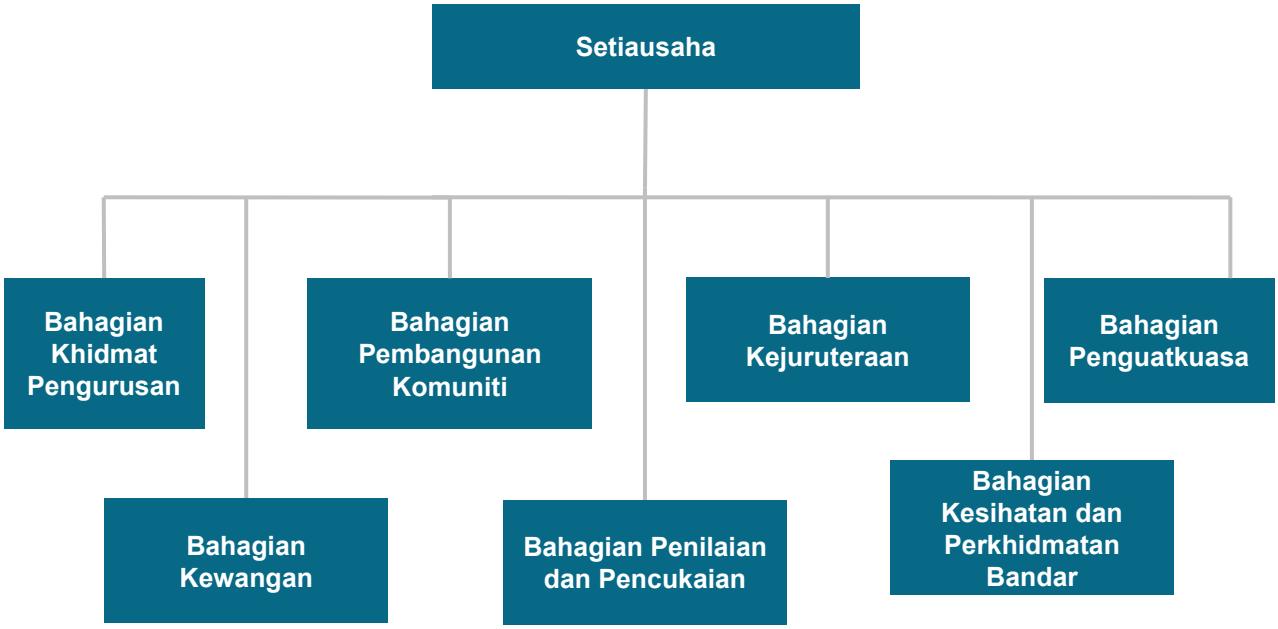
From Sibu, Song is 85 km away, while Kapit is 126 km from Sibu. Belaga, located in the upper Rajang Basin at the confluence of the Belaga and Balui Rivers, is 281 km from Sibu (or 155 km from Kapit).

According to the 2000 census, Kapit Division had a total population of 134,800 people, representing 4.9% of Sarawak's total population (2,009,893). The population distribution by district is as follows: Kapit District with 56,709 people, Song District with 19,236 people, and Belaga District with 22,896 people. The population density of Kapit Division is 2.5 persons per square kilometer. Approximately 88.4% of the population resides in rural areas, with 57.4% living in Kapit District.

The Iban make up 67.4% of the population, followed by the Orang Ulu (18.7%), Chinese (6.7%), Malay (3.4%), and Melanau (1.2%). Kapit Division has 534 longhouses, mostly along major rivers, with 90% of the Iban living along the Rajang River and its tributaries.The Orang Ulu community—mainly the Kayan, Kenyah, Kajang groups, Ukit, and nomadic Penan—is largely concentrated in Belaga. Most Iban and Orang Ulu work in logging or practice subsistence farming. The Chinese population in Kapit, Song, and Belaga is active in business and private sector jobs, while Malay residents in nearby settlements are mostly in government and private employment.Kapit Division remains significant for Sarawak's natural resources, cultural diversity, and its reliance on the Rajang River as a crucial economic and transport route.

Currently, MDK's governance structure consists of 7 departments, as illustrated below:

Organisational Chart of Kapit District Council



Source: *Kapit District Council Official Website, 2024*

Role and Function of MDK in SDG Implementation

Departments in MDK

The role and functions of the 7 departments and their alignment with SDGs are as shown below:

Department / Division	Role and Functions
Bahagian Perpustakaan Library Section 	• Disseminating high-quality, valuable, and community-appropriate information. • Providing customer-friendly services and offering both printed and non-printed materials. • Giving access to knowledge, information, and creative works through various available sources and services for the community. • Serving as a center for information dissemination and a resource for reference materials. • Acting as an interaction hub for information sharing. • Organizing reading promotion campaigns, competitions, and other activities.
Bahagian Penguatkuasa Enforcement Section 	• Issuing warnings/compounds to any individual or responsible party who commits an offense under the laws enforced by the Council. • Monitoring unlicensed traders/hawkers. • Enforcing The Local Authorities (Advertisement) By-Laws 2012, LA (Cleanliness) By-Law 1999, Kapit District Council (Hawking) By-Laws 1962, and the Council's policies from time to time. • Processing applications for temporary advertisement permits (e.g., banners, buntings, fishtails, streamers, etc.).
Bahagian Penilaian dan Kadaran Rating and Valuation Section 	• Collecting assessment tax/property rates on behalf of the Council. • Conducting valuation of rateable holdings. • Claiming contributions in lieu of rates for properties owned by the state and federal government. • Providing internal training for staff on valuation and rating work. • Offering advisory services on valuation and rating matters. • Reviewing and preparing the Service Percentage Notice for approval by the Minister of Local Government and Community Development before gazettement. • Implementing measures to collect current and outstanding assessment tax. • Processing, examining, and reviewing applications for tax exemptions and reductions, which require approval from the Council's Finance & Staffing Committee before being submitted to the Ministry for final approval by the Minister of Local Government and Community Development.

Bahagian Perbendaharaan
 	
Treasury Section
 	
 
	1. Maintaining accounting records.
	  • Preparing monthly financial statements.
	  • Preparing annual financial statements.
	  • Managing fixed deposits.
	
	2. Managing Payments
	  • Processing payment claims.
	  • Managing emolument payments.
	  • Handling trust fund refunds.
	  • Managing Council-owned land tax payments.
	
	3. Managing Budget
	  • Preparing the annual budget.
	  • Processing variation, virement, and supplementary applications.
	  • Preparing Service Orders and Local Purchase Orders.

Cont....

Department / Division	Role and Functions
	4. Managing Revenue • Handling payment collections. • Managing tax revenue collections. • Processing payments received via mail. • Updating daily and monthly revenue records. • Depositing daily revenue. 5. Managing Insurance • Handling insurance payments for vehicles, buildings, group insurance for staff and Council Members.
Bahagian Kerja Awam Public Work Section 	• Managing the implementation of development projects funded by State, Federal, Ministry, and Council allocations. • Handling tender and quotation processes for development projects. • Maintaining public facilities and supervising infrastructure development. • Managing maintenance of Council vehicles and machinery. • Regulating building plans and issuing Certificates of Fitness for Occupation for all private sector buildings and housing developments under the Council's jurisdiction. • Managing the Council's store. • Enhancing landscaping within the Council's maintenance areas. • Developing public parks, children's playgrounds, open spaces, recreational parks, and landscaped areas. • Managing Council assets. • Serving as the secretariat for the Safe City Program.
Bahagian Kesihatan Awam Public Health Section 	1. Urban Cleanliness • Ensuring clean air and environment. • Providing systematic waste management services in both urban and rural areas. • Monitoring public complaints on disturbances. • Cleaning drains in urban and residential areas. • Controlling stray/dangerous dogs. 2. Vector Control • Inspecting Aedes mosquito breeding sites. • Controlling and monitoring the spread of dengue fever. • Conducting cleanliness campaigns and awareness talks on the dangers of dengue fever. 3. Sanitation, Food Quality Control, and Licensing • Monitoring and inspecting food premises to ensure only wholesome food is sold to the public. • Inspecting and monitoring cleanliness of food premises. • Ensuring all food shop owners are licensed. • Issuing temporary permits. • Monitoring, inspecting, and licensing entertainment centers, barbershops, snooker centers, health centers, and other establishments. 4. Markets and Hawkers • Monitoring hawkers in markets, hawker centers, tamu (weekly markets), and night markets. • Ensuring markets, hawker centers, tamu, and night markets are kept clean and well-maintained. • Controlling illegal/unlicensed hawkers. 5. Local Agenda 21 (LA21)

Department / Division	Role and Functions
Bahagian Pentadbiran Administration Section 	• Human Resource Management • Human Resource Development • Employment & Staffing • General Administration • Customer Service • Community Services • Disciplinary Actions • HERMIS (Human Resource Management Information System) • Innovation and Creativity • Quality Policy

3.10 Current Governance Structure of Dalat and Mukah District Council

The Dalat and Mukah District Councils are Local Authorities empowered to administer the areas allocated to them under the Local Authorities Ordinance 1996. Since October 1, 2011, the Dalat and Mukah District Councils have relocated and operated in the New Administrative Center of the Mukah Division with branches in Dalat and Balingian.

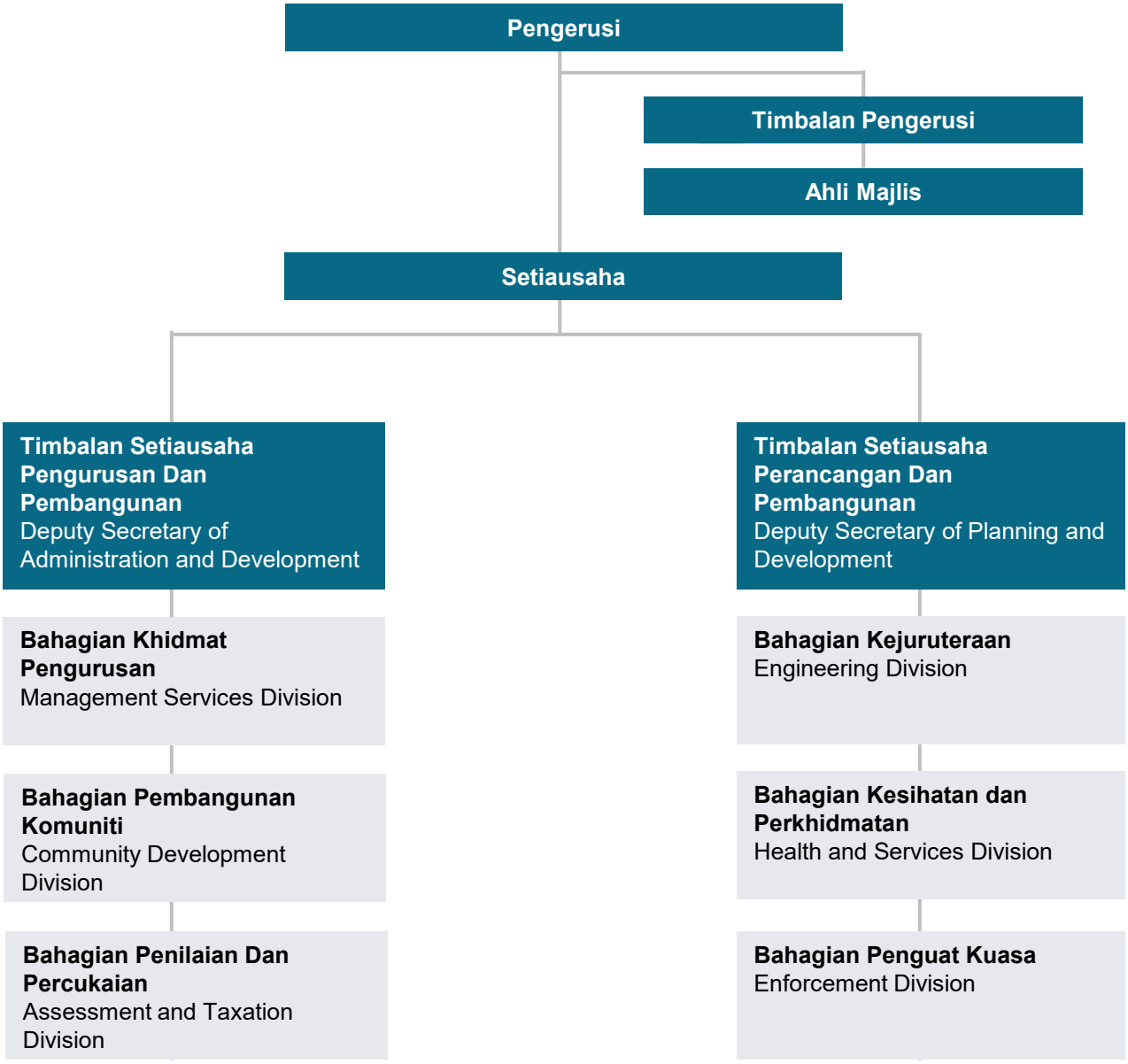
The Dalat and Mukah District Councils are led by a Chairman who is responsible for chairing various Standing Committees comprised of Council Members as provided for in Section 12(1) of the Local Authorities Ordinance 1996 Sarawak. The operational management of the Dalat and Mukah

Majlis Daerah Dalat dan Mukah (MDDM)

District Councils is led by the Council Secretary as the Chief Operating Officer. The Council Secretary is appointed by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Local Government and Community Development with the approval of the Secretary of the Sarawak Government.

The vision of Dalat and Mukah is to become the preferred tourist destination by 2025, offering unique experiences and attractions for visitors. On the other hand, MDDM's mission is to enhance the quality of life for our community through effective governance, ensuring sustainable development and prosperity for all residents.

Organisational Chart of Dalat and Mukah District Council



Source: *Dalat & Mukah District Council Official Website, 2025*

3.11 Role and Function of MDDM in SDG Implementation

Departments in MDDM

The role and functions of the 6 divisions and their alignment with SDGs are as shown below:

Department / Division	Role and Functions
Bahagian Khidmat Pengurusan Management Services Division 	i. Oversees affairs related to employment and staff performance management. ii. Manages and coordinates public complaints. iii. Prepares MDDM's annual budget estimates. iv. Manages and processes MDDM's revenue collection and expenditure. v. Provides financial and accounting information for audit reviews. vi. Maintains, develops and implements strategics plan to enhance information and communication technology (ICT) within MDDM.
Bahagian Pembangunan Komuniti Community Development Division 	i. Assists and provides support for social, economic, and environmental programs and projects initiated by the community. ii. Assists communities in managing and adapting lifestyle change. iii. Transforms local communities towards becoming self-reliant and progressive. iv. Encourages volunteerism among youth. v. Provides opportunities and space for collaboration and partnerships among communities in the council's care area. vi. Implements the Urban Poverty Eradication Program (PPKB). vii. Manages Public Libraries and Village Libraries/Resource Centers such as book inventory and memberships.
Bahagian Penilaian Dan Percukaian Assessment and Taxation Division 	i. Estimates tax revenue for annual budgets. ii. Provides monthly and annual tax collection reports. iii. Handles matter related to tax assessment within MDDM including enforces tax regulation, collects assessment tax and inspects Assessment and Taxation (ATD) Conducts
Bahagian Kejuruteraan Engineering Division 	i. Implements and monitors public development projects ii. Maintains public infrastructure and facilities such as roads, drains, bridges, street lights, parks, and buildings.
Bahagian Penguat Kuasa Enforcement Division 	i. Enforces Local Authority Ordinance, Subsidiary Laws, Ordinances, Acts, and related Regulations. ii. Takes legal action against offenders who refuse to comply with regulations.
Bahagian Kesihatan dan Perkhidmatan Health and Services Division 	i. Manages waste collection, drainage maintenance and public road cleanliness in MDDM. ii. Maintains the cleanliness of markets and public toilets. iii. Prevents and controls infectious diseases such as dengue fever. iv. Enforces Ordinances, Acts, and regulations related to public health. v. Oversees the control of stray animals and abandoned animals. vi. Processes various business license applications.



4.0

Alignment with SDGs

SARAWAK SDG ROADMAP

4.1 Policy Alignment with SDGs

According to the New Urban Agenda, policies are one of the instrument enablers in realizing SDGs. Hence it is important to understand the policies and strategies that are used at the local level. Local government in Malaysia heavily rely on 2 policies and strategies documents which are the local plan and the strategic plan. These two documents address and deliver different functions.

Local Plan According to Act 172

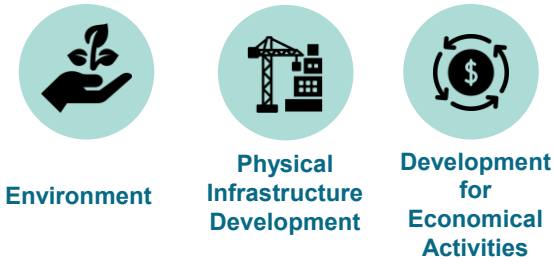
A local plan is a physical development plan which is being prepared as a statutory document under the Town and Country Planning Act (Act 172). The act shall consist of a map and a written statement supported with implementation guidelines.

With policy writing at the local level and according to the local plan manual (2022), the written statement in the local plan shall consist:

1. Development direction and physical development framework including development in the regional context.
2. Detailed development proposal and its justification for:
    i. Land Use and physical development
    ii. Settlement and city boundary
    iii. Urban design and building facade
    iv. Population and labour force
    v. Housing
    vi. Public facilities
    vii. Recreational and landscape facilities
    viii. Industry (including mining)
    ix. Commercial and services
    x. Agricultural activities
    xi. Tourism activity
    xii. Traffic and transportation system
    xiii. Infrastructure and utility (water supply, electric, gas, communication infrastructure, irrigation and drainage system, sewerage and solid waste management)
    xiv. Natural resources and environment management, including environmentally sensitive areas.
3. Suggestions on certain areas with a specific physical development plan.

In other words, the local plan sets the development direction first and foremost from development goals and physical development framework together with written strategies addressing a few components as depicted in **Figure 4.1**.

Figure 4.1: Key component in Local Plan



Strategic Plan

The strategic plan is an operational plan which is being prepared by the local government to guide its operations. This plan outlines the direction the local authority intends to take in terms of development, governance, service delivery, and resource management over a specific period, usually spanning several years.

By nature, a strategic plan will be strategically used by the local authority in:

i. Enhancing Accountability
ii. Administration
iii. Fulfilling and improving basic services to the public as outlined in Acts 171, 172 and 133.
iv. Allocating resources
v. Facilitating Stakeholder Engagement

Sarawak Land Code Chapter 81 (1958)

The Sarawak Land Code serves as the principal legal instrument governing all land matters in the state of Sarawak, Malaysia. Initially enacted in 1958 as Chapter 81 of the Laws of Sarawak, it has been amended multiple times to accommodate evolving land policies, development priorities, and the protection of indigenous rights.

Main Features of the Sarawak Land Code

Land Classifications

The Code outlines several categories of land in Sarawak, including:

- State Land: Land not lawfully held or occupied by any party.
- Native Customary Land (NCL): Land held under Native Customary Rights (NCR), recognized by the law.
- Reserved Land: Designated for public use or conservation.
- Alienated Land: Land officially leased or granted to individuals or entities for agricultural, residential, or commercial purposes.

Native Customary Rights (NCR)

- NCR is legally recognized under Section 5 of the Land Code.
- Customary rights may be established through traditional practices such as:
- Temuda (cultivated land)
- Settlement
- Burial sites, among others
- However, for full legal protection, NCR land must be surveyed and officially gazetted.
- Amendments in 2018 and 2022 introduced recognition of Native Territorial Domains (NTDs), enhancing legal protection for indigenous territories.

Land Ownership and Transfer

Land in Sarawak is primarily held on a leasehold basis, commonly for 60 or 99 years. All land transactions—including sales, transfers, and leases—must be formally registered with the Land and Survey Department.

Land Development and Use

- Land use can be changed subject to government approval.
- The Code also provides for land alienation and acquisition for public development projects.

Administration and Enforcement

- The Sarawak Land and Survey Department is responsible for implementing the Code.
- It oversees land surveys, registration, enforcement, and administration of land matters across the state.

Figure 4.2: Key component in Sarawak Land Code



Functions and Roles of the Acts in Sarawak



Sarawak
The Local Authorities Ordinance, 1996 (Chapter 20)

Kuching Municipal Ordinance, 1988

This ordinance governs Kuching South and other municipal areas under **Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan (MBKS) and Majlis Perbandaran Padawan (MPP).**

Responsible for:
Municipal services, urban planning, business licensing, waste management, and local infrastructure.

The Mayor (for MBKS) and Chairman (for MPP) are appointed to oversee local administration.

City of Kuching North Ordinance, 1988

This ordinance establishes **Dewan Bandaraya Kuching Utara (DBKU)** as the local authority for Kuching North.

Provides governance for:
Municipal services, urban planning, public health, and infrastructure maintenance.

The Commissioner of the City of Kuching North (DBKU) is the head authority, appointed by the State Government of Sarawak.

DBKU oversees public amenities, cleanliness, enforcement of local laws, business licensing, and urban development.

The Local Authorities Ordinance, 1996 (Chapter 20) establishes the legal framework for the formation, administration, and responsibilities of local authorities in Sarawak. It defines their roles in urban planning, public health, waste management, licensing, and community development. The ordinance grants local councils the authority to enforce regulations, collect taxes, and implement policies to improve public services and infrastructure. It also promotes accountable and efficient governance, ensuring sustainable development while addressing the needs of both urban and rural communities in Sarawak.

The Local Authorities Ordinance, 1996 (Part IX, Sections 97-139) defines the key functions and responsibilities of local authorities in Sarawak, ensuring governance, development, and service delivery align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

These responsibilities encompass various aspects, including urban planning, public health, environmental management, and economic development, all of which contribute to sustainable and inclusive growth.

One of the primary areas of focus is urban development and infrastructure, where local authorities regulate land use, public transportation, housing, and urban resilience strategies to create well-planned and sustainable cities. Proper planning ensures efficient resource management and improved quality of life for residents.

Another crucial function is public health and sanitation, which involves ensuring access to clean water, proper waste management, and disease prevention efforts. These initiatives help promote the well-being of communities and maintain a healthy living environment.

In supporting economic growth and business regulation, local authorities oversee business licensing, market regulations, and provide support for small enterprises. These efforts foster economic sustainability, encourage entrepreneurship, and promote responsible consumption and production.

Environmental sustainability and climate action are also key responsibilities, as local authorities enforce environmental regulations, implement climate adaptation measures, and work towards biodiversity conservation. These efforts are essential in mitigating climate change impacts and preserving natural resources for future generations.

Lastly, good governance and community engagement play a vital role in ensuring transparency, public participation, and collaboration with stakeholders. By fostering accountable governance and effective policy implementation, local authorities can create inclusive, well-governed communities.
By integrating these responsibilities with global SDG targets, Sarawak's local authorities play a crucial role in promoting long-term sustainability, economic resilience, and an enhanced quality of life for its residents.

Maintenance, repair and lighting public roads, places and buildings vested in and under the control of the local authority	Provision and maintenance of public drainage systems	Provision and maintenance of a system for removal of waste and sewage	Provision and maintenance of a waste disposal and treatment facility
Supply of utilities to the local authority areas	Acquisition or improvement of any area which is insanitary and/or dangerous to health	Performance of any duties imposed by any written law to the extent to which the law confers power or duties on the local authority simplify	

Figure 4.3: Sarawak Policies

Sarawak Post COVID-19 Development Strategy 2030

7 Strategic Thrusts to accelerate economic growth

Economic Structure
Transforming Sarawak into a competitive economy by increasing productivity level, developing more high value downstream activities, and creating new industries.

Ease of Doing Business
Improving ease of doing business and making Sarawak an investment destination of choice.

Targeted Spending
Spending on areas that yield the most economic, social, and environmental impacts.

Optimise Assets & Human Capital
Optimising the use of assets and government funding and developing human capital to support socio-economic development.

Digital and Execution
Accelerating digital adoption and data utilization to generate outcomes.

Social inclusivity
Driving economic and social benefits for all Sarawakians, focusing on the impoverished segment of the population.

Environmental Sustainability
Balancing economic growth with environmental sustainability.

7 Enablers of Post-COVID-19 Development Strategy

1. Digital Transformation,
2. Innovation
3. Education and Human Capital
4. Infrastructure
5. Utilities
6. Transport
7. Renewable Energy

Sarawak Digital Economy Blueprint 2030

The Sarawak Digital Economy Blueprint 2030 is a comprehensive plan aimed at transforming Sarawak's economy through digitalization. The blueprint aims to position **Sarawak as a leading Digital Economy and Society by 2030**. It is built on five pillars: Economic Growth Priorities, Digital Business Development, Public Sector & Services, Frontier Technologies Adoption and Foundation for Digital Economy.

Digital Economy an Enabler of PCDS 2030

Based on PCDS 2030, Digital Economy is an enabler of PCDS as by digitalizing the economic sector, it will lower the cost, increase efficiency and productivity, brings new business model and access to global market, provide improved, efficient and secure online service delivery, promote inclusivity, and finally, encourage environmentally sustainable innovation.

Targeted Outcomes

Through this policy, there are few outcomes outlined which are:

1. Create between **39,000 to 48,750 new semi and high-skilled digital jobs** in the economic sectors.
2. Achieve **50% growth in investment** partnerships.
3. Achieve **96% high-speed connectivity** throughout Sarawak.
4. Achieve **20% Digital Economy contribution** to Sarawak's GDP by 2030 (RM56.4 billion).
5. Achieve **RM4,000 average** contribution from digital economy to **household income.**
6. Create **500 high-tech start-ups.**
7. Achieve **100% online service delivery** and **improved ease of doing business.**

Regional Corridor Development Authority (RECODA)

RECODA
Regional Corridor Development Authority

The Regional Corridor Development Authority (RECODA) is a statutory body established under the RECODA Ordinance 2006 to lead and manage the Sarawak Corridor of Renewable Energy (SCORE) development plan. As the primary agency overseeing the corridor's growth, RECODA plays a vital role in driving economic progress, particularly in infrastructure development and socio-economic programs. Through its strategic initiatives, the authority aims to enhance connectivity, foster industrialisation, and create investment opportunities that align with both national and global development frameworks.

RECODA's development strategy is built upon **3 PILLARS**

1 Economic Development

Attracts investments in key industries such as renewable energy, manufacturing, agriculture, and tourism.

2 Infrastructure Development

Enhances connectivity through road networks, bridges, ports, and utilities.

3 Social Development & Human Capital

Implements programs to improve livelihoods and reduce wealth disparities in rural areas.

Roles of RECODA and Its Relation to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Attracting Investments and Promoting Industrial Growth

- Encourages foreign direct investment (FDI) and domestic investments.
- Develops industrial parks and economic zones.
- Promotes sustainable industries like renewable energy, agro-industries, and manufacturing.

Developing Sustainable Infrastructure and Connectivity

- Builds transportation networks (roads, bridges, ports, and airports) to enhance accessibility.
- Expands digital infrastructure to bridge the urban-rural digital divide.
- Strengthens public utilities such as electricity and telecommunications.

Expanding Renewable Energy and Green Initiatives

- Develops hydropower, solar, and other renewable energy sources.
- Supports energy efficiency and green technology adoption.
- Reduces dependency on fossil fuels to lower carbon emissions.

Improving Water Supply and Sanitation

- Implements clean water projects for rural and urban communities.
- Enhances wastewater management and sanitation facilities.
- Ensures sustainable water resource management.

Strengthening Human Capital and Workforce Development

- Provides skills training and education programs for the local workforce.
- Encourages entrepreneurship and SME development.
- Reduces youth unemployment through job placement programs.

Enhancing Social and Economic Well-being

- Implements poverty alleviation programs.
- Reduces wealth disparities between rural and urban areas.
- Improves healthcare access in underserved communities.

Rajang Delta Development Agency (RADDA)

The Rajang Delta Development Agency (RADDA) is a regional development agency under the Regional Corridor Development Authority (RECODA), established by the Sarawak Government. Its primary goal is to accelerate the socio-economic transformation of the Rajang Delta region, focusing on infrastructure development, economic diversification, and improving the quality of life for local communities. RADDA was created as part of Sarawak's Post COVID-19 Development Strategy 2030 (PCDS 2030) to bridge the urban-rural divide and uplift the economic status of rural areas. The agency is responsible for planning and implementing large-scale development projects that align with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to ensure sustainable and inclusive progress.

RADDA's development strategy is built upon

3 OBJECTIVES

1 Enhancing Infrastructure & Connectivity

Developing roads, bridges, ports, and digital infrastructure to improve accessibility and support economic activities.

2 Infrastructure Development

Strengthening agriculture, fisheries, tourism, and local industries while improving healthcare, education, and public utilities to uplift communities.

3 Social Development & Human Capital

Promoting environmental conservation, climate resilience, and balanced urban-rural growth to create a prosperous and sustainable Rajang Delta region.

Roles of RADDA and Its Relation to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Infrastructure Development

- Building and upgrading roads, bridges, ports, and digital infrastructure to improve connectivity and support economic activities.



Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization

- Enhancing farming, aquaculture, and agro-industries to increase food production, improve livelihoods, and create job opportunities.



Economic Diversification and Industrial Growth

- Encouraging SME development, investment, and tourism growth to strengthen local economies and reduce dependency on traditional industries.



Social Well-being and Community Development

- Improving healthcare, education, and public utilities to uplift the living standards of communities in rural and semi-urban areas.



Environmental Sustainability and Climate Resilience

- Promoting eco-friendly infrastructure, responsible land use, and conservation efforts to protect natural ecosystems.



Bridging the Urban-Rural Development Gap

- Ensuring equal access to infrastructure, economic opportunities, and public services for both urban and rural populations.



Regional Corridor Development Authority (RECODA)

SADA
SRI AMAN DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

The Sri Aman Development Agency (SADA) was established to drive socio-economic growth and infrastructure development in the Sri Aman Division. Approved on October 15, 2020, and launched on October 21, 2021, SADA focuses on enhancing connectivity, modernizing agriculture, promoting tourism, and improving public utilities. Guided by the Sri Aman Master Plan 2020-2030, the agency implements key projects like roads, bridges, and irrigation systems to boost economic opportunities and improve living standards. Aligning with Sarawak's PCDS 2030 and the UN SDGs, SADA aims to transform Sri Aman into a thriving and sustainable region.

Aspiration of SADA

To create a progressive society that thrives in a sustainable environment, driven by economic prosperity.

OBJECTIVES OF SADA

1 Accelerating the development pace in the Sri Aman Division.

2 Bridging the development gap between urban and rural areas.

Roles of SADA and Its Relation to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Infrastructure Development

- Building and upgrading roads, bridges, and public utilities to enhance connectivity and accessibility.
- Expanding digital infrastructure to bridge the urban-rural divide.

Agriculture and Agro-based Industry Enhancement

- Modernizing farming, fisheries, and agro-industries to increase productivity.
- Supporting small farmers and agribusinesses with better technology and market access.

Economic Diversification and Entrepreneurship

- Promoting small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and rural entrepreneurship.
- Creating new job opportunities through business development and investment initiatives.

Environmental Sustainability and Climate Resilience

- Implementing eco-friendly development projects that preserve natural resources.
- Promoting sustainable land use and conservation efforts.

Social Well-being and Community Development

- Improving healthcare and education facilities to uplift living standards.
- Implementing poverty eradication and social welfare programs for underprivileged communities.

Tourism and Cultural Heritage Promotion

- Developing eco-tourism and cultural tourism to boost local economies.
- Preserving historical and cultural heritage while promoting community participation in tourism.

Betong Division Development Agency (BDDA)

The Betong Division Development Authority (BDDA) is a regional agency in Sarawak, Malaysia, tasked with driving socio-economic development in the Betong Division. Working with state and federal bodies, BDDA focuses on agriculture modernisation, tourism, infrastructure, and human capital to improve the well-being of local communities. Guided by its vision to make Betong a developed division by 2030, BDDA is committed to delivering efficient, high-quality services through continuous improvement and strong governance.

BDDA development strategy is built upon

3 OBJECTIVES

Enhancing Infrastructure & Accessibility

1 Improve connectivity and access through better facilities and services.

Enhance Socio-Economic Opportunities

2 Promote agriculture, tourism, and SMEs to generate sustainable income.

Strengthen Human Capital and Community Well-Being

3 Enhance skills, education, and community well-being.

Roles of BDDA and Its Relation to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Coordinate Development Planning

- BDDA oversees and manages development projects in the Betong Division to ensure they align with state and national priorities.



Promote Economic Growth

- It supports agriculture, tourism, and SMEs to create job opportunities and stimulate local economies.



Improve Infrastructure and Services

- BDDA develops basic infrastructure such as roads, utilities, and public amenities, especially in rural areas, to improve quality of life.



Strengthen Human Capital

- Through education, skills training, and entrepreneurship programs, BDDA enhances the capabilities of local communities.



Support Inclusive and Sustainable Development

- BDDA ensures that all segments of society, including rural and indigenous communities, benefit from development initiatives.



Facilitate Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration

- It collaborates with government agencies, private sectors, and civil society to achieve coordinated and effective development.





5.0

PROGRESS ON SDGS

SARAWAK SDG ROADMAP

5.1 Unveiling 3 Essential Outcomes

Assessing the local adaptation of the 17 SDGs in Malaysia focuses on three main outcomes: promoting inclusive growth and development for all, improving access to quality services to reduce disparities, and advancing environmental sustainability to combat climate change. These outcomes are tailored to align with the specific objectives of each SDG, ensuring that strategies are customized to address local needs and challenges effectively. This approach ensures that the overarching goals of the SDGs are met in a way that is both relevant and impactful within the Malaysian context.



Outcome 1

Ensure Inclusive Growth and Development for All

Aims to foster equitable development by tackling critical issues such as poverty, hunger, health, and education, while improving access to essential services like water, sanitation, and energy. It seeks to create opportunities that enable all individuals to thrive and benefit from sustainable progress.

SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 6, SDG 7

Outcome 2

Enhance Access to Quality Services to Address Disparities

Focuses on expanding access to high-quality services and reducing social and economic disparities. It underscores the importance of achieving gender equality, providing decent work, building resilient infrastructure, and strengthening institutions to ensure that essential services are accessible to everyone.

SDG 5, SDG 8, SDG 9, SDG 10, SDG 16, SDG 17

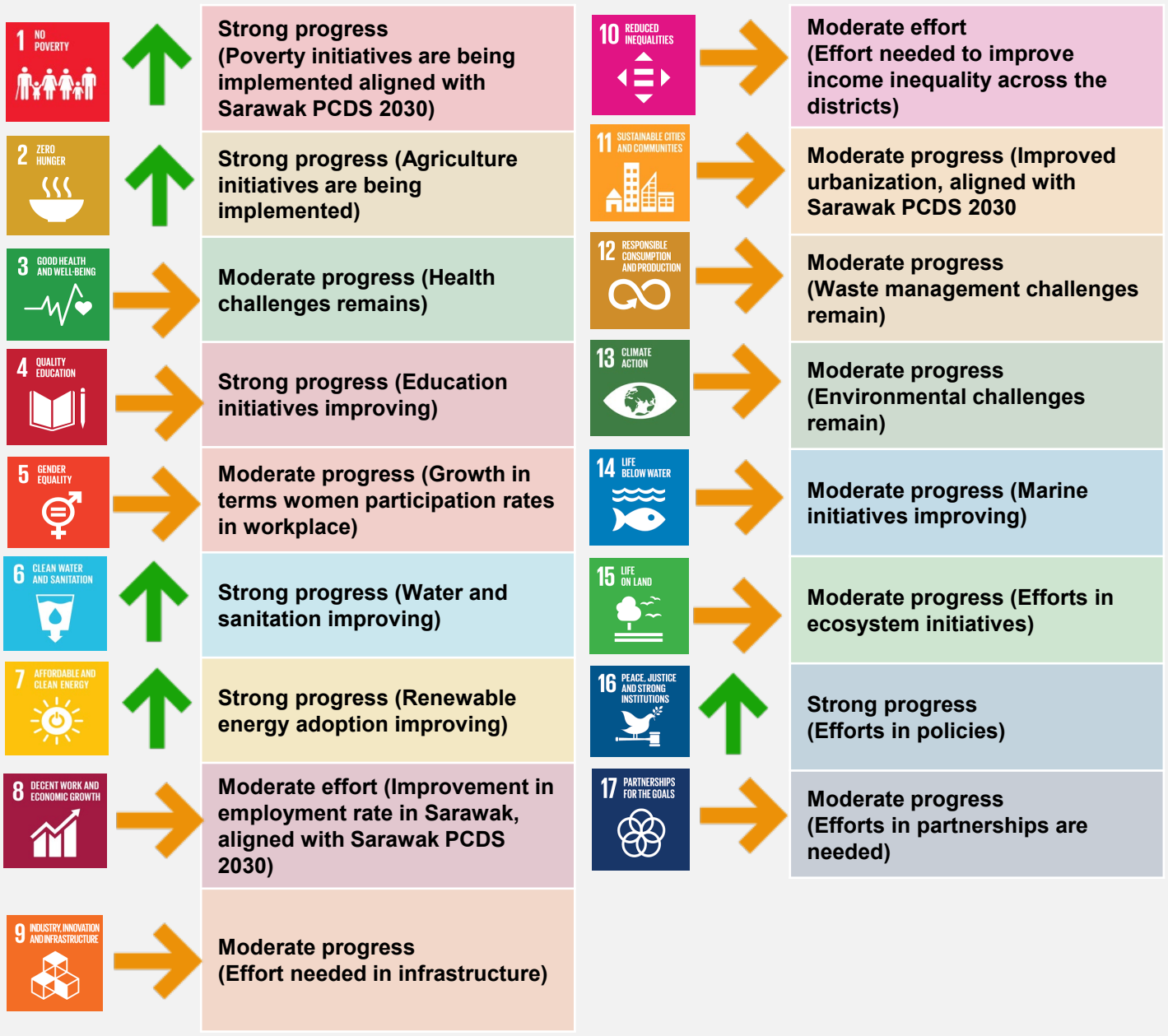
Outcome 3

Promote Environmental & Sustainability to Mitigate Climate Change

Aim to advancing environmental sustainability through the development of sustainable cities, responsible consumption, and climate action. It aims to protect marine and terrestrial ecosystems, enhance resilience to climate impacts, and ensure long-term environmental health and stability.

SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 13, SDG 14, SDG 15

SDG Performance Dashboard for Sarawak District Councils



The SDG Performance Dashboard for Sarawak District Councils highlights varying levels of progress across different sustainable development goals. Strong progress is seen in poverty reduction, agriculture, water and sanitation, renewable energy, and policy efforts. Moderate progress is evident in education, employment, gender equality, health, infrastructure, urbanization, and environmental sustainability.

However, waste management, income inequality, and partnerships require further improvement. While some sectors are advancing, continued strategic efforts are necessary to address key challenges and achieve balanced, sustainable development across all districts.

The outcomes outlined here are designed to align with the specific objectives of each SDG, ensuring that strategies are tailored to address local needs and challenges effectively. This approach ensures that the overarching goals of the SDGs are achieved in a meaningful and impactful manner within the Malaysian context.

Outcome 1

Ensure Inclusive Growth and Development for All

Aims to foster equitable development by tackling critical issues such as poverty, hunger, health, and education, while improving access to essential services like water, sanitation, and energy. It seeks to create opportunities that enable all individuals to thrive and benefit from sustainable progress.

SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 6, SDG 7



Outcome 2

Enhance Access to Quality Services to Address Disparities

Focuses on expanding access to high-quality services and reducing social and economic disparities. It underscores the importance of achieving gender equality, providing decent work, building resilient infrastructure, and strengthening institutions to ensure that essential services are accessible to everyone.

SDG 5, SDG 8, SDG 9, SDG 10, SDG 16, SDG 17



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Promote Environmental & Sustainability to Mitigate Climate Change

Aim to advancing environmental sustainability through the development of sustainable cities, responsible consumption, and climate action. It aims to protect marine and terrestrial ecosystems, enhance resilience to climate impacts, and ensure long-term environmental health and stability.

SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 13, SDG 14, SDG 15



Prioritised SDG for Sarawak District Councils

Based on the assessment and focus group discussions with Sarawak District Councils, five SDGs—SDG 1. 8, 9, 11 and 12 —have been prioritised for Sarawak District Councils further analysis of their progress is conducted in this chapter.



No Poverty

Objective:
To end poverty in all its forms everywhere.

Interrelation of Goal 1 with other SDGs



Overview of SDG 1 for Sarawak District Councils

Several districts in Sarawak are actively implementing SDG 1 (No Poverty) by improving economic opportunities, expanding social protection programs, and enhancing access to essential services. These efforts align with Sarawak's Post COVID-19 Development Strategy 2030 (PCDS 2030), which aims to create an inclusive and resilient economy through innovation, digital transformation, and sustainability.

Challenges remain, particularly in areas such as Maradong, Julau, and Saratok, where weak purchasing power affects local communities, limiting their ability to afford basic necessities. In rural Sibu, poverty rates are rising due to economic instability and limited access to sustainable income sources. Districts such as Kapit and Lubok Antu have also seen an increase in poverty rates, highlighting the need for targeted assistance and economic revitalization programs.

Additionally, Sri Aman, Betong, and Sarikei are experiencing widening income gaps, where disparities between urban and rural populations create socioeconomic inequalities. Efforts are being made to bridge this gap through rural development initiatives, skills training, and infrastructure improvements. Investments in education, healthcare, and small-business support programs are also helping to uplift disadvantaged communities and promote long-term financial stability. These initiatives are closely linked to other SDGs, ensuring that poverty reduction efforts contribute to broader sustainable development goals.

Relationship of SDG 3 with other SDGs

SDG 2 (Zero Hunger):
Expanding agricultural productivity and food assistance programs can address both poverty and hunger.

SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth): Expanding industries such as agriculture, eco-tourism, and digital economy sectors can boost employment and household incomes.

SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities):
Ensuring access to housing, transportation, and basic services is key to improving living standards.

SDG 15 (Life on Land):
Protecting forests, biodiversity, and land ecosystems supports rural livelihoods and long-term economic stability.

SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals):
Collaborations between the government and private sector can create jobs, improve market access, and boost rural industries.

LUNDU DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH LUNDU - MDL)

The vision of "Towards Making Lundu a Natural Beach City," led by Majlis Daerah Lundu, supports SDG 1 (No Poverty) by creating jobs and boosting incomes through eco-tourism, local businesses, and better infrastructure. Expanding tourism can provide work in hotels, food services, and handicrafts, helping rural communities. Improving roads, clean water, and internet access ensures that growth benefits everyone, reducing poverty and creating a more sustainable future for Lundu.

MATU & DARO DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH MATU & DARO - MDMD)

The vision of "Sustainable Municipal Services for All," by Matu and Daro District Council, supports SDG 1 (No Poverty) by improving infrastructure, basic services, and economic opportunities. Better roads, clean water, and waste management help improve living conditions, especially for low-income communities. Promoting local businesses, fisheries, and agro-based industries creates jobs and boosts incomes. By ensuring accessible and efficient services, this vision helps reduce poverty and supports long-term growth in Matu and Daro.

BAU DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH BAU – MD BAU)

The vision of "Quality Service for All," by Bau District Council, aligns with SDG 1 (No Poverty) by ensuring efficient municipal services that improve living standards and economic opportunities. Enhancing infrastructure, public facilities, and social support systems benefits low-income communities and promotes inclusive growth. Supporting local businesses, agriculture, and tourism creates jobs and boosts household incomes. By providing quality and accessible services, this vision helps reduce poverty and build a more sustainable and resilient community in Bau.

BETONG DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH BETONG – MD BETONG)

The vision of "Sustainable Environment, Sustainable Community," by Betong District Council, aligns with SDG 1 (No Poverty) by promoting sustainable development that improves living conditions and economic opportunities. Protecting natural resources and enhancing infrastructure ensure long-term benefits for communities, especially low-income groups. Supporting sustainable agriculture, eco-tourism, and local businesses helps create jobs and increase incomes. By fostering a balanced and resilient environment, this vision contributes to poverty reduction and a better quality of life for the people of Betong.

KANOWIT DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH KANOWIT – MD KANOWIT)

The vision of "Sustainable Living, Prosperous Citizen," by Kanowit District Council, aligns with SDG 1 (No Poverty) by promoting sustainable development that enhances livelihoods and well-being. Improving infrastructure, public services, and economic opportunities helps low-income communities achieve better living standards. Supporting local industries, agriculture, and eco-tourism creates jobs and boosts household incomes. By ensuring a balanced and inclusive growth, this vision contributes to long-term poverty reduction and a more prosperous Kanowit.

LAWAS DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH LAWAS – MD LAWAS)

Lawas District Council supports SDG 1 (No Poverty) by improving infrastructure, public services, and economic opportunities to uplift low-income communities. Enhancing road connectivity, clean water access, and social services ensures better living conditions. Promoting agriculture, fisheries, and cross-border trade helps create jobs and boost incomes. By focusing on inclusive and sustainable development, Lawas works towards reducing poverty and improving the well-being of its residents.

LIMBANG DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH LIMBANG – MD LIMBANG)

The vision of "Customer-Friendly Together," by Limbang District Council, aligns with SDG 1 (No Poverty) by ensuring efficient and inclusive municipal services that improve livelihoods and community well-being. Enhancing infrastructure, public facilities, and basic services benefits low-income groups, creating better living conditions. By prioritizing customer-friendly and accessible services, this vision contributes to poverty reduction and a more sustainable and resilient Limbang.

SIBU RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH LUAR BANDAR SIBU - MDLBS)

The vision of "TEAM – Together Everyone Achieves More," by Sibu Rural District Council, aligns with SDG 1 (No Poverty) by promoting collective efforts to improve livelihoods and community well-being. Enhancing infrastructure, public services, and economic opportunities benefits low-income and rural populations. Supporting agriculture, small businesses, and eco-tourism helps create jobs and boost incomes. By fostering collaboration and inclusive development, this vision contributes to poverty reduction and a more sustainable and prosperous Sibu rural district.

LUBOK ANTU DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH LUBOK ANTU – MDLA)

The vision of "Sustainable Living Environment for All," by Lubok Antu District Council, aligns with SDG 1 (No Poverty) by promoting sustainable development that enhances living conditions and economic opportunities. Improving infrastructure, clean water access, and waste management helps uplift low-income communities. Supporting agriculture, eco-tourism, and local businesses creates jobs and increases household incomes. By ensuring an environmentally friendly and inclusive community, this vision contributes to long-term poverty reduction and a better quality of life for the people of Lubok Antu.

MARADONG & JULAU DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH MARADONG & JULAU – MDMJ)

The vision of "Sustainable Living, Thriving Community," by Maradong & Julau District Council, aligns with SDG 1 (No Poverty) by promoting sustainable development that improves livelihoods and reduces economic disparities. Strengthening infrastructure, public services, and clean water access enhances living conditions, especially for low-income communities. By fostering a balanced and resilient economy, this vision contributes to long-term poverty reduction and a better quality of life for the people of Maradong and Julau.

SARATOK DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH SARATOK – MD SARATOK)

The vision of "Sustainable Socio-Economic Development," by Saratok District Council, aligns with SDG 1 (No Poverty) by fostering inclusive growth and improving livelihoods. Enhancing infrastructure, public services, and access to clean water helps uplift low-income communities. Supporting agriculture, fisheries, and small businesses creates job opportunities and strengthens the local economy. By promoting balanced and sustainable development, this vision contributes to poverty reduction and long-term economic resilience for the people of Saratok.

SARIKEI DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH SARIKEI – MD SARIKEI)

The vision of "Sustainable Development, Prosperous Community," by Sarikei District Council, aligns with SDG 1 (No Poverty) by promoting balanced growth that enhances livelihoods and well-being. Improving infrastructure, public services, and access to basic needs helps uplift low-income communities. Supporting agriculture, small businesses, and eco-tourism creates job opportunities and strengthens the local economy. By fostering sustainable and inclusive development, this vision contributes to poverty reduction and a better quality of life for the people of Sarikei.

SERIAN DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH SERIAN – MD SERIAN)

The vision of "Sustainable Living Environment for All," by Serian District Council, aligns with SDG 1 (No Poverty) by promoting sustainable development that enhances livelihoods and community well-being. Improving infrastructure, public services, and access to clean water and sanitation helps uplift low-income communities. By ensuring a balanced and inclusive environment, this vision contributes to poverty reduction and a better quality of life for the people of Serian.

SIMUNJAN DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH SIMUNJAN – MD SIMUNJAN)

The vision of "Towards Becoming a Model Community Development Center," by Simunjan District Council, supports SDG 1 (No Poverty) by driving sustainable socio-economic progress and enhancing community well-being. Strengthening infrastructure, access to education, and public services improves living standards, especially for low-income groups. Encouraging agriculture, entrepreneurship, and local industries helps create job opportunities and boost incomes. Through inclusive and balanced development, this vision aims to reduce poverty and build a resilient and thriving community in Simunjan.

SRI AMAN DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH SRI AMAN – MDSA)

The vision of "Model Centre for Community Advancement," by Sri Aman District Council, aligns with SDG 1 (No Poverty) by enhancing economic opportunities and improving quality of life. Investments in infrastructure, education, and public services provide better access to essential needs, benefiting low-income communities. Encouraging local entrepreneurship, agriculture, and small industries helps generate jobs and increase household incomes. Through sustainable and inclusive growth, this vision aims to reduce poverty and create a thriving, self-sufficient community in Sri Aman.

SUBIS DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH SUBIS – MD SUBIS)

The vision of "Towards Service Sustainability by 2026," by Subis District Council, aligns with SDG 1 (No Poverty)by ensuring long-term improvements in public services and economic resilience. By enhancing infrastructure, access to clean water, and waste management, it helps uplift underprivileged communities. Encouraging growth in agriculture, fisheries, and small businesses creates job opportunities and boosts local incomes. This vision supports sustainable development, ensuring that essential services remain accessible to all while reducing poverty in Subis.

KAPIT DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH KAPIT – MD KAPIT)

The vision of "Towards Achieving Sustainable Development and Living Environment," by Kapit District Council, aligns with SDG 1 (No Poverty) by promoting balanced development that improves living standards and economic opportunities. Strengthening infrastructure, public services, and access to clean water benefits low-income communities. Encouraging sustainable agriculture, eco-tourism, and local businesses helps generate employment and boost household incomes. By fostering long-term growth and environmental sustainability, this vision supports poverty reduction and enhances the well-being of the people in Kapit.

MARUDI DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH MARUDI – MD MARUDI)

The vision of "Service Without Borders," by Marudi District Council, aligns with SDG 1 (No Poverty) by ensuring accessible and inclusive public services that improve livelihoods and living conditions. Enhancing infrastructure, clean water access, and connectivity benefits rural and underserved communities. Supporting agriculture, small businesses, and eco-tourism creates job opportunities and boosts local incomes. By prioritizing seamless and equitable service delivery, this vision helps reduce poverty and promotes sustainable development in Marudi.

DALAT & MUKAH DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH DALAT & MUKAH -MDDM)

The vision of "Towards a Preferred Tourism Destination by 2035," by Dalat & Mukah District Council, aligns with SDG 1 (No Poverty) by leveraging tourism to create economic opportunities and improve livelihoods. Developing tourism infrastructure, promoting cultural heritage, and supporting local businesses generate jobs and increase household incomes. Investments in public facilities, transportation, and environmental conservation ensure sustainable growth that benefits both residents and visitors. By fostering an inclusive tourism economy, this vision contributes to poverty reduction and long-term prosperity for the people of Dalat and Mukah.

Relationship of SDG 1 with other SDGs (Cont..)



SDG 4 (Quality Education):
Education empowers marginalized communities, reduces inequalities, and enhances social mobility.



SDG 5 (Gender Equality):
Ensuring equal rights to resources helps break cycles of poverty.



SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities):
Policies promoting inclusivity (e.g., affirmative action, accessible infrastructure) help create equal opportunities.



SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation):
Access to clean water, toilets, and handwashing facilities in homes, schools, and healthcare centers promotes well-being.



SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy):
Reliable electricity ensures access to clean cooking, safe lighting, and proper heating/cooling improving living conditions.



SDG 14 (Life Below Water):
Sustainable fisheries management and marine conservation can help protect jobs and ensure long-term economic stability for vulnerable communities.



SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions):
Transparent policies and fair distribution of resources ensure that marginalized communities benefit from social and economic development.

Sarawak faces key poverty and inequality challenges related to SDG 1 (No Poverty). The Gini coefficient of 0.382 (2022) indicates moderate income inequality, reflecting disparities between urban and rural areas. The poverty incidence of 10.8% (2022) suggests that a significant portion of Sarawak's population still struggles with low income and limited access to essential services. Additionally, fluctuations in registered poor households under eKasih (rising to 105,963 in 2021 before dropping to 92,548 in 2022) indicate the impact of economic disruptions, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, and government aid programs. Addressing these issues requires inclusive economic policies, rural development, and social protection measures to ensure sustainable poverty reduction in Sarawak.

