



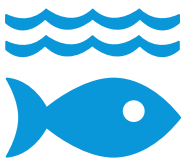
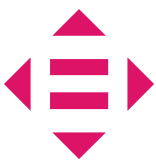
URBANICE  
MALAYSIA



# SARAWAK

## SDG Roadmap (24 Local Authorities)

Stage : SDG Evaluation





# SDG City Roadmap

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Community Well-being

This report is prepared for  
**Ministry of Public Health, Housing  
and Local Government**  
Local Authority in Sarawak



This report is prepared by  
**Urbanice Malaysia**



This report is prepared for  
**MPLG**



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# 1.0

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## INTRODUCTION

Overview of sustainability in global, national and local context. Understanding the Sarawak involvement towards sustainability as an overall local context overview for the 24 districts. Provide the overall SDG Roadmap framework and report structure.

# 1.0

## Introduction

### 1.1 Global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Agenda

On 25 September 2015, Sustainable Development (the 2030 Agenda) were adopted at the United Nations (UN) General Assembly in New York. The objective of the assembly is to embark on a collective journey towards a more sustainable, resilient and inclusive development across the globe as well to ensure that no one is left behind.

Developed through extensive consultations with UN member states, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and various experts, the agenda builds on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) from 2000 to 2015, but it significantly expands beyond them.

While the MDGs were primarily driven by international agencies and governments, the 2030 Agenda emerged from a two-year process of intense public consultations, engaging civil society and stakeholders globally to ensure wide-ranging input and support.





## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The 2030 Agenda goes beyond the MDGs by addressing broader economic, social, and environmental objectives, incorporating critical elements of peace and inclusiveness. This makes the 2030 Agenda not just a continuation but a significant evolution in the global approach to sustainable development.

Adopted with this agenda is a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 associated targets to be achieved by 2030. The 2030 Agenda is a comprehensive and interconnected plan, where each goal and target is closely linked, requiring integrated and holistic solutions.

# QUICK INFO

## ABOUT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS)

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals aim to end poverty, hunger, and inequality, address climate change and environmental issues, improve access to health and education, and build strong institutions and partnerships, among other objectives.

These SDGs, along with their targets and indicators, will serve as the basis for evaluating the sustainable performance of Malaysian cities.

**17**  
Goals

**169**  
Targets

### 17 SDG



The Millennium Development Goals was used before the 17 SDG



## 1.2 Malaysia Commitment towards SDGs

From 2014 to 2015, Malaysia actively participated the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This involvement encompassed international negotiations and discussions at United Nations events, as well as national-level consultations.

Following the formal adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, Malaysia took early steps to localize and implement these goals within its national context. Beginning in 2016, the country established a governance structure for monitoring and reporting on the SDGs. Numerous workshops were organized to promote stakeholder participation in formulating the National SDG Roadmap.

Malaysia's commitment to the SDGs was further demonstrated when it presented a Voluntary National Review (VNR) at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in July 2017. The country has pledged to report on its SDG progress. These efforts align with Malaysia's broader sustainable development strategies. The Eleventh Malaysia Plan (2016-2020) and the subsequent Twelfth Malaysia Plan (2021-2025) have incorporated key aspects of the SDGs, aiming to balance economic growth with environmental sustainability and social inclusion.

Localizing the SDGs in Malaysia has involved strong partnerships between the government, private sector, civil society, and international organizations. This multi-stakeholder collaboration is crucial for addressing complex challenges and ensuring that development benefits all segments of society, including marginalized and vulnerable groups.

**Localizing the SDGs is crucial for understanding the on-ground issues and challenges related to the sustainable agenda. To ensure comprehensive performance monitoring, three main documents are prepared, encompassing national, state, and local levels.**

The national SDG report for Malaysia is primarily derived from the National SDG Roadmap, Malaysia Plans, which strategically map out the nation's economic growth over successive five-year periods.

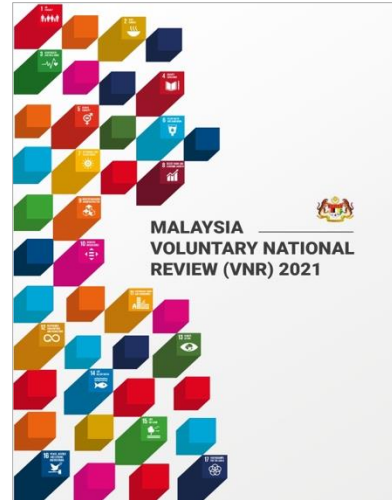
The comprehensiveness of the SDG report is further enhanced through its documentation and reporting within the Voluntary National Review (VNR), which was first prepared in 2011. This review encapsulates a multisectoral performance analysis and serves as a critical tool in providing a holistic overview of the nation's progress towards



### National SDG Roadmap

The National SDG Roadmap is Malaysia's primary policy for implementing the 2030 Agenda and SDGs, steering stakeholders toward sustainable, resilient, and inclusive development. Malaysia will implement the 2030 Agenda in three five-year phases from 2016 to 2030.

The National SDG Roadmap Phase 1 and Phase 2 is reviewed in 2020 and 2025 respectively to identify gaps and challenges in drawing up the next phase of the Roadmap and Five-Year National Development Plans. Monitoring, evaluation, and reporting will be crucial in all phases. This approach ensures Malaysia can adapt and effectively achieve its SDG goals.



### Voluntary National Review (VNR)

The comprehensiveness of the SDG report is further enhanced through its documentation and reporting within the Voluntary National Review (VNR), which was first prepared in 2011. This review encapsulates a multisectoral performance analysis and serves as a critical tool in providing a holistic overview of the nation's progress towards embracing a sustainable development agenda. It highlights national issues, challenges, and proposes future directions to align with global sustainability goals.

The preparation of the VNR 2021 involves implementing a deliberate multisectoral approach aimed at being inclusive and consultative. The EPU leads the preparation of the VNR with the formation of a steering committee and technical working groups (TWGs).



## Malaysia SDG Cities

The Malaysia SDG Cities initiative, introduced by URBANICE Malaysia, recognizes the crucial role of cities and communities in setting their own priorities and deciding on implementation strategies to achieve the SDG goals and targets.

This framework promotes a bottom-up approach to developing local action plans that will accelerate the achievement of the SDGs in Malaysia, aiming to meet the 17 goals and 169 targets of the 2030 Sustainable Agenda.

Localizing these global goals in urban areas is essential for a predominantly urban nation like Malaysia. The Malaysia SDG Cities initiative ensures that national and state policies are vertically integrated and aligned with the SDGs, facilitating effective local implementation.

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## Localizing SDG in Malaysia

Localizing the SDGs is crucial for understanding the on-ground issues and challenges related to the sustainable agenda. To ensure comprehensive performance monitoring, three main documents are prepared, encompassing national, state, and local levels. Sarawak is one of the states actively integrating its local context by preparing the SDG Roadmap and Voluntary Local Review (VLR).

The SDG Roadmap VLR evaluates the performance of each district by assessing current conditions, strategies, and initiatives highlighted in various plans, such as Local Plans, Strategic Plans, and other visioning documents. This approach ensures that local contexts and specific challenges are addressed, facilitating effective implementation of the SDGs.

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## Malaysia SDG Governance Structure

The National SDG Council, chaired by the Prime Minister of Malaysia, is at the top of the SDG governance structure. This Council endorses and monitors SDG implementation, supported by a National Steering Committee (NSC) led by the Minister of Economic. The Council reports to the UN via the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.

The NSC supported by Technical Committee led by General Secretary of Economic Ministry with seven (7) SDG Cluster Working Committees (CWCs), each with a Task Force for each Goal. The CWCs identify gaps, develop and implement programs, and report progress to the NSC. MEA, as a central agency, has a comprehensive view and can effectively monitor implementation. The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) coordinates SDG indicators, measures development progress, and participates in the national monitoring program.

# QUICK INFO

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) NATIONAL VERTICAL INTEGRATION

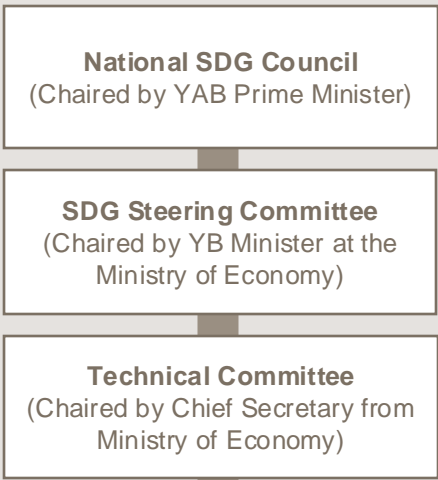


# QUICK INFO

## MALAYSIA SDG GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

### National SDG Administration

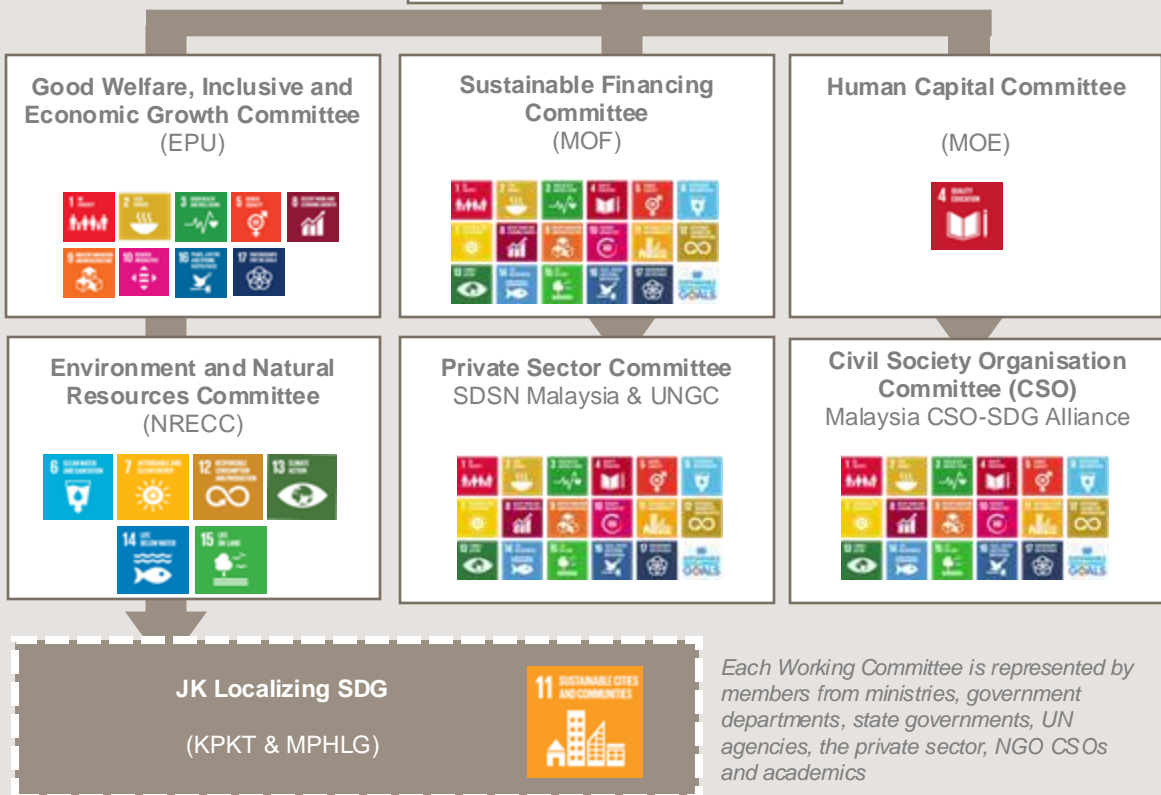
The National SDG Council, chaired by the Prime Minister of Malaysia, is at the top of the SDG governance structure. This Council endorses and monitors SDG implementation, supported by a National Steering Committee (NSC) led by the Minister of Economy. The Council reports to the UN via the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.



*Determining the direction of SDG implementation, establishing the national agenda and 'milestones' and reporting to the UN High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (Representative MB/SUK)*

*Monitor the progress of SDG implementation and report to the National SDG Council*

*Prepare SDG Roadmap, monitor SDG target progress, identify issues and report to National SDG Council & SDG Steering Committee*



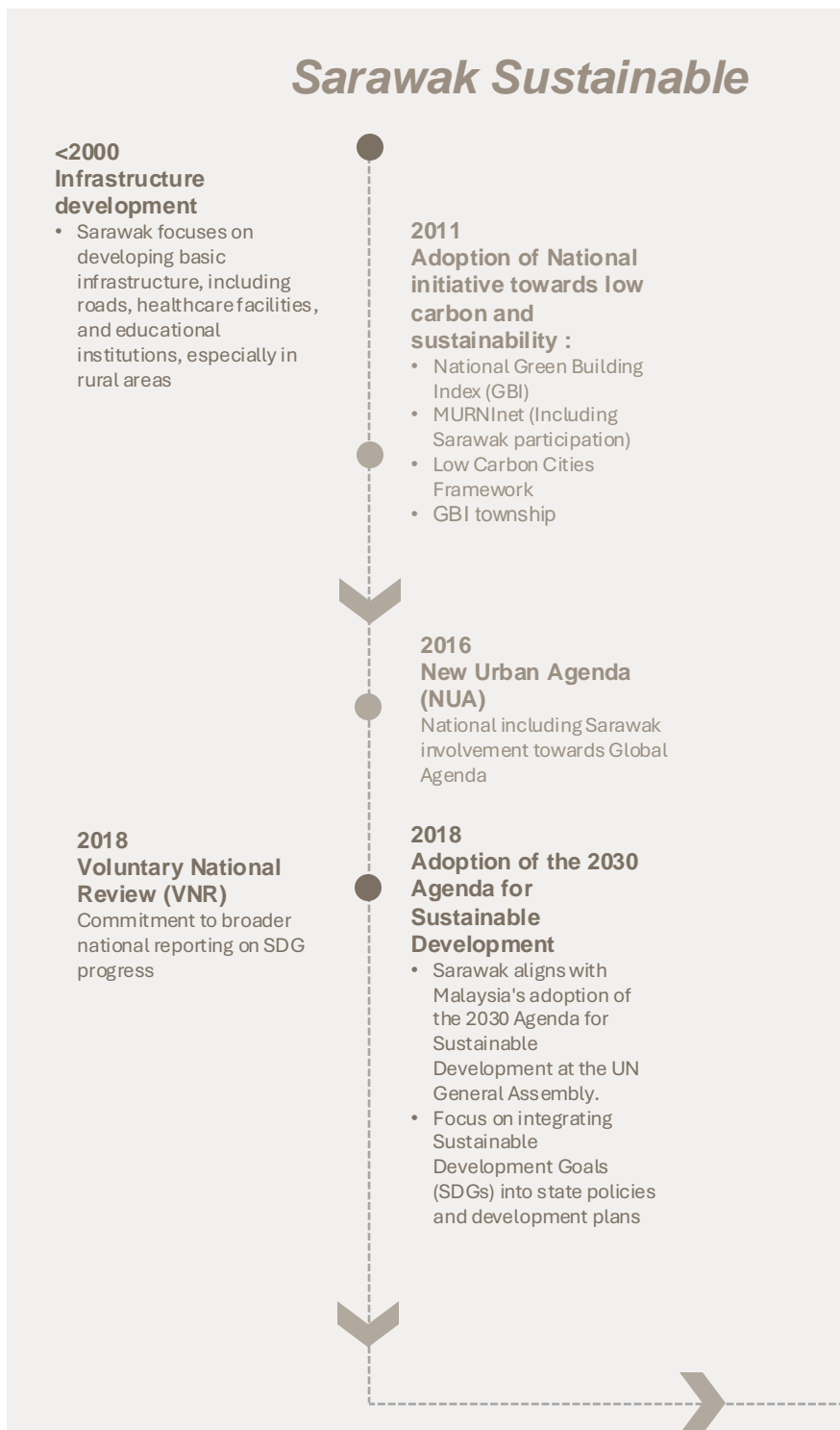
*Each Working Committee is represented by members from ministries, government departments, state governments, UN agencies, the private sector, NGO CSOs and academics*

### 1.3 Sarawak Approach Towards Sustainable

Sarawak's journey towards sustainable development has involved consistent efforts to improve infrastructure, embrace sustainability, and align with national and global initiatives. Starting before 2000, Sarawak focused on building essential infrastructure like roads, healthcare facilities, and schools, particularly in rural areas, laying the groundwork for a better quality of life.

By 2011, Sarawak adopted several national initiatives to promote low carbon and sustainable practices, such as the National Green Building Index (GBI), MURNInet, the Low Carbon Cities Framework, and the GBI township program. These initiatives helped integrate sustainable development principles across the region.

Sarawak's continues involvement in the New Urban Agenda (NUA) in 2016 and alignment with Malaysia's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2018 demonstrated its commitment to global sustainability goals. These efforts, along with the Voluntary National Review (VNR) on SDG progress,



# Journey

## 2023-2024 Sarawak SDG Roadmap

- MPHLG appointed Urbanice Malaysia, government agencies under Ministry of Housing and Local Government (KPKT) to collaborate in producing Sarawak SDG Roadmap for 24 districts.
- This 1<sup>st</sup> stage of SDG roadmap will be the baseline in preparing Volunteering Local Review (VLR) of the districts in future.

## 2021 Sarawak Post Covid-19 Development Strategy (PCDS)

- The PCDS vision is Sarawak will be a thriving society driven by data and innovation where everyone enjoys economic prosperity, social, inclusivity and sustainable environment by 2030.

## 2020 Malaysia SDG Cities

- The Malaysia SDG Cities initiative ensures that national and state policies are vertically integrated and aligned with the SDGs, facilitating effective local implementation.

## 2023 The 5<sup>th</sup> Malaysia Urban Forum

- This 5<sup>th</sup> MUF was held in Kuching, Sarawak that main focus on Sarawak commitment towards ecological sustainability and alignment with the state's green economic strategy as well as a tribute to local culture and landscapes.

## 2021 Launch of the Twelfth Malaysia Plan

Introduction of smart city technologies to improve urban management and reduce environmental impact across nation

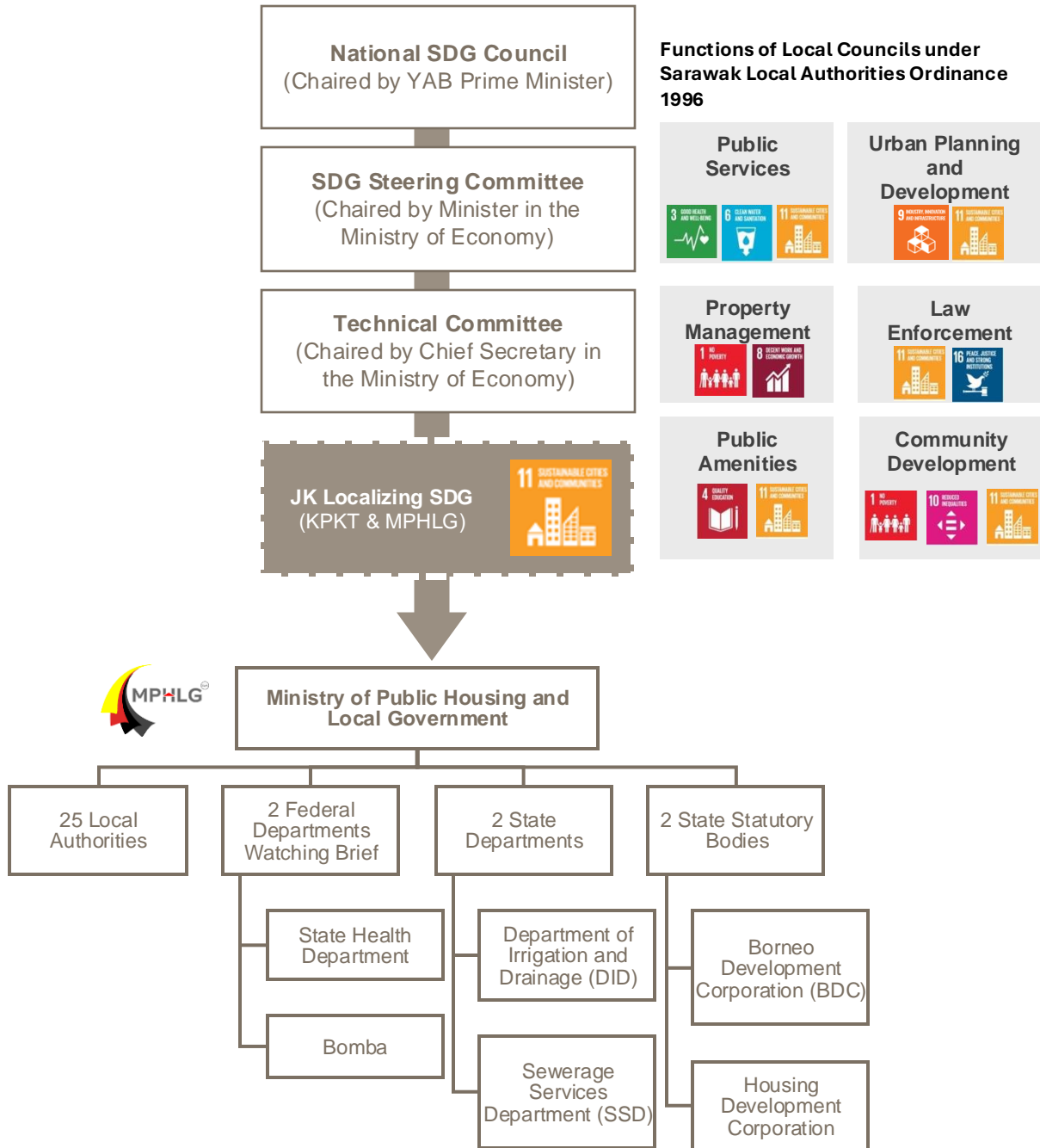
marked key milestones in incorporating Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into state policies and plans.

The Sarawak Post Covid-19 Development Strategy (PCDS) aimed for a data-driven, innovative society with economic prosperity, social inclusivity, and environmental sustainability by 2030.

The development of the Sarawak SDG Roadmap in 2023-2024, in collaboration with Urbanice Malaysia and government agencies, laid the foundation for future Volunteering Local Reviews (VLR) of the districts.

Sarawak's continuous efforts to align with national and global sustainability goals reflect its commitment to fostering a sustainable, inclusive, and prosperous future for its people.

## Sarawak Sustainable Governance Structure



### Local Administration

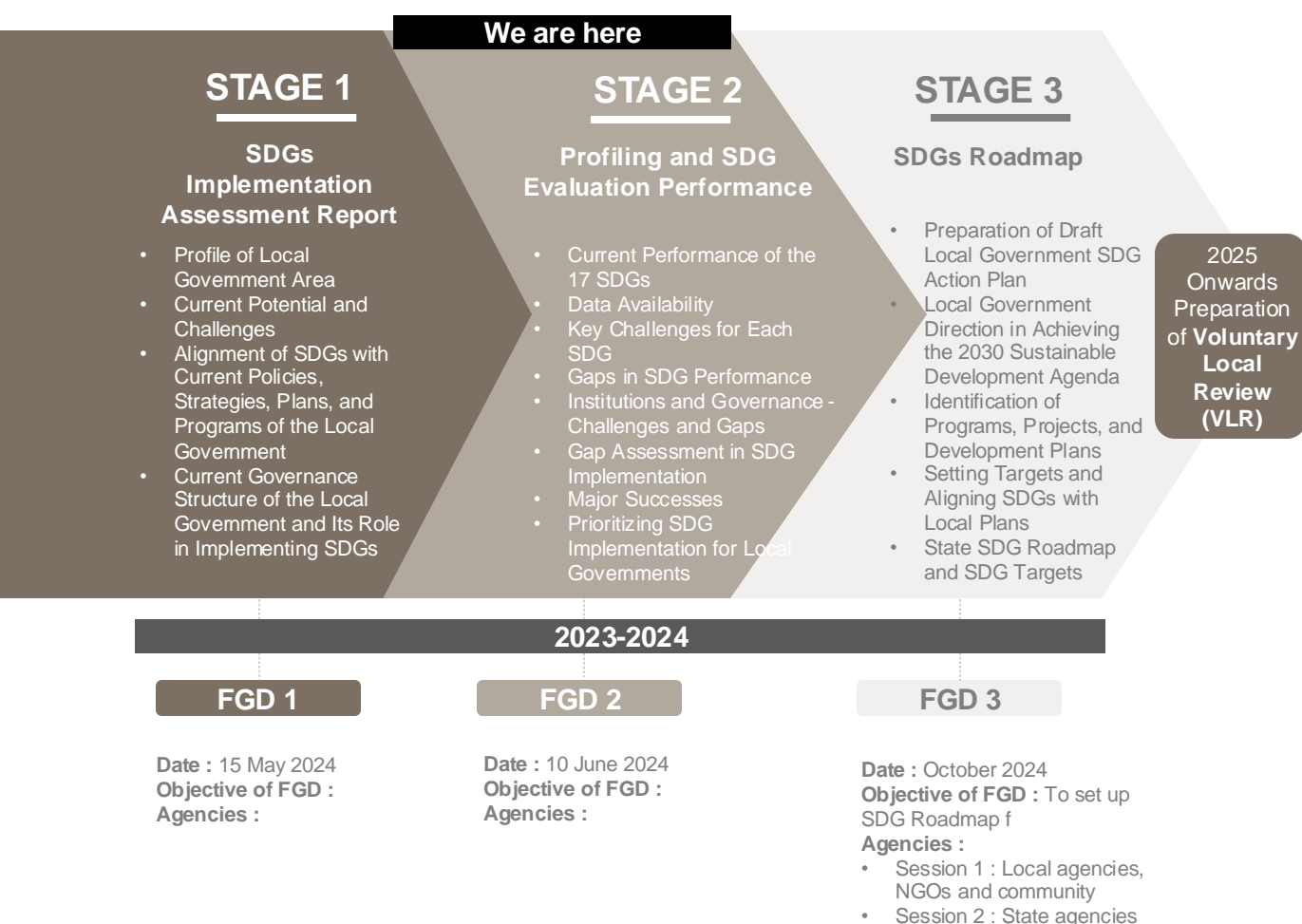
Sarawak Local Authorities Ordinance 1996 sets out the establishment, administration, and duties of local councils in Sarawak, Malaysia.

### 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.

## 1.5 24 Local Authorities Sarawak SDG Roadmap Framework

Within the framework of the Malaysia SDG Cities Project, localizing the SDGs involves three distinct stages. In the initial stage, the SDGs Implementation Assessment Report serves as the interim report for the Voluntary Local Review (VLR). This report draws on data from Sarawak Digital Economy Blueprint 2030, Sarawak Post-COVID19 Development Strategy 2030 and other supporting documents.



## 1.5 24 Local Authorities Sarawak SDG Roadmap Report Structure

### CHAPTER 1.0 : INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a comprehensive context for advancing the sustainable agenda at global, national, and local levels. It outlines Sarawak's approach to implementing the SDGs, detailing the chronological progression and governance structures in place

### CHAPTER 2.0 : 24 DISTRICT OVERVIEW AND STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

This chapter offers a detailed overview of the 24 districts, covering administrative boundaries, physical and spatial profiles, socio-economic conditions, and environmental characteristics. The stakeholder engagement chapter briefly discuss on the stakeholder engagement series 2 output which has been conduct based on areas :

- North Region
- Central Region
- South Region

It consist of the objective of the FGD, targeted agencies, gaps and challenges as well as initiative has been done by the agencies.

### CHAPTER 3.0 : SDG 17 EVALUATION

#### Overall structure

This chapter is organized into three clusters reflecting the main outcomes of the 17 SDGs: social, economic and governance, and physical and environmental aspects. Each cluster begins with an introduction to the relevant goals and targets, followed by a summary of achievements.

#### Cluster 1/Outcome 1 - Cluster 3/Outcome 3

Each cluster is structured to first provide an introduction to the goal and target areas, as well as to briefly introduce achievements in relation to the goal. This is followed by an analysis overview of the 24 district by its Local Authority types (City Councils, Municipal Councils, and District Councils) of the district direction, current performance and gaps on leading up to 2030.

### CHAPTER 4.0 : PRELIMINARY ROADMAP

This last chapter sets out the overall plan to implement the SDGs for the 24 districts. It includes discussions on building partnerships, mobilizing resources and funds, and enhancing data readiness towards better performance in preparation of Volunteer Local Review (VLR).

# 2.0

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## DISTRICTS OVERVIEW

A comprehensive analysis of the district, detailing its territorial boundaries, physical and spatial characteristics, socio-economic conditions, and environmental profile. This profiling serves as a foundational understanding of the district's various areas.

# 2.0

## Districts Overview

### 2.1 Sarawak 24 Districts 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 from the sustainable development agenda.

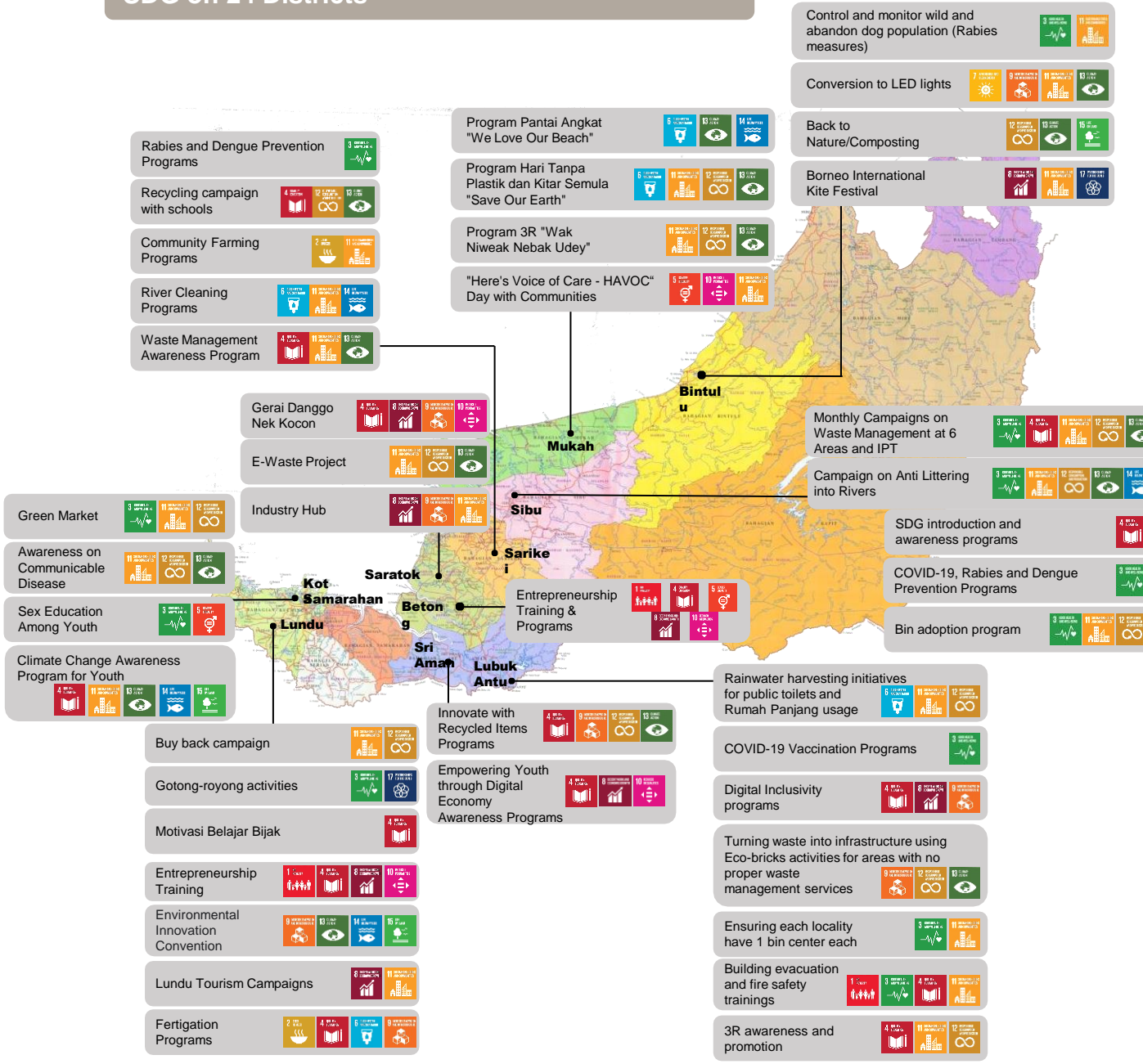
The document emphasizes stakeholder involvement across government agencies, the private sector, civil society, and local communities to drive collective action. Additionally, it outlines robust implementation mechanisms, funding strategies, and monitoring and evaluation systems to track progress and 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.





SDG ROADMAP 24 DISTRICTS IN SARAWAK | STAGE 2

# 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.

## 2.2 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.

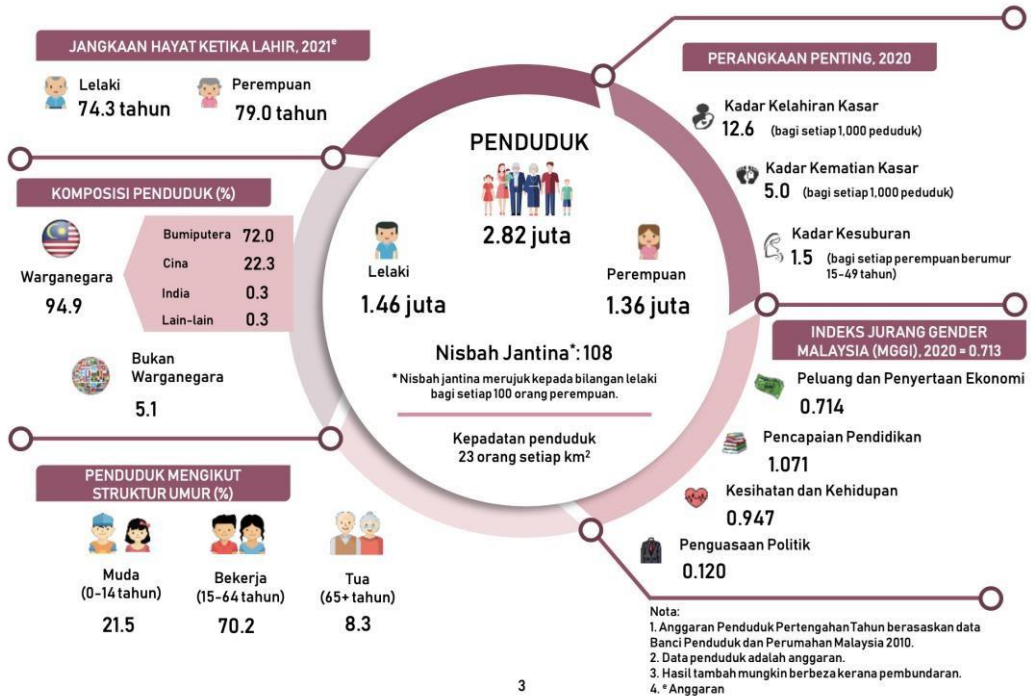
### Coastal and Riverine Districts

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.

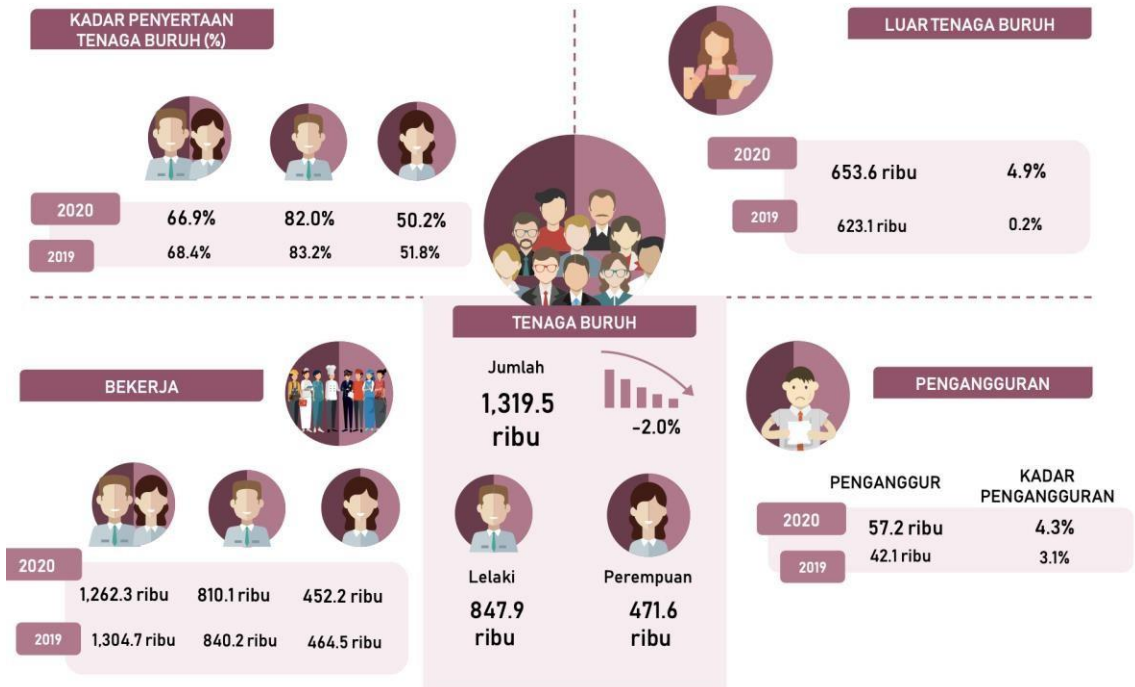
## 2.3 Socio-Economic Profile



MALAYSIA

3

## STATISTIK UTAMA TENAGA BURUH 2020

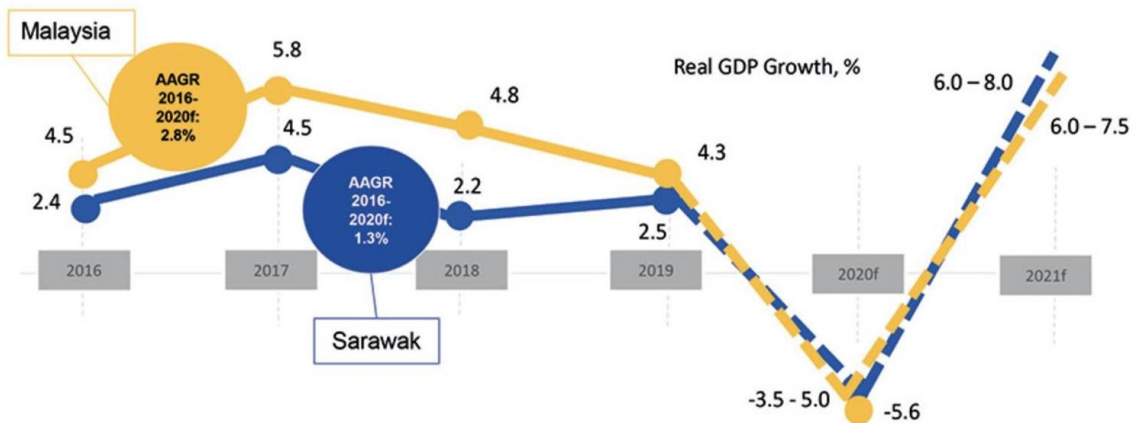


## 2.4 Economic Profile

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 11<sup>th</sup> 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

## 2.5 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<sup>2</sup> 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<sup>2</sup>)  
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



City Council

## Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan

### Administrative Boundaries

Items	Details	Total areas (km2)
Zones	Padungan Pending Kenyalang Park Tabuan Jaya Bintawa Batu Lintang	
Districts	Kuching	1,498.4
Economic Region	RECODA	

Source: My Local Stats, Kuching, Sarawak, 2023

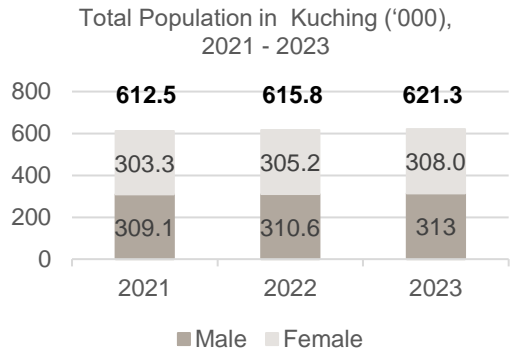


### Spatial Profile

**91.88**  
(hectare)  
Built-up Area

Source :DOSM (2024)

### Socio Economic Profile



Source: My Local Stats, Kuching, Sarawak, 2023

### Economic Profile

Number of Establishments, 2022

Services	28,731
Construction	2,889
Manufacturing	1,336

Source: My Local Stats, Kuching, Sarawak, 2023

### Environmental Profile

**Min: 15.9**  
**Max: 58.5**  
Average Air Pollutant Index, 2022

Source: Sarawak Environmental Statistics, 2023

# Kuching South City Council Administrative Map



## Majlis Bandaraya Miri

### Administrative Boundaries

Items	Numbers	Total areas (km <sup>2</sup> )
Subdistrict	Miri	5,160
Districts	Miri	
Economic Region	RECODA	

Source: My Local Stats, Miri, Sarawak, 2022

### Spatial Profile

**30%**  
(8400 hectare)  
Built-up Area

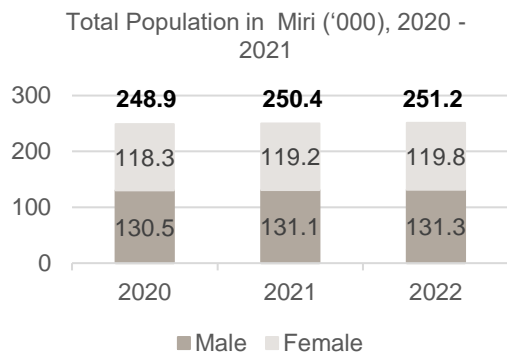
**70%**  
(19,600 hectare)  
Non-Built-up Area

**11,200 hectares**  
Forest & Water  
Bodies Area

**4,200 hectares**  
Agriculture Area

Source :DOSM (2024)

