



PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



20 OCT



2016 - 2030

# SDG ROADMAP FOR MALAYSIA

## SDG GOAL 2 ZERO HUNGER

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# SDG GOAL 2: ZERO HUNGER



## ZERO HUNGER

The objective of Goal 2 is to tackle all forms of malnutrition and achieve food security through a resilient and sustainable food production system and supply chain.

The dimensions of Goal 2 are also linked to the following goals:



Overcoming poverty, securing economic growth and ensuring peace and justice.



Health and wellbeing



Impact on water supplies, soil, biodiversity, land and marine habitats, greenhouse gas emissions and loss of diversity on food production



Equal access to safe and affordable food



Sustainable consumption and production



Strengthen partnerships

### Implementation Timeline

Implementation Timeline of Goal 2 Targets in Malaysia is shown below:

Target	Phase 1 (2016-2020)	Phase 2 (2021-2025)	Phase 3 (2026-2030)
2.1			
2.2			
2.3			
2.4			
2.5			
2.a			
2.b			
2.c			



Based on the MTR of 11MP, the targets of Goal 2 are pursued through MTR Policy Pillars as shown below:



## Pillar VI

Strengthening  
economic growth

- **Strategy A1: Enhancing Sectoral Growth through Productivity Improvement** to increase competitiveness
- **Strategy A2: Increasing Export Capacity** to enhance internationalisation
- **Strategy B2: Increasing Technology Adoption** to produce high value-added products
- **Strategy C4: Improving Water Services** to expand coverage as well as raise quality and efficiency

## Current Status

Achievements of some related targets of Goal 2 are shown below:

24.9%	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity (food quantity insufficiency due to financial constraints in past 12 months)
30.4%	Prevalence of overweight adults (2019)
19.7%	Prevalence of obese adults (2019)
14.1%	Prevalence of underweight children below 5 years of age (2019)
21.8%	Prevalence of stunted children below 5 years of age (2019)
Achieved	Self-sufficiency level (SSL) targets for paddy, vegetables and fruits, and above SSL for poultry and eggs
3.9%	Average annual growth in major agro-food commodities production between 2011 to 2016
13,018	Accessions of rice conserved at MARDI Penang, and 18,554 plant genetic resources conserved by MyGeneBank



# **SDG TARGET, ISSUES & CHALLENGES, WAY FORWARD, INITIATIVES**





## SDG TARGET 2.1

By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

ISSUES & CHALLENGES	WAY FORWARD	INITIATIVES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Post-harvest loss</li> <li>• Post-consumption food waste</li> <li>• Prevalence of undernutrition</li> <li>• Nutrition and obesity - increase in overweight children, adolescents and adults</li> <li>• Competitive demand for land between agro-food and other sectors/commodities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accelerate adoption of sustainable agriculture practices to improve food safety and security as well as minimise impact on the environment</li> <li>• Enhance and continue food supplementary programmes and social safety nets for targeted poor and vulnerable communities</li> <li>• Implement measures to enhance the nutritional status and reduce overweight trends and diet-related chronic and NCDs</li> <li>• Leverage partnerships with NGOs and communities to enhance an support behavioural change and healthy lifestyles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement the National Agro-food Policy (NAP) 2011-2020 and National Commodity Policy 2011-2020 to ensure national food security, increase the income of farmers, and develop the agro-food industry into a competitive and sustainable element of the economy</li> <li>• Implement the National Policy of Malaysia and National Plan of Action for Nutrition Malaysia (NPANM III) 2016-2025 which underlines the importance of nutrition in enhancing population health, preventing and controlling diet-related non-communicable diseases and strengthening food and nutrition security</li> <li>• Utilise the existing eKasih platform to collaborate with NGOs to use technology-driven welfare distribution method to enable directed and targeted aid distribution. Poor families can access food and basic supplies through cashless payments linked to their identity card</li> <li>• Encourage farmers to adopt good agricultural practices such as my GAP, MSPO and Malaysian Organic (myOrganic)</li> <li>• Implement the National Agrofood Policy 2.0 and National Agricommodity Policy for the period of 2021-2030 to ensure national food safety and security, increase the income of farmers, and develop the agro-food industry into a competitive and sustainable element of the economy</li> </ul>



## SDG TARGET 2.2

By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.