Gini Coefficient

0.382
(2022)

0.387
(2019)

Incidence of Poverty

10.8
(2022)

9.0
(2019)

Registered Head of Poor Households with eKasih

92,548
(2022)

57,098
(2020)



Source: Malaysiakini

In Lundu, the SDG 1 (No Poverty) indicators reflect ongoing efforts to reduce poverty, but challenges remain. The Gini coefficient of 0.352 (2022) indicates moderate income inequality, suggesting disparities in income distribution, though slightly better than Sarawak's state-level figure (0.382). The poverty incidence of 13.1% (2022) is higher than Sarawak's average (10.8%), showing that a significant portion of Lundu's population still faces economic hardship, likely due to limited employment opportunities and rural infrastructure challenges. However, the number of poor households registered under eKasih decreased from 3,648 (2021) to 2,677 (2023), suggesting that government aid programs and local development initiatives are having a positive impact.

Economic Well-Being

- In Lundu, the cost of living is rising faster than wage growth, affecting households' ability to afford basic necessities.

Bridging the Income Gap

- Bridging the income gap in Lundu requires targeted efforts to improve local job opportunities, enhance education and skills training, and support small businesses, ensuring that economic growth reaches all communities.

Gini Coefficient

0.352

Incidence of Poverty

13.1

Registered Head of Poor Households with eKasih

2,667

Rising Costs vs. Stagnant Wages: The Economic Challenge

The rising cost of living in Lundu is outpacing wage growth, making it increasingly difficult for families to afford basic necessities. With a poverty incidence of 13.1% (2022)—higher than the Sarawak average (10.8%)—many households struggle as essential goods, transportation, and utilities become more expensive. While urban centers may offer slightly higher wages, rural communities in Lundu, relying on agriculture, fishing, and small businesses, often face income stagnation. This imbalance leads to financial insecurity, forcing many to depend on government aid programs such as eKasih.

Bridging Economic Gaps: Addressing Income Inequality

Income inequality remains a concern in Lundu, as reflected in its Gini coefficient of 0.352 (2022), indicating moderate disparities between high- and low-income earners. Rural communities often earn less due to limited access to formal employment, unstable agricultural incomes, and fewer business opportunities compared to urban areas. This economic gap results in unequal access to education, healthcare, and quality housing, further perpetuating poverty.

Reducing Poverty

Government assistance programs like eKasih play a significant role in helping low-income families in Lundu. The number of registered poor households under eKasih declined from 3,648 in 2021 to 2,677 in 2023, suggesting some progress in poverty reduction. However, many households still struggle due to rising food prices, limited job opportunities, and dependency on informal or seasonal work. While cash assistance and subsidies provide short-term relief, long-term strategies such as economic empowerment, education, and job creation are needed to lift families out of poverty permanently.

Opportunities for Sustainable Livelihoods

To create a sustainable and resilient economy in Lundu, it is crucial to focus on long-term solutions that go beyond government aid. Encouraging local entrepreneurship, eco-tourism, and sustainable agriculture can provide alternative income sources for rural communities. Investments in education, vocational training, and digital economy initiatives can also prepare the workforce for better-paying jobs.

Poverty remains a major issue in Matu and Daro, with Daro experiencing more severe poverty and income inequalitycompared to Matu. While there have been some improvements in reducing the number of poor households in both areas, the figures remain high, showing that many families still struggle financially. Income inequality is also a concern, as wages are not keeping up with the cost of living. To effectively reduce poverty, efforts should focus on creating more job opportunities, improving infrastructure, and supporting small businesses and agriculture to help residents achieve better financial stability.

Economic Well-Being

- Matu and Daro face significant economic challenges, with poverty rates of 20.8% in Matu and 32.5% in Daro (2022), indicating financial hardship for many households.

Bridging the Income Gap

- The widening income gap is due to the lack of higher-paying job opportunities, forcing many residents into low-income, informal work.

Matu

Gini Coefficient	Incidence of Poverty	Registered Head of Poor Households with eKasih
0.369	20.8	1,797

Daro

Gini Coefficient	Incidence of Poverty	Registered Head of Poor Households with eKasih
0.389	32.5	2,438

Rising Costs vs. Stagnant Wages: The Economic Challenge

The cost of living in Matu and Daro continues to rise, but income levels remain stagnant, making it harder for families to afford basic necessities. With a poverty rate of 32.5% in Daro, the highest among rural areas, and Matu not far behind at 20.8%, many residents struggle to cover daily expenses. Limited employment opportunities force dependence on government assistance, as seen in the consistently high eKasih registrations in both areas. To address this, policies must focus on wage growth, skills development, and local economic initiatives that create more resilient income sources.

Bridging Economic Gaps: Addressing Income Inequality

Income inequality is more severe in Daro (Gini coefficient: 0.389) than Matu (0.369), reflecting a larger gap between high- and low-income earners. Many rural communities lack access to stable employment, education, and essential services, limiting their ability to improve their financial situation.

Reducing Poverty

Poverty remains a critical issue in Matu and Daro, with both districts having some of the highest poverty rates in Sarawak. While Matu saw a slight decline in eKasih-registered households (from 1,808 in 2021 to 1,734 in 2022),Daro's numbers remained high, indicating persistent financial struggles. The dependency on agriculture and seasonal work makes it difficult for families to break out of poverty, as income remains unpredictable and insufficient.

Opportunities for Sustainable Livelihoods

Creating sustainable livelihoods in Matu and Daro requires expanding economic opportunities beyond traditional agriculture and fishing. Programs that promote eco-tourism, small businesses, and modern farming techniques could provide stable income sources for rural communities. Investments in infrastructure, digital economy, and vocational training can equip residents with new skills to enter higher-paying jobs. Strengthening local industries and improving market access will help build a more resilient economy, reducing reliance on government aid and promoting long-term financial independence.

In Bau, poverty remains a concern despite some progress in reducing the number of households registered under eKasih. The presence of income inequality highlights the need for sustainable economic opportunities to ensure financial stability for low-income communities. This aligns with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1: No Poverty, which emphasizes eradicating poverty and improving living standards. Strengthening local industries, increasing job opportunities, and supporting small businesses can help create long-term solutions for economic growth and poverty reduction in the area.

Economic Well-Being

- Despite progress, some areas in Bau still experience poverty, requiring continued intervention. While there has been a decline in eKasih-registered households, the presence of income inequality shows that economic stability is still a challenge for many.

Bridging the Income Gap

- The establishment of PPKB (Pusat Pemerkasaan Komuniti Bandar) and PPRT (Program Pembangunan Rakyat Termiskin) aims to narrow the income gap by providing assistance, training, and livelihood programs for low-income groups.

Gini Coefficient



0.360

Incidence of Poverty



8.3

Registered Head of Poor Households with eKasih



2,338

Rising Costs vs. Stagnant Wages: The Economic Challenge

With the cost of living rising and wages remaining stagnant, many Bau households still struggle to meet daily expenses. While programs like eKasih have helped reduce the number of registered poor households from 3,096 in 2021 to 2,338 in 2023, reliance on aid highlights the lack of high-paying job opportunities. Addressing this requires wage growth, job diversification, and skills development to help workers transition into more stable and higher-paying employment.

Bridging Economic Gaps: Addressing Income Inequality

Economic disparity remains an issue in Bau, as seen in the Gini coefficient of 0.360 (2022), which reflects unequal income distribution. The PPKB and PPRT programs play a role in reducing these gaps by offering business support, vocational training, and financial assistance to low-income households. However, rural areas with limited access to stable employment continue to face economic challenges. Expanding these initiatives and improving infrastructure and market access is crucial for inclusive economic growth.

Reducing Poverty

Bau has made progress in reducing poverty, with a decline in eKasih-registered households from 3,096 in 2021 to 2,338 in 2023. This suggests that poverty-reduction programs have had an impact, but some areas still experience significant financial hardship. Programs like PPKB, PPRT, and eKasih provide necessary support, but long-term solutions require economic diversification, higher wages, and better access to employment opportunities.

Opportunities for Sustainable Livelihoods

To ensure lasting poverty reduction, Bau must focus on creating sustainable livelihood opportunities. Programs like PPKB and PPRT have provided training and financial aid, but more investment in modern agriculture, eco-tourism, and entrepreneurship is needed. Expanding access to vocational training, financial aid for small businesses, and improved market connectivity can help increase economic resilience and reduce dependence on government aid.

In Betong, poverty remains a challenge, with an incidence rate of 9.8% (2022) and a Gini coefficient of 0.305, indicating income inequality. While the number of eKasih-registered poor households has declined from 2,159 in 2021 to 1,501 in 2023, significant gaps remain, particularly between farmers and salaried workers in the private and government sectors. Addressing these disparities requires sustainable economic opportunities, improved wages, and inclusive development policies to ensure long-term poverty reduction and financial stability for all residents.

Economic Well-Being

- Betong faces economic challenges, with a poverty incidence of 9.8% (2022) and a Gini coefficient of 0.305, indicating income inequality.

Bridging the Income Gap

- Betong experiences a significant income gap, especially between farmers and salaried workers in the private and government sectors. While those in formal employment have stable incomes, farmers often struggle with fluctuating earnings due to market instability and unpredictable weather conditions.

Gini Coefficient



0.305

Incidence of Poverty



9.8

Registered Head of Poor Households with eKasih



1,501

Rising Costs vs. Stagnant Wages: The Economic Challenge

With the cost of living increasing, low-income groups in Betong, especially farmers and informal workers, struggle to keep up as wages remain stagnant. While eKasih registrations have decreased, the slow wage growth compared to rising expenses puts pressure on households. Policies that focus on wage increments, skills development, and job diversification are essential to help residents cope with economic challenges.

Bridging Economic Gaps: Addressing Income Inequality

The income disparity between farmers and salaried workers in Betong demonstrates the need for economic interventions that provide equal opportunities. Programs that support modern farming techniques, access to financial aid, and entrepreneurship can help bridge the gap. The decline in eKasih-registered households from 2,159 in 2021 to 1,501 in 2023 suggests progress, but continued efforts are needed to ensure sustainable income growth for all sectors of society.

Reducing Poverty

While Betong has seen a decline in registered poor households, the poverty incidence of 9.8% shows that many still face financial difficulties. Government initiatives such as eKasih have contributed to poverty reduction, but long-term strategies focusing on economic diversification, infrastructure development, and skill-based employment are necessary to sustain this progress.

Opportunities for Sustainable Livelihoods

To reduce reliance on low-paying jobs and narrow the income gap, Betong must explore sustainable livelihood opportunities. Encouraging modern agriculture, eco-tourism, and small-scale enterprises can help create alternative sources of income. Additionally, expanding access to vocational training, financial aid for farmers, and investment in rural development will help build a more resilient local economy.

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1, No Poverty, focuses on eliminating poverty and ensuring economic stability for all. In Kanowit, the poverty incidence stands at 24.9% (2022), reflecting significant financial hardship. The Gini coefficient of 0.386 indicates a high level of income inequality, and although the number of eKasih-registered poor households has decreased from 3,218 in 2021 to 2,085 in 2023, economic imbalances persist. Limited job opportunities and uneven economic growth continue to hinder efforts in reducing poverty, requiring comprehensive solutions to bridge income gaps and promote sustainable livelihoods.

Economic Well-Being

- The high poverty rate of 24.9% signals that many households struggle to meet basic needs, despite a decrease in eKasih-registered households.

Bridging the Income Gap

- Kanowit experiences a significant income gap, as reflected in its Gini coefficient of 0.386, indicating unequal wealth distribution.

Gini Coefficient



0.386

Incidence of Poverty



24.9

Registered Head of Poor Households with eKasih



2,085

Rising Costs vs. Stagnant Wages: The Economic Challenge

With the cost of living increasing, stagnant wages in low-income sectors make it difficult for many households in Kanowit to sustain themselves. While eKasih programs have reduced the number of registered poor households, lack of stable employment remains a major issue. Encouraging wage growth, diversifying job opportunities, and supporting small businesses will be key to addressing these economic challenges.

Bridging Economic Gaps: Addressing Income Inequality

The uneven economic development in Kanowit has led to income disparities and financial hardship for many. The Gini coefficient of 0.386 highlights this inequality, showing the need for economic reforms that promote inclusive growth. Expanding education, vocational training, and access to financial resources can help narrow economic gaps and support long-term development. income growth for all sectors of society.

Reducing Poverty

Kanowit has seen a gradual decline in eKasih-registered households, from 3,218 in 2021 to 2,085 in 2023, indicating some progress in poverty reduction. However, the high poverty incidence of 24.9% underscores the need for sustained efforts in job creation, improved wages, and economic diversification to achieve lasting poverty alleviation.

Opportunities for Sustainable Livelihoods

To achieve sustainable economic growth, Kanowit must focus on creating stable income sources. Expanding sectors such as agriculture, eco-tourism, and rural entrepreneurship can provide better job prospects for local communities. Investment in infrastructure, skill-building programs, and market access will be crucial in promoting long-term financial resilience and reducing dependency on government aid.

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1, No Poverty, aims to eradicate poverty and ensure financial security for all. In Lawas, the poverty incidence stands at 18.1% (2022), indicating a substantial number of households facing financial difficulties. The Gini coefficient of 0.406 reflects high income inequality, suggesting that wealth is unevenly distributed. Although the number of eKasih-registered poor households decreased from 2,047 in 2021 to 1,416 in 2022, it rose again to 1,495 in 2023, indicating ongoing economic instability. Addressing these challenges requires targeted policies, job creation, and inclusive economic growth strategies.

Economic Well-Being

- Lawas faces economic disparities, with 18.1% of the population living in poverty despite a general decline in registered poor households.

Bridging the Income Gap

- Income inequality remains a major challenge in Lawas, as shown by the Gini coefficient of 0.406, one of the highest recorded.

Gini Coefficient

0.406

Incidence of Poverty

18.1

Registered Head of Poor Households with eKasih

1,495

Rising Costs vs. Stagnant Wages: The Economic Challenge

Despite the cost of living increasing, wages in Lawas have remained stagnant, affecting low-income families the most. Although eKasih registrations dropped from 2,047 in 2021 to 1,416 in 2022, the increase to 1,495 in 2023 suggests that economic pressures have forced more households into poverty. Encouraging higher wages, improving financial literacy, and supporting small businesses will be key to overcoming these economic challenges.

Bridging Economic Gaps: Addressing Income Inequality

The high Gini coefficient of 0.406 signals significant economic inequality in Lawas, where financial opportunities are not evenly distributed. Expanding education and vocational training, improving infrastructure, and increasing access to markets will help bridge the economic divide and create a more inclusive economy.

Reducing Poverty

Lawas has seen fluctuations in poverty levels, with a decline in eKasih-registered households from 2,047 in 2021 to 1,416 in 2022, but an increase to 1,495 in 2023. This highlights the persistent economic challenges that require long-term solutions. Strengthening employment opportunities, income stability, and government support programs will be essential in sustaining poverty reduction efforts.

Opportunities for Sustainable Livelihoods

To ensure long-term economic stability, Lawas must focus on diversifying livelihood opportunities. Expanding agriculture, tourism, and entrepreneurship can provide stable income sources for residents. Investing in skills training, market access, and infrastructure development will help create resilient communities with sustainable employment prospects.

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1, No Poverty, seeks to eliminate poverty and provide sustainable economic opportunities. In Limbang, the poverty incidence stands at 14.6% (2022), highlighting persistent financial struggles among many households. The Gini coefficient of 0.351 reflects income inequality, with lower-income communities facing economic hardships. Although the number of eKasih-registered poor households declined from 2,529 in 2021 to 2,348 in 2023, issues such as homelessness and economic vulnerability remain critical.

Economic Well-Being

- Limbang's economy remains uneven, with 14.6% of the population living in poverty despite a gradual decline in eKasih-registered households.

Bridging the Income Gap

- The Gini coefficient of 0.351 suggests that income disparities persist, especially between higher-income earners and those in informal or lower-paying sectors.

Gini Coefficient



0.351

Incidence of Poverty



14.6

Registered Head of Poor Households with eKasih



2,348

Rising Costs vs. Stagnant Wages: The Economic Challenge

With rising living costs and limited wage growth, many households in Limbang face increasing financial pressure. Despite a decrease in eKasih registrations from 2,529 in 2021 to 2,348 in 2023, the cost of housing, food, and daily necessities continues to rise, pushing many into economic insecurity. Initiatives such as livelihood diversification, government assistance, and rural development programs can help address these challenges.

Bridging Economic Gaps: Addressing Income Inequality

Economic inequality in Limbang is reflected in limited access to high-paying jobs and unstable income sources. The Gini coefficient of 0.351 highlights disparities that need to be addressed through education, vocational training, and entrepreneurial support. Encouraging investment in local businesses and infrastructure development can help create a more balanced and equitable economy.

Reducing Poverty

While the number of eKasih-registered households has declined, the 14.6% poverty rate shows that many families still face economic instability. Addressing poverty requires long-term policies that support financial independence, including job creation, income security programs, and financial assistance for struggling households.

Opportunities for Sustainable Livelihoods

Creating sustainable income opportunities is essential for reducing poverty in Limbang. Agriculture, eco-tourism, and entrepreneurship offer potential for stable livelihoods. Providing skills training, financial aid, and infrastructure improvements can empower communities to achieve economic self-sufficiency and reduce dependence on government aid.

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1, No Poverty, aims to eradicate poverty and improve living conditions, especially in vulnerable areas. In Sibu, 10.2% of the population lives in poverty, with a Gini coefficient of 0.374, reflecting income inequality. The number of eKasih-registered poor households decreased from 3,889 in 2021 to 2,915 in 2023, indicating some progress, but challenges such as high living costs, homelessness and rising prices in rural areas continue to impact economic stability. Addressing these issues requires better income opportunities, infrastructure improvements, and targeted government assistance.

Economic Well-Being

- Enomic hardships persist in Sibu Rural, where high living costs and rural economic limitations create financial pressure on many families.

Bridging the Income Gap

- The income disparity in Sibu Rural remains a concern, with many rural communities struggling to access stable and high-paying jobs. The Gini coefficient of 0.374 in Sibu indicates economic inequality, affecting low-income workers, farmers, and informal sector workers.

Gini Coefficient

0.374*

Incidence of Poverty

10.2*

Registered Head of Poor Households with eKasih

2,915*

**Data includes Sibu district*

Rising Costs vs. Stagnant Wages: The Economic Challenge

High living costs, particularly in rural areas, pose a significant challenge to economic stability in Sibu Rural. Rising prices of essential goods and services have outpaced income growth, making it difficult for lower-income households to maintain a decent standard of living. The cost of transportation, food, and basic necessities has increased, further straining household finances. Policies to control price inflation, provide targeted subsidies, and improve rural infrastructure are needed to mitigate these challenges.

Bridging Economic Gaps: Addressing Income Inequality

Economic inequality in Sibu Rural is exacerbated by rising costs and limited access to financial resources. The Gini coefficient of 0.374 reflects disparities between urban and rural economic development, where many rural residents face challenges in securing sustainable employment. Investing in vocational training, entrepreneurship programs, and rural economic projects can help close the income gap and promote long-term financial stability.

Reducing Poverty

While the number of eKasih-registered poor households has decreased in Sibu, 10.2% of the population still lives in poverty, highlighting the ongoing need for poverty alleviation programs. Addressing poverty in Sibu Rural requires comprehensive social welfare initiatives, including better access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities. Expanding government support programs and community-driven initiatives can help uplift struggling families.

Opportunities for Sustainable Livelihoods

To reduce poverty, sustainable income sources must be developed in Sibu Rural, especially in agriculture, small businesses, and eco-tourism. Providing training programs, financial support, and access to markets can empower rural communities to build self-sustaining livelihoods. Encouraging innovation in agriculture and rural enterprisescan improve economic resilience and reduce dependency on external aid.

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1, No Poverty, focuses on eliminating poverty and ensuring financial stability for all. In Lubok Antu, 14.8% of the population lives in poverty, with a Gini coefficient of 0.352, indicating moderate income inequality. The number of eKasih-registered poor households has declined from 2,997 in 2021 to 2,271 in 2023, reflecting some progress, but challenges such as rising living costs, unstable commodity prices, and low per capita income continue to affect the local population. Addressing these issues requires economic reforms, social assistance programs, and job creation efforts.

Economic Well-Being

- The fluctuating prices of commodities, particularly in agriculture-based livelihoods, further impact economic well-being.

Bridging the Income Gap

- The Gini coefficient of 0.352 suggests income disparities, particularly between rural workers and those in higher-income sectors.

Gini Coefficient

0.352

Incidence of Poverty

14.8

Registered Head of Poor Households with eKasih

2,271

Rising Costs vs. Stagnant Wages: The Economic Challenge

The cost of living in Lubok Antu continues to rise, creating financial strain for many households. Essential goods and services have become more expensive, while wages remain stagnant, making it difficult for residents to cope. Addressing this requires targeted subsidies, affordable basic necessities, and rural development initiatives to ease the financial burden on low-income groups.

Bridging Economic Gaps: Addressing Income Inequality

Economic inequality in Lubok Antu is further worsened by unstable commodity prices, which affect agriculture-based income. Farmers and small-scale producers are particularly vulnerable to market fluctuations, leading to inconsistent earnings. Investing in agricultural innovation, price stabilization policies, and financial support for small farmerscan help reduce income inequality in the region.

Reducing Poverty

Although the number of eKasih-registered households has decreased, the 14.8% poverty rate shows that many still struggle to meet their basic needs. The low per capita income means that many residents remain financially insecure. Effective poverty reduction strategies, including microfinance programs, community-driven initiatives, and employment support, are essential to lift more families out of poverty.

Opportunities for Sustainable Livelihoods

Developing sustainable income sources is crucial for Lubok Antu's long-term economic stability. Agriculture, eco-tourism, and small-scale entrepreneurship present viable opportunities for improving livelihoods. Providing skills training, business grants, and market access can help local communities achieve financial independence and resilience.

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1, No Poverty, focuses on eradicating poverty and improving living conditions, particularly in underserved communities. In Maradong, 19.5% of the population lives in poverty, with a Gini coefficient of 0.362, indicating moderate income inequality. Meanwhile, Julau faces a higher poverty rate of 31.2%, with a Gini coefficient of 0.374, reflecting greater income disparity. The number of eKasih-registered poor households has declined in both districts, but low employment opportunities, health issues, high living costs, and rising prices continue to challenge economic stability.

Economic Well-Being

- The number of eKasih-registered poor households has dropped—from 2,327 in 2021 to 1,575 in 2023 in Maradong and 1,988 to 1,302 in Julau—the high poverty rate in both areas suggests that financial insecurity remains a pressing issue.

Bridging the Income Gap

- Income inequality remains significant in both districts. In Maradong, the Gini coefficient of 0.362 indicates disparities between different economic groups, while Julau's higher Gini coefficient of 0.374 suggests an even larger divide.

Maradong

Gini Coefficient	Incidence of Poverty	Registered Head of Poor Households with eKasih
0.362	29.5	1,575

Julau

Gini Coefficient	Incidence of Poverty	Registered Head of Poor Households with eKasih
0.374	31.2	1,302

Rising Costs vs. Stagnant Wages: The Economic Challenge

The cost of living in Maradong and Julau has risen, making it harder for households to afford basic necessities. Essential goods and services, including food, transportation, and healthcare, have become increasingly expensive, while wages have not kept pace. Without stronger price control measures and income support, many families will continue to struggle with financial insecurity. Policies to stabilize essential goods prices and provide targeted subsidies are needed to lessen the burden.

Bridging Economic Gaps: Addressing Income Inequality

The economic disparity between urban and rural communities in Maradong and Julau remains a challenge. Many residents rely on low-paying jobs in agriculture and informal sectors, which offer little financial stability. Investing in diversified economic activities such as agro-business, tourism, and small enterprises can help reduce reliance on unstable income sources and create sustainable employment opportunities.

Reducing Poverty

Despite a decline in registered poor households, poverty remains a major concern in both districts. Julau, with a poverty rate of 31.2%, is particularly affected, requiring urgent interventions. Strengthening government assistance programs, social safety nets, and economic aid can provide better support for low-income families and reduce poverty levels over time.

Opportunities for Sustainable Livelihoods

Limited job opportunities in Maradong and Julau force many residents into low-income, unstable employment. Expanding access to vocational training, entrepreneurship funding, and small business support can create sustainable sources of income. Encouraging agriculture modernization, eco-tourism, and rural industry development can provide long-term economic stability for local communities.

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1, No Poverty, aims to eradicate poverty and ensure economic stability for all. In Saratok, the poverty rate stands at 7.4%, with a Gini coefficient of 0.290, indicating relatively lower income inequality. Despite a declining number of eKasih-registered poor households from 2,685 in 2021 to 2,083 in 2023, challenges such as reduced consumer purchasing power and inadequate financial resources continue to impact the community.

Economic Well-Being

- The overall economic stability in Saratok is improving, as seen in the declining number of eKasih-registered poor households. However, many families still struggle to afford basic necessities, with rising living costs limiting their financial security.

Bridging the Income Gap

- While Saratok has a lower Gini coefficient of 0.290, indicating less income inequality, many residents remain in vulnerable economic positions.

Gini Coefficient

0.290

Incidence of Poverty

7.4

Registered Head of Poor Households with eKasih

2,083

Rising Costs vs. Stagnant Wages: The Economic Challenge

The purchasing power of consumers in Saratok has weakened, making it harder for families to afford daily expenses. The rising cost of goods and services compared to stagnant household incomes creates financial strain, particularly for low-income earners. Strengthening price control policies and expanding financial aid programs can help reduce the impact of these economic challenges.

Bridging Economic Gaps: Addressing Income Inequality

Despite a relatively lower income disparity, economic challenges persist, especially for vulnerable groups. Initiatives such as small business support, skills training, and entrepreneurship programs can help residents secure stable and sustainable income sources.

Reducing Poverty

Programs like Projek Program Pembasmian Kemiskinan Bandar (PPKB), which focus on poverty eradication through housing assistance, play a significant role in improving living conditions for the underprivileged. The repair and construction of homes provide long-term benefits, ensuring better living standards for low-income families.

Opportunities for Sustainable Livelihoods

Enhancing employment opportunities and economic activities in Saratok is essential to maintain financial stability. Encouraging agriculture development, entrepreneurship, and rural industries can help diversify income sources and strengthen household financial resilience.

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1, No Poverty, focuses on eliminating poverty and improving economic conditions. In Sarikei, the poverty incidence is 20.9%, with a high Gini coefficient of 0.449, indicating significant income inequality. Although the number of eKasih-registered poor households has decreased from 2,721 in 2021 to 2,187 in 2023, challenges such as high living costs, homelessness, income disparity, and rising prices continue to impact the local population.

Economic Well-Being

- Basic goods and services are becoming less affordable, making it harder for low-income groups to maintain financial stability.

Bridging the Income Gap

- Sarikei has a high Gini coefficient (0.449), reflecting significant income inequality between high-income earners and low-wage workers. Many residents, particularly those in informal sectors, struggle with unstable and insufficient earnings, making it difficult to achieve financial security.

Gini Coefficient



0.449

Incidence of Poverty



20.9

Registered Head of Poor Households with eKasih



2,578

Rising Costs vs. Stagnant Wages: The Economic Challenge

The continuous rise in prices of essential goods and services worsens the financial strain on low-income households. The cost of living is increasing faster than wage growth, making it difficult for families to cover daily expenses and save for the future.

Bridging Economic Gaps: Addressing Income Inequality

With a large income disparity, efforts to increase employment opportunities, improve wage structures, and support small businesses are necessary to reduce economic inequality. Programs that provide skills training and financial aid can help narrow the economic gap.

Reducing Poverty

Although Sarikei has seen a reduction in the number of eKasih-registered poor households, poverty remains a pressing issue. Expanding government aid programs, job creation initiatives, and affordable housing projects is essential to further lower poverty rates.

Opportunities for Sustainable Livelihoods

Creating long-term economic opportunities is key to improving financial stability in Sarikei. Encouraging entrepreneurship, local industry growth, and agricultural development can help increase household incomes and reduce dependency on external aid.

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1, No Poverty, aims to eradicate poverty and improve economic well-being. In Serian, the Gini coefficient was 0.345 in 2022, indicating moderate income inequality. The poverty incidence stood at 14.6%, and the number of registered poor households with eKasih decreased from 4,569 in 2021 to 3,443 in 2023, reflecting some progress in poverty reduction efforts. However, challenges such as high living costs and economic disparity persist.

Economic Well-Being

- The declining number of registered poor households suggests improved financial conditions for some families in Serian. However, income inequality remains a concern, requiring sustained efforts to ensure fair economic growth.

Bridging the Income Gap

- With a Gini coefficient of 0.345 in 2022, income distribution is imbalanced, impacting the lower-income population.

Gini Coefficient

0.345

Incidence of Poverty

14.6

Registered Head of Poor Households with eKasih

3,443

Rising Costs vs. Stagnant Wages: The Economic Challenge

Despite economic growth, rising living costs continue to affect households. Programs like Sumbangan Khas Asas Sarawak and Sumbangan Asas Keperluan Sarawak help alleviate financial strain for low-income groups.

Bridging Economic Gaps: Addressing Income Inequality

While poverty rates have gradually declined, targeted interventions are necessary to ensure economic inclusivity. Expanding microfinance, business support, and rural economic development can help reduce economic gaps.

Reducing Poverty

The drop in eKasih-registered poor households reflects successful poverty alleviation efforts. Strengthening government aid programs and employment initiatives is crucial to maintaining this positive trend.

Opportunities for Sustainable Livelihoods

Encouraging entrepreneurship, upskilling programs, and agricultural development can enhance sustainable income sources, ensuring long-term economic resilience in Serian.

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1, No Poverty, focuses on eradicating poverty and ensuring economic opportunities for all. In Simunjan, the Gini coefficient stood at 0.314 in 2022, reflecting moderate income inequality. The poverty incidence was 17.9%, and the number of registered poor households with eKasih dropped significantly from 5,316 in 2021 to 2,062 in 2023. However, rural location and small-scale agriculture remain major barriers to economic growth.

Economic Well-Being

- Despite a reduction in the number of eKasih-registered poor households, many residents still struggle with low incomes due to rural economic limitations.

Bridging the Income Gap

- With a Gini coefficient of 0.314, income distribution remains unbalanced, particularly between rural agricultural workers and those in more developed areas. Expanding alternative income sources beyond agriculture is crucial to bridging the gap.

Gini Coefficient



0.314

Incidence of Poverty



17.9

Registered Head of Poor Households with eKasih



2,062

Rising Costs vs. Stagnant Wages: The Economic Challenge

The cost of essential goods and services continues to rise, while income levels remain stagnant for many households. As a result, families are forced to prioritize basic necessities over long-term investments like education, healthcare, and housing improvements. Limited access to financial capital further hinders the ability of small business owners and farmers to expand their income streams. Strengthening microfinance initiatives, agricultural subsidies, and job creation efforts is crucial to improving financial resilience among Simunjan's population.

Bridging Economic Gaps: Addressing Income Inequality

Investing in better connectivity, digital infrastructure, and supply chain improvements can help rural entrepreneurs and farmers tap into larger markets and increase their earnings. Additionally, public-private partnerships can play a role in fostering sustainable development initiatives.

Reducing Poverty

The declining number of registered poor households suggests that some poverty reduction efforts have been effective. However, many residents remain at risk of falling back into poverty due to economic instability. To ensure lasting progress, initiatives such as income supplementation programs, rural economic development projects, and increased access to financial aid should continue. Programs like PPKB (Program Pembasmian Kemiskinan Bandar), which focus on poverty alleviation through job training and financial support, should be expanded to reach more vulnerable groups.

Opportunities for Sustainable Livelihoods

In order to build long-term economic resilience, Simunjan must explore sustainable income opportunities beyond traditional agriculture. Encouraging eco-tourism, agro-based industries, and digital entrepreneurship can help create new employment avenues for locals.

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1, No Poverty, aims to eliminate poverty and reduce income disparities. In Sri Aman, economic inequality remains a concern, as reflected in the Gini coefficient of 0.395 (2022), indicating moderate income disparity. The poverty incidence stood at 8.9%, and while the number of poor households registered under eKasih decreased from 4,414 in 2021 to 1,317 in 2023, economic challenges persist. Addressing income gaps and ensuring balanced economic growth is essential for sustainable progress.

Economic Well-Being

- Despite some progress in poverty reduction, Sri Aman still experiences economic imbalances, particularly between urban and rural populations. Many households in rural areas rely on agriculture, which is often affected by market instability, unpredictable weather conditions, and limited access to financial resources.

Bridging the Income Gap

- Encouraging entrepreneurial development, skills training, and economic diversification can help narrow this gap and promote more inclusive growth.

Gini Coefficient

0.395

Incidence of Poverty

8.9

Registered Head of Poor Households with eKasih

1,317

Rising Costs vs. Stagnant Wages: The Economic Challenge

The cost of living has steadily increased, while wage growth has remained slow, affecting low-income households the most. Many residents struggle with rising expenses for essential goods, education, and healthcare, making it difficult to achieve financial stability. Expanding income assistance programs, promoting affordable housing initiatives, and enhancing agricultural productivity can help mitigate financial stress on vulnerable households.

Bridging Economic Gaps: Addressing Income Inequality

Economic growth in Sri Aman has been unevenly distributed, with rural communities facing limited opportunities for higher income generation. Many villagers rely on subsistence farming or small-scale trading, which offer low and inconsistent earnings. Enhancing access to markets, investing in rural infrastructure, and developing community-based industries can help bridge economic gaps and foster a more balanced economy.

Reducing Poverty

The declining number of eKasih-registered households indicates progress in poverty alleviation, but many families remain economically vulnerable. A single economic downturn or job loss can push them back into poverty. To ensure sustained poverty reduction, initiatives such as microfinance programs, job placement schemes, and social protection measures should be expanded and strengthened.

Opportunities for Sustainable Livelihoods

To create long-term economic resilience, Sri Aman must develop sustainable livelihood opportunities beyond traditional employment sectors. Encouraging agro-based industries, eco-tourism, and digital entrepreneurship can diversify income sources and reduce dependence on low-wage jobs. Investing in skills training, business grants, and infrastructure improvements will help empower the local population and ensure a more stable economic future.

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1, No Poverty, aims to eradicate poverty and reduce economic inequalities. In Subis, the Gini coefficient of 0.341 (2022) reflects a moderate income disparity, while the poverty incidence stood at 4.7%. The number of households registered under eKasih decreased from 2,064 in 2021 to 1,498 in 2022, indicating some improvement in poverty reduction. However, challenges remain in ensuring sustained economic growth and financial stability for all communities.

Economic Well-Being

- The decline in poverty incidence suggests improvements in living standards, but economic vulnerabilities persist. Many households, especially those in rural and agricultural sectors, continue to struggle with low- income levels and limited job opportunities.

Bridging the Income Gap

- With a Gini coefficient of 0.341, income inequality in Subis remains a concern, particularly between urban and rural populations. Many low-income earners rely on agriculture and informal work, which often provide unstable wages.

Gini Coefficient



0.341

Incidence of Poverty



4.7

Registered Head of Poor Households with eKasih



1,498

Rising Costs vs. Stagnant Wages: The Economic Challenge

Although poverty rates have declined, rising costs of living and stagnant wages continue to pose challenges. Many households experience higher expenses for food, education, and healthcare, making financial security difficult to achieve. Enhancing minimum wage policies, strengthening financial aid programs, and promoting local economic initiatives can help reduce financial burdens on vulnerable families.

Bridging Economic Gaps: Addressing Income Inequality

Economic disparities remain an issue, particularly for rural communities reliant on small-scale farming and informal jobs. These groups often lack access to stable income sources, financial resources, and market opportunities. Supporting entrepreneurship, expanding infrastructure development, and encouraging investment in rural industries can help narrow economic gaps and create sustainable economic growth.

Reducing Poverty

The reduction in eKasih-registered households reflects progress in poverty alleviation, but many families still remain at risk. Government programs such as cash assistance, employment initiatives, and microfinance support should continue to be expanded to ensure long-term poverty reduction and financial stability for low-income households.

Opportunities for Sustainable Livelihoods

To ensure long-term economic resilience, Subis must focus on sustainable livelihood opportunities. Encouraging eco-tourism, modernizing the agricultural sector, and supporting small-scale industries can diversify income sources. Additionally, providing skills training and access to financial resources will empower local communities to achieve economic independence and sustainability.

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1, No Poverty, aims to eliminate poverty and reduce socio-economic inequalities. In Kapit, the Gini coefficient of 0.366 indicates a moderate income disparity, while the poverty incidence remains high at 20.6%. The number of households registered under eKasih fluctuated from 1,339 in 2021 to 1,501 in 2022, before decreasing to 1,234 in 2023, showing ongoing economic struggles. The lack of job opportunities in Kapit further exacerbates the issue, making it difficult for residents to achieve financial stability and economic security.

Economic Well-Being

- Despite a decline in the number of eKasih-registered households in 2023, economic challenges persist, particularly for rural communities dependent on traditional industries like agriculture and logging.

Bridging the Income Gap

- Income inequality remains a concern in Kapit, as seen in the Gini coefficient of 0.366. Wealth disparities between urban and rural populations continue to widen due to limited access to higher-paying jobs and financial resources.

Gini Coefficient

0.366

Incidence of Poverty

20.6

Registered Head of Poor Households with eKasih

1,234

Rising Costs vs. Stagnant Wages: The Economic Challenge

The high poverty incidence of 20.6% reflects the economic struggles faced by Kapit residents, especially with rising living costs and stagnant wages. Many families struggle to afford necessities like food, education, and healthcare, which affects their quality of life. Increasing minimum wage policies, creating job incentives, and expanding social aid programs can help reduce financial burdens and improve economic resilience.

Bridging Economic Gaps: Addressing Income Inequality

Kapit's economy is largely dependent on small-scale agriculture, timber industries, and informal jobs, which often lack stability and growth potential. This results in wider economic gaps between different communities. Strengthening rural development initiatives, expanding digital connectivity, and encouraging investments in local businesses can help create a more balanced and sustainable economy.

Reducing Poverty

With 1,234 households still registered under eKasih in 2023, poverty remains a significant issue in Kapit. Limited access to job opportunities and financial support keeps many families in economic hardship. Expanding microfinance programs, government aid, and employment initiatives will be key strategies for long-term poverty reduction.

Opportunities for Sustainable Livelihoods

To achieve sustainable economic development, Kapit must diversify its economy beyond traditional industries. Encouraging eco-tourism, modern agriculture, and small-scale enterprises can help create new employment opportunities. Additionally, improving education, vocational training, and access to digital markets will empower local communities to achieve economic independence.

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1, No Poverty, aims to eradicate poverty and reduce income inequalities. In Marudi, economic challenges such as high unemployment rates and homelessness indicate persistent financial struggles. The Gini coefficient of 0.361 reflects income inequality, while the poverty incidence of 12.9% highlights the significant portion of the population living in poverty. The number of households registered under eKasih has declined from 1,174 in 2021 to 925 in 2023, reflecting either improvements in economic conditions or underreporting of poverty. Addressing employment opportunities and social welfare support is crucial to achieving sustainable development in the region.

Economic Well-Being

- Economic hardship remains a major issue in Marudi, where many residents rely on agriculture, small-scale businesses, and informal employment.

Bridging the Income Gap

- The Gini coefficient of 0.361 indicates moderate income inequality, suggesting that wealth is unevenly distributed among the population. Limited access to high-paying jobs and business opportunities continues to widen the income gap in Marudi.

Gini Coefficient

0.361

Incidence of Poverty

12.9

Registered Head of Poor Households with eKasih

925

Rising Costs vs. Stagnant Wages: The Economic Challenge

With limited job opportunities and economic growth, many households struggle to cope with rising living costs. The poverty incidence of 12.9% highlights the financial struggles faced by a significant portion of Marudi's population. Stagnant wages and inflation further increase financial burdens, making it difficult for low-income families to afford basic necessities such as food, housing, and healthcare. Implementing livelihood support initiatives, wage adjustments, and cost-of-living subsidies can help ease economic pressure on Marudi residents.

Bridging Economic Gaps: Addressing Income Inequality

Income inequality in Marudi is closely tied to employment disparities and lack of industrial development. Many rely on subsistence farming and informal work, which offer unstable and low-paying incomes. Encouraging private-sector investment, infrastructure development, and financial inclusion programs can help create a more balanced economic landscape.

Reducing Poverty

Despite the decrease in eKasih-registered households to 925 in 2023, poverty remains a critical issue in Marudi. The poverty incidence of 12.9% underscores the economic struggles faced by residents, particularly those in rural areas. High unemployment levels leave many without access to stable income sources, increasing their dependence on government aid. Expanding employment initiatives, financial aid programs, and housing support will be key to reducing poverty and ensuring sustainable livelihoods.

Opportunities for Sustainable Livelihoods

To improve long-term economic sustainability, Marudi must focus on job creation, economic diversification, and support for small enterprises. Encouraging eco-tourism, modern agriculture, and vocational training can provide alternative income sources for local communities. Additionally, enhancing affordable housing programs and social support systems is crucial to addressing the issue of homelessness.

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1, No Poverty, focuses on eradicating poverty and improving living conditions, particularly in underserved communities. Poverty remains a significant challenge in the districts of Dalat and Mukah, particularly in rural communities where economic opportunities are limited. Both districts face issues related to income inequality, high living costs, and stagnant wages, making it difficult for many households to achieve financial stability.

Economic Well-Being

- Dalat recorded a Gini coefficient of 0.315, while Mukah had a higher 0.386, indicating greater income disparity in Mukah. Despite Dalat showing lower inequality, both areas still experience economic challenges that impact low-income groups, particularly in rural communities where income opportunities remain limited.

Bridging the Income Gap

- Economic growth strategies should focus on improving income-generating activities to uplift these communities.

Dalat

Gini Coefficient	Incidence of Poverty	Registered Head of Poor Households with eKasih
0.315	11.1	1,366

Mukah

Gini Coefficient	Incidence of Poverty	Registered Head of Poor Households with eKasih
0.386	14.0	1,394

Rising Costs vs. Stagnant Wages: The Economic Challenge

The rising cost of living remains a major concern for residents in both districts. Many households struggle to cope with increasing expenses due to stagnant wages and limited job opportunities. This situation worsens financial difficulties for lower-income groups, requiring government intervention to ease the burden through subsidies and support programs.

Bridging Economic Gaps: Addressing Income Inequality

Mukah, with its higher Gini coefficient, faces a more significant challenge in income disparity than Dalat. This suggests that wealth distribution is more unequal, requiring focused policies to ensure fairer access to economic opportunities and resources. Addressing this imbalance is crucial for achieving sustainable development.

Reducing Poverty

In Dalat, the number of registered poor households decreased from 1,740 in 2021 to 1,366 in 2023, indicating positive progress in poverty reduction efforts. However, in Mukah, the numbers fluctuated, with 1,342 in 2021, dropping to 1,099 in 2022, but increasing again to 1,394 in 2023. This suggests ongoing economic instability, emphasizing the need for continuous poverty alleviation measures.

Opportunities for Sustainable Livelihoods

To ensure long-term poverty reduction, both districts require more sustainable employment opportunities and income diversification initiatives. Expanding agricultural productivity, supporting small businesses, and improving rural infrastructure could play a vital role in enhancing economic resilience and improving the standard of living for residents in Dalat and Mukah.

Key Findings of SDG 1 for Sarawak District Councils

Sarawak districts face ongoing challenges in poverty reduction despite access to essential services. While support programs exist, limited economic opportunities, income disparities, and high living costs continue to affect vulnerable populations. Rural communities, in particular, struggle with unstable employment, lack of sustainable livelihoods, and difficulties accessing financial aid, making poverty alleviation a persistent issue. Addressing these challenges requires targeted economic empowerment programs, skills training, and improved infrastructure to ensure sustainable development.

Progress

Sarawak has made notable strides in addressing poverty through various targeted social assistance programs, economic support initiatives, and infrastructure improvements. Programs like e-Kasih, Program Pembasmian Kemiskinan Bandar (PPKB), and Program Peningkatan Rumah Termiskin (PPRT) have played a crucial role in supporting low-income households, improving housing conditions, and providing financial aid to those in need. Many districts have seen a decline in the number of registered poor households, suggesting that these interventions are having an impact.

Additionally, government investments in rural development, education, and healthcare have helped uplift communities, particularly in urban and semi-urban areas. Increased access to microfinancing, entrepreneurship training, and agricultural support programs has also provided opportunities for income generation, allowing communities to build resilience against economic hardships.

However, despite these positive developments, the progress is uneven across different districts. Rural and interior areas still face persistent poverty due to geographical isolation, lack of infrastructure, and limited economic opportunities.

Way Forward

To effectively address these challenges and ensure sustained poverty reduction, Sarawak must implement a multi-faceted, long-term approach that emphasizes economic resilience, inclusive growth, and social protection. Key focus areas include:

- Economic Diversification and Job Creation
- Strengthening Social Protection and Financial Inclusion
- Bridging the Urban-Rural Divide
- Empowering Communities Through Education and Skills Development
- Promoting Sustainable Development Approaches

By implementing these strategies, Sarawak can accelerate progress toward Sustainable Development Goal 1 (No Poverty) and ensure that all districts experience inclusive and sustainable economic growth. The focus must be on not just reducing poverty statistics, but creating lasting, community-driven solutions that empower individuals and households to achieve financial stability and long-term prosperity.

Roles of District Councils in Sarawak for SDG 1: No Poverty

District councils in Sarawak play a crucial role in poverty reduction (SDG 1: No Poverty) by improving basic infrastructure, economic opportunities, and social welfare for low-income communities. These councils are responsible for enhancing rural connectivity, ensuring better access to markets, education, and essential services. By developing road networks, public transport, and affordable housing, they help reduce economic isolation and support local livelihoods.

Challenges in Poverty Reduction Governance

District councils play a crucial role in poverty alleviation, but achieving sustainable progress in SDG 1 (No Poverty)requires addressing structural challenges. Limited economic opportunities, lack of infrastructure in rural areas, and low household incomes continue to hinder poverty reduction. Many communities face unemployment, land accessibility issues, and low productivity in agriculture, leading to persistent economic hardship. The absence of adequate financial support, social welfare programs, and economic diversification further exacerbates income inequality.

District councils alone cannot implement large-scale poverty eradication programs, but they can collaborate with state and federal agencies, NGOs, and the private sector to enhance economic resilience and community empowerment.

Key Strategies for District Councils to Support SDG 3

1. **Expanding Economic Opportunities & Livelihood Programs**
   - Promote microfinance schemes, entrepreneurship training, and small business support to empower low-income communities.
   - Enhance agricultural productivity through better access to technology, financial aid, and market linkages.

2. **Improving Infrastructure & Basic Services**
   - Develop rural road networks, clean water supply, and electricity access to support local businesses and improve living standards.
   - Strengthen affordable housing programs and access to public transportation for underserved communities.

To ensure sustainable and inclusive poverty reduction, district councils in Sarawak must enhance multi-sector collaboration with government agencies, private sector stakeholders, and community organizations. A key strategy is policy alignment and inter-governmental cooperation, where councils work with economic planners, social welfare agencies, and rural development authorities to improve income-generating opportunities and access to basic services.

Strengthening coordination between district councils, state agencies, and financial institutions can bridge gaps in rural economic development, ensuring access to microfinance, small business support, and vocational training for low-income communities. Public-private partnerships (PPPs) play a vital role in expanding job creation initiatives, skills development programs, and agricultural modernization efforts to reduce dependency on low-wage labour and informal employment.

Additionally, financial literacy and entrepreneurship programs should be strengthened. District councils can collaborate with cooperatives, NGOs, and universities to provide business mentorship, training, and access to credit, particularly for marginalized groups. Lastly, localized poverty alleviation strategies—such as targeted support for indigenous communities, youth employment schemes, and infrastructure development in rural areas—can ensure an inclusive and equitable approach to economic empowerment in Sarawak.

Decent Work and Economic Growth

Objective:
To promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.



Overview of SDG 8 for Sarawak District Councils

Sarawak District Councils are actively implementing SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) through economic diversification, rural development, and workforce enhancement. These councils play a crucial role in Sarawak's Post COVID-19 Development Strategy 2030 (PCDS 2030), which aims to transform the state into a high-income economy by promoting innovation, digital transformation, and sustainability.

Industrial and commercial hubs are strengthening logistics, manufacturing, and digital entrepreneurship, while rural districts are focusing on agriculture, eco-tourism, and community-based enterprises to create sustainable livelihoods. Additionally, districts with strong educational institutions are driving growth in knowledge-based industries, biotechnology, and research, supporting start-ups and SMEs to enhance economic resilience.

The pursuit of SDG 8 by district councils is closely linked with various socioeconomic and environmental goals, ensuring that economic development remains inclusive, resilient, and sustainable. By fostering local innovation, improving workforce skills, and implementing green economy initiatives, these councils are contributing to Sarawak's long-term prosperity while balancing social and environmental needs.

Relationship of SDG 8 with other SDGs

SDG 2 (Zero Hunger): Urban farming, hydroponics, and local food markets in Sarawak districts to enhance food security while creating job opportunities, especially for low-income communities.

SDG 14 (Life Below Water): Coastal tourism, marine conservation, and sustainable fisheries provide employment while protecting marine biodiversity.

SDG 15 (Life on Land): Eco-tourism in sustainable forestry to create green jobs and promote conservation-based economic growth. Urban greening projects improve air quality and local livelihoods.

SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being): Decent work leads to better health. Workplace safety policies, healthcare access, and stress management programs to contribute to a healthier and more productive workforce.

LUNDU DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH LUNDU - MDL)

The vision of "Towards Making Lundu a Natural Beach City," led by Majlis Daerah Lundu, supports SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) by promoting eco-tourism, local enterprises, and infrastructure development. Expanding the tourism sector creates employment opportunities in hospitality, food services, and handicrafts, driving economic growth for local communities. Investments in better roads, clean water, and digital connectivity enhance business opportunities, attract investors, and support entrepreneurship.

MATU & DARO DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH MATU & DARO - MDMD)

The vision of "Sustainable Municipal Services for All," by Matu and Daro District Council, supports SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) by enhancing infrastructure, essential services, and local industries. Investments in better roads, clean water, and efficient waste management improve the business environment and attract investment, fostering economic resilience. Investments in better roads, clean water, and digital connectivity enhance business opportunities, attract investors, and support entrepreneurship.

BAU DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH BAU – MD BAU)

The vision of "Quality Service for All," by Bau District Council, aligns with SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) by ensuring efficient municipal services that drive economic development. Strengthening infrastructure, public facilities, and support systems enhances business opportunities and attracts investment.
Supporting local enterprises, agriculture, and tourism fosters job creation and economic diversification, boosting household incomes.

BETONG DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH BETONG – MD BETONG)

The vision of "Sustainable Environment, Sustainable Community," by Betong District Council, aligns with SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) by fostering sustainable economic activities that drive long-term prosperity. By protecting natural resources and investing in infrastructure, the district ensures an environment conducive to business growth. Supporting sustainable agriculture, eco-tourism, and local enterprises creates employment opportunities and enhances income generation.

KANOWIT DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH KANOWIT – MD KANOWIT)

The vision of "Sustainable Living, Prosperous Citizen," by Kanowit District Council, aligns with SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) by fostering sustainable economic opportunities and enhancing workforce development. By improving infrastructure, public services, and economic accessibility, the district creates an environment that supports business growth and job creation. Encouraging local industries, agriculture, and eco-tourism helps diversify the economy and increase employment opportunities.

LAWAS DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH LAWAS – MD LAWAS)

Lawas District Council supports SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) by enhancing economic opportunities, workforce development, and infrastructure improvements to drive sustainable growth. Strengthening road connectivity, clean water access, and public services supports a more efficient business environment, encouraging investment and entrepreneurship. By promoting agriculture, fisheries, and cross-border trade, Lawas fosters job creation and economic diversification.

LIMBANG DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH LIMBANG – MD LIMBANG)

The vision of "Customer-Friendly Together," by Limbang District Council, aligns with SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) by fostering an efficient, business-friendly environment that supports economic development and job creation.
By enhancing infrastructure, public facilities, and municipal services, Limbang improves conditions for local businesses, entrepreneurs, and workers. Promoting accessible and customer-friendly services encourages business growth, tourism, and trade, driving economic opportunities.

SIBU RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH LUAR BANDAR SIBU - MDLBS)

The vision of "TEAM – Together Everyone Achieves More," by Sibu Rural District Council, aligns with SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) by promoting collaborative efforts to drive economic development and job creation.
Enhancing infrastructure, public services, and digital connectivity strengthens local industries, small businesses, and eco-tourism, creating sustainable employment opportunities for rural communities.

LUBOK ANTU DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH LUBOK ANTU – MDLA)

The vision of "Sustainable Living Environment for All," by Lubok Antu District Council, aligns with SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) by promoting sustainable economic development and job creation.
Enhancing infrastructure, clean water access, and waste management strengthens the foundation for economic activities, supporting agriculture, eco-tourism, and local businesses. These efforts create employment opportunities, boost entrepreneurship, and increase household incomes.