### Socio Economic Profile



Source: My Local Stats, Miri, Sarawak, 2022



### Economic Profile

Number of Establishments, 2022

**Services** 10,159

**Construction** 909

**Manufacturing** 515

Source: My Local Stats, Miri, Sarawak, 2022

### Environmental Profile

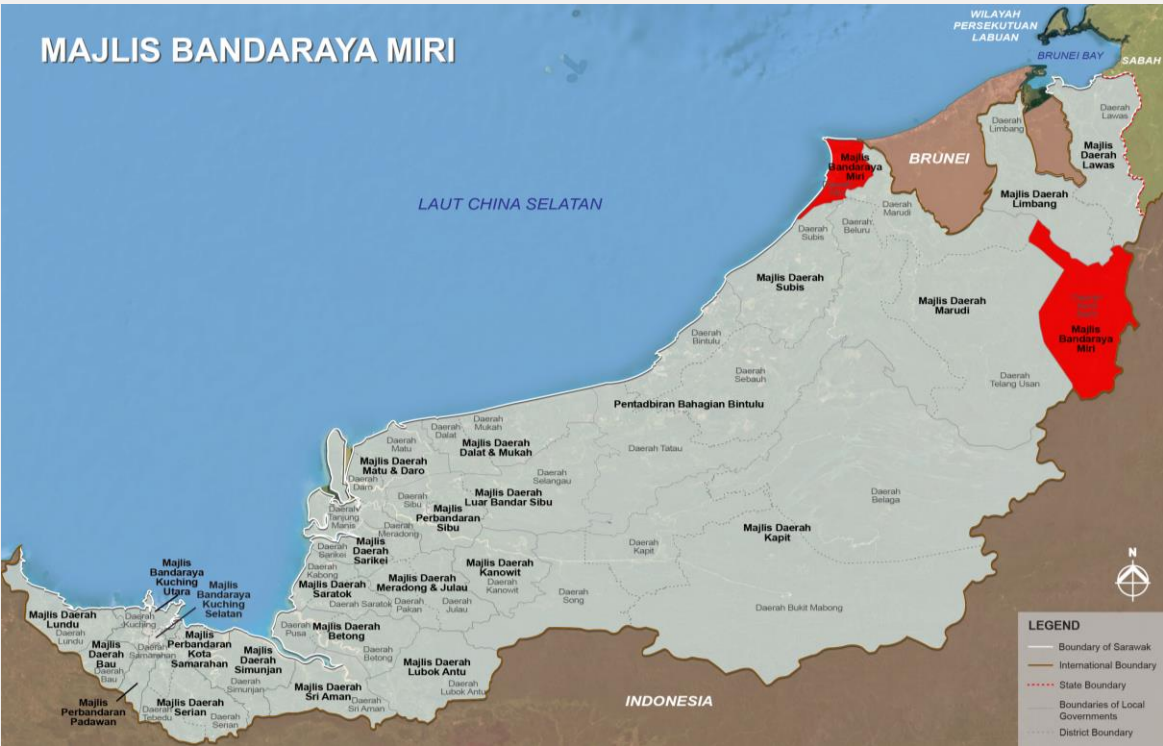
**Min: 19.8**  
**Max: 62.3**

Average Air  
Pollutant  
Index, 2022

**1,721.11**  
**km<sup>2</sup>**  
Total  
protected  
area

Source: Sarawak Environmental Statistics, 2023

# Miri City Council Administrative Map



## Majlis Perbandaran Kota Samarahan

### Administrative Boundaries

Items	Numbers	Total areas (km2)
Sub District	Samarahan Asajaya	421.1
Districts	Samarahan	
Economic Region	1- RECODA 2- Greater Kuching Corridor	

Source: My Local Stats, Samarahan, Sarawak, 2023

### Spatial Profile

**21,900**  
(hectare)  
Built-up Area

**51,500**  
(hectare)  
Non-Built-up Area

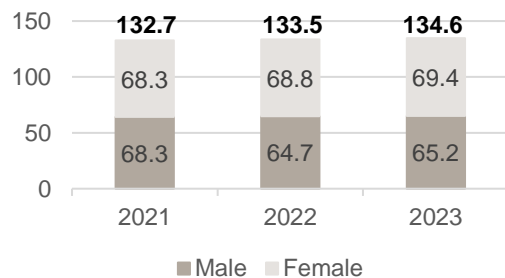
**29,200**  
(hectare)  
Forest & Water  
Bodies Area

**15,300**  
(hectare)  
Agriculture Area

Source :DOSM (2024)

### Socio Economic Profile

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



Source: My Local Stats, Samarahan, Sarawak, 2023



### Economic Profile

Number of Establishments, 2022

**Services** 1,562

**Construction** 111

**Manufacturing** 73

Source: My Local Stats, Samarahan, Sarawak, 2023

### Environmental Profile

**Min: 16.5**  
**Max: 57.5**

Average Air  
Pollutant  
Index, 2022

Source: Sarawak Environmental Statistics, 2023





Municipal Council

## Majlis Perbandaran Padawan

### Administrative Boundaries

Items	Numbers	Total areas (km2)
Sub Districts	Batu Kawah Bengoh	984.34
Districts	Kuching Padawan	
Economic Region	RECODA	

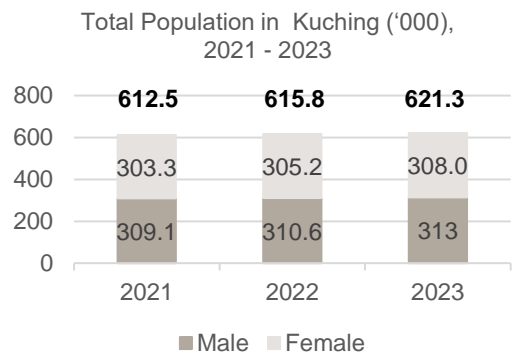
Source: Padawan Municipal Council Website

### Spatial Profile

20% Built-up Area	80% Non-Built-up Area
40% Forest & Water Bodies Area	20% Agriculture Area



### Socio Economic Profile



Source: My Local Stats, Kuching, Sarawak, 2023

### Economic Profile

Number of Establishments, 2022

Services	28,731
Construction	2,889
Manufacturing	1,336

### Environmental Profile

Min: 15.9  
Max: 58.5

Average Air Pollutant Index, 2022

Source: Sarawak Environmental Statistics, 2023

# Padawan Municipal Council Administrative Map





## Majlis Perbandaran Sibu

### Administrative Boundaries

Items	Numbers	Total areas (km2)
Mukim	Sibu Proper Sibu Jaya	2192
Districts	Sibu	
Economic Region	1- RECODA	

Source :DOSM (2024)

### Spatial Profile

**25%**  
(32 km2)  
Built-up Area

**75%**  
(97.5 km2)  
Non-Built-up Area

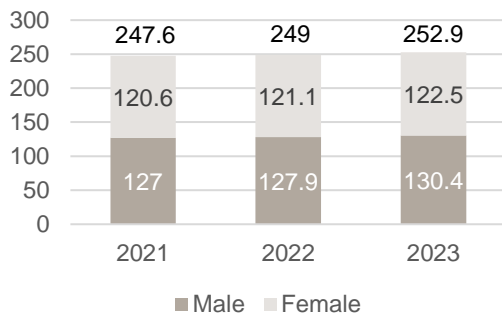
**30%**  
(39 km2)  
Forest & Water  
Bodies Area

**45%**  
(58.5 km2)  
Agriculture Area

Source :xxx

### Socio Economic Profile

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



Source :DOSM (2024)



### Economic Profile

Number of establishments (2022)

**Services** 10,639

**Construction** 761

**Manufacturing** 681

Source : DOSM (2024)

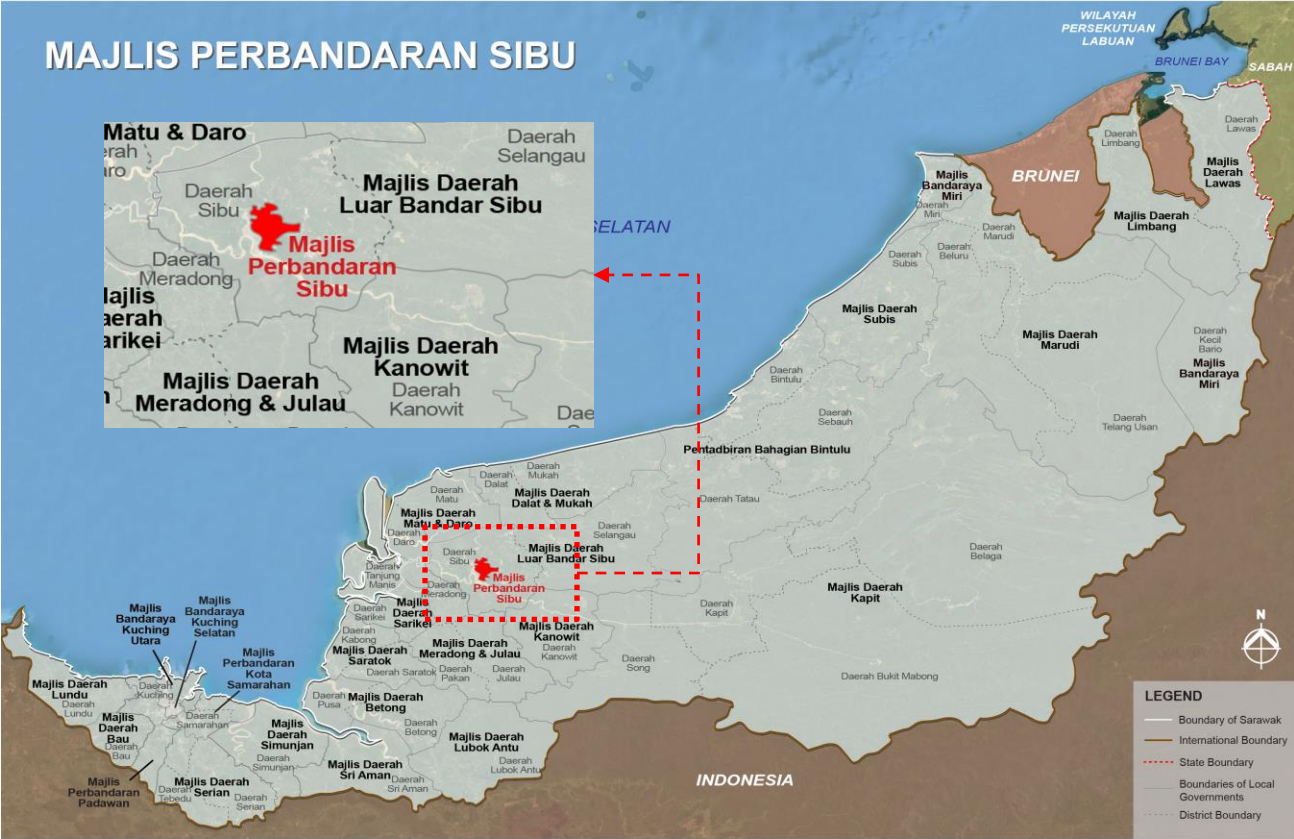
### Environmental Profile

**28**  
Air Quality  
Index

Source: DOSM (2024)

# Sibu District Map

## MAJLIS PERBANDARAN SIBU



## Majlis Daerah Lundu

### Administrative Boundaries

Items	Numbers	Total areas (km2)
Sub District	Lundu Proper Sematan Subdistrict	1812
Districts	Lundu	1,835.4
Economic Region	RECODA	

Source :DOSM (2024)

### Spatial Profile

**70**  
(km2)  
Built-up Area

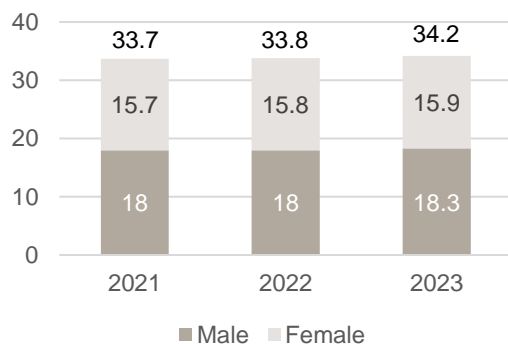
**1,800**  
(km2)  
Non-Built-up Area

**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)

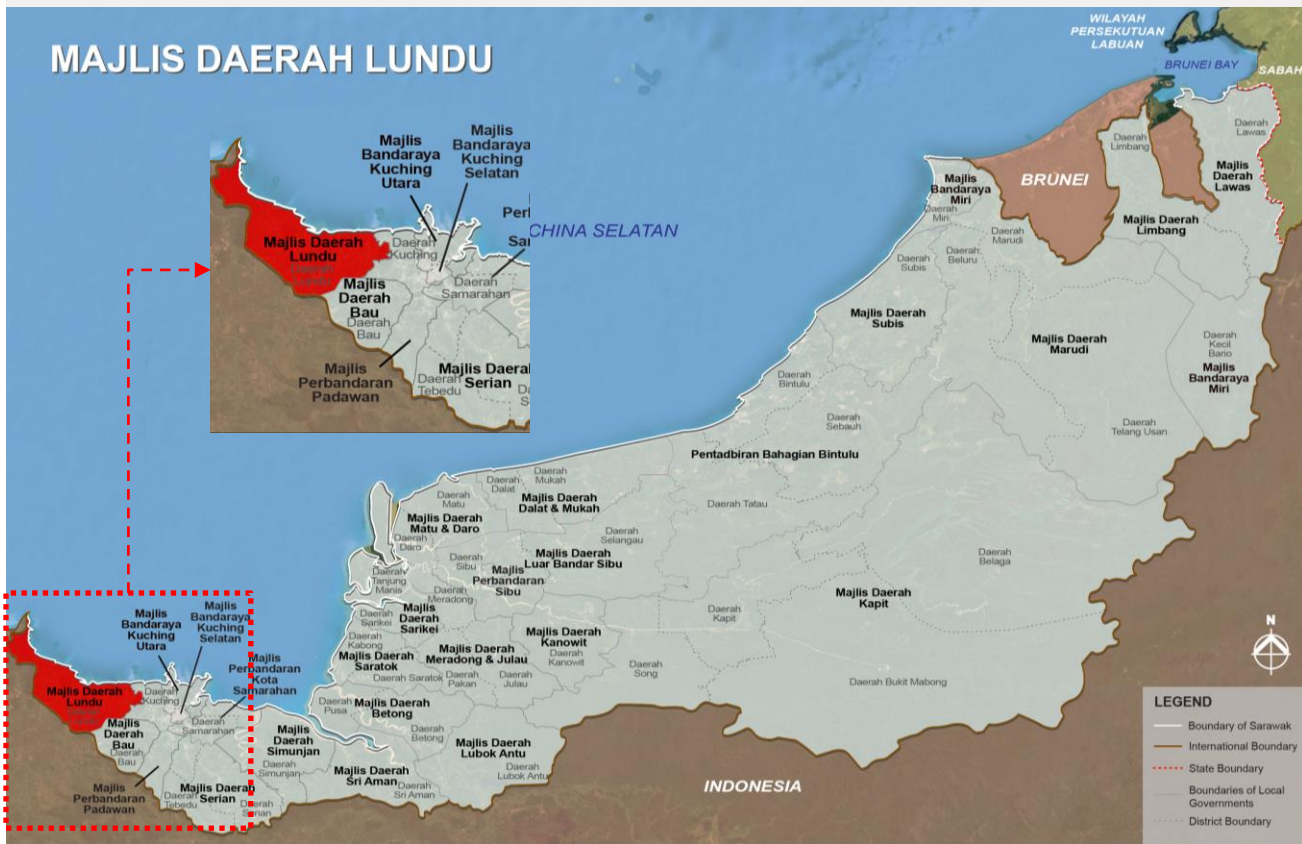
### Environmental Profile

**24**  
Air Quality  
Index

**350**  
km2  
Total  
protected  
area

Source :DOSM (2024)

# Majlis Daerah Lundu Map





## Majlis Daerah Bau

### Administrative Boundaries

Items	Numbers	Total areas (km2)
Sub District	Bau Siniawan Krokong Taiton	884
Districts	Bau	
Economic Region	RECODA	



### Spatial Profile

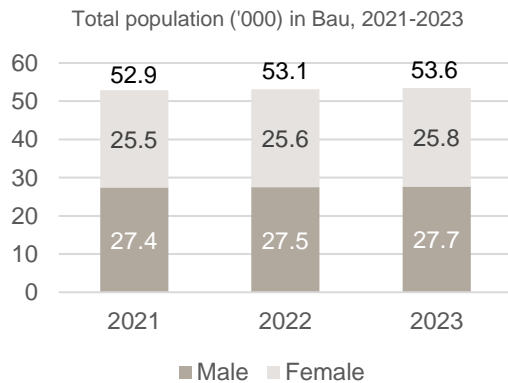
**50**  
(km2)  
Built-up Area

**850**  
(km2)  
Non-Built-up Area

**250**  
(km2)  
Forest & Water  
Bodies Area

**600**  
(km2)  
Agriculture Area

### Socio Economic Profile



Source :DOSM (2024)

### Economic Profile

Number of establishments (2022)

**Services** 928

**Agriculture** 29

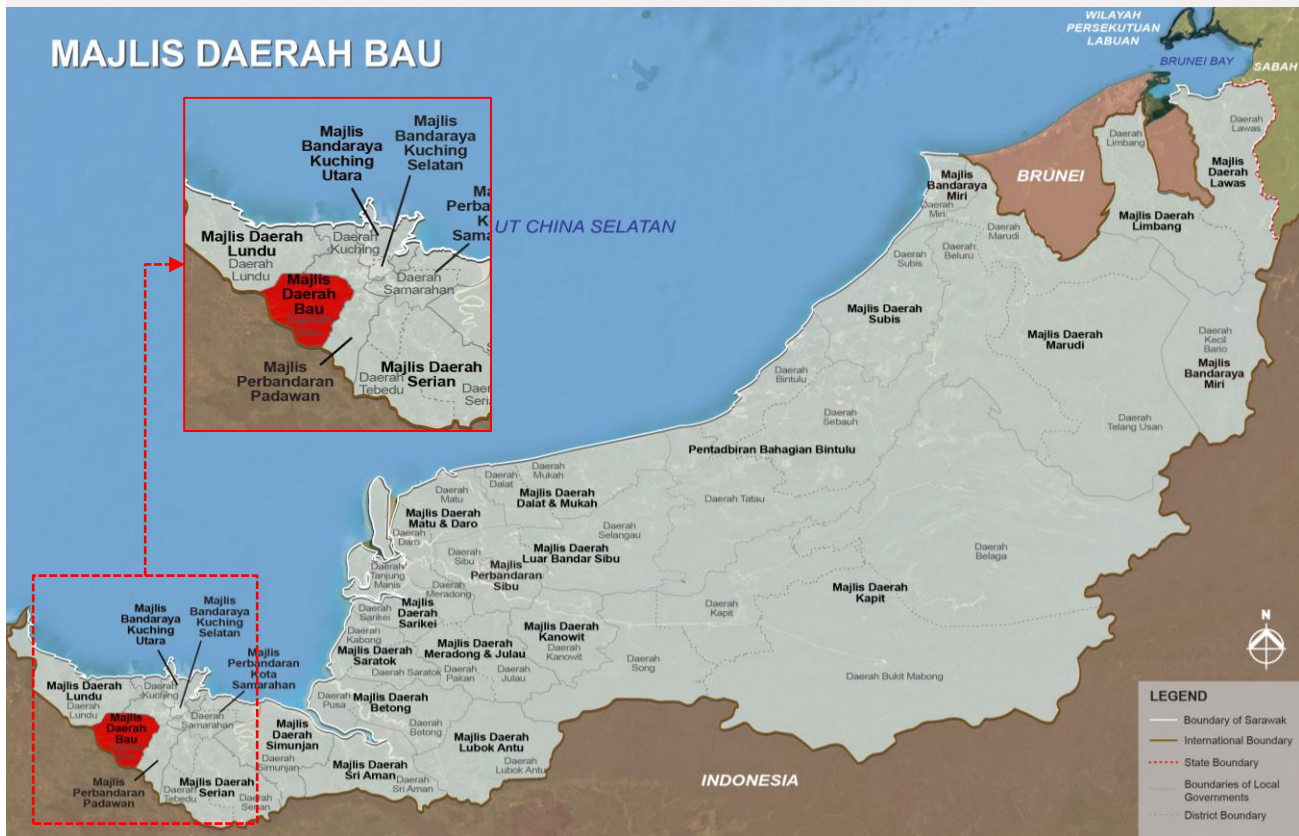
**Manufacturing** 36

Source :DOSM (2022)

### Environmental Profile

**54**  
Air Quality  
Index

# Majlis Daerah Bau Map



## Majlis Daerah Simunjan

### Administrative Boundaries

Items	Numbers	Total areas (km2)
Sub District	Simunjan Sebuyau Lingga Pusa	1,715
Districts	Simunjan	
Economic Region	1- RECODA	



### Spatial Profile

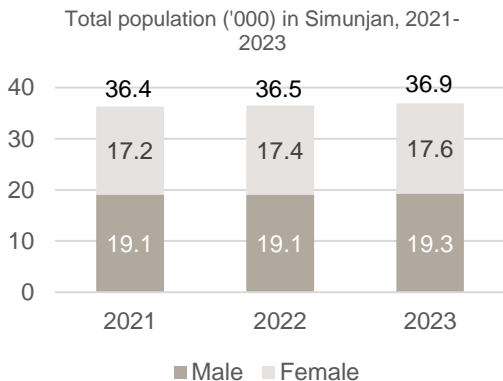
**50**  
(km2)  
Built-up Area

**1665**  
(km2)  
Non-Built-up Area

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

**30%**  
(500 km2)  
Agriculture Area

### Socio Economic Profile



Source :DOSM (2024)

### Economic Profile

Number of establishments (2022)

**Services** 554

**Construction** 40

**Manufacturing** 10

Source :DOSM (2024)

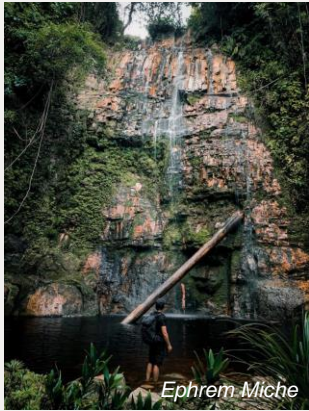
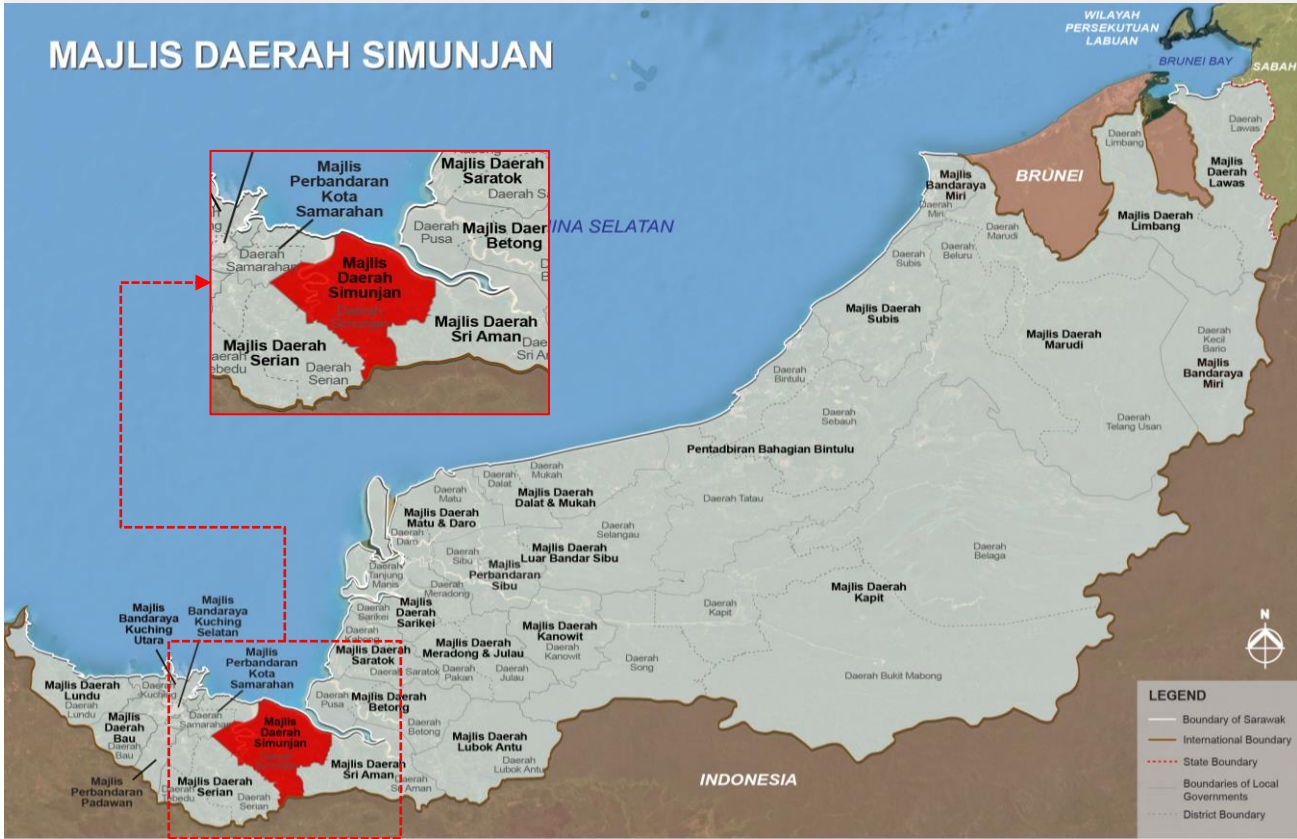
### Environmental Profile

**38**  
Air Quality  
Index

**300 km2**  
Total  
protected  
area

# Simunjan Map

## MAJLIS DAERAH SIMUNJAN



Ephrem Miche



Bernama

## Majlis Daerah Betong

### Administrative Boundaries

Items	Numbers	Total areas (km2)
Sub District	Betong Layar Pusa Spaoh Krian	1,570
Districts	Betong	
Economic Region	RECODA	

### 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

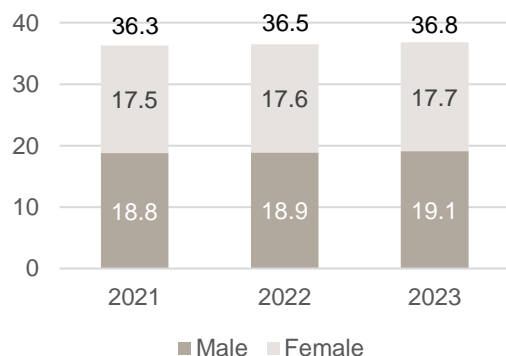
**Construction** 103

**Manufacturing** 24

Source :DOSM (2024)

### Socio Economic Profile

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



Source :DOSM (2024)

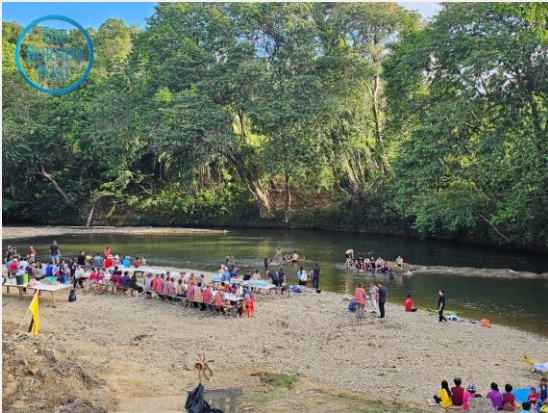
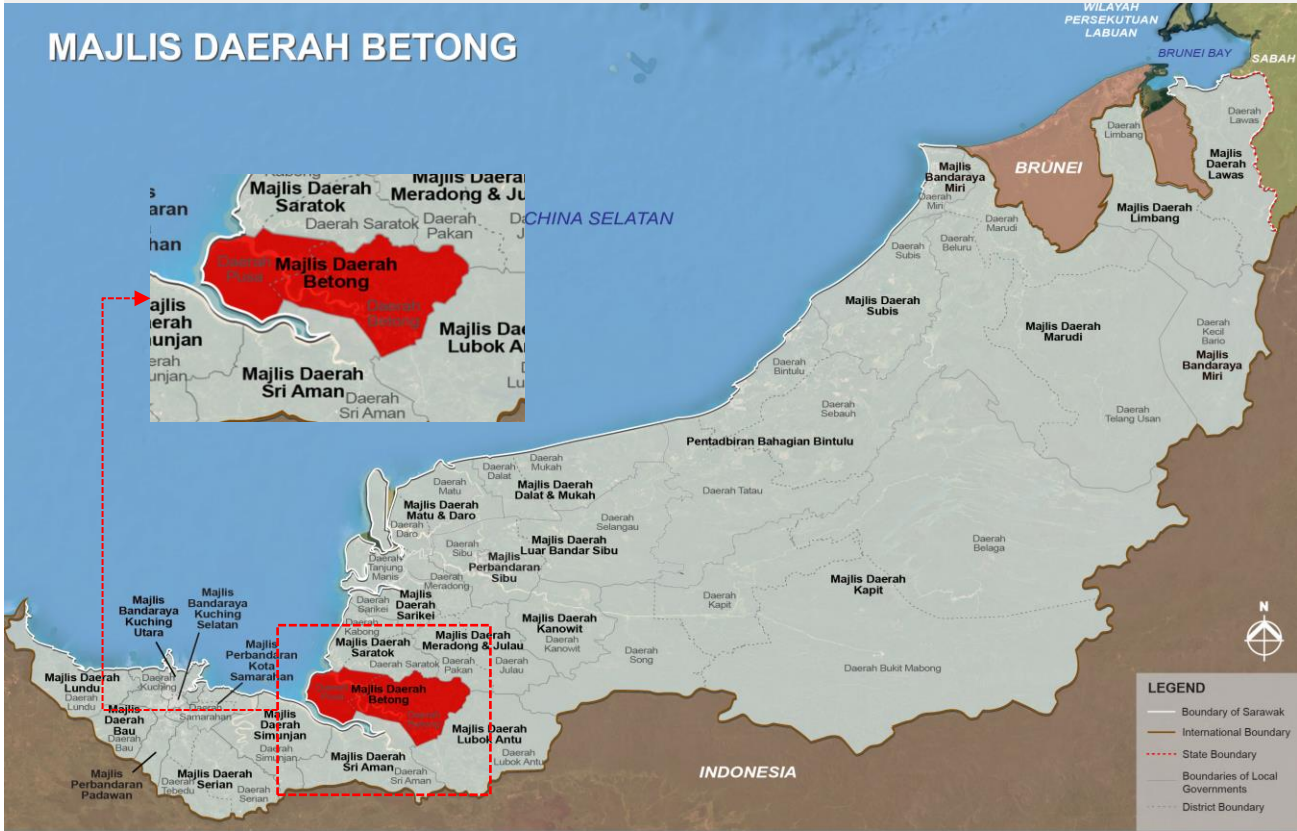
### Environmental Profile

**27**  
Air Quality  
Index

**800 km2**  
Total  
protected  
area

# Betong Map

## MAJLIS DAERAH BETONG



## Majlis Daerah Serian

### Administrative Boundaries

Items	Numbers	Total areas (km <sup>2</sup> )
Sub Districts	Serian Town Tebedu Sama Jaya Pantu Balai Ringin	1,749
Districts	Serian	
Economic Region	RECODA	

### Spatial Profile

**2%**  
Built-up Area

**98%**  
Non-Built-up Area

**40%**  
Forest & Water  
Bodies Area

**1%**  
Agriculture Area



### Economic Profile

**Services** 2511

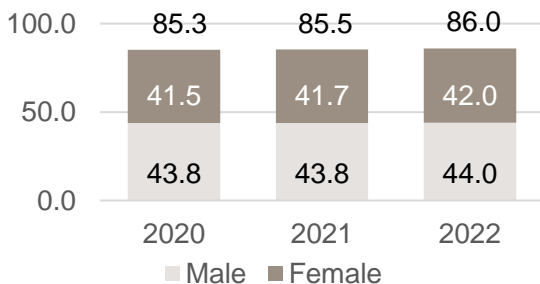
**Construction** 156

**Manufacturing** 96

Source :DOSM, 2022

### Socio Economic Profile

Total Population ('000) in Serian  
2020-2022



Source : DOSM (2022)

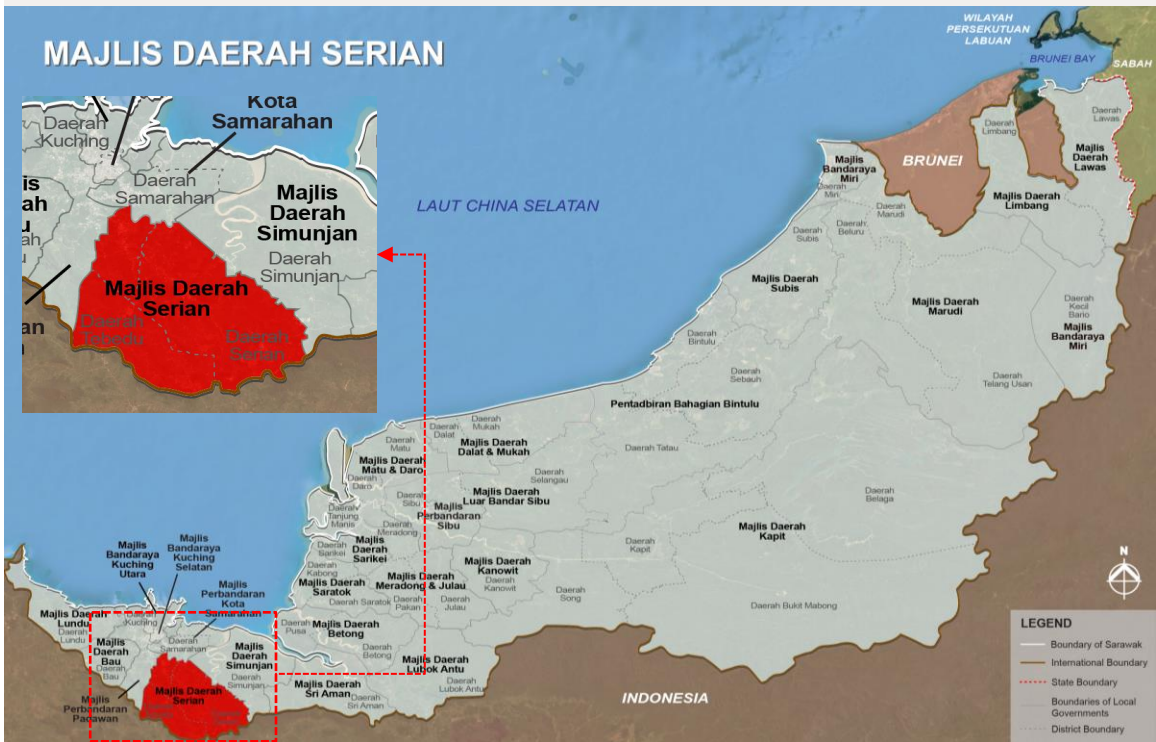
### Environmental Profile

**54**  
Air Quality  
Index

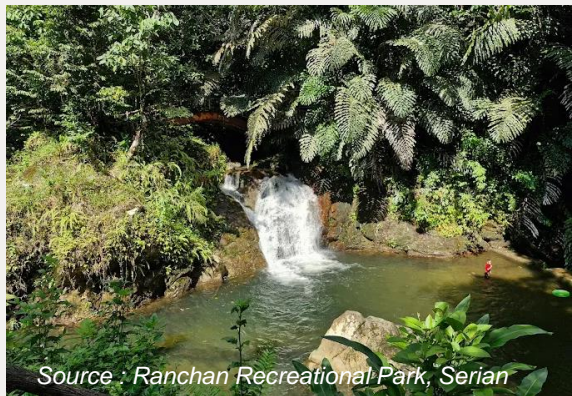
**550 km<sup>2</sup>**  
Total  
protected  
area

Source :Environment Statistics, Sarawak (2023)

# MAJLIS DAERAH SERIAN



Source : Silabur Cave, Tebakang, Serian



Source : Ranchan Recreational Park, Serian



Source : Jong's Crocodile Farm, Serian

## Majlis Daerah Sri Aman

### Administrative Boundaries

Items	Numbers	Total areas (km2)
Mukim	Sri Aman Lingga Pantu	2445.5
Districts	Sri Aman	
Economic Region	RECODA	



### Spatial Profile

**1.2%**  
(70 km<sup>2</sup>)  
Built-up Area

**98.2%**  
(2,375 km<sup>2</sup>)  
Non-Built-up Area

**20%**  
Forest & Water  
Bodies Area

**40%**  
Agriculture Area

### Economic Profile

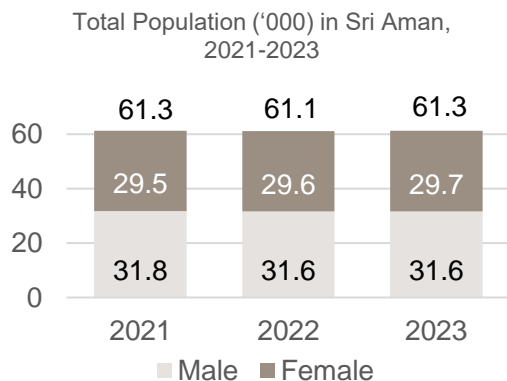
**Services** 878

**Construction** 138

**Manufacturing** 41

Source :DOSM, 2022

### Socio Economic Profile



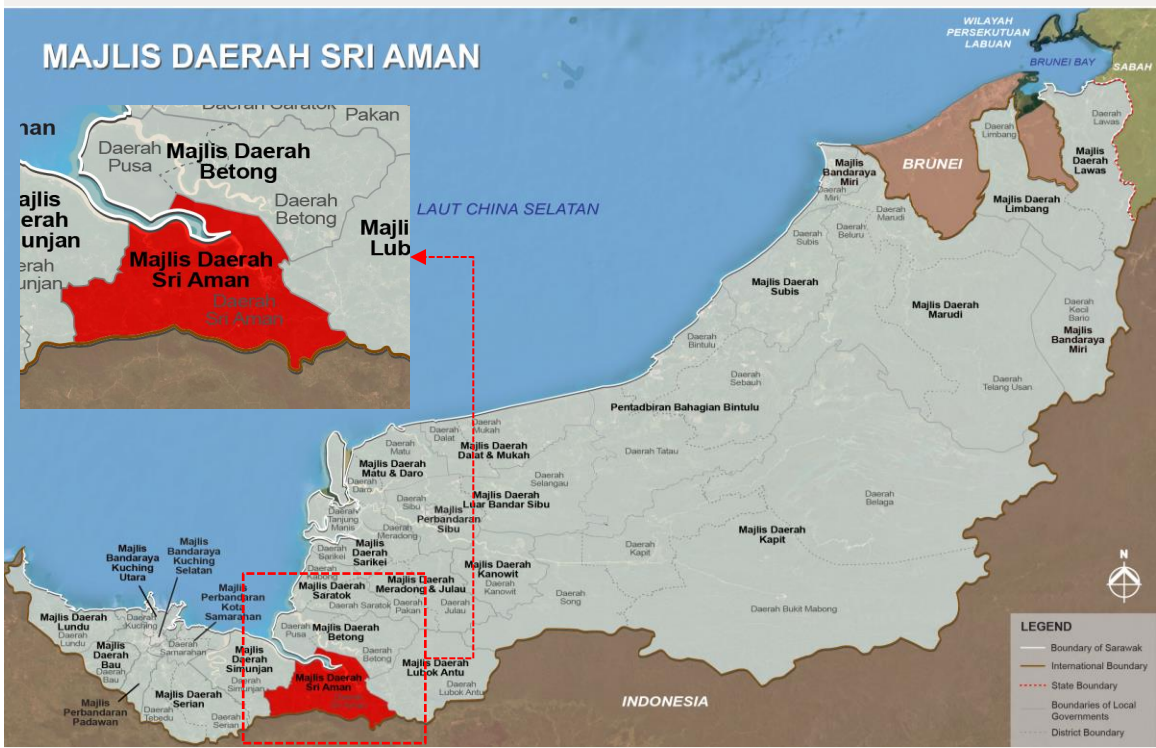
Source : DOSM (2023)

### Environmental Profile

**29**  
Air Quality  
Index

**740km<sup>2</sup>**  
Total  
protected  
area

Source :Environment Statistics, Sarawak (2023)





District Council

## Majlis Daerah Lubok Antu

### Administrative Boundaries

Items	Numbers	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

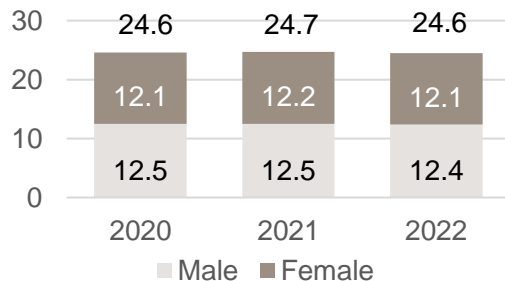
**Construction** 34

**Manufacturing** 6

Source :DOSM (2022)

### Socio Economic Profile

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



Source : DOSM (2022)

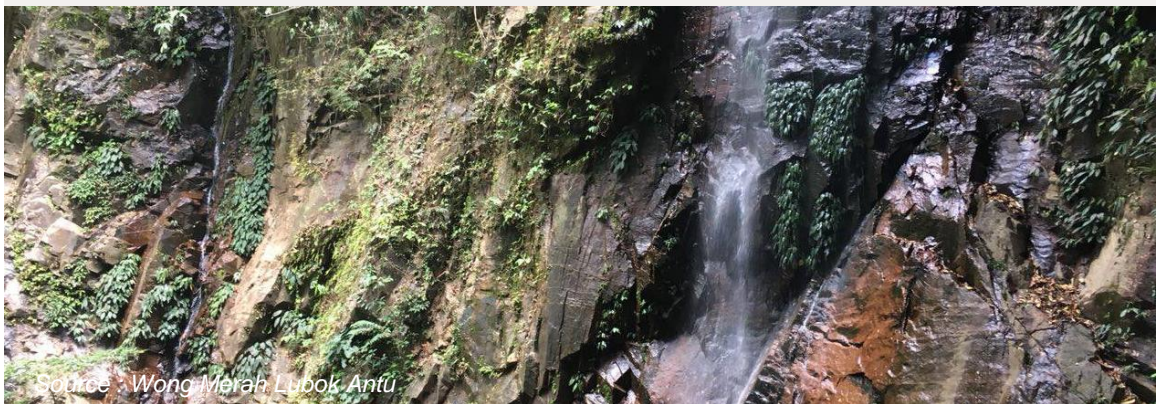
### Environmental Profile

**57**  
Air Quality  
Index

**20%**  
Total  
protected  
area

Source :Environment Statistics, Sarawak (2023)

# MAJLIS DAERAH LUBOK ANTU





District Council

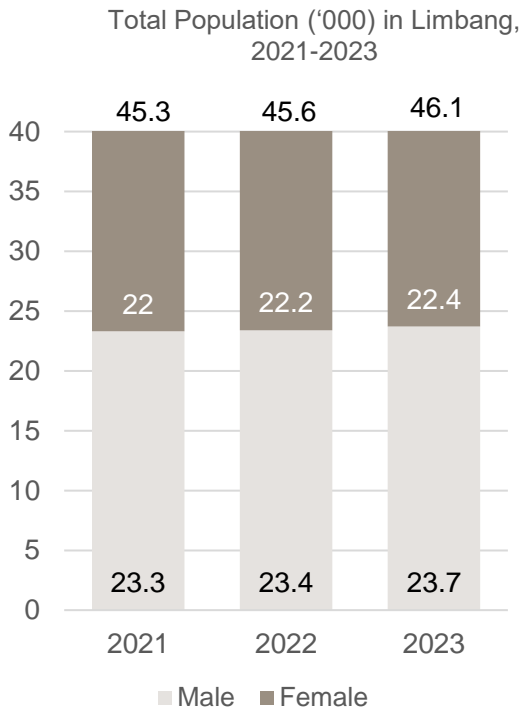
## Majlis Daerah Limbang

### Administrative Boundaries

Items	Numbers	Total areas (km2)
Sub Districts	Limbang	3,974.6
Districts	Limbang	
Economic Region	RECODA	



### Socio Economic Profile



Source :DOSM (2023)

