

INFOKIT

1. Brunei Darussalam

Capital:	Bandar Seri Begawan
Total land area:	5,765 sq.km
Total Population:	422,678 (in 2016)
	Population by race: Malays: 66% (277,700 people) Chinese: 10% (43,554 people) Others: 24% (101,424 people)
	Population by age: 0-14: 22% (94,239 people) 15-64: 72% (303,618 people) 64 and over: 6% (24,821 people)
National day:	23 February
Brunei's Proclamation to independence:	1 January 1984
Renaming of Bandar Brunei to Bandar Seri Begawan	4 October 1970

1.1 Brief History

Brunei Darussalam is situated on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo where historical findings suggest that the Brunei Kingdom began more than 1,500 years ago, pre-dating Islam. Its earliest existence was believed to be a

tributary province of the Java-based Majapahit Empire. After the disintegration of the Majapahit Empire, Brunei rulers took charge of their own territorial responsibility.

Ancient Chinese texts referred Brunei to as either Puni or Puli and documented interactions with the Chinese Empire in the years 518, 523, 616, 669, 977, 1279 and 1369-1643 AD.

Imperial Chinese texts also indicated the Muslim influence was established in Brunei as early as 977 AD, and the employment of Arabic characters in Brunei's written language, hitherto Sanskrit, started before 1370. Imperial Chinese texts noted that Brunei's King named Awang Alak Betatar embraced the Islamic faith in 1371 in conjunction with his marriage to a princess from a neighbouring kingdom. The Chinese people who came to Brunei in 1370 said that Brunei was ruled by an Islamic ruler known as Ma-ha-mo-sha or Sultan Muhammad Shah. Consequently, Sultan Muhammad Shah is the Islamic name of Awang Alak Betatar. As a territory administered by a Muslim government, subsequent Brunei sovereigns became known as sultans.

2. Kampong Ayer

For many generations, Kampong Ayer was the hub of Brunei's economic and cultural activities. Not only was it the administrative and governing centre of the Brunei Empire, the "Venice of the East" was also a highly significant port in the region.

During the glorious reign of Sultan Bolkiah (1485-1524), Kampong Ayer covered the whole area of Pulau Brunei (Borneo) and a large area of what is now Philippines. The Brunei people controlled most of the trade transactions that went on at Brunei Port, trading local goods such as camphor, cinnamon, pearl, diamonds, gold, honeycomb, perfumes, lime and food products.

The largest water village in the world, Kampong Ayer is made up of five Mukims (wards), namely:-

1. Mukim Saba (comprising of 4 villages):-
 - a. Kampong Saba Darat
 - b. Kampong Saba Tengah
 - c. Kampong Saba Ujong
 - d. Kampong Saba Laut

2. Mukim Sungai Kebun (comprising of 6 villages):-
 - a. Kampong Sungai Kebun
 - b. Kampong Ujong Klinik dan Kampong Sungai Siamas
 - c. Kampong Setia 'A'
 - d. Kampong Setia 'B'
 - e. Kampong Bolkiah 'A'
 - f. Kampong Bolkiah 'B'
3. Mukim Peramu (comprising of 7 villages):-
 - a. Kampong Peramu
 - b. Kampong Bakut Pengiran Siraja Muda 'A'
 - c. Kampong Bakut Pengiran Siraja Muda 'B'
 - d. Kampong Bakut Berumput
 - e. Kampong Lurong Sikuna
 - f. Kampong Setia Pahlawan Lama
 - g. Kampong Pekilong Muara
4. Mukim Burong Pingai Ayer (comprising of 7 villages):-
 - a. Kampong Burong Pingai Ayer
 - b. Kampong Lurong Dalam
 - c. Kampong Pandai Besi 'A'
 - d. Kampong Sungai Pandan 'A'
 - e. Kampong Sungai Pandan 'B'
 - f. Kampong Pengiran Setia Negara
 - g. Kampong Pekan Lama
5. Mukim Tamoi (comprising of 7 villages):-
 - a. Kampong Tamoi Ujong
 - b. Kampong Tamoi Tengah
 - c. Kampong Pengiran Tajuddin Hitam
 - d. Kampong Pengiran Kerma Indera Lama
 - e. Kampong Pengiran Bendahara Lama
 - f. Kampong Limbongan (no longer has any residents)
 - g. Kampong Ujong Bukit (no longer has any residents)

The table below shows the total population of kampong Ayer (as of 2017):-

Mukim	Penduduk <i>Population</i>	Tempat Kediaman <i>Living Quarters</i>		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Didiami <i>Occupied</i>	Kosong <i>Vacant</i>
<i>Mukim Burong Pingai Ayer</i>	<i>1586</i>	<i>248</i>	<i>221</i>	<i>27</i>
<i>Mukim Saba</i>	<i>748</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Mukim Sungai Kebun</i>	<i>5149</i>	<i>720</i>	<i>605</i>	<i>115</i>
<i>Mukim Peramu</i>	<i>835</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>Mukim Tamoi</i>	<i>1348</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>31</i>
<i>JUMLAH KESELURUHAN</i>	<i>9,666 Penduduk</i>	<i>1,451 Buah Rumah</i>	<i>1,245 Buah Rumah</i>	<i>206 Buah Rumah</i>