MARADONG & JULAU DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH MARADONG & JULAU – MDMJ)

The vision of "Sustainable Living, Thriving Community," by Maradong & Julau District Council, aligns with SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) by fostering sustainable economic development and employment opportunities. Strengthening infrastructure, public services, and clean water access creates a supportive environment for businesses, agriculture, and eco-tourism.

SARATOK DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH SARATOK – MD SARATOK)

The vision of "Sustainable Socio-Economic Development," by Saratok District Council, aligns with SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) by fostering inclusive economic opportunities and long-term resilience. Enhancing infrastructure, public services, and access to clean water creates a supportive environment for businesses and industries. Supporting agriculture, fisheries, and small enterprises helps generate sustainable employment and economic growth.

SARIKEI DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH SARIKEI – MD SARIKEI)

The vision of "Sustainable Development, Prosperous Community," by Sarikei District Council, aligns with SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) by promoting balanced economic expansion and job creation. Enhancing infrastructure, public services, and access to essential resources supports business growth and workforce development. Encouraging agriculture, small enterprises, and eco-tourism stimulates employment opportunities and economic resilience.

SERIAN DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH SERIAN – MD SERIAN)

The vision of "Sustainable Living Environment for All," by Serian District Council, aligns with SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) by promoting sustainable economic development and job creation. Enhancing infrastructure, public services, and access to clean water and sanitation supports business growth and workforce productivity. Encouraging agriculture, eco-tourism, and local enterprises fosters employment opportunities and economic resilience.

SIMUNJAN DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH SIMUNJAN – MD SIMUNJAN)

The vision of "Towards Becoming a Model Community Development Center," by Simunjan District Council, supports SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) by driving sustainable socio-economic progress and fostering employment opportunities. Strengthening infrastructure, access to education, and public services enhances workforce development and economic participation.

SRI AMAN DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH SRI AMAN – MDSA)

The vision of "Model Centre for Community Advancement," by Sri Aman District Council, aligns with SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) by enhancing economic opportunities and fostering sustainable livelihoods. Investments in infrastructure, education, and public services create better access to economic participation and workforce development. Encouraging local entrepreneurship, agriculture, and small industries helps generate employment and stimulate business growth.

SUBIS DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH SUBIS – MD SUBIS)

The vision of "Towards Service Sustainability by 2026," by Subis District Council, aligns with SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) by fostering economic resilience and sustainable development. By enhancing infrastructure, clean water access, and waste management, it strengthens livelihoods and business opportunities. Supporting agriculture, fisheries, and small enterprises helps create jobs, increase local incomes, and drive economic diversification.

KAPIT DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH KAPIT – MD KAPIT)

The vision of "Towards Achieving Sustainable Development and Living Environment," by Kapit District Council aligns with SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) by fostering economic resilience and sustainable livelihoods. Strengthening infrastructure, public services, and clean water access enhances livability and business potential. Supporting sustainable agriculture, eco-tourism, and local enterprises creates job opportunities and boosts household incomes.

MARUDI DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH MARUDI – MD MARUDI)

The vision of "Service Without Borders," by Marudi District Council, aligns with SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) by fostering economic opportunities and sustainable livelihoods. Enhancing infrastructure, clean water access, and connectivity improves economic mobility and business growth in rural and underserved areas. Supporting agriculture, small enterprises, and eco-tourism helps generate employment and increase local incomes.

DALAT & MUKAH DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH DALAT & MUKAH - MDDM)

The vision of "Towards a Preferred Tourism Destination by 2035," by Dalat & Mukah District Council, aligns with SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) by leveraging tourism as a key driver of economic expansion and job creation. Developing tourism infrastructure, promoting cultural heritage, and supporting local businesses helps stimulate employment in hospitality, handicrafts, and food services. Investments in public facilities, transportation, and environmental conservation ensure sustainable and inclusive tourism growth.

Relationship of SDG 8 with other SDGs (Cont..)



SDG 4 (Quality Education): TVET programs, digital skills training, and entrepreneurship workshops in both cities help prepare workers for high-demand sectors, reducing youth unemployment and increasing economic mobility.



SDG 1 (No Poverty): Job placement programs, business grants, and microfinance initiatives support vulnerable communities, driving inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction.



SDG 5 (Gender Equality): Women's economic participation is encouraged through business grants, skills development programs, and workplace equity policies, helping to reduce gender disparities in employment.



SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities: To close economic gaps by supporting informal workers, providing financial literacy training, and strengthening social welfare programs for marginalized groups.



SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities): Economic growth is tied to urban renewal, smart city projects, and green mobility initiatives, all of which create jobs and improve living conditions in both cities.



SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation): Investments in wastewater treatment, flood mitigation, and sustainable water supply projects generate employment while ensuring access to clean water for businesses and residents.



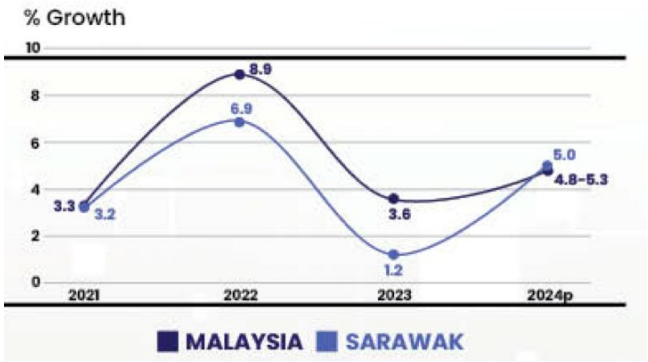
SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy): Focuses on reducing carbon emissions, boosting new businesses, attracting investments, and creating green jobs.



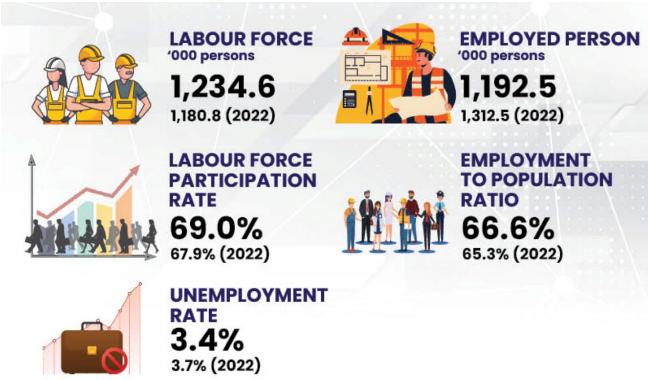
SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions): Transparent governance, fair labor policies, and business-friendly regulations to attract investors and ensure long-term economic stability.

Sarawak's progress towards SDG 8 is reflected in its positive economic indicators. The state's GDP grew from RM140.7 billion in 2022 to RM142.4 billion in 2023, with a forecasted 5.0% growth in 2024. The labour force increased to 1.23 million in 2023, while unemployment declined to 3.4%, showing resilience in job creation. The services sector remains a key driver, expanding its share to 38.3%, while manufacturing and mining continue to contribute significantly. These trends highlight Sarawak's steady economic expansion, aligning with SDG 8's objectives of inclusive and sustainable growth.

Malaysia and Sarawak Economy



Sarawak Employment



Sarawak GDP Distribution by Economic Activities



Table 5.1: Sarawak Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Sector	2022		2023		2024f	
	RM Billion	% Change	RM Billion	% Change	RM Billion	% Change
REAL GDP (at constant 2015 prices)						
Agriculture	14,727.1	1.8	15,028.9	2.0	15,443.8	2.8
Mining & Quarrying	29,911.2	7.3	29,605.3	-1.0	30,260.6	2.2
Manufacturing	39,229.0	5.8	37,695.9	-3.9	39,564.7	5.0
Construction	4,671.3	4.0	5,059.1	8.3	5,499.5	8.7
Services	51,732.7	9.3	54,543.2	5.4	58,219.9	6.7
Plus : Import Duties	427.6	20.4	419.4	-1.9	435.4	3.8
GDP at Purchasers' Prices	**140,698.8**	**6.9**	**142,351.8**	**1.2**	**149,424.0**	**5.0**
GDP / CAPITA (RM)	**81,342**		**72,411**		**80,788**	

Source : DOSM, Economic Planning Unit Sarawak

The labour force in Lundu has shown steady growth, increasing from 14.9 thousand to 15.6 thousand, supporting SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). The number of business establishments rose from 779 to 894, reflecting expanding economic activities. Agriculture remains a key sector, with establishments growing from 43 to 53. The manufacturing sector has also expanded, increasing from 35 to 50 establishments. Meanwhile, the construction and services sectors continue to contribute significantly to employment and economic development in Lundu, highlighting the district's potential for sustainable growth.

Land Use and Economic

- Lundu's land use is characterized by a mix of agriculture, forestry, tourism, and small-scale industries, with ongoing development in urban and coastal areas.

Economic Pattern

- Tourism, particularly eco-tourism and coastal tourism, is emerging as a key economic driver, with Lundu's pristine beaches, national parks, and cultural heritage attracting visitors. This creates opportunities for local businesses in hospitality, food services, and handicrafts.

Investment Potential

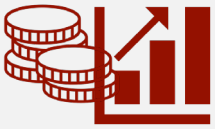
- Lundu offers strong investment potential in key sectors such as eco-tourism, sustainable agriculture, fisheries, and small-scale industries.

Mean Income



RM4,935

Median Income



RM3,692

Mean Expenditure



RM3,161

Labor Force Participation Rate



66.0%

Employed



15.0K

Unemployment Rate



3.5%

Economic Growth

Lundu's economic growth is driven by eco-tourism, agriculture, and small-scale industries, supported by infrastructure development and regional connectivity under Sarawak's Post COVID-19 Development Strategy (PCDS) 2030. With its pristine beaches, national parks, and biodiversity, Lundu has strong potential for eco-tourism investments that create jobs and boost local businesses. The region's agriculture sector, particularly oil palm, rubber, pepper, and aquaculture, supports livelihoods and presents opportunities for agro-processing and organic farming. Improved road networks and digital connectivity are enhancing trade, while future renewable energy and sustainable industries promise long-term economic resilience.

Economic Challenges and Inequality

Lundu faces limited job opportunities due to its small local economy, reliance on traditional sectors, and lack of industrial diversification. The district's economy is primarily driven by agriculture and eco-tourism, which provide seasonal or informal employment but lack large-scale industries that generate stable, high-income jobs.

Ongoing Initiatives to Bridge Economic Gaps

Lundu is actively promoting hotel and homestay development in villages to boost its eco-tourism sector and create sustainable job opportunities for local communities. Various initiatives encourage villagers to convert their homes into homestays, providing authentic cultural experiences for tourists while generating additional income. The development of new hotels and eco-lodges is also underway to accommodate increasing visitor demand, especially with Lundu's growing reputation as a beach and nature tourism destination.

Pathway to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

Achieving sustainable and inclusive growth in Lundu requires a balanced approach that integrates economic development with social well-being and environmental sustainability. Strengthening key sectors such as eco-tourism, agriculture, and small enterprises can create diverse job opportunities, reducing reliance on traditional industries. Investments in infrastructure, digital connectivity, and public services ensure that growth reaches all communities, including rural and underserved areas.

Matu and Daro are working towards SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) by strengthening key industries like agriculture, construction, and services. The labour force in Matu grew to 7.6k, while Daro reached 8.7k, showing steady economic progress. The services sector is the main employer, with 238 businesses in Matu and 344 in Daro. Agriculture remains important, while construction and manufacturing have room to grow. Improving infrastructure, digital access, and local businesses can attract investments and create more jobs, ensuring a stronger and more sustainable economy.

Land Use and Economic

- Matu and Daro rely heavily on fisheries and agriculture, as large portions of land are used for paddy farming, palm oil plantations, and aquaculture.

Economic Pattern

- The economy is driven by small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in fisheries and agriculture, with fish processing, dried seafood, and agricultural products forming the backbone of local businesses.

Investment Potential

- Eco-tourism, leveraging Matu and Daro's rich mangrove forests, river networks, and cultural heritage.

Matu

Mean Income	Median Income	Mean Expenditure
RM4,362	RM3,354	RM2,811
Labor Force Participation Rate	**Employed**	**Unemployment Rate**
65.5%	7.3K	5.5%

Daro

Mean Income	Median Income	Mean Expenditure
RM4,368	RM3,373	RM2,997
Labor Force Participation Rate	**Employed**	**Unemployment Rate**
63.8%	8.3K	4.1%

Economic Growth

While the economy is slowly expanding, growth is constrained by limited industrialization, infrastructure challenges, and reliance on traditional sectors. SMEs in fisheries and agriculture offer some employment opportunities, but there is a need to increase value-added production and encourage entrepreneurship. Expanding access to markets, financing, and training programs can accelerate growth.

Economic Challenges and Inequality

Matu and Daro face economic challenges, including limited job opportunities outside of fisheries and agriculture, leading to financial instability among rural communities. The high cost of living, especially for food and transportation, further strains household incomes. Additionally, income disparity remains a concern, with many residents struggling to achieve economic security. The lack of infrastructure for business expansion and logistics also hinders local economic growth, making it difficult for businesses to scale and create more employment opportunities.

Ongoing Initiatives to Bridge Economic Gaps

To boost economic growth, Matu and Daro are supporting SMEs in fisheries and agriculture to generate more job opportunities. Eco-tourism is being developed as an alternative income source, with initiatives like homestay programs and tourism-related businesses helping to attract visitors and create employment. Infrastructure improvements, including better road networks and enhanced internet access, are also being prioritized to support business activities and improve market connectivity for local industries.

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Pathway to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

For long-term prosperity, Matu and Daro must diversify their economy by expanding tourism, processing industries, and services. Infrastructure improvements, such as better roads and market access, are essential for economic growth. Enhancing skills training will equip locals with the expertise needed for higher-paying jobs, while promoting sustainable practices in fisheries, agriculture, and tourism will ensure long-term environmental and economic resilience.

Bau's workforce has been steadily growing, with a labor force of 26.4 thousand, supporting key economic sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, construction, and services. With over 1,000 business establishments, the services sector dominates, followed by agriculture and manufacturing. To align with SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), Bau is fostering economic diversification by strengthening SMEs, promoting eco-tourism, and supporting sustainable agriculture. Investments in infrastructure and workforce development will further enhance job opportunities and long-term economic resilience in the district.

Land Use and Economic

- Its economy is driven by agriculture, services, agriculture and small- scale manufacturing.

Economic Pattern

- Economic reliance toward eco-tourism, agri-business, and local enterprises.

Investment Potential

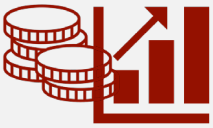
- The district's historical and natural attractions, such as Wind Cave and Fairy Cave, provide opportunities for eco-tourism, while improved road networks can enhance market accessibility.1

Mean Income



RM5,621

Median Income



RM4,735

Mean Expenditure



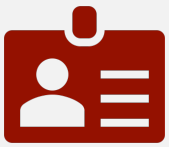
RM3,581

Labor Force



26.4K

Employed



25.4K

Unemployment Rate



3.6%

Economic Growth

Bau's economy has experienced steady growth, with a rising labor force and increasing business establishments. However, further expansion is needed in high-value industries such as agro-processing, tourism, and digital services to sustain long-term development.

Economic Challenges and Inequality

Limited job opportunities outside agriculture and small businesses hinder economic mobility, contributing to income disparities. The high cost of living and lack of infrastructure further limit business expansion, making it difficult for rural communities to achieve financial stability.

Ongoing Initiatives to Bridge Economic Gaps

To address economic challenges, Bau is promoting Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) through government policies and financial aid programs. Support for community-based tourism, sustainable agriculture, and skill training initiatives aims to create jobs and diversify income sources. Infrastructure projects, such as road improvements and digital connectivity, further strengthen economic opportunities.

Pathway to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

To achieve long-term economic resilience, Bau must diversify its economy by investing in tourism, agro-processing, and services. Enhancing skill development, improving infrastructure, and attracting sustainable investments will ensure inclusive growth, creating better job opportunities and reducing inequality. Strengthening SME policies and entrepreneurship programs will further support local businesses and drive economic sustainability.

Sustainable Development Goal 8 (SDG 8) focuses on promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth, productive employment, and decent work for all. In Betong, economic development is primarily driven by the services, agriculture, and construction sectors, but challenges such as limited job opportunities, infrastructure gaps, and income disparity hinder long-term progress. Addressing these issues through strategic investments, SME development, and sustainable industries is crucial for fostering a resilient and inclusive economy.

Land Use and Economic
- The economy of Betong is heavily reliant on the services sector, construction, and agriculture.

Economic Pattern
- Betong's economic challenges stem from its limited industrial base, which leads to a reliance on low-income, low-skilled jobs, primarily in agriculture and services.

Investment Potential
- Agro-based industries, Eco-tourism, SMEs

Mean Income
RM4,422

Median Income
RM3,685

Mean Expenditure
RM2,849

Labor Force
16.5K

Employed
16.1K

Unemployment Rate
2.8%

Economic Growth
Modernizing agriculture could boost local income by moving beyond raw materials to processed goods that have a higher market value. For example, the introduction of more commercialized farming methods and technologies could enhance food security while creating job opportunities.

Eco-tourism also holds great promise for Betong. With its natural beauty, wildlife, and cultural heritage, the district could capitalize on the growing global demand for sustainable and experiential tourism. Homestay programs, community-based tourism initiatives, and cultural heritage sites could attract visitors while empowering local communities to benefit from the tourism sector. Betong's rich natural resources, including rivers, mountains, and forests, could be used to create eco-friendly resorts and activities that promote environmental awareness.

Economic Challenges and Inequality
Betong's economic challenges stem from its limited industrial base, which leads to a reliance on low-income, low-skilled jobs, primarily in agriculture and services. This limited job diversity restricts opportunities for economic mobility and contributes to income inequality. Rural areas are particularly affected, with many families facing financial instability due to the high cost of living and low-paying job prospects.

Ongoing Initiatives to Bridge Economic Gaps
Betong is undertaking several key initiatives to boost its economic development and diversify its sectors. These include establishing a hub for gula apong production, leveraging the Betong Convention Center to attract business events, and improving infrastructure with the development of Bebuling Airport (STOLPort) to facilitate agricultural exports. Additionally, Taman Negara Maludam is being developed as a key eco-tourism destination, while waterfront and jungle trekking initiatives aim to promote adventure tourism. The Wong Karibau area is being cultivated for cultural tourism, and Bukit Sadok is being developed for eco-tourism and outdoor activities. These efforts together will enhance Betong's appeal for tourism, agriculture, and sustainable economic growth.

Pathway to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth
Betong must continue to diversify its economic activities, especially into eco-tourism, agro-industries, and digital-based businesses. Expanding into these sectors will provide new sources of income and reduce the district's reliance on traditional agriculture and construction.

Kanowit is experiencing gradual economic growth, with a steadily increasing labor force, which rose from 10.0 thousand to 10.5 thousand individuals. The district's economy is primarily driven by agriculture, with a modest presence in manufacturing and a growing services sector. The number of local businesses has slightly increased, with a significant focus on agriculture (9 to 11 establishments), construction (23 to 21 establishments), and services (257 to 265 establishments). While there are no significant developments in mining and quarrying, the expansion in services and construction indicates an evolving economy.

Land Use and Economic

- Kanowit's land use is predominantly agricultural, with vast areas dedicated to crops such as rice, palm oil, and rubber.

Economic Pattern

- Kanowit's economy is heavily reliant on agriculture, with limited diversification into other sectors like manufacturing, mining, or tourism.

Investment Potential

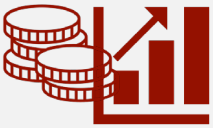
- Modernized farming, agro-processing, agribusiness and tourism

Mean Income



RM3,7H

Median Income



RM2,648

Mean Expenditure



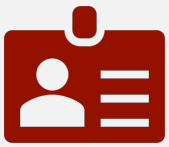
RM2,940

Labor Force



10.5K

Employed



9.9K

Unemployment Rate



5.5%

Economic Growth

Economic growth in Kanowit has been slow and largely confined to the agricultural sector. The lack of industrial diversification and other economic sectors means that opportunities for sustainable growth are limited. Without significant development in services, manufacturing, or tourism, the local economy remains dependent on a few key industries, constraining its ability to generate broader economic prosperity. To foster economic growth, there is a need for infrastructure development, business support systems, and policies to promote diversification.

Economic Challenges and Inequality

The key economic challenges in Kanowit include the lack of industrial development, absence of large-scale investment, and insufficient infrastructure to support business and tourism growth. With no significant markets or hawker centers, local commerce is also restricted, limiting opportunities for small businesses and entrepreneurs. The absence of tourism attractions further hinders the creation of a more diverse economy. These challenges are compounded by a lack of access to capital, which makes it difficult for small businesses to scale and innovate.

Ongoing Initiatives to Bridge Economic Gaps

Ongoing initiatives in Kanowit are primarily focused on improving agricultural practices and infrastructure. Efforts are being made to modernize farming techniques and provide training for local farmers to increase productivity. Additionally, there is an emphasis on improving road networks and basic utilities to support local businesses and increase connectivity. However, there is still limited focus on developing broader economic sectors, such as tourism or large-scale industry, which are necessary for long-term sustainable growth.

Pathway to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

The pathway to sustainable economic development in Kanowit lies in expanding the agricultural sector, improving infrastructure, and attracting investment in key areas such as agro-processing, agri-tourism, and small-scale manufacturing. Developing marketplaces and hawker centers can help stimulate local commerce, while investments in transportation and utilities will better connect the region to broader markets.

Lawas is seeing steady economic growth, with its labor force growing from 15.9 thousand to 17.1 thousand people. The economy is mainly driven by agriculture, with 613 establishments in this sector, along with smaller numbers in construction (89) and services (76). However, sectors like manufacturing and mining are not prominent. While agriculture offers investment opportunities, the lack of other industries limits job options. To support SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), Lawas needs to invest in infrastructure, expand other sectors like manufacturing and tourism, and help local businesses grow, creating more diverse and higher-paying jobs.

Land Use and Economic

- Land use in Lawas is predominantly focused on agriculture, with vast areas dedicated to farming activities such as crop cultivation, livestock farming, and rubber plantations.

Economic Pattern

- The economy of Lawas is primarily agricultural, with a focus on crop production and livestock farming. Construction and services contribute to the economy, but manufacturing and mining are not significant sectors.

Investment Potential

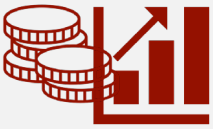
- Agriculture and tourims

Mean Income



RM4,476

Median Income



RM3,183

Mean Expenditure



RM2,934

Labor Force



17.1K

Employed



16.2K

Unemployment Rate



4.9%

Economic Growth

Economic growth in Lawas has been steady, but it remains limited by its reliance on agriculture and a lack of industrial diversification. The growth of sectors like construction and services is encouraging but not enough to drive major economic transformation. Without significant development in industries such as manufacturing, mining, or tourism, economic growth in Lawas is likely to remain constrained in the long term.

Economic Challenges and Inequality

Lawas faces several economic challenges, including the lack of industrial development and insufficient infrastructure to support growth. The heavy dependence on agriculture makes the region vulnerable to market fluctuations and environmental changes. Furthermore, the lack of diverse economic sectors and limited access to capital and technology hinder the expansion of local businesses and the creation of higher-paying jobs.

Ongoing Initiatives to Bridge Economic Gaps

Ongoing initiatives in Lawas are focused on enhancing agricultural practices, improving infrastructure, and supporting small businesses. Efforts are being made to increase productivity in agriculture through training and technology, while there is also emphasis on improving transportation networks. However, these initiatives primarily focus on the agricultural sector, and more efforts are needed to diversify the economy and attract investments in other areas such as manufacturing and tourism.

Pathway to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

To achieve sustainable economic growth, Lawas must diversify its economy by investing in sectors like manufacturing, tourism, and services. Improving infrastructure, such as roads, internet connectivity, and energy supply, is essential to support business growth. Encouraging investments in agro-processing, eco-tourism, and small-scale industries will create more job opportunities, reduce dependence on agriculture, and foster a more resilient economy aligned with SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth).

Limbang's labor force has grown from 20.1 thousand to 21.7 thousand people. The economy is mostly based on agriculture, with 1,047 establishments in this sector, along with some construction (92) and services (1,101). Manufacturing and mining are underdeveloped, with only 44 and 22 establishments, respectively. While there are opportunities to grow agro-based industries, the lack of industrial diversity limits the region's potential. To achieve SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), Limbang needs to improve infrastructure, develop more industries, and support small businesses to create more jobs and stimulate growth.

Land Use and Economic

- Land use in Limbang is primarily agricultural, with large areas dedicated to crop farming and livestock.

Economic Pattern

- The economy of Limbang is mainly driven by agriculture, with a significant number of establishments in this sector. The construction and services se ctors also contribute to the economy but remain secondary in comparison.

Investment Potential

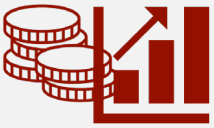
- Agro-based industries, especially in agro-processing and value-added products.

Mean Income



RM5,148

Median Income



RM4,023

Mean Expenditure



RM3,184

Labor Force



21.7K

Employed



21.0K

Unemployment Rate



3.0%

Economic Growth

The growth in agriculture has been driven by improvements in farming techniques and increased demand for agricultural products. However, the lack of significant industrial development, such as manufacturing or high-value-added industries, has held back the region from achieving robust and sustainable economic growth. Additionally, there has been limited investment in infrastructure, such as roads, utilities, and digital connectivity, which are essential for supporting new businesses and enhancing existing ones.

Economic Challenges and Inequality

Limbang faces a range of economic challenges that hinder its ability to achieve sustainable and diversified growth. One of the primary issues is the region's heavy reliance on agriculture. Another major challenge for Limbang is the lack of industrial development. Despite its potential, the region has not seen significant investment in manufacturing or industrial infrastructure. This limits economic diversification and restricts the creation of more value-added products. Without industries like manufacturing or agro-processing, Limbang cannot fully capitalize on its agricultural products.

Ongoing Initiatives to Bridge Economic Gaps

Ongoing initiatives in Limbang are focused on improving agricultural practices and expanding infrastructure. Efforts are being made to increase productivity in agriculture, while improvements in transportation and utilities are being pursued. However, more emphasis is needed on developing industries like manufacturing and tourism.

Pathway to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

To achieve sustainable economic growth, Limbang must diversify its economy by attracting investment in manufacturing, tourism, and services. Expanding infrastructure, such as roads and internet connectivity, will support business growth. By focusing on both traditional industries like agriculture and new sectors, Limbang can create more jobs and foster long-term economic resilience.

Sibu's labor force has grown from 119.4 thousand to 129.2 thousand people, with the economy mainly driven by agriculture, construction, and services. Sibu Rural rely heavily on agriculture, and limited infrastructure hinders growth. To achieve SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), Sibu Rural needs to improve infrastructure, invest in manufacturing, and support small businesses. Focusing on skills development and connecting rural areas to urban opportunities can help create sustainable and inclusive economic growth.

Land Use and Economic

- The region's fertile soil and favorable climate make it suitable for agricultural activities, which remain the primary source of livelihood for many rural residents.

Economic Pattern

- The economic pattern in Sibu rural is heavily focused on agriculture, with rice, rubber, and palm oil being the main agricultural products.

Investment Potential

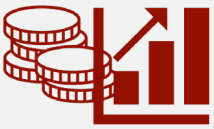
- Sibu Rural has potential for investment in agro-processing, sustainable agriculture, and eco-tourism.

Mean Income



RM6,645*

Median Income



RM5,248*

Mean Expenditure



RM4,366*

Labor Force



129.2K*

Employed



121.9K*

Unemployment Rate



4.9%*

Data includes Sibu district

Economic Growth

Economic growth in Sibu rural has been slow, mainly due to the reliance on traditional agricultural practices. While there are opportunities for growth in agro-industries and eco-tourism, the absence of infrastructure and limited industrial development has slowed economic expansion. There is also a lack of diversification, which hinders resilience against economic shocks.

Economic Challenges and Inequality

Sibu rural faces several economic challenges that hinder growth and stability. One of the most pressing issues is the high cost of living, particularly in rural areas where incomes are often low and access to affordable goods and services is limited. This creates financial strain for many families, particularly those who rely on agriculture, where income can be inconsistent. Additionally, homelessness has become an increasing concern, as some residents struggle with economic hardship, leading to a lack of proper housing and shelter in certain areas.

Another significant challenge is the rising cost of goods, especially in rural areas where transportation costs are higher and market access is more limited.

Ongoing Initiatives to Bridge Economic Gaps

Current initiatives in Sibu rural focus on improving agricultural productivity, expanding access to education and training, and building infrastructure. Efforts are underway to enhance road networks and provide better access to utilities. There is also an emphasis on promoting sustainable agricultural practices and exploring eco-tourism as a way to diversify the rural economy.

Pathway to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

To achieve SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) in Sibu rural, the region must focus on diversifying the economy through agro-processing, eco-tourism, and small-scale industries. Improving infrastructure, such as roads, electricity, and internet connectivity, is essential to support business development and attract investment. Promoting skills training, encouraging entrepreneurship, and creating better market access will help foster inclusive and sustainable economic growth for rural communities.

Both Maradong and Julau face challenges with limited job opportunities, mainly depending on agriculture. Maradong has 8.8 thousand people in the workforce, while Julau has 6.6 thousand. Both regions have few businesses outside of farming, with Maradong having 18 in manufacturing and 41 in construction, and Julau mainly focusing on agriculture. This limits higher-paying jobs. For SDG 8, Maradong and Julau need to develop industries like manufacturing and offer skills training to create more jobs and boost economic growth.

Land Use and Economic

- Land is primarily used for agriculture, with crops like oil palm, rubber, and rice being dominant.

Economic Pattern

- Both Maradong and Julau share a similar economic pattern, with the majority of their economies heavily reliant on agriculture. In Maradong, crops like oil palm, rubber, and rice dominate, while Julau also focuses on agriculture, particularly oil palm and rubber.

Investment Potential

- Agriculture, infrastructure, and eco-tourism.

Maradong

Mean Income	Median Income	Mean Expenditure
RM4,117	RM3,259	RM2,674

Labor Force Participation Rate	Employed	Unemployment Rate
65.1%	8.7K	5.5%

Julau

Mean Income	Median Income	Mean Expenditure
RM3,548	RM2,652	RM2,842

Labor Force Participation Rate	Employed	Unemployment Rate
63.0%	6.3K	4.3%

Economic Growth

While the economy is slowly expanding, growth is constrained by limited industrialization, infrastructure challenges, and reliance on traditional sectors. SMEs in fisheries and agriculture offer some employment opportunities, but there is a need to increase value-added production and encourage entrepreneurship. Expanding access to markets, financing, and training programs can accelerate growth.

Economic Challenges and Inequality

Maradong and Julau face several economic challenges. One main issue is the lack of digital opportunities, which limits jobs in technology and online businesses. This makes it harder for people to access new, modern ways to earn income. In agriculture, jobs are low-paying and seasonal, with little focus on modernizing the industry. This means many people struggle to earn more money or move up in their careers. There are also few job opportunities outside of agriculture, like in manufacturing or services, slowing down economic growth. Many people leave for urban areas in search of better jobs, causing a "brain drain" where younger, educated people move away.

Ongoing Initiatives to Bridge Economic Gaps

In Maradong, Pesta Sarikei is an annual event that celebrates local culture and agriculture, helping to promote the region's products and attract visitors, boosting the local economy. The Anjung Usahawan Maradong initiative, supported by MINTRED (Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Entrepreneur Development), is focused on empowering local entrepreneurs by providing training, resources, and a platform to market their goods and services, promoting business growth and diversification. In Pakan, the Pejabat Daerah Pakan plays a key role in supporting local development initiatives, including infrastructure improvements and community services aimed at enhancing the livelihoods of rural residents.

Pathway to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

To grow sustainably in Maradong and Julau, these areas need to focus on diversifying their economies, improving infrastructure, and supporting local communities. Expanding digital infrastructure will open new opportunities for online businesses and jobs in technology. Modernizing agriculture with new techniques and training can increase productivity and income.

Lubok Antu has a labor force of about 11.0 thousand people, with most working in agriculture, followed by smaller numbers in construction and services. The area lacks industries like mining and manufacturing, which limits its economic growth.
To achieve SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), Lubok Antu needs to focus on diversifying its economy. This includes developing sectors like manufacturing, eco-tourism, and services. Improving infrastructure and skills training can attract investment and create more job opportunities, helping the region grow in a sustainable way.

Land Use and Economic

- The land in Lubok Antu is mainly used for agricultural activities, with large areas dedicated to crops such as rice and rubber.

Economic Pattern

- Lubok Antu's economy relies heavily on agriculture, with small contributions from construction and services.

Investment Potential

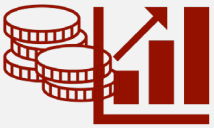
- Eco-tourism and agro-processing

Mean Income



RM4,129

Median Income



RM3,548

Mean Expenditure



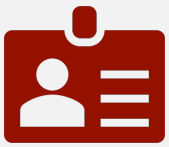
RM3,178

Labor Force



11.0K

Employed



10.6K

Unemployment Rate



3.5%

Economic Growth

Economic growth in Lubok Antu has been slow, largely due to its reliance on agriculture and limited industrial development. While there is potential for growth in agro-industry and eco-tourism, better infrastructure, improved skills, and more investment are necessary for sustained economic progress.

Economic Challenges and Inequality

Lubok Antu faces several economic challenges, including limited job opportunities due to a lack of industrial zones, which restricts employment options and keeps the economy heavily reliant on agriculture. This dependence on farming results in low income levels, as many residents earn wages that are insufficient to meet their needs, leading to financial insecurity and a lower standard of living. Moreover, the high cost of living in the area further compounds these issues, with basic goods and services being expensive, making it harder for residents to make ends meet. The absence of industrial zones stifles economic diversification and prevents the creation of higher-paying jobs, leaving the local economy stagnant and vulnerable to external economic shocks.

Ongoing Initiatives to Bridge Economic Gaps

To address the economic challenges in Lubok Antu, several efforts are underway to improve both agricultural productivity and infrastructure. Enhancing agricultural practices through modern techniques and better resource management aims to increase yields, reduce costs, and make farming more sustainable. Furthermore, to diversify the local economy, initiatives are being explored to promote eco-tourism. The region's natural beauty and biodiversity present significant potential for attracting tourists, which could create new sources of income and employment for local residents.

Pathway to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

To achieve SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), Lubok Antu needs to diversify its economy by promoting agro-processing, eco-tourism, and other industries. Improving infrastructure, increasing skills training, and attracting investment will be essential for creating sustainable job opportunities and ensuring long-term economic growth.

Saratok's economy is primarily driven by agriculture, with a small number of establishments in manufacturing, construction, and services. Despite a steady labour force, the region lacks industrial diversification, limiting the creation of higher-paying, stable jobs outside of agriculture. The local economy needs greater investment in sectors such as manufacturing and services to generate more diverse employment opportunities, enhance economic mobility, and reduce reliance on low-wage agricultural work. Achieving SDG 8 in Saratok will require expanding industrial sectors, improving infrastructure, and creating more training and job opportunities to build a more resilient and inclusive economy.

Land Use and Economic

- Land use is predominantly focused on agriculture, with vast areas used for crop cultivation, particularly rice, palm oil, and other food crops.

Economic Pattern

- The economy of Saratok is largely agricultural, with most of the workforce employed in farming activities. The secondary sector is underdeveloped, with minimal manufacturing and construction activities, while the services sector shows some growth.

Investment Potential

- Agriculture, manufacturing, and eco-tourism.

Mean Income	Median Income	Mean Expenditure
RM4,621	RM3,763	RM2,794

Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate
10.9K	10.6K	2.6%

Economic Growth

Saratok's economic growth is constrained by its reliance on agriculture and the underdevelopment of other sectors. While agriculture remains a key economic driver, there is a growing need for diversification. Investing in manufacturing, services, and eco-tourism could create new job opportunities, enhance income levels, and reduce reliance on low-wage agricultural work. Developing infrastructure, such as transportation networks and digital connectivity, would further support business growth and attract investments. Achieving balanced growth across multiple sectors will be essential for Saratok's economic resilience and long-term development.

Economic Challenges and Inequality

Saratok faces several economic challenges that hinder its development. The primary challenge is the lack of industrial diversification, with the economy heavily dependent on agriculture. This leaves the region vulnerable to fluctuations in global commodity prices. Additionally, there is a limited workforce in non-agricultural sectors, resulting in fewer job opportunities outside of farming. The high cost of living in some areas, coupled with low-paying agricultural jobs, leads to economic struggles for many residents. Moreover, migration to urban areas in search of better employment opportunities results in a loss of skilled labour.

Ongoing Initiatives to Bridge Economic Gaps

Several initiatives are underway to improve Saratok's economy. The local government is working on modernizing agriculture with new techniques and supporting small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to help local businesses grow and create jobs. There are also efforts to develop eco-tourism by promoting the area's natural beauty and cultural heritage.

A key project is the Projek Naik Taraf Wong Klangsau, which focuses on improving roads and infrastructure in the Wong Klangsau area. This will help improve connectivity, trade, and attract tourists. These initiatives aim to diversify the economy, improve living standards, and create more job opportunities in Saratok.

Pathway to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

For Saratok to achieve sustainable economic growth, it must focus on diversifying its economy and developing new industries. Key steps include investing in manufacturing, services, and eco-tourism, as well as enhancing the agriculture sector through modernization and value-added activities. Improving infrastructure, such as roads, electricity, and internet connectivity, will make the region more attractive to investors and businesses. Skills training for the local workforce will be crucial to enable residents to access better job opportunities outside of agriculture.

Sarikei is steadily progressing towards achieving SDG 8 by focusing on decent work and economic growth. The region's labour force is expanding, and a diverse range of sectors, including agriculture, manufacturing, and construction, contribute to its economic activities. Agriculture remains a dominant sector, but there is notable growth in manufacturing and construction, creating opportunities for a more diversified workforce. To ensure inclusive economic growth, Sarikei is focusing on improving infrastructure and developing a more sustainable and diversified economy to enhance job opportunities and income levels for its residents.

Land Use and Economic

- Land use is primarily focused on agriculture, with significant areas dedicated to crop cultivation, particularly for rice, oil palm, and other agricultural products.

Economic Pattern

- The economy of Sarikei is mainly driven by the agricultural sector, followed by notable growth in manufacturing and construction.

Investment Potential

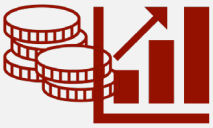
- Agriculture, manufacturing, and eco-tourism.

Mean Income



RM5,440

Median Income



RM3,528

Mean Expenditure



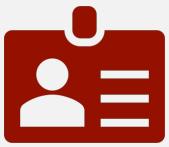
RM3,078

Labor Force



21.4K

Employed



20.6K

Unemployment Rate



3.6%

Economic Growth

Sarikei is experiencing steady economic growth, driven by agriculture, manufacturing, and construction. Although agriculture remains dominant, there is a shift towards a more diversified economy, with growth in manufacturing and construction sectors. However, the region still faces challenges in reducing dependence on agriculture and boosting job creation in other industries. By investing in infrastructure, promoting innovation in agriculture, and developing new sectors like eco-tourism and manufacturing, Sarikei can sustain long-term economic growth and improve living standards for its residents.

Economic Challenges and Inequality

Sarikei faces several challenges that slow its growth. Job opportunities are limited outside agriculture, and the lack of industrial development keeps wages low. The tourism sector is not fully developed, missing chances for growth and jobs despite the region's natural attractions. Many young people migrate to cities for better opportunities, reducing the local workforce. The digital economy is underdeveloped, with limited access to technology and digital jobs. Infrastructure, like roads and internet connectivity, is lacking, making it hard for businesses to grow and access markets. The agriculture sector also struggles due to a lack of promotion and modern practices, limiting higher-paying job opportunities.

Ongoing Initiatives to Bridge Economic Gaps

To address these economic challenges, Sarikei is focusing on several ongoing initiatives. Efforts to improve agricultural productivity through modern farming techniques are underway, alongside programs to support small and medium enterprises (SMEs). There is a strong focus on promoting eco-tourism, leveraging the region's natural and cultural assets to attract visitors. Infrastructure projects, such as road upgrades and improving access to electricity, are critical to fostering business growth. These initiatives aim to create more job opportunities, reduce reliance on agriculture, and build a more sustainable and diversified economy.

Pathway to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

For Sarikei to achieve sustainable economic growth, it needs to continue diversifying its economy. Key areas for growth include expanding the manufacturing sector, boosting agricultural value-added activities, and developing eco-tourism. Improving infrastructure and enhancing digital connectivity will be crucial for attracting investment and supporting local businesses. Additionally, offering skills training for the workforce will enable residents to access higher-paying jobs.

Serian is a region working towards achieving SDG Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth. The labour force in Serian has been steadily growing, with an increase in the number of establishments, particularly in the agriculture and construction sectors. Despite these efforts, the region still faces challenges in diversifying its economy. The agriculture sector remains dominant, though there is a noticeable presence of services and manufacturing businesses. To enhance economic growth and job creation, it is crucial for Serian to focus on expanding beyond traditional industries, promoting investment, improving infrastructure, and developing more opportunities in areas such as digital technology and tourism.

Land Use and Economic

- land use is predominantly focused on agriculture, with vast areas dedicated to crops such as oil palm, rubber, and rice

Economic Pattern

- Serian's economy is primarily based on agriculture, with a significant number of establishments in the agricultural sector. There are also growing numbers in construction and services, though manufacturing and mining are less developed.

Investment Potential

- Agriculture, construction, and services

Mean Income	Median Income	Mean Expenditure
RM4,988	RM4,074	RM3,515

Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate
39.8K	237.7K	5.1%

Economic Growth

The labor force in Serian has been steadily increasing, signaling a positive trend for the region's economic future. However, much of the economic activity remains concentrated in the agriculture sector, which limits broader economic growth. While agriculture has been the backbone of the local economy, it is essential for Serian to reduce its reliance on this single industry to promote more diversified economic opportunities. To support sustained growth, there is a pressing need for enhanced infrastructure development, such as improved roads, reliable utilities, and digital connectivity.

Economic Challenges and Inequality

The primary issue is the over-reliance on agriculture, which not only makes the region vulnerable to fluctuations in commodity prices but also limits the creation of higher-paying jobs. While the labor force is expanding, job opportunities outside agriculture are limited, and many residents are still employed in low-wage agricultural positions. Additionally, the lack of diversification into other industries, such as manufacturing, technology, and tourism, hampers the region's ability to grow economically and sustainably. Inadequate infrastructure further exacerbates these challenges, making it difficult to attract investment or support the growth of small and medium enterprises (SMEs).

Ongoing Initiatives to Bridge Economic Gaps

In Serian, ongoing initiatives aim to boost economic growth by focusing on improving agricultural productivity, infrastructure, and expanding the services sector. Efforts are also in place to promote eco-tourism and digital skills training to create new employment opportunities. One of the key initiatives involves marketing and developing programs that provide services to the local population, with the goal of stimulating economic growth and providing better opportunities for the community. These initiatives include supporting local SMEs, enhancing connectivity, and fostering sectors like agriculture, tourism, and digital services to reduce dependency on traditional industries.

Pathway to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

For Serian to achieve sustainable economic growth, it must focus on diversifying its economy, improving infrastructure, and creating new job opportunities outside agriculture. Key actions should include promoting agro-industries, attracting digital investments, and fostering eco-tourism. Additionally, further investments in education and skill development will be essential to building a resilient workforce capable of supporting modern industries.

Simunjan is a rural district with a growing labor force, showing positive trends towards economic development. Despite this, the local economy remains largely dependent on agriculture, with limited diversification into other sectors. The number of establishments in Simunjan includes businesses in agriculture, construction, and services, but there is a clear need to expand opportunities in manufacturing, mining, and digital services. To foster more inclusive and sustainable economic growth, efforts are needed to support the development of a diversified economy, focusing on infrastructure, skills training, and attracting investment in non-agricultural industries.

Land Use and Economic

- Land use is primarily focused on agriculture, with large areas dedicated to farming activities like oil palm and rubber cultivation.

Economic Pattern

- predominantly based on agriculture, with a heavy reliance on the cultivation of crops such as oil palm and rubber. The manufacturing, construction, and services sectors, while growing, are still underdeveloped compared to agriculture.

Investment Potential

- Agriculture, eco-tourism, and small-scale manufacturing.

Mean Income

RM3,917

Median Income

RM3,196

Mean Expenditure

RM2,874

Labor Force

15.6K

Employed

14.9K

Unemployment Rate

4.6%

Economic Growth

The labour force in Simunjan has seen gradual growth, which is a positive indicator for its economic development. However, the economic growth of the district continues to be largely reliant on agriculture, limiting broader diversification. To foster sustainable growth, Simunjan needs to focus on infrastructure improvements, developing other sectors such as tourism, manufacturing, and digital services, and attracting more investment in these areas. This will lead to more job opportunities, higher incomes, and improved overall economic stability for the community.

Economic Challenges and Inequality

Simunjan faces several economic challenges that hinder its long-term growth. The district's heavy dependence on agriculture creates vulnerabilities, such as susceptibility to commodity price fluctuations. There is also a lack of industrial diversification, with limited investment in sectors like manufacturing, services, and digital technologies. Furthermore, there are insufficient job opportunities outside of agriculture, resulting in many residents relying on low-wage agricultural jobs. Infrastructure development is also lagging, limiting connectivity and access to markets. These challenges highlight the need for economic diversification, investment in infrastructure, and improved access to education and training to prepare the workforce for other industries.

Ongoing Initiatives to Bridge Economic Gaps

In response to the region's economic challenges, several ongoing initiatives are underway to foster growth in Simunjan. These include efforts to modernize agriculture through advanced farming techniques and support for small and medium enterprises (SMEs). There are also initiatives aimed at developing eco-tourism, with the potential to attract both local and international visitors. Additionally, skills training programs are being offered to equip the local labour force with the necessary tools to enter higher-paying jobs outside agriculture. Improved infrastructure, including road upgrades and better connectivity, will also play a key role in facilitating economic development and supporting business growth.

Pathway to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

The pathway to achieving sustained economic growth in Simunjan lies in economic diversification. Leveraging the vast land available for fruit orchards, food production hubs, and the establishment of factories will also contribute to long-term growth. By building a more diversified and resilient economy, Simunjan can improve the livelihoods of its people and foster sustainable development in line with SDG 8.

Sri Aman has experienced gradual growth in its labour force, which is a positive indicator for the region's potential economic development. With a focus on agriculture, the local economy remains largely dependent on farming, but there is also growth in sectors like manufacturing, construction, and services. The number of businesses in the region has seen a slight increase, with agriculture continuing to dominate the economic landscape. To support SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), Sri Aman must focus on diversifying its economy, promoting job creation beyond agriculture, and enhancing infrastructure.

Land Use and Economic

- Sri Aman has vast agricultural land, which plays a significant role in the local economy.

Economic Pattern

- The economy of Sri Aman remains heavily reliant on agriculture, but there has been growth in sectors such as manufacturing, construction, and services.

Investment Potential

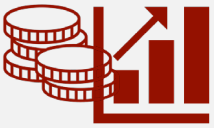
- Agricultural and manufacturing sectors.

Mean Income



RM4,881

Median Income



RM3,704

Mean Expenditure



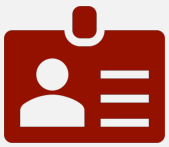
RM3,071

Labor Force



27.8K

Employed



27.2K

Unemployment Rate



2.2%

Economic Growth

Sri Aman has experienced steady growth in its labor force, suggesting positive potential for economic expansion. However, growth remains largely dependent on agriculture. To achieve sustainable economic growth, the region must diversify its industries, develop infrastructure, and attract investment in sectors such as digital economy, tourism, and manufacturing.

Economic Challenges and Inequality

The economy faces several challenges, including over-reliance on agriculture, limited diversification into non-agricultural sectors, and insufficient investment in infrastructure. Many residents still depend on low-wage agricultural jobs, and there is a lack of job creation in other sectors. Additionally, infrastructure and access to digital services remain underdeveloped, hindering economic growth.

Ongoing Initiatives to Bridge Economic Gaps

Sri Aman is working to boost its economy with key initiatives. The Pasar Tamu is a traditional market that helps promote local products and support small businesses. It provides opportunities for locals to sell their goods and encourages entrepreneurship. Meanwhile, the Gunung Lesung Eco-Tourism Complex focuses on attracting tourists by showcasing the area's natural beauty and culture. Both projects aim to create jobs, diversify the economy, and improve the quality of life for residents.

Pathway to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

To achieve sustainable growth in Sri Aman, the region must focus on diversifying its economy, with an emphasis on agro-industries, manufacturing, and tourism. Strengthening infrastructure, expanding access to digital services, and enhancing workforce skills will be critical to creating higher-paying jobs and improving the standard of living. Public-private partnerships and investments in green industries and digital technologies will also play a key role in driving long-term economic development.

Subis is working towards achieving SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth by focusing on labour force growth and economic development. The labour force in Subis has shown steady growth, which is a positive sign for the region's economic future. However, the economy remains largely dependent on agriculture, with limited industrial diversity. The establishment of businesses in manufacturing, construction, and services sectors is still limited, and there is a need to create more job opportunities, particularly in non-agriculture sectors. The area also faces challenges with a lack of infrastructure and investment in other industries, highlighting the importance of diversifying the local economy for sustainable growth.

Land Use and Economic

- Sri Aman has vast agricultural land, which plays a significant role in the local economy.

Economic Pattern

- The economy of Sri Aman remains heavily reliant on agriculture, but there has been growth in sectors such as manufacturing, construction, and services.

Investment Potential

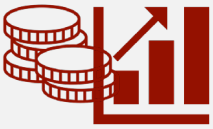
- Agricultural and manufacturing sectors.

Mean Income



RM6,390

Median Income



RM5,194

Mean Expenditure



RM2756

Labor Force



29.5K

Employed



28.9K

Unemployment Rate



2.1%

Economic Growth

While Subis has experienced steady growth in its labor force, economic growth is still largely driven by agriculture. To sustain and expand growth, there is a need for investments in infrastructure, industrial diversification, and the promotion of non-agricultural sectors like digital services and eco-tourism. Economic growth will be more sustainable with the expansion of industries beyond agriculture.

Economic Challenges and Inequality

Subis faces several economic challenges, including an over-reliance on agriculture, which limits economic diversification. There is a lack of industrial zones and facilities for manufacturing local products, preventing the growth of non-agricultural sectors. The absence of industrial spaces further restricts job creation and limits opportunities for higher-paying employment. Additionally, Subis suffers from insufficient infrastructure development, particularly in terms of connectivity and logistics. The region also has limited investment in digital economy sectors, and many residents still depend on low-wage agricultural jobs.

Ongoing Initiatives to Bridge Economic Gaps

Ongoing initiatives in Subis include efforts to promote tourism and enhance the region's attractiveness. Tourism development initiatives focus on showcasing local attractions and increasing awareness of the area. The Kalendar Pelancongan under the DTTG Daerah Miri, managed by the Pejabat Daerah Miri, aims to boost tourism through a variety of events and programs. Additionally, unit pelancongan daerah Subis in Tamu Subis, led by the Pejabat Daerah Subis, is actively working on initiatives to support the growth of the local tourism sector and attract visitors. These efforts are designed to create economic opportunities, promote local culture, and support regional development.

Pathway to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

For Subis to achieve sustainable economic growth, it must focus on diversifying its economy by promoting sectors such as manufacturing, digital services, and eco-tourism. Improving infrastructure, expanding job opportunities in non-agricultural industries, and fostering entrepreneurship will be crucial to supporting long-term growth and development.

Kapit is actively focusing on achieving SDG Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth by promoting a diverse range of industries and infrastructure. The region's labor force has grown steadily, with a rising number of establishments, especially in agriculture, services, and construction. However, there remains room for growth in sectors such as manufacturing and mining. The local economy continues to rely heavily on agriculture, but there are initiatives underway to diversify and create more job opportunities in non-agricultural sectors. These efforts are intended to foster sustainable economic growth, improve employment prospects, and support the broader development of the region.

Land Use and Economic

- Kapit's land use remains predominantly agricultural, with a significant portion of the population engaged in farming.

Economic Pattern

- Kapit's economy relies heavily on agriculture, with a large percentage of the population working in farming-related activities.

Investment Potential

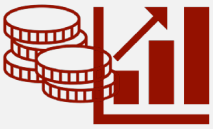
- Agricultural and eco-tourism

Mean Income



RM4,053

Median Income



RM2,902

Mean Expenditure



RM3,315

Labor Force



16.2K

Employed



15.4K

Unemployment Rate



4.8%

Economic Growth

Kapit has experienced steady growth in its labor force, with increasing numbers of establishments across agriculture and services. However, the region's growth is largely constrained by its reliance on agriculture and limited industrial development. Expanding into non-agricultural sectors such as manufacturing and tourism could further stimulate growth.