### Economic Profile

Services	1,101
Construction	85
Manufacturing	42

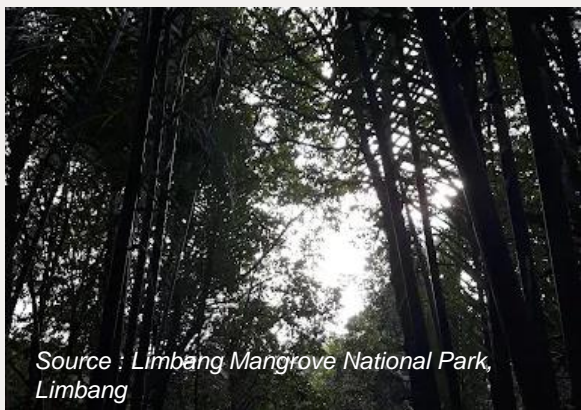
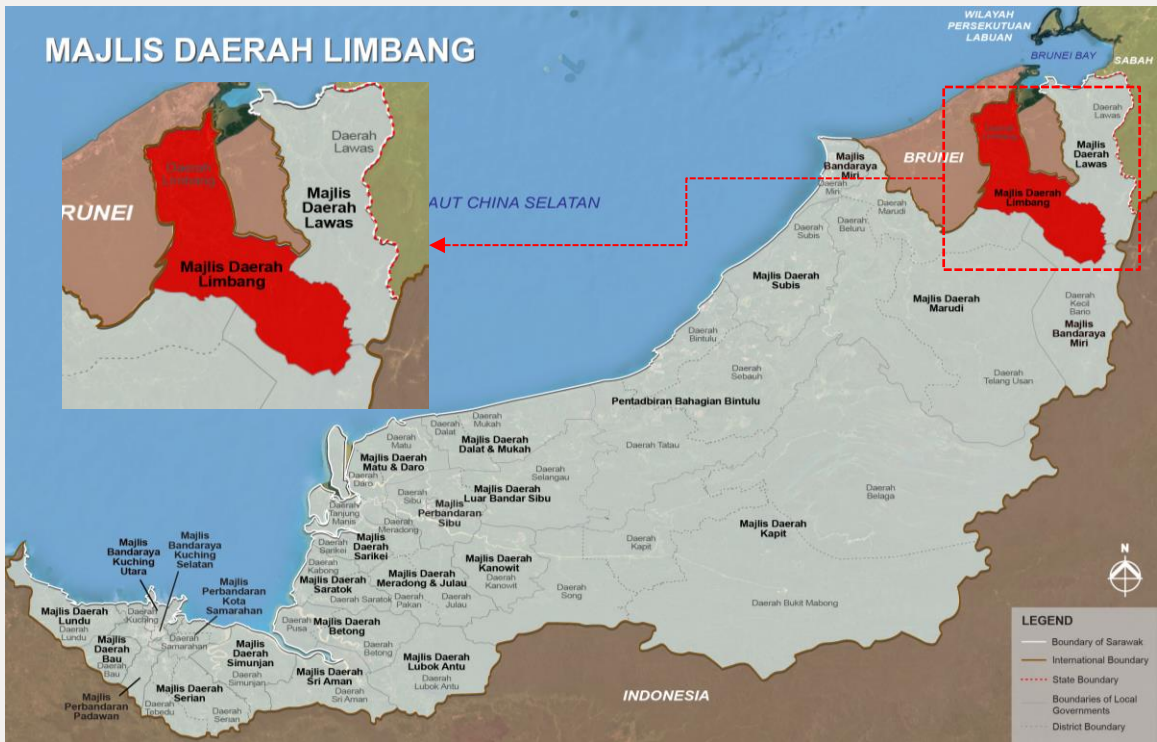
Source :DOSM (2023)

### Environmental Profile

23 Air Quality Index	20% Total Protected Area
-------------------------	-----------------------------

Source: Environment Statistics, Sarawak (2023)

# MAJLIS DAERAH LIMBANG





## Majlis Daerah Lawas

### Administrative Boundaries

Items	Numbers	Total areas (km2)
Sub District	Lawas	3680.2
Districts	Lawas Sundar and Trusan	
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

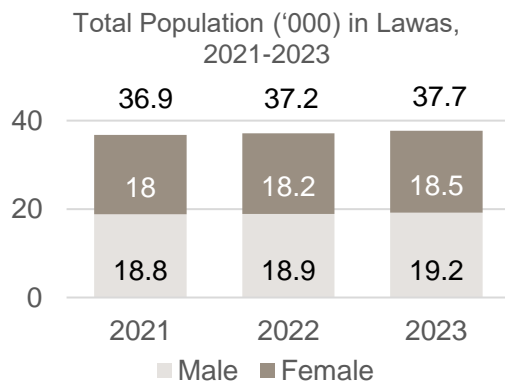
**Services** 602

**Construction** 76

**Manufacturing** 32

Source :DOSM (2023)

### Socio Economic Profile



Source :DOSM (2023)

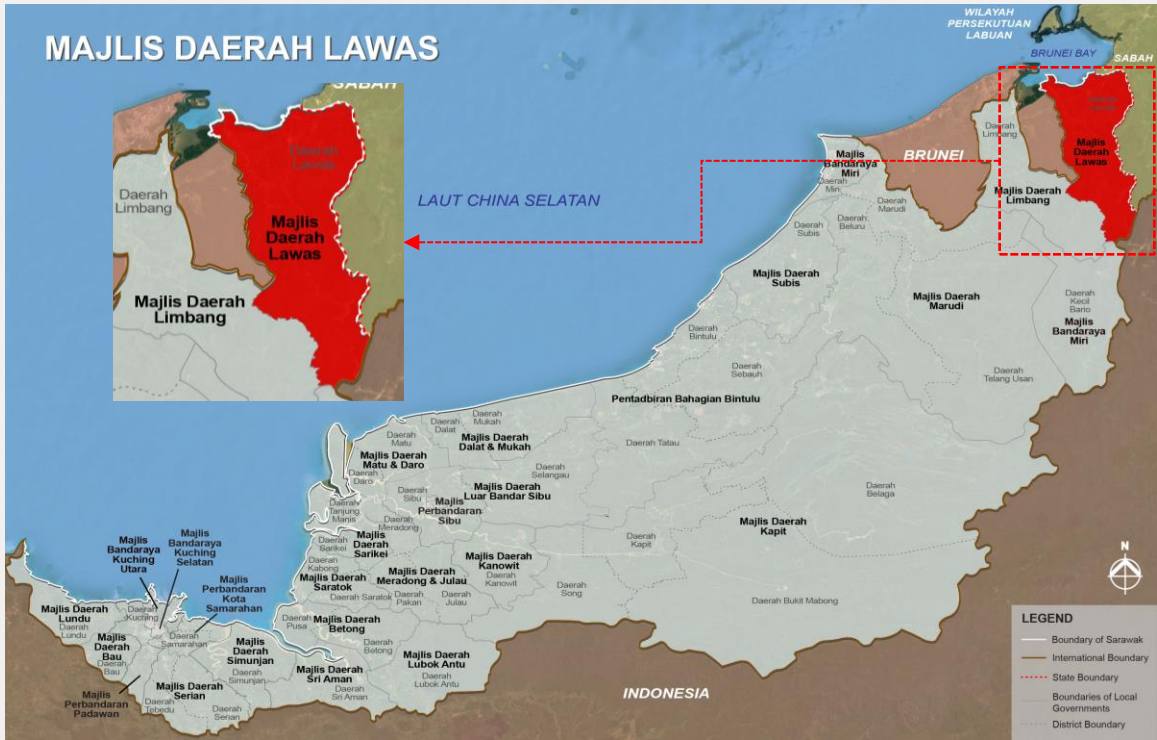
### Environmental Profile

**17**  
Air Quality  
Index

**32%**  
Total  
protected  
area

Source :Environment Statistics, Sarawak (2023)

# MAJLIS DAERAH LAWAS



Source : Long Tuma Ceramic Bead Centre, Lawas



Source : Merarap Hot Spring Lodge, Lawas



Source : Rueb Ugui, Lawas



## Majlis Daerah Subis

### Administrative Boundaries

Items	Numbers	Total areas (km <sup>2</sup> )
Mukim	Bakenu Niah	
Districts	Subis	3,849 3,729.68: MD Subis Operational area)
Sub-districts under MD Subis	Daerah Kecil Sibuti Daerah Kecil Niah-suai	842.47 2,887.21
Economic Region	Under RECODA- Gazetted SCORE Area	

Source : Pejabat Residen Miri, MD Subis, DOSM & RECODA

### Spatial Profile

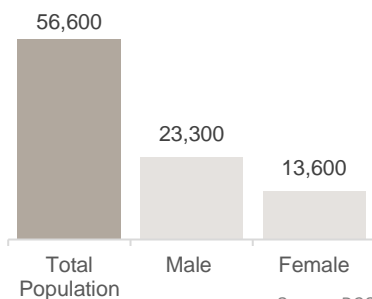
**1.4%**  
Built-up Area

**98%**  
Non-Built-up Area

**51%**  
Forest & Water  
Bodies Area

**31%**  
Agriculture Area

### Socio Economic Profile



Source : DOSM (2022)



### Main Town

Pekan Bekenu-Sibuti

Sepupok-Niah

Batu Niah

Source : Majlis Daerah Subis

### Economic Profile (Number of Establishments)

Services **475**

Construction **8**

Manufacturing **11**

Source : DOSM (2022)

### Socio Economic Profile

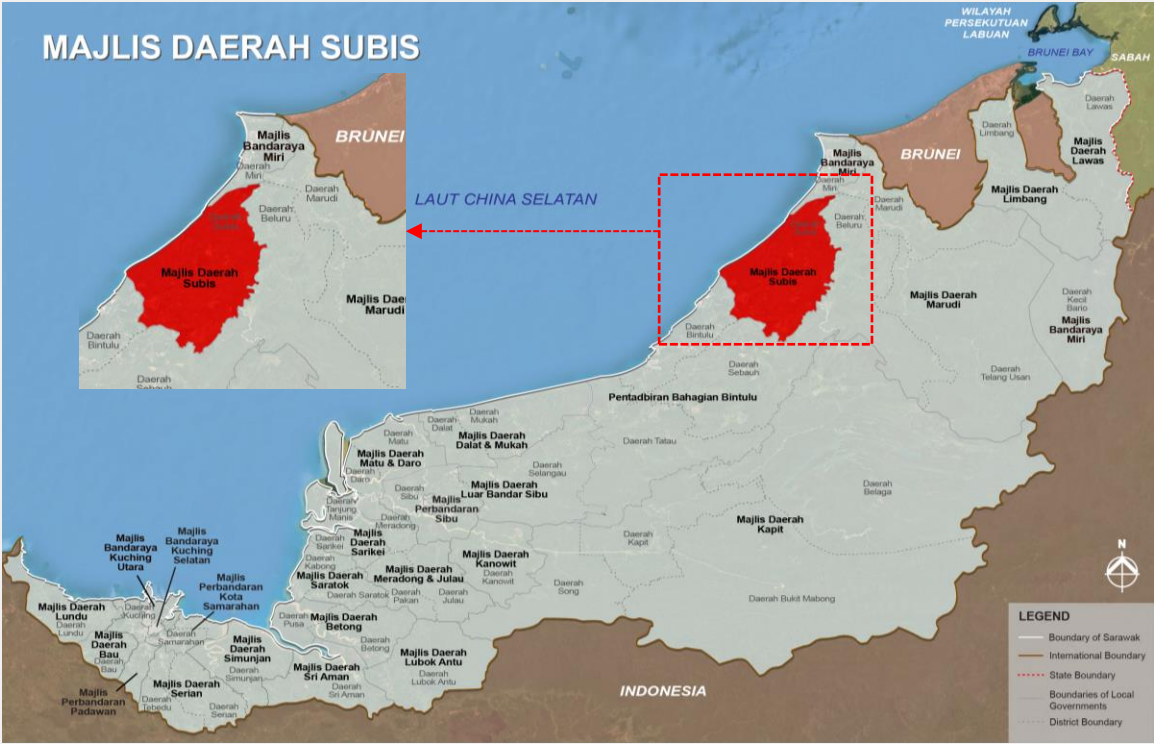
Employed Person ('000) **28.4**

Labour Force Participation Rate **68.6**

Workforce **2.8**

Source : DOSM (2022)

# Subis Map





District Council

## Majlis Daerah Marudi

### Administrative Boundaries

Items	Numbers	Total areas (km2)
Sub District	Marudi Baram Tinjar	3,079
Districts	Marudi	3,078.6
Economic Region	Under RECODA - HAD, High Development Agency Area	

Source : 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

### Main Town

Pusat Bandar Marudi

Kampung Cina, Marudi

Tinjar & Long Lama, Baram

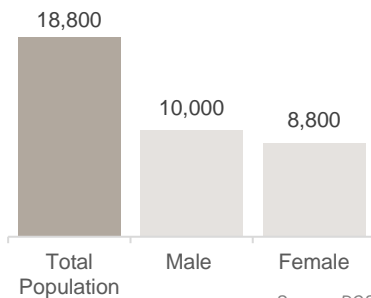
### Economic Profile (Number of Establishments)

Services 330

Construction 21

Manufacturing 11

### Socio Economic Profile



Source : DOSM (2022)

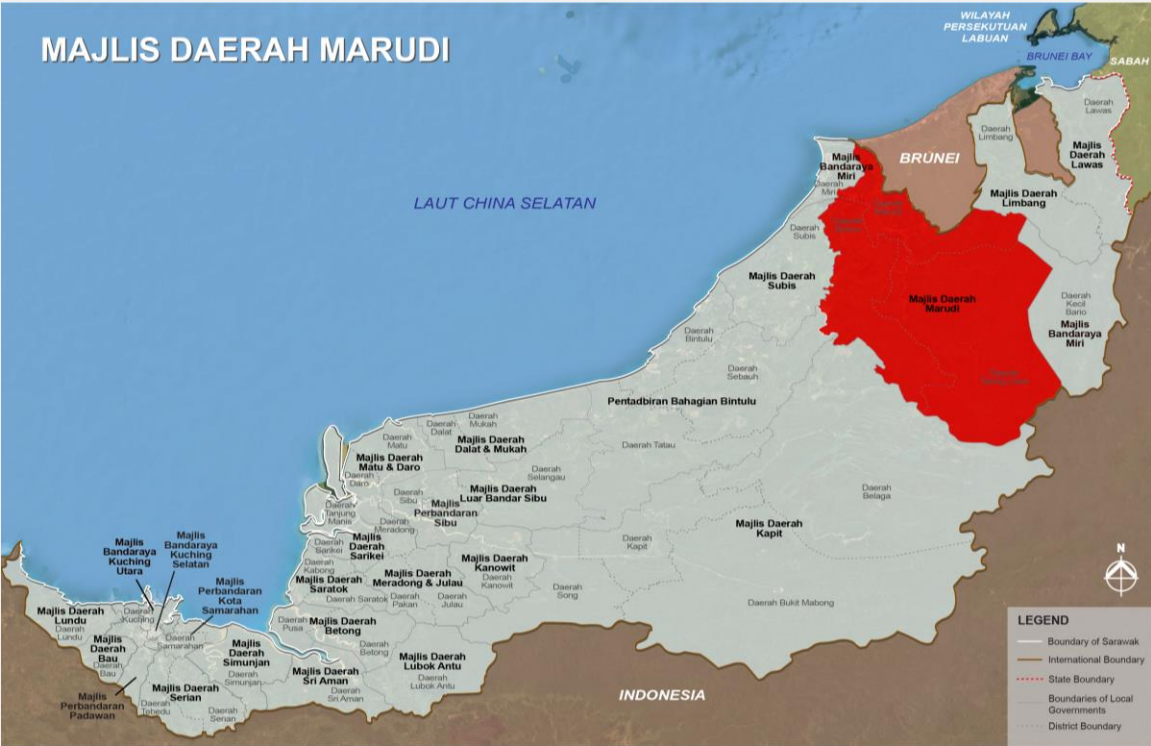
### Socio Economic Profile

Labour Force ('000) 9.0

Labour Force  
Participation Rate 66.7%

Unemployed  
Rate 2.4%

# Marudi Map





Source : [Wilsonchin.blogspot.com](http://Wilsonchin.blogspot.com)

## Majlis Daerah Saratok

### Administrative Boundaries

Items	Numbers	Total areas (km2)
Sub Districts	Roban Kabong	
Districts	Saratok	867

Source : DOSM & RECODA

### Spatial Profile

**0.3%**  
Built-up Area

**99.7%**  
Non-Built-up Area

**2%**  
Forest & Water  
Bodies Area

**45%**  
Agriculture Area



### Economic Profile

**Services** 458

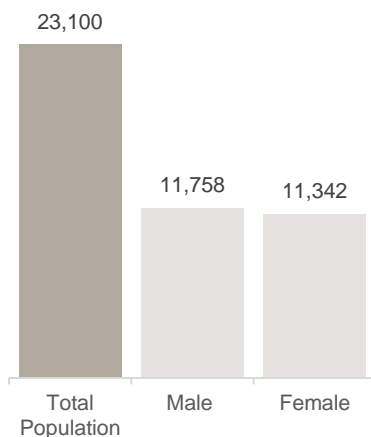
**Construction** 51

**Manufacturing** 20

**Agirculture** 4

Source :DOSM (2022)

### Socio Economic Profile



Source : DOSM (2022)

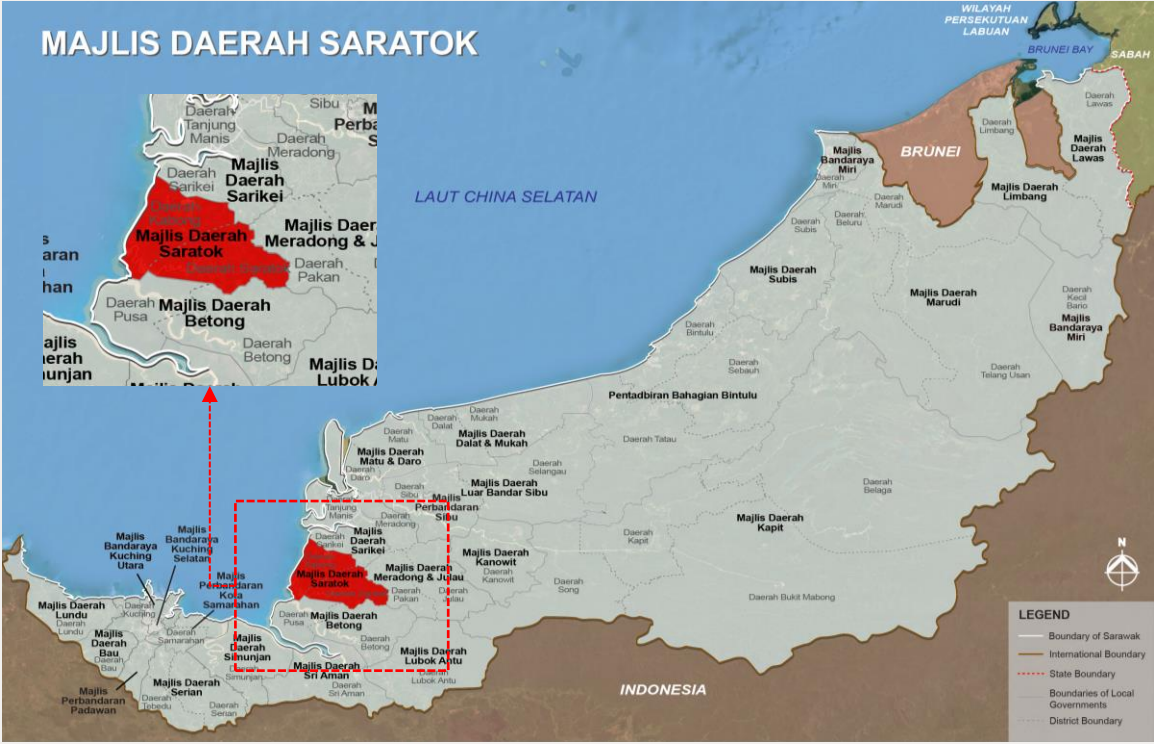
### Socio Economic Profile

**Labour Force ('000)** 10.6

**Labour Force  
Participation Rate** 64.1%

**Unemployed  
Rate** 2.8%

# Saratok Map





District Council

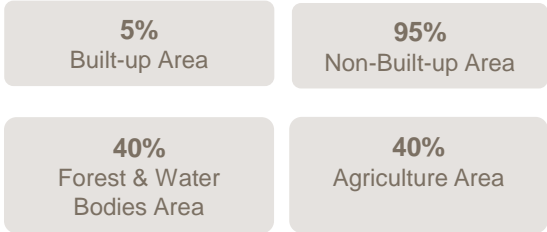
## Majlis Daerah Matu & Daro

### Administrative Boundaries

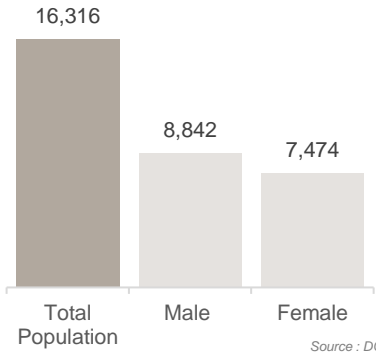
Items	Numbers	Total areas (km2)
Sub Districts	Matu	1600
	Daro	1226
	Tanjung Manis	731
	Daerah Kecil Igan	248
Districts	Matu	1600.80
	Daro	1,118.5
Economic Region	Under RECODA- Gazzetted SCORE Area	

Source : MD Matu & Daro, DOSM & RECODA

### Spatial Profile



### Socio Economic Profile



Source : DOSM (2022)



### Main Town

- Matu
- Daro
- Tg. Manis & Igan

### Economic Profile (Number of Establishments)

Services	582
Construction	101
Manufacturing	16

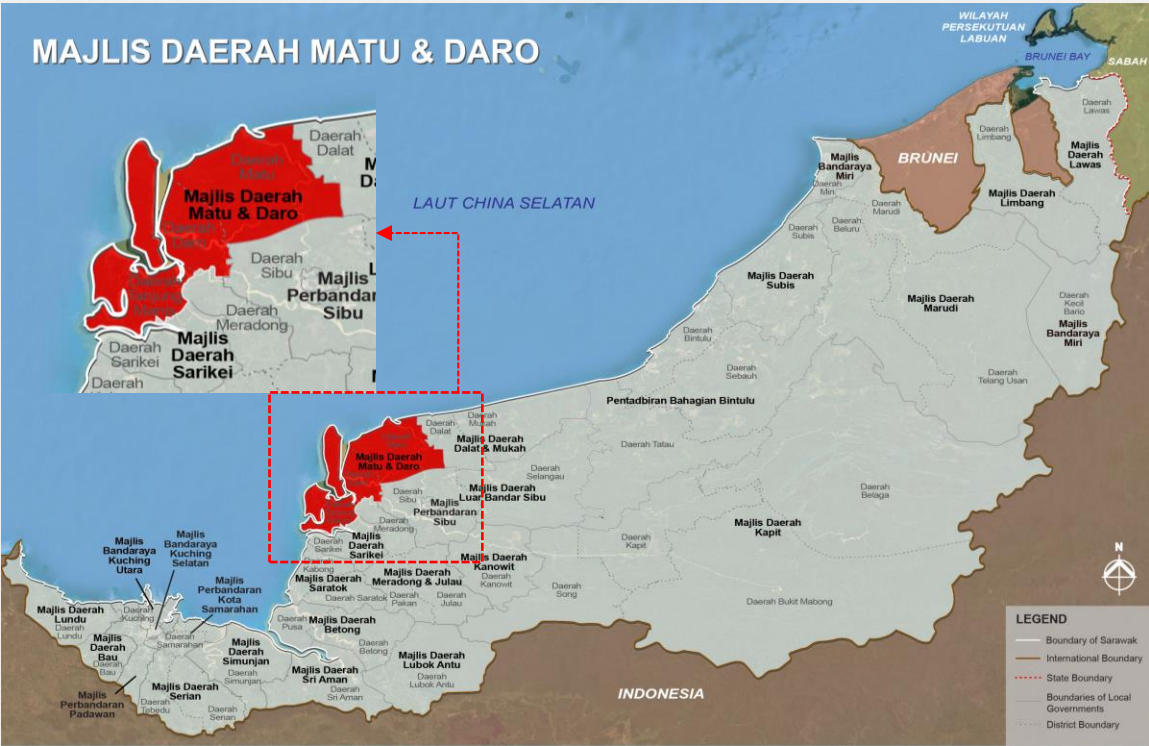
Source : DOSM (2022)

### Socio Economic Profile

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

Source : DOSM (2022)

# Matu Daro Map



Pulau Buit, Daro  
Source : YouTube Cynosis Adventure

## Majlis Daerah Sarikei

### Administrative Boundaries

Items	Numbers	Total areas (km <sup>2</sup> )
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



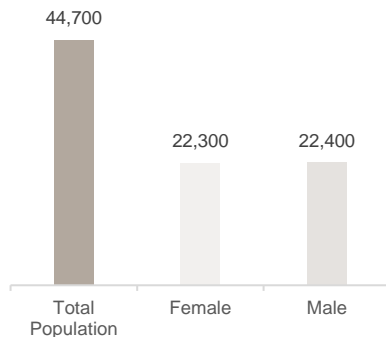
### Socio Economic Profile

**Labour Force ('000)** 21.40

**Labour Force Participation Rate** 68.7%

**Unemployed Rate** 3.6%

### Socio Economic Profile



Source : DOSM (2021)

### Economic Profile

**Services** 2116

**Agriculture** 44

**Manufacturing** 120

Source : DOSM (2022)

### Environmental Profile

**42**  
Air Quality  
Index





## Majlis Daerah Maradong and Julau

### Administrative Boundaries

Items	Numbers	Total areas (km <sup>2</sup> )
Sub Districts	Maradong Julau Pakan Sg Tisak	2235
Districts	Maradong Julau	

### Spatial Profile

**5%**  
Built-up Area

**95%**  
Non-Built-up Area

**40%**  
Forest & Water  
Bodies Area

**50%**  
Agriculture Area



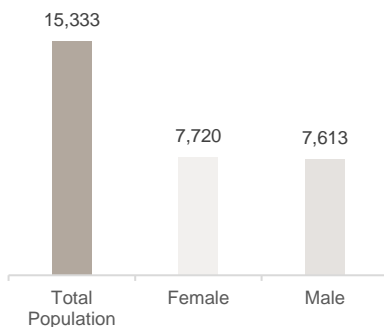
### Socio Economic Profile

**Labour Force ('000)** 15.8

**Labour Force Participation Rate** 64.05%

**Unemployed Rate** 4.9%

### Socio Economic Profile



Source : DOSM (2021)

### Economic Profile

**Agriculture** 66

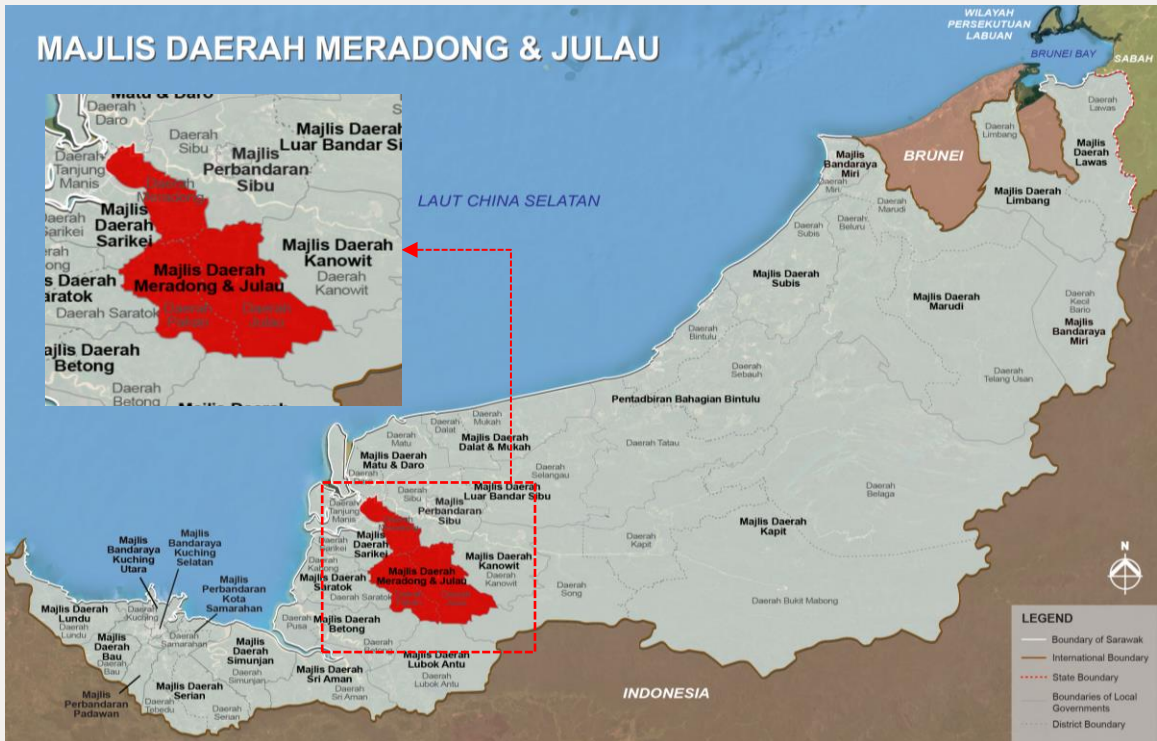
**Construction** 21

Source : DOSM (2022)

### Environmental Profile

**22**  
Air Quality  
Index

# Meradong & Julau Map



## Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibü

### Administrative Boundaries

Items	Numbers	Total areas (km2)
Sub Districts	Rajang Rejang Lanang	3,305
Districts	Sibu	
Economic Region	RECODA	

### Spatial Profile

**10%**  
Built-up Area

**90%**  
Non-Built-up Area

**40%**  
Forest & Water  
Bodies Area

**30%**  
Agriculture Area



### Economic Profile

**Services** 30%

**Agriculture** 15%

**Manufacturing** 5%

### Environmental Profile

**21**  
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Index

# Luar Bandar Sibu Map





## Majlis Daerah Kanowit

### Administrative Boundaries

Items	Numbers	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



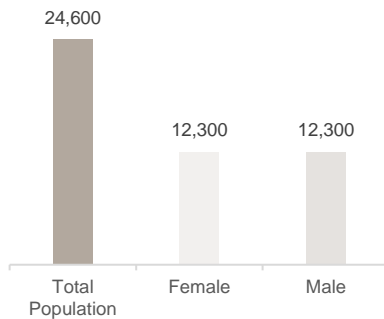
### Socio Economic Profile

Labour Force('000) 15.5

Labour Force Participation Rate 65.9%

Unemployed Rate 5.1%

### Socio Economic Profile



Source : DOSM (2022)

### Economic Profile

Services 265

Agriculture 11

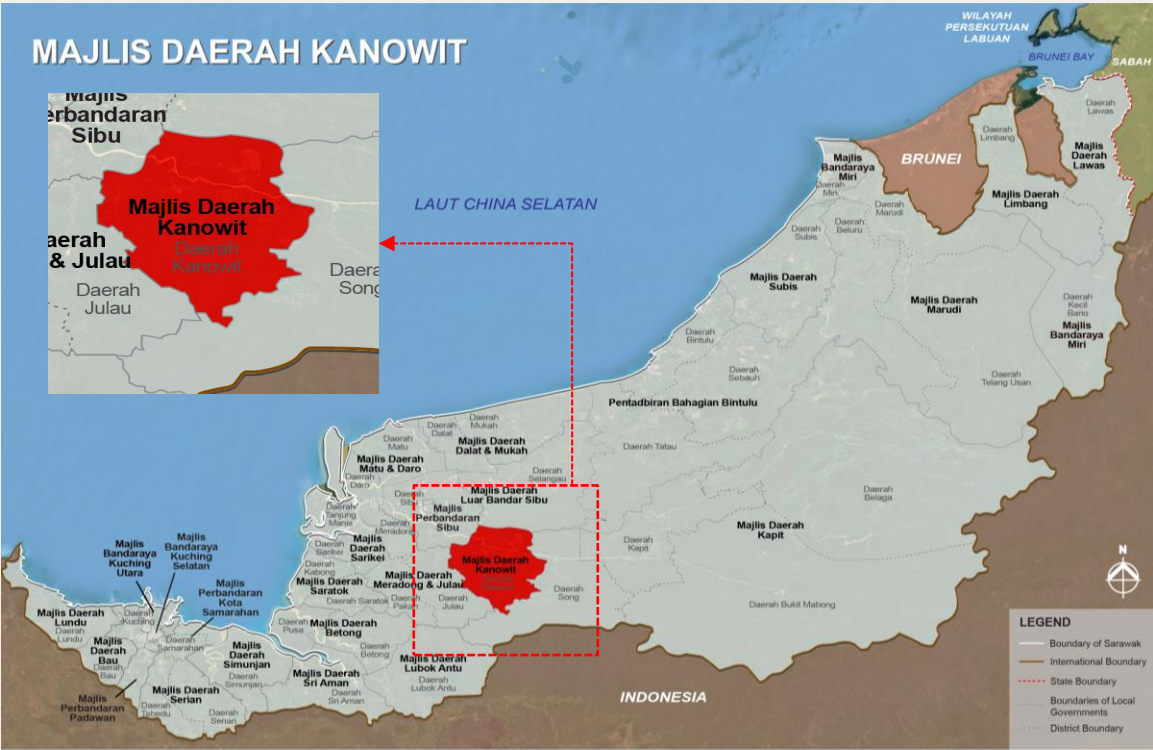
Construction 21

Source :DOSM (2022)

### Environmental Profile

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Air Quality  
Index

# Kanowit Map



## Majlis Daerah Kapit

### Administrative Boundaries

Items	Numbers	Total areas (km2)
Sub District	Kapit Song Belaga	3973
Districts	Kapit	
Economic Region	RECODA	

### Spatial Profile

**5%**  
Built-up Area

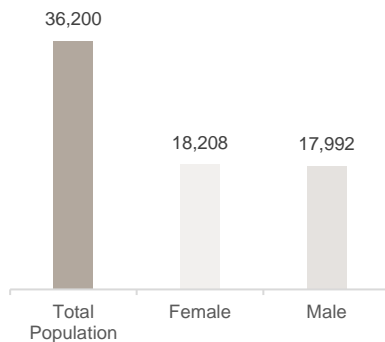
**95%**  
Non-Built-up Area

**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  
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# Kapit Map

## MAJLIS DAERAH KAPIT



### 3.3 Stakeholder Engagement in SDG Roadmap for Sarawak

#### 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 across 24 local authorities, 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 potential biases in stakeholder feedback and availability of up-to-date information.

## The Engagement and Workshop Session

The workshops were held in Kuching, Miri and Sibul 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:

#### 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+



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 designed to facilitate a clearer understanding of the issues at hand and to guide effective decision-making and policy formulation.

## Stakeholder Engagement Outcomes

Issues/Challenges	Details
<b>Group 1: Ensuring Inclusive Growth and Development for All</b>	
<p><b>No poverty</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Economic Disparities : Prices for goods and services increase due to economic interdependence and higher spending power from Brunei.</li> <li>○ Socioeconomic Gaps : Local salaries often do not match the rising costs, exacerbating financial strain on residents.</li> <li>○ Expensive domestic airfares within Sarawak: High travel costs make intra-regional mobility less affordable, limiting connectivity for local communities.</li> <li>○ High number of unemployment in Limbang and Lawas</li> <li>○ Homelessness in Miri</li> <li>○ Existence of squatter settlements along Sungai Miri</li> <li>○ Stray dogs: Stray dogs are often carriers of diseases such as rabies and other zoonotic infections, posing significant risks to human health.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Health and well-being</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Healthcare Access : Limited access to healthcare facilities, especially in remote areas.</li> <li>○ Drug Abuse in certain areas in Sarawak</li> </ul>
<p><b>Education</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Location of schools are inaccessible</li> </ul>

Sources : Sarawak Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

## Stakeholder Engagement Outcomes (Cont..)

Issues/Challenges	Details
<b>Group 2: Enhancing Access to Urban Services to Bridge Development Gaps</b>	
<b>Gender</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Teenage Pregnancy : High rates of teenage pregnancies among females, often linked to socio-economic challenges and PATI.</li><li>○ High number of single mothers</li><li>○ Industries entering Limbang are limited due to geographical isolation</li></ul>
<b>Economic growth</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Agricultural Work : Failure to promote agricultural jobs effectively. Locals show low interest in agriculture despite available opportunities.</li><li>○ Digital Economy Exposure : Limited exposure to digital economy opportunities among youth, elderly, and adults.</li><li>○ Internet Connectivity : Poor internet connectivity affects business and educational opportunities.</li><li>○ Transportation : Poor road connectivity, exacerbating access issues.</li></ul>
<b>Infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ No public transportation</li><li>○ Infrastructure : Inadequate infrastructure, including roads from Dalat to Sibu and Dalat to Mukah.</li><li>○ Electricity and Roads : Need for urgent road development and improved electricity supply.</li></ul>

Sources : Sarawak Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

**Table 2.2: Stakeholder Engagement Outcomes (Cont..)**

Issues/Challenges	Details
Group 3: Promoting Environmental Sustainability to Address Climate Change	
<b>Urban Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Mobile Connectivity: Intermittent mobile phone service, even near urban areas.</li> <li>○ Healthcare Facilities: Inadequate healthcare facilities and services.</li> <li>○ Unstable electricity supply</li> <li>○ Housing Costs : High housing costs.</li> <li>○ Ineffective drainage</li> <li>○ Lack of recreational facilities</li> </ul>
<b>Waste Management and Pollution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Waste Management : Lack of proper waste disposal facilities, leading to pollution and waste management challenges.</li> <li>○ River Pollution : Direct waste disposal into rivers due to inadequate waste collection services.</li> <li>○ No recycling facilities in Limbang</li> <li>○ Administrative Challenges: Issues with federal administration and district office coordination</li> </ul>
<b>City Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Crime and Drug Issues: High crime rates and drug abuse among local youth.</li> <li>○ Enforcement and Staffing: Inconsistent staffing and enforcement of regulations in areas like overloading and border control.</li> </ul>

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.

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 socioeconomic 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.



# 3.0

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## SDG 17 EVALUATION

This chapter mainly focus on the comprehensive assessment aims to establish the current status of each district in relation to each SDG target, identifying specific gaps and challenges that hinder progress. By leveraging updated and accurate data, the evaluation will provide a detailed analysis of where each district stands and offer insights into areas requiring focused interventions to achieve the SDG targets effectively.

### 3.1 The Need of SDG 17 Evaluation

Evaluating the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) across 24 cities shall establish a structured roadmap essential for advancing sustainable urban development. This roadmap shall enable Local Authorities to rigorously align urban policies with global sustainability benchmarks, driving initiatives that address economic, social, and environmental objectives across diverse communities.

These assessments shall be key to identifying critical gaps, setting measurable targets, and formulating strategies for improvement that directly benefit local communities.

This roadmap shall also specify clear Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), designate roles for government, private sector, and community stakeholders, and define timelines for achieving short-, medium-, and long-term milestones.

Funding and partnerships shall be strategically allocated to support targeted initiatives, fostering a collaborative approach to sustainability. By continuously monitoring, evaluating, and refining urban programs, MPHLG shall ensure that the cities' progress toward a more resilient, inclusive, and sustainable future, fully aligned with the 2030 Agenda.

### 3.2 Evaluation Methodology

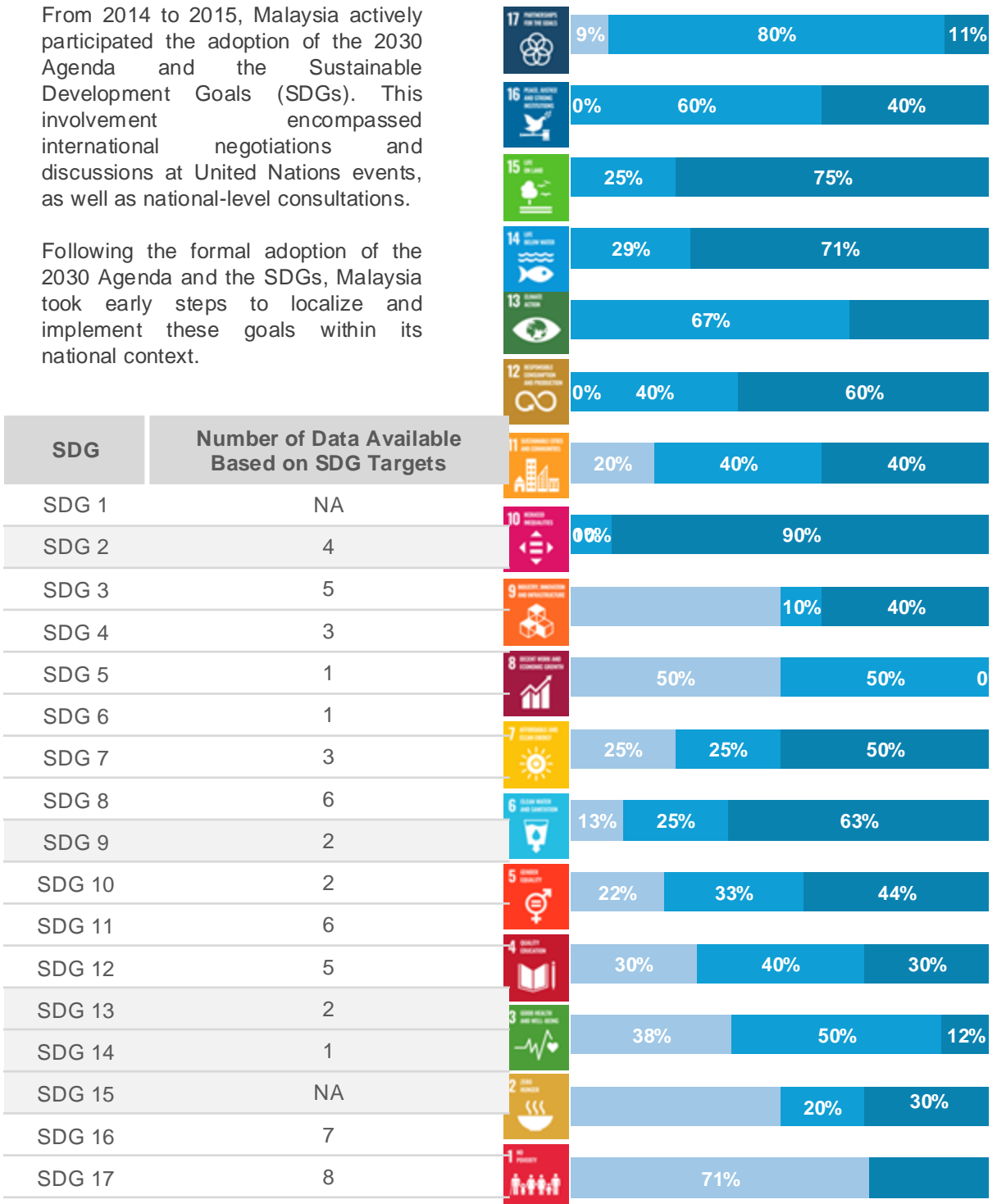
The evaluation of implementation of 17 SDGs in these local authorities centers around three key outcomes: promoting inclusive growth and development for all, improving access to quality services to reduce disparities, and advancing environmental sustainability to combat climate change.