2.1 Kampung Ayer Revitalization Project

This project is part of Ministry of Home Affairs' Bandar Seri Begawan Master Plan, and its application has been put under National Development Plan (NDP11). The objective of the project is to revamp and revitalize some identified villages in Kampong Ayer, in order to preserve the national heritage, and enhance the safety of the residents whose houses require critical restoration.

The project costs **\$45 million dollars**. Cost breakdown is as follows:

Phase 1 : \$15,000,000.00

Phase 2 : \$25,000,000.00

Additional of \$5,000,000.00 require for jetty, bridge and sewerage.

The number of houses to be constructed based on phases.

Phase 1 :

KAMPONG	RUMAH	KELAMIN
Saba Darat A	40	48
Saba Tengah	1	1
Setia Pahlawan	6	6
Jumlah	47	55

Phase 2 :

KAMPONG	RUMAH	KELAMIN
Saba Tengah	23	41
Saba Laut	6	17
Saba Ujong	14	22
Saba Darat B	67	95
Jumlah	110	175

Total number of houses to be developed will be 157 (Phase 1 : 47 houses and Phase 2 : 110 houses).

The house construction is \$200,000.00 including electrical supply, jetty and bridge construction.

The project is expected to start in February 2019 and complete by January 2021.

3. Taman Mahkota Jubli Emas

Taman Mahkota Jubli Emas was officiated by His Majesty Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Haji Omar 'Ali Saifuddien Sa'adul Khairi Waddien, Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam on 22nd October 2017, in conjunction with the 50th Golden Jubilee Celebration of His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan Negara Brunei Darussalam Ascension to the Throne.

Initially known as the Regeneration of the Sungai Kedayan Eco-Corridor Project, the Taman Mahkota Jubli Emas was implemented under the 10th National Development Plan, driven by His Royal Highness Prince Haji Al-Muhtadee Billah ibni Kebawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Paduka Seri Baginda Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah, the Crown Prince and Senior Minister at the Prime Minister's Office and as the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Development Plan (RKN 10). In support and alignment to the Bandar Seri Begawan Masterplan under the Ministry of Home Affairs, the project was implemented by the Department of Drainage and Sewerage, Public Works Department, Ministry of Development. The project site runs along the Sungai Kedayan river mouth near the city's famous landmark, the Omar Ali Saifuddien mosque and Darussalam Palace to the Edinburgh Bridge.

Taman Mahkota Jubli Emas is envisioned to be the iconic city identity, while reflecting the message of being the prominent waterfront area that promotes the nation's cultural heritage of the Malay Islamic Monarchy or the 'Melayu Islam Beraja'. At the same time, the objective of the regeneration of the Sungai Kedayan Eco-Corridor Project is to mitigate flood in the Sungai Kedayan catchment, promoting a healthy lifestyle for the public, improving the connectivity both on land and water, environmentally built and to provide a platform for future economic generation development.

The eco corridor of Sg Kedayan is located over a previously lived suburb of Sg Kedayan consisting of eight villages, namely:

- Kampong Bukit Salat
- Kampong Kuala Peminyak
- Kampong Penancha Lama
- Kampong Sumbiling Lama (Ayer)
- Kampong Sungai Kedayan A and B
- Kampong Ujong Tanjong
- Kampong Ujung Bukit
- Kampong Limbongan

At start of the project, several villages were affected involving the transfer of 168 water village houses, 563 household residents to the new housing scheme settlement in the

water village and on land provided by the Government. Such housing scheme areas include Kg Mengkubau, Kg Meragang, Kg Katok, Kg Tanah Jambu.

The Taman Mahkota Jubli Emas features attractive elements that showcase the Brunei culture heritage, including:

A. Darussalam Jetty

The Darussalam Jetty is sited on a heritage area that promotes and commemorate the remarkable history of Istana Darussalam, where the Sultan was born and raised. Darussalam Jetty is located at the endpoint of the terrace and is linked directly to the gateway of Darussalam Palace. The Jetty is accessible by residents or tourists using water transport to go to the park.

B. Grand Entrance

The 330m long Grand Entrance next to the Omar Ali Saifuddien mosque is exclusively designed as the grand entrance to the park. The main feature along the road is the linear fountain, which serves as the grand entrance statement enhanced by the hard and soft landscape at both side of the road. Approaching to the heart of the development, where the landscape area is situated with the arrangement of imported and local plants and trees with the panoramic view of the Omar Ali Saifuddien mosque adds to the spiritual ambience of the surrounding. An information panel provides a map of the site and the history of the mosque.