Economic Challenges and Inequality

Kapit faces several economic challenges, including low income levels due to a lack of high-paying job opportunities. Most residents depend on low-wage agricultural jobs, and the absence of industrialization limits earning potential. Additionally, many young people migrate to urban centers in search of better prospects, leading to a drain of human resources. The region also suffers from low purchasing power, as many residents earn minimal wages, affecting local businesses and economic activity. Furthermore, the population's low education levels restrict access to higher-paying jobs and opportunities in sectors like technology or services.

Ongoing Initiatives to Bridge Economic Gaps

Kapit is pursuing several initiatives to boost its economy, including the establishment of the Dry & Wet Market to promote local agriculture and provide better market access for farmers and entrepreneurs. Additionally, the Green Market initiative focuses on supporting environmentally sustainable products and practices while offering a platform for local farmers to sell fresh produce. These ongoing projects aim to stimulate economic activity, create jobs, and improve the livelihoods of local residents.

Pathway to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

Kapit can improve its economic future by focusing on diversifying its economy. Key pathways include increasing investment in agriculture and food processing industries, promoting tourism through eco-tourism initiatives, and improving education and skill development to enhance employment opportunities in non-agricultural sectors. Addressing migration issues and improving infrastructure will also be crucial to retaining the local population and fostering sustainable growth.

Marudi is focused on promoting decent work and economic growth under SDG 8. The labor force in the region has shown a steady increase, indicating a potential for economic growth. However, the economy remains heavily reliant on the agriculture sector, with limited diversification into other industries such as manufacturing and services. Despite this, there is a growing number of establishments in construction and services, which can help in job creation and improving the local economy. To achieve long-term growth, efforts should focus on diversifying industries and creating more opportunities in non-agricultural sectors.

Land Use and Economic

- Marudi's land use is primarily focused on agriculture, with significant areas used for farming activities.

Economic Pattern

- The economic pattern in Marudi remains agriculture-centric, with most of the population employed in farming and related sectors. There is limited diversification into manufacturing or services, though some growth in construction and services establishments is notable.

Investment Potential

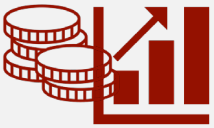
- Eco-tourism

Mean Income



RM5,373

Median Income



RM4,234

Mean Expenditure



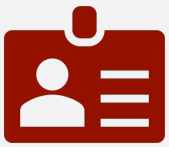
RM2,557

Labor Force



9.1K

Employed



8.8K

Unemployment Rate



2.5%

Economic Growth

Economic growth in Marudi has been steady, but its dependence on agriculture limits its full potential. Efforts to diversify the economy are needed, particularly by focusing on sectors like eco-tourism, manufacturing, and digital services. If these sectors are developed, they could significantly boost the region's overall economic growth and create job opportunities..

Economic Challenges and Inequality

Marudi faces several economic challenges, including an over-reliance on agriculture, limited diversification into other industries, and a lack of infrastructure. The population continues to rely on low-wage agricultural jobs, and the limited number of industries further restricts the availability of high-paying jobs. Additionally, there is a need for more investment in digital infrastructure and services.

Ongoing Initiatives to Bridge Economic Gaps

Marudi is actively pursuing initiatives to address its economic challenges and promote sustainable development. Key projects include Eco-tourism Baram, which focuses on developing the region's natural beauty and cultural attractions to boost eco-tourism, and the Baram Regatta, an annual event that celebrates local culture, tourism, and community involvement, drawing visitors from various regions. These initiatives aim to diversify the economy, create job opportunities, and foster sustainable growth.

Pathway to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

To support long-term economic growth, Marudi needs to focus on diversifying its economy beyond agriculture. This includes investing in eco-tourism, manufacturing, and digital services. Additionally, improving infrastructure and providing training and support for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) will be crucial in building a more resilient and diverse economy. These efforts will help create more job opportunities, improve the quality of life for residents, and attract external investment.

Dalat and Mukah are making progress toward achieving SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). Dalat has seen steady growth in its labor force, which now stands at 9.7 thousand people, primarily engaged in agriculture. Despite this, there is a need for more industrial diversification and development in sectors like manufacturing and services. Mukah, with a labor force of 21.1 thousand, is also largely dependent on agriculture but has more diverse industries, including mining, construction, and services.

Land Use and Economic

- Both Dalat and Mukah rely heavily on agriculture, which occupies a significant portion of their land use.

Economic Pattern

- The economic pattern in Dalat and Mukah is still largely shaped by agriculture. However, Mukah has shown some signs of industrial diversification with the presence of mining and services.

Investment Potential

- Agricultural sector

Dalat

Mean Income	Median Income	Mean Expenditure
RM4,841	RM4,057	RM3,044

Labor Force Participation Rate	Employed	Unemployment Rate
65.6%	9.4K	3.6%

Mukah

Mean Income	Median Income	Mean Expenditure
RM5,962	RM4,623	RM3,615

Labor Force Participation Rate	Employed	Unemployment Rate
69.3%	20.4K	3.4%

Economic Growth

Dalat and Mukah are working towards improving economic growth in line with SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). Both regions have seen steady growth in their labor forces. Dalat's labor force is at 9.7 thousand, with most employment still concentrated in agriculture. Mukah has a larger labor force of 21.1 thousand, benefiting from a more diverse economy that includes sectors like agriculture, mining, construction, and services. Despite this, both regions still face the challenge of diversifying their economies to create more high-paying jobs.

Economic Challenges and Inequality

The regions face several economic challenges, including a heavy reliance on agriculture, limited industrial diversification, and insufficient infrastructure. In Dalat, the lack of industrial zones hinders job creation, while Mukah needs more development in manufacturing and digital services. Both areas struggle with low-paying agricultural jobs and need better education and training for local residents.

Ongoing Initiatives to Bridge Economic Gaps

To address these challenges, ongoing initiatives like the Keladi Bunting Processing Facility in Mukah aim to process and add value to local agricultural products. Additionally, the Handicraft House is promoting local craftsmanship and providing opportunities for small businesses to thrive. These initiatives help diversify the economy, create job opportunities, and foster sustainable growth.

Pathway to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

Dalat and Mukah can enhance their economic growth by focusing on agricultural value addition, such as the Keladi Bunting Processing Facility in Mukah, and diversifying into manufacturing, eco-tourism, and digital services. Strengthening the agricultural sector, supporting SMEs, and improving education and vocational training will equip the local workforce with the skills needed for higher-paying jobs. Infrastructure development, including better transportation and digital connectivity, will foster trade and tourism.

Key Findings of SDG 8 for Sarawak District Councils

The districts in Sarawak are actively working towards achieving SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) with tailored strategies. Some focus on enhancing infrastructure and industries to create more job opportunities, while others promote SMEs, agro-industries, and tourism to strengthen their local economies. In areas with educational institutions, efforts are being made to leverage universities to drive innovation and the creation of digital jobs.

Progress

Sarawak districts have been making considerable progress toward achieving SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) by focusing on key areas that contribute to sustainable economic growth. The state has prioritized infrastructure development to improve connectivity, which is crucial for trade, transportation, and attracting investments. Enhanced road networks, ports, and digital infrastructure are being developed to connect remote areas with urban centers, facilitating smoother movement of goods, services, and people.

To foster economic growth, Sarawak has been focusing on diversifying its economy beyond its traditional reliance on agriculture and natural resources. There has been a push towards industrialization, with investments in sectors like manufacturing, tourism, and services. The state is also actively promoting eco-tourism, utilizing its natural beauty and biodiversity to create jobs and stimulate local economies. At the same time, initiatives to develop green industries and support sustainable practices are being implemented to align with global sustainability goals.

These districtshave placed emphasis on human capital development by improving education and training programs to equip the workforce with skills suited for emerging industries, such as digital technology and renewable energy. Skills training and entrepreneurship programs are being rolled out to encourage local talent and support the growth of small and medium enterprises (SMEs), which are seen as vital drivers of economic diversification and innovation.

Proposed Way Forward

The proposed way forward for Sarawak and its districts focuses on addressing key challenges such as income inequality, low wages, and limited access to quality jobs, particularly in rural areas. To overcome these issues, the state and its districts should prioritize creating more job opportunities in emerging sectors like manufacturing, digital services, and tourism, which offer better-paying positions. Investing in education and training programs will help people acquire the skills needed for these industries and reduce dependence on low-wage agricultural work.

A significant focus should also be placed on bridging the development gap between urban and rural areas. Improving infrastructure, such as roads and digital connectivity, will ensure that rural communities across the districts can access the same opportunities as urban centers. This will help achieve more balanced and inclusive growth across Sarawak.

Additionally, Sarawak should strengthen its digital economy by increasing internet access and digital literacy, especially in remote regions. By empowering individuals in districts like Sibu, Miri, and Sarikei to engage in online businesses, remote work, and technology-driven industries, new job opportunities can be created, particularly for younger generations.

In the long run, Sarawak and its districts should aim to diversify the economy, focusing on sustainable industries and developing its human capital. With strategic investments in innovation, infrastructure, and education, the state can foster inclusive growth, reduce poverty, and provide decent job opportunities across all districts, ultimately building a more resilient and prosperous future for its residents.

Roles of District Councils in Sarawak for SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

District councils in Sarawak play a crucial role in fostering sustainable economic growth and promoting decent work in alignment with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8. However, local councils do not have direct control over economic policies such as labor laws, investment incentives, or industrial regulations, which are managed by federal and state agencies like the Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Human Resources, and Sarawak Economic Development Corporation (SEDC). Despite these limitations, municipal councils serve as key facilitators in creating an environment that supports business growth, employment, and sustainable urban economic development.

Challenges in Economic Development Governance

District councils focus on urban infrastructure, business development, and public services, but broader economic growth depends on the collaboration of multiple stakeholders. The reliance of some districts on industries like timber and agriculture, while others focus on expanding sectors such as services and education, highlights the need for economic diversification. Challenges such as job market mismatches, digital gaps, and rising living costs exacerbate economic disparities. While district councils cannot drive large-scale economic reforms alone, they can work alongside government agencies and businesses to support inclusive and sustainable growth across the region.

Key Strategies for District Councils to Support SDG 8

Facilitating Business Growth & Investment

1. Streamline business licensing and approval processes.
2. Promote investment in sustainable industries such as renewable energy, eco-tourism, and green construction.

Enhancing Workforce Development

1. Collaborate with state agencies, universities, and industry leaders to provide upskilling programs.
2. Support digital literacy and vocational training for workers in traditional sectors.

Encouraging Sustainable Urban Economy

1. Implement smart city initiatives to boost innovation and entrepreneurship.
2. Support small and medium enterprises (SMEs) with grants, advisory services, and business-friendly policies.

To ensure sustainable and inclusive economic growth, district councils in Sarawak must intensify multi-level collaboration with government agencies, private sector players, and academic institutions. One key approach is policy alignment and inter-governmental cooperation, where district councils work closely with state economic planners and federal ministries to address employment challenges, ensuring that local economic policies are integrated into broader national development frameworks. Strengthening coordination between local councils, the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Human Resources, and regional development agencies can help bridge gaps in workforce development and job creation.

Additionally, fostering public-private partnerships (PPPs) is crucial for accelerating economic diversification. By partnering with industry leaders, district councils can attract investments in high-growth sectors, including digital economy, green energy, and sustainable tourism. Establishing economic incentives such as tax breaks, grants, and streamlined business regulations can encourage entrepreneurial activity and SME development, ultimately leading to more job opportunities and economic resilience.

Another critical focus is workforce upskilling and industry transition support, particularly for workers in industries like tourism, manufacturing, and agriculture. District councils can facilitate skill-building programs in collaboration with universities, vocational training centers, and private sector stakeholders to prepare the local workforce for digital transformation and sustainable industries. Expanding training initiatives in automation, green technology, and digital services will enable a smoother transition into emerging sectors, reducing unemployment risks and economic inequality.

Lastly, district councils should adopt localized economic development strategies tailored to the strengths of each city. By leveraging local expertise and natural resources, municipal councils can drive sustainable economic growth while ensuring that no community is left behind in the development process.

Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Objective:
To build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.



Overview of SDG 9 for Sarawak Local Council

Sarawak district councils are actively implementing SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) through industrial development, digital transformation, and infrastructure enhancement. These municipalities play a key role in Sarawak's Post COVID-19 Development Strategy 2030 (PCDS 2030) by promoting technological advancements, resilient infrastructure, and sustainable industrialization.

District councils in Sarawak are focusing on strengthening infrastructure to support industrial growth. Some are enhancing manufacturing, logistics, and digital infrastructure, while others are advancing biotechnology, smart industries, and digital economy initiatives to foster innovation-driven enterprises. Additionally, there is a focus on eco-friendly infrastructure, sustainable agriculture, and smart urban planning to ensure long-term progress in industry and technology.

The efforts of these councils toward SDG 9 are aligned with other sustainable development goals, ensuring that economic and industrial development is inclusive, technologically driven, and environmentally responsible. By investing in modern infrastructure, fostering innovation, and expanding digital connectivity, these municipalities are driving Sarawak's industrial transformation while ensuring long-term sustainability and competitiveness.

Relationship of SDG 9 with other SDGs

SDG 2 (Zero Hunger):
Research and development (R&D) in smart farming, biotechnology, and climate-resilient crops (SDG 9) supports sustainable and efficient food production

SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being):
Investment in hospitals, clinics, and digital health infrastructure (SDG 9) ensures better healthcare access, especially in rural areas.

SDG 15 (Life on Land):
Smart infrastructure projects, like green transportation systems and nature-based solutions, help preserve forests, wetlands, and biodiversity hotspots.

SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals):
Cross-border trade agreements and investment in green industries help accelerate industrialization while reducing environmental harm.

LUNDU DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH LUNDU - MDL)

The vision of "Towards Making Lundu a Natural Beach City," led by Majlis Daerah Lundu, supports SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) by promoting sustainable infrastructure, technological advancements, and resilient industries. Investments in better roads, clean water, and digital connectivity strengthen economic resilience, facilitate business expansion, and improve access to markets. Enhancing eco-tourism infrastructure, modernizing local enterprises, and fostering innovation encourages sustainable industrial growth, attracts investors, and supports entrepreneurship, ultimately driving long-term economic development for local communities.

MATU & DARO DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH MATU & DARO - MDMD)

The vision of "Sustainable Municipal Services for All," by Matu and Daro District Council, supports SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) by enhancing sustainable infrastructure, technological advancements, and resilient municipal services. Investments in better roads, clean water, and efficient waste management strengthen urban resilience, improve connectivity, and support industrial growth. Expanding digital connectivity and modern infrastructure fosters innovation, attracts investment, and enhances local industries, ultimately driving sustainable economic development and improving the quality of life for communities.

BAU DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH BAU – MD BAU)

The vision of "Quality Service for All," by Bau District Council, aligns with SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) by ensuring robust municipal services that support sustainable development. Strengthening infrastructure, public facilities, and digital connectivity enhances economic resilience, facilitates business growth, and attracts investment. Supporting local enterprises, agriculture, and tourism through modernized infrastructure and innovation fosters industrial growth, promotes technological advancements, and drives long-term economic sustainability for the community.

BETONG DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH BETONG – MD BETONG)

The vision of "Sustainable Environment, Sustainable Community," by Betong District Council, aligns with SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) by fostering sustainable infrastructure, technological innovation, and resilient industries. By protecting natural resources and investing in modern infrastructure, the district ensures a strong foundation for industrial growth and economic resilience. Supporting sustainable agriculture, eco-tourism, and local enterprises through innovative solutions and infrastructure development enhances productivity, drives industrial diversification, and promotes long-term economic sustainability.

KANOWIT DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH KANOWIT – MD KANOWIT)

The vision of "Sustainable Living, Prosperous Citizen," by Kanowit District Council, aligns with SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) by fostering modern infrastructure, technological innovation, and resilient industries. By improving infrastructure, public services, and digital connectivity, the district creates an environment that supports industrial growth and innovation. Encouraging local industries, agriculture, and eco-tourism through sustainable infrastructure and technology-driven solutions helps diversify the economy, enhance productivity, and strengthen economic resilience for long-term community development.

LAWAS DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH LAWAS – MD LAWAS)

Lawas District Council supports SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) by enhancing sustainable infrastructure, technological advancements, and resilient industries to drive long-term growth. Strengthening road connectivity, clean water access, and public services improves logistical efficiency, facilitates business expansion, and attracts investment. By promoting agriculture, fisheries, and cross-border trade through modernized infrastructure and innovation, Lawas fosters industrial development, economic diversification, and technological adaptation for a more sustainable and resilient economy.

LIMBANG DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH LIMBANG – MD LIMBANG)

The vision of "Customer-Friendly Together," by Limbang District Council, aligns with SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) by fostering modern infrastructure, technological innovation, and efficient municipal services that support sustainable development. By enhancing infrastructure, public facilities, and digital connectivity, Limbang creates a resilient business environment that facilitates industrial growth and entrepreneurship. Promoting accessible and customer-friendly services strengthens trade, tourism, and local industries, driving economic diversification and long-term sustainability.

SIBU RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH LUAR BANDAR SIBU - MDLBS)

The vision of "TEAM – Together Everyone Achieves More," by Sibu Rural District Council, aligns with SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) by promoting collaborative efforts to enhance infrastructure, technological innovation, and resilient industries. Strengthening public services, road networks, and digital connectivity supports local industries, small businesses, and eco-tourism, fostering industrial growth and sustainable economic opportunities for rural communities. Investing in modern infrastructure and innovation-driven solutionsensures long-term resilience and inclusive development.

LUBOK ANTU DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH LUBOK ANTU – MDLA)

The vision of "Sustainable Living Environment for All," by Lubok Antu District Council, aligns with SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) by promoting sustainable infrastructure, technological advancements, and resilient industries. Enhancing infrastructure, clean water access, and waste management strengthens the foundation for economic activities, supporting agriculture, eco-tourism, and local businesses through modernized and innovative solutions. These efforts drive industrial growth, boost entrepreneurship, and enhance economic resilience, ensuring long-term sustainability for the community.

MARADONG & JULAU DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH MARADONG & JULAU – MDMJ)

The vision of "Sustainable Living, Thriving Community," by Maradong & Julau District Council, aligns with SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) by fostering modern infrastructure, technological advancements, and resilient industries. Strengthening infrastructure, public services, and clean water access creates a robust foundation for businesses, agriculture, and eco-tourism. By investing in sustainable infrastructure and innovation, the district promotes industrial growth, enhances economic resilience, and supports long-term community development.

SARATOK DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH SARATOK – MD SARATOK)

The vision of "Sustainable Socio-Economic Development," by Saratok District Council, aligns with SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) by fostering modern infrastructure, technological advancements, and resilient industries. Enhancing infrastructure, public services, and access to clean water strengthens the foundation for industrial growth and economic sustainability. Supporting agriculture, fisheries, and small enterprises through innovation and infrastructure development promotes industrial resilience, enhances productivity, and drives long-term economic growth.

SARIKEI DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH SARIKEI – MD SARIKEI)

The vision of "Sustainable Development, Prosperous Community," by Sarikei District Council, aligns with SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) by promoting modern infrastructure, technological advancements, and resilient industries. Enhancing infrastructure, public services, and access to essential resources strengthens industrial growth and economic sustainability. Encouraging agriculture, small enterprises, and eco-tourism through innovation and infrastructure development fosters industrial resilience, enhances productivity, and drives long-term economic growth.

SERIAN DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH SERIAN – MD SERIAN)

The vision of "Sustainable Living Environment for All," by Serian District Council, aligns with SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) by promoting modern infrastructure, technological advancements, and resilient industries. Enhancing infrastructure, public services, and access to clean water and sanitation strengthens economic foundations, improves connectivity, and supports industrial growth. Encouraging agriculture, eco-tourism, and local enterprises through innovation and infrastructure development fosters economic resilience, increases productivity, and drives long-term sustainable growth.

SIMUNJAN DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH SIMUNJAN – MD SIMUNJAN)

The vision of "Towards Becoming a Model Community Development Center," by Simunjan District Council, supports SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) by driving sustainable infrastructure development, technological advancement, and resilient industries. Strengthening infrastructure, access to education, and public servicesenhances industrial capacity, workforce readiness, and economic participation. By fostering innovation and modern infrastructure, the district creates an environment conducive to business growth, entrepreneurship, and long-term economic sustainability.

SRI AMAN DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH SRI AMAN – MDSA)

The vision of "Model Centre for Community Advancement," by Sri Aman District Council, aligns with SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) by strengthening infrastructure, fostering innovation, and supporting resilient industries. Investments in infrastructure, education, and public services enhance economic accessibility, technological advancement, and workforce development. Encouraging local entrepreneurship, agriculture, and small industries through modernized infrastructure and innovation promotes industrial growth, job creation, and long-term economic sustainability.

SUBIS DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH SUBIS – MD SUBIS)

The vision of "Towards Service Sustainability by 2026," by Subis District Council, aligns with SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) by fostering modern infrastructure, sustainable services, and resilient industries.Enhancing infrastructure, clean water access, and waste management strengthens economic foundations, improves business efficiency, and supports industrial growth. Supporting agriculture, fisheries, and small enterprises through innovation and infrastructure development promotes job creation, local income growth, and long-term economic diversification.

KAPIT DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH KAPIT – MD KAPIT)

The vision of "Towards Achieving Sustainable Development and Living Environment," by Kapit District Council, aligns with SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) by fostering modern infrastructure, technological advancements, and resilient industries. Strengthening infrastructure, public services, and clean water accessenhances economic sustainability, improves connectivity, and supports industrial growth. Supporting sustainable agriculture, eco-tourism, and local enterprises through innovation and infrastructure development creates job opportunities, boosts household incomes, and drives long-term economic resilience.

MARUDI DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH MARUDI – MD MARUDI)

The vision of "Service Without Borders," by Marudi District Council, aligns with SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) by fostering modern infrastructure, improved connectivity, and resilient industries. Enhancing infrastructure, clean water access, and digital connectivity strengthens economic mobility, business expansion, and industrial growth in rural and underserved areas. Supporting agriculture, small enterprises, and eco-tourism through innovation and infrastructure development promotes job creation, increases local incomes, and drives long-term economic sustainability.

DALAT & MUKAH DISTRICT COUNCIL (MAJLIS DAERAH DALAT & MUKAH - MDDM)

The vision of "Towards a Preferred Tourism Destination by 2035," by Dalat & Mukah District Council, aligns with SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) by leveraging tourism-driven infrastructure, technological advancements, and sustainable industries. Developing tourism infrastructure, promoting cultural heritage, and supporting local businesses enhances economic resilience and industrial diversification. Investments in public facilities, transportation, and environmental conservation ensure sustainable tourism growth, improved connectivity, and long-term economic sustainability.

Relationship of SDG 9 with other SDGs (Cont..)



SDG 4 (Quality Education):
Investing in technical training and vocational education equips individuals with skills needed for modern industries, fostering innovation and economic growth.



SDG 1 (No Poverty):
Investments in industry and infrastructure generate employment, lifting individuals and communities out of poverty by providing stable incomes and improving livelihoods.



SDG 5 (Gender Equality):
Promoting women-led businesses in innovation-driven industries fosters gender equality in economic decision-making.



SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities):
Promoting equitable access to industries and innovation ensures that marginalized groups



SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities):
Investing in sustainable transport systems (e.g., efficient public transit, smart road networks) reduces congestion and improves urban mobility.



SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation):
Investing in modern water supply systems ensures safe and sustainable access to clean drinking water.



SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy):
Investment in solar farms, wind turbines, and hydropower stations provides sustainable energy sources.



SDG 14 (Life Below Water):
Investing in AI and satellite monitoring systems helps track illegal fishing and protect marine reserves.

Sarawak prioritizes infrastructure and industrial growth for economic transformation, with notable progress in roads, industrial parks, and manufacturing. However, rural connectivity gaps and SME financing challenges persist. R&D and digital infrastructure are expanding but need more funding and collaboration. Green technology integration must improve. Strengthening rural infrastructure, SME support, and digital connectivity is key to achieving a resilient and sustainable industrial landscape under SDG 9.

Infrastructure Development

Sarawak has made steady progress in enhancing its road networks, transportation hubs, and industrial infrastructure. The government continues to invest in major highways, bridges, and industrial parks to improve connectivity and economic opportunities.

Key Developments:

- Expansion of major road networks linking rural and urban areas, improving logistics and accessibility.
- Increased investment in industrial parks, fostering economic growth and manufacturing hubs.
- Sustainability initiatives incorporated into infrastructure projects, including energy-efficient buildings and public transport upgrades.

Table 5.2 : Infrastructure Data in Sarawak (2022-2023)

Category	2022	2023	Change (%)
Total Length of Paved Roads (km)	32,150	33,280	+3.5%
Number of New Bridges Completed	15	18	+20%
Industrial Parks Developed	5	6	+20%
Public Infrastructure Investment (RM Million)	4,500	5,200	+15.6%
Highway Construction Projects (Ongoing)	12	14	+16.7%
Port Expansion Projects (Completed)	2	3	+50%
Renewable Energy in Infrastructure (%)	30%	35%	+5%

Source : DOSM, Sarawak YB2023 - Table 09 Industry and Manufacturing

Challenges in Infrastructure Development:

- Remaining gaps in rural connectivity – Some remote areas still lack access to well-developed roads.
- Funding constraints for large-scale projects – Infrastructure growth depends on consistent financial allocations.
- Need for more green infrastructure – Adoption of eco-friendly materials and technologies is increasing but remains limited.

Industrialization & Economic Growth

The industrial sector in Sarawak is experiencing steady growth, with positive trends in employment, exports, and SME expansion. However, access to financing for small businesses remains a challenge.

Key Developments:

- Manufacturing sector expansion – Increased production and higher demand for industrial exports.
- Strong SME growth – More businesses registered, contributing to employment.
- Rising foreign investments – More international companies investing in industrial projects.

Table 5.3 : Infrastructure Data in Sarawak (2022-2023)

Category	2022	2023	Change (%)
Industrial Output (RM Billion)	62.4	68.9	+10.4%
Number of SMEs Registered	4,800	5,200	+8.3%
Manufacturing Sector Employment (Total Jobs)	130,000	135,500	+4.2%
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Industrial Sector (RM Million)	6,200	7,000	+12.9%
Total Number of Factories	850	910	+7%
Export Value of Industrial Goods (RM Billion)	45.8	50.3	+9.8%

Source : DOSM, Sarawak YB2023 - Table 09 Industry and Manufacturing

Challenges in Infrastructure Development:

- Urban-rural disparities – Industries are concentrated in major cities, leaving rural areas with fewer job opportunities.
- Access to financing for SMEs – Small businesses still face challenges in obtaining loans.
- Need for more skilled workforce – The industrial sector requires more trained professionals and technical workers.

Lundu District supports SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) by enhancing road infrastructure and connectivity to drive economic development and improve accessibility. The total length of state roads has increased from 370.1 km to 372.3 km, with key contributions from the Public Works Department (205.2 km to 210.1 km) and the Local Authority (159.3 km to 160.9 km). Strengthening road networks fosters industrial growth, trade, and investment, while improved infrastructure supports innovation, business expansion, and sustainable development in the district.

Land Area and Roads

Lundu District, with a land area of 1,835.4 km², plays a crucial role in regional development by improving infrastructure, fostering innovation, and ensuring sustainable industrial growth. The total length of state roads has increased to 372.3 km, with contributions from:

- Public Works Department (JKR): 210.1 km
- Local Authorities: 160.9 km
- Department of Irrigation & Drainage (DID): 1.3 km

These improvements enhance connectivity, enabling better access to markets, services, and employment opportunities.

Digital and Public Service Expansion

- Six PEDi centres were set up to improve internet access and digital skills, helping communities join the digital economy. One Citizen Information Centre was introduced to make public services more accessible and improve communication between residents and authorities.

Road Length (km)

372.3

Digital Economy Centre (PEDI)

6

Citizen Information Centre

1

Infrastructure and Innovation Growth

Lundu is experiencing steady infrastructure and innovation growth through road expansions, digital advancements, and sustainable development initiatives. With a land area of 1,835.4 km², the district's 372.3 km road network—maintained by the Public Works Department (210.1 km) and Local Authorities (160.9 km)—supports economic activities in tourism, agriculture, and trade.

Infrastructure Challenges and Inequality

Despite progress, Lundu faces several infrastructure challenges that impact equitable development, including high construction material costs, which slow down projects and strain local budgets, and poor road connectivity, where low-quality road extensions lead to transportation inefficiencies and safety risks. Additionally, limited digital infrastructure in remote areas hinders innovation, business growth, and access to essential services, contributing to unequal economic opportunities for rural communities. Addressing these issues is crucial to ensuring inclusive and sustainable development in the district.

Ongoing Initiatives to Bridge Infrastructure Gaps

To address these challenges, local and state governments are investing in key initiatives aligned with RMK-12 (12th Malaysia Plan) to drive sustainable and inclusive infrastructure development. These include road upgrades and expansion to enhance connectivity for trade and tourism, alongside affordable construction solutions that utilize cost-effective materials and innovative building techniques to reduce infrastructure costs. Additionally, smart infrastructure development is being promoted through digital solutions, smart grids, and modern construction technologies to improve efficiency and sustainability.

Pathway to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

For Lundu to achieve sustainable and inclusive industrial development, the district must invest in resilient infrastructure to support long-term economic growth and enhance quality of life, while strengthening public-private partnerships (PPPs) to bridge funding gaps for large-scale projects.

Matu and Daro are working towards better infrastructure and innovation to support economic growth and connectivity, in line with SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure). With land areas of 1,118.5 km² (Daro) and 1,600.8 km² (Matu), both districts have expanding road networks (221.0 km in Daro and 258.0 km in Matu) to improve transportation, trade, and services. Managed by Public Works, Local Authorities, and the Irrigation & Drainage Department, these efforts aim to enhance mobility and public services.

Land Area and Roads

- A well-connected road system is crucial for economic growth, especially in rural areas like Daro and Matu. Over the years, their state road networks have expanded, with Daro reaching 221.0 km and Matu 258.0 km. This expansion improves mobility, facilitates trade, and enhances access to essential services like healthcare and education.

Digital and Public Service Expansion

- The establishment of three PEDi (Pusat Ekonomi Digital) centres in Matu and two in Daro enhances internet accessibility and digital literacy, supporting businesses, students, and communities in adapting to the digital economy. Additionally, two Citizen Information Centres in Matu and Daro improves government service accessibility, transparency, and engagement, ensuring residents can efficiently access public services and information.

Matu

Road Length (km)	Digital Economy Centre (PEDI)	Citizen Information Centre
258.0	3	1

Daro

Road Length (km)	Digital Economy Centre (PEDI)	Citizen Information Centre
221.0	2	1

Infrastructure and Innovation Growth

Daro and Matu are working towards sustainable infrastructure growth, in line with SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure), to enhance economic opportunities, connectivity, and public services. With a combined land area of over 2,700 km², both districts are focusing on road expansion, water management, and digital connectivity to drive long-term resilience and development.

Infrastructure Challenges and Inequality

Daro and Matu face significant infrastructure challenges that hinder economic growth and community well-being. Many remote areas lack proper road access, making it difficult for residents to reach essential services and transport agricultural and fishery products to markets, limiting economic opportunities. Poor road conditions in some areas further disrupt mobility and safety. Limited internet connectivity restricts digital learning, business expansion, and public service efficiency, while the high cost of adopting new technologies makes it difficult for local industries to modernize. Additionally, rising construction costs for materials like cement and steel slow down infrastructure projects, making development more expensive and less accessible.

Ongoing Initiatives to Bridge Infrastructure Gaps

To address infrastructure challenges and drive sustainable development, several key initiatives are being implemented in Daro and Matu. The construction of a pontoon jetty aims to enhance basic rural infrastructure, improving transportation and accessibility for local communities. Major bridge projects, including the Igan Bridge, Paloh Bridge, and Lassa Bridge, will significantly enhance connectivity between remote areas, facilitating better movement of goods, services, and people. Additionally, investments in road upgrades, digital connectivity, and cost-effective construction solutions are being pursued to promote economic growth and improve the overall quality of life for residents.

Pathway to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

To ensure sustainable and inclusive development, investments in better road networks, improved digital connectivity, and eco-friendly infrastructure are essential. Strengthening innovation and smart infrastructure will help drive economic resilience and quality of life in Daro and Matu.

Bau District, covering 775 km², plays a vital role in regional development, with an extensive 804.6 km state road network supporting connectivity and economic activities. However, challenges such as aging infrastructure, limited digital access, and high construction costs hinder inclusive growth. Aligning with SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure), efforts are being made to enhance transportation networks, digital infrastructure, and sustainable construction practices.

Land Area and Roads

- Bau District, covering 775 km², is a developing region with an extensive 804.6 km state road network that plays a crucial role in supporting economic activities, trade, and connectivity. However, the district faces several challenges in infrastructure development that must be addressed to achieve sustainable and inclusive growth under SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure).

Digital and Public Service Expansion

- Seven PEDi centres and 1 information centre were set up to improve internet access and digital skills, helping communities join the digital economy.

Road Length (km)

804.9

Digital Economy Centre (PEDI)

7

Citizen Information Centre

1

Infrastructure and Innovation Growth

Bau District, covering 775 km², is a developing region with an extensive 804.6 km state road network that plays a crucial role in supporting economic activities, trade, and connectivity. However, the district faces several challenges in infrastructure development that must be addressed to achieve sustainable and inclusive growth under SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure).

Infrastructure Challenges and Inequality

Despite having a well-connected road system, Bau still faces several infrastructure challenges that hinder economic and social progress. Many roads, bridges, and public facilities require upgrading and maintenance to meet modern safety and efficiency standards. Limited digital access in rural areas restricts economic opportunities, education, and technological innovation. Additionally, high construction costs, driven by rising prices of cement, steel, and machinery, slow down infrastructure projects. Environmental and geographical challenges, such as flooding and soil instability, affect road durability and increase maintenance costs. Furthermore, limited access to remote areas, particularly in rural and highland regions, continues to pose transportation difficulties due to poor road quality or lack of proper connectivity.

Ongoing Initiatives to Bridge Infrastructure Gaps

To overcome these challenges, government agencies and local authorities are implementing key initiatives to enhance infrastructure in Bau. Road upgrades and bridge improvements led by the Bau District Council (MD Bau) aim to enhance mobility and economic connectivity, especially in rural areas. The Sarawak Rural Broadband Network (MySRBN), implemented by Sarawak Digital Economy Corporation (SDEC) and the Bau District Council, seeks to expand broadband access for better digital connectivity. Additionally, sustainable and affordable construction solutions are being explored to reduce costs and improve durability.

Pathway to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

For Bau to achieve long-term economic development and infrastructure resilience, stronger public-private partnerships (PPPs) are needed to bridge funding gaps and support large-scale infrastructure projects. Investments in sustainable construction, smart infrastructure, and digital connectivity will not only improve the quality of life but also enhance business opportunities and innovation.

Betong plays a crucial role in regional development, with a land area of 1,561.1 km² and a growing network of 1,620.6 km of state roads. Infrastructure improvements, led by the Public Works Department (JKR), Local Authorities, and the Department of Irrigation & Drainage (DID), support economic growth, connectivity, and innovation. However, challenges such as aging infrastructure, limited digital access, and high construction costs continue to impact development.

Land Area and Roads

- Betong spans a land area of 1,561.1 km², with a growing road network that has expanded to 1,620.6 km to support regional connectivity and economic activities. The Public Works Department (JKR) manages 604.5 km of these roads, while Local Authorities oversee 604.8 km. Additionally, the Department of Irrigation & Drainage (JPS) is responsible for 411.2 km, ensuring effective water management alongside road infrastructure. Continuous improvements in road networks, including the Second Trunk Road, are essential for enhancing mobility, facilitating trade, and connecting rural communities to economic opportunities.

Digital and Public Service Expansion

- Three PEDi centres and 1 information centre were set up to improve internet access and digital skills, helping communities join the digital economy.

Road Length (km)

1620.6

Digital Economy Centre (PEDI)

3

Citizen Information Centre

1

Infrastructure and Innovation Growth

Betong's infrastructure development plays a vital role in driving economic growth and improving the quality of life. Investments in roads, bridges, and telecommunication networks enhance connectivity, support industries, and facilitate rural development. However, low telecommunication coverage in rural areas remains a challenge, limiting digital access and economic participation. To address this, projects such as the Betong Innovation Centre and the Betong Cultural Heritage Community Centre aim to boost local entrepreneurship, tourism, and digital skills.

Infrastructure Challenges and Inequality

Betong faces several infrastructure and innovation challenges that impact development and economic growth. Aging roads, bridges, and public utilities require urgent upgrades to meet modern safety and efficiency standards. Limited digital connectivity in rural areas restricts access to online services, education, and digital business opportunities, slowing technological advancement. Additionally, high construction costs, driven by rising prices of cement, steel, and machinery, delay key infrastructure projects and place financial strain on development efforts. Environmental concerns, such as flooding and soil instability, further complicate infrastructure maintenance, affecting road durability and increasing long-term costs.

Ongoing Initiatives to Bridge Infrastructure Gaps

Betong is advancing its infrastructure and innovation landscape through key initiatives that enhance connectivity, sustainability, and economic growth. The Betong Innovation Centre fosters local entrepreneurship and digital transformation, while the Betong Cultural Heritage Community Centre preserves and promotes cultural tourism. Nature-based tourism is boosted by the Riverbank & Jungle Trail project, encouraging eco-tourism and conservation. Sustainable waste management is addressed with an eco-friendly incinerator, reducing environmental impact. The Second Trunk Road improves regional connectivity, facilitating trade and mobility. Additionally, festivals and cultural events drive tourism and stimulate local businesses.

Pathway to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

To achieve sustainable and inclusive development, Betong must focus on modernizing infrastructure, fostering innovation, and promoting economic diversification.

Expanding telecommunication networks in rural areas will bridge the digital divide, allowing businesses and communities to leverage digital opportunities.

Kanowit has experienced steady improvements in its road network, with ongoing expansions to enhance connectivity. The Public Works Department has led efforts to extend and upgrade roads, while local authorities manage a smaller portion of the network. However, irrigation and drainage infrastructure remain limited, highlighting the need for further development.
To support SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure), Kanowit is focused on improving road access, upgrading essential services, and expanding digital connectivity to drive sustainable growth and economic opportunities.

Land Area and Roads

- Kanowit spans 2,241.8 km², making road infrastructure crucial for connectivity and development. The length of state roads has increased from 238.6 km in 2021 to 307.6 km in 2023, reflecting ongoing expansion efforts. The Public Works Department (JKR) manages a significant portion, growing from 200.2 km in 2021 to 265.8 km in 2023. Meanwhile, local authorities oversee 41.3 km of roads.

Digital and Public Service Expansion

- Six PEDi centres and 1 information centre were set up to improve internet access and digital skills, helping communities join the digital economy.

Road Length (km)



307.6

Digital Economy Centre (PEDI)



6

Citizen Information Centre



1

Infrastructure and Innovation Growth

Kanowit has experienced steady infrastructure development, particularly in road expansion, which supports economic activities and enhances rural connectivity. Investments in public infrastructure, including roads, bridges, and drainage systems, have improved accessibility for businesses, agriculture, and local communities. However, challenges such as aging infrastructure, limited digital connectivity, and the need for better public services remain.

Infrastructure Challenges and Inequality

Kanowit faces several challenges that hinder its economic and infrastructure growth. Limited industrial investments lows job creation and economic diversification, as there is no major industrial sector, such as manufacturing or construction, to drive large-scale development. Additionally, urban development is concentrated mainly in town areas, leaving rural communities with fewer opportunities and infrastructure improvements. Road conditions in certain areas remain poor, affecting transportation efficiency and access to essential services.

Ongoing Initiatives to Bridge Infrastructure Gaps

To address infrastructure challenges and support economic growth, several key initiatives are being implemented. The construction of a ferry jetty aims to improve river transportation, enhancing connectivity for local communities and businesses. A more systematic drainage system is being developed to reduce flooding risks and improve urban resilience. Additionally, the construction of new bridges will enhance road networks, facilitating smoother transportation and better access to remote areas.

Pathway to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

To achieve long-term sustainable and inclusive development, Kanowit must focus on enhancing infrastructure, attracting industrial investments, and expanding economic opportunities beyond the town center. Strengthening road networks and bridge connectivity will facilitate trade and mobility, while improving drainage systems will enhance urban resilience. Encouraging industrial growth, particularly in sectors like manufacturing and construction, will create job opportunities and reduce economic reliance on the town area.

Lawas, a district in northern Sarawak, spans an extensive land area of 3,680.2 km² and has a growing network of state roads, reaching 455.3 km in 2023. The Public Works Department manages a significant portion of these roads, while local authorities oversee infrastructure maintenance and development. With improvements in drainage systems and increasing investments in connectivity, Lawas aims to enhance its infrastructure to support sustainable development, economic growth, and better access to essential services. Aligning with SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure), the district focuses on modernizing transport networks, strengthening public facilities, and fostering innovation to ensure long-term prosperity.

Land Area and Roads

- Lawas covers a vast land area of 3,680.2 km², making it one of the largest districts in Sarawak. Its road network has undergone changes over the years, with the state road length increasing to 455.3 km in 2023. The Public Works Department (JKR) maintains a significant portion of these roads, while the Local Authority has expanded its coverage, managing 128.4 km of roads. Additionally, the Department of Irrigation & Drainage plays a role in improving road durability by maintaining 77.6 km of drainage infrastructure.

Digital and Public Service Expansion

- Three PEDi centres and 1 information centre were set up to improve internet access and digital skills, helping communities join the digital economy.

Road Length (km)

455.3

Digital Economy Centre (PEDI)

3

Citizen Information Centre

1

Infrastructure and Innovation Growth

Lawas has seen significant infrastructure development aimed at improving connectivity and economic potential. The expansion of state roads and local authority-managed roads has enhanced accessibility, benefiting trade, tourism, and rural communities. Investments in drainage infrastructure by the Department of Irrigation & Drainage help mitigate flood risks and improve road durability. Additionally, efforts to upgrade public facilities, utilities, and digital infrastructure support sustainable urbanization and economic diversification.

Infrastructure Challenges and Inequality

Despite infrastructure progress, Lawas still faces several challenges that hinder balanced development. Limited industrial investment slows down economic diversification, while the lack of major industries like manufacturing and construction limits job opportunities. Development is concentrated in town areas, leaving rural communities with inadequate infrastructure and limited access to economic activities. Poor road conditions in some areas make transportation difficult, affecting trade and daily commutes. Additionally, internet connectivity remains poor, restricting access to digital services, online education, and business opportunities.

Ongoing Initiatives to Bridge Infrastructure Gaps

To enhance infrastructure and economic growth in Lawas, several key initiatives are being implemented, including the Lawas Bridge to improve transportation links and the Sarawak-Sabah Link Road (SSLR) to strengthen regional connectivity, boosting trade and tourism. Upgrading and expanding state and local roads aims to improve accessibility, especially in rural areas, while enhanced drainage systems by help mitigate flood risks and improve road durability. Additionally, efforts to expand digital infrastructure are crucial to addressing poor internet connectivity, ensuring better access to education, businesses, and public services.

Pathway to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

To achieve sustainable and inclusive development, Lawas must focus on expanding resilient infrastructure, ensuring reliable road networks, and enhancing public utilities to support long-term economic growth. Strengthening digital connectivity is crucial to bridging the urban-rural divide, fostering innovation, and improving access to services.

Limbang, located in northern Sarawak, spans 3,974.6 km² and has a growing road network that plays a critical role in regional connectivity. The length of state roads has expanded to 870.3 km, with the Public Works Department managing 724.7 km, while the Local Authority oversees 80.2 km. Additionally, the Department of Irrigation & Drainage has improved drainage infrastructure, increasing its coverage to 65.4 km, helping to address flood risks and enhance road durability. These infrastructure developments are crucial in supporting economic growth, sustainable urbanization, and better accessibility for communities across Limbang.

Land Area and Roads

- Limbang spans 3,974.6 km², making it one of the largest districts in Sarawak. The state road network has expanded to 870.3 km, improving accessibility for communities and businesses. The Public Works Department manages 724.7 km, while the Local Authority oversees 80.2 km of roads. Additionally, the Department of Irrigation & Drainage maintains 65.4 km of drainage systems, helping to protect infrastructure from flooding and erosion.

Digital and Public Service Expansion

- Four PEDi centres and 1 information centre were set up to improve internet access and digital skills, helping communities join the digital economy.

Road Length (km)

870.3

Digital Economy Centre (PEDI)

4

Citizen Information Centre

1

Infrastructure and Innovation Growth

Limbang has seen continuous infrastructure development to support economic growth and connectivity. The expansion of state roads and bridges enhances transportation efficiency, benefiting trade, tourism, and rural communities. Efforts to improve public facilities, utilities, and digital infrastructure, including better internet access, contribute to sustainable urbanization and economic diversification.

Infrastructure Challenges and Inequality

Limbang faces several infrastructure challenges that hinder sustainable development. Poor internet connectivity in rural areas limits business growth, education, and digital services, slowing technological progress. Frequent flooding and drainage issues affect road durability and increase maintenance costs, while high construction expenses delay key projects. The district also struggles with limited industrial investment, reducing job opportunities and economic diversification. Despite road expansions, some remote areas still lack proper connectivity and access to essential services.

Ongoing Initiatives to Bridge Infrastructure Gaps

Key initiatives in Limbang include the Kampung Perintis Program, which focuses on developing model villages with improved infrastructure, digital connectivity, and sustainable economic activities. Other initiatives include road upgradesto enhance rural connectivity, better drainage systems to mitigate flood risks, and affordable housing projects to improve living conditions. Additionally, investments in eco-tourism, digital economy expansion, and green energy solutions aim to foster innovation and long-term economic resilience, aligning with SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure).

Pathway to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

To ensure sustainable and inclusive growth in Limbang, a comprehensive infrastructure development plan is essential. Expanding road networks and bridges will enhance connectivity, facilitating trade and economic activities. Investments in digital infrastructure, including improved internet access, will drive innovation and support businesses. Sustainable initiatives, such as eco-friendly construction practices and flood-resilient infrastructure, will strengthen climate adaptation.

Infrastructure developments in Sibu District including Sibu Rural, align with SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure by improving rural connectivity and accessibility. The land area adjustment from 2,229.8 km² in 2021 to 2,192.2 km² in 2023 reflects urban expansion and planning updates. While state roads decreased from 2,484.0 km to 2,038.5 km, roads under the Public Works Department increased from 446.1 km to 479.5 km, and Department of Irrigation & Drainage roads grew from 63.2 km to 71.6 km, improving flood resilience in rural areas. However, local authority roads declined from 1,974.7 km to 1,487.4 km, indicating changes in municipal planning.

Land Area and Roads

- Sibu District's infrastructure development, including Sibu Rural, reflects strategic urban planning and resource reallocation, aligning with SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure. The land area adjusted from 2,229.8 km² (2021) to 2,192.2 km² (2023) due to urban and rural planning changes. While state road length decreased from 2,484.0 km to 2,038.5 km, roads under the Public Works Department increased from 446.1 km to 479.5 km, improving accessibility in rural areas. Additionally, Irrigation & Drainage roads expanded from 63.2 km to 71.6 km, enhancing flood resilience in agricultural and low-lying rural zones.

Digital and Public Service Expansion

- Five PEDi centres and 1 information centre were set up to improve internet access and digital skills, helping communities join the digital economy.

Road Length (km)

2038.5*

Digital Economy Centre (PEDI)

5*

Citizen Information Centre

1*

Data includes Sibu district

Infrastructure and Innovation Growth

Sibu Rural has seen notable infrastructure improvements, enhancing connectivity, flood resilience, and digital accessfor remote communities. Road expansions by the Public Works Department have improved access to rural areas, facilitating economic activities and essential services. The expansion of Irrigation & Drainage roads has strengthened flood mitigation efforts, benefiting agricultural zones.

Infrastructure Challenges and Inequality

Sibu Rural faces several infrastructure challenges that hinder development and connectivity. Many areas lack internet coverage and have weak or no telecommunications signals, limiting access to digital services, education, and economic opportunities. Additionally, the absence of proper road networks in certain rural communities makes transportation difficult, restricting access to markets, healthcare, and essential services. These challenges create inequalities in infrastructure access, slowing down economic growth and limiting opportunities for rural residents.

Ongoing Initiatives to Bridge Infrastructure Gaps

Several key initiatives are being implemented to improve infrastructure in Sibu Rural. The RMK12 road project and the Marris initiative aim to enhance road connectivity, making transportation more efficient for rural communities. The Rural Transformation Project focuses on upgrading essential infrastructure, ensuring better access to public services. To address water supply issues, the 88 km main water pipe from Selangau to Tatau and the new water treatment plant for Selangau district are being developed, providing cleaner and more reliable water access. These projects collectively support sustainable rural development and improved quality of life.

Pathway to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

To achieve sustainable and inclusive development in Sibu Rural, a comprehensive infrastructure strategy is essential. Expanding road networks will improve connectivity, linking rural communities to economic centres.

Strengthening telecommunication coverage is crucial to bridging the digital divide, enabling better access to online education, e-commerce, and government services.

Lubok Antu's infrastructure development aligns with SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure, focusing on improving connectivity and public services. The land area has remained stable, while state road networks have expanded, enhancing accessibility for rural communities. Investments in Public Works Department roads support better transportation, while the Local Authority's role in maintaining infrastructure ensures sustainable urban-rural development. Additionally, the Department of Irrigation & Drainage plays a crucial role in flood management and water resource sustainability.

Land Area and Roads

- Lubok Antu covers a land area of 3,173.9 km² in 2023, reflecting slight expansion over the years. The length of state roads increased significantly from 689.7 km in 2021 to 799.5 km in 2023, improving connectivity, especially in rural areas. The Public Works Department expanded its road infrastructure from 354.9 km to 464.0 km, ensuring better accessibility and road conditions. Meanwhile, Local Authority roads remained stable at around 328.0 km, supporting local economic activities.

Digital and Public Service Expansion

- Five PEDi centres and 1 information centre were set up to improve internet access and digital skills, helping communities join the digital economy.

Road Length (km)

799.5

Digital Economy Centre (PEDI)

5

Citizen Information Centre

1

Infrastructure and Innovation Growth

Lubok Antu's infrastructure growth has been marked by significant road expansion and improved public facilities, supporting SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure. Investments in Public Works Department roads, expanding from 354.9 km to 464.0 km, have improved accessibility and transportation efficiency. These improvements strengthen mobility, facilitate trade, and promote long-term sustainable development in Lubok Antu.

Infrastructure Challenges and Inequality

Lubok Antu faces several infrastructure challenges that hinder its development. Limited budget allocations restrict the implementation of large-scale projects, making it difficult to maintain and upgrade infrastructure effectively. Additionally, the shortage of skilled labor slows down project execution, particularly in specialized construction and engineering fields. The high cost of development in remote areas, including transportation of materials and labor expenses, further complicates infrastructure expansion.

Ongoing Initiatives to Bridge Infrastructure Gaps

Lubok Antu is implementing several infrastructure and logistics initiatives to enhance development and connectivity. Infrastructure improvements include ISO standards, Balanced Scorecard (BSC) and strategic development plans, ensuring efficient planning and sustainable growth. In terms of logistics, efforts include renting local boats to improve waterway transport and investing in railway services, which can enhance mobility and economic activities. These initiatives aim to strengthen infrastructure, boost economic opportunities, and improve accessibility for both urban and rural communities.

Pathway to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

To ensure sustainable and inclusive infrastructure growth in Lubok Antu, strategic initiatives focus on enhancing planning, connectivity, and logistics. Expanding state roads and exploring railway development will enhance rural connectivity, while leasing local boats and investing in transportation solutions aim to improve access to remote areas. These efforts align with sustainable development goals, ensuring long-term growth and economic resilience for the district.

Sustainable Development Goal 9 (SDG 9) focuses on improving infrastructure, promoting sustainable industries, and encouraging innovation. In Maradong and Julau, road expansions and infrastructure upgrades from 2021 to 2023 reflect ongoing development efforts. The increase in state road length, especially under the Public Works Department and Local Authorities, improves connectivity and supports local economies. Additionally, the Department of Irrigation & Drainage plays a role in water management, essential for agriculture and flood prevention.

Land Area and Roads

- Maradong's land area increased from 719.0 km² to 740.1 km², while Julau's grew from 1,703.4 km² to 1,729.9 km². Road networks also expanded, with state roads in Maradong reaching 345.8 km and in Julau increasing significantly to 569.7 km by 2023.

Digital and Public Service Expansion

- The establishment of one PEDi (Pusat Ekonomi Digital) centres in Maradong and two in Daro enhances internet accessibility and digital literacy, supporting businesses, students, and communities in adapting to the digital economy. Additionally, two Citizen Information Centres in Maradong and Julau improves government service accessibility, transparency, and engagement, ensuring residents can efficiently access public services and information.