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.

### 3.3 Data Availability

From 2014 to 2015, Malaysia actively participated the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This involvement encompassed international negotiations and discussions at United Nations events, as well as national-level consultations.

Following the formal adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, Malaysia took early steps to localize and implement these goals within its national context.



### 3.4 Global SDGs and Its Targets

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a global agenda set by the United Nations in 2015 to address various global challenges by 2030. With 17 goals in total, they focus on ending poverty, promoting health and education, achieving gender equality, and combating climate change, among others.

#### Key areas include:

#### Poverty and Hunger:

Goals to eradicate extreme poverty (SDG 1) and ensure food security (SDG 2) are central to the agenda, with efforts to improve agricultural productivity, reduce inequalities, and promote sustainable food systems.

#### Health and Well-being:

SDG 3 targets improvements in healthcare access, reducing maternal and child mortality, and addressing diseases such as HIV/AIDS.

#### Education and Gender Equality:

SDG 4 aims for universal education access, while SDG 5 seeks gender equality across all sectors of society, from education to economic opportunities.

#### Clean Water, Affordable Energy, and Economic Growth:

Several goals focus on promoting clean energy (SDG 7), ensuring water accessibility (SDG 6), and fostering inclusive economic growth (SDG 8).

#### Climate Action:

SDG 13 emphasizes the need to combat climate change through immediate action and sustainable environmental practices.

#### Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions:

SDG 16 focuses on promoting peaceful, inclusive societies, improving access to justice, and strengthening institutions. Partnerships for the Goals: SDG 17 stresses the importance of global partnerships, resource mobilization, and multilateral cooperation for achieving the SDGs.

### 3.5 Evaluating SDG and Its Targets in Context of Sarawak

Evaluating the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the context of Sarawak requires a comprehensive understanding of the unique challenges and opportunities faced by the region. Sarawak, a state in Malaysia, is characterized by diverse geographical, economic, and social landscapes, with significant rural-urban disparities and a rich cultural heritage. These factors influence the state's ability to implement SDGs effectively, particularly in areas such as poverty reduction, infrastructure development, and environmental sustainability. By evaluating the progress of SDGs in Sarawak, stakeholders can identify key areas of focus, set appropriate priorities, and implement targeted actions that align with both local needs and global sustainability objectives.

Sarawak's commitment to achieving the SDGs is evident in its ongoing efforts to address issues such as economic inequality, access to education, clean energy, and sustainable management of natural resources. However, challenges remain in meeting some targets, especially in rural and remote areas, where access to services and infrastructure is limited. The state's diverse population and varied developmental needs necessitate tailored approaches for each of the SDG targets, ensuring that no community is left behind in the pursuit of a more equitable and sustainable future.

In order to effectively evaluate and advance the SDGs in Sarawak, a detailed assessment is required to understand the gaps, identify local strengths, and prioritize action plans. Collaboration between government bodies, local authorities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector will be crucial to accelerating progress. This evaluation should not only focus on the challenges but also on the existing initiatives and successes, enabling Sarawak to build on its strengths and accelerate its journey towards the 2030 agenda..

# SOCIAL

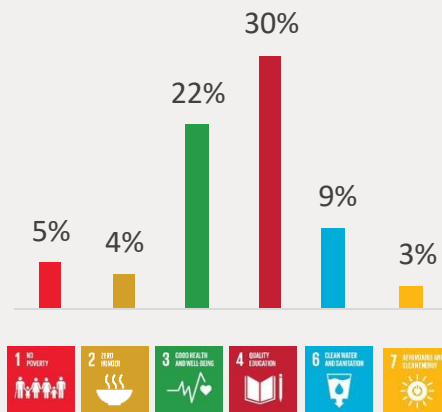


## 3.6 Overall Social Aspect Evaluation

The social aspect of SDG implementation in 24 local authorities in Sarawak varies significantly between urban and rural areas, with urban centers generally having better access to services and infrastructure. Rural local authorities face challenges related to healthcare, education, poverty, and gender equality, requiring targeted interventions and collaborative efforts across local, state, and federal levels. Equitable development is crucial to ensure that all regions, regardless of size or location, can achieve the SDGs and improve the overall quality of life for all residents.

In Sarawak, the implementation of the SDGs varies across different targets. Notably, SDG 4: Quality Education and SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being receive significant attention, with 30% and 22% of resources allocated respectively, focusing on education infrastructure and healthcare access, particularly in rural areas. However, SDG 2: Zero Hunger and SDG 1: No Poverty receive less investment, indicating the need for further focus on addressing food insecurity and poverty, especially in rural and indigenous communities. SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation is also prioritized with 9%, but challenges remain in some areas.

## Current SDG Project Implementation by Local Authority



The least allocated is SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy, with only 3%, highlighting the need for more sustainable energy solutions in off-grid rural regions. Going forward, Sarawak must focus on bridging the gaps in these underserved areas and ensure inclusive development to meet SDG targets by 2030.



## No Poverty

**24.1% (Matu)**  
Highest Incidence of Poverty  
(2024)

**7.1%**  
Average Poverty Rate  
(2024)

This figure suggests that 24.1% of the population in Matu is living below the poverty line in 2024. This is considered a high poverty rate, and it indicates that nearly a quarter of the population in this area is struggling to meet basic needs, including food, shelter, and healthcare.

The 24.1% poverty rate in Matu highlights a need for targeted poverty reduction strategies in rural and remote districts. The high rate reflects local challenges in terms of economic opportunities, infrastructure, and services.



## Zero Hunger

In Sarawak, efforts to combat hunger are increasingly focused on improving access to food, promoting sustainable agriculture, and addressing malnutrition, particularly among vulnerable groups such as children and pregnant women. However, like many regions, Sarawak faces challenges in ensuring food security, especially in remote areas where access to nutritious food and resources is limited.

Efforts to provide education on nutrition and improve food distribution systems are key to tackling both hunger and the broader issue of malnutrition in the state. Despite these initiatives, the high prevalence of food insecurity and the uneven distribution of resources indicate that more targeted action is required to achieve food security across all districts.



## Good Health and Well-Being

**13.6**  
Live Birth (per 1000  
population)

**6.5**  
Deaths (per 1000  
population)

In Sarawak, the live birth rate is 13.6 per 1,000 population, while the death rate is 6.5 per 1,000 population. These figures reflect the ongoing public health challenges the state faces, which are central to the achievement of SDG 3, which focuses on ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages.

The relatively higher death rate compared to the birth rate suggests that there are significant health issues, including the rising burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) like diabetes, hypertension, and cardiovascular diseases. Efforts to reduce mortality rates are aligned with SDG 3 targets, which aim to reduce premature deaths from NCDs through prevention and treatment.



## Quality Education

**133.7**  
Education Well Being in Sarawak (2022)  
**Ranked 1st in Malaysia**

**4.6%**  
YoY Growth (2022)

In 2022, Sarawak was ranked 1st in Malaysia for education well-being, with a score of 133.7. This achievement highlights the state's success in improving its education system, providing greater access to quality education, and ensuring the overall well-being of students.

The high ranking is attributed to the state's efforts in enhancing educational infrastructure, increasing access to education in both urban and rural areas, and implementing policies that prioritize the well-being of students, such as mental health support, extracurricular activities, and social-emotional learning programs.



## Clean Water & Sanitation

**90%**  
Percentage of households received piped water in the house (2022)

As of 2022, approximately 90% of households in Sarawak have access to piped water in their homes. This significant percentage reflects the state's continuous investment in improving water supply infrastructure and expanding its reach to rural and remote areas.

The availability of piped water is a critical factor in enhancing public health, promoting hygiene, and reducing the risk of waterborne diseases. It also plays an important role in supporting overall well-being and quality of life for Sarawakians, aligning with SDG 6, which focuses on ensuring access to water and sanitation for all.



## Affordable & Clean Energy

**97.8%**  
Percentage of households received accessible to electricity (2022)

As of 2022, 97.8% of households in Sarawak have access to electricity, a notable achievement in expanding energy access across the state. This level of electrification is crucial for improving the quality of life, enabling economic development, and supporting educational and healthcare services. It is directly linked to SDG 7, which aims to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all by 2030.

Sarawak has made substantial progress in electrifying both urban and rural areas, with a focus on extending electricity supply to remote communities. Initiatives like the Rural Electrification Program have helped bring power to previously off-grid areas, ensuring that even those in the most isolated parts of the state can benefit from this essential service.



## No Poverty

**Objective:**  
To end poverty in all its forms everywhere.

Interrelation of  
Goal 1 with  
other SDGs



### Current SDG 1 Performance by Targets

Local Authorities/ Target	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.a	1.b
Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan	■			■			
Majlis Bandaraya Miri	■			■			
Majlis Perbandaran Kota Samarahan							
Majlis Perbandaran Padawan							
Majlis Perbandaran Sibiu		■					
Majlis Daerah Lundu			■				
Majlis Daerah Bau							
Majlis Daerah Simunjan							
Majlis Daerah Betong							
Majlis Daerah Serian			■				
Majlis Daerah Sri Aman		■					

## Key Findings

### Highest Absolute Poverty:

Matu (20.8%)  
Daro (32.5%)  
Julau (31.2%)

### Economic Structure:

- Predominantly agricultural in rural areas (Saratok, Sarikei, and Simunjan).
- Urban centers (Miri, Kuching) focus on industrial and service sectors but face urban fringe challenges.

### Infrastructure Gaps:

- Remote areas (e.g., Kapit, Lawas, and Marudi) lack connectivity and access to basic services.
- Urban sprawl affects service delivery (Padawan and Kuching Selatan).

### Current SDG 1 Performance by Targets (Continues..)

Local Authorities/ Target	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.a	1.b
Majlis Daerah Lubok Antu							
Majlis Daerah Limbang							
Majlis Daerah Lawas							
Majlis Daerah Subis							
Majlis Daerah Marudi							
Majlis Daerah Saratok							
Majlis Daerah Matu & Daro							
Majlis Daerah Sarikei							
Majlis Daerah Meradong and Julau							
Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibul							
Majlis Daerah Kanowit							
Majlis Daerah Kapit							

Local Authority	Status (Facts & Figures)	Potential Opportunities	Initiatives/ Programs/ Projects
<b>Majlis Perbandaran Sibiu</b>	Absolute poverty rate: 10.2%; Relative poverty rate: 14.8%. Welfare assistance provided to 3,500 households annually.	Expand microfinance programs and digital skills training for B40 groups.	Low-cost housing programs, welfare aid distribution.
<b>Majlis Daerah Saratok</b>	Absolute poverty rate: 7.4%; Relative poverty rate: 12.6%. Agriculture-based economy with potential for growth.	Increase mechanization and improve access to markets for rural farmers.	Rural entrepreneurship programs.
<b>Majlis Daerah Dalat dan Mukah</b>	Absolute poverty rate: 11.1% (Dalat), 14.0% (Mukah); Relative poverty rate: 19.0% (Dalat), 21.4% (Mukah). Welfare programs support 2,200 individuals annually.	Upskilling programs for youth in agriculture and fisheries.	Affordable housing initiatives, welfare support for rural families.
<b>Majlis Daerah Matu &amp; Daro</b>	Absolute poverty rate: 20.8% (Matu), 32.5% (Daro); Relative poverty rate: 30.8% (Matu), 34.5% (Daro). Remote areas face connectivity challenges.	Invest in rural road infrastructure and agribusiness diversification.	Basic infrastructure projects and support for cash crop farming.
<b>Majlis Daerah Sarikei</b>	Absolute poverty rate: 20.9%; Relative poverty rate: 30.0%. Dependence on smallholder farming as a primary income source.	Modernize agriculture practices and expand rural education initiatives.	Infrastructure for pepper and pineapple industries.
<b>Majlis Daerah Meradong &amp; Julau</b>	Absolute poverty rate: 31.2% (Julau); Relative poverty rate: 46.8% (Julau). High poverty concentration in Julau's interior.	Encourage agroforestry and introduce mobile medical clinics.	Farmer support and basic amenities programs.
<b>Majlis Daerah Kapit</b>	Absolute poverty rate: 20.6%; Relative poverty rate: 37.9%. Limited infrastructure and access to markets.	Strengthen infrastructure and tourism industry based on cultural heritage.	Road connectivity and housing assistance programs.
<b>Majlis Bandaraya Miri</b>	Absolute poverty rate: 6.3%; Relative poverty rate: 6.0%. Industrial hub but rural fringes still face access issues.	Expand community-focused urban initiatives for B40 groups.	Urban poverty relief schemes and affordable housing projects.
<b>Majlis Daerah Limbang</b>	Absolute poverty rate: 14.6%; Relative poverty rate: 20.5%. Disparities in access to education and healthcare in rural areas.	Strengthen cross-border trade with Brunei to boost local economy.	Cross-border infrastructure and rural connectivity projects.

Local Authority	Status (Facts & Figures)	Potential Opportunities	Initiatives/ Programs/ Projects
<b>Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan</b>	Absolute poverty rate: 9.1%; Relative poverty rate: 10.1%. Urban poor are concentrated in older housing areas.	Upgrade urban housing and improve employment training opportunities.	Housing improvement and job placement programs.
<b>Majlis Perbandaran Padawan</b>	Absolute poverty rate: 9.1%; Relative poverty rate: 12.3%. Urban sprawl affects access to services for the B40 group.	Promote community-based employment programs in eco-tourism.	Eco-tourism and affordable housing initiatives.
<b>Majlis Daerah Simunjan</b>	Absolute poverty rate: 17.9%; Relative poverty rate: 33.8%. High poverty rates in rural interior areas.	Increase rural electrification and introduce crop insurance schemes.	Infrastructure for sustainable farming.
<b>Majlis Daerah Lubok Antu</b>	Absolute poverty rate: 14.8%; Relative poverty rate: 32.7%. Indigenous communities face challenges in accessing economic opportunities.	Support indigenous cooperative businesses.	Smallholder farming and education programs.
<b>Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibul</b>	Absolute poverty rate: 8.6%; Relative poverty rate: 26.9%. Lack of access to financial services in rural areas.	Develop microfinance schemes for rural entrepreneurs.	Expansion of rural health services and education outreach.
<b>Majlis Daerah Kanowit</b>	Absolute poverty rate: 24.9%; Relative poverty rate: 45.7%. One of the highest relative poverty rates in Sarawak.	Introduce vocational skills training programs for youth.	Rural housing assistance and education subsidies.
<b>Majlis Daerah Lawas</b>	Absolute poverty rate: 18.1%; Relative poverty rate: 33.7%. Connectivity to remote areas is limited.	Strengthen tourism infrastructure for growth in eco-tourism.	Tourism promotion and infrastructure upgrades.
<b>Majlis Daerah Subis</b>	Absolute poverty rate: 4.7%; Relative poverty rate: 14.0%. Low absolute poverty but requires focus on marginalized communities.	Promote affordable education and access to digital infrastructure.	Community support programs for B40.
<b>Majlis Daerah Marudi</b>	Absolute poverty rate: 12.9%; Relative poverty rate: 20.6%. Remoteness affects access to public services.	Expand medical outreach programs and agricultural modernization.	Infrastructure for rural healthcare.
<b>Majlis Perbandaran Kota Samarahan</b>	Absolute poverty rate: 7.9%; Relative poverty rate: 6.7%. Low urban poverty but underserved rural communities nearby.	Leverage UNIMAS and economic hubs to increase employment opportunities.	Student outreach and affordable housing for urban poor.
<b>Majlis Daerah Lundu</b>	Absolute poverty rate: 13.1%; Relative poverty rate: 23.2%. High dependency on agricultural activities.	Promote ecotourism to create diversified income opportunities.	Income-generating projects for rural families, training programs.

Local Authority	Status (Facts & Figures)	Potential Opportunities	Initiatives/ Programs/ Projects
<b>Majlis Daerah Bau</b>	Absolute poverty rate: 8.3%; Relative poverty rate: 18.7%. Dependency on agriculture as a primary income source.	Promote sustainable farming and agro-tourism to improve livelihoods.	Rural aid and infrastructure improvement programs.
<b>Majlis Daerah Betong</b>	Data not available; general rural poverty challenges related to industrial migration.	Increase employment opportunities and vocational training programs.	Affordable housing projects for rural poor.
<b>Majlis Daerah Serian</b>	Absolute poverty rate: 14.6%; Relative poverty rate: 22.7%. Persistent poverty among indigenous communities.	Support community-driven projects in local industries such as pepper cultivation.	Skills training in agriculture and support for cooperatives.
<b>Majlis Daerah Sri Aman</b>	Absolute poverty rate: 8.9%; Relative poverty rate: 28.4%. High poverty in remote areas with limited infrastructure.	Strengthen rural-urban linkages to reduce income disparity.	Basic amenities and transportation access programs.



## Issues and Challenges

**Infrastructure deficiencies** remain one of the most pressing challenges in Sarawak, particularly in remote and rural areas. Poor road connectivity limits access to markets, healthcare, and education, creating significant barriers to economic and social development.

In areas like **Kapit, Lawas, and Marudi**, these infrastructure gaps isolate communities, restricting their ability to engage in economic activities and access essential services. Urban areas face a different set of challenges, with rapid urbanization outpacing service delivery and exacerbating issues for marginalized populations in older housing areas.

**Economic dependence on traditional agriculture** is another critical challenge. Smallholder farming dominates many rural economies but suffers from low productivity, outdated techniques, and limited access to markets. This reliance makes rural populations vulnerable to economic shocks and environmental changes.

Additionally, digital and financial exclusion further hampers development, as many rural communities lack access to essential financial services and digital infrastructure. Bridging these gaps is essential for fostering inclusive economic growth and reducing poverty.

## Initiatives

Existing initiatives focus heavily on **welfare support and infrastructure development**. Welfare aid programs in regions like **Sibu, Dalat, and Mukah** provide essential support to vulnerable populations but need to be complemented by more sustainable, long-term solutions.

**Affordable housing** initiatives in urban centers such as **Kuching Selatan and Padawan** address some challenges but must be expanded to meet growing demand. Infrastructure projects, particularly in remote areas like **Lawas and Kapit**, are vital for improving connectivity and access to services.



## Summary of Findings

The Sarawak local councils exhibit varied progress in achieving SDG 1 (No Poverty), reflecting the challenges and opportunities unique to their urban or rural contexts. Urban councils such as Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan, Majlis Bandaraya Miri, and Majlis Perbandaran Sibu have focused on targeted housing initiatives, urban renewal projects, and economic programs that integrate low-income communities into the local economy.

These efforts have contributed to a reduction in urban poverty and improved living standards. However, challenges remain, particularly in addressing the needs of migrant workers and providing adequate housing in densely populated areas

Rural councils, including Majlis Daerah Lubok Antu, Kapit, and Kanowit, face more systemic barriers such as limited access to infrastructure, clean water, electricity, and basic services.

Indigenous land issues under the Native Customary Rights (NCR) system also hinder economic development by restricting the productive use of land for agriculture or large-scale economic activities.

Additionally, low education levels and cultural resistance to change further exacerbate poverty in these regions. Despite these challenges, rural councils have implemented initiatives such as agricultural support programs, sustainable farming workshops, and microfinancing schemes to support local livelihoods.

## Way Forward

Investing in rural infrastructure must be a top priority. Improved road connectivity, electrification, and digital access will bridge the gap between rural and urban areas, enabling better access to markets, education, and healthcare. Infrastructure development in remote areas like Simunjan and Kanowit will unlock economic potential and improve living standards. In urban areas, upgrading housing and expanding community services will address the needs of marginalized populations and ensure more inclusive growth.

Economic programs need to focus on modernization and diversification. Expanding microfinance and entrepreneurship support, particularly in high-poverty regions, will empower rural communities and foster economic resilience. Promoting eco-tourism and sustainable farming practices can create diversified income streams, reducing dependence on traditional agriculture. Strengthening social services, including healthcare and education, will provide the foundation for sustainable development, ensuring that all residents could thrive.



## Zero Poverty

**Objective:**  
**To end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.**

Interrelation of Goal 2 with other SDGs



### Current SDG 2 Performance by Targets

Local Authorities/ Target	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.a	2.b	2.c
Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan								
Majlis Bandaraya Miri								
Majlis Perbandaran Kota Samarahan								
Majlis Perbandaran Padawan								
Majlis Perbandaran Sibu								
Majlis Daerah Lundu								
Majlis Daerah Bau								
Majlis Daerah Simunjan								
Majlis Daerah Betong								
Majlis Daerah Serian								
Majlis Daerah Sri Aman								

## Key Findings

- Rural districts like Lundu, Bau, Simunjan, and Betong rely heavily on agriculture, but face challenges from climate change, limited resources, and outdated farming methods.
- Areas like Serian and Sri Aman would benefit from better market integration and agricultural extension services to increase productivity and improve food security.
- Remote regions such as Lubok Antu, Limbang, and Lawas struggle with food access due to poor infrastructure.
- In areas like Sarikei, Meradong, Julau, and Kanowit, challenges like poor soil and outdated farming methods are common. Introducing sustainable farming and better irrigation systems could improve food production and security. Finally, Kapit, being remote, faces food distribution challenges. Better connectivity, farming support, and storage can help ensure food availability in such areas.

### Current SDG 2 Performance by Targets (Continues..)

Local Authorities/ Target	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.a	2.b	2.c
Majlis Daerah Lubok Antu								
Majlis Daerah Limbang								
Majlis Daerah Lawas								
Majlis Daerah Subis								
Majlis Daerah Marudi								
Majlis Daerah Saratok								
Majlis Daerah Matu & Daro								
Majlis Daerah Sarikei								
Majlis Daerah Meradong and Julau								
Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibul								
Majlis Daerah Kanowit								
Majlis Daerah Kapit								

## Issues and Challenges

- **Limited Access to Modern Farming Techniques:** Many smallholder farmers, especially in rural districts like **Lundu, Bau, and Betong**, still rely on traditional farming methods. These outdated practices limit agricultural productivity and sustainability. Without access to modern tools, irrigation systems, and training, farmers struggle to improve yields or adapt to climate change.
- **Poor Infrastructure and Connectivity:** In remote areas like Kapit, Lubok Antu, and Limbang, poor road networks and limited transportation options make it difficult to access markets or get food supplies. This isolation also affects the ability to store and distribute food, leading to shortages in some regions.
- **Lack of Market Access for Farmers:** Small farmers in areas like **Sarikei, Subis, and Marudi** face difficulties selling their produce due to a lack of market infrastructure, fair pricing, and transport options. This limits their ability to generate income from farming and contributes to food insecurity.
- **Over-reliance on Imported Food:** Many areas in Sarawak rely heavily on imported food, especially in urban regions like **Sibu and Miri**. This reliance on external sources for food security increases vulnerability to global supply chain disruptions and drives up costs, making nutritious food less affordable for low-income populations.

## Initiatives

### Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture:

#### Training and Education:

Provide farmers with training on modern, sustainable farming techniques such as organic farming, agroforestry, and climate-smart agriculture. This will help improve productivity and resilience to climate change.

#### Access to Technology and Tools:

Facilitate access to modern farming equipment, tools, and irrigation systems to increase efficiency and yields in rural areas like Lundu, Betong, and Simunjan.

### Local Food Systems and Urban Agriculture:

#### Urban Farming Initiatives:

Encourage urban agriculture projects in places like Kuching Selatan and Miri, such as rooftop gardens, community gardens, and vertical farming, to supplement local food supplies and reduce reliance on imported goods.

#### Community Gardens and Farmers' Markets:

Promote community gardens and local farmers' markets, particularly in areas like Sibu and Serian, to ensure easy access to fresh, nutritious, and affordable food.

## Summary of Findings

Urban areas like **Kuching Selatan and Miri** generally have access to food but face challenges in food distribution, urban farming, and addressing poor dietary habits. Semi-rural districts such as Kota Samarahan and Padawan have potential for growth but require support in modernizing farming practices and improving market access for smallholder farmers.

Rural areas like **Lundu, Bau, and Simunjan**, which rely heavily on agriculture, face climate change risks, limited access to modern farming tools, and poor infrastructure.

Remote areas, including **Kapit and Lubok Antu**, struggle with isolation, making food distribution and storage difficult. Malnutrition and reliance on imported food are concerns in areas like Sibu and Serian, where local food production could be better supported.

Key challenges include outdated farming techniques, climate vulnerability, poor infrastructure, limited market access, and food distribution issues. These challenges are compounded by financial constraints, a lack of nutrition awareness, and over-reliance on imported foods.

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## Way Forward

### Improve Food Security Programs:

- Food Assistance:** Strengthen food assistance programs, especially in rural and impoverished areas, to ensure that vulnerable populations have access to nutritious food during times of hardship or disaster.

- Community-Based Solutions:**

Establish community-based initiatives, such as food banks and cooperative farming, to enhance local food production and resilience in remote districts like Matu, Daro, and Saratok.

### Promote Local Food Systems:

- Urban and Community Farming:**

Encourage urban agriculture in cities like Kuching Selatan and Miri through rooftop gardens, community gardens, and vertical farming. This will supplement local food supplies, reduce reliance on imports, and enhance food security in urban areas.

- Farmers' Markets and Local Food Networks:**

Support the establishment of local farmers' markets and agricultural cooperatives in areas such as Sibu and Sarikei, enabling farmers to sell directly to consumers and receive fair prices for their produce.



## Good Health and Well-Being

### Objective:

To ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Interrelation of Goal 3 with other SDGs



### Current SDG 3 Performance by Targets

Local Authorities/ Target	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.a	3.b	3.c	3.d
Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Majlis Bandaraya Miri	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Majlis Perbandaran Kota Samarahan	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Majlis Perbandaran Padawan	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Majlis Perbandaran Sibiu	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Majlis Daerah Lundu	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Majlis Daerah Bau	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Majlis Daerah Simunjan	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Majlis Daerah Betong	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Majlis Daerah Serian	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Majlis Daerah Sri Aman	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Majlis Daerah Lubok Antu	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Majlis Daerah Limbang	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Majlis Daerah Lawas	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Majlis Daerah Subis	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

## Key Findings

The findings on SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being) in Sarawak highlight both progress and challenges across urban, rural, and remote areas.

Semi-rural areas like **Kota Samarahan, Padawan, Serian, and Sri Aman** benefit from district hospitals and health outreach programs. However, these areas face shortages of healthcare professionals and gaps in emergency services. Transport difficulties also hinder quick access to care for more remote populations.

In rural areas like **Lundu, Bau, and Simunjan**, mobile clinics and community health initiatives have improved access to basic care. However, many communities rely heavily on these services due to a lack of permanent facilities.

Poor roads and referral systems further delay critical treatments. Remote districts like **Kapit, Limbang, and Lubok Antu** face even greater challenges, with geographic isolation making it difficult to deliver medical supplies, access specialist care, or respond to emergencies promptly.

Current SDG 3 Performance by Targets (Continues..)

Local Authorities/ Target	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.a	3.b	3.c	3.d
Majlis Daerah Marudi													
Majlis Daerah Saratok													
Majlis Daerah Matu & Daro													
Majlis Daerah Sarikei													
Majlis Daerah Meradong and Julau													
Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibul													
Majlis Daerah Kanowit													
Majlis Daerah Kapit													

## Issues and Challenges

### Healthcare Accessibility

Urban areas such as **Kuching Selatan, Sibu, and Miri** face overcrowding in public healthcare facilities, leading to long waiting times and strained resources. While services are available, low-income populations often struggle to access quality care. In rural and remote districts like **Kapit and Lubok Antu** **geographical isolation and poor transport infrastructure** further hinder access. Many rural communities rely on mobile clinics or flying doctor services, which are often insufficient for emergencies or specialized care.

### Emergency Response and Preparedness

Emergency medical response systems are underdeveloped in many districts, particularly in remote areas. Long response times, limited ambulance services, and inadequate infrastructure result in preventable deaths and poor health outcomes during emergencies.

### Infrastructure Deficits

Many rural districts lack permanent healthcare facilities, forcing residents to travel long distances for basic and specialized treatments. Poor road connectivity and limited transportation options exacerbate delays, particularly in emergencies. In remote areas, even existing facilities frequently lack essential equipment and resources, reducing the quality of available care.

## Initiatives

### Healthcare Access Expansion

**Mobile health clinics and the Flying Doctor Service** are key initiatives targeting rural and remote communities, such as in **Kapit, Lubok Antu, and Marudi**. These services provide essential medical care, including vaccinations, maternal and child health support, and basic treatments, to areas without permanent healthcare facilities.

Additionally, telehealth programs have been introduced in certain regions, leveraging technology to connect remote patients with healthcare professionals in urban centers, reducing the need for travel.

### Community-Based Health Programs

In collaboration with NGOs and local community leaders, health programs are being implemented to educate communities on hygiene, sanitation, and preventive care. **Community health committees** in areas like **Daro, and Saratok** are empowering residents to take an active role in addressing local health challenges, such as reducing mosquito breeding grounds to prevent dengue outbreaks.

## Summary of Findings

The findings on SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being) in Sarawak reveal a mix of progress and challenges across urban, rural, and remote areas. Urban centers like Kuching Selatan, Sibu, and Miri have better access to healthcare facilities, including hospitals and specialized services. However, these areas face issues such as overcrowding, long waiting times, and a rising prevalence of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) like diabetes and hypertension due to changing lifestyles.

In rural and semi-urban areas like Kota **Samarahan, Padawan, and Serian**, district hospitals and outreach programs have improved access to healthcare. However, shortages of healthcare professionals and a lack of advanced medical facilities continue to pose challenges. Geographic and transport barriers delay access to critical care, leaving many communities dependent on mobile health services and temporary clinics.

Remote districts such as **Kapit, Marudi, and Lubok Antu** face even greater disparities in healthcare. Poor road connectivity, limited transport options, and a reliance on flying doctor services make consistent and timely healthcare delivery difficult.

## Way Forward

### Expanding Healthcare Access

Efforts should focus on strengthening rural and remote healthcare services. Increasing the frequency and reach of mobile clinics and flying doctor services can provide essential care to isolated communities. Additionally, establishing more district-level specialized care centers can reduce dependence on urban hospitals, ensuring that critical services like maternal care and chronic disease management are accessible locally.

### Enhancing Infrastructure and Connectivity

Building new healthcare facilities in underserved areas and upgrading existing ones with modern equipment is vital. Improved road networks and emergency transport systems, including ambulances and waterway transport, are necessary to ensure timely access to care, particularly in remote districts. These infrastructure improvements will help address the delays in accessing emergency and specialized treatments.



## Quality Education

**Objective:**  
To ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all.

Interrelation of Goal 4 with other SDGs



### Current SDG 4 Performance by Targets

Local Authorities/ Target	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.a	4.b	4.c
Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan										
Majlis Bandaraya Miri										
Majlis Perbandaran Kota Samarahan										
Majlis Perbandaran Padawan										
Majlis Perbandaran Sibu										
Majlis Daerah Lundu										
Majlis Daerah Bau										
Majlis Daerah Simunjan										
Majlis Daerah Betong										
Majlis Daerah Serian										
Majlis Daerah Sri Aman										
Majlis Daerah Lubok Antu										
Majlis Daerah Limbang										
Majlis Daerah Lawas										
Majlis Daerah Subis										

## Key Findings

Rural and remote districts such as Kapit, Bau, and Betong face significant barriers to education, including poor infrastructure, lack of qualified teachers, and limited access to digital learning tools.

Additionally, the digital divide is particularly evident in areas like Simunjan and Saratok, where students have limited access to online learning platforms due to unreliable internet connections and a lack of technology in schools.

Teacher shortages are a critical issue in many of the more remote districts, such as Subis and Lawas. The absence of qualified teachers, especially in specialized subjects like science and mathematics, contributes to lower educational standards and fewer opportunities for students to develop the skills necessary for future success.

Additionally, the digital divide is particularly evident in areas like Simunjan and Saratok, where students have limited access to online learning platforms due to unreliable internet connections and a lack of technology in schools.

Current SDG 4 Performance by Targets (Continues..)

Local Authorities/ Target	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.a	4.b	4.c
Majlis Daerah Marudi											
Majlis Daerah Saratok											
Majlis Daerah Matu & Daro											
Majlis Daerah Sarikei											
Majlis Daerah Meradong and Julau											
Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibu											
Majlis Daerah Kanowit											
Majlis Daerah Kapit											

## Key Findings

### List of Schools

District	Stage	Type	Numbers
Asajaya	Primary	Sekolah Rendah Kerajaan	27
Asajaya	Secondary	Sekolah Menengah Kerajaan	5
Bau	Primary	Sekolah Rendah Kerajaan	40
Bau	Secondary	Sekolah Menengah Kerajaan	4
Bau	Tertiary	IPTA	0
Belaga	Primary	Sekolah Rendah Kerajaan	12
Belaga	Secondary	Sekolah Menengah Kerajaan	2
Belaga	Tertiary	IPTA	0
Betong	Primary	Sekolah Rendah Kerajaan	46
Betong	Secondary	Sekolah Menengah Kerajaan	8
Betong	Tertiary	IPTA	0
Dalat	Primary	Sekolah Rendah Kerajaan	25
Dalat	Secondary	Sekolah Menengah Kerajaan	4
Dalat	Tertiary	IPTA	0
Daro	Primary	Sekolah Rendah Kerajaan	41
Daro	Secondary	Sekolah Menengah Kerajaan	3
Daro	Tertiary	IPTA	0
Julau	Primary	Sekolah Rendah Kerajaan	34
Julau	Secondary	Sekolah Menengah Kerajaan	3
Julau	Tertiary	IPTA	0
Kanowit	Primary	Sekolah Rendah Kerajaan	35
Kanowit	Secondary	Sekolah Menengah Kerajaan	3
Kanowit	Tertiary	IPTA	0
Kapit	Primary	Sekolah Rendah Kerajaan	46
Kapit	Secondary	Sekolah Menengah Kerajaan	4
Kapit	Tertiary	IPTA	0
Kuching	Primary	Sekolah Rendah Kerajaan	146
Kuching	Secondary	Sekolah Menengah Kerajaan	41
Kuching	Tertiary	IPTA	1
Lawas	Primary	Sekolah Rendah Kerajaan	31
Lawas	Secondary	Sekolah Menengah Kerajaan	4
Lawas	Tertiary	IPTA	0
Limbang	Primary	Sekolah Rendah Kerajaan	35
Limbang	Secondary	Sekolah Menengah Kerajaan	5
Limbang	Tertiary	IPTA	0
Lubok Antu	Primary	Sekolah Rendah Kerajaan	28
Lubok Antu	Secondary	Sekolah Menengah Kerajaan	2
Lubok Antu	Tertiary	IPTA	0

## Key Findings

### List of Schools

District	Stage	Type	Numbers
Lundu	Primary	Sekolah Rendah Kerajaan	31
Lundu	Secondary	Sekolah Menengah Kerajaan	3
Lundu	Tertiary	IPTA	0
Maradong	Primary	Sekolah Rendah Kerajaan	33
Maradong	Secondary	Sekolah Menengah Kerajaan	4
Maradong	Tertiary	IPTA	0
Marudi	Primary	Sekolah Rendah Kerajaan	77
Marudi	Secondary	Sekolah Menengah Kerajaan	8
Marudi	Tertiary	IPTA	0
Miri	Primary	Sekolah Rendah Kerajaan	54
Miri	Secondary	Sekolah Menengah Kerajaan	18
Miri	Tertiary	IPTA	0
Mukah	Primary	Sekolah Rendah Kerajaan	29
Mukah	Secondary	Sekolah Menengah Kerajaan	3
Mukah	Tertiary	IPTA	1
Samarahan	Primary	Sekolah Rendah Kerajaan	24
Samarahan	Secondary	Sekolah Menengah Kerajaan	4
Samarahan	Tertiary	IPTA	0
Saratok	Primary	Sekolah Rendah Kerajaan	49
Saratok	Secondary	Sekolah Menengah Kerajaan	5
Saratok	Tertiary	IPTA	0
Sarikei	Primary	Sekolah Rendah Kerajaan	44
Sarikei	Secondary	Sekolah Menengah Kerajaan	6
Sarikei	Tertiary	IPTA	0
Sebauh	Primary	Sekolah Rendah Kerajaan	9
Sebauh	Secondary	Sekolah Menengah Kerajaan	1
Sebauh	Tertiary	IPTA	0
Selangau	Primary	Sekolah Rendah Kerajaan	22
Selangau	Secondary	Sekolah Menengah Kerajaan	1
Selangau	Tertiary	IPTA	0
Serian	Primary	Sekolah Rendah Kerajaan	79
Serian	Secondary	Sekolah Menengah Kerajaan	6
Serian	Tertiary	IPTA	0
Sibu	Primary	Sekolah Rendah Kerajaan	114
Sibu	Secondary	Sekolah Menengah Kerajaan	24
Sibu	Tertiary	IPTA	0
Simunjan	Primary	Sekolah Rendah Kerajaan	49
Simunjan	Secondary	Sekolah Menengah Kerajaan	4
Simunjan	Tertiary	IPTA	0
Sri Aman	Primary	Sekolah Rendah Kerajaan	37
Sri Aman	Secondary	Sekolah Menengah Kerajaan	5
Sri Aman	Tertiary	IPTA	0
Subis	Primary	Sekolah Rendah Kerajaan	24
Subis	Secondary	Sekolah Menengah Kerajaan	2
Subis	Tertiary	IPTA	0

## Key Findings

The findings highlight both progress and challenges in achieving SDG 4: Quality Education in Sarawak. The wide availability of primary schools shows good progress toward ensuring all children have access to basic education, as outlined in Target 4.1. However, the smaller number of secondary schools, especially in rural areas like Sebauh and Selangau, makes it harder for students to continue their education. This gap creates inequality, particularly for students in remote areas, and needs attention to ensure everyone has equal opportunities to complete secondary school.

The lack of tertiary education institutions (IPTA) in most districts also highlights barriers to achieving Target 4.3, which focuses on access to higher education. With only two districts (Kuching and Mukah) offering IPTA facilities, students in rural areas face challenges in pursuing advanced studies. To address this, more tertiary institutions or alternative learning options, like online programs, are needed. Overall, while Sarawak has made progress in primary education, more efforts are required to ensure access to quality secondary and higher education for all.



## Issues and Challenges

One of the primary challenges is the urban-rural divide in education access. Urban districts such as Kuching Selatan and Miri have more educational resources, better infrastructure, and access to digital tools.

In contrast, rural areas like Kapit, Simunjan, and Lawas face significant barriers. These areas often lack sufficient schools, teachers, and educational facilities, making it difficult for students to access quality education. The long distances between homes and schools in remote areas also result in students dropping out, particularly at the secondary school level.

Another challenge is the digital divide. While urban schools have increasingly integrated technology into classrooms, many schools in rural districts, such as those in Sri Aman and Saratok, still struggle with inadequate internet access and lack of digital devices.

This gap in digital access became particularly evident during the COVID-19 pandemic when many students in rural areas could not participate in online learning. The lack of infrastructure hinders the potential for e-learning, remote education, and access to digital resources, which are essential for modern education.

## Initiatives

In terms of government initiatives, there have been various programs aimed at improving education infrastructure and quality. For example, the 1Malaysia Development Program has helped build and upgrade schools in underserved areas, and initiatives like Penjana KPT have been aimed at enhancing digital infrastructure in educational institutions, benefiting urban areas like Majlis Bandaraya Sibul. Additionally, local authorities are working on engaging communities and parents to support children's education, particularly in rural districts such as Majlis Daerah Sarikei and Majlis Daerah Betong.

To ensure that all children, including those with disabilities, have access to quality education, initiatives have been launched to promote inclusive education. In Betong and Serian, efforts have been made to create schools that are accessible to students with physical disabilities by providing ramps, accessible toilets, and other necessary infrastructure. Additionally, teachers in these areas are being trained to accommodate students with special needs, providing a more inclusive learning environment.

## Summary of Findings

Inclusivity remains a key concern, particularly for indigenous communities in areas like Lubok Antu and Serian. These communities face additional barriers to education, such as language differences, cultural isolation, and geographic remoteness.

Although there have been efforts to integrate indigenous languages and cultures into the curriculum, more work is needed to ensure that indigenous students receive an education that respects and nurtures their cultural identities.

Despite these challenges, several positive developments are underway. Infrastructure upgrades and the construction of new schools have improved educational access in areas like Betong and Kapit.

Digital learning initiatives are helping bridge the gap in areas like Sibuan and Subis, where internet connectivity and digital tools are gradually improving. Teacher training programs are being implemented in rural areas, such as Marudi and Majlis Saratok, to improve teaching standards and address the teacher shortage.

## Way Forward

A key priority should be improving the infrastructure of schools in rural and remote areas. This includes not only upgrading physical buildings but also ensuring that schools in districts like Kapit, Betong, and Simunjan have access to clean water, electricity, and safe transport options.

Furthermore, digital infrastructure should be strengthened across all districts, particularly in Subis and Lawas, to ensure reliable internet access for e-learning and digital tools. Governments should focus on expanding internet connectivity to bridge the digital divide and provide all students with equal access to online learning resources.

To achieve SDG 4: Quality Education in Sarawak, it is essential to address the disparities between urban and rural areas, improve teacher quality, and ensure inclusive education for all students. By focusing on improving infrastructure, providing financial support, and engaging communities in the education process, Sarawak can make significant progress toward ensuring that every child has access to quality education.

Collaboration among government agencies, local authorities, schools, the private sector, and NGOs will be key to overcoming the challenges and building a more equitable and sustainable education system.



# Clean Water and Sanitation

**Objective:**  
To ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

Interrelation of Goal 6 with other SDGs



Local Authority	Status (Facts & Figures)	Potential Opportunities	Initiatives/Programs/Projects
<b>Majlis Perbandanan SibU</b>	Piped water: 100%; Sanitary: 100%	Focus on sustainable water management, enhancing water quality.	Smart water management systems, water conservation programs.
<b>Majlis Daerah Saratok</b>	Piped water: 100%; Sanitary: 100%	Expand water conservation programs, ensure clean water for all.	Implementation of efficient water conservation measures.
<b>Majlis Daerah Dalat dan Mukah</b>	Piped water: 89.7%; Sanitary: 100%	Improve water supply systems, enhance water quality.	Water distribution upgrades, water quality monitoring.
<b>Majlis Daerah Matu &amp; Daro</b>	Piped water: 83%; Sanitary: 100%	Expand water infrastructure, focus on sustainability.	Installation of solar-powered water systems, community water projects.
<b>Majlis Daerah Sarikei</b>	Piped water: 96.7%; Sanitary: 100%	Improve water access in rural areas, water conservation.	Renewable energy-powered water pumping stations, water storage upgrades.
<b>Majlis Daerah Meradong &amp; Julau</b>	Piped water: 46.8%; Sanitary: 100%	Expand access to clean water, improve infrastructure.	Water access projects, water system expansions.
<b>Majlis Daerah Kapit</b>	Piped water: 57.3%; Sanitary: 100%	Upgrade infrastructure for water access.	Water distribution system improvements, solar water pumps.
<b>Majlis Bandaraya Miri</b>	Piped water: 98.5%; Sanitary: 99.9%	Further improve water distribution, ensure clean water for all.	Upgrading water treatment plants, water distribution infrastructure.
<b>Majlis Daerah Limbang</b>	Piped water: 100%; Sanitary: 100%	Improve water sustainability, monitoring and management.	Water management systems, leak reduction measures.
<b>Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan</b>	Piped water: 99.5%; Sanitary: 100%	Focus on sustainable water practices and efficient distribution.	Water-saving programs, water conservation campaigns.
<b>Majlis Perbandanan Padawan</b>	Piped water: 100%; Sanitary: 100%	Continue optimizing water usage and quality.	Water quality monitoring systems, sustainable urban water management.
<b>Majlis Daerah Simunjan</b>	Piped water: 95.5%; Sanitary: 100%	Expand water systems, improve storage and access.	Upgrades to water storage and treatment facilities.
<b>Majlis Daerah Lubok Antu</b>	Piped water: 91%; Sanitary: 100%	Improve piped water access, ensure sustainable water systems.	Installation of solar-powered water pumps, community water systems.