C. Riverfront Promenade

The 1.2 km long Riverfront Promenade features various amenities for health and play activities, as well as other form of outdoor pursuits directly next to the water body. Dedicated promenade for walkers and joggers offers fresh air along the riverside while enjoying the panoramic view of the water village and the Raja Isteri Pengiran Anak Hajah Saleha bridge, enriched by a variety of floral plants and trees such as the Baobab trees that is seventy years old and can live to more than a thousand years.

Along the promenade, the floor is carefully design with tiles by Brunei Heritage of "Kain Sinjang" with the mixture of Islamic pattern of geometrical to create the strong relation of the meaning of MIB.

D. Sultan Omar 'Ali Saifuddien Pedestrian Bridge (Crescent Bridge)

The 3-metre high Crescent Bridge serves as the prominent feature of the pedestrian bridge that symbolizes connectivity between the past, present, and future of Brunei. The bridge with its illuminated crescent not only acts as the iconic feature, but moreover it represents the spatial journey in itself where ones can stroll along and perceive the beauty of Sungai Kedayan from the two attached piers on both ends of the bridge.



4. Other Landmarks

4.1 Pintu Gerbang Sempena Peruspaan

The arch was presented by Yang Dimuliakan Pehin Orang Kaya Di-Gadong Dato Seri Setia Awang Haji Mohd. Yusuf in conjunction the Coronation Ceremony of His Majesty Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah, Sultan dan Yang Di-Pertuan Negara Brunei Darussalam on 1 Ogos 1968.



4.2 **Jam Peringatan / Clock Tower**

The clock tower was built on 11 Julai 1959 to commemorate the state visit by the first Yang Di-Pertuan Agong, Tuanku Abdul Rahman, to Brunei Darussalam from 6 July 1959 to 12 July 1959.

The clock tower remains to symbolize the strength and close ties between Brunei Darussalam and the Federated Malay States.



4.3 **Masjid Omar 'Ali Saifuddien**

The Omar 'Ali Saifuddien Mosque was built on 4 February 1954 following the aspirations and ambitions of Al-Marhum Sultan Haji Omar 'Ali Saifuddien Waddien Sa'adul Khairi Waddien, who has placed Islam in the highest place in the life and society of the state by declaring Islam as the official religion of Brunei Darussalam. It was officially opened by of Al-Marhum Sultan Haji Omar 'Ali Saifuddien Waddien Sa'adul Khairi Waddien on 26 September 1958.



The mosque is built on a 5 acres of land adjacent to Sungai Brunei, Bandar Seri Begawan. It is known as one of the most beautiful mosques in Southeast Asia with significant influences in classic Islamic architecture, decorated by gold-plated domes, gold mosaics, marble and colourful glass. The architecture is also influenced by mosques built during the Mughal Dynasty in India which are famous for the hypostyle prayer halls, large foyer entrance, decorated with domes and marble. The Mughal Emperors who ruled India for about 350 years from the early 16th Century, built many of India's beautiful historical mosques and buildings including the Taj Mahal.

Alongside the mosque is an artificial lagoon built on the banks of Sungai Brunei across from Kampong Ayer. In the middle of the lagoon is an artificial barge, a replica of the 16th century Sultan Bolkiah Mahligai Barge. The structure was built to commemorate the 1,400th anniversary of the revelation of the first verses of Qur'an (Nuzul Al-Quran).

4.4 **Cendera Lambang Kenangan**

The *Cendera Lambang Kenangan* is a monument that is built to commemorate the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the renaming of Bandar Brunei into Bandar Seri Begawan. Bandar Brunei was renamed Bandar Seri Begawan on 4th October 1970.

The monument is located in Taman Haji Sir Muda Omar 'Ali Saifuddien. The construction of the monument costs over \$60,000.00 and was contributed by Brunei Shell Company, and was designed by Architect Idris and local engineers.



4.5 **Taman Haji Sir Muda Omar 'Ali Saifuddien**

Located at the heart of Bandar Seri Begawan, Taman Haji Sir Muda Omar 'Ali Saifuddien is especially used for national events and ceremonies such as the birthday celebration of His Majesty the Sultan Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam, the National Day Celebration, Musabaqah Membaca Al-Quran, and the Maulud Celebration of Prophet Muhammad Sallallahu 'Alaihi wa Sallam. It also where Brunei's Proclamation to Independence was held in 1st



January 1984.

Previously, Taman Omar 'Ali Saifuddien was known as "Padang Besar". It was renamed into Taman Omar 'Ali Saifuddien in 1983 after Al-Marhum Sultan Haji Omar 'Ali Saifuddien Waddien Sa'adul Khairi Waddien.