Maradong

Road Length (km)	Digital Economy Centre (PEDI)	Citizen Information Centre
345.8	1	1

Julau

Road Length (km)	Digital Economy Centre (PEDI)	Citizen Information Centre
569.7	2	1

Infrastructure and Innovation Growth

Infrastructure growth in Maradong, Pakan, and Julau is advancing through key projects that support economic development, sustainability, and community well-being. The Anjung Usahawan Maradong/Pakan (PPR) initiative boosts local entrepreneurship, while the JBALB Masterplan enhances water infrastructure for better access to clean water. Conservation efforts in Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary protect biodiversity, contributing to eco-tourism potential. Additionally, the Sistem Tagang in Julau and Pakan promotes sustainable fisheries, preserving fish stocks and supporting local livelihoods.

Infrastructure Challenges and Inequality

Despite ongoing infrastructure growth, rural areas in Maradong, Pakan, and Julau face several challenges. Access to electricity, treated water, roads, and telecommunication (IT) remains below 100%, limiting connectivity and development. Uneven development across districts results in fewer job opportunities and inadequate health, safety, and social facilities. Additionally, environmental concerns, including the lack of proper wastewater treatment and disposal sites, pose risks to public health. Addressing these issues is crucial for achieving balanced and sustainable development in the region.

Ongoing Initiatives to Bridge Infrastructure Gaps

Several major projects are shaping the future of Maradong, Pakan, Julau, and surrounding areas, focusing on connectivity, economic growth, and sustainability. Agropark Sg. Bajik and Agropark Parit Bugis support modern agriculture, enhancing local agribusiness potential. Jambatan Pasi/Tg. Manis and Jambatan Ranchak, under JKN, improve regional accessibility. The JBALB Masterplan expands water supply infrastructure, while the Pan Borneo Highway and new roads strengthen transportation networks. Smart Towers (Maradong, Julau, Pakan, Sarikei) under SMAenhance digital connectivity and IT access.

Pathway to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

Infrastructure and economic growth in Maradong, Pakan, Julau, and surrounding areas are driven by key initiatives focusing on connectivity, digitalization, and sustainability. Agropark Sg. Bajik and Agropark Parit Bugis enhance agricultural productivity, creating new economic opportunities. Jambatan Pasi/Tg. Manis and Jambatan Ranchak, under JKN, improve road networks, ensuring better mobility and trade.

Sustainable Development Goal 9 (SDG 9) emphasizes resilient infrastructure, sustainable industrialization, and innovation. In Saratok, infrastructure growth from 2021 to 2023 reflects ongoing development efforts. While the land area slightly decreased from 887.5 km² to 867.2 km², road networks expanded significantly, with state roads increasing from 384.0 km to 446.9 km. Improvements under the Public Works Department (Jabatan Kerja Raya) and Local Authority enhance connectivity, economic opportunities, and public services.

Land Area and Roads

- The district's land area slightly decreased from 887.5 km² to 867.2 km², while state road networks expanded significantly from 384.0 km to 446.9 km. Improvements under the Public Works Department (Jabatan Kerja Raya) and Local Authority have strengthened transportation infrastructure, supporting economic growth and accessibility.

Digital and Public Service Expansion

- One PEDi centres and one information centre were set up to improve internet access and digital skills, helping communities join the digital economy.

Road Length (km)

446.9

Digital Economy Centre (PEDI)

1

Citizen Information Centre

1

Infrastructure and Innovation Growth

In Saratok, infrastructure expansion from 2021 to 2023 reflects ongoing development efforts. While the land area saw a slight adjustment from 887.5 km² to 867.2 km², the state road network grew significantly from 384.0 km to 446.9 km, improving connectivity. The Public Works Department (Jabatan Kerja Raya) and Local Authority contributed to these upgrades, enhancing transportation and public services. Additionally, the Department of Irrigation & Drainage maintains 13.4 km of water infrastructure, supporting agriculture and flood management.

Infrastructure Challenges and Inequality

Saratok faces several infrastructure challenges that need to be addressed for sustainable development. The need for better road networks is crucial to improving accessibility and supporting local economic growth. Weak internet and mobile connectivity hinder communication and limit digital opportunities, especially in rural areas. Poor drainage systems often lead to flooding, disrupting daily life and economic activities. Additionally, landslides in remote areas during the rainy season pose safety risks and affect transportation. The lack of an efficient sewage system further impacts public health and environmental sustainability.

Ongoing Initiatives to Bridge Infrastructure Gaps

Several initiatives are being undertaken in Saratok to enhance infrastructure, tourism, and community well-being. The upgrading of the recreational park in Taman Square aims to provide better public facilities and green spaces for community engagement. Additionally, the feeder road widening project from Saratok to the Pan Borneo Highway will improve connectivity, reduce travel time, and support economic activities. These initiatives contribute to a more vibrant, accessible, and sustainable future for Saratok.

Pathway to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

Sustainable development requires a balanced approach to infrastructure, economy, and community well-being.

Enhancing connectivity through better road networks, improving digital access, and upgrading public facilities are essential for regional growth. Investment in tourism, economic activities, and environmental sustainability further strengthens local communities. Addressing challenges such as flood management, waste disposal, and land stability ensures long-term resilience.

Sustainable Development Goal 9 (SDG 9) focuses on building resilient infrastructure, promoting sustainable industrialization, and fostering innovation. In Sarikei, infrastructure development has progressed with improvements in road networks, public facilities, and water management systems. Enhancements under the Public Works Department and Local Authorities have strengthened connectivity, supporting economic activities and accessibility. The Department of Irrigation & Drainage has also played a key role in improving water infrastructure for better flood management and agricultural sustainability.

Land Area and Roads

- In Sarikei, the land area remained stable at 958.0 km² since 2022. However, road networks experienced adjustments, with the total state road length decreasing from 1,197.8 km in 2022 to 1,057.8 km in 2023. The Public Works Department expanded roads from 130.2 km to 138.7 km, while the Local Authority's road coverage decreased from 942.0 km to 785.6 km.

Digital and Public Service Expansion

- Four PEDi centres and one information centre were set up to improve internet access and digital skills, helping communities join the digital economy.

Road Length (km)

1,057.8

Digital Economy Centre (PEDI)

4

Citizen Information Centre

1

Infrastructure and Innovation Growth

In Sarikei, infrastructure development has seen notable progress from 2021 to 2023. The state road network, managed by various agencies, saw adjustments, with total length decreasing from 1,197.8 km in 2022 to 1,057.8 km in 2023, while the Public Works Department expanded road coverage from 130.2 km to 138.7 km. The Department of Irrigation & Drainage also increased water management infrastructure from 125.6 km to 133.6 km, supporting flood mitigation and agricultural sustainability.

Infrastructure Challenges and Inequality

Despite ongoing development, Sarikei faces several infrastructure challenges that need urgent attention. Vandalisme affects public facilities, leading to higher maintenance costs and reduced service quality. High housing costs make homeownership difficult for many residents. Poor drainage systems contribute to frequent flooding, impacting daily life and economic activities. The immediate need for road and electricity development is crucial to improving accessibility and living conditions. Additionally, poor road conditions make it difficult to reach remote areas, while weak internet and mobile connectivity limit communication and digital opportunities.

Ongoing Initiatives to Bridge Infrastructure Gaps

Under the 12th Malaysia Plan (RMK-12), several initiatives are being implemented in Sarikei to enhance infrastructure and improve quality of life. Road network upgrades, including better rural road connectivity, aim to improve access to economic hubs and essential services. Expansion of electricity supply is prioritized to ensure reliable power, especially in remote areas. Drainage system improvements help mitigate flooding, while landslide prevention projects enhance safety in landslide-prone regions.

Pathway to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

Sarikei's development pathway aligns with the 12th Malaysia Plan (RMK-12), focusing on strengthening infrastructure, enhancing economic opportunities, and improving quality of life. Upgrading road networks and expanding electricity supply are key steps toward better connectivity and accessibility, particularly for rural communities. Enhancing drainage systems and implementing landslide mitigation measures aim to improve disaster resilience.

Sustainable Development Goal 9 (SDG 9) emphasizes resilient infrastructure, inclusive industrialization, and innovation as key drivers of sustainable development. In Serian, infrastructure growth has been evident from 2021 to 2023, with land area expanding to 2,130.7 km² and state road networks increasing from 2,190.9 km to 2,237.8 km. The Public Works Department has also improved road accessibility, expanding coverage from 698.6 km to 726.9 km. Additionally, the Local Authority and Department of Irrigation & Drainage have played significant roles in upgrading essential infrastructure, including roads and water management systems.

Land Area and Roads

- Serian, the land area expanded from 1,749.0 km² in 2021 to 2,130.7 km² in 2023, reflecting administrative adjustments and regional development. The state road network also grew from 2,190.9 km in 2021 to 2,237.8 km in 2023, improving accessibility and mobility. Road infrastructure managed by the Public Works Department increased from 698.6 km to 726.9 km, while roads under the Local Authority expanded from 1,379.7 km to 1,385.7 km.

Digital and Public Service Expansion

- Nine PEDi centres and one information centre were set up to improve internet access and digital skills, helping communities join the digital economy.

Road Length (km)

2,237

Digital Economy Centre (PEDI)

9

Citizen Information Centre

1

Infrastructure and Innovation Growth

Sustainable Development Goal 9 (SDG 9) focuses on strengthening infrastructure to support economic growth and community well-being. In Serian, infrastructure development has progressed significantly, with continuous expansion of the state road network, improving connectivity and transportation efficiency. Roads managed by the Public Works Department and Local Authority have been upgraded to enhance accessibility, particularly in rural areas. Additionally, the Department of Irrigation & Drainage has expanded its water management infrastructure to support flood control and agricultural sustainability.

Infrastructure Challenges and Inequality

Limited internet and Wi-Fi connectivity remain a significant challenge in villages and remote areas of Serian. Many rural communities experience unstable connections, slow speeds, and limited network coverage, affecting daily communication, education, and business opportunities. The lack of reliable digital infrastructure hinders access to online services, e-learning platforms, and economic participation, widening the digital divide.

Ongoing Initiatives to Bridge Infrastructure Gaps

To address internet and Wi-Fi disruptions in rural and remote areas, several initiatives are underway to improve digital infrastructure and bridge the connectivity gap. As part of the government's efforts, nine PEDi (Pusat Ekonomi Digital)have been established to provide internet access, digital training, and support for local businesses. Additionally, the Citizen Information Center has been set up to enhance public access to online services, government resources, and digital literacy programs.

Pathway to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

Strengthening digital infrastructure is crucial for bridging the connectivity gap in Serian, particularly in rural and remote areas. The establishment of nine PEDi (Pusat Ekonomi Digital) and a Citizen Information Center serves as a foundation for expanding internet access and digital literacy. Moving forward, the focus will be on enhancing broadband infrastructure, increasing mobile network coverage, and upgrading existing telecommunication facilities to ensure stable and high-speed internet connectivity.

Sustainable Development Goal 9 (SDG 9) emphasizes the importance of resilient infrastructure, sustainable industrialization, and innovation to drive economic growth and improve livelihoods. In Simunjan, infrastructure development has been a key focus, with continuous improvements in road networks, public works, and water management systems. The expansion of state roads and upgrades by the Public Works Department have enhanced connectivity, facilitating better access to economic opportunities and essential services. Additionally, investments in drainage infrastructure support flood prevention and agricultural productivity.

Land Area and Roads

- In Simunjan, land area adjustments saw a reduction from 2,217.7 km² in 2021 to 1,714.4 km² in 2023, reflecting administrative changes. The state road network expanded from 505.1 km in 2021 to 533.5 km in 2023, improving accessibility and mobility. Roads managed by the Public Works Department increased from 387.8 km to 395.4 km, while those under the Local Authority grew from 116.9 km to 137.8 km.

Digital and Public Service Expansion

- Three PEDi centres and one information centre were set up to improve internet access and digital skills, helping communities join the digital economy.

Road Length (km)



533.5

Digital Economy Centre (PEDI)



3

Citizen Information Centre



1

Infrastructure and Innovation Growth

Simunjan continues to see infrastructure improvements, with better road networks and upgraded public facilities enhancing connectivity. Efforts in flood management and water resource development also support local communities. With vast undeveloped land, Simunjan has the potential to become a hub for industrial development, attracting factories and economic activities. These advancements align with SDG 9's goal of building sustainable and resilient infrastructure for long-term growth.

Infrastructure Challenges and Inequality

Despite ongoing improvements, Simunjan still faces several infrastructure challenges. Limited riverbank protection increases the risk of erosion and flooding in certain areas. Weak internet connectivity and limited network coverage make digital access difficult, affecting communication, education, and business opportunities. Additionally, many remote villages still lack proper road access, making transportation and economic activities more challenging. Addressing these issues is crucial to ensuring sustainable and inclusive development in line with SDG 9.

Ongoing Initiatives to Bridge Infrastructure Gaps

To improve accessibility and connectivity, the State Government, in collaboration with JKR (Public Works Department) and MDS (Local Authority), is actively working on upgrading roads in Simunjan. These efforts aim to enhance transportation networks, connect remote villages, and support economic growth. Improved road infrastructure will ensure better mobility, safer travel, and stronger links to essential services, aligning with SDG 9's goal of sustainable and inclusive infrastructure development.

Pathway to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

To address connectivity challenges, ongoing efforts by the State Government, JKR, and MDS focus on upgrading road networks to better connect remote villages and economic centers. Moving forward, priority will be given to expanding road access, strengthening riverbank protection, and enhancing digital connectivity to support sustainable growth.

Sustainable Development Goal 9 (SDG 9) focuses on building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive industrialization, and fostering innovation. In Sri Aman, continuous improvements in road networks, public works, and water management systems have enhanced connectivity and accessibility. The expansion of state roads and upgrades by the Public Works Department play a crucial role in supporting economic activities and rural development. Additionally, investments in irrigation and drainage systems help manage water resources and mitigate flooding risks.

Land Area and Roads

- In Sri Aman, the land area increased from 2,323.7 km² in 2021 to 2,454.5 km² in 2023, providing ample space for future development. The length of state roads expanded from 1,012.6 km in 2021 to 1,254.6 km in 2023, improving access between rural and urban areas. Upgrades by the Public Works Department, increasing road coverage from 394.0 km to 547.8 km, and the Local Authority, expanding from 270.1 km to 305.5 km, have further enhanced mobility and connectivity.

Digital and Public Service Expansion

- Five PEDi centres and one information centre were set up to improve internet access and digital skills, helping communities join the digital economy.

Road Length (km)

1,254.6

Digital Economy Centre (PEDI)

5

Citizen Information Centre

1

Infrastructure and Innovation Growth

Sri Aman has seen steady infrastructure development, improving connectivity and supporting economic growth. Road networks have expanded, making transportation more efficient, while public works and drainage systems have been upgraded to enhance water management and reduce flood risks. These improvements ensure better access to services, stronger community resilience, and greater opportunities for development, aligning with SDG 9's goal of sustainable and inclusive infrastructure.

Infrastructure Challenges and Inequality

Despite ongoing progress, Sri Aman still faces several infrastructure challenges. Some areas lack proper road access, making transportation difficult for rural communities. Unstable internet connectivity limits digital access, affecting communication, education, and business opportunities. Addressing these challenges is crucial for ensuring inclusive and sustainable development in line with SDG 9.

Ongoing Initiatives to Bridge Infrastructure Gaps

To improve infrastructure and connectivity, several key projects are being implemented in Sri Aman. The 2nd Trunk Road Project, including the Batang Lupar Bridge, will enhance transportation links and boost regional accessibility. The MARRIS Project focuses on upgrading and maintaining road networks for safer and more efficient travel. Additionally, the Benak Waterfront Project aims to develop tourism infrastructure, leveraging Sri Aman's unique tidal bore (Benak) to promote economic and recreational activities.

Pathway to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

Sri Aman is experiencing steady infrastructure growth, with ongoing projects aimed at improving connectivity, road networks, and tourism development. Key initiatives, such as road expansions, bridge construction, and urban upgrades, are enhancing accessibility and supporting economic activities.

Subis has seen steady infrastructure growth, enhancing connectivity and accessibility across the region. Road networks have expanded, improving transportation and supporting economic activities. Upgrades by the Public Works Department and Local Authority have strengthened infrastructure, ensuring better public services and rural access. These developments align with SDG 9's goal of building resilient and sustainable infrastructure, fostering long-term progress for the community.

Land Area and Roads

- Subis spans a land area of 3,821.3 km², providing ample space for future development. The state road network expanded from 761.4 km in 2021 to 811.6 km in 2023, improving connectivity across the district. Roads under the Public Works Department increased from 468.4 km to 497.0 km, while those managed by the Local Authority grew from 285.6 km to 307.2 km, enhancing access to essential services and economic hubs.

Digital and Public Service Expansion

- Four PEDi centres were set up to improve internet access and digital skills, helping communities join the digital economy.

Road Length (km)



811.6

Digital Economy Centre (PEDI)



4

Infrastructure and Innovation Growth

Subis has seen steady infrastructure development, with ongoing expansions in road networks and public facilities to improve connectivity and support economic activities. The district also has the potential to become a hub for education and skills training, as well as an eco-tourism destination. Strengthening infrastructure in these areas aligns with SDG 9's goal of sustainable and inclusive development.

Infrastructure Challenges and Inequality

Subis faces several challenges despite ongoing infrastructure improvements. Unreliable water supply affects daily life and economic activities, while an inefficient drainage system, worsened by private infrastructure and large palm oil plantations, contributes to flooding. Additionally, financial constraints and manpower shortages slow down development efforts. Addressing these challenges is crucial for sustainable growth and community well-being.

Ongoing Initiatives to Bridge Infrastructure Gaps

Several initiatives are being implemented in Subis to address key challenges, including upgrading water supply infrastructure by JBALB, improving the drainage system with support from DID and JKR, and identifying a suitable landfill site for proper waste management. Additionally, funding under MTCP supports infrastructure planning and project allocations for long-term development. These efforts align with SDG 9's goal of sustainable and resilient infrastructure in Subis.

Pathway to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

To ensure sustainable development in Subis, the focus will be on enhancing infrastructure, expanding educational opportunities, and improving public utilities. Strengthening the water supply and drainage systems will help address recurring issues, while the identification of a proper landfill site will support better waste management. Additionally, strategic planning and funding under MTCP will guide long-term infrastructure growth, ensuring balanced and inclusive development in line with SDG 9.

Kapit is experiencing continuous infrastructure development in line with Sustainable Development Goal 9 (SDG 9), which focuses on building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and fostering innovation. With its vast land area and expanding road network, Kapit is seeing improvements in connectivity and accessibility, particularly through the extension of state roads and enhanced infrastructure managed by the Public Works Department (JKR) and Local Authorities. These efforts aim to strengthen economic growth, improve rural accessibility, and support sustainable urban-rural development in the region.

Land Area and Roads

- In Sri Aman, the land area increased from 2,323.7 km² in 2021 to 2,454.5 km² in 2023, providing ample space for future development. The length of state roads expanded from 1,012.6 km in 2021 to 1,254.6 km in 2023, improving access between rural and urban areas. Upgrades by the Public Works Department, increasing road coverage from 394.0 km to 547.8 km, and the Local Authority, expanding from 270.1 km to 305.5 km, have further enhanced mobility and connectivity.

Digital and Public Service Expansion

- Three PEDi centres and one information centre were set up to improve internet access and digital skills, helping communities join the digital economy.

Road Length (km)

1,028.9

Digital Economy Centre (PEDI)

3

Citizen Information Centre

1

Infrastructure and Innovation Growth

Kapit has seen steady infrastructure growth, particularly in road expansion and public utilities. The increasing length of state roads and improvements by JKR have enhanced connectivity between rural and urban areas, supporting economic activities and accessibility. Efforts by local authorities and agencies like DID also focus on improving drainage systems and public facilities, ensuring sustainable infrastructure development.

Infrastructure Challenges and Inequality

Kapit faces challenges in inadequate modern infrastructure and an unstructured drainage system, which affects urban development and flood management. Limited modern facilities and infrastructure hinder efficient service delivery and economic growth, while the lack of a proper drainage system increases the risk of flooding, especially during heavy rainfall. Addressing these issues requires strategic planning and investment to enhance resilience and sustainability in line with SDG 9.

Ongoing Initiatives to Bridge Infrastructure Gaps

Several initiatives are underway in Kapit to enhance infrastructure and connectivity. These include the expansion of roads, the construction of the Sungai Yong Bridge, and improving rural road access to better link villages to key economic centers. Additionally, projects such as the Belaga Landfill site, the Transmission Line, and ferry ramps aim to improve waste management, energy distribution, and transportation. Other developments, including CIQ facilities, kiosks, and JPM-led initiatives, support economic activities and cross-border movement.

Pathway to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

Kapit continues to develop with a focus on enhancing infrastructure, connectivity, and public services. The expansion of roads, bridges, and transmission lines improves accessibility and supports economic growth, while projects like the Belaga Landfill and drainage improvements contribute to sustainable urban planning.

Marudi's development aligns with Sustainable Development Goal 9 (SDG 9), focusing on building resilient infrastructure, promoting sustainable industrialization, and fostering innovation. With a vast land area and an expanding road network, efforts are being made to enhance connectivity and improve public infrastructure. Investments in roads, drainage systems, and public works are crucial to support economic activities, improve accessibility, and ensure sustainable growth. Strengthening infrastructure in Marudi will contribute to better transportation, efficient resource management, and long-term regional development.

Land Area and Roads

- Marudi covers a vast land area of 3,078.6 km² in 2023, highlighting the need for strong infrastructure development. The state road network has fluctuated over the years, from 263.3 km in 2021 to 305.2 km in 2022, before decreasing to 255.8 km in 2023. Investments in road expansion and maintenance, including 209.5 km under the Public Works Department, are essential for improving connectivity, transportation efficiency, and economic activities.

Digital and Public Service Expansion

- One PEDi centre and two information centres were set up to improve internet access and digital skills, helping communities join the digital economy.

Road Length (km)

255.8

Digital Economy Centre (PEDI)

1

Citizen Information Centre

2

Infrastructure and Innovation Growth

Marudi, a key district in Sarawak, continues to develop its infrastructure and connectivity to support local economic growth and improve residents' quality of life. While road networks and public facilities have seen some expansion, challenges remain, particularly in rural accessibility and transportation. Efforts to upgrade roads, expand essential services, and strengthen infrastructure resilience align with SDG 9's focus on building sustainable and inclusive development. Moving forward, strategic planning and investments will be crucial to enhancing connectivity, supporting local industries, and ensuring long-term progress for the district.

Infrastructure Challenges and Inequality

Marudi faces significant infrastructure challenges, including poor road conditions, lack of access roads to remote areas, and absence of public transportation. Many villages remain inaccessible by road, limiting economic opportunities and access to essential services. Without proper road connectivity, daily commutes, logistics, and emergency response efforts are severely impacted. Addressing these issues through better road networks, improved maintenance, and public transport solutions is crucial for inclusive and sustainable development, in line with SDG 9's goal of resilient infrastructure.

Ongoing Initiatives to Bridge Infrastructure Gaps

Several initiatives are being implemented in Marudi to enhance infrastructure and connectivity. The construction of Jambatan Marudi aims to improve road access and reduce dependence on river transport. Additionally, solar energy projects are being introduced to provide sustainable electricity solutions, particularly for rural areas with limited grid access. Other efforts include upgrading road networks, expanding essential services, and improving public infrastructure to support economic growth and community development.

Pathway to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

Marudi continues to develop with a focus on improving infrastructure, connectivity, and access to essential services. Road upgrades and the Jambatan Marudi project aim to enhance transportation, while solar energy initiatives support sustainable electricity access in rural areas. Challenges such as poor road conditions and limited public transport are being addressed through ongoing development efforts.

Dalat and Mukah play a vital role in regional connectivity and infrastructure development, aligning with Sustainable Development Goal 9 (SDG 9), which emphasizes resilient infrastructure, inclusive industrialization, and innovation. Both districts have seen steady improvements in road networks and public works, enhancing access to essential services and economic opportunities. Investments in transportation, drainage systems, and local governance infrastructure continue to support sustainable growth, benefiting communities and industries in the region.

Land Area and Roads

- Dalat covers 948.1 km² with 188.7 km of state roads, while Mukah spans 2,468.8 km², with an expanding road network reaching 1,383.3 km in 2023. Investments in public works, local authority-managed roads, and drainage systemsenhance accessibility, economic activities, and community well-being, ensuring sustainable infrastructure growth.

Digital and Public Service Expansion

- The establishment of three PEDi (Pusat Ekonomi Digital) centres in Dalat and five in Mukah enhances internet accessibility and digital literacy, supporting businesses, students, and communities in adapting to the digital economy. Additionally, three Citizen Information Centres in Dalat and Mukah improves government service accessibility, transparency, and engagement, ensuring residents can efficiently access public services and information.

Dalat

Road Length (km)	Digital Economy Centre (PEDI)	Citizen Information Centre
188.7	3	1

Mukah

Road Length (km)	Digital Economy Centre (PEDI)	Citizen Information Centre
1683.3	5	2

Infrastructure and Innovation Growth

Infrastructure development in Dalat and Mukah continues to expand, focusing on road connectivity, public works, and drainage systems. With state roads reaching 188.7 km in Dalat and 1,383.3 km in Mukah, improvements in transport networks support economic activities, agriculture, and tourism. Investments in public works and local authority-managed roads enhance rural accessibility, while advancements in drainage systems help mitigate flood risks.

Infrastructure Challenges and Inequality

Challenges in Dalat and Mukah include a lack of a robust road network, making accessibility difficult, especially in remote areas. Poor internet connectivity and limited access to advanced technology hinder digital transformation and economic growth. Additionally, the absence of a dedicated research and development (R&D) center limits innovation and industrial progress, affecting opportunities for education, skills development, and high-value industries. Addressing these challenges is essential for achieving sustainable infrastructure growth under SDG 9.

Ongoing Initiatives to Bridge Infrastructure Gaps

Current initiatives under SDG 9 in Mukah and Dalat include the Benteng Hakisan Sungai to prevent riverbank erosion, the Mukah Waterfront development for tourism and community activities, and the Pemuliharaan Tapak Warisan - Jerunei Monument for heritage conservation. Additionally, Pemasangan lampu solar and Assistance for Solar Installation aim to improve renewable energy access. Infrastructure projects include the Rural Transformation Project (RTP)/Minor Rural Project, Water Network Expansion, and Concrete Drainage System, all of which contribute to improved accessibility, water supply, and flood management in rural areas.

Pathway to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

Mukah and Dalat are focusing on infrastructure improvements to enhance sustainability, connectivity, and community well-being. Key projects include riverbank protection, waterfront development, and heritage conservation. Efforts to expand renewable energy through solar installations are underway, alongside initiatives to improve water supply and drainage systems.

Key Findings of SDG 9 for Sarawak District Councils

Sarawak district councils are actively working towards SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) by focusing on infrastructure development, particularly in road expansion and connectivity improvements. Efforts include constructing and upgrading road networks to enhance accessibility, supporting industrial zones, and improving digital infrastructure to drive economic growth and innovation. Many districts prioritize sustainable development by integrating renewable energy solutions, upgrading public facilities, and strengthening connectivity in rural areas. Despite challenges such as limited funding, rising costs, and a shortage of skilled workers, ongoing initiatives in road development and infrastructure upgrades aim to foster long-term resilience and inclusive growth across Sarawak.

Progress

Sarawak district councils have made significant progress in infrastructure development under SDG 9, aligning with the 12th Malaysia Plan (RMK-12) and the Sarawak Post-COVID-19 Development Strategy (PCDS) 2030. These initiatives emphasize road connectivity, digital infrastructure, and economic growth, aiming to enhance productivity and improve the quality of life in both urban and rural areas.

One of the key areas of focus is road and infrastructure development, with major road expansion projects improving connectivity between rural and urban centers. The upgrading of state roads, construction of new bridges, and expansion of rural road networks have facilitated better access to markets, services, and employment opportunities. These improvements support agriculture, tourism, and manufacturing, ensuring that remote communities are not left behind in Sarawak's development agenda. Under PCDS 2030, the goal is to create an integrated and sustainable transport network that reduces travel time and enhances economic inclusivity.

Efforts are also being made in water supply, drainage systems, and energy sustainability to ensure reliable basic services for communities. Projects such as rural water network expansion, concrete drainage systems, and solar energy installations are being implemented to address water shortages, improve flood mitigation, and promote the use of renewable energy. These initiatives contribute to climate resilience and sustainable urban planning, in line with Sarawak's long-term development strategy.

Additionally, digital infrastructure and industrial growth are being prioritized to strengthen economic opportunities. Investments in expanding high-speed internet coverage, establishing research and development (R&D) centers, and promoting smart industries are essential to driving innovation and competitiveness.

Proposed Way Forward

To accelerate progress under SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure), district councils in Sarawak must implement strategic initiatives that enhance infrastructure, industrial growth, and innovation.

1. Enhancing Road and Transport Connectivity

- Improve rural and urban road networks to support economic growth, trade, and tourism.
- Expedite the construction of bridges and highways to replace ferry crossings and improve travel efficiency.
- Strengthen partnerships with the federal government for increased funding in road expansion and maintenance projects.

2. Strengthening Digital Infrastructure

- Expand high-speed internet coverage in rural areas to support businesses, education, and innovation.
- Encourage investment in smart city initiatives to improve governance and public services.
- Enhance public-private collaborations for better telecommunications infrastructure.

3. Promoting Sustainable Industrial Growth

- Develop industrial hubs and agro-based industries to create job opportunities and drive local economies.
- Support SMEs and startups with better access to infrastructure, financing, and training programs.
- Strengthen research and development (R&D) initiatives to promote innovation and technological advancement.

Roles of District Councils in Sarawak for SDG 9: Industry, Infrastructure and Innovation

District councils in Sarawak play a crucial role in fostering sustainable infrastructure development and promoting innovation in alignment with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 9. While local councils do not have direct control over policies related to industrial regulations, investment incentives, or technological innovation—areas managed by federal and state agencies like the Ministry of Infrastructure and Port Development, Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation, and Sarawak Digital Economy Corporation (SDEC)—they are key facilitators in creating an environment that supports infrastructure growth, industrial development, and innovation. By improving local infrastructure, encouraging the adoption of green technologies, and enhancing connectivity, municipal councils contribute significantly to building sustainable industrial systems and driving innovation at the local level.

Challenges in Economic Development Governance

District councils play a key role in driving SDG 9 by improving urban infrastructure, fostering innovation, and promoting sustainable industrial growth. The need for modern infrastructure and technological advancement is evident. Challenges such as outdated industrial practices, digital gaps, and limited support for small businesses pose obstacles to inclusive development. While councils alone may not lead large-scale industrial transformation, they can collaborate with government bodies, businesses, and research institutions to promote resilient infrastructure, inclusive industrialization, and innovation-led economic growth.

Key Strategies for District Councils to Support SDG 9

Facilitating Sustainable Industrial Growth & Investment

1. Streamline infrastructure project approvals to attract investment in green construction, renewable energy, and eco-friendly industrial parks.
2. Support public-private partnerships (PPPs) to finance and implement smart infrastructure solutions.

Enhancing Workforce Development

1. Collaborate with state agencies, universities, and industry leaders to provide upskilling programs.
2. Promote digital skills and automation training to modernize infrastructure-related sectors, such as construction, transportation, and energy.

To advance SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure, municipal councils in Sarawak districts must strengthen resilient infrastructure, foster innovation, and promote sustainable industrialization through strategic collaboration with government agencies, private sector players, and academic institutions.

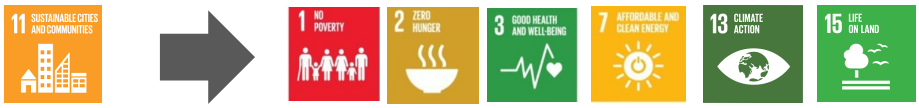
Enhancing transportation networks, logistics hubs, and digital infrastructure will improve connectivity, boost economic efficiency, and support industrial expansion. Upgrading industrial zones with smart technologies, renewable energy integration, and green building practices will drive sustainable urban development.

Expanding high-speed internet access and smart city solutions will accelerate digital transformation and innovation-led growth. Encouraging public-private partnerships (PPPs) can facilitate investments in advanced manufacturing, clean energy, and circular economy initiatives, ensuring sustainable industrialization.

Supporting research, development, and technology commercialization in collaboration with universities and industry leaders will foster homegrown innovation, enhance productivity, and position Sarawak as a hub for sustainable infrastructure and industrial progress.

Sustainable Cities and Communities

Objective:
To create inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable cities by improving housing, infrastructure, public transport, and urban planning while preserving cultural heritage and reducing environmental impact.



SDG 11 is closely connected to several other SDGs, forming a comprehensive framework for sustainable development. It links to SDG 3 (Good Health) through green spaces that promote well-being, to SDG 1 (No Poverty) by providing affordable housing for low-income families, and to SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) through energy-efficient buildings and green transport. It also ties to SDG 13 (Climate Action) by focusing on resilient infrastructure and disaster preparedness, and to SDG 15 (Life on Land) through the preservation of cultural heritage and green spaces to maintain biodiversity in urban areas.

Overview of SDG 11 for Sarawak District Council

Local authorities across Sarawak play a pivotal role in advancing SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities by ensuring inclusive urban development, resilient infrastructure, and improved living standards. Majlis Daerah Saratok, Majlis Daerah Dalat dan Mukah, and Majlis Daerah Matu & Daro are committed to enhancing public amenities, expanding access to basic services, and fostering climate-resilient urban planning. Similarly, Majlis Daerah Sarikei, Majlis Daerah Meradong & Julau, and Majlis Daerah Kapit focus on sustainable infrastructure, waste management, and economic opportunities to create livable and prosperous communities.

In northern Sarawak, Majlis Daerah Limbang, Majlis Daerah Lawas, and Majlis Daerah Marudi prioritize improving connectivity, sustainable transportation, and smart urban solutions to bridge the urban-rural divide. Majlis Daerah Bau, Majlis Daerah Betong, and Majlis Daerah Simunjan are actively involved in preserving cultural heritage, strengthening disaster resilience, and integrating sustainable land use planning. Additionally, Majlis Daerah Lubok Antu and Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibu work on ensuring balanced development that maintains the harmony between modernization and the preservation of natural ecosystems.

Local councils such as Majlis Daerah Kanowit, Majlis Daerah Subis, and Majlis Daerah Lundu are at the forefront of efforts to promote green spaces, sustainable housing, and efficient urban services. Majlis Daerah Serian and Majlis Daerah Sri Aman focus on developing climate-resilient urban centers, improving waste and water management, and ensuring access to adequate housing for all. These efforts are crucial in addressing rapid urbanization, environmental challenges, and socio-economic disparities in Sarawak's growing districts.

By integrating SDG 11 into local governance, these municipal councils collectively drive sustainable urbanization through smart city initiatives, inclusive policies, and community-driven development. Their commitment to resilient infrastructure, environmental conservation, and equitable access to services ensures that Sarawak's towns and districts evolve into sustainable, safe, and inclusive communities for future generations.

Relationship of SDG 11 with other SDGs



SDG 1 (No Poverty):
Sustainable urban development across Sarawak's districts ensures access to affordable housing, reliable infrastructure, and essential services for low-income groups. Local councils such as Majlis Daerah Saratok, Dalat & Mukah, and Betong promote inclusive urban planning by integrating low-cost housing, better public transport, and economic hubs, reducing poverty and enhancing social mobility.

Relationship of SDG 11 with other SDGs (Cont..)



SDG 2 (Zero Hunger):
Urban food security is a growing concern as cities expand, and local councils in Sarikei, Meradong & Julau, and Lubok Antu have implemented strategies such as urban farming, hydroponics, and community gardens to enhance food production in urban areas. These initiatives provide fresh, affordable produce for local markets while creating employment opportunities in the agro-industry. Additionally, improved transportation and logistics networks allow for better distribution of food between rural and urban areas, reducing food wastage and ensuring that vulnerable populations have access to nutritious meals. Government support for small-scale farmers and agro-entrepreneurs further strengthens food sustainability while promoting economic resilience.



SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being):
Well-planned urban spaces significantly impact public health by reducing pollution, enhancing green spaces, and improving access to healthcare. In districts like Limbang, Lawas, and Sri Aman, urban planning integrates pedestrian-friendly environments, cycling lanes, and parks, encouraging active lifestyles and reducing non-communicable diseases. Proper sanitation and waste management systems help prevent waterborne diseases, while healthcare facilities in urban centers ensure faster response times for emergencies. Moreover, sustainable drainage and air quality management reduce the risks of respiratory diseases and other urban-related health issues, making cities safer and healthier for all residents.



SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation):
Water security and proper sanitation in Simunjan, Kanowit, and Luar Bandar Sibu are vital for sustainable urban living. Local councils prioritize modern wastewater treatment, rainwater harvesting, and clean water supply networks, ensuring safe and hygienic environments.



SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy):
Urban sustainability is closely tied to clean and renewable energy adoption. In districts like Kapit, Marudi, and Subis, local councils are implementing solar-powered street lighting, energy-efficient public buildings, and clean public transport systems to reduce dependency on fossil fuels. These initiatives not only lower carbon emissions but also enhance energy security, ensuring stable electricity for hospitals, schools, and essential services. Promoting solar panel installations in government buildings and residential areas further strengthens the shift toward sustainable energy consumption, reducing long-term urban energy costs while improving environmental health.



SDG 13 (Climate Action):
Climate change directly impacts urban resilience, and districts such as Bau, Lundu, and Serian have taken proactive steps by integrating disaster risk reduction strategies into urban planning. Local councils implement flood mitigation projects, coastal erosion control, and tree-planting initiatives to combat rising temperatures and extreme weather events. The preservation of urban forests, green corridors, and mangrove replanting projects helps reduce the urban heat island effect while protecting biodiversity. Additionally, community-based climate adaptation programs equip local populations with the skills and knowledge needed to respond effectively to climate-related disasters.



SDG 15 (Life on Land):
Biodiversity conservation in urban planning is a priority for Matu & Daro, Lubok Antu, and Sri Aman, where green corridors, protected wetlands, and reforestation projects enhance ecological balance. Local councils implement sustainable land use strategies that protect natural habitats while promoting urban expansion.

MAJLIS DAERAH SARATOK

Saratok District Council is prioritizing sustainable urban planning by improving infrastructure, road connectivity, and community services. The district is focusing on enhancing public spaces and ensuring better access to social amenities, particularly for low-income and rural communities. Waste management and sanitation programs are also being strengthened to align with SDG 11's goals.

MAJLIS DAERAH DALAT DAN MUKAH

Dalat and Mukah are key focus areas for SDG implementation in Sarawak. The local council is actively participating in the preparation of a Voluntary Local Review (VLR) to assess progress in sustainable urbanization. Efforts are concentrated on improving flood mitigation systems, enhancing connectivity for rural settlements, and promoting sustainable fisheries and agriculture as economic drivers. Urban expansion is being managed through strategic planning to prevent environmental degradation.

MAJLIS DAERAH MATU & DARO

Matu and Daro are vulnerable to climate change impacts, particularly coastal erosion and flooding. The local council is integrating climate resilience into its urban planning, including the construction of flood barriers and improvements to drainage systems. Sustainable land-use planning is also being introduced to support eco-friendly housing developments and infrastructure that can withstand extreme weather conditions.

MAJLIS DAERAH SARIKEI

Sarikei, known for its agricultural strength, is aligning urban sustainability with food security and economic diversification. The district is promoting sustainable markets, improving access to local produce, and enhancing green urban spaces. Public transportation infrastructure is being assessed to reduce reliance on private vehicles and promote more sustainable commuting options.

MAJLIS DAERAH MARADONG & JULAU

The focus in Meradong and Julau is on small-town resilience. With increasing migration to urban centers, the district is working on policies to retain economic vibrancy by supporting local businesses, expanding affordable housing, and upgrading road networks. Sustainable waste disposal and recycling initiatives are also gaining traction.

MAJLIS DAERAH KAPIT

Kapit, located in the interior of Sarawak, faces logistical challenges due to its remote location. Urban planning efforts prioritize river connectivity, sustainable transportation, and resilient housing solutions. Community engagement programs are being introduced to educate the public on sustainable waste disposal and environmental conservation.

MAJLIS DAERAH LIMBANG

Limbang's urban strategy is focused on cross-border economic activities, given its proximity to Brunei. Infrastructure upgrades include improving the road network and ensuring accessibility for underserved communities. Waste management and sustainable energy solutions are also being explored to align with green city objectives.

MAJLIS DAERAH BAU

Bau is working towards preserving its rich cultural heritage while ensuring sustainable urban growth. The council is balancing tourism development with conservation efforts by protecting natural caves, forests, and historical sites. Sustainable housing and water sanitation projects are also part of the district's SDG 11 initiatives.

MAJLIS DAERAH BETONG

Betong, an emerging administrative and economic hub, is focusing on smart urban development. The council is integrating digital infrastructure, enhancing public transportation, and improving solid waste management. Affordable housing and inclusive development remain key priorities.

MAJLIS DAERAH SIMUNJAN

Simunjan's urban sustainability efforts include riverbank restoration, eco-friendly infrastructure, and enhanced road connectivity for rural villages. The district is also working on sustainable water supply management to ensure better access to clean water for residents.

MAJLIS DAERAH LUBOK ANTU

Lubok Antu is focusing on eco-tourism and community-driven development. The district is ensuring that urbanization does not compromise its natural landscapes while improving accessibility and public facilities. Efforts are being made to integrate renewable energy solutions into local planning.

MAJLIS DAERAH LUAR BANDAR SIBU

As a rapidly expanding urban area, rural-urban integration is a priority in Sibu. Sustainable housing projects, public transport expansion, and waste-to-energy programs are being explored. The council is also investing in disaster preparedness, especially against seasonal flooding.

MAJLIS DAERAH KANOWIT

Kanowit is focusing on sustainable economic diversification by promoting agro-tourism and local industries. The district is also improving rural connectivity and public services while ensuring sustainable land-use policies that prevent deforestation and environmental degradation.

MAJLIS DAERAH LAWAS

Lawas, a key transit town between Sarawak and Sabah, is prioritizing sustainable transportation and logistics. The local council is working to improve the urban road network, introduce clean energy solutions, and develop climate-resilient infrastructure.

MAJLIS DAERAH SUBIS

Subis is enhancing urban planning through land-use zoning to balance agricultural expansion with environmental conservation. The district is integrating sustainable forestry and biodiversity preservation into its development plans while upgrading essential urban services.

MAJLIS DAERAH MARUDI

Marudi is promoting heritage conservation and eco-friendly tourism while ensuring that urban growth does not displace indigenous communities. Waste management policies, clean water access, and green urban spaces are central to its SDG 11 approach.

MAJLIS DAERAH LUNDU

Lundu is enhancing coastal resilience strategies, given its vulnerability to rising sea levels. The district is focusing on sustainable fisheries, mangrove conservation, and improved public amenities to strengthen its urban sustainability framework.

MAJLIS DAERAH SERIAN

Serian's multicultural population and economic expansion require urban planning that supports diverse communities. The council is focusing on inclusive housing projects, sustainable water supply systems, and public health infrastructure.

MAJLIS DAERAH SRI AMAN

Sri Aman, historically prone to flooding, is integrating flood mitigation measures into its urban planning. The district is also working towards improving sustainable housing, public transport networks, and environmental conservation initiatives.

Sustainable urban development is crucial in Sarawak, given the diverse landscape, rural-urban disparities, and the need for inclusive growth. Local authorities play a key role in addressing challenges related to housing, transportation, waste management, and climate resilience. The Malaysia Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Cities Roadmap initiative has been pivotal in guiding Sarawak's 24 local councils towards sustainability, focusing on long-term planning, infrastructure improvements, and community-driven initiatives. Each local authority tailors its strategies to enhance urban livability, strengthen economic opportunities, and mitigate environmental risks.

Lundu is actively advancing sustainable tourism while improving housing conditions to enhance residents' quality of life. With its rich natural landscapes and cultural heritage, the town is developing tourism in a way that balances economic growth with environmental conservation, ensuring local communities benefit while preserving biodiversity. At the same time, efforts to enhance housing focus on providing safer, more affordable, and sustainable living spaces through better urban planning and infrastructure upgrades. These initiatives align with broader sustainability goals, positioning Lundu as a thriving, resilient, and inclusive destination for both residents and visitors.

Affordable Housing
Government initiatives aim to enhance housing affordability.

Table 5.4 : Affordable Housing in Lundu, 2023

Housing Program	2021	2022	2023
PPR Completed Units	80	90	100
PR1MA Projects	1	2	3
SPNB Under Construction	50	60	70

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Lundu, 2023

Tourism and Recreational Spaces
Investments in eco-tourism and sustainable tourism practices.

Table 5.5 : Tourism Statistics in Lundu, 2023

Park Category	2021	2022	2023
Public Parks	3	4	5
Green Spaces Developed (ha)	8	10	13
Recreational Facilities Upgraded	1	2	3

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Lundu, 2023

Affordable Housing and Inclusive Urban Development

Housing affordability in Lundu is a growing concern, particularly in rural and coastal areas. Expanding housing assistance programs and promoting cost-effective building technologies will enhance accessibility. Encouraging mixed-income housing developments can support social integration. Strengthening policies for sustainable urban expansion and ensuring infrastructure readiness for new developments will further support urban growth.

Public Transport and Urban Mobility

Lundu's transport network is limited, hindering mobility and economic opportunities. Expanding bus services, developing road connectivity, and encouraging alternative transport solutions will enhance accessibility. Strengthening pedestrian and cycling infrastructure will further support sustainable mobility. Implementing smart mobility strategies and encouraging electric vehicle adoption can help reduce carbon emissions.

Challenges and Path Forward

Lundu faces challenges in providing adequate housing, transport services, and economic diversification. Addressing these requires improved urban planning, targeted investments, and community-driven development. Enhancing local governance and ensuring financial sustainability of urban projects will be critical in overcoming these challenges.

Opportunities for Sustainable City

Lundu has significant eco-tourism potential due to its natural landscapes and biodiversity. Promoting conservation efforts, investing in sustainable tourism, and supporting green economy initiatives will drive economic growth. Encouraging nature-based enterprises and integrating environmental education programs will enhance long-term sustainability.

Matu and Daro face geographical challenges, with flood-prone areas requiring adaptive urban planning. Sustainable housing and infrastructure investments are key priorities.

Affordable Housing

Matu and Daro face geographical challenges, with flood-prone areas requiring adaptive urban planning. Sustainable housing and infrastructure investments are key priorities.

Table 5.6: Affordable Housing in Matu and Daro , 2023

Housing Program	2021	2022	2023
PPR Completed Units	90	95	105
PR1MA Projects	1	2	2
SPNB Under Construction	60	70	80

Tourism and Recreational Spaces

Mangrove conservation and eco-tourism projects are expanding.

Table 5.7: Tourism Statistics in Matu and Daro , 2023

Park Category	2021	2022	2023
Public Parks	2	3	4
Green Spaces Developed (ha)	7	9	11
Recreational Facilities Upgraded	1	1	2

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Matu and Daro , 2023

Affordable Housing and Inclusive Urban Development

Matu and Daro face challenges in providing affordable housing, particularly for lower-income families reliant on agriculture and fishing. High construction costs and limited land availability further complicate housing accessibility. To ensure equitable urban development, expanding low-cost housing projects and implementing inclusive zoning policies are necessary.

Public Transport and Urban Mobility

Transportation infrastructure in Matu and Daro is underdeveloped, making travel between rural and urban areas difficult. Many residents depend on water transport, which is costly and unreliable. Improving road connectivity, introducing water transport subsidies, and developing public transit options can enhance mobility and economic participation.

Challenges and Path Forward

Limited economic diversification restricts income growth, making it difficult for residents to afford housing and transportation. Strengthening economic opportunities through sustainable industries and targeted social programs will be crucial in addressing these challenges.

Opportunities for Sustainable City

Investing in sustainable aquaculture, eco-tourism, and renewable energy can provide alternative income sources for Matu and Daro. Additionally, digital transformation initiatives can facilitate e-commerce and remote employment, reducing the reliance on traditional industries.

Bau is advancing SDG 11 by promoting sustainable housing, expanding green spaces, and enhancing urban mobility. Efforts focus on providing safe, affordable, and eco-friendly housing while preserving natural landscapes and improving public infrastructure. Investments in green spaces support community well-being and environmental sustainability, while upgrades to transportation networks enhance connectivity and accessibility. These initiatives contribute to a more inclusive, resilient, and sustainable urban environment, aligning with SDG 11's vision for liveable communities.

Affordable Housing

Increasing affordable housing initiatives.

Table 5.8 : Affordable Housing in Bau, 2023

Housing Program	2021	2022	2023
PPR Completed Units	80	90	100
PR1MA Projects	1	1	2
SPNB Under Construction	50	55	60

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Bau, 2023

Tourism and Recreational Spaces

Investments in cultural and recreational facilities.

Table 5.9: Tourism Statistics in Bau, 2023

Park Category	2021	2022	2023
Public Parks	2	2	3
Green Spaces Developed (ha)	5	7	9
Recreational Facilities Upgraded	1	2	2

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Bau, 2023

Affordable Housing and Inclusive Urban Development

Bau's growing population has increased the demand for affordable housing. However, limited land availability and high development costs create barriers for low-income groups. Expanding social housing initiatives and introducing flexible financing options can enhance housing accessibility.

Public Transport and Urban Mobility

Public transport services in Bau are minimal, with most residents relying on private vehicles. This creates traffic congestion and limits mobility for non-drivers. Developing a structured public transit system and improving road networks will be essential for sustainable urban growth.

Challenges and Path Forward

Housing affordability, inadequate transport, and limited economic opportunities are key issues in Bau. A holistic approach that integrates policy interventions, infrastructure investments, and community participation is needed.

Opportunities for Sustainable City

Bau's rich cultural heritage and natural attractions make it a prime location for eco-tourism. Promoting sustainable tourism, strengthening small-scale industries, and enhancing environmental conservation efforts can drive economic growth.

Betong is advancing SDG 11 by promoting sustainable urban growth, improving housing, and enhancing infrastructure. Efforts focus on providing safe and affordable housing while expanding public facilities and green spaces to support community well-being. Investments in resilient infrastructure and improved connectivity strengthen accessibility and economic opportunities. These initiatives contribute to a more inclusive, sustainable, and liveable environment, aligning with SDG 11's vision for well-planned urban development.

Affordable Housing
Increasing affordable housing initiatives.

Table 5.10 : Affordable Housing in Betong, 2023

Housing Program	2021	2022	2023
PPR Completed Units	120	130	140
PR1MA Projects	3	3	4
SPNB Under Construction	80	85	90

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Betong, 2023

Tourism and Recreational Spaces
Recreational spaces and eco-tourism initiatives are expanding.

Table 5.11: Tourism Statistics in Betong, 2023

Park Category	2021	2022	2023
Public Parks	4	5	6
Green Spaces Developed (ha)	10	12	14
Recreational Facilities Upgraded	2	3	4

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Betong, 2023

Affordable Housing and Inclusive Urban Development

Betong faces an increasing need for affordable housing, particularly as urbanization accelerates. Rising construction costs and limited access to financing create obstacles for low-income households. Expanding government-subsidized housing projects and fostering partnerships with private developers can enhance accessibility. Introducing smart housing policies, including rental assistance and micro-housing options, will further support inclusive urban development.

Public Transport and Urban Mobility

Public transport services in Betong remain underdeveloped, forcing residents to rely heavily on private vehicles. This contributes to congestion and limits mobility for non-drivers. Establishing structured public transport networks, including bus routes and shared mobility services, is essential. Enhancing pedestrian-friendly infrastructure and promoting non-motorized transport will improve urban connectivity.

Challenges and Path Forward

Betong's challenges include housing affordability, insufficient public transport, and limited economic diversification. Addressing these issues requires targeted infrastructure investments, housing policies, and economic incentives. Strengthening urban governance mechanisms and encouraging community-driven solutions will be crucial for sustainable urbanization.

Opportunities for Sustainable City

Betong's strategic location and agricultural resources present opportunities for agro-based industries and sustainable urban growth. Encouraging eco-friendly businesses, investing in digital infrastructure, and leveraging smart agriculture technologies can enhance economic resilience. Developing community-led green initiatives will support long-term sustainability.

Kanowit is advancing SDG 11 through community-based housing and enhanced public facilities. Efforts focus on providing safe, affordable homes that meet local needs while upgrading infrastructure to improve accessibility and public services. By prioritizing inclusive development and sustainable planning, Kanowit is creating a more resilient and livable environment, aligning with SDG 11's vision for sustainable communities.

Affordable Housing

New housing schemes benefit lower-income residents.

Table 5.12: Affordable Housing in Kanowit, 2023

Housing Program	2021	2022	2023
PPR Completed Units	70	80	90
PR1MA Projects	1	2	2
SPNB Under Construction	50	55	65

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Kanowit, 2023

Tourism and Recreational Spaces

Cultural heritage sites and eco-tourism are key focus areas.