Local Authority	Status (Facts & Figures)	Potential Opportunities	Initiatives/Programs/Projects
<b>Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibul</b>	Piped water: 75%; Sanitary: 100%	Expand clean water access in rural areas.	Water infrastructure improvements, rural water supply systems.
<b>Majlis Daerah Kanowit</b>	Piped water: 77.8%; Sanitary: 100%	Improve water systems, enhance water security.	Installation of sustainable water systems, water distribution upgrades.
<b>Majlis Daerah Subis</b>	Piped water: 67.4%; Sanitary: 100%	Expand water supply coverage and conservation efforts.	Expansion of water infrastructure, water management systems.
<b>Majlis Daerah Marudi</b>	Piped water: 74%; Sanitary: 100%	Improve rural water supply, invest in water conservation.	Water pipeline expansion, installation of water storage systems.
<b>Majlis Perbandaran Kota Samarahan</b>	Piped water: 100%; Sanitary: 100%	Expand water quality monitoring and conservation efforts.	Smart water usage systems, rainwater harvesting projects.
<b>Majlis Daerah Lundu</b>	Piped water: 88%; Sanitary: 100%	Expand clean water access in rural areas.	Water access expansion projects, community water distribution.
<b>Majlis Daerah Bau</b>	Piped water: 92.1%; Sanitary: 100%	Improve water supply systems, ensure quality water for all.	Water conservation efforts, distribution system upgrades.
<b>Majlis Daerah Bentong</b>	Piped water: 85%; Sanitary: 100%	Enhance rural water infrastructure, address water shortages.	Water infrastructure development, community water conservation.
<b>Majlis Daerah Serian</b>	Piped water: 92%; Sanitary: 100%	Enhance water conservation, improve access in rural areas.	Expansion of water systems, water-saving initiatives.
<b>Majlis Daerah Sri Aman</b>	Piped water: 78%; Sanitary: 100%	Improve water systems and sustainability efforts.	Expansion of water supply networks, solar-powered water systems.

### Current SDG 6 Performance by Targets

Local Authorities/ Target	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.a	6.b	6.c
Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan									
Majlis Bandaraya Miri									
Majlis Perbandaran Kota Samarahan									
Majlis Perbandaran Padawan									
Majlis Perbandaran Sibiu									
Majlis Daerah Lundu									
Majlis Daerah Bau									
Majlis Daerah Simunjan									
Majlis Daerah Betong									
Majlis Daerah Serian									
Majlis Daerah Sri Aman									
Majlis Daerah Lubok Antu									
Majlis Daerah Limbang									
Majlis Daerah Lawas									
Majlis Daerah Subis									

## Key Findings

### Overall Access:

**Piped Water:** While many districts have achieved full piped water access (e.g., Sibu, Saratok, Limbang), several still face challenges, especially in rural areas (e.g., Meradong & Julau at 46.8%, Marudi at 74%).

In more remote areas, septic tanks or pit latrines are common, and the lack of proper treatment or waste disposal systems leads to contamination of groundwater and local water sources.

### Regional Disparities:

**High Access:** Urban areas like Miri, Kuching, and Kota Samarahan show near-total water coverage.

Bau and Serian experience difficulties in addressing wastewater management due to the high cost of infrastructure and limited resources for proper waste treatment.

**Low Access:** Remote or rural areas, such as Meradong & Julau, Marudi, and Subis, have lower piped water availability.

### Current SDG 6 Performance by Targets (Continues..)

Local Authorities/ Target	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.a	6.b	6.c
Majlis Daerah Marudi									
Majlis Daerah Saratok									
Majlis Daerah Matu & Daro									
Majlis Daerah Sarikei									
Majlis Daerah Meradong and Julau									
Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibu									
Majlis Daerah Kanowit									
Majlis Daerah Kapit									

## Issues and Challenges

Pollution from industrial activities, agriculture, and improper waste disposal is a significant issue in some districts, particularly in Serian and Lawas.

Runoff from agricultural chemicals and untreated industrial waste can contaminate local water sources, making water unsafe for drinking and irrigation.

Additionally, the improper disposal of plastic waste and household garbage in rural areas contributes to contamination in waterways. Efforts to improve solid waste management, such as in Sibu and Kuching Selatan, have made progress, but challenges remain in less developed regions.

In rural districts such as Kapit, Betong, and Lubok Antu, access to clean water remains a challenge. Many rural communities rely on untreated river water or rainwater harvesting, which may not meet health and safety standards.

Access to piped water is still limited in remote areas, which increases the reliance on more vulnerable water sources that can be contaminated.

## Initiatives

### Rural Water Supply Projects:

In rural districts such as Kapit, Marudi, and Lawas, the state government has initiated rural water supply schemes to bring piped water to underserved communities. These projects focus on providing treated water to areas that previously relied on untreated water sources like rivers and wells.

### Pollution Control and Monitoring:

To address water pollution, districts like Majlis Daerah Serian and Majlis Daerah Subis have introduced pollution monitoring programs in rivers and other water bodies. These programs aim to detect contaminants early and prevent the spread of pollutants into water sources.

## Summary of Findings

### Water Quality Concerns:

Pollution from agriculture, industrial waste, and inadequate wastewater treatment is a significant issue in areas like Serian and Subis, affecting water safety. Contaminants from pesticides, chemicals, and untreated sewage can compromise water quality, posing health risks.

### Sanitation Gaps:

Many rural districts lack proper sewerage systems, with some communities still relying on pit latrines or open defecation. The lack of sanitation infrastructure, particularly in Bau and Simunjan, leads to environmental contamination and increased health risks.

### Inadequate Waste Management:

Improper waste disposal and plastic waste in water bodies are notable concerns in Subis and Sarikei, further contributing to water pollution. The lack of proper waste management infrastructure exacerbates the contamination of water sources.

## Way Forward

To achieve SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation in Sarawak, a multi-faceted approach is needed. This includes expanding and modernizing water supply infrastructure, especially in rural areas like Kapit and Marudi, as well as improving wastewater treatment and sanitation systems. Focus should be placed on reducing water pollution from agricultural and industrial sources, particularly in urban areas like

Kuching Selatan. Additionally, promoting water conservation, building climate-resilient water management systems, and expanding access to sustainable sanitation solutions in underserved districts can help ensure equitable access to clean water and sanitation.

Collaboration between local governments, NGOs, and international organizations is essential to securing the necessary funding and technical expertise for these initiatives.

Capacity building at the local level and strengthening community involvement in water management will ensure the sustainability of these efforts. Public awareness campaigns and education on sanitation, hygiene, and water conservation will also play a critical role in fostering long-term behavior change and improving the overall water and sanitation situation across the state.



## Affordable and Clean Energy

### Objective:

To ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

Interrelation of Goal 7 with other SDGs



### Current SDG 7 Performance by Targets

Local Authorities/ Target	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.a	7.b
Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan					
Majlis Bandaraya Miri					
Majlis Perbandaran Kota Samarahan					
Majlis Perbandaran Padawan					
Majlis Perbandaran Sibu					
Majlis Daerah Lundu					
Majlis Daerah Bau					
Majlis Daerah Simunjan					
Majlis Daerah Betong					
Majlis Daerah Serian					
Majlis Daerah Sri Aman					
Majlis Daerah Lubok Antu					
Majlis Daerah Limbang					
Majlis Daerah Lawas					
Majlis Daerah Subis					
Majlis Daerah Marudi					
Majlis Daerah Saratok					
Majlis Daerah Matu & Daro					
Majlis Daerah Sarikei					
Majlis Daerah Meradong and Julau					
Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibu					
Majlis Daerah Kanowit					
Majlis Daerah Kapit					

Local Authority	Status (Facts & Figures)	Potential Opportunities	Initiatives/Programs/Projects
<b>Majlis Perbandanan Sibuan</b>	Electricity: 100%	Expand energy-efficient infrastructure, optimize energy usage.	Smart grids, solar energy initiatives in urban areas.
<b>Majlis Daerah Saratok</b>	Electricity: 100%	Opportunities for energy-saving technologies, green energy sources.	Solar panels for government buildings, solar energy projects.
<b>Majlis Daerah Dalat dan Mukah</b>	Electricity: 93.7%	Improve energy distribution and access in rural areas.	Expansion of solar energy and renewable energy systems.
<b>Majlis Daerah Matu &amp; Daro</b>	Electricity: 97.5%	Focus on energy access for remote areas, renewable energy adoption.	Solar energy projects, electrification of remote areas.
<b>Majlis Daerah Sarikei</b>	Electricity: 100%	Promote renewable energy sources, reduce reliance on fossil fuels.	Solar and wind energy projects, rural electrification.
<b>Majlis Daerah Meradong &amp; Julau</b>	Electricity: 93.6%	Expand electricity access, focus on renewable energy solutions.	Solar-powered energy systems, sustainable energy grid upgrades.
<b>Majlis Daerah Kapit</b>	Electricity: 88.8%	Enhance electricity access, focus on solar energy in remote areas.	Off-grid solar solutions, renewable energy systems.
<b>Majlis Bandaraya Miri</b>	Electricity: 96.3%	Expand renewable energy infrastructure, reduce energy consumption.	Green energy initiatives, wind and solar energy integration.
<b>Majlis Daerah Limbang</b>	Electricity: 100%	Focus on sustainable energy solutions for urban and rural areas.	Solar panel projects, green energy adoption.
<b>Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan</b>	Electricity: 100%	Focus on energy efficiency and smart grid technologies.	Smart grids, renewable energy integration projects.
<b>Majlis Perbandanan Padawan</b>	Electricity: 100%	Opportunities for further use of renewable energy in urban areas.	Solar power installations, energy-efficient public infrastructure.
<b>Majlis Daerah Simunjan</b>	Electricity: 98%	Improve energy access and efficiency in rural areas.	Renewable energy projects, rural electrification programs.
<b>Majlis Daerah Lubok Antu</b>	Electricity: 85.4%	Expand access to electricity, promote solar energy systems.	Solar-powered solutions for rural communities, energy access programs.

Local Authority	Status (Facts & Figures)	Potential Opportunities	Initiatives/Programs/Projects
<b>Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibu</b>	Electricity: 99.1%	Improve electricity access, expand renewable energy sources.	Solar energy projects, green energy initiatives.
<b>Majlis Daerah Kanowit</b>	Electricity: 92.2%	Improve energy access in rural areas, promote sustainable energy.	Solar panels, hydropower projects, energy grid upgrades.
<b>Majlis Daerah Lawas</b>	Electricity: 97.4%	Improve electricity infrastructure, renewable energy potential.	Renewable energy projects, energy-efficient lighting systems.
<b>Majlis Daerah Subis</b>	Electricity: 91.2%	Focus on sustainable energy access and expansion.	Solar energy programs, rural electrification projects.
<b>Majlis Daerah Marudi</b>	Electricity: 95%	Enhance energy efficiency, expand access to electricity.	Renewable energy integration, solar-powered electricity projects.
<b>Majlis Perbandanan Kota Samarahan</b>	Electricity: 100%	Continue optimizing energy usage and increasing renewable sources.	Solar energy systems, green buildings initiatives.
<b>Majlis Daerah Lundu</b>	Electricity: 99.8%	Improve electricity access, invest in renewable energy solutions.	Solar-powered projects, energy conservation measures.
<b>Majlis Daerah Bau</b>	Electricity: 97.2%	Expand access to clean energy, improve energy distribution.	Solar energy programs, renewable energy expansion projects.
<b>Majlis Daerah Bentong</b>	Electricity: 99.3%	Promote renewable energy solutions, energy conservation strategies.	Solar-powered energy installations, green energy integration projects.
<b>Majlis Daerah Serian</b>	Electricity: 98.9%	Focus on energy efficiency, expand renewable energy access.	Solar panels, wind energy initiatives, energy-saving measures.
<b>Majlis Daerah Sri Aman</b>	Electricity: 94.7%	Improve energy infrastructure and renewable energy sources.	Solar projects, grid upgrades, rural energy initiatives.

## Key Findings

### Overall Status:

#### High Electricity Coverage:

Most local authorities have achieved near-complete electricity access, with several at 100% (e.g., Sibuloh, Saratok, Limbang, Kuching Selatan). However, some areas still require improvements, particularly in rural and remote locations.

#### Lower Access Areas:

Regions like Kapit (88.8%), Lubok Antu (85.4%), and Meradong & Julau (93.6%) have lower electricity access, indicating a need for targeted interventions.

Infrastructure for clean energy is still lacking in many rural districts. For instance, in Simunjan and Kapit, a reliable electricity grid infrastructure is either absent or insufficient, leaving communities dependent on costly and inefficient energy sources. Investments in grid expansion and off-grid solutions are needed to reach these underserved areas.

While some urban and peri-urban areas in Sarawak are making strides towards achieving SDG 7, rural districts still face significant barriers to access and affordability. There is a need for further investments in infrastructure, expansion of renewable energy sources, and improved energy efficiency initiatives to ensure that clean, affordable, and reliable energy is available to all, especially in underserved communities. This requires collaboration between government agencies, local authorities, and private sector partners to overcome the existing challenges and ensure equitable energy access across the state.



## Issues and Challenges

### Rural Electrification Gaps:

Infrastructure limitations make it challenging to extend electricity to remote and rural areas

High costs of extending conventional grids in difficult terrains necessitate alternative solutions like off-grid solar systems.

### Dependency on Fossil Fuels:

While some areas have begun transitioning to renewable energy sources, many districts still depend on expensive and environmentally harmful fossil fuels like diesel, which drive up costs and exacerbate pollution.

## Initiatives

### Hydropower Development:

Sarawak has invested in **hydropower projects**, such as the **Bakelalan** and **Murum** hydropower plants, to generate clean electricity and reduce reliance on fossil fuels. This is a significant step towards ensuring long-term energy sustainability in the state.

### Mini-Grids and Off-Grid Solutions:

For areas where extending the national grid is impractical, such as **Subis** and **Matu and Daro**, mini-grids powered by **solar** and **biomass** are being installed to provide electricity. These off-grid solutions are more cost-effective and efficient for small communities in remote areas.



## Summary of Findings

Urban areas like Kuching, Selatan and Sibu are seeing improvements in renewable energy adoption, including the installation of solar panels on public buildings and energy-efficient infrastructure.

However, rural areas such as Kapit and Marudi continue to face significant energy access issues due to geographical barriers, limited infrastructure, and reliance on expensive and polluting energy sources like diesel generators.

There is also a growing emphasis on expanding the use of renewable energy, such as solar and hydropower, with projects underway in various regions. Initiatives like mini-grids and off-grid solar systems are being implemented to address energy access in remote areas where extending the national grid is not feasible.

## Way Forward

### Expansion of Renewable Energy Infrastructure:

**Diversify Renewable Sources:** In addition to solar and hydropower, exploring other renewable energy sources, such as biomass or wind energy, should be considered, especially in agricultural or coastal regions like Bau and Lawas, where these resources may be more accessible.

### Rural Electrification Programs:

Efforts should be intensified to extend the national electricity grid to remote areas like Lubok Antu, Serian, and Simunjan. Collaborations between the government, utility companies, and private sector can make grid expansion more affordable and accessible.

# ECONOMIC AND CITY MANAGEMENT

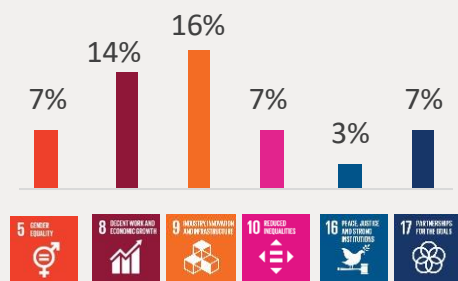


## 3.7 Overall Economic and City Management Aspect Evaluation

The economic and city management aspects of SDG implementation across the 24 local authorities in Sarawak differ significantly between urban and rural areas. Urban centers typically benefit from stronger economic development, better infrastructure, and more effective city management systems, enabling them to tackle economic challenges more efficiently. Conversely, rural local authorities often struggle with limited economic opportunities, inadequate infrastructure, and resource limitations, which hinder their progress toward sustainable development.

Addressing these disparities requires targeted strategies, equitable resource distribution, and collaboration between local, state, and federal authorities. Ensuring inclusive economic growth and improving city management across all regions is vital to achieving the SDGs and promoting sustainable development for all communities.

Current SDG Project Implementation by Local Authority



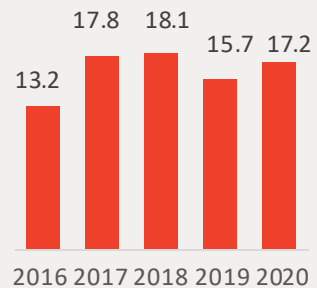
The implementation of SDGs in Sarawak's 24 local authorities shows mixed progress. SDG 5 (Gender Equality) sees limited initiatives to promote women's leadership and reduce gender-based violence, with efforts still in early stages. SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) shows more promise with programs supporting SMEs, youth employment, and entrepreneurship, though challenges remain in ensuring inclusive growth. SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) is better addressed through investments in infrastructure and technological innovation. However, SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) has seen modest progress, with ongoing efforts to improve access to education and healthcare. SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions) is the least addressed, facing challenges such as corruption and limited access to justice, while SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) shows some progress with increasing collaboration between local authorities, NGOs, and the private sector.



## Gender Equality

The proportion of women in managerial positions in Sarawak has fluctuated between 2016 and 2020, ranging from 13.2% to 18.1%. While there has been some progress, such as an increase from 13.2% in 2016 to 17.2% in 2020, the numbers highlight that women remain underrepresented in leadership roles

Proportion of Women in Managerial Positions



## Decent Work and Economic Growth

The decline of GDP per Capita indicates the economic impact of global and local challenges, including the COVID-19 pandemic, which disrupted industries, reduced economic activity, and affected livelihoods.

The drop emphasizes the importance of promoting sustainable economic growth, creating resilient jobs, and enhancing productivity to recover from economic setbacks.

**RM 48,657**

Sarawak 2020 GDP per Capita (p), a decrease of 8.59% from 2019

## Sarawak 5 Priority Industries for Regional Development

1. Aluminum
2. Glass
3. Oil-based
4. Steel
5. Palm Oil
6. Fishing & Aquaculture
7. Livestock
8. Timber-based
9. Marine Engineering
10. Tourism



## Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

### Lundu, Bau, Simunjan, Betong, Serian, Sri Aman:

These areas require infrastructure upgrades, such as better road networks and utilities, to attract investments in agriculture-based processing and small-scale industries. Enhanced connectivity will foster inclusive and sustainable industrialization, reducing regional disparities.

### Matu, Daro, Kapit, Kanowit:

Rural authorities face significant challenges due to limited connectivity and resources. Kapit needs road and transport upgrades to unlock economic potential. Improving accessibility is crucial for industrialization and job creation.

### Limbang, Lawas, Subis:

These areas require improved connectivity to tap into opportunities in tourism, agro-industries, and cross-border trade. Better infrastructure, including roads and digital systems, can drive industrial growth and economic integration.



## Reduced Inequalities

**5789**

Median of monthly household gross income (RM) – Urban

**3195**

Median of monthly household gross income (RM) – Rural

The income disparity between urban and rural areas in Sarawak, reflected by the median monthly household gross income—RM 5,789 for urban areas compared to RM 3,195 for rural areas—highlights the persistent urban-rural divide in economic opportunities and living standards. The urban-rural divide across the 24 local authorities (PBTs) in Sarawak reflects significant disparities in infrastructure development, economic opportunities, and living standards.

These deficiencies hinder economic growth, reduce access to services, and impact the well-being of rural communities. The uneven development between urban and rural areas leads to faster growth and more development in urban centers while rural regions struggle to keep pace. Bridging this gap requires targeted investments in infrastructure, equitable resource allocation, and policies that promote balanced growth across all 24 local authorities.



## Peace, Justice and Strong Institution

The data shows a significant fluctuation in various types of crime over the years. The number of murders rose sharply from 8 in 2020 to 25 in 2021 but slightly decreased to 22 in 2022. This increase in murder rates, followed by a slight reduction, highlights a serious concern that requires continued attention to address violence and enhance public safety.

Number of Violent Crime by Type of Crime in Sarawak, 2020-2022



## Partnerships for the Goals

Administrative costs, such as salaries, utilities, and office operations, form a significant portion of the expenditure for councils like Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan, Majlis Bandaraya Miri, and Majlis Perbandaran Sibu, as well as smaller rural authorities like Majlis Daerah Kapit and Majlis Daerah Matu dan Daro. These costs are necessary to ensure the smooth running of local governance and service delivery.

In Sarawak, the internet is increasingly used in educational settings, with schools and students benefiting from online resources and e-learning platforms. However, there may be disparities in access between urban and rural areas.

In terms of economic activities, local businesses and entrepreneurs are starting to leverage the internet for e-commerce and marketing. Despite this, challenges remain in fully integrating digital tools into everyday business practices.



## Gender Equality

### Objective:

To empower women and girls to reach their full potential and eliminate discrimination and harmful practices against them.

Interrelation of Goal 5 with other SDGs



### Current SDG 5 Performance by Targets

Local Authorities/ Target	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.a	5.b	5.c
Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan									
Majlis Bandaraya Miri									
Majlis Perbandaran Kota Samarahan									
Majlis Perbandaran Padawan									
Majlis Perbandaran Sibuan									
Majlis Daerah Lundu									
Majlis Daerah Bau									
Majlis Daerah Simunjan									
Majlis Daerah Betong									
Majlis Daerah Serian									
Majlis Daerah Sri Aman									

## Key Findings

Key findings on SDG 5 (Gender Equality) in the 24 Local Authorities of Sarawak highlight several challenges and areas for progress. While some local councils have made efforts to address gender equality through legal reforms, such as the implementation of policies supporting women’s participation in governance, there are significant barriers to full gender equality.

Despite these challenges, some positive trends have emerged, including increased female representation in political positions and rising awareness of gender issues among community leaders. To accelerate progress, the local councils need to strengthen their legal frameworks, improve the implementation of gender-responsive policies, and engage more with civil society to create sustainable change

### Current SDG 5 Performance by Targets (Continues..)

Local Authorities/ Target	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.a	5.b	5.c
Majlis Daerah Lubok Antu									
Majlis Daerah Limbang									
Majlis Daerah Lawas									
Majlis Daerah Subis									
Majlis Daerah Marudi									
Majlis Daerah Saratok									
Majlis Daerah Matu & Daro									
Majlis Daerah Srikei									
Majlis Daerah Meradong and Julau									
Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibu									
Majlis Daerah Kanowit									
Majlis Daerah Kapit									

Local Authority	Status (Facts & Figures)	Potential Opportunities	Initiatives/Programs /Projects
<b>Majlis Perbandaran Sibu</b>	Gini Coefficient: 0.374. High relative income disparity.	Expand microfinance and digital skills training for women in urban and rural areas.	Women's empowerment workshops, welfare aid programs.
<b>Majlis Daerah Saratok</b>	Gini Coefficient: 0.290. Lowest income inequality in Sarawak.	Sustain equitable access to resources for women's development.	Women-led agricultural support programs.
<b>Majlis Daerah Dalat dan Mukah</b>	Gini Coefficient: 0.386 (Mukah), 0.315 (Dalat). Income disparity remains high in Mukah.	Expand access to vocational training for women in Mukah.	Financial assistance for women entrepreneurs in Mukah.
<b>Majlis Daerah Matu &amp; Daro</b>	Gini Coefficient: 0.369 (Matu), 0.389 (Daro). Both areas face high income disparities.	Promote women-led fisheries and agricultural businesses.	Training programs on sustainable aquaculture.
<b>Majlis Daerah Sarikei</b>	Gini Coefficient: 0.449. Among the highest disparities in Sarawak.	Strengthen access to education and vocational training for girls.	Awareness campaigns and scholarships for girls' education.
<b>Majlis Daerah Meradong &amp; Julau</b>	Gini Coefficient: 0.362 (Meradong), 0.374 (Julau). Income disparity remains significant.	Encourage women-led SME development.	Women-focused financial literacy programs.
<b>Majlis Daerah Kapit</b>	Gini Coefficient: 0.366. Income inequality persists in rural areas.	Increase access to sustainable livelihoods for women.	Women-led community farming projects.
<b>Majlis Bandaraya Miri</b>	Gini Coefficient: 0.342. Moderate income inequality in urban areas.	Expand digital entrepreneurship opportunities for women.	Digital business training for women entrepreneurs.
<b>Majlis Daerah Limbang</b>	Gini Coefficient: 0.351. Marginal urban-rural income gaps.	Support educational and health equity programs for women.	Women's health awareness and rural school initiatives.
<b>Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan</b>	Gini Coefficient: 0.376. Urban poverty affects women disproportionately.	Enhance job placement programs for women in underserved areas.	Job matching platforms and affordable childcare services.
<b>Majlis Perbandaran Padawan</b>	Gini Coefficient: 0.324. Relatively lower income inequality.	Focus on improving work-life balance for urban women.	Affordable housing programs for single mothers.
<b>Majlis Daerah Simunjan</b>	Gini Coefficient: 0.314. Among the lowest income disparities in Sarawak.	Maintain inclusive access to economic opportunities.	Rural business grants for women farmers.

Local Authority	Status (Facts & Figures)	Potential Opportunities	Initiatives/Programs/Projects
<b>Majlis Daerah Lubok Antu</b>	Gini Coefficient: 0.352. Persistent rural income gaps.	Develop cooperatives to enhance women's economic independence.	Women-led cooperative models for small-scale farming.
<b>Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibul</b>	Gini Coefficient: Data Unavailable. Rural economic gaps likely significant.	Provide targeted aid for rural women entrepreneurs.	Vocational skill training centers.
<b>Majlis Daerah Kanowit</b>	Gini Coefficient: 0.386. High rural income inequality.	Expand community-based economic initiatives for women.	Income-generating workshops for marginalized women.
<b>Majlis Daerah Lawas</b>	Gini Coefficient: 0.406. Persistent income gaps in rural areas.	Focus on improving women's access to financial services.	Rural banking and credit facilities for women.
<b>Majlis Daerah Subis</b>	Gini Coefficient: 0.341. Moderate income inequality.	Support women's leadership in rural economic development.	Leadership programs for rural women.
<b>Majlis Daerah Marudi</b>	Gini Coefficient: 0.361. Persistent urban-rural gaps.	Introduce training for sustainable livelihoods in rural areas.	Awareness programs on sustainable agriculture for women.
<b>Majlis Perbandaran Kota Samarahan</b>	Gini Coefficient: 0.324. Moderate income inequality.	Develop women-focused urban development strategies.	Women-friendly urban planning workshops.
<b>Majlis Daerah Lundu</b>	Gini Coefficient: 0.352. Persistent income disparity in rural areas.	Strengthen women's role in community-driven projects.	Community-led conservation projects with women's leadership.
<b>Majlis Daerah Bau</b>	Gini Coefficient: 0.360. Moderate income disparity.	Encourage cooperatives and sustainable projects for women.	Community-based tourism programs led by women.
<b>Majlis Daerah Bentong</b>	Data Unavailable. Likely significant income disparity.	Enhance women's representation in local decision-making.	Gender equity campaigns and local governance initiatives.
<b>Majlis Daerah Serian</b>	Gini Coefficient: 0.345. Persistent rural challenges.	Increase digital literacy programs for rural women.	ICT training workshops for women and girls.
<b>Majlis Daerah Sri Aman</b>	Gini Coefficient: 0.395. High rural income inequality.	Expand small-scale industry opportunities for women.	Women-led cottage industries and handicrafts programs.

## Issues and Challenges

### Underrepresentation of Women in Leadership:

Women remain underrepresented in managerial and leadership positions across many PBTs. For instance, local councils like Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan, Majlis Bandaraya Miri and Majlis Perbandaran Sibu have more women in managerial positions, but rural PBTs such as Majlis Daerah Serian and Majlis Daerah Matu dan Daro face greater structural and cultural barriers to gender parity in decision-making roles.

### Gender-Based Violence and Safety Concerns:

Across both urban and rural PBTs, issues such as domestic violence and lack of safe public spaces for women persist.

**40%**  
Women in Managerial  
Positions across PBTs  
in Sarawak

**12.5%**  
Women in Ahli Majlis  
Positions across PBTs  
in Sarawak

## Initiatives

### Training Programs for Women Leaders:

Local authorities, such as Majlis Perbandaran Kota Samarahan and Majlis Perbandaran Sibu, have begun organizing leadership workshops to encourage women's participation in decision-making roles within local councils and community organizations.

### Increased Representation:

Efforts are being made to increase the proportion of women in leadership and managerial positions, aligning with the broader state and national targets for gender inclusivity.



## Way Forward

### Supporting Local Gender-Based Initiatives:

Collaboration with NGOs and women's groups to promote initiatives focused on women's empowerment, leadership roles, and economic participation is vital. Local councils can contribute to SDG 5 by ensuring equal access to opportunities and resources for women.

### Enforcement:

Effective enforcement of gender equality laws requires strong reporting systems for discrimination and harassment, coupled with firm actions against offenders. However, societal and cultural norms can impede progress, as entrenched biases and attitudes may undermine the effectiveness of legal protections and deter individuals from reporting incidents of discrimination or harassment. Overcoming these challenges is crucial to ensuring that legal frameworks not only exist but also function effectively to promote gender equality and safeguard women's rights, 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.

Interrelation of Goal 8 with other SDGs



### Current SDG 8 Performance by Targets

Local Authorities/ Target	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.10	3.b
Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan											
Majlis Bandaraya Miri											
Majlis Perbandaran Kota Samarahan											
Majlis Perbandaran Padawan											
Majlis Perbandaran Sibiu											
Majlis Daerah Lundu											
Majlis Daerah Bau											
Majlis Daerah Simunjan											
Majlis Daerah Betong											
Majlis Daerah Serian											
Majlis Daerah Sri Aman											
Majlis Daerah Lubok Antu											
Majlis Daerah Limbang											
Majlis Daerah Lawas											
Majlis Daerah Subis											

## Key Findings

### Sarawak Gross Domestic Product (GDP)



The manufacturing sector's growth supports SDG 8 by creating decent jobs and fostering economic diversification. Similarly, the services sector, being the largest contributor, plays a vital role in job creation, particularly in urban areas. The agriculture and mining sectors, although fluctuating, remain essential for rural employment but must be made more sustainable to align with SDG 8's focus on sustainable growth and decent work across industries. The consistent growth across these sectors indicates Sarawak's ongoing efforts to diversify its economy while ensuring that economic growth benefits all segments of the population through inclusive and sustainable practices.

### Current SDG 8 Performance by Targets (Continues..)

Local Authorities/ Target	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.10	8.a	8.b
Majlis Daerah Marudi												
Majlis Daerah Saratok												
Majlis Daerah Matu & Daro												
Majlis Daerah Sarikei												
Majlis Daerah Meradong and Julau												
Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibul												
Majlis Daerah Kanowit												
Majlis Daerah Kapit												

Local Authority	Status (Facts & Figures)	Potential Opportunities	Initiatives/ Programs/ Projects
<b>Majlis Perbandanan Sibu</b>	Mean income: RM6,645; Median income: RM5,248; Mean expenditure: RM4,366; GDP 2018-2020: 9,479 (2018), 9,742 (2019), 8,816 (2020); GDP decrease: -7.0%. Labor Force (2022-01-01): Size: 134.0k, Employed: 127.2k, Unemployed: 6.8k, Outside Labor Force: 63.6k, Participation Rate: 67.8%, Unemployment Rate: 5.1%, Employment-Population Ratio: 64.4%.	Promote economic diversification and improve income equality.	Low-cost housing programs; Welfare aid distribution.
<b>Majlis Daerah Saratok</b>	Mean income: RM4,200; Median income: RM3,800; Mean expenditure: RM3,200; GDP 2018-2020: 4,500 (2018), 4,600 (2019), 4,300 (2020); GDP decrease: -6.0%. Labor Force (2022-01-01): Size: 24.7k, Employed: 24.1k, Unemployed: 0.6k, Outside Labor Force: 12.8k, Participation Rate: 65.9%, Unemployment Rate: 2.4%, Employment-Population Ratio: 64.3%.	Support the agriculture sector and enhance rural infrastructure.	Agricultural support programs; Rural development initiatives.
<b>Majlis Daerah Dalat dan Mukah</b>	Mean income: RM3,500; Median income: RM3,000; Mean expenditure: RM2,800; GDP 2018-2020: 4,200 (2018), 4,400 (2019), 4,200 (2020); GDP decrease: -5.0%. Labor Force (2022-01-01): Size: 10.6k, Employed: 10.2k, Unemployed: 0.4k, Outside Labor Force: 4.8k, Participation Rate: 69.1%, Unemployment Rate: 4.0%, Employment-Population Ratio: 66.2%.	Strengthen rural development and infrastructure; Support agriculture and local entrepreneurship.	Agricultural development projects; Rural economic diversification programs.

Local Authority	Status (Facts & Figures)	Potential Opportunities	Initiatives/ Programs/ Projects
<b>Majlis Daerah Matu &amp; Daro</b>	Mean income: RM4,200; Median income: RM3,800; Mean expenditure: RM3,200; GDP 2018-2020: 5,000 (2018), 5,200 (2019), 4,800 (2020); GDP decrease: -8.0%. Labor Force (2022-01-01): Size: 15.5k, Employed: 14.7k, Unemployed: 0.8k, Outside Labor Force: 8.0k, Participation Rate: 65.9%, Unemployment Rate: 5.1%, Employment-Population Ratio: 62.6%.	Foster tourism and local small business growth.	Tourism promotion initiatives; Support for local SMEs (small-medium enterprises).
<b>Majlis Daerah Sarikei</b>	Mean income: RM5,200; Median income: RM4,700; Mean expenditure: RM4,100; GDP 2018-2020: 5,500 (2018), 5,600 (2019), 5,300 (2020); GDP decrease: -6.0%. Labor Force (2022-01-01): Size: 33.5k, Employed: 32.1k, Unemployed: 1.4k, Outside Labor Force: 13.0k, Participation Rate: 71.9%, Unemployment Rate: 4.2%, Employment-Population Ratio: 69.0%.	Expand opportunities for agricultural and industrial sectors.	Agricultural cooperatives; Industrial parks for small businesses.
<b>Majlis Daerah Meradong &amp; Julau</b>	Mean income: RM4,000; Median income: RM3,500; Mean expenditure: RM3,000; GDP 2018-2020: 4,300 (2018), 4,500 (2019), 4,200 (2020); GDP decrease: -6.5%. Labor Force (2022-01-01): Size: 8.0k, Employed: 7.6k, Unemployed: 0.4k, Outside Labor Force: 4.9k, Participation Rate: 62.1%, Unemployment Rate: 4.7%, Employment-Population Ratio: 58.9%.	Enhance rural employment programs and improve access to education.	Skills training and vocational programs; Rural employment initiatives.
<b>Majlis Daerah Kapit</b>	Mean income: RM4,500; Median income: RM4,000; Mean expenditure: RM3,600; GDP 2018-2020: 5,100 (2018), 5,200 (2019), 5,000 (2020); GDP decrease: -4.7%. Labor Force (2022-01-01): Size: 30.0k, Employed: 28.4k, Unemployed: 1.6k, Outside Labor Force: 15.1k, Participation Rate: 66.5%, Unemployment Rate: 5.3%, Employment-Population Ratio: 63.0%.	Improve transportation and logistics for trade and commerce.	Road and infrastructure development; Support for local businesses.

Local Authority	Status (Facts & Figures)	Potential Opportunities	Initiatives/ Programs/ Projects
<b>Majlis Bandaraya Miri</b>	Mean income: RM8,000; Median income: RM6,800; Mean expenditure: RM5,800; GDP 2018-2020: 12,500 (2018), 12,800 (2019), 12,200 (2020); GDP decrease: -4.0%. Labor Force (2022-01-01): Size: 164.3k, Employed: 159.3k, Unemployed: 5.0k, Outside Labor Force: 82.8k, Participation Rate: 66.5%, Unemployment Rate: 3.0%, Employment-Population Ratio: 64.5%.	Promote eco-tourism and digital transformation.	Digital economy programs; Eco-tourism and sustainable development projects.
<b>Majlis Daerah Limbang</b>	Mean income: RM4,800; Median income: RM4,200; Mean expenditure: RM3,800; GDP 2018-2020: 5,600 (2018), 5,700 (2019), 5,500 (2020); GDP decrease: -5.0%. Labor Force (2022-01-01): Size: 26.7k, Employed: 25.7k, Unemployed: 1.0k, Outside Labor Force: 12.6k, Participation Rate: 68.0%, Unemployment Rate: 3.7%, Employment-Population Ratio: 65.4%.	Leverage natural resources for sustainable economic growth.	Environmental protection programs; Development of natural resource industries.
<b>Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan</b>	Mean income: RM7,800; Median income: RM6,400; Mean expenditure: RM5,900; GDP 2018-2020: 13,500 (2018), 14,000 (2019), 13,700 (2020); GDP decrease: -2.5%. Labor Force (2022-01-01): Size: 341.8k, Employed: 330.5k, Unemployed: 11.3k, Outside Labor Force: 149.4k, Participation Rate: 69.6%, Unemployment Rate: 3.3%, Employment-Population Ratio: N/A.	Expand urbanization and improve city infrastructure.	Urban development projects; Smart city initiatives.
<b>Majlis Perbandanan Padawan</b>	Mean income: RM6,200; Median income: RM5,100; Mean expenditure: RM4,500; GDP 2018-2020: 9,200 (2018), 9,400 (2019), 8,800 (2020); GDP decrease: -4.5%. Labor Force (2022-01-01): Size: 35.2k, Employed: 33.0k, Unemployed: 2.2k, Outside Labor Force: 14.8k, Participation Rate: 68.5%, Unemployment Rate: 3.6%, Employment-Population Ratio: 61.9%.	Strengthen agricultural and manufacturing sectors.	Support for agriculture; Industrial growth strategies.

Local Authority	Status (Facts & Figures)	Potential Opportunities	Initiatives/ Programs/ Projects
<b>Majlis Daerah Simunjan</b>	Mean income: RM3,900; Median income: RM3,400; Mean expenditure: RM3,100; GDP 2018-2020: 4,400 (2018), 4,500 (2019), 4,200 (2020); GDP decrease: -5.2%. Labor Force (2022-01-01): Size: 16.0k, Employed: 15.2k, Unemployed: 0.8k, Outside Labor Force: 7.2k, Participation Rate: 68.2%, Unemployment Rate: 5.0%, Employment-Population Ratio: 60.3%.	Improve agricultural productivity and small business support.	Agricultural innovation programs; Small business development initiatives.
<b>Majlis Daerah Lubok Antu</b>	Mean income: RM3,800; Median income: RM3,300; Mean expenditure: RM3,000; GDP 2018-2020: 4,100 (2018), 4,200 (2019), 4,000 (2020); GDP decrease: -5.2%. Labor Force (2022-01-01): Size: 8.1k, Employed: 7.6k, Unemployed: 0.5k, Outside Labor Force: 4.5k, Participation Rate: 60.4%, Unemployment Rate: 6.1%, Employment-Population Ratio: 56.1%.	Enhance local entrepreneurship and skill development.	Vocational training; Local entrepreneurship programs.
<b>Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibiu</b>	Mean income: RM5,500; Median income: RM4,800; Mean expenditure: RM4,200; GDP 2018-2020: 6,400 (2018), 6,600 (2019), 6,100 (2020); GDP decrease: -6.4%. Labor Force (2022-01-01): Size: 58.0k, Employed: 55.5k, Unemployed: 2.5k, Outside Labor Force: 28.0k, Participation Rate: 67.4%, Unemployment Rate: 4.3%, Employment-Population Ratio: 64.2%.	Promote rural infrastructure development and agro-based industries.	Rural development programs; Infrastructure improvement projects.
<b>Majlis Daerah Kanowit</b>	Mean income: RM4,000; Median income: RM3,500; Mean expenditure: RM3,200; GDP 2018-2020: 4,300 (2018), 4,400 (2019), 4,200 (2020); GDP decrease: -5.0%. Labor Force (2022-01-01): Size: 18.4k, Employed: 17.8k, Unemployed: 0.6k, Outside Labor Force: 8.4k, Participation Rate: 64.4%, Unemployment Rate: 3.3%, Employment-Population Ratio: 61.5%.	Improve community engagement and rural development.	Infrastructure projects; Capacity building programs.

Local Authority	Status (Facts & Figures)	Potential Opportunities	Initiatives/ Programs/ Projects
<b>Majlis Daerah Lawas</b>	Mean income: RM4,700; Median income: RM4,100; Mean expenditure: RM3,700; GDP 2018-2020: 5,400 (2018), 5,500 (2019), 5,200 (2020); GDP decrease: -5.6%. Labor Force (2022-01-01): Size: 25.3k, Employed: 24.1k, Unemployed: 1.2k, Outside Labor Force: 12.9k, Participation Rate: 66.2%, Unemployment Rate: 4.7%, Employment-Population Ratio: 60.9%.	Focus on tourism and cross-border trade.	Cross-border trade initiatives; Tourism development projects.
<b>Majlis Daerah Subis</b>	Mean income: RM4,200; Median income: RM3,800; Mean expenditure: RM3,200; GDP 2018-2020: 4,500 (2018), 4,600 (2019), 4,400 (2020); GDP decrease: -4.9%. Labor Force (2022-01-01): Size: 20.2k, Employed: 19.5k, Unemployed: 0.7k, Outside Labor Force: 9.8k, Participation Rate: 67.3%, Unemployment Rate: 3.5%, Employment-Population Ratio: 62.5%.	Agricultural and manufacturing sector growth opportunities.	Local manufacturing support programs; Agricultural expansion initiatives.
<b>Majlis Daerah Marudi</b>	Mean income: RM4,000; Median income: RM3,500; Mean expenditure: RM3,100; GDP 2018-2020: 4,300 (2018), 4,400 (2019), 4,200 (2020); GDP decrease: -5.1%. Labor Force (2022-01-01): Size: 13.4k, Employed: 12.8k, Unemployed: 0.6k, Outside Labor Force: 6.9k, Participation Rate: 65.3%, Unemployment Rate: 4.5%, Employment-Population Ratio: 61.3%.	Strengthen community-based agriculture and local entrepreneurship.	Community-based agriculture; Entrepreneurship training programs.
<b>Majlis Perbandaran Kota Samarahan</b>	Mean income: RM7,000; Median income: RM5,500; Mean expenditure: RM4,800; GDP 2018-2020: 8,800 (2018), 9,100 (2019), 8,600 (2020); GDP decrease: -5.0%. Labor Force (2022-01-01): Size: 80.0k, Employed: 75.0k, Unemployed: 5.0k, Outside Labor Force: 35.0k, Participation Rate: 69.8%, Unemployment Rate: 6.3%, Employment-Population Ratio: 66.6%.	Leverage education and technology for economic diversification.	Education and skills training; Technological innovation programs.