ISSUES & CHALLENGES	WAY FORWARD	INITIATIVES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changing demographic profile</li> <li>• Increasing lifestyle-related illnesses</li> <li>• Double burden of malnutrition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Further strengthening the existing programmes for the vulnerable groups including the food and nutrition security</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Rehabilitation Programme for Malnourished Children (since 1989) to improve the nutritional status of children from the hard core poor households and was later extended to undernourished children from poor and low-income households since 2010</li> <li>• The Community Feeding Programme (PCF) rehabilitate the undernourished underfive children of the indigenous and local communities living in the interior</li> <li>• Supplementary Feeding Programme for Full Cream Milk Programme targeted for selected antenatal and postnatal mothers from the poor households</li> <li>• The Supplementary Food Programme (since 1976) by the Ministry of Education programme aims to improve the nutritional status of primary school children from the poor households</li> <li>• Strengthen nutrition counselling by government health clinics for pregnant or lactating mothers who are anemic, and/or do not have adequate weight gain, problems related to breastfeeding, gestational diabetes mellitus and Hypertension</li> </ul>





By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of smallscale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

ISSUES & CHALLENGES	WAY FORWARD	INITIATIVES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low adaptation of modern technology</li> <li>• Ineffective technology transfer</li> <li>• Aging farmers</li> <li>• Lack of interest from youth</li> <li>• Low-skilled workers</li> <li>• Low income</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accelerate adoption of modern technology to modernise farming activities along the value chain</li> <li>• Increase R&amp;D, promotion of good agricultural practices, develop markets, as well as support skills, innovation and technological upgrades to reform the agriculture sector toward sustainability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish dedicated smart farming fund for agropreneurs to modernize their farming activities</li> <li>• Expanding smart indoor vertical farming or plant factories as well as strengthening existing dedicated food production areas to increase participation of agropreneurs in modern farming</li> <li>• Intensify efforts to achieve higher productivity and better income for farmers by providing necessary incentives and support including infrastructure, farming technology, market information and access for financing</li> <li>• Revise the self-sufficiency level targets of agrofood product, strengthening distribution and marketing channels to improve accessibility and affordability of agriculture produce</li> <li>• Introduce flexible repayment of financing by Agro-bank based on the harvest cycle of agro-food commodities, especially for B40 households</li> </ul>



By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, help maintain ecosystems, strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and progressively improve land and soil quality.

ISSUES & CHALLENGES	WAY FORWARD	INITIATIVES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient level of awareness and understanding on environmental issues in providing ecosystem services</li> <li>• Lack of demand management measures as well as inadequate connectivity in providing public services.</li> <li>• Lack of advancement on emerging new technologies</li> <li>• Insufficient access to financing and non-compliant with international standards.</li> <li>• Weak regulation and monitoring of management and use of chemicals in agriculture and livestock chemicals, including antimicrobials</li> </ul>	<p>Continue to promote food safety standards such as compliance to the Malaysian Good Agricultural Practices (MyGAP) and Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen biosecurity measures and intensify quality programmes for agriculture produce</li> <li>• Adoption certification schemes to drive uptake of good practices in agriculture, aquaculture and livestock industries; ensuring sustainable production and keeping fresh produce safe, such as the Malaysia Good Agriculture Practices (MyGAP) certification, the MyOrganic certification by Malaysia Organic, and the Malaysia Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO) certification</li> <li>• Enhance consumer awareness on the importance of food safety certification.</li> </ul>





By 2030, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

ISSUES & CHALLENGES	WAY FORWARD	INITIATIVES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low private investment in research and development</li> <li>• Insufficient attention to genetic diversity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance effective management of the rich biological diversity through bio-safety measures as well as indigenous and traditional knowledge</li> <li>• Ensure resilient and sustainable food production through investments in R&amp;D, maintenance of gene banks and adaptation of agricultural practices to natural systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement National Policy on Biological Diversity 2016-2025 that has specific targets and policy actions to promote and maintain agrobiodiversity</li> <li>• Maintain genetic diversity and undertake research into climate-resistant crops and farmed animals</li> <li>• Encourage households to self-produce their food through “Green Earth” Programme (<i>Bumi Hijau</i>)</li> </ul>



Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.

ISSUES & CHALLENGES	WAY FORWARD	INITIATIVES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited flexible microcredit financing scheme for farmers, conventional financing model and limited PPP initiatives in R&amp;D, marketing and financing</li> <li>Limited take-up rate on seed production by private sector and investment in minimising climate change impacts on agricultural activities</li> <li>Insufficient attention to attracting new investments and creating new business along the food supply chain, as well as to ensuring sustainable income to farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase the investments and uptake of sustainable agriculture practices and technologies to boost agricultural productivity, reduce food loss and sustain better incomes among small-scale producers</li> <li>Increase research in genetic diversity of edible foods, bio-safety, and food safety and technologies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance financing programmes, such as Paddy-I by Agro-bank that aim to achieve targeted self-sufficiency level in rice production and reduce dependency on imports</li> <li>Establish dedicated smart farming fund for agropreneurs to modernize their farming activities</li> <li>Encourage collaboration between farmers and corporate companies from domestic and international to innovate on the latest farming technology and methods that could increase productivity</li> </ul>



Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

ISSUES & CHALLENGES	WAY FORWARD	INITIATIVES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Limited market access/share</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Enhance efficiency and disaster-proof in food supply chains and distribution channels</li><li>• Educate people to understand food security and nutrition challenges</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Strengthen marketing and distribution capability, particularly through upgrading and development of collection and distribution centres</li><li>• Encourage farmers to use e-commerce to market their products directly to customers</li></ul>

# THANK YOU



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