Table 5.13: Tourism Statistics in Kanowit, 2023

Park Category	2021	2022	2023
Public Parks	2	3	3
Green Spaces Developed (ha)	6	8	9
Recreational Facilities Upgraded	1	2	2

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Kanowit, 2023

Affordable Housing and Inclusive Urban Development

Housing affordability remains a major issue in Kanowit, especially for lower-income groups. Strengthening affordable housing policies and expanding social housing initiatives can provide long-term solutions. Encouraging local building material industries and sustainable construction practices can help reduce housing costs.

Public Transport and Urban Mobility

Public transport options in Kanowit are limited, affecting accessibility and economic participation. Expanding road infrastructure, introducing public bus services, and promoting shared mobility initiatives can enhance urban mobility. Digital mobility platforms can further support transportation access.

Challenges and Path Forward

Kanowit's key challenges include a lack of affordable housing, transport constraints, and economic limitations. Strengthening policy frameworks, investing in local infrastructure, and fostering community-driven initiatives are essential for sustainable urban growth.

Opportunities for Sustainable City

Kanowit's cultural heritage and natural landscapes offer opportunities for eco-tourism and community-based tourism. Investing in digital economy initiatives and local entrepreneurship will boost economic resilience. Encouraging sustainable resource management and environmental conservation can enhance urban sustainability.

Lawas is advancing SDG 11 by promoting balanced urban-rural development, addressing housing challenges, and enhancing transportation accessibility. Efforts focus on providing sustainable housing solutions while improving connectivity through better infrastructure and transport networks. These initiatives support a more inclusive and resilient community, aligning with SDG 11's vision for sustainable and accessible living environments.

Affordable Housing

Ongoing projects aim to increase affordable housing availability.

Table 5.14 : Affordable Housing in Lawas, 2023

Housing Program	2021	2022	2023
PPR Completed Units	95	105	115
PR1MA Projects	2	3	3
SPNB Under Construction	60	70	80

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Lawas, 2023

Tourism and Recreational Spaces

Heritage tourism and eco-tourism development are priorities.

Table 5.15: Tourism Statistics in Lawas, 2023

Park Category	2021	2022	2023
Public Parks	4	5	6
Green Spaces Developed (ha)	9	12	15
Recreational Facilities Upgraded	1	2	3

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Lawas, 2023

Affordable Housing and Inclusive Urban Development

Lawas faces housing challenges due to increasing demand and limited land availability. Expanding low-cost housing projects and introducing incentives for private developers can improve affordability. Implementing climate-resilient housing strategies and promoting sustainable construction practices will further support inclusive urban development. Additionally, ensuring efficient land-use planning and providing financial support to low-income families will help alleviate housing challenges.

Public Transport and Urban Mobility

Lawas lacks a well-developed public transport system, making mobility difficult for non-drivers. Establishing structured bus routes, investing in pedestrian infrastructure, and integrating digital mobility solutions will enhance accessibility. Encouraging carpooling and shared mobility services can help reduce congestion and emissions. Introducing electric buses and promoting green transport solutions can contribute to a more sustainable mobility system.

Challenges and Path Forward

Lawas faces challenges in affordable housing, public transport limitations, and economic diversification. Strategic investments in urban infrastructure, governance reforms, and local business support are necessary to overcome these issues. Strengthening public-private partnerships and ensuring community engagement in development planning will be crucial for sustainable urban growth.

Opportunities for Sustainable City

Lawas has potential in eco-tourism and border trade development. Strengthening cross-border economic activities, promoting sustainable tourism, and investing in digital infrastructure will boost local growth. Enhancing community-led environmental initiatives can support long-term sustainability. Supporting small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and green economy initiatives will further drive local economic development.

Limbang is advancing SDG 11 by prioritizing urban sustainability, improving housing options, and expanding public facilities. Efforts focus on providing safe and affordable housing while enhancing infrastructure and public spaces to support a more livable and resilient community. These initiatives align with SDG 11's goal of creating inclusive, sustainable, and well-equipped urban environments.

Affordable Housing

Various schemes in place to support homeownership.

Table 5.16: Affordable Housing in Limbang, 2023

Housing Program	2021	2022	2023
PPR Completed Units	90	100	110
PR1MA Projects	1	1	2
SPNB Under Construction	60	65	70

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Limbang, 2023

Tourism and Recreational Spaces

Green space development is a key initiative.

Table 5.17: Tourism Statistics in Limbang, 2023

Park Category	2021	2022	2023
Public Parks	2	3	3
Green Spaces Developed (ha)	7	8	9
Recreational Facilities Upgraded	1	2	2

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Limbang, 2023

Affordable Housing and Inclusive Urban Development

Limbang's housing sector faces issues related to affordability and accessibility, particularly for lower-income groups. The demand for housing continues to grow, and informal settlements are increasing. Strengthening financial incentives for affordable housing development and introducing mixed-income residential projects can help address these issues.

Public Transport and Urban Mobility

Public transport in Limbang remains inadequate, with many residents relying on private vehicles. The lack of a structured transit system affects mobility and economic participation. Expanding road infrastructure and introducing public transport services such as buses or shared mobility options will enhance accessibility.

Challenges and Path Forward

Limbang faces challenges related to housing affordability, inadequate transport, and limited economic diversification. Addressing these issues requires investment in public infrastructure, policy reforms, and community-driven initiatives.

Opportunities for Sustainable City

Limbang's proximity to Brunei presents economic opportunities in cross-border trade and tourism. Strengthening connectivity, improving local industries, and investing in renewable energy projects will contribute to a more sustainable urban environment.

Luar Bandar Sibu is advancing SDG 11 by promoting urban sustainability through affordable housing, improved transportation, and green initiatives. Efforts focus on providing accessible housing, enhancing mobility through better infrastructure, and integrating eco-friendly solutions to create a more liveable and resilient community. These initiatives support SDG 11's goal of fostering inclusive and sustainable urban development.

Affordable Housing
Housing projects aim to address growing population demands.

Table 5.18 : Affordable Housing in Luar Bandar Sibu, 2023

Housing Program	2021	2022	2023
PPR Completed Units	110	120	130
PR1MA Projects	2	2	3
SPNB Under Construction	70	80	85

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Luar Bandar Sibu, 2023
Notes: The available data represent Luar Bandar Sibu District as a whole and may not directly reflect the specific progress of Luar Bandar Sibu

Tourism and Recreational Spaces
Green space expansion and tourism development in progress.

Table 5.19: Tourism Statistics in Luar Bandar Sibu, 2023

Park Category	2021	2022	2023
Public Parks	3	4	5
Green Spaces Developed (ha)	8	10	12
Recreational Facilities Upgraded	1	2	3

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Luar Bandar Sibu, 2023
Notes: The available data represent Luar Bandar Sibu District as a whole and may not directly reflect the specific progress of Luar Bandar Sibu

Affordable Housing and Inclusive Urban Development

Affordable housing remains a concern in Luar Bandar Sibu due to rapid urbanization and increasing property prices. Expanding low-cost housing schemes and promoting innovative financing options can improve housing accessibility. Strengthening urban planning policies to support inclusive growth and mixed-income housing developments will be essential.

Public Transport and Urban Mobility

Public transport services are minimal, with many residents depending on private vehicles. Enhancing public bus services, expanding road networks, and introducing smart mobility solutions can improve connectivity. Encouraging active transport options like cycling and walking will also contribute to sustainable mobility.

Challenges and Path Forward

The main challenges include inadequate housing, transport limitations, and economic disparities. A coordinated urban development strategy incorporating policy reforms, infrastructure investments, and community engagement will be critical.

Opportunities for Sustainable City

Luar Bandar Sibu has significant potential in eco-tourism and creative industries. Encouraging sustainable business practices, digital entrepreneurship, and green initiatives can drive economic transformation. Strengthening conservation efforts and urban greening projects will further enhance livability.

Lubok Antu is advancing SDG 11 by integrating urban-rural development with sustainable housing and green space expansion. Efforts focus on providing eco-friendly and affordable housing while enhancing public spaces to support community well-being. These initiatives promote a balanced, resilient, and inclusive environment, aligning with SDG 11's vision for sustainable development.

Affordable Housing

Housing policies support low-income groups and new homeowners.

Table 5.20 : Affordable Housing in Lubuk Antu, 2023

Housing Program	2021	2022	2023
PPR Completed Units	80	85	95
PR1MA Projects	1	2	2
SPNB Under Construction	50	60	70

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Lubuk Antu, 2023

Tourism and Recreational Spaces

Community parks and green spaces enhance urban quality.

Table 5.21: Tourism Statistics in Lubuk Antu, 2023

Park Category	2021	2022	2023
Public Parks	2	3	4
Green Spaces Developed (ha)	5	7	9
Recreational Facilities Upgraded	1	2	2

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Lubuk Antu, 2023

Affordable Housing and Inclusive Urban Development

Housing affordability in Lundu is a growing concern, particularly in rural and coastal areas. Expanding housing assistance programs and promoting cost-effective building technologies will enhance accessibility. Encouraging mixed-income housing developments can support social integration. Strengthening policies for sustainable urban expansion and ensuring infrastructure readiness for new developments will further support urban growth.

Public Transport and Urban Mobility

Lundu's transport network is limited, hindering mobility and economic opportunities. Expanding bus services, developing road connectivity, and encouraging alternative transport solutions will enhance accessibility. Strengthening pedestrian and cycling infrastructure will further support sustainable mobility. Implementing smart mobility strategies and encouraging electric vehicle adoption can help reduce carbon emissions.

Challenges and Path Forward

Lundu faces challenges in providing adequate housing, transport services, and economic diversification. Addressing these requires improved urban planning, targeted investments, and community-driven development. Enhancing local governance and ensuring financial sustainability of urban projects will be critical in overcoming these challenges.

Opportunities for Sustainable City

Lundu has significant eco-tourism potential due to its natural landscapes and biodiversity. Promoting conservation efforts, investing in sustainable tourism, and supporting green economy initiatives will drive economic growth. Encouraging nature-based enterprises and integrating environmental education programs will enhance long-term sustainability.

Meradong and Julau are advancing SDG 11 by promoting sustainable rural-urban integration, improving housing access, and enhancing transport connectivity. Efforts focus on providing affordable housing solutions while upgrading infrastructure to ensure better mobility and accessibility. These initiatives support a more inclusive, connected, and resilient community, aligning with SDG 11's goal of sustainable urban development.

Affordable Housing

Housing schemes are in place to support low-income families.

Table 5.22 : Affordable Housing in Meradong and Julau, 2023

Housing Program	2021	2022	2023
PPR Completed Units	100	110	120
PR1MA Projects	2	2	3
SPNB Under Construction	70	80	90

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Meradong and Julau, 2023

Tourism and Recreational Spaces

Eco-tourism and cultural heritage initiatives are gaining traction.

Table 5.23: Tourism Statistics in Meradong and Julau, 2023

Park Category	2021	2022	2023
Public Parks	3	4	5
Green Spaces Developed (ha)	8	10	12
Recreational Facilities Upgraded	1	2	3

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Meradong and Julau, 2023

Affordable Housing and Inclusive Urban Development

Urban expansion in Meradong & Julau has led to a growing demand for affordable housing. Many residents in rural areas face challenges in accessing quality housing due to financial constraints and limited availability. Strengthening social housing initiatives and introducing mixed-income developments can help address housing affordability issues.

Public Transport and Urban Mobility

The lack of reliable public transportation in Meradong & Julau poses a significant challenge to residents, particularly those in rural areas. Most rely on private vehicles or informal transport, leading to high transportation costs and limited mobility. Improving road networks and introducing public transit solutions such as feeder buses can enhance accessibility.

Challenges and Path Forward

Limited access to affordable housing and inadequate public transport remain major concerns. Addressing these challenges requires a multi-faceted approach that includes infrastructure development, targeted financial support, and investment in sustainable urban planning.

Opportunities for Sustainable City

Promoting agricultural modernization, small-scale industries, and eco-tourism can drive economic growth in Meradong & Julau. Strengthening digital connectivity and vocational training programs will also empower residents with better economic opportunities.

Majlis Daerah Saratok is striving to enhance urban sustainability while addressing housing and transportation challenges. Investments in affordable housing and public infrastructure are crucial for the district's development.

Affordable Housing

Demand for affordable housing is growing, requiring additional projects and policy interventions.

Table 5.24 : Affordable Housing in Saratok, 2023

Housing Program	2021	2022	2023
PPR Completed Units	80	90	100
PR1MA Projects	1	2	2
SPNB Under Construction	50	60	75

Tourism and Recreational Spaces

Plans are underway to improve public parks and eco-tourism.

Table 5.25: Tourism Statistics in Saratok, 2023

Park Category	2021	2022	2023
Public Parks	3	4	5
Green Spaces Developed (ha)	8	10	12
Recreational Facilities Upgraded	1	2	3

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Saratok, 2023

Affordable Housing and Inclusive Urban Development

The rising demand for affordable housing in Saratok is placing pressure on existing urban infrastructure. While public investments are underway to improve housing accessibility, many residents still struggle with affordability due to stagnant wages and limited economic opportunities. The dependency on government aid programs highlights the pressing need for long-term housing strategies that cater to low-income groups. Additionally, informal settlements continue to grow, requiring urgent policy responses to ensure adequate living conditions.

Public Transport and Urban Mobility

Public transport services in Saratok remain inadequate, with most residents relying on private vehicles and informal transport providers. The absence of a structured and affordable public transit system leads to congestion, higher transportation costs, and limited access to essential services for low-income communities. Improved road networks and investments in sustainable transport solutions, such as electric buses and shared mobility programs, could significantly enhance urban mobility..

Challenges and Path Forward

Housing affordability and transportation inefficiencies continue to be major concerns for Saratok. Expanding public housing projects, integrating mixed-income developments, and strengthening financial assistance programs are key solutions. Meanwhile, efforts to introduce an integrated public transport network, including feeder services and better connectivity between urban and rural areas, are crucial for economic and social inclusion.

Opportunities for Sustainable City

Saratok can enhance urban sustainability by investing in eco-tourism, small business development, and improved connectivity. Enhancing digital infrastructure and vocational training programs will also support economic growth and job creation.

Sarikei, known for its agriculture and commerce, is focusing on urban renewal and improving quality of life through better housing and transport solutions.

Affordable Housing

Affordable housing projects are being expanded to cater to rising demand.

Table 5.26 : Affordable Housing in Sarikei, 2023

Housing Program	2021	2022	2023
PPR Completed Units	120	130	140
PR1MA Projects	2	3	3
SPNB Under Construction	80	90	100

Tourism and Recreational Spaces

Enhancements to waterfront areas and local parks are in progress.

Table 5.27: Tourism Statistics in Sarikei, 2023

Park Category	2021	2022	2023
Public Parks	5	6	7
Green Spaces Developed (ha)	10	12	14
Recreational Facilities Upgraded	2	3	4

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Sarikei, 2023

Affordable Housing and Inclusive Urban Development

Sarikei is experiencing increased demand for affordable housing due to population growth and economic development. However, rising property costs and limited housing options pose challenges for low-income residents. Urban expansion needs to be balanced with sustainable development strategies that provide equitable access to housing. Government initiatives focusing on low-cost housing and mixed-income developments are crucial to addressing this issue.

Public Transport and Urban Mobility

Sarikei's public transport system remains underdeveloped, with many residents relying on private vehicles or informal transport services. Limited connectivity between rural and urban areas restricts mobility and access to essential services, affecting employment and economic growth. Investing in an integrated public transport network, including better road infrastructure and sustainable mobility solutions, can significantly enhance accessibility and economic participation.

Challenges and Path Forward

Key challenges in Sarikei include housing affordability, public transport limitations, and economic disparities. Addressing these issues requires strategic urban planning, investment in public infrastructure, and enhanced community engagement in development initiatives. Strengthening policies that support inclusive urban growth will be crucial in ensuring long-term sustainability.

Opportunities for Sustainable City

Sarikei's agricultural and agro-based industries provide significant opportunities for economic diversification. Promoting sustainable farming, eco-tourism, and digital connectivity can boost economic resilience and create new job opportunities. Additionally, investing in renewable energy and environmental conservation initiatives will contribute to a greener and more sustainable urban environment.

Serian is advancing SDG 11 through urban renewal and sustainable infrastructure projects. Efforts focus on revitalizing public spaces, improving housing, and enhancing infrastructure to support a more resilient and livable community. These initiatives align with SDG 11's vision of creating inclusive, sustainable, and well-planned urban environments.

Affordable Housing

Government-led housing programs are expanding.

Table 5.28 : Affordable Housing in Serian, 2023

Housing Program	2021	2022	2023
PPR Completed Units	100	110	120
PR1MA Projects	2	2	3
SPNB Under Construction	70	80	90

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Serian, 2023

Tourism and Recreational Spaces

Development of tourism hubs and public parks is ongoing.

Table 5.29: Tourism Statistics in Serian, 2023

Park Category	2021	2022	2023
Public Parks	4	5	6
Green Spaces Developed (ha)	10	12	15
Recreational Facilities Upgraded	1	2	3

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Serian, 2023

Affordable Housing and Inclusive Urban Development

Serian faces rising housing demands due to population growth and urban expansion. Strengthening affordable housing policies and expanding low-cost housing projects can improve accessibility. Promoting sustainable and climate-resilient housing solutions will further enhance urban resilience. Supporting transit-oriented development and mixed-use planning will contribute to a more inclusive urban landscape.

Public Transport and Urban Mobility

Public transport in Serian is insufficient, leading to heavy reliance on private vehicles. Expanding public bus routes, integrating smart mobility solutions, and improving transport infrastructure will enhance urban mobility. Encouraging active transport options like cycling and walking will further improve connectivity. Establishing multi-modal transport hubs and digital ticketing systems can improve efficiency.

Challenges and Path Forward

Serian's challenges include inadequate housing supply, limited transport options, and economic disparities. Addressing these requires policy interventions, infrastructure investments, and public-private collaboration. Strengthening institutional capacity and improving data-driven planning will support better decision-making processes.

Opportunities for Sustainable City

Serian's agricultural strengths provide opportunities for sustainable agri-business and local food industries. Investing in smart farming, digital entrepreneurship, and green business initiatives can support economic sustainability. Enhancing climate adaptation strategies in agriculture and promoting circular economy principles will further strengthen the city's sustainability efforts.

Simunjan is advancing SDG 11 by promoting balanced development, improving housing accessibility, and enhancing mobility. Efforts focus on providing affordable housing solutions while upgrading transport infrastructure to ensure better connectivity. These initiatives support a more inclusive, resilient, and sustainable community, aligning with SDG 11's vision for livable urban environments.

Affordable Housing

Ongoing initiatives aim to provide adequate housing solutions.

Table 5.30 : Affordable Housing in Simunjan, 2023

Housing Program	2021	2022	2023
PPR Completed Units	90	100	110
PR1MA Projects	2	3	3
SPNB Under Construction	60	70	80

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Simunjan, 2023

Tourism and Recreational Spaces

Investment in tourism and public parks contributes to sustainability.

Table 5.31: Tourism Statistics in Simunjan, 2023

Park Category	2021	2022	2023
Public Parks	2	3	4
Green Spaces Developed (ha)	6	8	10
Recreational Facilities Upgraded	1	2	3

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Simunjan, 2023

Affordable Housing and Inclusive Urban Development

Simunjan faces challenges in providing affordable and quality housing due to land constraints and rising construction costs. Strengthening public-private partnerships in housing development and implementing inclusive housing policies can help bridge the affordability gap. Encouraging self-sufficient housing projects and integrating climate-resilient housing solutions will further promote inclusive urbanization.

Public Transport and Urban Mobility

Public transport options in Simunjan remain limited, making mobility a challenge for many residents. Expanding bus services, improving road infrastructure, and introducing shared transport initiatives can enhance accessibility. Digital mobility solutions, such as ride-sharing services, can also support better urban mobility.

Challenges and Path Forward

Key challenges in Simunjan include housing affordability, inadequate transport systems, and economic dependency on traditional industries. Addressing these challenges requires coordinated efforts in policy reform, infrastructure investment, and economic diversification. Strengthening local governance and community participation will be vital.

Opportunities for Sustainable City

Simunjan has significant potential in eco-tourism and sustainable agriculture. Developing green industries, supporting local entrepreneurship, and implementing circular economy initiatives will drive sustainable development. Promoting smart farming and renewable energy projects can enhance economic resilience.

Sri Aman is advancing SDG 11 by fostering sustainable urban growth and enhancing housing conditions. Efforts focus on developing resilient infrastructure, expanding affordable housing, and improving public facilities to create a more inclusive and livable community. These initiatives align with SDG 11's goal of sustainable and well-planned urban development.

Affordable Housing

Expansion of public housing projects to meet rising demand.

Table 5.32 : Affordable Housing in Sri Aman, 2023

Housing Program	2021	2022	2023
PPR Completed Units	95	105	115
PR1MA Projects	2	3	3
SPNB Under Construction	60	70	80

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Sri Aman, 2023

Tourism and Recreational Spaces

Continued investment in tourism and public recreational facilities.

Table 5.33: Tourism Statistics in Sri Aman, 2023

Park Category	2021	2022	2023
Public Parks	3	4	5
Green Spaces Developed (ha)	9	11	13
Recreational Facilities Upgraded	1	2	3

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Sri Aman, 2023

Affordable Housing and Inclusive Urban Development

Sri Aman experiences housing affordability challenges, particularly among low-income families. Expanding social housing programs, encouraging affordable rental schemes, and integrating climate-resilient housing designs will support inclusive urban development. Ensuring community involvement in housing projects and promoting cooperative housing models will further enhance housing accessibility.

Public Transport and Urban Mobility

Sri Aman lacks efficient public transport, affecting daily mobility and economic activities. Expanding road networks, improving public transport systems, and introducing shared mobility solutions will enhance accessibility. Developing pedestrian-friendly infrastructure will further support urban livability. Implementing digital mobility solutions such as ride-sharing and smart transport planning will improve efficiency.

Challenges and Path Forward

Sri Aman's main challenges include housing shortages, transport inefficiencies, and economic stagnation. Addressing these requires coordinated policies, infrastructure investments, and inclusive urban planning. Strengthening community engagement and ensuring fiscal sustainability of urban projects will be essential.

Opportunities for Sustainable City

Sri Aman's potential lies in eco-tourism, agriculture, and green industries. Strengthening sustainable business models, promoting local entrepreneurship, and investing in environmental conservation projects will drive economic resilience. Supporting green supply chains and enhancing local innovation ecosystems will further boost sustainable development.

Subis is advancing SDG 11 by enhancing urban infrastructure, promoting environmental conservation, and supporting sustainable growth. Efforts focus on improving public facilities, expanding green spaces, and integrating eco-friendly development to create a more resilient and livable community. These initiatives align with SDG 11's goal of fostering inclusive and sustainable urban environments.

Affordable Housing
Ongoing projects aim to increase affordable housing availability.

Table 5.34 : Affordable Housing in Subis, 2023

Housing Program	2021	2022	2023
PPR Completed Units	90	100	110
PR1MA Projects	2	3	4
SPNB Under Construction	65	75	85

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Subis, 2023

Tourism and Recreational Spaces
Focus on eco-tourism and conservation of natural areas.

Table 5.35: Tourism Statistics in Subis, 2023

Park Category	2021	2022	2023
Public Parks	3	4	5
Green Spaces Developed (ha)	10	13	17
Recreational Facilities Upgraded	1	2	3

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Subis, 2023

Affordable Housing and Inclusive Urban Development

Subis faces housing affordability issues due to rising costs and land constraints. Expanding government-assisted housing schemes and providing affordable rental options will support lower-income households. Encouraging sustainable housing projects with green building materials will further enhance urban resilience. Additionally, promoting mixed-income developments and enhancing housing financing options will ensure equitable access to housing.

Public Transport and Urban Mobility

Public transport services in Subis are underdeveloped, affecting residents' mobility. Introducing public bus routes, improving road conditions, and incorporating smart transport solutions will improve connectivity. Promoting cycling and pedestrian infrastructure will support sustainable urban transport. Integrating last-mile connectivity solutions will enhance accessibility and encourage public transport use.

Challenges and Path Forward

Subis' main challenges include insufficient affordable housing, poor transport systems, and limited economic opportunities. Addressing these requires coordinated policy efforts, infrastructure investments, and stakeholder engagement. Implementing strategic urban development plans and enhancing community participation will help in addressing these challenges effectively.

Opportunities for Sustainable City

Subis has great potential in agro-based industries and eco-tourism. Supporting community-led agriculture initiatives, expanding green business opportunities, and investing in renewable energy projects will enhance economic resilience. Encouraging digital transformation in the local economy and integrating technology-driven solutions can also contribute to sustainable development.

Kapit is advancing SDG 11 by enhancing urban sustainability through improved infrastructure, housing accessibility, and green space development. Efforts focus on expanding public facilities, providing affordable housing, and integrating eco-friendly initiatives to create a more resilient and livable community. These initiatives align with SDG 11's vision for inclusive and sustainable urban development.

Affordable Housing
Addressing housing shortages through planned developments.

Table 5.36 : Affordable Housing in Kapit, 2023

Housing Program	2021	2022	2023
PPR Completed Units	120	130	140
PR1MA Projects	1	2	2
SPNB Under Construction	50	60	75

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Kapit, 2023

Tourism and Recreational Spaces
Enhancing natural attractions and community spaces.

Table 5.37: Tourism Statistics in Sarikei, 2023

Park Category	2021	2022	2023
Public Parks	2	3	4
Green Spaces Developed (ha)	6	9	11
Recreational Facilities Upgraded	0	1	2

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Kapit, 2023

Affordable Housing and Inclusive Urban Development

Kapit faces significant challenges in providing affordable housing due to its remote location and limited land availability. The high cost of construction and transportation makes housing projects expensive, affecting accessibility for lower-income groups. Strengthening financial support mechanisms and investing in modular housing solutions could help alleviate housing pressures.

Public Transport and Urban Mobility

Public transport in Kapit is minimal, with many areas only accessible by river transport. The lack of a structured road network limits connectivity and economic opportunities. Expanding road access, introducing ferry services, and promoting sustainable mobility initiatives will be crucial for enhancing accessibility.

Challenges and Path Forward

The primary challenges in Kapit include high housing costs, limited transport options, and economic isolation. A multi-stakeholder approach involving government investment, private sector collaboration, and community engagement is essential for long-term development.

Opportunities for Sustainable City

Kapit's rich natural resources and eco-tourism potential present avenues for sustainable economic development. Promoting responsible tourism, strengthening conservation efforts, and integrating digital infrastructure can create new economic opportunities while preserving the environment.



Marudi is advancing SDG 11 by preserving cultural heritage while modernizing urban infrastructure. Efforts focus on protecting historical landmarks, improving public facilities, and enhancing connectivity to create a more resilient and livable community. These initiatives align with SDG 11's goal of fostering sustainable, inclusive, and well-planned urban development.

Affordable Housing

Housing expansion programs are underway to address demand.

Table 5.38 : Affordable Housing in Marudi, 2023

Housing Program	2021	2022	2023
PPR Completed Units	85	95	105
PR1MA Projects	2	2	3
SPNB Under Construction	55	65	75

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Marudi, 2023

Tourism and Recreational Spaces

Investments in tourism infrastructure to attract more visitors.

Table 5.39: Tourism Statistics in Marudi, 2023

Park Category	2021	2022	2023
Public Parks	2	3	4
Green Spaces Developed (ha)	7	9	11
Recreational Facilities Upgraded	1	2	3

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Marudi, 2023

Affordable Housing and Inclusive Urban Development

Marudi struggles with housing affordability due to rising construction costs and low-income levels. Strengthening public-private partnerships in housing development and expanding social housing schemes can improve access to affordable housing. Encouraging local sustainable housing solutions will further enhance urban resilience. Developing policies for equitable housing distribution and urban renewal projects will also contribute to sustainable growth.

Public Transport and Urban Mobility

Public transport options are scarce in Marudi, making travel difficult for many residents. Expanding road networks, developing bus services, and implementing smart mobility initiatives will enhance accessibility. Strengthening pedestrian-friendly infrastructure will improve urban livability. Introducing alternative transport options such as river transport can also enhance connectivity in rural areas.

Challenges and Path Forward

Marudi faces challenges in housing accessibility, transport connectivity, and economic growth. Policy interventions, infrastructure investment, and community participation will be crucial to overcoming these issues. Enhancing governance mechanisms and strengthening collaboration between public and private sectors will be essential for sustainable urban development.

Opportunities for Sustainable City

Marudi's natural attractions and cultural heritage present opportunities for eco-tourism and heritage-based economic activities. Supporting sustainable tourism, investing in digital innovation, and promoting community-led initiatives will strengthen economic resilience. Developing nature-based solutions and green infrastructure will further enhance the city's sustainability potential.

Dalat and Mukah are advancing SDG 11 by promoting sustainable urbanization and infrastructure development to support their growing coastal populations. Efforts focus on enhancing public facilities, improving housing accessibility, and strengthening climate-resilient infrastructure. These initiatives aim to create more inclusive, connected, and sustainable urban environments, aligning with SDG 11's vision for resilient coastal communities.

Affordable Housing

The availability of affordable housing is limited, and additional funding is needed.

Table 5.40: Affordable Housing in Dalat and Mukah, 2023

Housing Program	2021	2022	2023
PPR Completed Units	100	110	120
PR1MA Projects	2	2	3
SPNB Under Construction	70	80	90

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Dalat and Mukah, 2023

Tourism and Recreational Spaces

Tourism opportunities are being explored through cultural and eco-tourism initiatives.

Table 5.41: Tourism Statistics in Dalat and Mukah, 2023

Park Category	2021	2022	2023
Public Parks	4	5	6
Green Spaces Developed (ha)	9	11	13
Recreational Facilities Upgraded	1	2	3

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Dalat and Mukah, 2023

Affordable Housing and Inclusive Urban Development

Dalat and Mukah are experiencing rapid urbanization, with an increasing need for affordable housing to accommodate growing populations. Many residents in these districts rely on fishing and small-scale industries for income, making housing affordability a key concern. The lack of diverse economic opportunities limits access to quality housing, and informal settlements are expanding in certain areas. Addressing these issues requires coordinated planning efforts and investment in low-cost housing initiatives.

Public Transport and Urban Mobility

Public transport accessibility in Dalat and Mukah is severely limited, with many rural communities disconnected from major economic centers. The reliance on personal vehicles and informal transport options creates challenges for those who cannot afford private transportation. Developing a structured public transit system, including bus routes and improved road infrastructure, can significantly enhance mobility and access to essential services.

Challenges and Path Forward

Addressing the growing demand for housing and public transport in Dalat and Mukah requires policy interventions focused on sustainable urban development. Expanding social housing initiatives, incentivizing private sector investment in affordable housing, and improving transportation networks are essential. Additionally, integrating green infrastructure and sustainable land use planning can mitigate urban sprawl and environmental degradation.

Opportunities for Sustainable City

Eco-tourism and cultural heritage preservation present unique opportunities for Dalat and Mukah to develop sustainable economic models. Promoting renewable energy initiatives, improving waste management systems, and expanding digital connectivity can enhance the region's resilience to socio-economic challenges. Investing in education and skill development programs will also empower local communities to participate in new and emerging economic sectors.

Key Findings of SDG 11 for Sarawak District Council

Local authorities across Sarawak, are making progress toward SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities). These districts are working to improve access to affordable housing, enhance public transport networks, and expand tourism and recreational spaces. However, challenges persist, particularly in addressing equitable housing access, limited public transport options, and the need for more sustainable tourism infrastructure. Strategic investments in inclusive housing policies, improved connectivity, and eco-friendly tourism initiatives are crucial for fostering long-term urban resilience.

Progress

Kuching Selatan is advancing its affordable housing Local authorities across Sarawak are implementing various initiatives to enhance urban resilience, livability, and sustainability in alignment with SDG 11. Many districts are prioritizing affordable housing projects, particularly for low-income communities, to address rising urban migration and increasing housing demand. However, challenges such as land availability, rising construction costs, and funding constraints continue to impact the progress of these initiatives. Some districts, such as Majlis Daerah Matu & Daro, have taken innovative approaches by developing flood-resistant housing designs to improve climate resilience, ensuring long-term sustainability in vulnerable areas.

Public transport accessibility varies significantly across the region, with rural and semi-urban areas still heavily reliant on private vehicles due to the lack of comprehensive transit networks. While urban districts like Majlis Daerah Sarikei and Serian are focusing on enhancing bus routes and pedestrian-friendly infrastructure, others, including Majlis Daerah Lawas and Lubok Antu, are investing in road and river transport systems to improve mobility. Expanding transport networks remains a priority, as better connectivity can drive economic growth, improve accessibility to services, and reduce reliance on personal vehicles.

Sustainable tourism and recreational space development are gaining momentum as councils integrate eco-tourism and cultural heritage conservation into local economic strategies. Districts such as Majlis Daerah Bau and Majlis Daerah Limbang are focusing on enhancing green spaces and eco-friendly tourism infrastructure, promoting responsible travel while preserving natural and cultural assets. Additionally, conservation-driven tourism is becoming a focal point for districts like Lubok Antu and Lundu, where efforts are underway to protect biodiversity while leveraging tourism for economic development.

Urban expansion and structured housing policies are being implemented to accommodate population growth and prevent uncontrolled urban sprawl. Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibu and Kanowit, for instance, are focusing on structured housing developments to manage rapid urbanization effectively. Similarly, Majlis Daerah Sri Aman and Betong are investing in government-driven housing projects to support low-income groups and ensure more equitable access to affordable housing.

To further strengthen urban resilience, Sarawak's local authorities are prioritizing investments in climate-conscious infrastructure, sustainable mobility solutions, and inclusive economic opportunities. Ongoing collaboration between government agencies, private sectors, and local communities is essential in driving forward sustainable urban development. By addressing key challenges such as transport accessibility, housing affordability, and environmental conservation, Sarawak's districts are making significant strides towards achieving SDG 11 and fostering long-term urban sustainability.

Proposed Way Forward

- Expand affordable housing projects with a focus on social housing and inclusive development.
- Develop integrated public transport systems, including enhanced bus routes and rural connectivity solutions.
- Strengthen sustainable tourism initiatives, including eco-tourism and digital tourism promotion.
- Invest in climate-resilient infrastructure to address flood risks and environmental sustainability.
- Foster multi-stakeholder partnerships, including local communities, government agencies, and private sector collaboration for sustainable urban development.

Roles of Local Councils in Sarawak for SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Local councils in Sarawak play a direct role in implementing policies related to SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), but their success is heavily dependent on collaboration with other government agencies, ministries, and stakeholders. Achieving sustainable urban and rural development requires an integrated approach that aligns policies, funding, and technical expertise across multiple levels of governance.

Key Agencies Supporting Local Councils in Achieving SDG 11

1. **Ministry of Housing and Local Government (MPHLG) – National Urban Policy Leader**

   MPHLG provides policy direction, funding, and technical support to local councils, ensuring that urbanization follows a sustainable, inclusive, and resilient model.
   - Implements the Low Carbon Cities Framework (LCCF), pushing for energy-efficient infrastructure and green urban planning.
   - Oversees housing policies and urban resilience strategies, ensuring that local councils develop affordable housing, transit-oriented development, and flood mitigation projects.
   - Works with the Malaysia Urban Development and Resilience Network (MUDERN) to strengthen climate adaptation policies.

2. **Ministry of Natural Resources and Urban Development (MUDeNR) – Strategic Planning & Environmental Protection**

   MUDeNR, which oversees the Sarawak State Planning Authority (SPA), plays a crucial role in guiding local councils on land-use planning, urban expansion, and environmental conservation:
   - Approves structural and local development plans in consultation with local councils.
   - Ensures balanced urban growth, preventing uncontrolled urban sprawl and encroachment on protected areas.
   - Enforces zoning laws and sustainable land-use policies to protect wetlands, coastal zones, and green spaces.
   - Promotes Nature-Based Solutions (NBS), such as green infrastructure, urban greening, and rainwater harvesting.

3. **Ministry of Infrastructure and Port Development Sarawak (MIPD) – Transport and Connectivity**

   Efficient public transportation and resilient infrastructure are key enablers of SDG 11. MIPD supports local councils by:
   - Expanding public transport networks, including the ART (Autonomous Rapid Transit) system and rural connectivity projects.
   - Developing smart mobility solutions, including pedestrian-friendly urban designs, cycling lanes, and EV charging networks.
   - Strengthening rural and semi-urban road networks, ensuring connectivity for all communities.

4. **Sarawak Energy Berhad (SEB) – Green Energy and Smart Cities**

   SEB plays a pivotal role in energy transition by:
   - Supporting local councils in implementing solar energy projects for public buildings and street lighting.
   - Expanding hydrogen and renewable energy adoption, integrating green energy into municipal operations.
   - Enhancing grid stability and energy efficiency through smart city infrastructure projects.

5. **Department of Environment (DOE) – Environmental Compliance & Waste Management**

DOE ensures local councils adhere to sustainable waste management policies and pollution control measures, supporting SDG 11's goal of cleaner cities:

- Enforces environmental impact assessments (EIA) for urban development projects.
- Regulates industrial and construction waste, preventing water and air pollution.
- Supports the circular economy through recycling incentives and waste-to-energy projects.

6. **Ministry of Tourism, Creative Industry, and Performing Arts Sarawak – Sustainable Cultural & Heritage Conservation**

Local councils oversee heritage sites, traditional markets, and tourism hotspots, requiring support from tourism agencies to:

- Preserve historical buildings and cultural landmarks in urban areas.
- Develop eco-tourism and sustainable tourism master plans, integrating local communities.
- Promote creative industries and cultural activities that enhance city vibrancy.

7. **Ministry of Health Malaysia (MOH) & State Health Department – Urban Health & Well-being**

Sustainable cities must ensure healthy living environments, and local councils work with health agencies to:

- Improve air and water quality monitoring, reducing pollution-related health risks.
- Promote walkability, active lifestyles, and recreational facilities in urban planning.
- Implement vector control programs (e.g., dengue prevention) in collaboration with health departments.

8. **National Disaster Management Agency (NADMA) & Sarawak Disaster Management Committee (SDMC) – Climate Resilience & Disaster Preparedness**

With climate risks like floods and coastal erosion affecting many parts of Sarawak, local councils rely on NADMA and SDMC to:

- Implement early warning systems for floods, landslides, and extreme weather events.
- Develop disaster risk reduction plans, including resilient infrastructure.
- Strengthen community preparedness programs, integrating local residents in emergency response planning.

9. **Malaysian Green Technology and Climate Change Corporation (MGTC) – Smart & Sustainable Urban Solutions**

MGTC supports local councils in green city initiatives:

- Provides technical support for energy-efficient buildings and carbon reduction strategies.
- Supports the adoption of electric buses, smart lighting, and green infrastructure.
- Funds pilot projects for low-carbon cities and nature-based solutions

For Sarawak's local councils to successfully implement SDG 11, multi-agency cooperation is essential. By integrating the expertise and resources of MPHLG, MUDeNR, MIPD, DOE, SEB, and other key agencies, local councils can:

1. Develop climate-resilient urban infrastructure that is adaptive to environmental challenges.
2. Expand sustainable transport solutions, improving mobility and reducing congestion.
3. Enhance waste management & pollution control, creating cleaner and healthier cities.
4. Protect cultural heritage & urban biodiversity, maintaining Sarawak's unique identity.
5. Strengthen disaster preparedness and climate adaptation, ensuring long-term resilience.

By adopting a whole-of-government approach, Sarawak's local councils can lead the way in sustainable urban and rural development, ensuring that cities and communities grow in harmony with people and the environment.



Responsible Consumption and Production

Objective:
To ensure sustainable consumption and production by promoting resource efficiency, reducing waste, adopting eco-friendly practices, and encouraging responsible behaviour across industries and communities for a sustainable future.



SDG 12 has strong linkages with other SDGs, promoting an integrated approach to achieving sustainability. SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) aligns with SDG 12 as sustainable energy production requires efficient use of resources and minimized environmental impact. Similarly, SDG 13 (Climate Action) is directly connected, as responsible consumption and production contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and mitigating climate change effects. SDG 15 (Life on Land) also complements SDG 12 through efforts to conserve biodiversity, prevent deforestation, and maintain ecological balance. SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) is closely related, as the transition to sustainable production methods supports job creation in green industries. Lastly, SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) ties into SDG 12 by promoting efficient water use and reducing pollution in water systems.

Overview of SDG 12 for Sarawak City Council

SDG 12 promotes sustainable consumption and production, and local councils across Sarawak are taking steps to minimize environmental impact. Majlis Daerah Saratok, Dalat & Mukah, and Matu & Daro are advancing waste reduction initiatives by enhancing community-based recycling programs and promoting circular economy principles. These councils work with local businesses and residents to encourage composting and sustainable packaging, reducing household and commercial waste.

Sustainable waste management is a major priority for many councils. Majlis Daerah Sarikei, Meradong & Julau, and Kapit have introduced expanded waste collection and disposal strategies, focusing on integrated waste management. These include landfill rehabilitation projects, composting sites, and improved waste segregation systems. By incorporating modern waste-handling techniques, these districts aim to reduce pollution and improve overall urban cleanliness.

Recognizing the importance of green procurement, Majlis Daerah Limbang, Bau, and Betong are leading efforts to integrate eco-friendly materials and energy-efficient technologies in public projects. These councils collaborate with local businesses to promote sustainable supply chains, reduce single-use plastics, and implement green building standards. Encouraging responsible consumption in both government and private sectors contributes to long-term sustainability.

Majlis Daerah Simunjan, Lubok Antu, and Luar Bandar Sibu have prioritized community awareness campaigns to shift consumption behaviors. These districts promote sustainable lifestyles through plastic-free campaigns, responsible waste disposal, and the introduction of alternative materials. In Kanowit and Lawas, authorities are also implementing low-carbon initiatives, such as solar energy projects in public spaces and energy-efficient street lighting, helping reduce overall carbon emissions.

Sustainable tourism is a growing focus for councils like Majlis Daerah Subis, Marudi, and Lundu, where local authorities are working to balance tourism growth with environmental conservation. These councils promote eco-tourism and responsible travel practices, encouraging the use of sustainable accommodation and waste management solutions in tourism hotspots. Conservation programs, such as reforestation and marine protection initiatives, also support biodiversity and climate resilience.

Majlis Daerah Serian and Sri Aman are implementing land-use planning strategies that integrate environmental sustainability into urban and rural development. These councils emphasize responsible land management, incorporating sustainable agricultural practices and reforestation efforts to mitigate soil erosion and protect water resources. Through incentives for green farming and stricter land zoning regulations, they ensure that development does not compromise environmental health.

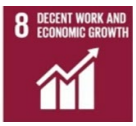
Relationship of SDG 12 with other SDGs



SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation):
Sustainable waste management efforts in Majlis Daerah Saratok, Dalat & Mukah, and Matu & Daro help prevent water contamination by improving landfill management and promoting wastewater treatment. These districts are working on reducing industrial and household pollutants that can affect local rivers and water sources. By implementing circular economy initiatives such as composting and responsible waste disposal, they ensure cleaner waterways and safer sanitation systems for communities.



SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy):
Energy efficiency in waste management and production industries is a growing focus for Majlis Daerah Sarikei, Meradong & Julau, and Kapit. These councils are encouraging businesses to adopt energy-efficient technologies, such as waste-to-energy solutions, biogas production, and solar-powered recycling centers. By integrating renewable energy in public facilities and waste treatment plants, they promote responsible consumption and production while reducing reliance on fossil fuels.



SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth):
The shift towards a circular economy in Majlis Daerah Limbang, Bau, and Betong is creating new economic opportunities in waste management and green industries. The councils support local entrepreneurs in sustainable businesses, such as upcycling, eco-friendly product manufacturing, and green packaging solutions. By fostering innovation in waste reduction and resource efficiency, these districts generate employment while promoting long-term economic resilience and sustainable industrial growth.



SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities):
Majlis Daerah Simunjan, Lubok Antu, and Luar Bandar Sibu are prioritizing sustainable urban planning through smart waste management and eco-friendly infrastructure. Recycling programs, waste segregation systems, and community-led waste reduction initiatives help reduce landfill dependency. These councils are also exploring green building initiatives and water-saving systems to enhance urban sustainability. Efficient public transport and low-carbon mobility plans complement their efforts to create cleaner and more livable communities.



SDG 13 (Climate Action):
Majlis Daerah Kanowit, Lawas, and Subis are taking steps to mitigate climate change through sustainable waste disposal and emission-reducing policies. They are investing in low-carbon production techniques, improving landfill methane management, and introducing tree-planting programs to offset urban carbon footprints. Waste-to-energy initiatives and community-led composting programs are being explored to cut emissions while enhancing climate resilience.



SDG 15 (Life on Land):
Majlis Daerah Marudi, Lundu, Serian, and Sri Aman are integrating sustainable land-use planning with conservation efforts to protect biodiversity. Their strategies include afforestation projects, sustainable agricultural practices, and stricter land zoning regulations to minimize deforestation and soil degradation. Conservation programs for wetlands, forest reserves, and river ecosystems are being introduced to balance urban expansion with environmental protection. By reducing industrial waste and pollutants, they aim to safeguard natural habitats and ensure ecological sustainability.

MAJLIS DAERAH SARATOK

Saratok District Council is enhancing waste management practices by introducing community recycling programs and promoting awareness campaigns on reducing single-use plastics. These initiatives aim to minimize environmental impact and encourage sustainable consumption among residents.

MAJLIS DAERAH DALAT DAN MUKAH

Dalat and Mukah District Council is focusing on sustainable fisheries and agriculture to support local economies while preserving natural resources. Efforts include promoting responsible fishing practices and encouraging farmers to adopt eco-friendly techniques, contributing to sustainable production patterns.

MAJLIS DAERAH MATU & DARO

Matu and Daro District Council is implementing programs to reduce food waste and promote composting at the community level. By educating residents on sustainable consumption habits and providing resources for composting, the council aims to reduce landfill waste and enrich soil health.

MAJLIS DAERAH SARIKEI

Sarikei District Council is supporting local markets to prioritize the sale of locally sourced and sustainably produced goods. This initiative reduces the carbon footprint associated with transportation and supports the local economy, aligning with sustainable consumption principles.
Rakan Sarawak

MAJLIS DAERAH MERADONG & JULAU

The council is promoting sustainable tourism practices by encouraging eco-friendly accommodations and tour operations. By integrating environmental considerations into tourism development, Meradong and Julau aim to preserve natural attractions while benefiting economically.

MAJLIS DAERAH KAPIT

Kapit District Council is working on improving waste management infrastructure, including the establishment of recycling centers and waste separation programs. These efforts aim to reduce environmental pollution and promote resource recovery.

MAJLIS DAERAH LIMBANG

Limbang District Council is implementing educational campaigns to raise awareness about sustainable consumption, focusing on reducing energy and water usage among households and businesses. The council also encourages the adoption of energy-efficient appliances and water-saving fixtures.

MAJLIS DAERAH BAU

Bau District Council is collaborating with local businesses to reduce plastic usage by promoting alternatives such as biodegradable packaging. Initiatives include workshops and incentives for businesses that adopt sustainable packaging solutions.

MAJLIS DAERAH BETONG

Betong District Council is integrating sustainable procurement policies within its operations, prioritizing the purchase of eco-friendly and locally produced goods. This approach supports sustainable production and sets an example for the community.

MAJLIS DAERAH SIMUNJAN

Simunjan District Council is focusing on sustainable land use planning to balance development with environmental conservation. Efforts include protecting agricultural lands and promoting urban agriculture to enhance local food production and reduce reliance on imported goods.

MAJLIS DAERAH LUBOK ANTU

Lubok Antu District Council is encouraging the use of renewable energy sources, such as solar power, in public facilities and local businesses. By investing in renewable energy, the council aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote sustainable energy consumption.

MAJLIS DAERAH LUAR BANDAR SIBU

The council is implementing programs to educate the community on sustainable consumption, including workshops on reducing household waste and promoting the use of reusable products. These initiatives aim to foster a culture of sustainability within the district.

MAJLIS DAERAH KANOWIT

Kanowit District Council is supporting local artisans and craftsmen by promoting traditional, sustainably produced goods. This initiative not only preserves cultural heritage but also encourages sustainable production methods and supports the local economy.

MAJLIS DAERAH LAWAS

Lawas District Council is focusing on sustainable transportation options, such as promoting cycling and improving pedestrian pathways. By encouraging alternative modes of transport, the council aims to reduce carbon emissions and promote healthier lifestyles.

MAJLIS DAERAH SUBIS

Subis District Council is implementing initiatives to reduce industrial waste by collaborating with local businesses to adopt cleaner production techniques. Efforts include providing resources and incentives for businesses that implement waste reduction strategies.

MAJLIS DAERAH MARUDI

Marudi District Council is promoting community-based eco-tourism projects that emphasize environmental conservation and sustainable resource use. These projects provide economic benefits to local communities while preserving natural and cultural assets.

MAJLIS DAERAH LUNDU

Lundu District Council is working on coastal conservation projects to protect marine ecosystems and promote sustainable fishing practices. Initiatives include community clean-up events and educational programs on marine conservation.

MAJLIS DAERAH SERIAN

Serian District Council is implementing programs to reduce the use of harmful agrochemicals by promoting organic farming practices. By supporting farmers in transitioning to organic methods, the council aims to promote sustainable agriculture and protect environmental health.

MAJLIS DAERAH SRI AMAN

Sri Aman District Council is focusing on disaster risk reduction strategies that incorporate sustainable land management practices. Efforts include reforestation projects and the creation of green buffers to mitigate the impacts of natural disasters.

Sustainable Development Goal 12 (SDG 12) focuses on ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns, which is essential for promoting resource efficiency, reducing waste, and fostering sustainable lifestyles. Local authorities in Sarawak are actively implementing initiatives aligned with SDG 12, tailored to their unique contexts and challenges. Below is an overview of efforts by various district councils:

Sarawak, Malaysia's largest state, faces significant challenges in achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 12: Responsible Consumption and Production. With rapid urbanization and growing waste generation, ensuring sustainable waste management practices is crucial. Currently, Sarawak relies heavily on landfills, with low recycling rates and limited waste treatment infrastructure. To align with SDG 12, the state must prioritize waste reduction, recycling, composting, and sustainable consumption.

Despite efforts to improve waste management, Sarawak's recycling rate remains below 10%, significantly lower than Malaysia's national target of 22% by 2025. The state primarily relies on landfills, which pose environmental and public health risks. While some composting initiatives exist, they remain small-scale. To achieve SDG 12, Sarawak must expand recycling facilities, enforce waste segregation policies, and promote sustainable consumption habits.

Table 5.42 : Outcome of Waste Management in Sarawak

Indicator	Sarawak (State Level)
Total Waste Generation	~2,500–3,000 tonnes/day
Recycling Rate	<10%
Primary Waste Disposal Method	Landfilling
Organic Waste Processing	Limited initiatives
Key Challenges	Low awareness, lack of infrastructure

Source :
1. The Borneo Post (2018)
2. Sarawak Tribune (2023)

Sarawak faces significant challenges in waste management, with a recycling rate of less than 10%, far below Malaysia's national target of 22% by 2025. The state produces an estimated 2,500 to 3,000 tonnes of waste daily, most of which is sent to landfills due to the lack of adequate waste processing facilities. The continued reliance on landfilling not only contributes to land scarcity but also leads to environmental issues such as leachate contamination of water sources and increased greenhouse gas emissions from decomposing organic waste. Without improved waste diversion strategies, Sarawak will continue to struggle with waste accumulation and its associated environmental and health risks.

One of the key challenges in Sarawak's waste management system is the lack of infrastructure to support large-scale recycling and waste recovery. The state has a limited number of material recovery facilities (MRFs), making it difficult to process recyclable waste efficiently. Additionally, there is an absence of proper waste collection and segregation mechanisms, leading to most waste being mixed and disposed of in landfills. The vast geographical landscape of Sarawak, with its rural and remote communities, further complicates waste collection and disposal efforts, as logistics and transportation costs remain high.

Public awareness and participation in sustainable waste management practices are also major concerns. Many households and businesses do not actively practice waste separation due to a lack of education on its importance and the absence of incentives for recycling. Unlike other states in Malaysia that have implemented mandatory waste segregation policies, Sarawak has yet to enforce strict regulations that require residents to separate waste at the source. As a result, recyclables such as plastic, paper, and glass that could be repurposed continue to be discarded in landfills, reducing the efficiency of resource recovery.

Another pressing issue is the inadequate processing of organic waste, which makes up a significant portion of municipal solid waste. While there are some small-scale composting and food waste recycling initiatives, they remain limited in reach and effectiveness. Without proper organic waste treatment facilities, food waste continues to decompose in landfills, generating methane—a potent greenhouse gas that contributes to climate change. Addressing these challenges will require a multi-faceted approach, including increased investment in waste infrastructure, stricter policy enforcement, and stronger public engagement efforts to create a sustainable and circular waste management system in Sarawak.

Lundu's sustainability strategy includes responsible waste disposal and promoting zero-waste lifestyles. The district has introduced improved recycling services and public engagement initiatives to enhance environmental responsibility among residents and businesses.

Waste Management
Increased accessibility to recycling facilities.