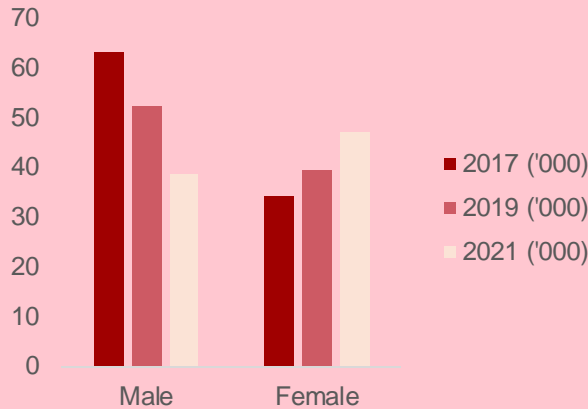
Local Authority	Status (Facts & Figures)	Potential Opportunities	Initiatives/ Programs/ Projects
<b>Majlis Daerah Lundu</b>	<p>Mean income: RM4,500; Median income: RM4,000;</p> <p>Mean expenditure: RM3,600; GDP 2018-2020: 5,000 (2018), 5,100 (2019), 5,000 (2020); GDP decrease: -2.0%.</p> <p>Labor Force (2022-01-01): Size: 16.5k, Employed: 15.9k, Unemployed: 0.6k, Outside Labor Force: 7.9k,</p> <p>Participation Rate: 64.6%, Unemployment Rate: 3.6%, Employment-Population Ratio: 61.5%.</p>	Support eco-tourism and sustainable agriculture.	Eco-tourism initiatives; Sustainable agriculture training programs.
<b>Majlis Daerah Bau</b>	<p>Mean income: RM4,600; Median income: RM4,100; Mean expenditure: RM3,700; GDP 2018-2020: 5,200 (2018), 5,400 (2019), 5,200 (2020); GDP decrease: -3.8%.</p> <p>Labor Force (2022-01-01): Size: 19.0k, Employed: 18.0k, Unemployed: 1.0k, Outside Labor Force: 9.3k, Participation Rate: 65.8%, Unemployment Rate: 5.3%, Employment-Population Ratio: 61.6%.</p>	Enhance rural infrastructure and promote local businesses.	Local infrastructure development; Support for SMEs.
<b>Majlis Daerah Bentong</b>	<p>Mean income: RM6,200; Median income: RM5,500; Mean expenditure: RM4,800; GDP 2018-2020: 6,300 (2018), 6,400 (2019), 6,100 (2020); GDP decrease: -5.1%.</p> <p>Labor Force (2022-01-01): Size: 18.0k, Employed: 17.0k, Unemployed: 1.0k, Outside Labor Force: 8.0k, Participation Rate: 66.7%, Unemployment Rate: 5.6%, Employment-Population Ratio: 61.1%.</p>	Boost agro-based industries and improve access to education.	Agricultural industry support programs; Educational initiatives.

Local Authority	Status (Facts & Figures)	Potential Opportunities	Initiatives/ Programs/ Projects
<b>Majlis Daerah Serian</b>	Mean income: RM4,900; Median income: RM4,300; Mean expenditure: RM3,800; GDP 2018-2020: 5,700 (2018), 5,900 (2019), 5,600 (2020); GDP decrease: -5.5%. Labor Force (2022-01-01): Size: 32.4k, Employed: 30.4k, Unemployed: 2.0k, Outside Labor Force: 13.2k, Participation Rate: 68.0%, Unemployment Rate: 6.2%, Employment-Population Ratio: 62.7%.	Strengthen rural communities through education and agro-business.	Rural development programs; Agro-business initiatives.
<b>Majlis Daerah Sri Aman</b>	Mean income: RM5,200; Median income: RM4,700; Mean expenditure: RM4,200; GDP 2018-2020: 6,000 (2018), 6,100 (2019), 5,900 (2020); GDP decrease: -3.4%. Labor Force (2022-01-01): Size: 21.5k, Employed: 20.4k, Unemployed: 1.1k, Outside Labor Force: 9.0k, Participation Rate: 64.2%, Unemployment Rate: 5.1%, Employment-Population Ratio: 61.7%.	Empower local communities through education and infrastructure.	Education initiatives; Infrastructure development programs.



## Issues and Challenges

### Number of Males and Females in Informal Economy in Sarawak ('000)



The increase in Sarawak's informal workforce, from 6.6% in 2019 to 7.3% in 2021, is closely tied to SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). SDG 8 focuses on promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all. The rise in informal sector participation, particularly among women, highlights the vulnerabilities that arise during economic downturns, like the COVID-19 pandemic

The increase in informal employment underscores the challenges of achieving SDG 8's goal of full and productive employment. While the informal sector offers immediate income opportunities, it often lacks the stability, benefits, and protections associated with formal employment, such as job security, healthcare, and retirement benefits. This situation highlights the need for policies focused on creating more formal job opportunities, particularly in rural areas, to foster sustainable economic growth.

## Initiatives

The current initiatives in Sarawak aimed at advancing SDG 8, which focuses on promoting sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all, include several programs and strategies by local authorities (PBTs). These efforts emphasize both economic growth and reducing unemployment through fostering innovation, improving workforce skills, and enhancing the local business environment. For example, the Sarawak government is promoting the development of renewable energy, particularly hydropower, which supports both sustainable energy solutions and the creation of green jobs



## Summary of Findings

### Economic Trends:

**Overall GDP Decline:** Most regions experienced a GDP decline from 2018 to 2020, ranging from -2.0% (Lundu) to -8.0% (Matu & Daro). This reflects broader economic impacts, likely linked to global challenges such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

### Income and Expenditure

**Patterns:** There's a significant income disparity across regions, with the highest mean incomes in urban areas like Miri (RM8,000) and Kuching Selatan (RM7,800), compared to rural areas such as Dalat dan Mukah (RM3,500) and Lubok Antu (RM3,800).

### Labor Market Dynamics:

**Participation Rates:** Most local authorities have labor participation rates between 60-70%. Regions with lower participation, like Meradong & Julau (62.1%), may need initiatives to activate potential labor pools.

**Unemployment Rates:** Higher unemployment is seen in some areas, such as Kota Samarahan (6.3%) and Simunjan (5.0%), indicating a need for targeted employment and skills programs.

## Way Forward

Strengthening transportation networks and upgrading access to modern facilities will be essential in attracting investment and expanding into other sectors beyond agriculture and small businesses. Public and private sector partnerships will be key in financing and implementing these infrastructure projects

Fostering economic diversification is crucial to reduce dependency on traditional sectors. By investing in high-value industries such as manufacturing, green technologies, and digital services, Sarawak can create more job opportunities, particularly in emerging sectors that offer better wages and benefits. Programs that promote skills training, innovation, and entrepreneurship will help local workers transition into these higher-paying sectors, ultimately creating sustainable and inclusive economic growth.



## Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

### Objective:

To build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.

Interrelation of Goal 9 with other SDGs



### Current SDG 9 Performance by Targets

Local Authorities/ Target	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.a	9.b
Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan							
Majlis Bandaraya Miri							
Majlis Perbandaran Kota Samarahan							
Majlis Perbandaran Padawan							
Majlis Perbandaran Sibu							
Majlis Daerah Lundu							
Majlis Daerah Bau							
Majlis Daerah Simunjan							
Majlis Daerah Betong							
Majlis Daerah Serian							
Majlis Daerah Sri Aman							
Majlis Daerah Lubok Antu							
Majlis Daerah Limbang							
Majlis Daerah Lawas							
Majlis Daerah Subis							

## Key Findings

The road network is a critical factor in the development of regional infrastructure and plays a significant role in influencing economic activities across Sarawak’s 24 local authorities (PBTs). For example, PBTs with more extensive road networks, such as Kuching (1,482.6 km), can support a wide range of industries, including agriculture, manufacturing, and services, as the infrastructure enables the efficient movement of goods, people, and services. Well-developed road systems reduce transportation costs, improve access to markets, and facilitate connections to vital services like healthcare and education, driving broader economic growth.

In contrast, regions with shorter road networks, such as Lubok Antu (approximately 150 km), face significant challenges. Limited road infrastructure hinders the movement of goods, restricts market access, and impedes opportunities for industrial and commercial expansion. This can result in slower economic development and less attractive investment opportunities, particularly for industries that require a reliable transportation system.

Current SDG 9 Performance by Targets (Continues..)

Local Authorities/ Target	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.a	9.b
Majlis Daerah Marudi							
Majlis Daerah Saratok							
Majlis Daerah Matu & Daro							
Majlis Daerah Sarikei							
Majlis Daerah Meradong and Julau							
Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibu							
Majlis Daerah Kanowit							
Majlis Daerah Kapit							

## Issues and Challenges

The issues of limited technological integration and inadequate infrastructure development in Sarawak's 24 local authorities (PBTs) are interconnected and significantly impact the local economy and development prospects. Many small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in these regions face challenges in adopting modern technology and digital tools due to high costs, lack of technical skills, and insufficient support systems. This technological gap restricts their competitiveness and growth potential.

In addition, inadequate infrastructure exacerbates these challenges. Poor transportation networks, such as inadequate roads and limited public transit systems, hinder the movement of goods and people, resulting in higher logistics costs for SMEs and difficulty accessing markets or resources. Furthermore, the lack of reliable electricity, high-speed internet, and water supply in certain areas directly impacts business operations. These infrastructural shortcomings prevent businesses from effectively utilizing digital tools and technologies, thus limiting their technological advancement and growth opportunities.

## Initiatives

The *Go Digital Sarawak* initiative is a state government program designed to accelerate digital transformation across Sarawak. The program focuses on enhancing digital skills, increasing technology access, and promoting digital adoption among businesses and communities. Key components of the initiative include providing digital skills training through workshops, supporting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) with technology access, improving digital infrastructure, and encouraging the use of digital platforms for e-commerce and online services.

This initiative plays a vital role in improving digital infrastructure throughout Sarawak. By enhancing internet connectivity and expanding access to digital services, *Go Digital Sarawak* ensures that businesses and residents across the state can actively participate in the digital economy. Strengthening digital infrastructure supports broader economic growth, business development, and the creation of a more resilient foundation for regional progress, aligning with SDG 8's goals of promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

## Summary of Findings

The state's economy has shown steady growth in sectors like manufacturing, services, and agriculture, which collectively contribute to overall development. However, certain regions, especially those with limited infrastructure and technological integration, face challenges in fostering inclusive and sustainable economic growth. The road network, for instance, plays a pivotal role in connecting rural and urban areas, enhancing market access, and supporting business operations.

However, many districts are still hindered by inadequate roads and public transport systems, restricting the movement of goods and services. Additionally, limited access to digital tools and infrastructure poses barriers for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), preventing them from fully participating in the digital economy.

Another issue lies in the growing informal workforce in some areas, which often lacks job security and access to benefits, exacerbating the need for policies that transition informal jobs into formal, decent work opportunities.

## Way Forward

### Infrastructure Improvement:

Expanding and upgrading road networks, transportation systems, and access to basic services (such as reliable electricity and high-speed internet) is essential for connecting regions and enhancing business capabilities. Increased investments in digital infrastructure will also help bridge the gap for SMEs, enabling their participation in the digital economy.

### Economic Diversification and Skills Development:

Sarawak should continue to diversify its economy by focusing on high-value industries such as renewable energy, digital services, and manufacturing. In parallel, fostering digital literacy and upskilling programs for workers will equip them to take on more advanced and sustainable job opportunities.



## Reduced Inequalities

**Objective:**  
To reduce inequality within and among countries

Interrelation of Goal 10 with other SDGs



Food security and sustainability of their natural resource base



Wellbeing, health and access to education



No poverty and gender equality



Water and energy security



Securing basic services in urban living



Justice and public and private partnerships



### Current SDG 10 Performance by Targets

Local Authorities/ Target	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.a	10.b	10.c
Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan										
Majlis Bandaraya Miri										
Majlis Perbandaran Kota Samarahan										
Majlis Perbandaran Padawan										
Majlis Perbandaran Sibu										
Majlis Daerah Lundu										
Majlis Daerah Bau										
Majlis Daerah Simunjan										
Majlis Daerah Betong										
Majlis Daerah Serian										
Majlis Daerah Sri Aman										
Majlis Daerah Lubok Antu										
Majlis Daerah Limbang										
Majlis Daerah Lawas										
Majlis Daerah Subis										

## Key Findings

In Sarawak, household income varies significantly across its 24 local authorities (PBTs). The median household income for Sarawak as a whole is RM 4,940, while the mean household income stands at RM 5,904. This discrepancy between the median and mean suggests a notable income inequality in the state, with a concentration of higher-income households driving up the average.

Rural districts, such as Majlis Daerah Betong, Majlis Daerah Bau, and Majlis Daerah Serian, have median household incomes closer to the state average, but the gap between the median and mean tends to be smaller, suggesting a more even distribution of income in these areas.

**RM 5959**  
Estimated Household income in Sarawak (2024)

**RM 3448**  
Estimated Household Expenditure in Sarawak

On the other hand, regions like Majlis Perbandaran Sibul and Majlis Daerah Matu and Daro show higher mean incomes, which further highlights income inequality in both urban and rural sectors.

### Current SDG 10 Performance by Targets (Continues..)

Local Authorities/ Target	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.a	10.b	10.c
Majlis Daerah Marudi										
Majlis Daerah Saratok										
Majlis Daerah Matu & Daro										
Majlis Daerah Sarikei										
Majlis Daerah Meradong and Julau										
Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibul										
Majlis Daerah Kanowit										
Majlis Daerah Kapit										

## Issues and Challenges

Economic inequality across Sarawak's 24 local authorities is evident, especially between rural and urban regions. Urban areas enjoy better infrastructure, greater access to businesses, and more economic opportunities, leading to higher incomes and living standards.

In contrast, rural areas face challenges such as limited access to essential services and economic opportunities, contributing to lower living standards. This divide results in uneven development, with urban centers experiencing faster growth while rural areas struggle with insufficient infrastructure, including roads, public transportation, and utilities, which hinders their economic potential and quality of life.



## Initiatives

Current initiatives on SDG 10 in Sarawak include the Pembangunan Luar Bandar (Rural Development Program), which focuses on improving infrastructure and services in rural areas, and the SKM (Skills Training and Certification Program), aimed at enhancing employability and reducing income inequality by providing vocational skills training to disadvantaged groups. These programs seek to promote equal opportunities for economic participation and improve living conditions for marginalized communities across the state.



## Summary of Findings

Sarawak faces economic inequality, particularly between urban and rural areas, with rural regions struggling due to limited infrastructure, services, and job opportunities. The urban areas benefit from better infrastructure, higher incomes, and more economic opportunities, contributing to the growing income disparity. Additionally, rural areas experience slower growth and development, further deepening inequality.

However, many districts are still hindered by inadequate roads and public transport systems, restricting the movement of goods and services. Additionally, limited access to digital tools and infrastructure poses barriers for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), preventing them from fully participating in the digital economy.

Another issue lies in the growing informal workforce in some areas, which often lacks job security and access to benefits, exacerbating the need for policies that transition informal jobs into formal, decent work opportunities.

## Way Forward

In Sarawak, there are several significant road projects and major infrastructure initiatives aimed at improving connectivity across the state. Some of the key roads include:

**Sarawak Coastal Road Network:** This includes several bridges like the Batang Sadong and Batang Samarahan bridges, which connect rural areas with more urbanized regions. These projects are crucial for improving transport links between towns such as Kuching, Samarahan, and Mukah.

**Batang Rajang Bridge (Sibu):** A 1.2 km bridge that connects Sarikei and Tanjung Manis, important for reducing travel time and promoting economic activities in the region





## Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

### Objective:

To promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Interrelation of Goal 16 with other SDGs



### Current SDG 16 Performance by Targets

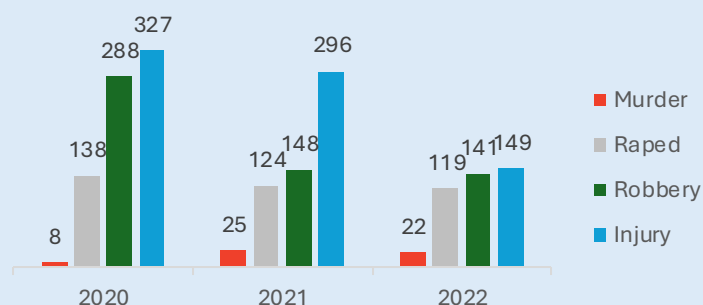
Local Authorities/ Target	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.8	16.9	16.10	16.a	16.b
Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan												
Majlis Bandaraya Miri												
Majlis Perbandaran Kota Samarahan												
Majlis Perbandaran Padawan												
Majlis Perbandaran Sibuan												
Majlis Daerah Lundu												
Majlis Daerah Bau												
Majlis Daerah Simunjan												
Majlis Daerah Betong												
Majlis Daerah Serian												
Majlis Daerah Sri Aman												
Majlis Daerah Lubok Antu												
Majlis Daerah Limbang												
Majlis Daerah Lawas												
Majlis Daerah Subis												

## Key Findings

Crime data in Sarawak reveals notable fluctuations across various types of offenses in recent years.

These trends in Sarawak suggest broader regional patterns that might also manifest in individual districts, albeit with local variations influenced by specific socioeconomic and cultural factors. Continuous monitoring and targeted interventions are vital to sustain and build upon these improvements while addressing persistent challenges.

**Number of Violent Crime by Type of Crime in Sarawak, 2020-2022**



**Current SDG 16 Performance by Targets (Continues..)**

Local Authorities/ Target	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.8	16.9	16.10	16.a	16.b
Majlis Daerah Marudi												
Majlis Daerah Saratok												
Majlis Daerah Matu & Daro												
Majlis Daerah Sarikei												
Majlis Daerah Meradong and Julau												
Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibu												
Majlis Daerah Kanowit												
Majlis Daerah Kapit												

Local Authority	Status	Opportunities for Improvement	Initiatives/Programs/Projects
<b>Majlis Perbandanan Sibü</b>	Sibü has an access-to-justice rate of 70%, with ongoing efforts to expand legal aid services.	Opportunity: Expand legal aid outreach and raise public awareness on legal rights.	Legal Aid Clinics, Community Legal Awareness Campaigns
<b>Majlis Daerah Saratok</b>	Saratok has made progress with increasing public participation in local governance. Around 40% of the population now engages in public consultations.	Opportunity: Enhance engagement and ensure inclusive decision-making processes.	Public Consultation Forums, Local Development Planning Workshops
<b>Majlis Daerah Dalat dan Mukah</b>	Dalat and Mukah are focusing on improving transparency with a score of 65% in government spending, and have increased efforts to make budgets more accessible.	Opportunity: Further enhance transparency through accessible platforms for public information.	Open Government Data Platforms, Budget Transparency Workshops
<b>Majlis Daerah Matu &amp; Daro</b>	Matu & Daro are dedicated to strengthening the rule of law, with active efforts to reduce illegal land encroachment.	Opportunity: Strengthen enforcement and raise awareness on land rights.	Law Enforcement Training, Public Awareness Campaigns on Land Rights
<b>Majlis Daerah Sarikei</b>	Sarikei has made strides in anti-corruption efforts with growing awareness and ongoing policy reforms.	Opportunity: Enhance the effectiveness of anti-corruption initiatives and public trust.	Anti-Corruption Training for Public Officials, Public Anti-Corruption Campaigns
<b>Majlis Daerah Meradong &amp; Julau</b>	In Meradong & Julau, efforts to improve access to government information have been expanding, with 50% of citizens now able to access public records.	Opportunity: Increase information access for all citizens through digital tools.	Open Government Information Platforms, Community Engagement Sessions
<b>Majlis Daerah Kapit</b>	Civil rights awareness in Kapit is on the rise, with new educational programs increasing knowledge of fundamental rights.	Opportunity: Build on the existing momentum to improve understanding of civil rights.	Civil Rights Education Programs, Workshops on Fundamental Rights
<b>Majlis Bandaraya Miri</b>	Miri has made positive strides in improving public service efficiency with ongoing reforms aimed at reducing delays.	Opportunity: Continue efforts to enhance service delivery and institutional capacity.	Public Service Improvement Initiatives, E-Government System Implementation

Local Authority	Status	Opportunities for Improvement	Initiatives/Programs/Projects
<b>Majlis Daerah Limbang</b>	Public trust in Limbang's local government is increasing, with transparency and accountability being prioritized.	Opportunity: Strengthen trust by enhancing transparency in governance.	Governance Reform Initiatives, Transparency and Accountability Programs
<b>Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan</b>	Kuching Selatan is actively working on community policing initiatives and improving crime prevention strategies.	Opportunity: Build stronger relationships between law enforcement and the community.	Community Policing Initiatives, Crime Prevention Programs
<b>Majlis Perbandaran Padawan</b>	Padawan is focused on maintaining judicial independence, with ongoing efforts to strengthen the separation of powers in governance.	Opportunity: Enhance the public's confidence in the judiciary's independence.	Judicial Reforms, Strengthening Independence of the Judiciary
<b>Majlis Daerah Simunjan</b>	The criminal justice system in Simunjan is improving, with efforts to address case delays and backlogs.	Opportunity: Improve case processing efficiency and reduce delays.	Judicial Efficiency Improvement Programs, Court Case Backlog Reduction
<b>Majlis Daerah Lubok Antu</b>	Lubok Antu has been increasing its social protection coverage, now reaching more vulnerable communities.	Opportunity: Expand coverage to ensure that all vulnerable groups receive adequate support.	Social Protection Enhancement Programs, Vulnerable Groups Support Networks
<b>Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibu</b>	Sibu is seeing more inclusive political participation, with efforts to ensure that rural communities are represented in decision-making.	Opportunity: Further strengthen inclusion and voter education in rural areas.	Political Inclusion Programs, Voter Education Campaigns
<b>Majlis Daerah Kanowit</b>	Kanowit is focused on improving the protection of human rights, particularly for indigenous communities.	Opportunity: Enhance advocacy and legal protection for indigenous land rights.	Human Rights Education, Land Rights Advocacy and Legal Support
<b>Majlis Daerah Lawas</b>	Lawas is working on improving gender equality in justice access, with new legal aid programs aimed at supporting women.	Opportunity: Further enhance services to ensure equal access to justice for all genders.	Gender Equality Advocacy, Legal Aid Programs for Women

Local Authority	Status	Opportunities for Improvement	Initiatives/ Programs/ Projects
<b>Majlis Daerah Subis</b>	Subis has seen improvements in government accountability, with more public engagement in budget allocations and project evaluations.	Opportunity: Continue strengthening public involvement in governance processes.	Strengthening Accountability Measures, Budget Transparency Initiatives
<b>Majlis Daerah Marudi</b>	Marudi is making progress in civic education, with more citizens becoming aware of their rights and voting procedures.	Opportunity: Expand civic education programs to reach more communities.	Civic Education Programs, Voter Registration Campaigns
<b>Majlis Perbandaran Kota Samarahan</b>	Youth participation in local governance has improved, with 45% of youth engaged in community development programs.	Increase youth representation in decision-making platforms and leadership roles.	Youth Empowerment Forums, Leadership Development Workshops, Local Youth Councils
<b>Majlis Daerah Lundu</b>	Lundu has made strides in building resilient communities through disaster preparedness and social protection measures.	Strengthen community training on disaster response and expand access to social safety nets.	Community Disaster Preparedness Workshops, Social Safety Net Programs, Public-Private Partnerships for Resilience
<b>Majlis Daerah Bau</b>	Bau focuses on protecting the rights of indigenous communities, with active measures to resolve land disputes.	Develop comprehensive policies for indigenous land rights protection and ensure inclusive representation in governance.	Indigenous Land Rights Advocacy Programs, Legal Aid for Indigenous Communities, Inclusive Governance Forums

Local Authority	Status	Opportunities for Improvement	Initiatives/ Programs/ Projects
<b>Majlis Daerah Bentong</b>	Bentong has integrated environmental considerations into local governance, focusing on sustainable development and green initiatives.	Enhance enforcement of environmental laws and raise community awareness on sustainable practices.	Environmental Education Campaigns, Sustainable Development Forums, Green Governance Initiatives
<b>Majlis Daerah Serian</b>	Public service delivery in Serian has improved with digitized systems and reduced bureaucratic delays.	Further enhance digital infrastructure and promote awareness of e-services.	E-Government Service Portals, Public Awareness Campaigns for Digital Services, Service Delivery Reforms



## Issues and Challenges

In Sarawak, many communities face significant challenges related to limited access to justice and security concerns, which are deeply interconnected and impact the overall well-being of residents. Access to justice remains a critical issue, especially for those living in remote areas. The absence of sufficient legal aid services means that vulnerable groups often struggle to obtain the support they need. Moreover, the long distances to the nearest courts and legal offices add financial and logistical burdens, further hindering access to legal services.

Additionally, many residents lack awareness of their legal rights, which prevents them from seeking necessary assistance or understanding how to address legal matters. These gaps in legal literacy and access to services can exacerbate the feeling of marginalization and lead to unmet legal needs.

Security and safety concerns also complicate the situation. In various regions of Sarawak, communities experience crime and a perceived lack of law enforcement presence, further diminishing the sense of safety. The combination of inadequate access to legal support and insufficient policing can create an environment of insecurity, impacting residents' daily lives and overall community cohesion. Addressing these issues requires both improving legal aid accessibility and enhancing law enforcement capabilities to ensure the safety and rights of all Sarawakians are adequately protected.

## Initiatives

### Inclusive Justice Programs:

The "Justice on Wheels" (JoW) program was launched in Sarawak to improve access to justice for residents in rural areas. The initiative, announced by the Federal Secretary of Sarawak, Datuk Ahmad Nazri Mohd Hassan, involves five mobile legal clinics that will be conducted from June to October in areas such as Sri Aman, Lingga, Mukah, and Lundu/Sematan. These clinics provide legal advice from officers of the Legal Aid Department (JBG).



## Summary of Findings

The findings regarding SDG 16 in Sarawak indicate that there has been progress in enhancing peace, justice, and strong institutions, with several key initiatives underway. Local authorities, such as the Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan (MBKS), have played a central role in fostering community participation, improving governance transparency, and promoting social cohesion. Initiatives led by MBKS focus on ensuring inclusive community engagement, strengthening local governance structures, and maintaining social harmony.

However, challenges persist in terms of access to justice, especially for residents in remote and rural areas where legal aid services and awareness of legal rights are limited. This often results in obstacles to seeking justice, particularly for marginalized groups. Furthermore, concerns about security and law enforcement remain in some areas, which can undermine public safety and confidence in the system.

## Way Forward

### Promoting Community Engagement:

Encouraging active participation of all groups, including marginalized communities, in local governance is essential. Ensuring that all voices are heard can enhance inclusivity and social cohesion.

### Expanding Digital Infrastructure:

Developing digital tools and platforms for legal services, public safety updates, and governance participation can bridge the gap between urban and rural populations. Ensuring that internet access is available across all regions of Sarawak will be key to achieving these goals.



## Partnerships for The Goals

### Objective:

To strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Interrelation of Goal 17 with other SDGs



### Current SDG 17 Performance by Targets

Local Authorities/ Target	17.1	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.7	17.8	17.9	17.10	17.11
Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan											
Majlis Bandaraya Miri											
Majlis Perbandaran Kota Samarahan											
Majlis Perbandaran Padawan											
Majlis Perbandaran Sibuan											
Majlis Daerah Lundu											
Majlis Daerah Bau											
Majlis Daerah Simunjan											
Majlis Daerah Betong											
Majlis Daerah Serian											
Majlis Daerah Sri Aman											
Majlis Daerah Lubok Antu											
Majlis Daerah Limbang											
Majlis Daerah Lawas											
Majlis Daerah Subis											

### Current SDG 17 Performance by Targets

Local Authorities/ Target	17.12	17.13	17.14	17.15	17.16	17.17	17.18	17.19
Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan								
Majlis Bandaraya Miri								
Majlis Perbandaran Kota Samarahan								
Majlis Perbandaran Padawan								
Majlis Perbandaran Sibu								
Majlis Daerah Lundu								
Majlis Daerah Bau								
Majlis Daerah Simunjan								
Majlis Daerah Betong								
Majlis Daerah Serian								
Majlis Daerah Sri Aman								
Majlis Daerah Lubok Antu								
Majlis Daerah Limbang								
Majlis Daerah Lawas								
Majlis Daerah Subis								

### Current SDG 17 Performance by Targets

Local Authorities/ Target	17.1	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.7	17.8	17.9	17.10	17.11
Majlis Daerah Marudi											
Majlis Daerah Saratok											
Majlis Daerah Matu & Daro											
Majlis Daerah Sarikei											
Majlis Daerah Meradong and Julau											
Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibu											
Majlis Daerah Kanowit											
Majlis Daerah Kapit											

### Current SDG 17 Performance by Targets

Local Authorities/ Target	17.12	17.13	17.14	17.15	17.16	17.17	17.18	17.19
Majlis Daerah Marudi								
Majlis Daerah Saratok								
Majlis Daerah Matu & Daro								
Majlis Daerah Sarikei								
Majlis Daerah Meradong and Julau								
Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibu								
Majlis Daerah Kanowit								
Majlis Daerah Kapit								

### Current SDG 17 Performance by Targets

Local Authorities/ Target	17.12	17.13	17.14	17.15	17.16	17.17	17.18	17.19
Majlis Daerah Marudi								
Majlis Daerah Saratok								
Majlis Daerah Matu & Daro								
Majlis Daerah Sarikei								
Majlis Daerah Meradong and Julau								
Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibu								
Majlis Daerah Kanowit								
Majlis Daerah Kapit								

Local Authority	Status	Opportunities for Improvement	Initiatives/Programs/Projects
<b>Majlis Perbandanan Sibul</b>	Sibu has initiated partnerships with international organizations for sustainable urban development projects.	Opportunity: Expand partnerships to include more sectors, such as climate action and technology.	International Sustainable Development Partnerships, Urban Development Collaborations
<b>Majlis Daerah Saratok</b>	Saratok has made strides in fostering collaborations between local governments, businesses, and civil society.	Opportunity: Further integrate private sector and non-profit contributions for local development.	Public-Private Partnerships, Local Stakeholder Engagement Forums
<b>Majlis Daerah Dalat dan Mukah</b>	Dalat and Mukah have successfully strengthened partnerships with educational and research institutions for sustainable development.	Opportunity: Expand institutional collaborations to support new research and innovation.	Research and Education Partnerships, Sustainable Development Research Collaborations
<b>Majlis Daerah Matu &amp; Daro</b>	Matu & Daro have established cooperative relationships with development agencies to improve local infrastructure.	Opportunity: Enhance these partnerships by focusing on renewable energy and climate resilience.	Infrastructure Development Partnerships, Climate Change Adaptation Projects
<b>Majlis Daerah Sarikei</b>	Sarikei has built strong partnerships with local and international organizations to improve community capacity-building programs.	Opportunity: Expand capacity-building efforts to reach more rural communities and address emerging challenges.	Capacity Building Initiatives, Community Empowerment Workshops
<b>Majlis Daerah Meradong &amp; Julau</b>	Meradong & Julau have aligned their local policies with national and international sustainable development goals.	Opportunity: Increase policy coherence by involving more sectors in the planning process.	Policy Alignment Projects, Inter-Governmental Coordination Meetings
<b>Majlis Daerah Kapit</b>	Kapit has partnered with technology firms to bring innovation into local governance, including digital platforms for public services.	Opportunity: Expand partnerships to enhance digital literacy and technology access in remote areas.	Digital Governance Platforms, Tech-Community Collaboration Programs

Local Authority	Status	Opportunities for Improvement	Initiatives/Programs/Projects
<b>Majlis Bandaraya Miri</b>	Miri is engaging with international trade bodies to boost economic development and attract foreign investment.	Opportunity: Foster more partnerships with global investors focusing on green and sustainable technologies.	International Trade Fairs, Green Investment Partnerships
<b>Majlis Daerah Limbang</b>	Limbang has fostered cross-sector collaboration for local development, bringing together agriculture, education, and public health sectors.	Opportunity: Strengthen inter-sectoral collaborations to tackle climate change and sustainable agriculture.	Cross-Sector Development Forums, Agriculture and Climate Resilience Partnerships
<b>Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan</b>	Kuching Selatan has established effective partnerships with local NGOs to promote sustainable urban development.	Opportunity: Expand partnerships to include more youth and community-based organizations.	NGO Collaborations, Youth Development Programs
<b>Majlis Perbandanan Padawan</b>	Padawan has strengthened regional cooperation with neighboring councils to address urban mobility challenges.	Opportunity: Broaden regional cooperation to include environmental and health challenges.	Regional Mobility Projects, Environmental and Health Partnerships
<b>Majlis Daerah Simunjan</b>	Simunjan has collaborated with financial institutions to develop funding mechanisms for local development projects.	Opportunity: Increase financial partnerships with green finance institutions to support sustainability.	Green Financing Initiatives, Local Development Funding Partnerships
<b>Majlis Daerah Lubok Antu</b>	Lubok Antu has fostered public-private partnerships to improve infrastructure and public services.	Opportunity: Expand public-private partnerships to address water and sanitation challenges.	Infrastructure Development Projects, Public-Private Water Supply Partnerships
<b>Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibu</b>	Sibu is promoting data sharing and transparency by collaborating with research organizations and NGOs.	Opportunity: Enhance data-sharing practices to support evidence-based policy-making.	Open Data Platforms, Collaborative Research Projects
<b>Majlis Daerah Kanowit</b>	Kanowit has formed partnerships with sustainability-focused organizations to promote environmental conservation.	Opportunity: Strengthen partnerships with eco-tourism and green energy organizations.	Environmental Conservation Programs, Eco-Tourism Partnerships

Local Authority	Status	Opportunities for Improvement	Initiatives/Programs/Projects
<b>Majlis Daerah Lawas</b>	Lawas has been building strong local networks between government, businesses, and community groups to support economic development.	Opportunity: Broaden networks to include international and regional stakeholders for wider collaboration.	Local Business Development Networks, International Trade Collaborations
<b>Majlis Daerah Subis</b>	Subis is actively participating in regional and global networking forums to exchange knowledge on sustainable development practices.	Opportunity: Foster more strategic partnerships to attract expertise and investment in sustainable development.	Regional and Global Knowledge Exchange Platforms, Investment Attraction Programs
<b>Majlis Daerah Marudi</b>	Marudi is working with global research organizations to enhance local environmental and health policies.	Opportunity: Expand research collaborations to focus on climate resilience and health innovations.	International Research Partnerships, Climate Resilience and Health Projects
<b>Majlis Perbandaran Kota Samarahan</b>	Kota Samarahan is collaborating with international organizations to implement smart city solutions for urban development.	Opportunity: Scale up partnerships to enhance smart technology adoption in public services.	Smart City Development Programs, Digital Infrastructure Projects
<b>Majlis Daerah Lundu</b>	Lundu has established partnerships focusing on the preservation of natural habitats and biodiversity.	Opportunity: Collaborate further with ecotourism operators and conservation organizations.	Nature Conservation Programs, Ecotourism Partnerships
<b>Majlis Daerah Bau</b>	Bau is working with local and international organizations to preserve its rich cultural heritage and promote tourism.	Opportunity: Expand partnerships for cultural exchange programs and sustainable tourism.	Cultural Heritage Preservation Projects, Tourism Development Collaborations
<b>Majlis Daerah Bentong</b>	Bentong has partnered with environmental NGOs to build resilience against climate-related risks.	Opportunity: Strengthen partnerships for renewable energy and climate adaptation projects.	Climate Resilience Programs, Renewable Energy Initiatives
<b>Majlis Daerah Serian</b>	Serian has partnered with agricultural research institutions to improve local farming techniques and productivity.	Opportunity: Expand collaborations for sustainable agricultural practices and market access.	Agricultural Development Programs, Farmer Training Workshops
<b>Majlis Daerah Sri Aman</b>	Sri Aman is fostering partnerships to support small and medium enterprises and promote local economic development.	Opportunity: Broaden partnerships to include technology-based economic initiatives.	SME Development Programs, Economic Growth Partnerships

## Key Findings

In Sarawak, local councils generate revenue through property taxes, business licenses, and service fees, which are critical for funding local development and delivering community services. These income sources enable councils to invest in infrastructure upgrades, public amenities, and essential services, directly contributing to improved governance and community well-being.

Additionally, federal and state government grants play a vital role in Sarawak's development, particularly in addressing regional disparities.

The Sarawak state government recently announced its largest-ever budget of RM12.7 billion for 2024, which is focused on balanced development across rural and urban areas. This includes RM9 billion allocated for development, primarily funded by state resources, supplemented by federal loans and grants.

These grants fund large-scale infrastructure projects and community-focused programs, ensuring equitable development across urban and rural areas. Other revenue streams, such as rental income from council properties, fines, and miscellaneous revenues, supplement these budgets.

## Issues and Challenges

In Sarawak, internet connectivity plays a vital role in promoting transparency, accountability, and inclusive access to services. Internet-enabled educational tools enhance students' and educators' access to knowledge, promoting equitable learning opportunities and empowering communities. Bridging the digital divide, particularly in rural areas, supports efforts to create an informed and participative population, essential for strong institutions.

Economically, the adoption of internet tools by businesses fosters entrepreneurship and innovation. By enabling small enterprises to access broader markets, the digital economy reduces barriers, promoting equality and justice in economic participation. However, challenges such as disparities in digital access and skills highlight the need for policies aimed at equitable technological infrastructure and digital literacy initiatives. These efforts are key to ensuring that Sarawak's development is inclusive, fostering resilience and trust in institutions while improving governance and service delivery at all levels.

## Initiatives

In Sarawak, limited collaboration among local stakeholders poses significant challenges to achieving coordinated and impactful development. The absence of effective partnerships between local authorities, government agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and businesses results in fragmented initiatives and inefficiencies. Without a unified strategy, efforts often lack alignment, reducing their effectiveness in addressing local needs comprehensively.

This gap in collaboration leads to missed opportunities for pooling resources and expertise.

For example, while local governments may focus on infrastructure development, NGOs may prioritize community programs without synergy, resulting in isolated impacts. Such a lack of coordination can also duplicate efforts, stretching already limited resources and hindering the holistic progress needed for sustainable development in Sarawak.

## Way Forward

### Improving Knowledge Sharing and Capacity Building

**South-South Cooperation:** Sarawak's PBTs could establish knowledge-sharing platforms to exchange experiences with other regions, particularly focusing on innovative governance and sustainable development models. Regional cooperation with neighboring states in Malaysia, or even international bodies, would foster a more holistic approach to implementing SDGs.



# PHYSICAL & ENVIRONMENT



## 3.8 Overall Physical and Environment Aspect Evaluation

Sarawak's districts exhibit diverse physical and environmental landscapes, reflecting unique challenges and opportunities for sustainable development. Urbanization in areas like Kota Samarahan and Kuching drives infrastructure growth, while rural districts such as Lundu and Bau face distinct challenges in biodiversity conservation and waste management.

The state's commitment to addressing environmental issues aligns with Malaysia's national SDG framework, particularly through community-led initiatives, public-private partnerships, and institutional capacity-building.

Key environmental challenges include the need for climate-resilient infrastructure, sustainable resource management, and biodiversity conservation. Initiatives like reforestation, flood mitigation, and renewable energy projects demonstrate Sarawak's progress, yet gaps remain in policy implementation and community engagement.





## 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.

### Introduction

- SDG 11 emphasizes the need to create inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable cities and human settlements, a goal of critical relevance to Sarawak's development trajectory. As urbanization accelerates in key areas such as Kuching, Kota Samarahan, Miri, and Sibu, the state faces significant challenges in managing population growth, infrastructure demands, and environmental sustainability.
- Sarawak has demonstrated commendable progress in aligning with SDG 11 by implementing policies and initiatives that address the evolving needs of both urban and rural areas. Urban planning efforts are focused on reducing congestion, improving waste management systems, and creating greener, healthier living environments through the development of parks and open spaces.
- Rapid urban expansion has heightened the urgency for affordable and adequate housing, efficient and accessible public transport systems, and climate-resilient infrastructure. Additionally, preserving Sarawak's rich cultural heritage amidst modernization is essential for maintaining the unique identity of its cities and settlements. Meeting these challenges requires integrated and forward-thinking urban planning strategies that prioritize inclusivity and sustainability.
- At the same time, initiatives like rural-urban linkages ensure equitable resource distribution and connectivity. By balancing development with environmental conservation and cultural preservation, Sarawak is laying the groundwork for cities that are not only economically vibrant but also resilient to future challenges. These efforts underscore the state's commitment to fostering sustainable urban growth for the benefit of current and future generations.

## Key Findings

- Despite the advances made in urban areas, several challenges remain for city councils in Sarawak. The demand for affordable housing is still high, and there is a need for faster development to meet the needs of the growing population. Public transport systems, although improved, still face challenges in terms of coverage and efficiency, particularly in densely populated areas.
- However, the Government of Sarawak is addressing this by introducing hydrogen-powered public transport in Kuching, a key initiative that aims to reduce emissions and promote sustainable energy. This green public transport effort is crucial for enhancing the overall efficiency and sustainability of urban mobility in the city.
- Additionally, there is a challenge in maintaining and expanding green spaces in urban areas as development continues. As urban growth continues, there is increasing pressure on cultural heritage sites, which could be at risk of being overshadowed by new development projects. Furthermore, the implementation of waste management and recycling programs, though in place, requires greater community involvement to achieve better participation rates and sustainability.