Table 5.43 : Waste Category in Lundu, 2023

Waste Category	2021	2022	2023
Waste Collected (tons)	2,100	2,200	2,300
Recycling Rate (%)	8%	11%	14%
Community Composting Programs	2	3	4

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Lundu, 2023

Recycling Infrastructure

Lundu has made progress in expanding its waste management services, but recycling infrastructure remains underdeveloped. Limited access to recycling facilities results in a high percentage of recyclable materials ending up in landfills. The local authority has initiated waste separation programs at selected collection points, but further investment in Materials Recovery Facilities (MRF) is needed to enhance efficiency.

Public Awareness

Public participation in waste separation efforts is low due to limited awareness and education on the benefits of recycling. Community-based programs and school initiatives have been launched, but their reach remains limited. Strengthening public engagement through campaigns, incentives, and stricter regulations could improve waste management behavior.

Challenges and Path Forward

Lundu must address infrastructure limitations, strengthen awareness programs, and establish public-private partnerships to improve recycling rates. Increased government funding and community participation are critical to achieving sustainable waste management goals.

Opportunities for Sustainable Consumption

The local council is working with businesses to encourage sustainable packaging and production practices. Expanding support for green businesses through incentives and policies could accelerate the shift toward responsible consumption.

Matu & Daro are focusing on sustainable waste disposal and encouraging responsible consumption practices.

Waste Management

Expansion of waste collection services and landfill improvements.

Table 5.44 : Waste Collection Coverage in Matu and Daro, 2023

Waste Collection Coverage (%)	2021	2022	2023
Urban Areas	75	78	80
Rural Areas	45	50	55

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Matu and Daro , 2023

Recycling Initiatives and Sustainable Business Practices

Introduction of community-based recycling programs. Encouraging businesses to adopt sustainable production methods.

Table 5.45: Recycling Rate in Matu and Daro, 2023

Recycling Rate (%)	2021	2022	2023
Paper & Plastic	10	13	17
Organic Waste	3	6	8

Table 5.46: Number of Businesses Adopting Green Practices in Matu and Daro, 2023

Number of Businesses Adopting Green Practices	2021	2022	2023
SMEs	12	18	25
Large Enterprises	2	4	6

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Matu and Daro , 2023

Recycling Infrastructure

Matu and Daro face logistical challenges in recycling due to their remote locations and lack of advanced waste processing facilities. Waste collection coverage has improved, but recycling remains limited to small-scale community initiatives. Establishing localized sorting and processing centers could enhance recycling efforts.

Public Awareness

Despite local educational campaigns, waste separation remains inconsistent. The council is working with schools and community groups to improve recycling knowledge, but stronger incentives for household participation are needed.

Challenges and Path Forward

Overcoming infrastructure gaps, increasing funding for waste collection expansion, and introducing community-led recycling programs are key areas for improvement. Stronger government and industry partnerships could drive progress.

Opportunities for Sustainable Consumption

Efforts are being made to encourage local businesses to adopt sustainable practices. Expanding support for eco-friendly businesses and green initiatives could help transition the district toward sustainable consumption.

Majlis Daerah Bau is committed to advancing responsible consumption and sustainable waste management to protect its natural environment and promote a circular economy. Given its rich historical background and vibrant tourism sector, the district has taken proactive measures to balance economic growth with environmental sustainability. Bau's initiatives focus on enhancing solid waste management, increasing recycling rates, and promoting awareness on responsible consumption among its residents and businesses.

Waste Management

Improved solid waste collection and recycling programs.

Table 5.47 : Waste Category in Bau, 2023

Waste Category	2021	2022	2023
Household Waste Collected (tons)	2,500	2,600	2,700
Recycling Rate (%)	12%	15%	18%
Composting Initiatives	1	2	3

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Bau, 2023

Recycling Infrastructure

Bau has improved waste collection but lacks a comprehensive recycling infrastructure. Limited waste sorting facilities result in high landfill dependency. Introducing a dedicated MRF would help optimize recycling efficiency.

Public Awareness

Recycling efforts are hampered by low public engagement. The council has launched awareness programs in schools and communities, but more widespread participation is needed. Stronger collaboration with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) could help improve outreach.

Challenges and Path Forward

Bau needs to expand recycling infrastructure, enhance public awareness efforts, and explore alternative waste processing methods to reduce landfill dependence. Incentives for businesses adopting sustainable waste management practices could drive further improvements.

Opportunities for Sustainable Consumption

Green business initiatives are emerging, with incentives for sustainable packaging and production practices. Further support for eco-friendly enterprises will be essential in promoting responsible consumption.

Betong is making strides in sustainable waste management by implementing innovative policies to reduce waste generation and promote responsible consumption. The district recognizes the importance of minimizing landfill waste, improving recycling infrastructure, and encouraging businesses to adopt environmentally friendly practices. Betong has introduced various initiatives to foster public awareness and engage local industries in sustainable production methods, ensuring a greener future for the community.

Waste Management
Expansion of recycling centers.

Table 5.48 : Waste Category in Betong, 2023

Waste Category	2021	2022	2023
Waste Collected (tons)	3,000	3,100	3,200
Recycling Rate (%)	10%	14%	17%
Waste-to-Energy Projects	1	1	2

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Betong, 2023

Recycling Infrastructure

Betong has made efforts to improve waste collection but lacks centralized recycling facilities. The local authority has implemented community-based collection centers, but a formalized MRF is needed to enhance waste processing.

Public Awareness

Recycling rates remain low due to limited public participation. School programs and public campaigns have been introduced, but further efforts are required to instill long-term recycling habits.

Challenges and Path Forward

To improve sustainability, Betong must address infrastructure deficiencies, enhance community engagement, and implement incentives for businesses to adopt greener waste practices. Expanding partnerships with private entities could accelerate progress.

Opportunities for Sustainable Consumption

The local authority is promoting sustainable agriculture and eco-friendly business practices. Providing more financial incentives and regulatory support can encourage broader adoption of green practices.

Kanowit has been implementing various programs to address the challenges of increasing waste production and inefficient disposal. The local authority is working closely with businesses and community leaders to promote waste reduction at the source, increase recycling efforts, and reduce the reliance on single-use plastics.

Waste Management

Increased participation in sorting recyclable materials.

Table 5.49 : Waste Category in Kanowit, 2023

Waste Category	2021	2022	2023
Household Waste (tons)	1,500	1,600	1,700
Recycling Rate (%)	8%	10%	13%
Plastic-Free Campaigns	1	2	3

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Kanowit, 2023

Recycling Infrastructure

Kanowit lacks sufficient waste sorting and recycling facilities, leading to a high reliance on landfill disposal. Expanding community-based collection centers and investing in waste processing infrastructure are critical needs.

Public Awareness

Public education on recycling remains low, with limited outreach programs. Strengthening school-based initiatives and public campaigns could increase awareness and participation.

Challenges and Path Forward

The local council must improve infrastructure, implement stricter waste segregation policies, and encourage private sector participation to enhance recycling efforts.

Opportunities for Sustainable Consumption

Encouraging sustainable business practices through incentives and regulations could help drive responsible consumption habits among residents and businesses.

Lawas is working towards a more sustainable future by implementing responsible waste management and promoting eco-friendly practices among residents and businesses. The district is enhancing waste collection efficiency, encouraging recycling, and reducing the use of single-use plastics. Special focus is given to rural waste management challenges, with innovative approaches to minimize environmental pollution.

Waste Management
Expanded waste collection coverage in rural areas.

Table 5.50: Waste Category in Lawas, 2023

Waste Category	2021	2022	2023
Household Waste (tons)	2,200	2,300	2,400
Recycling Rate (%)	9%	12%	14%
Plastic-Free Campaigns	1	2	3

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Lawas, 2023

Recycling Infrastructure

Lawas faces limitations in its waste management system, with a lack of centralized recycling facilities. Current waste collection systems focus primarily on landfill disposal, leaving recycling underdeveloped. Expanding infrastructure such as Materials Recovery Facilities (MRF) and introducing community-based sorting centres would help improve recycling rates.

Public Awareness

Public awareness of waste separation and recycling remains low. Although community-based programs have been initiated, participation rates are limited. Schools and local organizations play a crucial role in educating residents about responsible waste management, but further campaigns and incentives are needed to encourage behavioural change.

Challenges and Path Forward

The key challenges include insufficient infrastructure, lack of public awareness, and limited funding for waste management expansion. The local council needs to explore funding opportunities, enhance collaboration with private enterprises, and implement policy-driven recycling strategies.

Opportunities for Sustainable Consumption

Lawas is beginning to encourage sustainable business practices, such as reducing plastic packaging and promoting eco-friendly products. Expanding incentives for green businesses and stricter waste regulations can foster a more sustainable consumption model.

Limbang is developing waste treatment programs and fostering sustainable local enterprises.

Waste Management

Improved landfill management strategies.

Table 5.51 : Waste Collection Coverage in Limbang, 2023

Waste Type	2021	2022	2023
Recyclable Waste Collected (tonnes)	250	270	290
Landfill Waste Reduction (%)	5%	7%	9%

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Limbang, 2023

Sustainable Production

Promoting organic agriculture and zero-waste businesses.

Table 5.52: Sustainable Production in Limbang, 2023

Sector	2021	2022	2023
Sustainable Farming Projects	4	6	8
Certified Green Businesses	5	7	9

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Limbang, 2023

Recycling Infrastructure

Limbang lacks comprehensive recycling facilities, leading to an over-reliance on landfill disposal. The local authority is working to introduce new waste separation programs, but further investment in MRFs and improved collection systems is necessary.

Public Awareness

Educational programs on waste management have been introduced in schools and community groups. However, a significant portion of the population remains unaware of the benefits of recycling. More targeted public campaigns and financial incentives could enhance participation.

Challenges and Path Forward

The absence of advanced recycling infrastructure and limited public engagement are key obstacles. The local government should collaborate with businesses and NGOs to develop a structured recycling ecosystem.

Opportunities for Sustainable Consumption

Encouraging businesses to adopt sustainable materials and reduce single-use plastics can help shift consumption patterns. Government-led initiatives supporting circular economy practices would also be beneficial.

As an emerging district with increasing urbanization, Luar Bandar Sibu faces the challenge of balancing development with sustainable waste management. The local council has adopted community-based initiatives to improve waste collection, increase recycling participation, and introduce e-waste disposal programs. Public engagement remains a key focus, with educational campaigns encouraging responsible consumption.

Waste Management
Increasing household participation in recycling.

Table 5.53: Waste Category in Luar bandar Sibu, 2023

Waste Category	2021	2022	2023
Household Waste (tons)	4,500	4,600	4,800
Recycling Rate (%)	11%	13%	16%
E-Waste Collection Points	2	3	4

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Luar Bandar Sibu, 2023
Notes: The available data represent Luar Bandar Sibu District as a whole and may not directly reflect the specific progress of Luar Bandar Sibu

Recycling Infrastructure

Luar Bandar Sibu struggles with limited waste management facilities, resulting in high landfill dependency. The establishment of dedicated recycling stations and community collection points is necessary to improve waste segregation and recycling rates. Expanding municipal waste collection services and integrating modern recycling technologies can further enhance efficiency.

Public Awareness

Many residents lack awareness of proper recycling practices. Awareness programs in schools, businesses, and residential areas, along with collaborations with NGOs, can help instill responsible waste management habits. Hosting community recycling events and workshops can also serve as interactive ways to educate the public and encourage long-term behavioral change.

Challenges and Path Forward

Limited funding, lack of infrastructure, and weak policy enforcement hinder progress. Strengthening partnerships with private sectors and integrating recycling incentives into waste collection services can enhance efficiency. Implementing stricter regulations on waste disposal and providing financial support for local recycling entrepreneurs can foster a more sustainable waste management ecosystem.

Opportunities for Sustainable Consumption

Promoting zero-waste initiatives, supporting businesses in sustainable packaging, and encouraging composting efforts at the household level can foster long-term sustainable consumption habits. Implementing green procurement policies and encouraging industries to use recycled materials can help reduce the overall environmental footprint of local businesses.

Lubok Antu is a district with a strong emphasis on maintaining ecological balance while fostering economic development. The local authority has taken steps to enhance its waste collection systems, improve landfill management, and launch environmental awareness campaigns. The district is also exploring innovative waste-to-energy solutions and promoting composting efforts to reduce its dependency on landfills.

Waste Management
Enhancement of landfill management.

Table 5.54: Waste Category in Lubok Antu, 2023

Waste Category	2021	2022	2023
Waste Collected (tons)	1,200	1,300	1,400
Composting Initiatives	1	1	2
Landfill Upgrades	1	1	2

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Lubuk Antu, 2023

Recycling Infrastructure

Lubok Antu faces significant challenges in recycling due to inadequate waste processing facilities and low accessibility to recycling services. Expanding waste collection systems and introducing drop-off points for recyclables could support better waste management. Investing in small-scale recycling facilities tailored to local needs can also improve resource efficiency.

Public Awareness

Low public engagement in recycling is a major issue. Conducting awareness campaigns, integrating waste management education into schools, and offering incentives for households that actively recycle can drive better participation. Encouraging local businesses to implement waste reduction strategies and involve customers in sustainability initiatives can also be effective.

Challenges and Path Forward

The lack of infrastructure, financial constraints, and geographic challenges make waste management difficult. Implementing localized waste sorting solutions and leveraging technology for waste tracking can improve efficiency. Establishing a public-private collaboration model for waste management and seeking funding from environmental grants could provide additional support.

Opportunities for Sustainable Consumption

Encouraging businesses to adopt sustainable waste reduction strategies, promoting biodegradable packaging, and supporting eco-friendly community initiatives can help foster a culture of responsible consumption. Strengthening the local circular economy by integrating waste-to-resource initiatives, such as composting and upcycling programs, can further promote sustainability.

Meradong and Julau are adopting strategies to improve circular economy practices and responsible consumption.

Waste Management
Expansion of waste collection services.

Table 5.55: Waste Collection Coverage in Meradong and Julau, 2023

Waste Collection Coverage (%)	2021	2022	2023
Urban Areas	400	430	460
Rural Areas	8%	10%	13%

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Meradong and Julau, 2023

Sustainable Business Practices
Incentives for sustainable agriculture and local businesses.

Table 5.56: Sustainable Production in Meradong and Julau, 2023

Number of Businesses Adopting Green Practices	2021	2022	2023
Paper & Plastic	3	5	7
Organic Waste	8	10	12

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Meradong and Julau, 2023

Recycling Infrastructure

Meradong and Julau lack proper waste sorting and recycling infrastructure, leading to inefficient waste disposal. The local council has introduced pilot waste separation initiatives, but large-scale recycling programs are yet to be established.

Public Awareness

Limited public participation in recycling efforts stems from a lack of awareness. Community-driven programs and collaborations with educational institutions are needed to instill a recycling culture.

Challenges and Path Forward

Key challenges include infrastructure development, logistical constraints, and public engagement. The council must enhance investment in waste management solutions and foster partnerships with private enterprises.

Opportunities for Sustainable Consumption

Encouraging green business practices and integrating sustainability policies in local industries can drive responsible consumption.

Saratok is enhancing sustainable consumption and production practices by improving waste management and promoting recycling initiatives.

Waste Management

Local authorities are expanding waste collection services to improve efficiency.

Table 5.57 : Waste Collection Coverage in Saratok, 2023

Waste Collection Coverage (%)	2021	2022	2023
Urban Areas	85	88	90
Rural Areas	55	60	65

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Saratok, 2023

Recycling Initiatives

Community recycling programs are being encouraged.

Table 5.58: Recycling Rate in Saratok, 2023

Recycling Rate (%)	2021	2022	2023
Paper & Plastic	15	18	20
Organic Waste	5	8	10

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Saratok, 2023

Sustainable Business Practices

Local businesses are adopting greener practices.

Table 5.59: Number of Businesses Adopting Green Practices in Saratok, 2023

Number of Businesses Adopting Green Practices	2021	2022	2023
SMEs	20	30	40
Large Enterprises	5	8	10

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Saratok, 2023

Recycling Infrastructure

Saratok faces challenges in implementing comprehensive recycling due to limited facilities. While waste collection services exist, the lack of advanced waste sorting centers reduces the efficiency of recycling efforts. Investment in localized recycling infrastructure can help improve waste management outcomes.

Public Awareness

Community participation in recycling is low due to insufficient awareness programs. Public engagement through campaigns, educational programs, and incentives can drive higher recycling rates.

Challenges and Path Forward

The main challenges include inadequate facilities, logistical barriers, and limited public involvement. Solutions include increasing investment in waste processing infrastructure and fostering partnerships with private sectors.

Opportunities for Sustainable Consumption

Encouraging local businesses to adopt sustainable packaging and promoting eco-friendly alternatives can enhance responsible consumption in Saratok.

Sarikei is strengthening waste management and responsible consumption policies to promote sustainability.

Waste Management

New recycling programs are being introduced.

Table 5.60: Waste Collection Coverage in Sarikei, 2023

Waste Type	2021	2022	2023
Recyclable Waste Collected (tonnes)	500	520	540
Landfill Waste Reduction (%)	10%	12%	15%

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Sarikei, 2023

Sustainable Production

Incentives for sustainable agriculture and local businesses.

Table 5.61: Sustainable Production in Sarikei, 2023

Sector	2021	2022	2023
Sustainable Farming Projects	5	7	9
Certified Green Businesses	12	15	18

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Sarikei, 2023

Recycling Infrastructure

Sarikei's waste management system relies heavily on landfill disposal due to limited recycling infrastructure. Establishing Materials Recovery Facilities (MRF) and expanding waste separation programs at the household and commercial levels can significantly enhance recycling efforts. Strengthening collection systems with designated drop-off points and color-coded bins will improve waste diversion while fostering collaborations with private recycling companies can ensure long-term sustainability.

Public Awareness

Public awareness campaigns have been introduced but require more targeted and consistent efforts to increase participation. Schools, community groups, and NGOs should play a more active role in educating residents on proper waste segregation, while incentive-based programs such as cashback for recyclables and discounts on waste collection fees can further encourage engagement. Digital platforms and social media can also be leveraged to spread awareness and provide real-time waste collection updates.

Challenges and Path Forward

The main challenges include infrastructure gaps, inadequate waste separation, and financial constraints, which hinder effective recycling implementation. Strengthening policies through mandatory waste segregation laws, securing government and private-sector funding, and integrating recycling incentives into municipal waste management plans can help address these issues. Encouraging public-private partnerships (PPP) will also enhance waste collection efficiency and promote sustainable waste solutions.

Opportunities for Sustainable Consumption

Encouraging businesses to adopt eco-friendly packaging, refill stations, and biodegradable materials can help minimize waste generation. Implementing sustainability-driven policies such as restricting single-use plastics, supporting thrift stores, and promoting repair and upcycling initiatives can foster long-term sustainable consumption habits. Public-private collaborations in green economy initiatives can further accelerate the shift towards a circular economy in Sarikei.

Serian is actively pursuing responsible consumption and waste reduction initiatives by integrating sustainability into its waste management policies. The district has launched educational campaigns, improved waste segregation facilities, and collaborated with local industries to reduce plastic waste.

Waste Management

Enhanced waste segregation programs at source.

Table 5.62: Waste Category in Serian, 2023

Waste Category	2021	2022	2023
Waste Collected (tons)	3,300	3,400	3,500
Recycling Rate (%)	11%	14%	17%
Plastic Waste Reduction Programs	2	3	4

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Serian, 2023

Recycling Infrastructure

Serian faces limitations in recycling infrastructure, resulting in heavy reliance on landfill disposal. Expanding waste collection coverage and setting up localized recycling centers can improve waste management.

Public Awareness

Although schools and community organizations promote waste separation, broader public engagement is needed. Incentives and community-led initiatives can enhance participation.

Challenges and Path Forward

Challenges include a lack of processing facilities, low awareness, and inadequate waste sorting mechanisms. Strengthening local policies and attracting investment in waste management can drive improvements.

Opportunities for Sustainable Consumption

Promoting sustainable business models and incentivizing eco-friendly practices among retailers can contribute to reducing waste generation.

Simunjan is strengthening its sustainability framework by integrating responsible consumption into urban planning and public services. With a growing population and expanding commercial activities, the district prioritizes reducing waste at the source, increasing recycling participation, and promoting composting initiatives. The local authority actively collaborates with community groups and environmental organizations to raise awareness and encourage behavioral change towards sustainability.

Waste Management
Promotion of community-led waste sorting programs.

Table 5.63: Waste Category in Simunjan, 2023

Waste Category	2021	2022	2023
Household Waste (tons)	1,800	1,900	2,000
Recycling Rate (%)	9%	12%	15%
Plastic Reduction Programs	2	3	4

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Simunjan, 2023

Recycling Infrastructure

Simunjan currently lacks proper waste segregation facilities, which significantly hinders recycling efforts and contributes to inefficient waste management. The absence of designated waste processing units results in a high volume of recyclables being sent to landfills. To address this issue, the local authority is exploring investments in waste processing units and designated recycling centers to improve waste sorting, collection, and processing. Establishing these facilities would enhance efficiency and promote a more sustainable waste management system.

Public Awareness

Public participation in recycling programs remains low, posing a challenge to efficient waste management. Many households and businesses are not fully aware of proper recycling practices, leading to a lack of segregation at the source. To encourage community engagement, the local council can implement awareness campaigns tailored to different community segments. These initiatives may include workshops, school outreach programs, and collaboration with local organizations to promote responsible waste disposal and recycling habits.

Challenges and Path Forward

The key obstacles to establishing a robust recycling system in Simunjan include logistical issues related to waste collection and transportation, the lack of infrastructure to support large-scale recycling, and minimal public engagement. Overcoming these challenges requires the expansion of waste collection services, improved coordination with private waste management companies, and fostering partnerships with industries that can support recycling initiatives. Additionally, incentives for households and businesses that actively participate in recycling programs could help drive greater community involvement.

Opportunities for Sustainable Consumption

Introducing green policies that encourage businesses to adopt sustainable practices can contribute to long-term environmental benefits. Promoting biodegradable packaging, reducing single-use plastics, and incentivizing sustainable consumer behavior can lead to more responsible consumption patterns. Collaboration with local businesses and manufacturers to integrate eco-friendly alternatives into their operations can support broader sustainability efforts.

Sri Aman is implementing sustainable policies to encourage responsible consumption and efficient waste disposal. The district is improving waste management infrastructure, supporting green businesses, and educating residents on sustainable practices.

Waste Management

Introduction of community-led waste reduction schemes.

Table 5.64: Waste Category in Serian, 2023

Waste Category	2021	2022	2023
Waste Collected (tons)	2,800	2,900	3,000
Recycling Rate (%)	12%	15%	18%
Green Business Initiatives	1	2	3

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Sri Aman, 2023

Recycling Infrastructure

Sri Aman faces a shortage of waste processing centers, leading to a reliance on landfill disposal, which is both unsustainable and environmentally damaging. The establishment of dedicated sorting and recycling facilities is crucial to reducing landfill dependency. Investing in modern recycling technology and improving the efficiency of collection systems can enhance the effectiveness of waste management.

Public Awareness

Although schools and NGOs have initiated recycling programs, overall community participation remains low. A more structured approach to public education and engagement is needed to ensure wider adoption. This can include school competitions, business partnerships, and media campaigns to highlight the benefits of recycling and proper waste disposal.

Challenges and Path Forward

Financial constraints, inadequate infrastructure, and limited public involvement are key barriers to improving waste management. Collaborative efforts between local government, businesses, and community groups can facilitate better waste management practices. Additionally, incentives such as tax rebates or discounts for businesses adopting green practices can encourage sustainable behaviour.

Opportunities for Sustainable Consumption

Encouraging local businesses to phase out single-use plastics and transition to circular economy models can drive sustainable consumption. Providing grants or subsidies for companies that implement eco-friendly practices can further reinforce positive change.

Subis is taking significant steps to implement a circular economy approach, focusing on reducing, reusing, and recycling waste. The district has invested in upgrading landfill sites, setting up composting programs, and raising public awareness about responsible consumption and sustainable production.

Waste Management
Expansion of community recycling centers.

Table 5.65: Waste Category in Subis, 2023

Waste Category	2021	2022	2023
Waste Collected (tons)	1,900	2,000	2,100
Recycling Rate (%)	10%	13%	16%
Composting Programs	1	2	2

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Subis, 2023

Recycling Infrastructure

The district of Subis has minimal recycling facilities, resulting in inefficient waste management and excessive landfill use. Enhancing collection services, introducing waste sorting stations, and fostering partnerships with recycling companies can significantly improve waste handling and sustainability.

Public Awareness

Despite ongoing educational efforts, community participation in recycling initiatives remains insufficient. Tailored programs that offer incentives, such as discounts on waste management fees for households that recycle, could increase participation. Expanding school-based programs that incorporate environmental education into the curriculum may also be beneficial.

Challenges and Path Forward

The primary challenges include limited funding, public reluctance, and weak enforcement of existing recycling regulations. Stronger regulatory measures, such as mandatory waste segregation, along with incentives for compliance, could improve the recycling landscape in Subis. Public-private collaborations can further support recycling infrastructure development.

Opportunities for Sustainable Consumption

Encouraging local businesses to adopt waste reduction strategies and providing incentives for consumers to make sustainable choices can promote long-term environmental responsibility. Reward programs for businesses that reduce their environmental footprint could help drive progress.

Kapit is investing in efficient waste disposal systems and community engagement for sustainable practices.

Waste Management

Community-led recycling initiatives have been launched.

Table 5.66: Waste Collection Coverage in Kapit, 2023

Waste Type	2021	2022	2023
Recyclable Waste Collected (tonnes)	300	320	340
Landfill Waste Reduction (%)	6%	8%	10%

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Kapit, 2023

Sustainable Production

Supporting eco-tourism businesses to promote sustainability.

Table 5.67: Sustainable Production in Kapit, 2023

Sector	2021	2022	2023
Sustainable Farming Projects	2	4	6
Certified Green Businesses	6	8	10

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Kapit, 2023

Recycling Infrastructure

Kapit currently lacks a comprehensive recycling infrastructure, which results in a heavy dependence on landfill disposal. To address this, the establishment of small-scale waste processing centers and designated recycling drop-off points could improve waste management efficiency.

Public Awareness

Public awareness and participation in recycling programs remain low. Strengthening outreach efforts through community-led initiatives, educational campaigns, and corporate partnerships can foster greater engagement and awareness.

Challenges and Path Forward

Key challenges include inadequate funding, logistical difficulties due to geographical constraints, and a lack of waste sorting mechanisms. Government investment in waste processing technology and collaboration with industry players can support improvements in the waste management system.

Opportunities for Sustainable Consumption

Encouraging businesses to minimize packaging waste and promoting biodegradable alternatives can help drive sustainable consumption habits. The implementation of a waste reduction policy at the local level could also contribute to long-term environmental benefits.



Marudi is focusing on waste reduction and sustainable consumption to maintain environmental integrity. With a growing population, the district is implementing policies to minimize landfill dependency, improve waste segregation, and introduce composting programs.

Waste Management
Expansion of household waste sorting programs.

Table 5.68: Waste Category in Marudi, 2023

Waste Category	2021	2022	2023
Household Waste (tons)	1,400	1,500	1,600
Recycling Rate (%)	7%	10%	12%
Plastic-Free Campaigns	1	2	3

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Marudi, 2023

Recycling Infrastructure

Marudi's waste management system is heavily reliant on landfill disposal due to the absence of adequate recycling facilities. The lack of waste segregation at the source further contributes to inefficiencies in waste processing. Establishing local sorting centers, increasing the number of waste collection points, and implementing a structured recycling system can help improve recycling rates. Additionally, introducing policies that require businesses and households to separate recyclables from general waste could facilitate better waste management.

Public Awareness

Public knowledge of proper waste separation practices remains limited, leading to low participation in recycling initiatives. Strengthening school-based environmental education programs, launching community-led awareness campaigns, and encouraging corporate responsibility efforts can help instill responsible waste management habits. Engaging local leaders and leveraging digital platforms to spread recycling knowledge could further improve community participation. Introducing incentive programs, such as rewards for households that consistently practice waste separation, may also enhance recycling efforts.

Challenges and Path Forward

Challenges include financial constraints, limited infrastructure, and low public engagement. Increased funding, stronger policies, and enhanced community involvement through structured programs could significantly improve waste management practices.

Opportunities for Sustainable Consumption

Promoting sustainable consumption practices can help reduce waste generation in Marudi. Introducing incentives such as tax reductions for businesses that adopt eco-friendly packaging, encouraging retailers to offer refillable products, and supporting circular economy initiatives can create a more sustainable consumption model. Encouraging local entrepreneurs to develop products using recycled materials and fostering green business practices could further contribute to environmental sustainability.

Dalat and Mukah are advancing sustainable resource management and responsible production practices to mitigate environmental impacts.

Waste Management

Increased investment in landfill management and waste segregation programs.

Table 5.69: Waste Collection Coverage in Dalat and Mukah, 2023

Waste Collection Coverage (%)	2021	2022	2023
Urban Areas	80	85	87
Rural Areas	50	55	60

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Dalat and Mukah, 2023

Recycling Initiatives and Sustainable Business Practices

More recycling facilities and awareness campaigns have been introduced. Efforts to promote eco-friendly production methods are being implemented.

Table 5.70: Recycling Rate in Dalat and Mukah, 2023

Recycling Rate (%)	2021	2022	2023
Paper & Plastic	12	16	19
Organic Waste	4	7	9

Table 5.71: Number of Businesses Adopting Green Practices in Dalat and Mukah, 2023

Number of Businesses Adopting Green Practices	2021	2022	2023
SMEs	15	25	35
Large Enterprises	3	5	7

Source : Source: DOSM, My local Stats Dalat and Mukah, 2023

Recycling Infrastructure

Dalat Mukah faces challenges in waste management due to the lack of recycling facilities and waste segregation systems. The reliance on landfill disposal leads to environmental concerns and inefficiencies. To improve this, the local authority is considering investments in waste sorting stations and collection centers to enhance recycling efforts and support a circular economy.

Public Awareness

Public participation in recycling initiatives remains relatively low, primarily due to a lack of awareness and accessibility to proper disposal channels. To enhance community engagement, structured educational campaigns should be implemented, targeting schools, residential areas, and commercial sectors. The introduction of incentive-based programs, such as discounts on waste collection fees for active recyclers, can encourage greater participation. Additionally, leveraging digital platforms and social media to disseminate information about recycling best practices could broaden outreach and impact.

Challenges and Path Forward

Several obstacles hinder the effective implementation of recycling programs in Dalat Mukah. These include logistical constraints related to waste collection, inadequate infrastructure to support large-scale recycling efforts, and financial limitations. To overcome these challenges, a collaborative approach involving government agencies, private sector stakeholders, and community groups is essential. Encouraging partnerships with recycling companies and integrating waste management plans into urban development strategies can create a more sustainable system. Additionally, implementing policies that enforce mandatory waste segregation at the household and business levels could significantly improve recycling rates.

Opportunities for Sustainable Consumption

Encouraging businesses to adopt eco-friendly packaging, reduce single-use plastics, and invest in biodegradable materials can minimize waste. Incentives such as tax breaks and grants can support sustainable business practices, while public-private partnerships in circular economy initiatives can contribute to long-term sustainability.

Key Findings of SDG 12 for Sarawak District Council

Sarawak's district councils are making strides in implementing waste management strategies, promoting recycling initiatives, and fostering sustainability practices to align with SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production). However, most councils face common challenges, including limited waste segregation, low recycling participation, and inadequate infrastructure. Addressing these issues through enhanced public awareness, improved recycling facilities, and policy-driven waste reduction measures will be crucial for long-term sustainability.

Progress

Several district councils, including Majlis Daerah Sarikei and Dalat Mukah, have taken steps to improve recycling infrastructure by introducing waste segregation programs, increasing investment in landfill management, and expanding recycling initiatives for paper, plastic, and organic waste. While some progress has been made, challenges such as low public participation and limited collection coverage in rural areas remain. Strengthening waste collection networks and enhancing public engagement will be key to achieving long-term sustainability.

Infrastructure limitations continue to pose challenges, as the absence of proper sorting facilities and inadequate waste collection networks hinder recycling efficiency. Some councils have advocated for investment in localized waste sorting stations and public-private partnerships to improve waste management. However, enforcement of waste segregation policies remains weak, highlighting the need for stronger regulatory measures and financial incentives to drive compliance and efficiency.

Efforts to promote sustainable consumption and production are also emerging, with initiatives focused on eco-friendly packaging, green business practices, and food waste management. While some pilot projects on composting and organic waste recycling have been introduced, scalability remains a challenge due to funding constraints and logistical barriers. Strengthening these initiatives through policy support and community-driven participation will be key to ensuring lasting impact.

Proposed Way Forward

- Establish dedicated Materials Recovery Facilities (MRFs) in key districts to improve waste sorting and recycling efficiency.
- Enhance public engagement campaigns through community-led initiatives, school programs, and corporate partnerships to increase participation in waste segregation.
- Introduce alternative waste treatment solutions such as composting, waste-to-energy projects, and biodegradable packaging incentives.
- Strengthen policy enforcement mechanisms to mandate household and commercial waste segregation and integrate financial incentives for compliance.

By adopting a cohesive and structured approach across all district councils, Sarawak can advance toward achieving SDG 12, ensuring a more sustainable and environmentally responsible future.

Roles of Local Councils in Sarawak for SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) is essential for ensuring sustainable resource use, waste management, and environmental protection in Sarawak. While local councils are responsible for enforcing municipal waste collection, urban cleanliness, and environmental regulations, their success heavily depends on collaboration with various government agencies, ministries, and industry stakeholders.

Key Agencies Supporting Local Councils in Achieving SDG 11

1. **Ministry of Housing and Local Government (MPHLG) – National Urban Policy Leader**

   MPHLG supports local councils by:
   - Implementing waste segregation programs, pushing for more recycling, composting, and waste-to-energy initiatives.
   - Overseeing municipal solid waste management, ensuring proper disposal and treatment of waste.
   - Encouraging green procurement policies within local authorities to reduce environmental impact.

2. **Ministry of Natural Resources and Urban Development (MUDeNR) – Strategic Planning & Environmental Protection**

   - Regulating land-use policies to prevent deforestation, uncontrolled urban expansion, and resource depletion.
   - Supporting green infrastructure projects to integrate sustainability into urban development.
   - Overseeing the State Planning Authority (SPA), which ensures industrial and commercial activities comply with sustainability standards.

3. **Ministry of International Trade, Industry, and Investment Sarawak (MINTRED) – Sustainable Industries & Supply Chains**

   MINTRED plays a role in integrating sustainability into the industrial sector by:
   - Promoting sustainable manufacturing processes that reduce energy and resource consumption.
   - Encouraging eco-certification for Sarawak's key exports, such as timber and palm oil.
   - Supporting green supply chains by encouraging industries to reduce packaging waste and adopt sustainable logistics.

4. **Sarawak Energy Berhad (SEB) – Green Energy and Smart Cities**

   SEB contributes to sustainable production and consumption by:
   - Promoting renewable energy adoption, including hydropower, solar energy, and hydrogen production.
   - Encouraging energy efficiency programs in public buildings, homes, and industries.
   - Implementing smart grids and sustainable energy policies, reducing carbon footprints.

5. **Sarawak Waste Management Systems (SWMS) – Advanced Waste Management & Recycling**

   SWMS plays a direct role in waste reduction by:
   - Expanding recycling facilities and waste-to-energy projects.
   - Implementing smart waste collection systems, reducing landfill reliance.
   - Promoting industrial symbiosis, where waste from one industry becomes raw material for another.

6. **Department of Environment (DOE) – Environmental Compliance & Waste Management**

   DOE enforces strict environmental regulations that support SDG 12 by:
   - Regulating industrial waste disposal, pollution control, and hazardous waste management.
   - Implementing Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) programs, encouraging industries to manage waste sustainably.
   - Enforcing carbon emission standards for industries and urban development projects.

7. **Ministry of Tourism, Creative Industry, and Performing Arts Sarawak – Sustainable Cultural & Heritage Conservation**

   Sarawak's tourism sector must align with SDG 12 by:
   - Promoting eco-tourism and responsible travel practices to minimize environmental impact.
   - Encouraging hotels and tourism operators to adopt sustainable waste management and green energy practices.
   - Supporting zero-waste tourism programs, reducing plastic waste in tourism hotspots.

8. **Ministry of Agriculture, Native Land, and Regional Development Sarawak (MANRED) – Sustainable Food Production & Agriculture**

   Sustainable consumption includes responsible food production, where MANRED supports local councils by:
   - Promoting organic farming and agroecology to reduce reliance on chemical fertilizers and pesticides.
   - Encouraging food security programs through sustainable fisheries and aquaculture.
   - Implementing food waste reduction strategies, including surplus food distribution programs.

9. **National Disaster Management Agency (NADMA) & Sarawak Disaster Management Committee (SDMC) – Climate Resilience & Disaster Preparedness**

   NADMA and SDMC ensure sustainable disaster response by:
   - Managing disaster-related waste from floods, landslides, and storms.
   - Developing climate-adaptive urban plans to reduce excessive resource consumption.
   - Implementing early warning systems for environmental hazards, reducing economic losses.

10. **Malaysian Green Technology and Climate Change Corporation (MGTC) – Smart & Sustainable Urban Solutions**

    MGTC works with local councils and businesses to:
    - Promote green technology solutions, including sustainable construction materials and energy-efficient systems.
    - Provide incentives for eco-friendly businesses and industries that adopt circular economy models.
    - Develop low-carbon city frameworks that reduce resource wastage and emissions.

Achieving SDG 12 in Sarawak requires multi-agency collaboration to:

1. Reduce waste generation and promote circular economy models.
2. Ensure responsible industrial production and sustainable supply chains.
3. Enhance energy efficiency and renewable energy adoption.
4. Promote sustainable food production and consumption.
5. Develop resilient, climate-adaptive urban infrastructure., ensuring long-term resilience.

By integrating efforts across local councils, environmental agencies, energy sectors, industry stakeholders, and tourism bodies, Sarawak can build a more resource-efficient, low-carbon, and environmentally responsible economy while ensuring sustainable urban and rural development.

5.2 Role of Local Authorities in SDG Implementations

District councils play a crucial role in implementing SDG 1, 3, 8, 9, 11, and 12 by developing policies, managing resources, and ensuring sustainable development at the local level. To reduce poverty (SDG 1), they provide affordable housing, social welfare programs, and essential infrastructure to improve living conditions.

In promoting good health and well-being (SDG 3), they ensure access to clean water, proper sanitation, and healthcare facilities while implementing disease prevention programs and air quality regulations. To foster economic growth and decent work (SDG 8), district councils support small and medium enterprises (SMEs), develop industrial zones, and encourage investment while promoting fair labour practices and vocational training.

For industry, innovation, and infrastructure (SDG 9), district councils enhance transportation networks, improve digital connectivity, and support technological advancements to boost economic productivity.

In ensuring sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11), they focus on urban planning, affordable housing, public transport, disaster resilience, and preserving cultural heritage while managing rapid urbanization.

Finally, to promote responsible consumption and production (SDG 12), they enforce waste management policies, encourage recycling initiatives, and promote sustainable production to reduce environmental pollution. Through inclusive policies, community engagement, and strategic investments, district councils play a key role in achieving these SDGs, ensuring long-term resilience and prosperity for their regions.







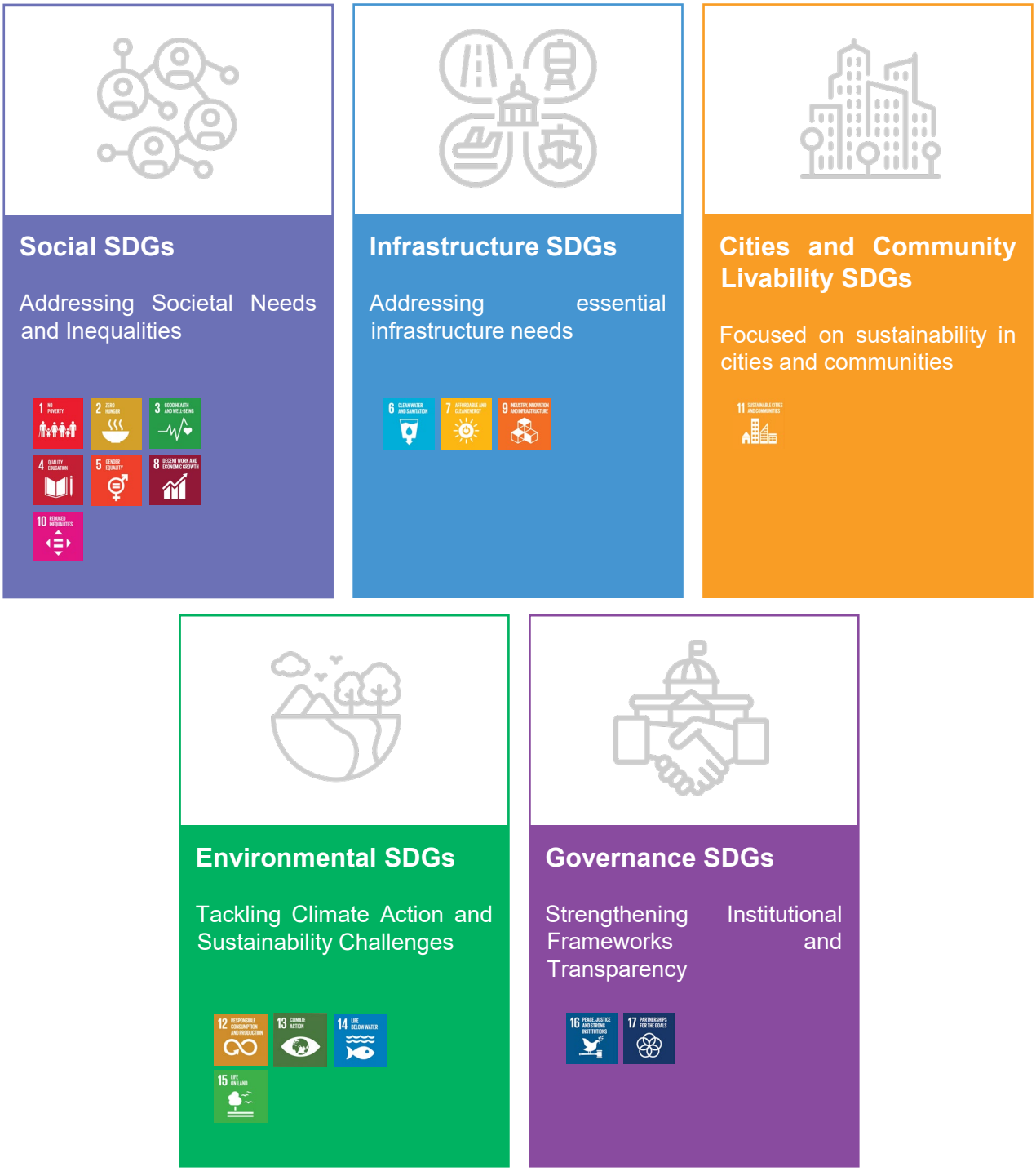
6.0

FUTURE ACTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SARAWAK SDG ROADMAP

6.1 Categorised SDG By 5 Focus Areas

Social, Infrastructure, Cities and Community Livability, Environmental and Governance are the **five focus areas** for the roadmap, the foundation for the 17 global SDGs. This Roadmap provides a comprehensive framework for addressing Sarawak's most pressing challenges. It involves analysing the effectiveness of existing policies and strategies and identifying additional interventions to pave the way for a more equitable and sustainable future of the city.



The Roadmap Timeframe

The SDG strategy timeline for Sarawak is designed to align the city's development with the SDGs, ensuring a balanced approach to social, economic, and environmental sustainability. The strategy outlines specific actions and project components categorized into three phases (1, 2 and 3), ensuring a phased and systematic implementation.

46 Initiatives

25 Initiatives Phase 1

19 Initiatives Phase 2

2 Initiatives Phase 3

25 On-going

21 Proposed

Table 6.1: Project Timeframe by Focus Areas for Sarawak

Timeframe		
Phase 1 (2025 – 2026)	**Phase 2 (2026 – 2030)**	**Phase 3 (after 2030)**
Social SDGs		
• Green Lung Sibujaya Program • Paddy Planting Project in Lubok Punggor • Nutritious Food Project for Children • Community Health Program • Mobile Clinic for Rural Areas • Upgrading of Dilapidated Schools • Women's Empowerment Program • Gender Awareness Program • Projek Pusat Perniagaan Usahawan Tempatan • Gedong Central Market Project • Support Project for Persons with Disabilities (PWD)	• Proposed Community Farming Program • Proposed Community Health Centre • Proposed Entrepreneurship Education Program • Proposed Business Capital Assistance for Women • Proposed Youth Skills Training Program • Proposed Affordable Housing Project • Proposed Senior Citizens Assistance Program	

Table 6.1: Project Timeframe by Focus Areas for Sarawak (Cont…)

Timeframe		
Phase 1 (2025 – 2026)	**Phase 2 (2026 – 2030)**	**Phase 3 (after 2030)**
Infrastructure SDGs		
• Clean Water Supply Project • Drainage System Improvement Project • Rural Electrification Project • Proposed International Racing Circuit Development	• Proposed Development of New Water Treatment Plant • Drainage System Improvement Project • Proposed Village Road Upgrading Project	
Cities and Communities SDGs		
• Safe City	• Proposed Skim Penempatan Semula • Proposed Affordable Housing • Proposed Old Town Revitalisation • Proposed Mukah Waterfront Project • Proposed Resilient Housing for Flood Prone Areas	
Environmental SDGs		
• Electronic Waste (E-Waste) Program • Recycling Programs • Plastic Waste Reduction Program • Sarawak Low Carbon Initiative • Greening Sarawak Campaign • Seed Ball Project • Marine Ecosystem Conservation Program • Coastal and River Clean Up Program	• Proposed Waste-to-Energy Study • Proposed Sanitary Landfill • Proposed Sarawak Reef Ball Project • Proposed Borneo Adventures: Citizens Science in Action Program	
Governance SDGs		
• Strategic International Cooperation		• Empowering the SDG Committee at the Local Government Level • Proposed Data Centre and Digitalisation

Social SDGs

Addressing Societal Needs and Inequalities

Sarawak demonstrates a strong commitment to social equity and inclusive development, striving to improve living standards and reduce disparities across communities. By addressing key societal challenges such as healthcare access, education quality, employment opportunities, and gender equality, Sarawak aims to enhance social well-being and economic resilience. Ensuring equitable access to essential services and strengthening social support systems will be crucial in fostering a more inclusive and sustainable future for all residents.



6.2 Social SDGs: Addressing Societal Needs and Inequalities

Current Situation

Sarawak is actively working towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by addressing key social and economic challenges. Rapid urbanization, economic shifts, and rural-urban disparities have led to housing affordability issues, income inequality, food insecurity, and limited access to healthcare and education. To tackle these concerns, local governments and stakeholders have introduced various programs aimed at improving living conditions, enhancing social welfare, and promoting inclusive economic growth. However, challenges remain in ensuring poverty alleviation, food security, healthcare accessibility, quality education, gender equality, and economic opportunities for all communities.

SDG 1: No Poverty

Sarawak is tackling poverty and financial insecurity, particularly among low-income and rural communities. Programs such as Program Bantuan Sara Hidup (BSH) provide direct financial aid to B40 groups, single parents, and persons with disabilities, easing their financial burdens. Affordable housing initiatives, including the Miri Affordable Housing Program, seek to reduce housing costs and improve living conditions. However, challenges persist in ensuring sufficient job opportunities and long-term economic stability for vulnerable groups.

SDG 2: Zero Hunger

Food security remains a concern, particularly for low-income households. The Paddy Planting Project in Lebuh Panggor aims to increase local rice production, reduce dependency on imports, and improve farmer incomes. Additionally, community farming programs promote small-scale, sustainable agriculture, providing families with fresh produce while reducing food costs. However, fluctuating food prices and access to nutritious food remain challenges that require continued policy intervention.



SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being

Healthcare accessibility is a major issue in rural and remote areas of Sarawak. Programs such as the Mobile Clinic for Rural Areas in Lundu and the Community Health Program in Simunjan aim to bring essential medical services to underserved communities. However, insufficient healthcare infrastructure, long travel distances to medical facilities, and a lack of medical professionals continue to affect public health, particularly in rural districts.

SDG 4: Quality Education

Education challenges in Sarawak include dilapidated school infrastructure and limited resources for children with special needs. Efforts such as the Upgrading of Dilapidated Schools in Saratok and the Rural Public Library project in Padawan aim to improve learning environments and digital access. However, unequal educational opportunities in remote areas remain a key concern, requiring further investment in teacher training and school facilities.

SDG 5: Gender Equality

Gender equality efforts focus on economic empowerment and awareness initiatives. The Women's Empowerment Program in Dalat and Mukah provides training in entrepreneurship, financial literacy, and leadership to help women achieve financial independence. However, gender-based disparities in employment, leadership roles, and economic opportunities persist, requiring stronger enforcement of gender-inclusive policies.

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Sarawak faces challenges in job availability and informal employment, particularly in rural areas. Programs such as the Proposed Youth Skills Training Program in Subis aim to equip young individuals with vocational skills in key industries. Additionally, the Entrepreneurship Education Program in Marudi supports small business owners in developing sustainable enterprises. Despite these efforts, limited industrial expansion and reliance on traditional sectors hinder broader economic growth.

SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities

Addressing income disparity and social exclusion is crucial for Sarawak's development. Initiatives such as the Support Project for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in Lawas focus on inclusive infrastructure, vocational training, and employment support. Similarly, the Senior Citizens Assistance Program in Lubok Antu ensures financial and healthcare support for the elderly. However, rural-urban economic gaps and unequal access to essential services remain ongoing challenges.



Issues and Challenges

Financial Hardship and Housing Accessibility
Many low-income families in Sarawak face financial hardship due to unstable incomes, rising living costs, and limited access to affordable housing. The shortage of low-cost housing units forces some residents into overcrowded living spaces or informal settlements, affecting their well-being. Additionally, high construction costs and slow housing project approvals further limit housing availability for underserved communities. Addressing these issues requires expanding affordable housing programs, improving financial assistance schemes, and streamlining housing development policies.

Gaps in Healthcare Services and Medical Accessibility
Healthcare services in Sarawak remain unevenly distributed, particularly in rural and interior regions where residents have limited access to hospitals, clinics, and specialists. Long travel distances and a shortage of trained medical personnel further delay essential treatments. Additionally, many communities face gaps in preventive healthcare awareness, leading to a higher prevalence of preventable diseases. Strengthening rural healthcare infrastructure, expanding mobile clinics, and increasing investment in medical workforce development are crucial to improving healthcare accessibility.

Unstable Job Market and Employment Barriers
The job market in Sarawak remains uncertain, with many workers struggling to secure stable, well-paying jobs. The limited presence of high-value industries and reliance on traditional economic sectors restrict employment growth, particularly for youth and fresh graduates. Additionally, rural workers often lack access to training programs and job placement opportunities, further widening economic inequalities. Expanding job creation initiatives, promoting entrepreneurship, and investing in workforce upskilling programs are essential to enhancing employment stability.

Education Quality and Learning Gaps
Many schools in rural Sarawak lack adequate facilities, trained teachers, and access to digital learning resources, creating significant learning gaps between urban and rural students. Limited specialized education programs also affect children with disabilities or special learning needs, preventing them from receiving inclusive education opportunities. Strengthening school infrastructure, enhancing teacher training programs, and integrating digital learning tools can help bridge educational disparities.

Infrastructure and Connectivity Limitations
Many areas in Sarawak, particularly in rural districts, face poor road conditions, unreliable public transport, and inadequate digital connectivity. These infrastructure gaps hinder economic growth, limit access to essential services, and slow down development. Additionally, remote communities remain isolated due to a lack of transportation networks, making it difficult for residents to travel for work, healthcare, and education. Investing in infrastructure modernization, expanding road networks, and enhancing digital access will be key to improving overall connectivity and economic opportunities.