### Current SDG 11 Performance by Local Authorities/Districts

Local Authority	Status	Issues/Gap	Initiatives/ Programs/Projects
<b>Majlis Perbandaran Sibu</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urbanization Rate: 60%</li> <li>• Open Space: Limited public parks, need for more green spaces</li> <li>• Tourism Activities: Riverfront attractions, local markets</li> <li>• Cultural: Rich in Chinese and Malay cultural heritage</li> </ul>	<p>Gap: High demand for affordable housing. In 2020, the population of Sibu reached over 250,000 with 20% of the population living in substandard housing.</p> <p>Challenge: Limited land for development and zoning issues</p>	PPR 2019–2023 affordable housing program
<b>Majlis Daerah Saratok</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urbanization Rate: 45%</li> <li>• Open Space: Limited open spaces, rural development focus</li> <li>• Tourism Activities: Ecotourism potential, rural cultural events</li> <li>• Cultural: Rural traditions, agriculture-based culture</li> </ul>	<p>Gap: Inadequate infrastructure; population growth of 3% annually strains existing housing stock, with insufficient programs to meet needs.</p> <p>Challenge: Terrain and accessibility issues hinder development</p>	Housing Assistance Program (Saratok District)

**Current SDG 11 Performance by Local Authorities/Districts (Continues..)**

Local Authority	Status	Issues/Gap	Initiatives/ Programs/Projects
Majlis Daerah Dalat dan Mukah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urbanization Rate: 50%</li> <li>Open Space: Expanding recreational spaces</li> <li>Tourism Activities: River cruises, traditional festivals</li> <li>Cultural: Indigenous Iban culture, traditional crafts</li> </ul>	<p>Gap: Housing stock insufficient to meet rising demand from urban migration. Urban population growth rate is 4% annually, but only 5% of planned housing is completed.</p> <p>Challenge: High rural-to-urban migration rates</p>	Affordable Housing Development Plan (Dalat Mukah)
Majlis Daerah Matu & Daro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urbanization Rate: 40%</li> <li>Open Space: Limited recreational areas</li> <li>Tourism Activities: Community-based tourism, natural attractions</li> <li>Cultural: Malay culture, fishing community heritage</li> </ul>	<p>Gap: 35% of the population lacks access to proper housing, especially in rural areas. There is a critical gap in public infrastructure development.</p>	Housing Development Initiative (Matu & Daro)
Majlis Daerah Sarikei	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urbanization Rate: 42%</li> <li>Open Space: Lack of public spaces, focus on rural areas</li> <li>Tourism Activities: Agro-tourism, river tourism</li> <li>Cultural: Focus on agricultural heritage, local festivals</li> </ul>	<p>Gap: Terrain challenges lead to slow housing development; rural housing needs remain unmet, with a deficit of 3,000 units.</p> <p>Challenge: High cost of development in rural areas</p>	Rural Housing Development Scheme
Majlis Daerah Meradong & Julau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urbanization Rate: 50%</li> <li>Open Space: Need for more public green areas</li> <li>Tourism Activities: Eco-tourism, community festivals</li> <li>Cultural: Rich in local Iban culture and traditional practices</li> </ul>	<p>Gap: Housing stock is inadequate. Population has grown by 2.5% per year, while housing growth remains stagnant. There is a shortage of over 2,000 housing units.</p>	Urban Housing Initiative Program

### Current SDG 11 Performance by Local Authorities/Districts (Continues..)

Local Authority	Status	Issues/Gap	Initiatives/ Programs/Projects
<b>Majlis Perbandaran Padawan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urbanization Rate: 50%</li> <li>Open Space: Expanding public spaces</li> <li>Tourism Activities: Eco-tourism, local cultural events</li> <li>Cultural: Indigenous Dayak and Malay cultural heritage</li> </ul>	Gap: High rates of informal housing in urban areas. In 2022, 20% of urban dwellers lived in informal housing settlements.	Housing Development Scheme
<b>Majlis Daerah Simunjan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urbanization Rate: 35%</li> <li>Open Space: Very limited public spaces</li> <li>Tourism Activities: Local nature-based tourism</li> <li>Cultural: Focus on rural and agriculture-based traditions</li> </ul>	Gap: Housing stock insufficient for the growing population. The housing demand exceeds the available stock by 1,500 units.	Affordable Housing Assistance Program
<b>Majlis Daerah Lubok Antu</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urbanization Rate: 30%</li> <li>Open Space: Very limited development of open spaces</li> <li>Tourism Activities: Cultural tourism, traditional ceremonies</li> <li>Cultural: Strong emphasis on Iban and rural Malay culture</li> </ul>	Gap: Housing affordability issues persist. 15% of the population in urban areas lives in informal settlements without adequate facilities.	Affordable Housing Assistance Program
<b>Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibul</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urbanization Rate: 35%</li> <li>Open Space: Lack of public spaces in rural areas</li> <li>Tourism Activities: Focus on community-based rural tourism</li> <li>Cultural: Malay and Iban culture prevalent</li> </ul>	Gap: Significant housing shortage in rural areas, particularly for low-income families. Many areas lack affordable housing options and adequate facilities.	Rural Housing Assistance Program

**Current SDG 11 Performance by Local Authorities/Districts (Continues..)**

Local Authority	Status	Issues/Gap	Initiatives/ Programs/Projects
<b>Majlis Daerah Kanowit</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urbanization Rate: 40%</li> <li>Open Space: Limited public spaces</li> <li>Tourism Activities: Ecotourism and river tourism</li> <li>Cultural: Strong local Iban and Orang Ulu heritage</li> </ul>	Gap: The demand for housing is increasing faster than supply, with rural areas facing the most critical shortages. Urban expansion is constrained by geographic challenges.	Housing Development Program for Kanowit
<b>Majlis Daerah Lawas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urbanization Rate: 45%</li> <li>Open Space: Limited recreational areas</li> <li>Tourism Activities: Cultural festivals and nature-based tourism</li> <li>Cultural: Malay, Iban, and Bidayuh cultural influences</li> </ul>	Gap: Limited affordable housing options, exacerbated by rapid population growth. The urbanization rate is pushing up demand in Lawas.	Affordable Housing and Infrastructure Program
<b>Majlis Daerah Subis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urbanization Rate: 50%</li> <li>Open Space: Expanding parks and green spaces</li> <li>Tourism Activities: Community tourism and eco-tourism</li> <li>Cultural: Strong Bidayuh cultural presence</li> </ul>	Gap: Significant urban migration is outpacing housing development, leading to an increasing shortage of affordable housing.	Urban Housing Development Scheme
<b>Majlis Daerah Marudi</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urbanization Rate: 48%</li> <li>Open Space: Adequate parks and recreational areas</li> <li>Tourism Activities: Eco-tourism, cultural events</li> <li>Cultural: Indigenous communities and traditional practices</li> </ul>	Gap: Inadequate affordable housing options for the growing urban population. High dependency on rural housing schemes.	Affordable Housing Project in Marudi
<b>Majlis Perbandaran Kota Samarahan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kota Samarahan has achieved 60% completion of affordable housing projects to cater to its growing urban population.</li> </ul>	Increase the pace of affordable housing development and improve access to financing for low-income families.	Affordable Housing Schemes, Public-Private Partnerships for Housing, Home Ownership Campaigns

### Current SDG 11 Performance by Local Authorities/Districts (Continues..)

Local Authority	Status	Issues/Gap	Initiatives/ Programs/Projects
<b>Majlis Daerah Lundu</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lundu's public transport coverage reaches 50% of populated areas, with ongoing efforts to expand connectivity.</li> </ul>	Enhance last-mile connectivity and integrate green transport solutions.	Rural Transport Connectivity Programs, Green Public Transport Initiatives, Infrastructure Upgrades
<b>Majlis Daerah Bau</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bau has made significant efforts in preserving its cultural heritage sites, with 70% of sites under protection.</li> </ul>	Develop sustainable tourism around heritage sites and increase community involvement in conservation.	Cultural Heritage Tourism Programs, Community Conservation Workshops, Site Preservation Projects
<b>Majlis Daerah Bentong</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bentong has implemented waste segregation systems, achieving a 45% recycling rate.</li> </ul>	Expand waste management programs and increase awareness on reducing household waste.	Recycling Campaigns, Waste-to-Energy Projects, Public Awareness Programs on Waste Segregation
<b>Majlis Daerah Serian</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Serian has improved flood resilience with 80% of high-risk areas equipped with upgraded drainage systems.</li> </ul>	Enhance long-term planning for climate-resilient infrastructure and expand coverage in rural areas.	Flood Mitigation Projects, Climate-Resilient Infrastructure Development, Community-Based Adaptation Initiatives
<b>Majlis Daerah Sri Aman</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sri Aman has allocated 20% of urban areas to green spaces, providing recreational facilities for residents.</li> </ul>	Increase the number of green spaces in densely populated areas and promote community stewardship of public spaces.	Urban Green Space Development Projects, Community Gardening Initiatives, Park Upgrades

## Issues and Challenges

### City Council Issues and Challenges

- Despite the advances made in urban areas, several challenges remain for city councils in Sarawak. The demand for affordable housing is still high, and there is a need for faster development to meet the needs of the growing population.
- Public transport systems, although improved, still face challenges in terms of coverage and efficiency, particularly in densely populated areas.
- There is also a challenge in maintaining and expanding green spaces in urban areas as development continues. As urban growth continues, there is increasing pressure on cultural heritage sites, which could be at risk of being overshadowed by new development projects.
- Furthermore, the implementation of waste management and recycling programs, though in place, requires greater community involvement to achieve better participation rates and sustainability.

### District Council Issues and Challenges

- In districts, the challenges are often compounded by the geographic spread and lower population density, which makes large-scale infrastructure projects more difficult.
- Affordable housing remains a significant issue, with many rural areas still experiencing shortages, and the pace of construction is slow.
- Public transport systems are limited, and many rural areas lack adequate connectivity to urban centers, making it difficult for residents to access services and opportunities.
- Waste management systems are still developing, and there is a need for greater public education and engagement to improve waste segregation and recycling rates.
- The integration of green spaces into district developments is also an ongoing challenge, as more rural areas focus on addressing basic infrastructure needs before prioritizing environmental sustainability.

## Summary and Way Forward

- The 24 districts has made commendable progress in working towards SDG 11, with significant developments in affordable housing, public transport, and the creation of green spaces in both urban and rural areas.
- However, challenges remain in ensuring that these developments keep pace with population growth, particularly in more rural districts where infrastructure and resources are limited.
- The need for more affordable housing, improved public transport coverage, and better waste management systems is critical.
- Additionally, the preservation of cultural heritage and the expansion of green spaces require continuous attention to balance urban growth with sustainability.
- To move forward, the districts must accelerate its efforts to meet the housing needs of both urban and rural populations, ensuring that all areas have access to affordable and safe living spaces.
- Expanding public transport infrastructure, especially in underserved regions, will improve connectivity and reduce the environmental impact of transportation.
- Further efforts are needed to integrate sustainable practices in waste management and increase public participation in these initiatives.
- Preserving cultural heritage and ensuring that green spaces are adequately protected must be prioritized, especially in the face of rapid urban expansion.
- Finally, continued investment in climate-resilient infrastructure will be key to preparing communities for the impacts of climate change, ensuring that both urban and rural areas are capable of adapting to future challenges.



## Responsible Consumption and Production

### Objective:

To ensure sustainable consumption and production by promoting resource efficiency, reducing waste, adopting eco-friendly practices, and encouraging responsible behavior 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.

### Introduction

- SDG 12 focuses on fostering sustainable consumption and production patterns, highlighting the importance of resource efficiency, waste management, and the adoption of eco-friendly practices across all sectors. In Sarawak, where natural resources form the backbone of the economy, this goal holds particular significance. The state's economic activities, including agriculture, forestry, and energy production, rely heavily on its abundant natural wealth. However, unsustainable practices in these sectors can lead to environmental degradation, threatening the ecosystems that underpin Sarawak's economy and the well-being of its communities. Addressing this challenge requires an integrated approach that safeguards the environment while promoting economic development.
- Achieving SDG 12 in Sarawak demands a concerted effort to reduce waste generation, minimize resource depletion, and adopt innovative sustainable technologies. Encouraging industries to embrace green production methods and fostering responsible consumer behavior are key steps toward this transformation. By promoting sustainable supply chains, eco-certification programs, and circular economy initiatives, Sarawak can position itself as a leader in sustainable development. These actions not only protect the state's natural assets but also enhance its competitiveness in the global market, where sustainable practices are increasingly valued. Sarawak's commitment to SDG 12 reflects its vision for a resilient future that balances economic growth with environmental stewardship.

## Key Findings

### City Council Key Findings

- Urban areas under city councils have made significant strides in promoting sustainable consumption and production. Waste management systems are more developed in urban centers, with recycling programs and awareness campaigns actively implemented. Initiatives for reducing single-use plastics and encouraging sustainable practices in businesses and households are gaining traction.
- Additionally, urban industries have begun adopting cleaner technologies to minimize their environmental impact, particularly in sectors such as energy and manufacturing. Urban markets have also seen a rise in demand for sustainably sourced products, reflecting a shift in consumer behavior toward more responsible choices.

### District Council Key Findings

- In areas managed by district councils, efforts to promote SDG 12 are underway but face slower progress due to limited infrastructure and resources. Rural districts are focusing on sustainable agricultural practices to ensure efficient use of land and water resources, as these areas heavily rely on agriculture for livelihoods.
- Awareness campaigns on reducing waste and promoting recycling are in their early stages, with varying levels of community participation. Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in these districts are beginning to adopt sustainable practices, though financial and technical support are still needed. Additionally, traditional practices such as composting and resource reuse are being promoted to align with the goals of SDG 12.

### Current SDG 12 Performance by Local Authorities/Districts

Local Authority	Status	Issues/Gap	Initiatives/Programs/Projects
<b>Majlis Perbandaran Sibul</b>	Waste Management: Active waste collection program, recycling initiatives. Resource Efficiency: Focus on reducing waste in industries. Circular Economy: Promoting recycling and reuse in local industries.	Gap: High waste generation rate, with insufficient recycling facilities for plastics. Only 15% of waste is recycled. Challenge: Low public participation in waste segregation programs	Waste Management Program, Recycling Initiatives
<b>Majlis Daerah Saratok</b>	Waste Management: Limited waste management system. Resource Efficiency: Focus on reducing agricultural waste. Circular Economy: Not fully developed in rural areas.	Gap: Lack of waste segregation and proper disposal systems. The rural areas generate more organic waste with little capacity for recycling.	Rural Waste Management Project, Community Education on Recycling

**Current SDG 12 Performance by Local Authorities/Districts (Continues..)**

Local Authority	Status	Issues/Gap	Initiatives/Programs/Projects
<b>Majlis Daerah Dalat dan Mukah</b>	Waste Management: Limited facilities for waste disposal and recycling. Resource Efficiency: Focus on sustainable agriculture. Circular Economy: Development of sustainable agriculture practices.	Gap: Low recycling rate, and poor waste management in rural areas. Challenge: Lack of public awareness about waste segregation and resource management.	Sustainable Agriculture Practices, Local Recycling Programs
<b>Majlis Daerah Matu &amp; Daro</b>	Waste Management: Growing waste generation from local industries. Resource Efficiency: Need for more sustainable farming practices. Circular Economy: Limited efforts in sustainable consumption.	Gap: Lack of infrastructure to properly manage industrial waste. Only 20% of industrial waste is disposed of responsibly.	Industrial Waste Management Program, Sustainable Farming Education
<b>Majlis Daerah Sarikei</b>	Waste Management: Insufficient waste management facilities. Resource Efficiency: Need for sustainable fisheries practices. Circular Economy: Limited development.	Gap: Insufficient segregation of recyclable waste and overuse of plastics in agriculture. Challenge: Increasing waste production from the agricultural sector.	Community Waste Segregation Program, Sustainable Fishery Practices
<b>Majlis Daerah Meradong &amp; Julau</b>	Waste Management: Emerging waste collection systems. Resource Efficiency: Local farming practices generating high organic waste. Circular Economy: Limited circular economy initiatives.	Gap: Growing volume of organic waste, with limited composting programs. Challenge: Lack of centralized waste treatment facilities.	Rural Waste Segregation and Composting Program
<b>Majlis Daerah Kapit</b>	Waste Management: Limited waste infrastructure. Resource Efficiency: Focus on sustainable timber production. Circular Economy: Developing forest management programs.	Gap: Inefficient waste disposal practices. Challenge: Lack of awareness about reducing, reusing, and recycling waste in rural areas.	Timber Management and Waste Reduction Program

**Current SDG 12 Performance by Local Authorities/Districts (Continues..)**

Local Authority	Status	Issues/Gap	Initiatives/Programs/Projects
<b>Majlis Bandaraya Miri</b>	Waste Management: Active waste segregation and recycling programs. Resource Efficiency: Efforts to improve energy efficiency in industries. Circular Economy: Promoting green technology adoption.	Gap: Despite recycling programs, waste generation exceeds recycling capabilities. Challenge: Plastic pollution in urban areas.	Recycling Awareness Campaign, Green Tech Development
<b>Majlis Daerah Limbang</b>	Waste Management: Basic waste disposal systems. Resource Efficiency: Emerging focus on eco-friendly farming. Circular Economy: Limited activity in circular practices.	Gap: Waste management facilities are underdeveloped. Challenge: Growing rural-to-urban migration causing higher waste production.	Waste Management Awareness Program
<b>Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan</b>	Waste Management: Advanced waste management and recycling systems. Resource Efficiency: Implementation of energy-saving programs in industries. Circular Economy: Active promotion of sustainable production.	Gap: Waste generation continues to rise faster than the city's capacity to handle it, with an estimated 30% waste diversion rate.	Circular Economy and Waste Minimization Programs
<b>Majlis Perbandaran Padawan</b>	Waste Management: Improved waste management infrastructure. Resource Efficiency: Transitioning to renewable energy sources. Circular Economy: Local efforts in sustainable urban planning.	Gap: Still a high reliance on single-use plastics in the market. Challenge: Public reluctance to participate in resource efficiency programs.	Community Engagement for Sustainable Consumption
<b>Majlis Daerah Simunjan</b>	Waste Management: Basic waste collection in urban areas, no recycling program in rural parts. Resource Efficiency: Focus on improving local agricultural practices. Circular Economy: Low circular economy activities.	Gap: Lack of infrastructure for recycling, especially in rural areas. Challenge: High usage of plastics in agriculture and domestic waste.	Agricultural Waste Management and Recycling Initiative

**Current SDG 12 Performance by Local Authorities/Districts (Continues..)**

Local Authority	Status	Issues/Gap	Initiatives/Programs/Projects
<b>Majlis Daerah Lubok Antu</b>	Waste Management: Basic waste disposal in rural areas. Resource Efficiency: Traditional agriculture with minimal sustainability. Circular Economy: Not fully implemented in the region.	Gap: Lack of waste management facilities and recycling programs. Challenge: Minimal awareness of sustainable consumption practices.	Waste Segregation and Educational Programs on Sustainability
<b>Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibul</b>	Waste Management: Insufficient waste infrastructure. Resource Efficiency: Focus on improving organic farming practices. Circular Economy: Lack of programs in rural areas.	Gap: High waste generation in rural areas with inadequate waste disposal systems. Challenge: Poor waste segregation and recycling practices.	Rural Waste Management Project, Sustainable Agriculture Training
<b>Majlis Daerah Kanowit</b>	Waste Management: Basic waste disposal infrastructure. Resource Efficiency: Focus on improving local timber industry practices. Circular Economy: Limited efforts in waste reduction.	Gap: No formal recycling program, with a focus on organic waste from agriculture. Challenge: Difficulty in managing waste in remote areas.	Eco-friendly Timber Production and Waste Management Program
<b>Majlis Daerah Lawas</b>	Waste Management: Inadequate waste management systems. Resource Efficiency: Need for more sustainable agriculture practices. Circular Economy: Emerging interest in resource efficiency.	Gap: Lack of awareness and resources for sustainable consumption. High dependency on plastics in agriculture.	Sustainable Agriculture Program, Waste Reduction Education
<b>Majlis Daerah Subis</b>	Waste Management: Basic waste management practices. Resource Efficiency: Adoption of resource-efficient practices in agriculture. Circular Economy: Developing initiatives for reuse and recycling.	Gap: Limited recycling facilities, and organic waste management needs improvement. Challenge: Insufficient awareness of waste minimization practices.	Waste Reduction Campaign, Recycling Program

**Current SDG 12 Performance by Local Authorities/Districts (Continues..)**

Local Authority	Status	Issues/Gap	Initiatives/Programs/Projects
<b>Majlis Daerah Marudi</b>	Waste Management: Limited waste management infrastructure. Resource Efficiency: Focus on improving waste recycling from local industries. Circular Economy: In early stages.	Gap: Inefficient waste disposal systems; recycling programs are absent. Challenge: Heavy reliance on single-use plastic products.	Industrial Waste Management Plan, Waste Segregation Programs
<b>Majlis Perbandaran Kota Samarahan</b>	Kota Samarahan has initiated programs promoting sustainable consumption, with 40% of households participating in green practices.	Expand awareness campaigns on reducing waste and promote sustainable consumption at the community level.	Sustainable Consumption Workshops, Eco-Friendly Marketplace Initiatives, Household Recycling Campaigns
<b>Majlis Daerah Lundu</b>	Lundu has implemented basic waste management systems, with 50% of waste being disposed of through proper channels.	Enhance waste segregation programs and invest in composting facilities to reduce organic waste.	Integrated Waste Management Systems, Community Composting Projects, Recycling Drives
<b>Majlis Daerah Bau</b>	Bau has introduced sustainable tourism initiatives, with 30% of its cultural and natural assets under eco-tourism frameworks.	Strengthen eco-tourism by involving local communities and adhering to sustainable tourism guidelines.	Eco-Tourism Development Programs, Training for Local Guides, Eco-Friendly Infrastructure Upgrades
<b>Majlis Daerah Bentong</b>	Bentong has banned single-use plastics in municipal areas, achieving a 35% reduction in plastic waste.	Introduce incentives for businesses adopting plastic-free solutions and encourage alternatives to plastics.	Plastic-Free Business Certification, Subsidies for Eco-Friendly Packaging, Public Awareness Campaigns
<b>Majlis Daerah Serian</b>	Serian has adopted sustainable agricultural practices, with 60% of farmers trained in organic farming methods.	Increase access to sustainable farming resources and promote market linkages for organic products.	Organic Farming Training Programs, Sustainable Agriculture Development Projects, Local Farmers' Market Initiatives
<b>Majlis Daerah Sri Aman</b>	Sri Aman is focusing on improving resource efficiency, achieving a 20% reduction in municipal energy consumption.	Expand energy-saving measures in public infrastructure and encourage community-wide participation in energy efficiency.	Energy-Efficient Infrastructure Projects, Community Energy Saving Campaigns, Green Energy Initiatives

## Issues and Challenges

### City Council Issues and Challenges

- Urban areas face several challenges in fully implementing SDG 12. Despite the availability of recycling programs, public participation remains inconsistent, and waste segregation practices need to be improved. Single-use plastics, though regulated, are still widely used due to convenience and affordability. Businesses, while making progress in adopting sustainable practices, face challenges in balancing cost efficiency with environmental responsibility.
- Additionally, urban expansion and industrial activities often lead to increased resource consumption, requiring stricter regulations and innovative approaches to mitigate environmental impacts. There is also a need to enhance public awareness about sustainable consumption patterns and encourage behavioral changes among urban residents.

### District Council Issues and Challenges

- Rural districts face unique challenges in achieving SDG 12. Limited access to recycling facilities and waste management infrastructure hinders progress in these areas. Traditional agricultural practices, while sustainable in some respects, often require modernization to align with environmental standards and improve efficiency.
- Financial constraints and lack of technical expertise among small-scale farmers and businesses slow the adoption of sustainable practices. Awareness campaigns on responsible consumption and waste reduction need to be scaled up to reach more communities. ‘
- Moreover, the reliance on natural resources for income generation can sometimes lead to overexploitation, underscoring the need for better resource management strategies.

## Summary of Findings and Way Forward

- Sarawak has made notable progress in advancing SDG 12, with urban areas leading efforts in waste management, sustainable production, and consumer awareness. However, challenges persist, particularly in rural districts where infrastructure and awareness levels are lower.
- Urban industries and consumers are increasingly adopting sustainable practices, but consistent public participation and stricter enforcement of regulations are needed to achieve broader impacts. In rural areas, sustainable agriculture and resource management initiatives are taking root, though additional support is required to scale these efforts effectively.
- To accelerate progress, Sarawak should focus on expanding recycling and waste management infrastructure in both urban and rural areas. Strengthening regulations and providing incentives for businesses to adopt sustainable production methods will be essential. Awareness campaigns targeting both urban and rural populations should emphasize the importance of responsible consumption and waste reduction.
- Encouraging innovation in resource-efficient practices and supporting green technology adoption will also drive sustainable economic growth. Collaborative efforts among local councils, communities, and industries will be key to ensuring that Sarawak achieves SDG 12 while balancing economic development with environmental sustainability.



## Climate Action

### Objective:

To enhance resilience, reduce climate vulnerabilities, and integrate sustainable practices for a climate-resilient and low-carbon future.



**SDG 13 intersects significantly with other goals. It aligns with SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) in fostering climate-resilient urban and rural planning. SDG 15 (Life on Land) is interconnected as effective climate action supports biodiversity conservation and forest management. SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) complements SDG 13 by promoting sustainable practices that mitigate greenhouse gas emissions. Additionally, SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) plays a vital role in reducing carbon footprints by transitioning to renewable energy sources. Finally, SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) is tied to SDG 13 through measures that address flooding and drought impacts on water resources.**

### Introduction

- SDG 13 underscores the critical need for climate action by fostering resilience, minimizing vulnerabilities, and embedding climate considerations into policy frameworks and planning processes. Sarawak is uniquely positioned in this global effort, as it faces multifaceted climate challenges that impact both its natural environment and human communities. Issues such as frequent flooding, rising temperatures, coastal erosion, and biodiversity loss are compounded by disparities between urban and rural areas in managing resources effectively. These challenges threaten the sustainability of Sarawak’s ecosystems and the well-being of its diverse population, necessitating urgent and localized responses that align with broader national and global climate goals.
- With its rich biodiversity and varied landscapes, Sarawak holds immense potential to be a leader in climate resilience and sustainable development. The state is uniquely equipped to harness renewable energy sources, such as hydropower and solar energy, to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and mitigate carbon emissions. Additionally, integrating sustainable land-use practices, such as reforestation and agroforestry, can bolster carbon sequestration efforts while enhancing agricultural productivity. By leveraging local knowledge and innovative solutions, Sarawak can not only address its own climate vulnerabilities but also serve as a model for balancing environmental preservation with socio-economic progress, ensuring a resilient and sustainable future for all its communities.

## Key Findings

### City Council Key Findings

- Urban councils in Sarawak, such as Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan and Majlis Perbandaran Sibu, are addressing climate challenges through innovative solutions like urban greening, flood mitigation, and renewable energy projects. Initiatives like the Sibu Solar Energy Pilot Project and the Kuching Selatan Urban Greening Program demonstrate urban areas' capacity to implement targeted interventions. However, urban sprawl and rising temperatures remain critical concerns, necessitating enhanced urban planning and public awareness. Air quality is relatively good across urban centers, but moderate pollution levels highlight the need for stricter emission controls.

### District Council Key Findings

- Rural councils, including Majlis Daerah Saratok and Majlis Daerah Dalat dan Mukah, face vulnerabilities such as flooding, droughts, and limited infrastructure. Programs like the Saratok Flood Mitigation Program and Mukah Climate Adaptation Project aim to address these issues, but challenges persist due to limited resources and low public awareness of climate impacts. Sustainable agricultural practices are gaining traction, though scaling these initiatives requires further technical and financial support. Carbon emissions in rural districts are generally low, yet vulnerability to climate change effects remains high due to dependence on natural resources.

### Current SDG 13 Performance by Local Authorities/Districts

Local Authority	Status	Potential Opportunities	Initiatives/Programs/Projects
<b>Majlis Perbandaran Sibu</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rising temperatures due to urban sprawl and limited green spaces.</li> <li>- Sibu Air Quality (2022): 314 (Good), 49 (Moderate), 2 (Unhealthy).</li> <li>- Carbon Emissions: 0.0422 tons.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expansion of green spaces and parks.</li> <li>- Renewable energy solutions for public buildings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sibu Climate Resilience Action Plan.</li> <li>- Sibu Solar Energy Pilot Project.</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Saratok</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vulnerable to flooding and droughts.</li> <li>- Limited awareness on climate impacts.</li> <li>- Kapit Air Quality (2022): 316 (Good), 49 (Moderate).</li> <li>- Carbon Emissions: 0.0414 tons.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Flood-resistant infrastructure.</li> <li>- Sustainable agriculture and water management practices.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Saratok Flood Mitigation Program.</li> <li>- Saratok Climate Adaptation Initiatives.</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Dalat dan Mukah</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Flood-prone region with infrastructure challenges.</li> <li>- Rising temperatures affecting local agriculture.</li> <li>- Mukah Air Quality (2022): 330 (Good), 34 (Moderate).</li> <li>- Carbon Emissions: 0.0398 tons.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of flood management infrastructure.</li> <li>- Implementation of sustainable farming techniques.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mukah Climate Adaptation Project.</li> <li>- Dalat Green Infrastructure Development.</li> </ul>

Current SDG 13 Performance by Local Authorities/Districts (Continues..)

Local Authority	Status	Potential Opportunities	Initiatives/Programs/Projects
<b>Majlis Daerah Matu &amp; Daro</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rural area facing droughts and flood risks.</li> <li>- Unsustainable agricultural practices contributing to soil erosion.</li> <li>- Samalaju Air Quality (2022): 168 (Good), 197 (Moderate).</li> <li>- Carbon Emissions: 0.0562 tons.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion of water-efficient agriculture.</li> <li>- Enhanced disaster preparedness programs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Matu &amp; Daro Sustainable Farming Program.</li> <li>- Matu Reforestation and Erosion Control Plan.</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Sarikei</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vulnerability to extreme weather events like floods and droughts.</li> <li>- Sarikei Air Quality (2022): 270 (Good), 95 (Moderate).</li> <li>- Carbon Emissions: 0.0460 tons.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integration of climate resilience into agriculture.</li> <li>- Water conservation projects for farmers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sarikei Climate Adaptation and Mitigation Program.</li> <li>- Sarikei Reforestation Initiative.</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Meradong &amp; Julau</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited resources to address climate impacts.</li> <li>- Rising temperatures affecting agriculture.</li> <li>- Miri Air Quality (2022): 247 (Good), 117 (Moderate).</li> <li>- Carbon Emissions: 0.0481 tons.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Investment in renewable energy solutions.</li> <li>- Community-led disaster response initiatives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Meradong &amp; Julau Climate Adaptation Program.</li> <li>- Meradong Renewable Energy Pilot Project.</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Kapit</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Flood-prone and faces challenges with riverine transport due to extreme weather events.</li> <li>- Kuching Air Quality (2022): 339 (Good), 25 (Moderate).</li> <li>- Carbon Emissions: 0.0389 tons.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of flood-resistant infrastructure.</li> <li>- Improved transportation networks.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Kapit Flood Control and Reforestation Project.</li> <li>- Kapit Green Infrastructure Development.</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Bandaraya Miri</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coral reefs facing decline due to pollution.</li> <li>- Coastal erosion and overfishing affecting marine biodiversity.</li> <li>- Limbang Air Quality (2022): 340 (Good), 25 (Moderate).</li> <li>- Carbon Emissions: 0.0390 tons.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Marine conservation and eco-tourism.</li> <li>- Restoration of coral reefs and coastal ecosystems.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Miri Coral Restoration Project.</li> <li>- Miri Marine Conservation and Eco-tourism Program.</li> </ul>

Current SDG 13 Performance by Local Authorities/Districts (Continues..)

Local Authority	Status	Potential Opportunities	Initiatives/Programs/Projects
<b>Majlis Daerah Limbang</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coastal communities affected by rising sea levels.</li> <li>- Limited infrastructure for managing climate-related disasters.</li> <li>- Miri Air Quality (2022): 247 (Good), 117 (Moderate).</li> <li>- Carbon Emissions: 0.0481 tons.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expansion of climate-resilient infrastructure.</li> <li>- Coastal zone protection and marine biodiversity initiatives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limbang Coastal Protection Plan.</li> <li>- Limbang Resilient Infrastructure Program.</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased urban heat islands and air pollution.</li> <li>- Urban flooding exacerbated by climate change.</li> <li>- Sibü Air Quality (2022): 314 (Good), 49 (Moderate).</li> <li>- Carbon Emissions: 0.0422 tons.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Urban greening and climate-responsive infrastructure.</li> <li>- Smart urban mobility solutions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Kuching Selatan Flood Mitigation Project.</li> <li>- Kuching Selatan Urban Greening Program.</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Perbandanan Padawan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Urban sprawl increasing heat and flooding risks.</li> <li>- Growing traffic contributing to emissions.</li> <li>- Sri Aman Air Quality (2022): 313 (Good), 51 (Moderate), 1 (Unhealthy).</li> <li>- Carbon Emissions: 0.0420 tons.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expansion of low-emission public transport.</li> <li>- Green infrastructure and sustainable urban development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Padawan Urban Cooling Program.</li> <li>- Padawan Low-Emission Transport Project.</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Simunjan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Flooding impacts agriculture and local communities.</li> <li>- Samalaju Air Quality (2022): 168 (Good), 197 (Moderate).</li> <li>- Carbon Emissions: 0.0562 tons.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved flood management strategies.</li> <li>- Community resilience building.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Simunjan Flood Management and Climate Resilience Plan.</li> </ul>

Current SDG 13 Performance by Local Authorities/Districts (Continues..)

Local Authority	Status	Potential Opportunities	Initiatives/Programs/Projects
<b>Majlis Daerah Lubok Antu</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Challenges with deforestation and agricultural land conversion.</li> <li>- Samarahan Air Quality (2022): 297 (Good), 66 (Moderate).</li> <li>- Carbon Emissions: 0.0429 tons.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion of sustainable land-use practices.</li> <li>- Enhancement of natural resource management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lubok Antu Sustainable Land Use Program.</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibul</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rural areas vulnerable to flooding and climate variability.</li> <li>- Sarikei Air Quality (2022): 270 (Good), 95 (Moderate).</li> <li>- Carbon Emissions: 0.0460 tons.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rural climate resilience programs.</li> <li>- Water conservation initiatives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rural Sibul Climate Adaptation Plan.</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Kanowit</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited access to climate-resilient infrastructure.</li> <li>- Sibul Air Quality (2022): 314 (Good), 49 (Moderate), 2 (Unhealthy).</li> <li>- Carbon Emissions: 0.0422 tons.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Investment in climate-resilient infrastructure.</li> <li>- Sustainable farming practices.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Kanowit Climate Adaptation and Resilience Program.</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Lawas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Droughts and floods impacting agriculture and water resources.</li> <li>- Kapit Air Quality (2022): 316 (Good), 49 (Moderate).</li> <li>- Carbon Emissions: 0.0414 tons.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of water-efficient irrigation systems.</li> <li>- Drought-resistant crop promotion.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lawas Water Conservation and Resilience Plan.</li> </ul>

Current SDG 13 Performance by Local Authorities/Districts (Continues..)

Local Authority	Status	Potential Opportunities	Initiatives/Programs/Projects
<b>Majlis Daerah Subis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vulnerability to climate change impacts, especially in coastal areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coastal zone management and flood protection.</li> <li>- Promotion of resilient agricultural techniques.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Subis Coastal Management and Resilience Program.</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Marudi</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agriculture and fisheries threatened by changing weather patterns.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion of climate-smart agriculture.</li> <li>- Enhancing climate resilience in fisheries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Marudi Climate Adaptation and Agricultural Diversification Program.</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Perbandanan Kota Samarahan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased urbanization putting pressure on resources and environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Smart city technologies and green infrastructure.</li> <li>- Low-carbon urban mobility solutions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Kota Samarahan Green Infrastructure and Sustainability Project.</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Lundu</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coastal erosion and marine biodiversity loss.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expansion of marine protected areas.</li> <li>- Development of sustainable tourism initiatives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lundu Marine Conservation and Coastal Protection Program.</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Bau</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Risk of floods affecting agriculture.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Flood risk management and mitigation.</li> <li>- Green agriculture initiatives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bau River and Flood Management Project.</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Bentong</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Susceptibility to droughts and flooding.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Drought-resistant agricultural practices.</li> <li>- Flood resilience planning.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bentong Climate Resilience and Water Conservation Program.</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Serian</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rising temperatures and erratic weather patterns affecting farming.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Climate-adaptive farming practices.</li> <li>- Promotion of water-efficient agriculture.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Serian Climate Resilience and Sustainable Agriculture Program.</li> </ul>

## Issues and Challenges

### City Council Issues and Challenges

- Urban councils in Sarawak grapple with the complex impacts of urbanization, such as the intensification of heat islands, increased flooding risks, and environmental degradation. While programs like the Padawan Urban Cooling Program and Kuching Selatan Flood Mitigation Project address some of these concerns, significant gaps persist in embedding climate resilience into broader urban planning frameworks.
- Urban areas are also struggling to curb transportation-related emissions despite measures like promoting low-emission public transport and pedestrian-friendly infrastructure. The lack of coordinated policies and fragmented implementation slows progress.
- Furthermore, community participation and awareness about urban climate risks remain low, reducing the overall effectiveness of these interventions. Efforts to promote sustainable urban living are often hampered by limited collaboration between stakeholders and insufficient education on the benefits of climate-resilient practices.

### District Council Issues and Challenges

- Rural district councils in Sarawak encounter different but equally pressing challenges. Infrastructure constraints in these areas make large-scale climate resilience projects difficult to execute, leaving rural communities vulnerable to environmental changes.
- Flooding, droughts, and soil erosion heavily impact agriculture, which is a primary livelihood in these regions. Initiatives such as the Matu Reforestation and Erosion Control Plan and the Lawas Water Conservation and Resilience Plan are steps in the right direction, but broader adoption of sustainable practices is stifled by financial limitations and a lack of access to technical expertise.
- Additionally, disaster preparedness programs are often underdeveloped, leaving rural populations exposed to the impacts of extreme weather events. Addressing these challenges requires a stronger focus on resource allocation, capacity building, and community engagement to ensure that climate resilience efforts reach the most vulnerable populations.

## Summary of Findings and Way Forwards

- Sarawak has made notable advancements in pursuing SDG 13 through localized climate action plans designed to address the unique challenges faced by urban and rural areas.
- Urban councils are pioneering initiatives in renewable energy adoption, urban greening, and infrastructure resilience. Simultaneously, rural councils are implementing targeted programs to mitigate floods, promote sustainable agriculture, and conserve water resources.
- Despite these efforts, significant gaps remain in infrastructure development, public awareness, and financial support, which hinder the state's ability to fully address climate vulnerabilities.
- Moving forward, Sarawak must focus on scaling up renewable energy projects, including solar and wind power, to diversify its energy portfolio and reduce reliance on fossil fuels. Urban areas should enhance their flood management systems and prioritize integrating climate resilience into all aspects of urban planning, from transportation to housing.
- For rural districts, investments in reforestation, sustainable agricultural practices, and comprehensive disaster preparedness programs are vital to building long-term resilience. Public awareness campaigns should be intensified to foster greater community engagement in climate action.
- By adopting a collaborative, multi-stakeholder approach that leverages local knowledge and resources, Sarawak can effectively navigate its climate challenges, ensure sustainable development, and set a benchmark for resilience in the face of climate change.



## Life Below Water

### Objective:

To conserve and sustainably use oceans, seas, and marine resources, ensuring marine ecosystem health, biodiversity protection, and sustainable livelihoods for coastal communities.



SDG 14 is closely linked to SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), as both focus on the importance of water conservation and quality. SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) intersects with SDG 14 in promoting sustainable fishing practices and reducing marine pollution. The protection of aquatic life and ecosystems under SDG 14 also aligns with SDG 15 (Life on Land), where conservation efforts must span both marine and terrestrial environments. Additionally, SDG 13 (Climate Action) relates to SDG 14 in addressing the impacts of climate change on marine ecosystems, including coral reefs and coastal habitats.

### Introduction

SDG 14 emphasizes the need for the sustainable use and conservation of the oceans, seas, and marine resources to ensure the health of aquatic ecosystems for future generations. Sarawak, with its long coastline and rich diversity of marine and freshwater ecosystems, plays a crucial role in the conservation of regional biodiversity. However, the state faces several environmental challenges, including pollution from rivers and urban runoff, coastal erosion, and the degradation of coral reefs and mangrove forests. These threats have been exacerbated by urbanization, industrial activities, agricultural runoff, and unsustainable fishing practices. Addressing these issues requires integrated approaches that balance development with environmental protection, promoting cleaner production methods, better waste management, and more sustainable agricultural practices that do not harm water resources.

Despite these challenges, Sarawak's diverse coastal and riverine ecosystems offer immense opportunities for enhancing water quality, safeguarding marine life, and fostering economic growth through sustainable industries. The state's rich marine biodiversity, which includes important species of fish, coral reefs, and mangroves, can be the foundation for promoting eco-friendly tourism and sustainable fisheries that support local communities. Protecting these ecosystems is also vital for mitigating climate change, as healthy mangrove forests and coastal wetlands serve as carbon sinks, reducing greenhouse gas emissions. With focused conservation efforts, public awareness, and governmental support for policies promoting sustainability, Sarawak can become a model for effective marine conservation while simultaneously benefiting from its natural resources in a way that ensures long-term environmental health and economic prosperity.

## Key Findings

- On 25 September 2015, Sustainable Development (the 2030 Agenda) were adopted at the United Nations (UN) General Assembly in New York. The objective of the assembly is to embark on a collective journey
- Developed through extensive consultations with UN member states, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and various experts, the agenda builds on the
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- On 25 September 2015, Sustainable Development (the 2030 Agenda) were adopted at the United Nations (UN) General Assembly in New York.
- The objective of the assembly is to embark on a collective journey towards a more sustainable, resilient and inclusive development across the globe as well to ensure that no one is left behind.
- Developed through extensive consultations with UN member states, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and various

### Current SDG 14 Performance by Local Authorities/Districts

Local Authority	Status	Issues/Gap	Initiatives/Programs/Projects
<b>Majlis Perbandaran Sibul</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water pollution from domestic and industrial sources.</li> <li>• Biodiversity: - No significant marine ecosystems.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gap: Inadequate waste management and lack of pollution control measures in coastal areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal Cleanup Campaigns, Marine Pollution Awareness Programs</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Saratok</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• - Local river systems polluted due to agricultural run-off.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gap: Declining coral health affecting biodiversity and local fisheries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coral Restoration Projects, Marine Ecosystem Monitoring</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Dalat &amp; Mukah</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• - River pollution and coastal erosion affecting aquatic life.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gap: Unsustainable fishing practices and inadequate marine resource management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable Fishing Practices, Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Matu &amp; Daro</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• - Lack of awareness and conservation efforts in local coastal areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gap: Lack of coastal protection and sustainable land use planning.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal Erosion Mitigation Projects, Mangrove Planting Campaigns</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Sarikei</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• - Vulnerable coastal ecosystems impacted by human activity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gap: Loss of marine biodiversity due to human activities and pollution.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marine Biodiversity Monitoring, Habitat Restoration Programs</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Meradong &amp; Julau</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• - Riverine pollution and damage to aquatic habitats from agriculture.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gap: Loss of vital coastal ecosystems that protect against erosion and support marine life.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mangrove Conservation Initiatives, Community Mangrove Planting Programs</li> </ul>

Current SDG 14 Performance by Local Authorities/Districts (Continues..)

Local Authority	Status	Issues/Gap	Initiatives/Programs/Projects
<b>Majlis Daerah Kapit</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited protection for river systems and water bodies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap: Water quality deterioration due to agricultural runoff and waste discharge.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>River Cleanup Programs, Water Quality Monitoring Projects</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Bandaraya Miri</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coral reefs threatened by pollution and overfishing.</li> <li>- Biodiversity: - Taman Negara Similajau: Seaweeds, Fish.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap: Increased ocean temperatures and pollution are threatening marine ecosystems.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coral Reef Monitoring, Bleaching Response Strategies</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Limbang</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coastal communities affected by marine pollution and overfishing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap: Overfishing and lack of sustainable fisheries management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable Fisheries Management, Fish Stock Restoration Projects</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Urban water pollution affects river ecosystems.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap: High volume of plastic waste entering marine ecosystems.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plastic Waste Reduction Campaigns, Beach Cleanups, Plastic Recycling Programs</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Perbandaran Padawan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Water quality decline due to urbanization.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap: Habitat destruction and poor management of marine resources.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Marine Habitat Restoration Projects, Habitat Protection Zones</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Simunjan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Polluted water systems affecting aquatic biodiversity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap: Lack of effective wastewater treatment and nutrient control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water Quality Improvement Programs, Algal Bloom Management Projects</li> </ul>

Current SDG 14 Performance by Local Authorities/Districts (Continues..)