Green Lung Sibujaya Program



Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authorities	Lead Agency/Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
Program Green Lung Sibujaya is an urban greening initiative aimed at increasing green spaces within the township. It involves tree planting, landscape enhancement, and community participation to promote sustainability, improve public health, and mitigate climate change effects.	Sibu Rural District Council	-	-	Phase 1 (2025-2026)	-
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		Sibujaya township	Residents Sibujaya	• Enhanced green spaces for recreation and environmental sustainability • Improved air quality and biodiversity conservation • Community engagement in urban greening initiatives	SDG 3, SDG 11, SDG 13, SDG 15

Paddy Planting Project in Kampung Lubok Punggor, Gedong



Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authorities	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
The Paddy Planting Project in Kampung Lubok Punggor, Gedong aims to boost rice cultivation through improved farming infrastructure, modern irrigation systems, and sustainable agricultural practices. The initiative will support local farmers with training, subsidies, and access to advanced farming technologies, ensuring higher yields and better crop resilience. This project is expected to reduce dependency on imported rice, strengthen the local economy, and promote environmentally friendly farming methods such as organic fertilizers and water-efficient irrigation.	Gedong District Council	-	-	Phase 1 (2025-2026)	-
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		Gedong	Local Farmers of Gedong	• Achieved five harvest seasons within 24 months using modern farming techniques. • Potential income increase of up to 60%, with estimated earnings of RM6,400 per hectare. • Enhanced local rice production, reducing dependency on rice imports.	SDG 1, SDG 8, SDG 9 and SDG 12

Nutritious Food Project for Children

Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authorities	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
The Nutritious Food Project for Children aims to provide balanced and healthy meals to children in Betong District, particularly those from low-income families. The project includes school meal programs, nutrition education, and community engagement to promote better eating habits. It also collaborates with local farmers and food suppliers to ensure fresh and locally sourced ingredients. By addressing malnutrition and food insecurity, this initiative helps children grow healthier, perform better academically, and develop lifelong healthy eating habits.	Betong District Council	-	-	Phase 1 (2025-2026)	-
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/ Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		Entire Sarawak	Children & Adolescents of Sarawak	• Ensuring children receive balanced and nutritious meals can help reduce malnutrition and related health issues. • Encouraging healthy eating habits can help prevent obesity, diabetes, and other non-communicable diseases (NCDs).	SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 10 and SDG 12

Proposed Community Farming Program

Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authorities	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
The Community Farming Program aims to empower local communities by promoting small-scale and sustainable agriculture. It encourages residents to cultivate fruits, vegetables, and herbs using organic and modern farming techniques. The program includes training sessions, access to farming resources, and support from agricultural experts. By utilizing vacant lands and community spaces, the initiative helps improve food security, reduce household expenses, and create additional income opportunities. It also promotes environmental sustainability through composting, rainwater harvesting, and pesticide-free farming methods.	Serian District Council	-	Department Of Agriculture Sarawak	Phase 2 (upcoming)	-
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		Entire Sarawak	Rural & Low-Income Community	• Training in coffee farming, rubber cultivation, and livestock management can help farmers improve their yields. • Small-scale farmers will benefit from better market access and product diversification, leading to higher profits.	SDG 1, SDG 5, SDG 8 and SDG 12

Community Health Program

Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authorities	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
The Community Health Program aims to enhance public health awareness and improve healthcare access for residents of Simunjan District. The program includes free medical check-ups, vaccination drives, health education campaigns, and fitness activities such as exercise and wellness workshops. It also promotes healthy eating habits and mental health awareness. The initiative is carried out in collaboration with healthcare professionals, NGOs, and government agencies to ensure comprehensive community support. By addressing common health concerns and promoting preventive care, the program contributes to a healthier and more resilient population.	Simunjan District Council	-	Ministry of Health	Phase 1 (2025-2026)	-
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/ Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		Entire Sarawak	Residents of Sarawak	• Improved Public Health Awareness & Disease Prevention • Reduction in Vector-Borne Diseases • Early Detection & Treatment of Health Conditions	SDG 6 and SDG 11

Mobile Clinic for Rural Areas

Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authorities	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
The Mobile Clinic for Rural Areas project aims to provide essential healthcare services to remote communities in Lundu District. The mobile clinic will be equipped with medical professionals, diagnostic tools, and basic medications to offer general check-ups, vaccinations, maternal and child healthcare, and chronic disease management. This initiative addresses the challenge of limited healthcare facilities in rural areas, ensuring that residents receive timely medical attention without the need for long-distance travel. Additionally, health education sessions will be conducted to promote better hygiene, nutrition, and disease prevention.	Lundu District Council	-	-	Phase 1 (2025-2026)	-
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/ Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		Entire Sarawak	Rural & Remote Community of Sarawak	• Improved Healthcare Access for Rural Communities. • Reduction in Preventable Diseases • Lower Maternal & Infant Mortality Rates • Enhanced Health Awareness & Disease Prevention	SDG 10 and SDG 11

Proposed Community Health Centre

Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authorities	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
The Proposed Community Health Centre aims to provide essential healthcare services to the people of Lubok Antu, particularly those in rural and underserved areas. The facility will offer general medical check-ups, maternal and child healthcare, vaccination programs, and chronic disease management. It will also serve as an educational hub for promoting health awareness, hygiene, and nutrition. Equipped with modern medical tools and staffed by healthcare professionals, the centre will ensure residents receive timely medical care without traveling long distances. The project also supports government efforts to enhance healthcare infrastructure in rural regions.	Lubok Antu District Council	-	Ministry of Health	Phase 2 (upcoming)	-
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		Entire Sarawak	Rural & Indigenous Community of Sarawak	• Ensures that basic and preventive healthcare services are available to underserved populations. • Providing prenatal and postnatal care, safe childbirth assistance, and immunizations.	SDG 6 and SDG 11

Upgrading of Dilapidated Schools

Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authorities	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
The Upgrading of Dilapidated Schools project aims to renovate and modernize aging school buildings in Saratok District. The project will include repairing classrooms, upgrading sanitation facilities, improving ventilation and lighting, and providing necessary learning equipment such as desks, chairs, and digital resources. Additionally, efforts will be made to ensure school buildings meet safety standards and are resilient to environmental challenges. This initiative seeks to create a conducive learning environment, encourage student participation, and support teachers in delivering effective education.	Seratok District Council	-	Ministry of Education	Phase 1 (2025-2026)	-
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		Entire Sarawak	Students and Teachers of Sarawak	• Rebuilding and upgrading school infrastructures offer students a safer and more conducive environment for learning. • Enhanced schools serve as community centers, fostering greater community engagement and development.	SDG 9 and SDG 11

Proposed Entrepreneurship Education Program

Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authorities	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
The Entrepreneurship Education Program aims to equip individuals, especially youth and small business owners, with essential skills to start and manage their own businesses. The program includes training workshops, mentorship sessions, and hands-on business simulations covering areas such as financial management, marketing, digital entrepreneurship, and sustainable business practices. Collaboration with industry experts and successful entrepreneurs will provide real-world insights and networking opportunities. The initiative also supports rural and underserved communities in developing sustainable businesses that contribute to local economic growth.	Marudi District Council	-	-	Phase 2 (upcoming)	-
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		Entire Sarawak	Aspiring Entrepreneurs of Sarawak	• Equipping individuals with entrepreneurial skills can lead to the creation of new businesses, generating employment opportunities and boosting the local economy. • Encouraging entrepreneurial thinking fosters innovation, leading to the development of new products and services that can enhance the community's competitiveness.	SDG 8 and SDG 10

Proposed Business Capital Assistance for Women

Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authorities	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
The Business Capital Assistance for Women program aims to provide financial support to women entrepreneurs in Bau District, enabling them to start or expand their businesses. The assistance will be in the form of grants or micro-loans, with priority given to women from low-income backgrounds or those affected by economic challenges. In addition to funding, the program includes business mentorship, training on financial management, marketing strategies, and digital business tools. This initiative seeks to empower women economically, encourage entrepreneurship, and contribute to sustainable community development.	Bau District Council	-	-	Phase 2 (upcoming)	-
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		Entire Sarawak	Aspiring women Entrepreneurs of Sarawak	• Women gain financial independence by starting or expanding their businesses. • Women-led businesses generate additional income, improving family well-being and reducing poverty. • Grants and financial aid help women entrepreneurs sustain and scale their businesses.	SDG 8 and SDG 10

Proposed Mobile Library Service – Community Education Section, MPHLG

Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authorities	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
The Mobile Library Service aims to provide reading and learning resources to students in underserved and remote areas. By utilizing mobile libraries, students in schools without sufficient library facilities can access books, educational materials, and digital resources. This initiative helps bridge the gap in educational resources, ensuring that students, regardless of their location, have access to knowledge and opportunities for learning. The program is implemented in collaboration with local councils and the community education section, covering multiple districts in Sarawak.	• Seksyen Pendidikan Komuniti • Sarikei District Council • Sri Aman District • Dalat dan Mukah District Council	-	-	Phase 2 (upcoming)	-
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		• SJK Siniawan, Bau • SJK Batu 15, Padawan • SK St. Michael, Entingan, Samarahan • SK St. Elizabeth, Tijirak, Serian • SK Java, Sarikei • SJK Sing Ming, Sarikei • SK Rantau Panjang, Sibu • SK Nanga Pedai, Kanowit • SK St. Lawrence, Sri Aman • SK St. Barnabas, Sri Aman • SK Kpg. Bungai, Subis • SK Kpg. Selanyau, Subis • SK Kuala Balingian, Mukah • SK Kpg. Teh, Mukah	Primary school students in rural and remote areas	• Increased access to reading materials for students in rural and remote schools • Improved literacy rates and education quality among students • Strengthened collaboration between local authorities and schools • Promotion of lifelong learning and knowledge-sharing	SDG 10 and SDG 11

Women's Empowerment Program

Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authorities	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
The Women's Empowerment Program aims to provide women in Dalat and Mukah with skills, knowledge, and resources to enhance their economic and social well-being. The program includes workshops on financial literacy, entrepreneurship, leadership, and vocational training such as handicrafts, agriculture, and digital business. It also focuses on promoting gender equality by addressing issues such as women's rights, health, and education. By collaborating with local businesses, NGOs, and government agencies, the initiative ensures that women have access to opportunities that improve their livelihoods and community involvement.	Dalat and Mukah District Council	-	Ministry of Education	Phase 1 (2025-2026)	-
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		Entire Sarawak	All Community members of Sarawak	• More women, especially single mothers and female heads of households, are empowered to start and sustain businesses. • Recipients of business grants use the funds to expand their operations, increasing productivity and profitability.	SDG 8 and SDG 10

Gender Awareness Program

Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authorities	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
The Gender Awareness Program aims to educate communities in Kanowit District about gender equality, women's rights, and the importance of inclusivity. The program includes awareness campaigns, workshops, and discussions on topics such as gender roles, workplace equality, domestic violence prevention, and women's empowerment. Collaboration with local leaders, NGOs, and educators will help ensure widespread engagement and impact. The initiative also seeks to challenge traditional stereotypes and encourage equal opportunities in education, employment, and leadership roles.	Kanowit District Council	-	Ministry of Education	Phase 1 (2025-2026)	-
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		Entire Sarawak	All Community members of Sarawak	• Educational workshops and campaigns increase awareness about gender rights and responsibilities. • Addressing biases leads to a more inclusive environment for all genders. • Providing platforms for underrepresented voices fosters empowerment and participation.	SDG 10 and SDG 16

Proposed Youth Skills Training Program

Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authorities	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
The Youth Skills Training Program aims to equip young individuals in Subis District with practical skills to enhance their employability and entrepreneurial capabilities. The program will offer training in various fields such as carpentry, electrical work, digital marketing, automotive repair, and agriculture. It will be conducted in collaboration with vocational training institutions, industry experts, and local businesses. Participants will also receive mentorship and internship opportunities to gain hands-on experience. This initiative seeks to reduce youth unemployment, promote economic self-sufficiency, and support the development of skilled human capital in the region.	Subis District Council	-	-	Phase 2 (upcoming)	-
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		Entire Sarawak	Youth Aged 17-35 of Sarawak	• Participants acquire vocational skills aligned with industry demands, increasing job prospects. • A skilled workforce attracts businesses, boosting the local economy. • Training fosters self-confidence and independence among participants.	SDG 4 and SDG 10

Gedong Central Market Project

Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authorities	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
The Gedong Central Market Project aims to create a vibrant and well-structured marketplace for traders, farmers, and small businesses in Gedong. The market will feature designated sections for fresh produce, seafood, meat, dry goods, and handicrafts, providing a one-stop shopping destination for the community. The project includes infrastructure improvements such as proper drainage, sanitation facilities, parking areas, and sheltered stalls to ensure a comfortable and hygienic trading environment. Additionally, digital payment systems and business training programs will be introduced to help vendors modernize their operations. This initiative supports local economic growth by encouraging entrepreneurship and boosting the agricultural and retail sectors.	Sri Aman District Council	-	-	Phase 1 (2025-2026)	-
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		Gedong	Local Vendors and Entrepreneurs of Gedong	• Establishing a central market can stimulate local economic growth by attracting more vendors and shoppers. • The development and operation of the market are expected to create employment opportunities for the local population.	SDG 9 and SDG 11

Proposed Affordable Housing Project

Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authorities	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
The Affordable Housing Project aims to provide quality and cost-effective housing solutions for low- and middle-income households in Bau District. The project will involve the construction of modern, well-planned residential units with essential amenities such as water supply, electricity, roads, and public facilities. It will also incorporate green and sustainable building designs to promote energy efficiency and environmental sustainability. The initiative seeks to address housing affordability challenges, reduce overcrowding, and improve the overall standard of living for local communities. Additionally, financial assistance programs, including low-interest home loans or government subsidies, may be introduced to support eligible buyers.	Bau District Council	-	Housing Development Corporation	Phase 2 (upcoming)	-
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		Entire Sarawak	Low- And Middle-Income Family in Sarawak	• Providing access to quality housing enhances residents' quality of life. • Affordable housing reduces financial burdens, allowing families to allocate resources to other essential needs. • Strategic housing projects contribute to organized urban growth and infrastructure development.	SDG 1 and SDG 11

Proposed Senior Citizens Assistance Program

Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authorities	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
The Senior Citizens Assistance Program is designed to provide financial, healthcare, and social support to elderly individuals in Lubok Antu. The program includes monthly financial aid for low-income senior citizens, free medical check-ups, home care assistance, and social activities to reduce isolation. It also aims to create a network of volunteers and caregivers to provide support in daily tasks such as grocery shopping, transportation, and companionship. Collaboration with healthcare providers and NGOs will ensure better access to essential services. This initiative seeks to promote dignity, independence, and overall well-being among senior citizens.	Lubok Antu District Council	-	-	Phase 2 (upcoming)	-
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		Entire Sarawak	Elderly of Sarawak	• Financial support and community engagement opportunities contribute to the overall well-being of the elderly. • Outreach programs ensure that even those in remote areas receive necessary welfare information and assistance.	SDG 3 and SDG 11

Support Project for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)

Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authorities	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
The Support Project for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) aims to improve the well-being and social inclusion of disabled individuals in District Council Areas. The project includes infrastructure upgrades such as wheelchair-friendly pathways, ramps, and accessible public facilities. Additionally, vocational training, entrepreneurship programs, and job placement assistance will be provided to help PWDs gain financial independence. Health and rehabilitation services, counseling, and assistive device distribution (e.g., wheelchairs, hearing aids) will also be integrated into the program. Public awareness campaigns will be conducted to promote inclusivity and reduce social stigma.	All District Council	-	Ministry	Phase 1 (2025-2026)	-
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		All District Council Areas	Individuals with Disabilities (OKU) of Sarawak	• Implementing infrastructure improvements ensures that public spaces are accessible to all individuals, including those with disabilities • Providing vocational training and employment support services empowers OKU individuals to secure meaningful employment.	SDG 8 and SDG 11

Infrastructure SDGs

Addressing essential infrastructure needs

Sarawak is advancing its SDG 6, 7, and 9 commitments by improving water access, energy sustainability, and infrastructure resilience. Efforts to expand piped water coverage and upgrade sanitation systems enhance public health, while investments in hydropower and renewable energy support cleaner, more affordable electricity. However, high tariffs and slow adoption of renewables remain challenges.

Strategic investments in transportation and digital infrastructure drive economic growth, improve connectivity, and foster innovation. Strengthening these sectors is key to building a more inclusive, resilient, and sustainable Sarawak in line with the 2030 Agenda.



6.3 Infrastructure SDGs: Addressing essential infrastructure needs

Current Situation

In Sarawak, efforts to improve clean water and sanitation (SDG 6) focus on addressing accessibility and quality concerns, particularly in rural and remote areas. Challenges include inadequate water supply infrastructure and maintenance issues that affect reliability. To ensure long-term sustainability, investments in centralized water treatment systems and regular monitoring of supply networks are essential. Expanding piped water access to underserved communities remains a priority to reduce dependency on alternative and sometimes unsafe water sources.

For affordable and clean energy (SDG 7), key concerns include high energy costs and reliance on conventional power sources. While Sarawak has significant hydroelectric potential, there is a need to diversify energy generation with solar and other renewable sources to ensure long-term affordability and sustainability. Energy efficiency programs and incentives for households and businesses can help manage costs while reducing carbon emissions. Policies supporting green energy transitions and reducing dependency on fossil fuels should be further explored.

In terms of industry, innovation, and infrastructure (SDG 9), Sarawak faces challenges related to aging infrastructure, accessibility issues for vulnerable groups, and gaps in digitalization. While ongoing development projects aim to improve urban services, concerns about infrastructure maintenance, connectivity, and inclusivity remain. Enhancing digital infrastructure and promoting smart city initiatives are potential solutions to address these issues. Additionally, ensuring facilities for persons with disabilities (OKU), the elderly, and children in urban planning can enhance overall inclusivity. Strengthening enforcement of building standards and infrastructure policies is crucial for long-term resilience.

Overall, while Sarawak has initiatives addressing SDG 6, 7, and 9, additional measures are required to improve water accessibility, promote clean energy transitions, and enhance infrastructure inclusivity. Strengthening renewable energy adoption, investing in digital transformation, and ensuring compliance with accessibility standards are essential for a more sustainable and future-ready Sarawak.



Issues and Challenges

The following section summarizes key issues, challenges, and recommendations identified for infrastructure SDGs through analysis and stakeholder engagements, which this report aims to address and advance in support of the 2030 Agenda. This summary highlights pressing issues and challenges with supporting data, providing a comprehensive understanding to guide informed decision-making and strategic policy development.

Challenges in Clean Water and Sanitation (SDG 6)

Sarawak faces significant disparities in water accessibility, particularly in rural and remote areas where many communities still lack reliable piped water supply. The existing infrastructure struggles to meet growing demand, leading to intermittent supply disruptions. Additionally, aging water treatment facilities and inadequate maintenance increase the risk of contamination, affecting the quality and safety of drinking water. The reliance on alternative sources, such as rainwater harvesting and groundwater extraction, further exposes communities to potential health risks, especially in areas where waterborne diseases and pollution are prevalent. Without sustained investment in infrastructure upgrades and stricter water quality monitoring, these challenges could worsen over time, affecting both urban and rural populations.

High Energy Tariffs and Limited Renewable Energy Adoption (SDG 7)

The high cost of electricity in Sarawak poses a significant burden on both households and businesses, increasing the cost of living and reducing economic competitiveness. Despite Sarawak's abundant renewable energy resources, particularly in hydropower and solar energy, there remains a strong dependence on conventional fossil fuels. This lack of diversification in the energy mix not only limits energy affordability but also slows the transition toward a more sustainable and resilient power system. Additionally, the absence of strong policies and incentives for renewable energy adoption means that businesses and residential users have little motivation to shift towards cleaner alternatives. Without proper regulatory reforms and investment in renewable infrastructure, Sarawak risks falling behind in energy sustainability efforts and continuing to face volatile electricity pricing.

Infrastructure Accessibility and Digitalisation Gaps (SDG 9)

Sarawak's infrastructure development faces several critical gaps, particularly in accessibility and maintenance. Many public buildings, transportation facilities, and urban spaces lack proper amenities for persons with disabilities (OKU), the elderly, and children, making mobility and access to essential services more difficult. Additionally, aging infrastructure and poor maintenance practices lead to frequent breakdowns and inefficiencies, affecting economic productivity and quality of life.Another growing challenge is the slow pace of digitalisation, which limits the effectiveness of urban services and economic growth. While digital transformation efforts have been initiated, many rural areas still suffer from poor internet connectivity, restricting access to education, business opportunities, and e-government services. Without a strong commitment to enhancing digital infrastructure, enforcing inclusive urban planning policies, and ensuring proper infrastructure upkeep, Sarawak may struggle to build a future-ready and competitive urban environment.

Clean Water Supply Project

Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authorities	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
This project aims to provide reliable and safe water supply to communities lacking access to clean water. It includes upgrading water infrastructure, ensuring sustainable water management, and addressing water scarcity issues.	Limbang District Council	-	-	Phase 1 (2025-2026)	-
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		Rural and underserved communities within Limbang District	Residents Limbang	• Improved access to clean and safe water • enhancing public health and quality of life	SDG 3 and SDG 11

Proposed Development of New Water Treatment Plant

Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authorities	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
The project involves the construction of a new water treatment plant to meet the growing demand for clean water in Lawas. It includes modern filtration and purification technologies to ensure safe drinking water. The plant will help reduce water shortages, improve supply reliability, and support sustainable water resource management. Additionally, it will benefit residential, commercial, and industrial sectors by ensuring a steady and sufficient water supply.	Lawas District Council	-	-	Phase 2 (upcoming)	-
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		Lawas District	Residents Lawas	• Increased clean water supply capacity • Improved water quality for residents • Enhanced infrastructure for sustainable water management	SDG 3 and SDG 9

Drainage System Improvement Project

Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authorities	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
This project aims to upgrade and expand the existing drainage system to mitigate flooding issues in Sarikei. It includes clearing and widening drains, installing new drainage structures, and implementing sustainable water management solutions. The project will help manage stormwater effectively, reduce erosion, and prevent waterlogging in residential and commercial areas. Additionally, it contributes to a cleaner environment by minimizing waterborne diseases and pollution caused by stagnant water.	Sarikei District Council	-	-	Phase 1 (2025-2026)	-
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		Flood-prone and high-water retention areas within Sarikei District	Residents Sarikei	• Reduced risk of flash floods and water stagnation • Improved drainage capacity and water flow efficiency	SDG 11 and SDG 13

Rural Electrification Project

Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authorities	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
The Rural Electrification Project aims to provide stable and sustainable electricity to rural communities in Matu and Daro districts. The initiative includes the installation of power grids, extension of transmission lines, and integration of renewable energy sources where feasible. By bringing electricity to underserved areas, the project supports essential services such as education, healthcare, and local businesses. It also reduces dependence on expensive and environmentally harmful energy alternatives, contributing to long-term economic and social development.	Matu and Daro District Council	-	-	Phase 1 (2025-2026)	-
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		Remote villages and off-grid communities within Matu and Daro Districts.	Residents Matu and Daro	• Expanded electricity access to rural and remote areas • Improved quality of life with reliable energy supply.	SDG 9 and SDG 11

Proposed Drainage System Improvement Project

Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authorities	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
The proposed mini hydropower project aims to generate renewable energy by utilizing small-scale hydroelectric systems in selected rivers within Maradong and Daro districts. This project will harness the natural flow of water to produce electricity, providing a sustainable and reliable energy source for rural areas. It is designed to support local communities by reducing energy costs, promoting environmental sustainability, and ensuring stable electricity supply without the need for extensive infrastructure. Additionally, the project aligns with national energy goals and contributes to climate change mitigation efforts by lowering greenhouse gas emissions.	Maradong & Julau District Council	-	-	Phase 2 (upcoming)	-
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		River-based locations in rural and off-grid areas of Maradong and Julau Districts	Residents Maradong and Julau Districts	• Increased access to renewable and sustainable energy • Reduced dependence on fossil fuels and lower carbon emissions	SDG 9, SDG 11 and SDG 13

Proposed Village Road Upgrading Project

Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authorities	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
The Village Road Upgrading Project aims to improve rural infrastructure by upgrading and expanding existing village roads in Serian District. This includes resurfacing roads, widening lanes, installing proper drainage systems, and adding road safety features such as signage and street lighting. The project seeks to enhance connectivity between villages and urban centers, facilitating easier access to markets, healthcare, and education. Additionally, better roads will help support local economic activities such as agriculture and small businesses, contributing to overall rural development.	Serian District Council	-	-	Phase 2 (upcoming)	-
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		Rural villages and underserved communities within Serian District	Residents Serian District	• Improved road accessibility and connectivity for rural communities • Enhanced road safety for pedestrians and motorists	SDG 3 and SDG 11

International Racing Circuit Development

Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authorities	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
The International Racing Circuit Development aims to establish a world-class motorsports facility in Gedong. The project includes constructing a high-standard race track suitable for various motorsports events, alongside spectator stands, pit facilities, and supporting infrastructure. Designed to meet international racing standards, the circuit will attract local and global competitions, fostering tourism and economic growth. It also serves as a training ground for motorsports enthusiasts and professionals, promoting skill development and industry expansion. Sustainable design elements will be incorporated to minimize environmental impact and ensure long-term operational efficiency.	Gedong District Council	-	-	Phase 1 (2025-2026)	-
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		Gedong District	Residents Gedong	• Boosted local and international motorsports tourism • Increased economic opportunities through job creation and business growth • Enhanced sports infrastructure and youth talent development • Strengthened Gedong's reputation as a motorsport's destination	SDG 8 and SDG 11

Cities and Community Livability SDGs

Focused on sustainability in cities and communities

Sarawak has made significant strides in advancing sustainable urban development under SDG 11, focusing on resilient infrastructure, inclusive public spaces, and smart city initiatives. The district prioritizes on efficient public transportation, and green urban planning to enhance the quality of life for residents.

Additionally, digital connectivity, smart city solutions, and community-driven urban programs support economic vitality and social inclusivity.

Expanding public green spaces and pedestrian-friendly infrastructure fosters a more livable and sustainable city.



6.4 Cities and Community Livability SDGs: Focused on sustainability in cities and communities

Current Situation

Sarawak faces several challenges in achieving SDG 11: Sustainable Cities & Communities, particularly in housing, urban infrastructure, and public spaces. Housing shortages remain a pressing issue, with high property costs making homeownership difficult for lower-income groups. Many existing homes lack proper infrastructure and amenities, reducing overall living conditions. The state's hilly terrain further complicates urban expansion and infrastructure development, making it costly and challenging to provide adequate housing. While the PCDS 2030 (Post-COVID-19 Development Strategy 2030) provides a roadmap for sustainable urban development, more targeted interventions are needed to increase housing affordability and accessibility.

Another major issue is the insufficient availability of green spaces, which are essential for environmental sustainability and community well-being. Urban expansion and rapid development have reduced the allocation of parks and recreational areas, limiting public access to green spaces. To address this, the Smart City Implementation initiative aims to integrate sustainability into urban planning by promoting green infrastructure and eco-friendly developments.

The lack of recreational spaces limits opportunities for community activities and outdoor engagement, affecting residents' well-being. Additionally, waste management issues persist, with insufficient landfill sites and no dedicated recycling centers, leading to improper waste disposal and environmental pollution. These urban challenges highlight the need for better urban planning, sustainable development policies, and improved public facilities to create livable and resilient communities in Sarawak.

Overall, while progress is being made toward a more sustainable and livable Sarawak, further advancements in housing affordability, urban greening, and land-use planning are crucial to achieving **SDG 11** and fostering resilient, inclusive, and well-planned cities.

Issues and Challenges

The following section summarizes key issues, challenges, and recommendations identified for Cities and Communities SDGs through analysis and stakeholder engagements, which this report aims to address and advance in support of the 2030 Agenda. This summary highlights pressing issues and challenges with supporting data, providing a comprehensive understanding to guide informed decision-making and strategic policy development.

Rising Housing Costs and Affordability Issues

One of the major challenges in Sarawak is the rising cost of housing, which has made homeownership and rental options increasingly unaffordable for low- and middle-income residents. Rapid urbanization and growing demand for residential properties have driven prices up, creating affordability concerns for many households. While the Post-COVID-19 Development Strategy 2030 (PCDS 2030) outlines government efforts to address housing issues, more targeted initiatives are needed to ensure sustainable and affordable housing solutions for all.

Insufficient Green Spaces and Environmental Sustainability

The lack of sufficient green spaces poses a challenge to Sarawak's urban sustainability. Parks and recreational areas are crucial for enhancing community well-being, improving air quality, and mitigating urban heat effects. However, urban expansion has resulted in reduced allocation for green spaces, limiting public access to natural environments. The Smart City Implementation initiative aims to integrate sustainability into urban planning, but further efforts are needed to prioritise environmental conservation in future developments.

Insufficient Landfill Sites Urban Planning Challenges

Sarawak faces significant waste management and urban planning challenges due to insufficient landfill sites and a lack of sustainable waste disposal solutions. With rapid urban expansion and population growth, existing landfills are reaching capacity, leading to issues such as illegal dumping, environmental pollution, and health hazards. The absence of dedicated recycling centers further exacerbates the problem, increasing reliance on landfills. Additionally, poorly planned urban development, traffic congestion, and inadequate public facilities affect the overall quality of life. To address these issues, Sarawak needs modernized landfill sites, waste-to-energy solutions, and integrated recycling initiatives, alongside improved land-use planning to create a cleaner and more sustainable urban environment.

Smart City

Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authority	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
Sarawak is actively pursuing smart city principles to become a model of sustainable urban development and improve the quality of life for its citizens. The integration of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and technological advancements is essential in addressing urban challenges such as congestion, pollution, outdated infrastructure, and crime. These initiatives align with the Post-Covid-19 Development Strategy (PCDS) 2030, which aims to create an inclusive society, enhance economic prosperity, and promote environmental sustainability.	All local authorities	Smart City Committee (Economic Planning Unit)	-	Phase 3 (beyond 2030)	EPU
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		Sarawak	Public	Improved urban living standards,	SDG 9

Proposed Skim Penempatan Semula

Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authorities	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
Skim Penempatan Semula is a government initiative aimed at relocating and providing proper housing for communities living in squatter areas. This scheme is designed to improve the living conditions of affected families by offering structured housing solutions with basic amenities like clean water, electricity, proper drainage, and roads.	• Kuching South City Council • Miri City Council • Sibu Municipal Council • Dalat & Mukah District Council • Kota Samarahan Municipal Council	Sarawak State Planning Authority (SPA)	-	Phase 2 (2026-2030)	
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		Kuching, Miri, Sibu, Dalat and Mukah, Selangau, Kota Samarahan	Public	Relocation assistance, affordable housing	SDG 1, 9

Proposed Affordable Housing

Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authority	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
Aims to address housing affordability and accessibility, particularly for B40 and low-income households.	All local authorities	Housing Development Corporation		Phase 2 (2026-2030)	
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		Sarawak	Local Community	New housing developments with subsidized pricing.	SDG 2, 9

Proposed Old Town Revitalisation

Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authorities	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
Revamping Bau's historic core, including old shoplots and heritage sites like the Siniawan Night Market. Establishment of a heritage trail, connecting key landmarks, historical sites, and local attractions like Fairy Cave and Wind Cave. Introducing public art installations and murals, showcasing Bau's mining history and indigenous heritage. Promoting cultural and eco-tourism, leveraging Bau's natural attractions and historical significance as a former gold mining town.	Bau District Council	Sarawak Ministry of Tourism	MD Bau	Phase 2 (2026-2030)	-
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		Bau	Public	Heritage trail, public art and culture	SDG 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,12,13,14,15,16,17

Proposed Resilient Housing for Flood Prone Areas

Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authority	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
Aimed at providing safe, sustainable, and flood-resistant housing for communities living in vulnerable low-lying regions. With climate change increasing the frequency and intensity of floods, this project is a proactive measure to enhance disaster preparedness and improve living conditions for affected residents.	Sri Aman District Council	-		Phase 2 (2026-2030)	
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		Sri Aman	Local Community	New housing developments with subsidized pricing.	SDG 2, 9

Proposed Mukah Waterfront Project

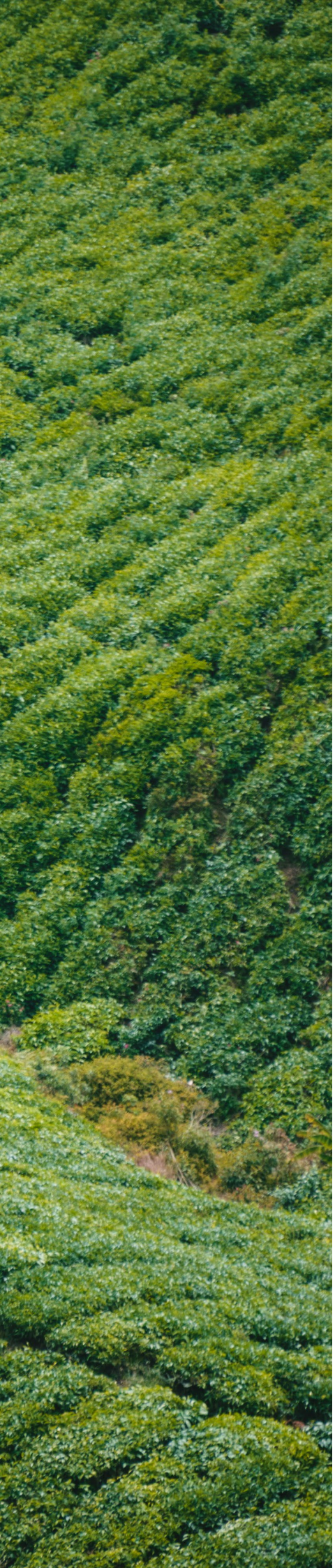
Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authority	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
Proposed Features & Components: Public Parks & Promenades – Landscaped walkways, cycling paths, seating areas, and recreational spaces. Floating Market & F&B Hub – Riverfront stalls offering fresh seafood, local delicacies, and craft goods. Eco-Tourism Enhancements – Mangrove boardwalks, bird-watching platforms, and river cruise facilities. Infrastructure Upgrades – Improved road access, parking, and connectivity to Mukah town.	Dalat & Mukah District Council	Sarawak Ministry of Tourism	• Dalat & Mukah District Council, • Sarawak Coastal Development Authority	Phase 2 (2026-2030)	MUDENR
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		Mukah	Public	Revitalizing the waterfront area	SDG 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17

Environmental SDGs

Tackling Climate Action and Sustainability Challenges

Sarawak is actively working to address environmental challenges related to SDGs 12, 13, 14, and 15 by improving waste management and collaborating with local businesses to reduce agriculture and tourism impacts. However, the region faces difficulties with waste management and climate resilience due to erratic weather, landslides, and shifting agricultural patterns. To combat these, climate action strategies focusing on both mitigation and adaptation are being developed. Conservation efforts, including reforestation and biodiversity protection, aim to preserve natural resources and combat deforestation. Continuous efforts are needed for long-term sustainability.





6.5 Environmental SDGs: Tackling Climate Action and Sustainability Challenges

Current Situation

Sarawak is actively addressing environmental sustainability through various initiatives aligned with SDGs 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), 13 (Climate Action), 14 (Life Below Water), and 15 (Life on Land). Under SDG 12, community recycling programs have been launched, along with plastic waste reduction initiatives. Additionally, plans are underway for a new waste disposal center to enhance waste management. These efforts align with Sarawak's environmental policies, including The Environment (Reduction of Greenhouse Gases Emission) Bill, 2023.

For SDG 13, climate action programs include Low Carbon City initiatives, urban greening projects, and climate change awareness programs. Sarawak also aims for net-zero emissions by 2050, reinforcing its commitment to sustainability.

In line with SDG 14, efforts are being made to conserve marine ecosystems and reduce river pollution to improve water quality. These initiatives complement broader conservation projects supported by the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO).

In terms of SDG 15, biodiversity conservation programs are being implemented, along with large-scale tree planting initiatives as part of Malaysia’s national goal to plant 100 million trees by 2025. These combined efforts highlight Sarawak’s proactive approach to sustainable development and environmental preservation.

Issues and Challenges

The following section summarises key issues, challenges, and recommendations identified for Environmental SDGs through analysis and stakeholder engagements, which this report aims to address and advance in support of the 2030 Agenda. This summary highlights pressing issues and challenges with supporting data, providing a comprehensive understanding to guide informed decision-making and strategic policy development.

Illegal Dumping and Waste Management (SDG 12) in Sarawak

Illegal dumping remains a significant concern in Sarawak, leading to environmental pollution and public health hazards. Inadequate waste disposal facilities and weak enforcement contribute to the accumulation of waste in open spaces, drains, and riverbanks. Addressing this issue requires stronger public awareness initiatives and stricter regulations to encourage responsible waste disposal. Implementing sustainable waste management strategies, such as recycling programs and community-led clean-up efforts, can improve overall cleanliness and enhance urban livability.

Limited Sanitary Landfill (SDG 12) in Sarawak

Sanitary landfills play a crucial role in waste management, providing a controlled and environmentally safe method for waste disposal. However, in Sarawak, many landfills are reaching full capacity, posing significant environmental and operational challenges. The rapid growth of urban areas, increasing waste generation, and limited availability of suitable landfill sites have intensified the urgency to find sustainable solutions. With urban expansion and land-use competition, identifying new landfill sites has become increasingly difficult, especially in environmentally sensitive areas such as peatlands and forests. The rising population and economic activities further exacerbate the issue, leading to higher waste production and an overreliance on landfills due to insufficient waste reduction strategies and limited recycling practices.

Improper Waste Management (SDG 12) in Sarawak

Improper waste management remain significant environmental concerns in Sarawak, contributing to pollution, habitat destruction, and public health risks. The rapid growth of urban and industrial activities has led to an increase in waste generation, but inadequate waste collection systems and enforcement mechanisms have resulted in widespread illegal dumping. Many areas, including riverbanks, vacant lands, and roadside locations, are frequently used as unauthorized dumping sites, worsening pollution and threatening water sources.

Marine and River Pollution (SDG 14) in Sarawak

Water pollution is a growing concern in Sarawak, with industrial waste, residential garbage, and inadequate sewage management affecting rivers and coastal areas. These pollutants threaten water quality, marine biodiversity, and local livelihoods such as fisheries and tourism. Strengthening wastewater treatment facilities, enforcing stricter pollution controls, and implementing river rehabilitation projects are crucial steps to safeguarding Sarawak's marine and freshwater ecosystems.

Proposed Waste-to-Energy Study

Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authorities	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
A study on the waste management system that uses high-tech incinerators to generate energy. The plan involves zonal waste collection with centralized incinerators, which could transform waste into energy and other products.	All local authority	Economic Planning Unit (EPU)	-	Phase 2 (2026-2030)	-
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		Sarawak	Public	Helping to reduce waste and protect the local environment	SDG 11, SDG 13, SDG 15

Electronic Waste (E-Waste) Program

Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authorities	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
Several local authorities in Sarawak have implemented e-waste initiatives to promote responsible disposal and recycling. Majlis Daerah Lubok Antu is part of the "Trash 2 Cash" program, which includes buy-back schemes for recyclables and e-waste collection, encouraging the public to recycle electronics responsibly. Majlis Daerah Maradong & Julau runs an "E-Waste Program" aimed at collecting and managing discarded electronic devices, likely through public awareness campaigns and designated collection points. Meanwhile, Majlis Daerah Serian has integrated e-waste recycling into its broader industrial waste management efforts, focusing on sustainable practices through community and industry engagement.	• Lubok Antu District Council • Maradong & Julau District Council • Serian District Council	-	-	Phase 1 (2025-2026)	-
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		Lubok Antu Maradong & Julau Serian	Public	Reduced e-waste pollution and promoting responsible disposal of electronic devices.	SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 13

Recycling Programs

Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authorities	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
Efforts include waste separation programs, plastic and household waste recycling, e-waste disposal initiatives, and industrial waste management strategies. Community-driven campaigns encourage public participation in recycling, while awareness programs educate residents on responsible waste disposal. Some initiatives focus on reducing landfill dependency through composting and sustainable waste processing.	Saratok District Council	Economic Planning Unit (EPU)	-	Phase 1 (2025-2026)	-
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		Matu & Daro, Kapit, Kanowit, Miri, Kuching South, Simunjan, Bau, Limbang, Maradong & Julau, Serian, Subis	Public	Helping to reduce waste and protect the local environment	SDG 11, SDG 13, SDG 15

Proposed Sanitary Landfill

Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authorities	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
The proposed sanitary landfill in Saratok aims to address growing waste management challenges by providing a sustainable and environmentally safe disposal solution. The site would be strategically selected to minimize environmental impact, incorporating leachate treatment systems to prevent groundwater contamination and gas capture technology to manage methane emissions. Waste segregation and recycling initiatives would be integrated to reduce landfill dependency, while compliance with environmental regulations ensures sustainability.	Saratok District Council	Sarawak Natural Resources and Environment Board (NREB)	MD Saratok	Phase 2 (2026-2030)	-
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		Saratok	Public	Enhancing waste management efficiency, reducing pollution, and promoting responsible consumption.	SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 13

Plastic Waste Reduction Program

Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authority	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
These programs focus on reducing single-use plastics, promoting recycling, and encouraging public awareness campaigns to minimize plastic pollution. Efforts include the introduction of plastic-free policies, community-based recycling initiatives, and collaborations with businesses to adopt sustainable packaging alternatives. Additionally, enforcement measures and incentive programs aim to encourage responsible plastic waste disposal and long-term behavioral change among residents.	• Saratok District Council • Lubok Antu District Council • Kanowit District Council • Maradong & Julau District Council • Miri City Council • Lundu District Council • Kuching South City Council	• Saratok District Council • Lubok Antu District Council • Kanowit District Council • Maradong & Julau District Council • Miri City Council • Lundu District Council • Kuching South City Council	-	Phase 1 (2025-2026)	-

Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/Specific Area)	Target Group	Outcome of Project	Other Related SDGs or Targets
Saratok, Lubok Antu, Kanowit, Maradong & Julau, Miri, Lundu	Public	Minimise plastic pollution	SDG 11, SDG 13, SDG 15



Sarawak Low Carbon Initiative



Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authority	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
The Low Carbon Initiative in Sarawak is a strategic effort to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, mitigate climate change impacts, and promote sustainable urban development. It aligns with Malaysia's Low Carbon Cities Framework (LCCF) and SDG 13 (Climate Action) by integrating eco-friendly policies, green technologies, and community-driven programs	All local authorities	All local authorities	-	Phase 1 (2025-2026)	-
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		Sarawak	Public	Reduction in carbon emission	SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 15

Greening Sarawak Campaign



Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authority	Lead Agency/Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
Greening Sarawak Campaign, which aims to plant 35 million trees by 2025, contributing to Malaysia's national goal of 100 million trees. Remarkably, Sarawak achieved this target ahead of schedule in mid-2024, highlighting the state's commitment to environmental sustainability.	All local authorities	Forest Department Sarawak, Sarawak Biodiversity Centre	Sarawak Energy	Phase 1 (2025-2026)	-
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		Sarawak	Public	Enhance ecological functionality, support forest-dependent communities, and preserve Sarawak's status as a sanctuary of greenery	SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 13

Seed Ball Project

Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authorities	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
An innovative reforestation initiative aimed at restoring degraded forest areas, particularly in remote and inaccessible regions. This project involves the use of small, nutrient-rich balls made of soil, clay, and organic matter, which contain seeds of native tree species. These seed balls are designed to enhance germination rates and promote natural afforestation with minimal human intervention.	All local authorities	Sarawak Forestry Department	-	Phase 1 (2025-2026)	-
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		Sarawak	Public	Accelerates reforestation	SDG 11 SDG 15



Marine Ecosystem Conservation Program



Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authorities	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
Focuses on protecting and restoring coastal and marine biodiversity. This initiative aims to address environmental challenges such as marine pollution, habitat destruction, and declining fish populations due to unsustainable fishing practices.	Matu & Daro District Council	Sarawak Forestry Corporation	-	Phase 1 (2025-2026)	-
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		Matu & Daro	Public	Preserving marine environment	SDG 11 SDG 15

Proposed Sarawak Reef Ball Project



Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authorities	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
The Sarawak Reef Ball Project is a significant marine conservation initiative aimed at enhancing fishery resources, promoting marine-based ecotourism, and exploring coral mariculture as a new economic opportunity. Launched in 2018, the project has deployed 16,800 reef balls along a 746km stretch of Sarawak's coastline, creating the world's longest reef ball barrier reef. Each reef ball is designed to increase fishery resources by approximately 100 to 400kg per year, averaging 250kg per unit.	• Miri City Council • Lundu District Council • Kuching South City Council		-	Phase 2 (2026-2030)	-
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		Miri-Sibuti Coral Reefs National Park, Tanjung Datu National Park, Talang-Satang, National Park Sematan, Lundu coastal waters	Public	Reduce carbon emissions	SDG 13

Coastal and River Clean Up Program

Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authorities	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
The Coastal and River Clean-Up Program is a community-driven environmental initiative aimed at reducing pollution, preserving marine and freshwater ecosystems, and promoting sustainable waste management. This program involves multiple stakeholders, including local authorities, government agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and community volunteers, working together to remove waste from rivers, beaches, and coastal areas.	• Simunjan District Council • Lubok Antu District Council • Sarikei District Council • Maradong & Julau District Council • Sibu Municipal Council	Department of Irrigation and Drainage (DID)	-	Phase 1 (2025-2026)	-
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		Simunjan, Lubok Antu, Sarikei, Maradong & Julau, Sibu	Public	Waste reduction, biodiversity protection	SDG 11 SDG 15



Proposed 'Borneo Adventures: Citizen Science in Action' program

Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authorities	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
This initiative aims to empower individuals to participate in environmental conservation through citizen science projects across Sarawak. It emphasizes the pivotal role of libraries as community connectors and facilitators in these initiatives, transforming them into bridges between scientific research and community engagement. The program includes interactive workshops and field-based learning opportunities. Participants, including secondary school students (ages 13 to 17), researchers, university students, and adults aged 18 and above, engage in biodiversity documentation and water quality testing using advanced tools like iNaturalist and water testing kits.	• Kuching South City Council • Miri City Council • Sibu Municipal Council	Persatuan Pustakawan Malaysia	Pusat Pembangunan Lestari Universiti Malaya (UMSDC), American Corners Malaysia, Pustaka Negeri Sarawak, Perpustakaan Negeri Sabah, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Perpustakaan Universiti Teknologi MARA Pahang dan PPM Kumpulan Sabah dan Sarawak.	Phase 2 (2026-2030)	-
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		Kuching, Miri, Sibu	Public	Enhanced understanding of biodiversity conservation	SDG 13 SDG 14





Governance SDGs

Strengthening Institutional Frameworks and Transparency

Sarawak is committed to strengthening local governance and institutions to enhance transparency, decision-making, and institutional capacity in alignment with SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions). However, further efforts are necessary to promote inclusivity and build public trust. Achieving SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) requires stronger collaboration between the government, private sector, and civil society, particularly in SDG reporting, implementation, and monitoring. Key challenges such as illegal plantations, jurisdictional overlaps in land governance, and resource management issues continue to hinder sustainable development. Strengthening both local and international partnerships is essential to overcoming these obstacles and ensuring long-term sustainability in Sarawak.



6.6 Governance SDGs: Strengthening Institutional Frameworks and Transparency

Current Situation

Sarawak is actively working towards strengthening governance, institutional capacity, and partnerships in line with SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). Efforts have been made to enhance transparency, improve decision-making processes, and streamline public service delivery. However, challenges remain, including jurisdictional overlaps in land governance, issues related to law enforcement, and the need for more inclusive decision-making to build public trust.

For SDG 17, Sarawak has fostered collaborations between the government, private sector, and civil society to support sustainable development. Various public-private partnerships and international cooperation efforts are in place, particularly in environmental conservation, digital transformation, and economic development. Despite these efforts, challenges such as limited data-sharing mechanisms, resource constraints, and the need for better SDG monitoring frameworks highlight the importance of strengthening multi-stakeholder engagement to accelerate progress.

Issues and Challenges

The following section summarizes key issues, challenges, and recommendations identified for Governance SDGs through analysis and stakeholder engagements, which this report aims to address and advance in support of the 2030 Agenda. This summary highlights pressing issues and challenges with supporting data, providing a comprehensive understanding to guide informed decision-making and strategic policy development.

Challenges in Ensuring Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions (SDG 16) in Sarawak

Sarawak faces several challenges related to peace, justice, and institutional strength, including the rise Sarawak faces several challenges in maintaining peace, justice, and strong institutions, including the rise in scams, drugs, illegal gambling, and cybersecurity threats that impact public security. The presence of undocumented migrants (PATI) presents legal and social concerns, requiring improved enforcement and integration strategies. Additionally, issues such as online fraud, digital crime, theft, and vandalism remain prevalent, necessitating stronger law enforcement and community policing. A lack of trust in government institutions in some communities further hampers public cooperation in governance and security efforts, highlighting the need for transparency and inclusive engagement.

Challenges in Strengthening Partnerships for Sustainable Development (SDG 17) in Sarawak

Efforts to achieve SDG 17 in Sarawak are hindered by weak coordination between government agencies, the private sector, and NGOs, reducing the effectiveness of sustainability initiatives. Limited community engagement in some programs leads to low participation and minimal impact. Funding constraints and resource limitations slow down the implementation of development projects, while inefficient data-sharing mechanisms between agencies affect decision-making and project execution. Additionally, the private sector's involvement in sustainability efforts remains insufficient, emphasizing the need for better incentives, collaboration strategies, and policy support to enhance multi-stakeholder partnerships for sustainable development.

Empowering the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Committee at the Local Government Level



Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authorities	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Committee within the local authorities in Sarawak is envisioned as a dedicated task force to drive sustainability initiatives in alignment with the United Nations' 2030 Agenda. This committee aims to integrate SDG principles into urban governance, ensuring that Sarawak progresses towards becoming a more sustainable, inclusive, and resilient city.	All local authorities	All local authorities	-	Phase 3 (after 2030)	-
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		Sarawak	Public	Regular meetings, progress reports, and policy recommendations	SDG 11, SDG 16

Proposed Data Centre and Digitalisation



Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authorities	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
The proposed data centre in Sarawak will serve as the central hub for smart city management, digital governance, and real-time data processing. This facility will support Sarawak's digitalisation efforts, ensuring secure, efficient, and scalable data management for municipal services, businesses, and the public sector.	All local authorities	All local authorities	-	Phase 3 (after 2030)	-
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		Sarawak	Public	Improved efficiency, economic growth, better public engagement	SDG 11, SDG 16

Strategic International Cooperation



Explanation of Project/Program	Local Authorities	Lead Agency/ Department and Focal Point	Partners Involved	Project Priority	Project Authority Source
This initiative focuses on establishing a twin-cities program with international cities that share similar profiles to the local authorities , fostering collaborative exchanges in sustainable development, urban management, and cultural enrichment to enhance mutual growth and knowledge sharing. Notable PBTs include: MD Kapit: Collaboration with Asia countries such as Japan, Thailand and Vietnam on low carbon initiatives MB Miri: Collaboration with 9 sister cities include Japan and China in which they aim to develop a research centre to attract investment and boost tourism MD Marudi: Sisterhood with Kaohsiung, Taiwan	• Kapit District Council • Miri City Council • Marudi District Council		• Japan Thailand Vietnam • China • Taiwan	Phase 1 (2025-2026)	-
		Target Area (Entire Local Authority Area/Specific Area)	**Target Group**	**Outcome of Project**	**Other Related SDGs or Targets**
		Friendship cities	DBKU	Foster international collaboration, enabling shared knowledge and sustainable development between cities with similar profiles.	All SDGs

Process Flow of the Sarawak SDG Roadmap

Each phase is strategically designed to build upon previous achievements, ensuring that Sarawak progresses towards becoming a sustainable, resilient, and globally connected state.

By following this phased approach, Sarawak's SDG Roadmap aligns with both local development goals and international sustainability standards.

Phase	Key Focus Areas
Phase 1 (2025-2026)	**Immediate actions** – Addressing urgent social needs, basic infrastructure, climate resilience, and governance frameworks.
Phase 2 (2026-2030)	**Expansion** – Scaling up initiatives, strengthening urban planning, improving environmental policies, and fostering economic growth.
Phase 3 (After 2030)	**Long-term vision** – Implementing smart cities, advanced environmental strategies, and digital transformation.

Phase 1 (2025-2026): Immediate Actions

The initial phase focuses on foundational programs to address social welfare, infrastructure needs, and environmental sustainability. Key initiatives include affordable housing programs, poverty assistance schemes, rural healthcare expansion (mobile clinics), and school infrastructure upgrades. Infrastructure projects such as clean water supply, rural electrification, drainage system improvements, and solar lighting installations lay the groundwork for future development. Environmental efforts include plastic waste reduction, e-waste recycling, river cleanups, and the Greening Sarawak Campaign, while governance initiatives establish strategic international cooperation to support long-term SDG implementation.

Phase 2 (2026-2026): Expansion and Scaling Up

The second phase expands on the groundwork of Phase 1, with a stronger focus on urban planning, economic empowerment, and environmental conservation. Initiatives such as resilient housing for flood-prone areas, smart city planning, affordable housing expansion, and business capital assistance for women and youth aim to enhance economic and social development. Infrastructure improvements continue with new water treatment plants, upgraded village roads, and waste-to-energy projects. Environmental conservation is emphasized through marine ecosystem protection, the Sarawak Reef Ball Project, and sanitary landfill development, while governance efforts focus on strengthening the SDG Committee at the local government level.

Phase 3 (Beyond 2030): Long-term Vision

The final phase prioritizes long-term sustainability, smart city transformation, and digital governance. Major projects include the Kuching Low Carbon Hub, smart city digital infrastructure, governance reforms, and institutional capacity building. Environmental efforts shift towards biodiversity conservation, renewable energy expansion, and strategic waste management to ensure climate resilience. Governance improvements, including data center digitalization and strengthening international partnerships, solidify Sarawak's commitment to sustainable urban development and global SDG alignment beyond 2030.

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