Local Authority	Status	Issues/Gap	Initiatives/Programs/Projects
<b>Majlis Daerah Lubok Antu</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited focus on aquatic conservation in rural areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap: Insufficient protection of critical coastal ecosystems.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mangrove Rehabilitation, Integrated Coastal Management Programs</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibul</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rural areas affected by agricultural water runoff.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap: Limited capacity for wastewater treatment and pollution control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wastewater Treatment Expansion, Coastal Water Protection Initiatives</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Kanowit</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited conservation of aquatic ecosystems.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap: Impact of logging and agriculture on water quality and marine life.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Riverine Pollution Control Programs, Forest Protection Measures</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Lawas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- River pollution due to agricultural runoff.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap: Ocean acidification affecting marine biodiversity and fisheries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ocean Monitoring Programs, Marine Life Protection Initiatives</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Subis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited efforts on water quality improvement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap: Lack of climate adaptation strategies for coastal ecosystems.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fisheries Conservation Programs, Marine Protected Areas</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Marudi</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- River pollution affecting local biodiversity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap: Lack of climate adaptation strategies for coastal ecosystems.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coastal Protection Projects, Climate Adaptation Programs</li> </ul>

Current SDG 14 Performance by Local Authorities/Districts (Continues..)

Local Authority	Status	Issues/Gap	Initiatives/Programs/Projects
<b>Majlis Perbandaran Kota Samarahan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Urban river systems degraded by wastewater.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen enforcement of sustainable practices and increase training for small-scale fishers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable Aquaculture Training, Fisheries Certification Programs, Community Marine Stewardship Programs</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Lundu</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coastal erosion and marine pollution threaten local livelihoods.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance restoration efforts and integrate ecotourism to promote conservation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mangrove Replanting Projects, Coastal Ecosystem Monitoring Systems, Eco-Tourism Development Programs</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Bau</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased pollution in local rivers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand waste management systems and promote public awareness campaigns on marine pollution.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community Clean-Up Campaigns, Plastic Waste Reduction Initiatives, Public Education on Marine Litter</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Bentong</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited focus on aquatic biodiversity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase community involvement in freshwater conservation and scale up restoration programs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Freshwater Habitat Restoration Projects, Biodiversity Protection Campaigns, Community Water Monitoring Programs</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Serian</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Water quality issues in local rivers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen monitoring systems and promote responsible fishing practices among local fishers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable Fisheries Management Workshops, Fish Stock Monitoring Programs, Community Co-Management of Fisheries</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Sri Aman</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local water systems affected by pollution.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand marine protected areas and integrate community-led reef monitoring programs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coral Reef Restoration Projects, Marine Protected Area Management, Citizen Reef Monitoring Programs</li> </ul>

## Issues and Challenges

### City Council Issues and Challenges

- In urban areas, rapid urbanization and increased industrialization contribute to water pollution, threatening aquatic ecosystems. Programs like the Kuching River Cleanup and Kuching Selatan River Conservation have been initiated, but issues such as urban sprawl and lack of integrated wastewater management remain pressing concerns. Furthermore, raising public awareness and engaging the community in conservation efforts are crucial to the success of these initiatives.

### District Council Issues and Challenges

- Rural councils are faced with limited resources and technical expertise in implementing effective water quality monitoring and conservation programs. Agriculture-driven water pollution, deforestation, and unsustainable fishing practices exacerbate the environmental degradation of aquatic habitats. While initiatives like the Sibul Rural Water Protection Program and Lawas Water Conservation Program are steps in the right direction, financial constraints and the need for broader public education on sustainable water management practices pose significant challenges.

## Summary of Findings and Way Forward

- To enhance SDG 14 in Sarawak, both urban and rural councils need to invest in sustainable water management, pollution control, and marine conservation efforts. Key actions should include improving waste management systems to reduce water pollution, enhancing community participation in water conservation, and promoting eco-tourism initiatives that support marine biodiversity.
- Expanding mangrove restoration, reforestation, and coastal protection programs will be essential to building resilience in coastal communities. Collaborative efforts with local stakeholders, including communities, businesses, and environmental NGOs, will strengthen conservation initiatives and safeguard Sarawak's aquatic ecosystems for future generations.



## Life on Land

### Objective:

To protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, combat deforestation, halt biodiversity loss, and support land and forest restoration for environmental resilience and community well-being.



**SDG 15 is closely linked to SDG 13 (Climate Action), as protecting terrestrial ecosystems plays a critical role in mitigating climate change by enhancing carbon sequestration and preventing deforestation. The protection of forests and wildlife directly contributes to SDG 14 (Life Below Water), as healthy forests and wetlands help to maintain water quality and prevent soil erosion that affects aquatic ecosystems. Additionally, SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) is relevant in promoting sustainable land-use practices and reducing the environmental impact of agriculture and forestry.**

### Introduction

SDG 15 focuses on protecting, restoring, and promoting the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, with an emphasis on managing forests sustainably, combating desertification, halting land degradation, and preserving biodiversity. Sarawak, with its vast rainforests, diverse flora and fauna, and extensive natural resources, is a key player in achieving this goal. However, the state faces significant environmental challenges such as deforestation, land degradation, and the destruction of critical habitats.

These issues are primarily driven by rapid urbanization, agricultural expansion, and large-scale logging activities, which not only threaten biodiversity but also contribute to soil erosion, reduced water quality, and the disruption of local ecosystems. Tackling these challenges requires a multi-faceted approach that integrates sustainable land-use planning, effective regulation of logging practices, and restoration efforts for damaged ecosystems.

Despite these challenges, Sarawak's rich biodiversity offers a wealth of opportunities for conservation and the promotion of sustainable land management practices. The state is home to some of the world's oldest tropical rainforests, which provide vital ecological services such as carbon sequestration, water regulation, and soil fertility. By focusing on sustainable forest management, the promotion of agroforestry, and the protection of key habitats, Sarawak can foster a harmonious balance between development and environmental protection.

Strengthening conservation efforts, enhancing environmental education, and investing in sustainable industries like ecotourism and sustainable agriculture can contribute to the long-term health of Sarawak's terrestrial ecosystems. By leveraging its biodiversity as a valuable asset, Sarawak has the potential to lead by example in the pursuit of SDG 15 while ensuring both ecological and economic sustainability for future generations.

## Key Findings

### City Council Key Findings

- Urban councils such as Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan are grappling with the loss of green spaces due to urban development. Initiatives like the Kuching Urban Wildlife Conservation Program and the Kuching Green Space Initiative aim to preserve urban biodiversity and create green corridors to mitigate the effects of urbanization. However, urban sprawl continues to threaten local ecosystems, and more effort is needed to integrate green spaces into urban planning.

### District Council Key Findings

- In rural areas, Majlis Daerah Dalat dan Mukah faces land degradation and deforestation, which threatens local biodiversity. The Dalat and Mukah Reforestation and Habitat Restoration Program focuses on reforestation and agroforestry to restore degraded lands. Similar programs in Majlis Daerah Matu & Daro and Majlis Daerah Sarikei are helping to promote sustainable farming practices and forest conservation. These efforts are crucial, given the pressures of agricultural expansion and illegal logging, which continue to undermine local ecosystems.

### Current SDG 15 Performance by Local Authorities/Districts

Local Authority	Status	Issues/Gap	Initiatives/Programs/Projects
<b>Majlis Perbandaran Sibu</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2020, the forest cover in Sibu was reduced by 8% over the last 10 years due to urbanization affecting nearby forests. Deforestation and land clearing for development are major challenges.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap: Deforestation and land clearing for development affecting biodiversity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban Greening Program, Forest Conservation Initiatives</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Saratok</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Saratok experiences an annual soil erosion rate of 2.5%, with poor land management practices and deforestation being significant contributors to the problem.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap: Soil erosion due to poor land management practices and deforestation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soil Erosion Control Program, Reforestation and Land Rehabilitation</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Dalat dan Mukah</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over 10% of mangrove forests in Dalat and Mukah have been lost since 2010 due to coastal land reclamation and agricultural expansion.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap: Coastal land reclamation and agricultural expansion leading to habitat destruction.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mangrove Restoration and Wetland Protection, Coastal Habitat Conservation Project</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Matu &amp; Daro</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deforestation rates in Matu &amp; Daro have risen by 5% annually over the past 5 years, threatening wildlife habitats.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap: Logging and agricultural expansion affecting wildlife habitats.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable Land Management, Community-Based Forest Protection</li> </ul>

### Current SDG 15 Performance by Local Authorities/Districts

Local Authority	Status	Issues/Gap	Initiatives/Programs/Projects
<b>Majlis Daerah Sarikei</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sarikei has experienced a 20% reduction in soil fertility over the last decade due to unsustainable farming practices.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap: Overuse of land for agriculture without proper conservation methods.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable Agriculture Training, Agroforestry and Crop Diversification Projects</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Meradong &amp; Julau</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forest cover in Meradong &amp; Julau has decreased by 7% in the last 5 years due to deforestation for agriculture and illegal logging.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap: Deforestation for agriculture and illegal logging impacting forests and wildlife.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reforestation Programs, Community Forest Management</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Kapit</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kapit's forest area has shrunk by 15,000 hectares in the last 3 years, with logging and deforestation posing significant threats.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap: Unsustainable logging practices contributing to biodiversity loss.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable Forestry Practices, Forest Protection and Restoration Projects</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Bandaraya Miri</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Miri has 1,500 hectares of protected forest, but urban sprawl is threatening its integrity and leading to habitat fragmentation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap: Urban expansion leading to reduced green areas and habitat fragmentation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protected Area Management, Conservation of Critical Habitats</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Limbang</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>18% of Limbang's forested land has been cleared for agriculture over the past decade, causing environmental degradation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap: Deforestation and land conversion leading to soil erosion and loss of biodiversity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land Use Planning for Conservation, Forest Rehabilitation Initiatives</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kuching Selatan has only 5% of its land area designated for green spaces, resulting in limited public parks and green areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap: Limited public parks and green areas within urbanized areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban Green Space Development, Urban Biodiversity Projects</li> </ul>

### Current SDG 15 Performance by Local Authorities/Districts

Local Authority	Status	Issues/Gap	Initiatives/Programs/Projects
<b>Majlis Perbandaran Padawan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deforestation has increased by 3% annually in Padawan, leading to habitat destruction and impacting local wildlife.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap: Illegal logging and deforestation affecting wildlife and ecosystem services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forest Conservation Program, Sustainable Logging Practices</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Simunjan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wetlands in Simunjan have decreased by 12% due to land reclamation for agriculture, which is degrading natural ecosystems.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap: Degradation of wetlands and other ecosystems due to development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Habitat Restoration Projects, Land Reclamation Management</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Lubok Antu</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25% of Lubok Antu's primary forest has been encroached upon for agriculture in the past 5 years, leading to a loss of biodiversity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap: Deforestation and encroachment into protected forest areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biodiversity Conservation Program, Wildlife Habitat Protection</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibiu</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sibu's rural areas see a 3% annual loss in soil quality due to unsustainable farming practices and poor land management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap: Soil degradation and deforestation due to conventional farming methods.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land Conservation Education, Agroforestry Projects</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Kanowit</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kanowit's wildlife population has decreased by 15% due to habitat loss and hunting, threatening local biodiversity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap: Illegal hunting and habitat destruction causing population decline in wildlife.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wildlife Protection and Enforcement, Habitat Restoration Programs</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Lawas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lawas has experienced a 20% decline in its wildlife population over the last decade, exacerbated by deforestation and poaching.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap: Loss of key species and forest ecosystems due to illegal activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forest and Wildlife Conservation Projects, Anti-Poaching Efforts</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Subis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>35% of Subis' population is unaware of local environmental conservation issues, limiting participation in sustainability efforts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap: Limited community involvement in environmental conservation efforts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental Awareness Campaigns, Community Engagement in Conservation</li> </ul>

### Current SDG 15 Performance by Local Authorities/Districts

Local Authority	Status	Issues/Gap	Initiatives/Programs/Projects
<b>Majlis Daerah Marudi</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Marudi has lost 4,000 hectares of forest over the last 5 years due to unsustainable land use practices like logging and agriculture.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap: Increased agricultural expansion leading to forest loss and soil erosion.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable Land Use Training, Forest Protection Initiatives</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Perbandaran Kota Samarahan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kota Samarahan has achieved 65% forest cover, with ongoing reforestation efforts to counter urban expansion.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand urban green belts and enhance community participation in reforestation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community Reforestation Programs, Urban Green Belt Development, Forest Monitoring Systems</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Lundu</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lundu has protected 75% of its key wildlife habitats through conservation initiatives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase monitoring of protected areas and enhance anti-poaching enforcement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wildlife Conservation Projects, Community Anti-Poaching Units, Habitat Monitoring Programs</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Bau</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bau has implemented sustainable land-use plans, achieving a 30% reduction in deforestation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote agroforestry practices and strengthen land-use policy enforcement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agroforestry Initiatives, Sustainable Land-Use Policy Workshops, Land-Use Planning Projects</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Bentong</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bentong has mapped 60% of its biodiversity hotspots for conservation purposes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop biodiversity corridors and engage local communities in protection efforts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biodiversity Mapping and Corridor Projects, Community Biodiversity Education, Conservation Agreements</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Serian</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Serian has reduced soil erosion in 40% of its high-risk areas through soil stabilization projects.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand soil conservation techniques and promote sustainable farming practices.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soil Stabilization Projects, Erosion Control Training, Sustainable Agriculture Programs</li> </ul>
<b>Majlis Daerah Sri Aman</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sri Aman has planted over 100,000 trees in degraded areas, improving ecosystem services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scale up tree planting initiatives and ensure species diversity in reforestation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tree Planting Campaigns, Ecosystem Restoration Programs, Native Species Reforestation</li> </ul>

## Issues and Challenges

### City Council Issues and Challenges

- In urban centers, city councils face significant challenges due to the rapid expansion of infrastructure and urban sprawl. As cities grow, the encroachment on natural habitats becomes more prevalent, resulting in the loss of valuable green spaces and fragmentation of wildlife corridors. This threatens the ability of native species to thrive and disrupts the natural balance of urban ecosystems.
- While initiatives like the Kuching Green Space Initiative and the Kuching Urban Wildlife Conservation Program have been positive steps toward preserving biodiversity, they are often limited in scope and face challenges in keeping pace with the fast urban development. The need for more comprehensive and integrated urban planning is urgent, ensuring that environmental concerns are incorporated into the design and growth of urban areas.
- Additionally, stricter regulations on land use and zoning are required to prevent further degradation of natural habitats and to safeguard areas of ecological significance. Without these measures, the city's biodiversity will continue to decline, and the long-term sustainability of urban ecosystems will be at risk.

### Local Council Issues and Challenges

- For local councils in rural areas, the key challenges revolve around agricultural expansion, illegal logging, and land degradation. The conversion of forests for agriculture, particularly through unsustainable practices, has led to significant deforestation and disruption of natural habitats. Illegal logging further exacerbates these issues, often occurring with minimal oversight and enforcement of existing regulations.
- While programs such as agroforestry and sustainable land management have been introduced to address these concerns, rural councils face significant obstacles in implementing these solutions. Limited resources, a lack of effective law enforcement, and insufficient public awareness of the benefits of conservation hinder the progress of these initiatives. Furthermore, the absence of strong local engagement and collaboration with stakeholders—such as farmers, businesses, and environmental organizations—compounds these challenges.
- Programs like the Kapit Forest Conservation and Sustainable Development Program and Limbang Reforestation and Biodiversity Conservation Program are critical, but their effectiveness depends on stronger government support, increased funding, and community participation in conservation practices. Addressing these issues requires a concerted effort to enforce regulations, promote sustainable agriculture, and raise awareness about the importance of preserving rural ecosystems.

## Summary of Findings and Way Forward

To achieve SDG 15, which calls for the protection, restoration, and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, Sarawak must prioritize the restoration and conservation of its unique natural habitats. This includes focusing on large-scale reforestation projects to restore degraded lands, promoting sustainable agricultural practices to reduce environmental damage, and strengthening efforts to protect critical ecosystems like Sarawak's rainforests, wetlands, and peatlands. These actions are crucial not only for preserving biodiversity but also for maintaining the ecological balance that sustains local communities.

Sarawak's natural resources play a key role in regulating climate, supporting agricultural production, and providing livelihoods. As such, the restoration and sustainable use of these resources must be central to the state's long-term development strategy. By investing in ecosystem protection and restoration, Sarawak can ensure its environmental health while fostering economic growth in a sustainable manner.

In urban centers like Kuching, the role of the city council is critical in promoting green spaces, enhancing urban biodiversity, and creating wildlife corridors that connect fragmented habitats. These initiatives can be integrated into city planning, where urban expansion takes into account the preservation of green areas and the ecological value they bring. The Kuching Green Space Initiative and Urban Wildlife Conservation Program are positive examples, but broader

implementation of such measures across all urban areas in Sarawak is needed. Local authorities should incorporate environmental sustainability into their policies, ensuring that infrastructure development does not come at the cost of natural resources. In rural Sarawak, local councils must focus on sustainable land management, with a particular emphasis on preventing illegal logging and the degradation of forests. To support these efforts, stronger enforcement of environmental regulations and greater community engagement in conservation programs are necessary. Programs such as the Kapit Forest Conservation and Limbang Reforestation Program are valuable, but they must be supported with adequate resources and government backing.

Achieving these goals requires a collaborative approach. Local authorities, businesses, environmental NGOs, and communities across Sarawak must work together to ensure the long-term sustainability of the state's biodiversity and natural resources. This collaboration should focus on balancing the need for economic development with the imperative of environmental conservation.

Government, business leaders, and local communities must all be aligned in their vision for sustainable growth, and this must be reflected in policies and actions. By fostering a culture of conservation and sustainable development, Sarawak can protect its ecosystems while promoting economic prosperity. Through these efforts, Sarawak can fulfill its commitment to SDG 15, contributing to a more resilient, sustainable, and prosperous future for its people and its natural heritage.

### 3.9 Comprehensive SDG Performance Dashboard for 24 Local Authorities in Sarawak

#### Scope of Evaluation

Assessment is based on detailed data available for **SDGs 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, and 13.**

#### Performance Categories

- **Low Performance:** 0–30% achievement of SDG criteria.
- **Medium Performance:** 31–50% achievement of SDG criteria.
- **Progressive Performance:** Above 50% achievement of SDG criteria.

#### Summary Percentages

- Results are summarized based on the number of local authorities falling under each performance category for each SDG.
- Example: Criteria include poverty levels (SDG 1), healthcare access (SDG 3), and urban sustainability (SDG 11).

#### Data Limitations

- Results are not comprehensive due to limitations in available data.
- Ground-level data collection on specific SDG targets is necessary for a more complete and accurate evaluation.

#### SDG Data Availability for 24 Local Authorities





## Comprehensive SDG 1 Performance Dashboard for 24 Local Authorities in Sarawak

Local Authority	Performance
Majlis Perbandaran Sibu	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Saratok	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Dalat dan Mukah (Dalat)	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Dalat dan Mukah (Mukah)	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Matu & Daro (Matu)	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Matu & Daro (Daro)	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Sarikei	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Meradong & Julau (Julau)	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Kapit	Low Performance
Majlis Bandaraya Miri	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Limbang	Low Performance
Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan	Low Performance
Majlis Perbandaran Padawan	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Simunjan	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Lubok Antu	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibu	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Kanowit	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Lawas	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Subis	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Marudi	Low Performance
Majlis Perbandaran Kota Samarahan	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Lundu	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Bau	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Betong	Data Unavailable
Majlis Daerah Serian	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Sri Aman	Low Performance

*Low Performance: 0–30%*

*Medium Performance: 31–50%*

*Progressive Performance: Above 50%*



## Comprehensive SDG 3 Performance Dashboard for 24 Local Authorities in Sarawak

Local Authority	Performance
Majlis Perbandaran Sibu	Progressive Performance
Majlis Daerah Saratok	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Dalat dan Mukah (Dalat)	Moderate Performance
Majlis Daerah Dalat dan Mukah (Mukah)	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Matu & Daro (Matu)	Moderate Performance
Majlis Daerah Matu & Daro (Daro)	Moderate Performance
Majlis Daerah Sarikei	Moderate Performance
Majlis Daerah Meradong & Julau (Julau)	Moderate Performance
Majlis Daerah Kapit	Moderate Performance
Majlis Bandaraya Miri	Progressive Performance
Majlis Daerah Limbang	Moderate Performance
Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan	Progressive Performance
Majlis Perbandaran Padawan	Moderate Performance
Majlis Daerah Simunjan	Moderate Performance
Majlis Daerah Lubok Antu	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibu	Moderate Performance
Majlis Daerah Kanowit	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Lawas	Moderate Performance
Majlis Daerah Subis	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Marudi	Low Performance
Majlis Perbandaran Kota Samarahan	Progressive Performance
Majlis Daerah Lundu	Moderate Performance
Majlis Daerah Bau	Moderate Performance
Majlis Daerah Betong	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Serian	Moderate Performance
Majlis Daerah Sri Aman	Moderate Performance

*Low Performance: 0–30%*

*Medium Performance: 31–50%*

*Progressive Performance: Above 50%*



## Comprehensive SDG 5 Performance Dashboard for 24 Local Authorities in Sarawak

Local Authority	Performance
Majlis Perbandaran Sibu	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Saratok	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Dalat dan Mukah (Dalat)	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Dalat dan Mukah (Mukah)	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Matu & Daro (Matu)	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Matu & Daro (Daro)	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Sarikei	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Meradong & Julau (Julau)	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Kapit	Low Performance
Majlis Bandaraya Miri	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Limbang	Low Performance
Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan	Low Performance
Majlis Perbandaran Padawan	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Simunjan	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Lubok Antu	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibu	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Kanowit	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Lawas	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Subis	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Marudi	Low Performance
Majlis Perbandaran Kota Samarahan	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Lundu	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Bau	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Betong	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Serian	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Sri Aman	Low Performance

*Low Performance: 0–30%*

*Medium Performance: 31–50%*

*Progressive Performance: Above 50%*



## Comprehensive SDG 6 Performance Dashboard for 24 Local Authorities in Sarawak

Local Authority	Performance
Majlis Perbandaran Sibu	Progressive Performance
Majlis Daerah Saratok	Progressive Performance
Majlis Daerah Dalat dan Mukah	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Matu & Daro	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Sarikei	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Meradong & Julau	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Kapit	Medium Performance
Majlis Bandaraya Miri	Progressive Performance
Majlis Daerah Limbang	Progressive Performance
Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan	Progressive Performance
Majlis Perbandaran Padawan	Progressive Performance
Majlis Daerah Simunjan	Progressive Performance
Majlis Daerah Lubok Antu	Progressive Performance
Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibu	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Kanowit	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Lawas	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Subis	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Marudi	Medium Performance
Majlis Perbandaran Kota Samarahan	Progressive Performance
Majlis Daerah Lundu	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Bau	Progressive Performance
Majlis Daerah Betong	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Serian	Progressive Performance
Majlis Daerah Sri Aman	Medium Performance

*Low Performance: 0–30%*

*Medium Performance: 31–50%*

*Progressive Performance: Above 50%*



## Comprehensive SDG 7 Performance Dashboard for 24 Local Authorities in Sarawak

Local Authority	Performance
Majlis Perbandaran Sibu	Progressive Performance
Majlis Daerah Saratok	Progressive Performance
Majlis Daerah Dalat dan Mukah	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Matu & Daro	Progressive Performance
Majlis Daerah Sarikei	Progressive Performance
Majlis Daerah Meradong & Julau	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Kapit	Medium Performance
Majlis Bandaraya Miri	Progressive Performance
Majlis Daerah Limbang	Progressive Performance
Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan	Progressive Performance
Majlis Perbandaran Padawan	Progressive Performance
Majlis Daerah Simunjan	Progressive Performance
Majlis Daerah Lubok Antu	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibu	Progressive Performance
Majlis Daerah Kanowit	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Lawas	Progressive Performance
Majlis Daerah Subis	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Marudi	Progressive Performance
Majlis Perbandaran Kota Samarahan	Progressive Performance
Majlis Daerah Lundu	Progressive Performance
Majlis Daerah Bau	Progressive Performance
Majlis Daerah Betong	Progressive Performance
Majlis Daerah Serian	Progressive Performance
Majlis Daerah Sri Aman	Medium Performance

*Low Performance: 0–30%*

*Medium Performance: 31–50%*

*Progressive Performance: Above 50%*



## Comprehensive SDG 8 Performance Dashboard for 24 Local Authorities in Sarawak

Local Authority	Performance
Majlis Perbandaran Sibu	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Saratok	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Dalat dan Mukah	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Matu & Daro	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Sarikei	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Meradong & Julau	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Kapit	Medium Performance
Majlis Bandaraya Miri	Progressive Performance
Majlis Daerah Limbang	Medium Performance
Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan	Progressive Performance
Majlis Perbandaran Padawan	Progressive Performance
Majlis Daerah Simunjan	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Lubok Antu	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibu	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Kanowit	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Lawas	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Subis	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Marudi	Medium Performance
Majlis Perbandaran Kota Samarahan	Progressive Performance
Majlis Daerah Lundu	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Bau	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Betong	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Serian	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Sri Aman	Medium Performance

*Low Performance: 0–30%*

*Medium Performance: 31–50%*

*Progressive Performance: Above 50%*



## Comprehensive SDG 11 Performance Dashboard for 24 Local Authorities in Sarawak

Local Authority	Performance
Majlis Perbandaran Sibu	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Saratok	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Dalat dan Mukah	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Matu & Daro	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Matu & Daro	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Sarikei	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Meradong & Julau	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Kapit	Medium Performance
Majlis Bandaraya Miri	High Performance
Majlis Daerah Limbang	Medium Performance
Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan	High Performance
Majlis Perbandaran Padawan	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Simunjan	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Lubok Antu	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibu	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Kanowit	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Lawas	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Subis	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Marudi	Medium Performance
Majlis Perbandaran Kota Samarahan	High Performance
Majlis Daerah Lundu	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Bau	High Performance
Majlis Daerah Betong	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Serian	High Performance
Majlis Daerah Sri Aman	Medium Performance

*Low Performance: 0–30%*

*Medium Performance: 31–50%*

*Progressive Performance: Above 50%*



## Comprehensive SDG 13 Performance Dashboard for 24 Local Authorities in Sarawak

















Local Authority	Performance
Majlis Perbandaran Sibu	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Saratok	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Dalat dan Mukah	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Matu & Daro	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Sarikei	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Meradong & Julau	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Kapit	Medium Performance
Majlis Bandaraya Miri	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Limbang	Medium Performance
Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan	Medium Performance
Majlis Perbandaran Padawan	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Simunjan	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Lubok Antu	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar Sibu	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Kanowit	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Lawas	Medium Performance
Majlis Daerah Subis	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Marudi	Low Performance
Majlis Perbandaran Kota Samarahan	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Lundu	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Bau	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Betong	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Serian	Low Performance
Majlis Daerah Sri Aman	Low Performance

*Low Performance: 0–30%*

*Medium Performance: 31–50%*

*Progressive Performance: Above 50%*

### 3.9 SDG Performance Dashboard for 24 Local Authorities in Sarawak

 	<p><b>Critical gaps (88% red, poverty challenges)</b></p>
 	<p><b>Moderate progress (58% orange, health challenges)</b></p>
 	<p><b>Critical gaps (100% red, gender equality remains a challenge)</b></p>
 	<p><b>Strong progress (50% green, water and sanitation improving)</b></p>
 	<p><b>Strong progress (71% green, renewable energy adoption improving)</b></p>
 	<p><b>Moderate effort needed (52% orange, slow economic growth).</b></p>
 	<p><b>Moderate effort needed (46% orange, slow urbanisation)</b></p>
 	<p><b>Moderate effort needed (46% orange, climate adaptation challenges)</b></p>

### 3.10 Analysis of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Across Local Authorities



#### SDG 1: No Poverty

A significant majority of local authorities fall within the **low performance range (0–30%)**, reflecting relatively low absolute poverty rates. While urban centers like Miri and Kuching exhibit lower poverty rates due to stronger economic activity and better access to social welfare programs, rural and remote areas, such as Matu & Daro and Kanowit, continue to grapple with higher poverty rates. These disparities are largely driven by limited infrastructure, lack of economic diversification, and reliance on subsistence agriculture in rural areas. Although poverty reduction efforts are evident, such as targeted welfare assistance and rural development programs, progress remains uneven across regions.



#### SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being

Most local authorities demonstrate **moderate progress (31–50%)** under SDG 3, indicating mixed outcomes in health and well-being. Urban centers like Kota Samarahan and Kuching achieve relatively low mortality rates and better healthcare access due to their proximity to major hospitals and healthcare facilities. However, rural districts such as Marudi and Kapit face significant challenges, including high maternal mortality, limited healthcare infrastructure, and lack of access to quality services. Urban-rural disparities remain a key concern, necessitating targeted interventions like mobile healthcare units and maternal health campaigns to bridge these gaps.



#### SDG 5: Gender Equality

The majority of local authorities exhibit **critically low performance (below 30%)** in promoting women's participation and addressing gender inequality. Severe gender disparities persist, particularly in rural areas where women's representation in decision-making and economic activities remains minimal. This is often linked to traditional societal norms, lack of educational opportunities, and limited access to resources for women. Urban centers fare slightly better but still require significant efforts to enhance gender inclusion through policies that encourage women's participation in leadership, employment, and community development programs.

### 3.9 Analysis of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Across Local Authorities



#### SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

Authorities in urban centers and some rural areas demonstrate **strong progress (above 50%)** in providing access to clean water and sanitation services. Urban regions like Miri and Kuching have near-complete or full coverage due to established infrastructure and investments in water supply systems. However, rural districts such as Matu & Daro and Julau still experience gaps in coverage, especially in remote villages. Initiatives such as expanding piped water systems and introducing community-based sanitation projects are crucial to achieving universal access in these underserved areas.



#### SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

A majority of local authorities show **strong progress (above 50%)** under SDG 7, with urban centers achieving near-complete or full coverage of electricity and energy services. Electrification efforts have extended to many rural areas, reducing reliance on traditional energy sources. However, some remote regions, particularly in heavily forested areas like Kapit, still face challenges in achieving consistent access to renewable and sustainable energy sources. Ongoing efforts to expand clean energy solutions, such as solar power in remote villages, are instrumental in ensuring equitable energy access.



#### SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Local authorities such as Kapit, Lubok Antu, and Subis show **moderate progress (31–50%)** in economic performance. While medium unemployment rates and growing opportunities in industries such as agriculture and tourism contribute to economic growth, challenges remain in areas with limited market access and infrastructure. Urban regions, with their industrial and service-oriented economies, are generally more advanced. Rural authorities need focused efforts to improve workforce skills, infrastructure, and access to markets to foster inclusive economic growth.

### 3.9 Analysis of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Across Local Authorities



#### **SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities**

A majority of local authorities, including Sibü, Saratok, and Kapit, face challenges related to urban planning, public spaces, and sustainable tourism development. While there is notable progress in areas such as basic urban services, connectivity, and disaster preparedness, issues like unregulated urban sprawl, inadequate public transportation, and underutilized public spaces persist. Authorities are taking steps to address these gaps by focusing on tourism infrastructure, urban resilience, and inclusive city planning to ensure sustainability and community engagement.



#### **SDG 13: Climate Action**

Most local authorities, such as Sibü, Saratok, and Kapit, exhibit steady progress in addressing climate action, especially in resilience-building efforts. Rural districts face vulnerabilities due to their dependence on natural resources, with risks amplified by climate variability. Urban areas are implementing climate mitigation strategies, such as flood management systems and sustainable development practices. These efforts are supported by state and federal policies, but more localized actions are needed to address unique regional challenges and ensure long-term sustainability.

4.0

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Way Forward

# 4.0

## Way Forward

### 4.1 Introduction

Sarawak's Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Roadmap represents a significant milestone in the state's alignment with the global 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This initiative underscores Sarawak's dedication to achieving inclusive and equitable progress across economic, social, and environmental dimensions. With its diverse landscapes and multicultural population, Sarawak faces unique challenges that require tailored solutions to meet its sustainability goals while ensuring no one is left behind.

Recognizing the integral role of local authorities (PBTs) as key implementers, the roadmap positions them at the forefront of SDG achievement and monitoring. These local entities are instrumental in translating global and national objectives into localized actions that address community-specific needs. The roadmap serves as a strategic framework to empower these authorities, fostering a participatory and decentralized approach to development that resonates with Sarawak's aspirations for growth and equity.

The roadmap delves into identifying both challenges and opportunities across Sarawak's regions. It highlights the disparities in SDG progress, offering a comparative analysis that provides actionable insights for targeted interventions. This evidence-based approach ensures that lagging areas are

supported through robust policies and resource allocation, fostering balanced development across the state. By focusing on reducing regional disparities, Sarawak seeks to harness the full potential of its diverse communities and ecosystems.

Additionally, the roadmap proposes a comprehensive governance structure aimed at improving policy coordination and collaboration between local and state levels. This integrated approach is critical for aligning priorities, optimizing resource utilization, and driving sustainable transformation. By fostering synergy among stakeholders, Sarawak ensures a unified commitment to achieving its SDG targets, amplifying the impact of development initiatives across the state.

Central to the roadmap's vision is the emphasis on data-driven decision-making and inclusive partnerships. By leveraging reliable data and engaging a wide range of stakeholders, including government agencies, private sectors, civil society, and indigenous communities, Sarawak is building a foundation for transparent and accountable governance. This collaborative spirit not only strengthens policy effectiveness but also ensures the active participation of all sectors in the state's sustainable journey. Through this roadmap, Sarawak is setting a precedent for regional leadership in advancing the global SDG agenda.

## SWOT Analysis All Local Authorities on SDG Achievement

Category	Key Findings
<b>Strengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strong leadership and strategic alignment with the Sarawak Post-COVID Development Strategy (PCDS) 2030.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Active engagement in urban development, biodiversity conservation, and clean energy adoption.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstrated progress in SDGs related to sustainable infrastructure and economic recovery.</li> </ul>
<b>Weaknesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant disparities in resource allocation and institutional capacities between urban and rural authorities.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited integration of technology for governance, data collection, and service delivery.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Insufficient localized data for accurate SDG monitoring and assessment.</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing access to national and international funding opportunities for SDG-aligned projects.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Growing public interest and community involvement in sustainability initiatives.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urbanization presenting opportunities for more efficient housing and transport systems.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Persistent climate risks, such as flooding and deforestation, that threaten vulnerable communities.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Socio-economic disparities, particularly affecting rural areas and marginalized groups.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resistance to institutional reforms and policy innovation due to entrenched practices.</li> </ul>

### 4.2 Top 3 Progressive Local Authorities and Top 3 Low-Progress Local Authorities on SDG Implementation

#### Top 3 Progressive Local Authorities on SDG Implementation

Miri City Council, Sibul Municipal Council, and Kuching South City Council are leading the way in SDG implementation. Miri has made significant strides in clean energy, innovation, and biodiversity conservation, aligning with SDGs 7, 9, and 15. Sibul excels in fostering economic growth, responsible consumption, and marine conservation, contributing to SDGs 8, 12, and 14. Kuching South stands out for its focus

on clean water, sustainable urban development, and climate action, advancing SDGs 6, 11, and 13 through effective planning and infrastructure.

#### Top 3 Low-Progress Local Authorities on SDG Implementation

Kapit District Council, Sarikei District Council, and Mukah District Council face challenges in SDG progress. Kapit struggles with poverty, health, and clean water issues, hindered by its rural location and resource limitations. Sarikei shows limited focus on gender equality and climate action, with inadequate programs in these areas. Mukah faces gaps in quality education, reducing inequalities, and strengthening institutions, affecting its capacity for equitable governance and outreach.

## Top 3 Progressive Local Authorities and Top 3 Low-Progress Local Authorities on SDG Implementation

Category	Local Authorities	Details	Reason for Categorization
<b>Top 3 Progressive</b>	Miri City Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Progress in SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, Infrastructure), and SDG 15 (Life on Land).</li> </ul>	Proactive clean energy initiatives and biodiversity conservation projects in line with sustainability goals.
	Sibu Municipal Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Success in SDG 8 (Economic Growth), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption), and SDG 14 (Life Below Water).</li> </ul>	Strong economic policies, improved waste management, and marine conservation efforts.
	Kuching South City Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Focused achievements in SDG 6 (Clean Water), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities), and SDG 13 (Climate Action).</li> </ul>	Effective urban planning, water infrastructure development, and climate adaptation programs.
<b>Top 3 Low-Progress</b>	Kapit District Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lagging in SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 3 (Good Health), and SDG 6 (Clean Water).</li> </ul>	Rural location and resource limitations impact access to basic services and healthcare initiatives.
	Sarikei District Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited efforts in SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and SDG 13 (Climate Action).</li> </ul>	Inadequate programs addressing gender inclusion and climate resilience in governance plans.
	Mukah District Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak performance in SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 10 (Reducing Inequalities), and SDG 16 (Strong Institutions).</li> </ul>	Gaps in educational outreach and institutional capacity for equitable governance.

### 4.3 Most Data Information Obtained, Top 5 Progressive SDGs for All Local Authorities

Sarawak’s local authorities have made notable progress in advancing sustainability through five key Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), reflecting their commitment to effective governance and community well-being. Leading the progress is SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption), where public awareness campaigns and policy incentives have significantly enhanced waste management systems through recycling and circular economy practices. SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) follows as a result of active promotion of entrepreneurship, post-pandemic recovery programs, and workforce training, which have bolstered employment opportunities and supported economic productivity through SME development.

SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities) ranks third, with a strong focus on urban housing, mobility systems, and disaster risk reduction, driven by improved urban planning policies and infrastructure. Progress in SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) highlights focused investments in water supply and sanitation facilities, addressing long-standing access issues in both urban and rural areas. Lastly, SDG 13 (Climate Action) reflects efforts in disaster preparedness and the adoption of renewable energy technologies, underscored by state-level initiatives for climate adaptation and renewable energy projects. These achievements underline Sarawak's strides toward building a sustainable and resilient future.

#### Most Data Information Obtained, Top 5 Progressive SDGs for All Local Authorities

Rank	SDG	Details	Reason for Progress
1	<b>SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Efforts to reduce waste through recycling campaigns and the adoption of a circular economy model.</li> </ul>	Public awareness programs and policy incentives led to improved waste management systems.
2	<b>SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Active promotion of entrepreneurship, post-pandemic recovery programs, and workforce training.</li> </ul>	Emphasis on SME development and recovery plans boosted employment and economic productivity.
3	<b>SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant focus on urban housing, mobility systems, and disaster risk reduction.</li> </ul>	Enhanced urban planning policies and improved transportation infrastructure contributed.
4	<b>SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Focused investments in water supply systems and sanitation facilities in urban and rural areas.</li> </ul>	Improved infrastructure and funding addressed long-standing water access issues.
5	<b>SDG 13 (Climate Action)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Progress in disaster preparedness and adoption of renewable energy technologies.</li> </ul>	State-level initiatives targeting renewable energy projects and climate adaptation strategies.

## 4.4 Way Forward

### Strategies

Sarawak’s roadmap for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) emphasizes a multi-pronged strategy to address challenges and maximize opportunities. Strengthening data systems is a key priority, with plans to develop centralized SDG dashboards for real-time data sharing and consistent collection efforts to bridge gaps in localized indicators. Capacity-building initiatives aim to equip local government staff and stakeholders with the necessary skills through SDG-focused training and partnerships with academic institutions to enhance technical capabilities for monitoring and evaluation.

Resource allocation strategies focus on directing funding to underperforming local authorities for critical SDG interventions while recognizing high-performing authorities with incentives to sustain progress and share best practices. Community engagement is integral, with increased public awareness campaigns and collaborations with grassroots groups to drive localized implementation. To enhance climate resilience, Sarawak plans to integrate it into regional policies and expand renewable energy programs, particularly in rural and underserved areas, ensuring a sustainable and inclusive future for all.

### Proposed Strategies and Actions

Strategies	Proposed Actions
<b>Strengthen Data Systems</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop centralized SDG dashboards for transparent and real-time data sharing.</li> <li>Conduct consistent data collection efforts to fill gaps in localized indicators.</li> </ul>
<b>Capacity Building</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide SDG implementation training for local government staff and stakeholders.</li> <li>Partner with academic institutions to enhance technical capacity for monitoring and evaluation.</li> </ul>
<b>Resource Allocation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Direct funding to underperforming local authorities for targeted interventions in critical SDGs.</li> <li>Recognize high-performing authorities with incentives to sustain momentum and share best practices.</li> </ul>
<b>Community Engagement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase awareness campaigns and public consultations for grassroots involvement in SDG projects.</li> <li>Foster collaboration with community groups for localized implementation.</li> </ul>
<b>Climate Resilience</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mainstream climate resilience into regional development policies.</li> <li>Expand renewable energy programs to rural and underserved areas.</li> </ul>

### Proposed Roadmap by Governance Structure at Local and State Levels

Sarawak’s proposed roadmap for advancing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) includes a robust governance structure at both local and state levels to enhance coordination, accountability, and impact. At the local level, the plan recommends establishing Local SDG Committees to integrate SDG planning into daily governance activities. Collaboration with civil society organizations will be prioritized to monitor and report progress effectively. Additionally, a participatory budget model is proposed to ensure community-driven prioritization of SDG-related initiatives, fostering transparency and inclusivity in decision-making.

At the state level, the creation of a Sarawak SDG Council is envisioned to provide oversight for policy alignment and progress monitoring. A Sarawak SDG Monitoring Framework will enable systematic data collection and analysis across all localities, ensuring evidence-based policymaking. To encourage continuous improvement and collective action, annual state-level SDG forums will be organized, serving as platforms to review progress, address challenges, and realign strategies for achieving the 2030 Agenda. This governance framework underscores Sarawak’s commitment to a coordinated and inclusive approach to sustainable development.

### Proposed Roadmap by Governance Structure at Local and State Levels

Governance Level	Proposed Structure
Local Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish Local SDG Committees to integrate SDG planning into regular governance activities.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaborate with civil society organizations for monitoring and reporting local SDG progress.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduce a participatory budget model for prioritizing SDG-related initiatives.</li> </ul>
State Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Form the Sarawak SDG Council to oversee state-wide policy alignment and monitor progress.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Launch the Sarawak SDG Monitoring Framework to collect and analyze data across localities.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Host annual state-level SDG forums to share progress, address challenges, and re-align strategies.</li> </ul>

### Proposed Timeline

Year	Milestone
2024-2026	Establish governance frameworks, build baseline data systems, and initiate pilot programs.
2027-2029	Scale successful pilots to all districts, focusing on underperforming areas for equitable growth.
2030	Achieve SDG alignment across Sarawak, ensuring sustainable and inclusive development outcomes.