



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
AND FOOD SECURITY

NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY POLICY 2030

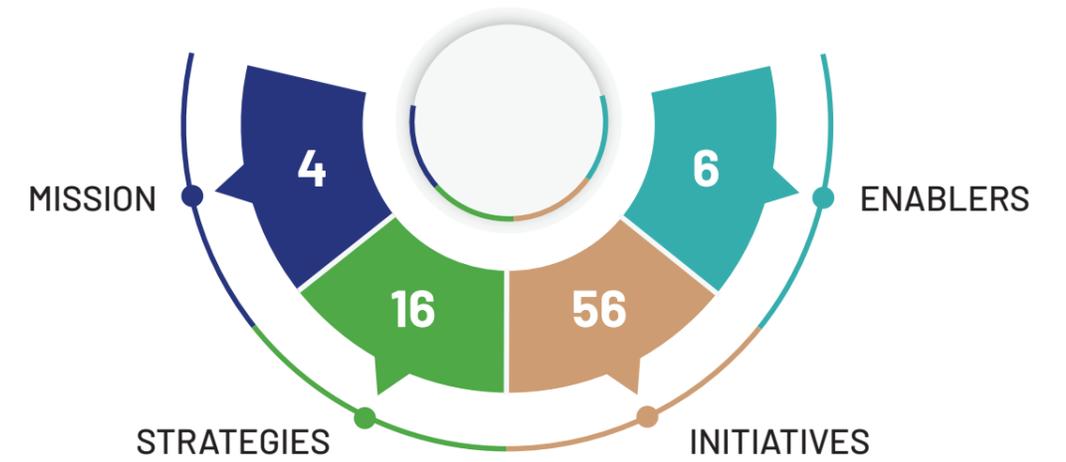
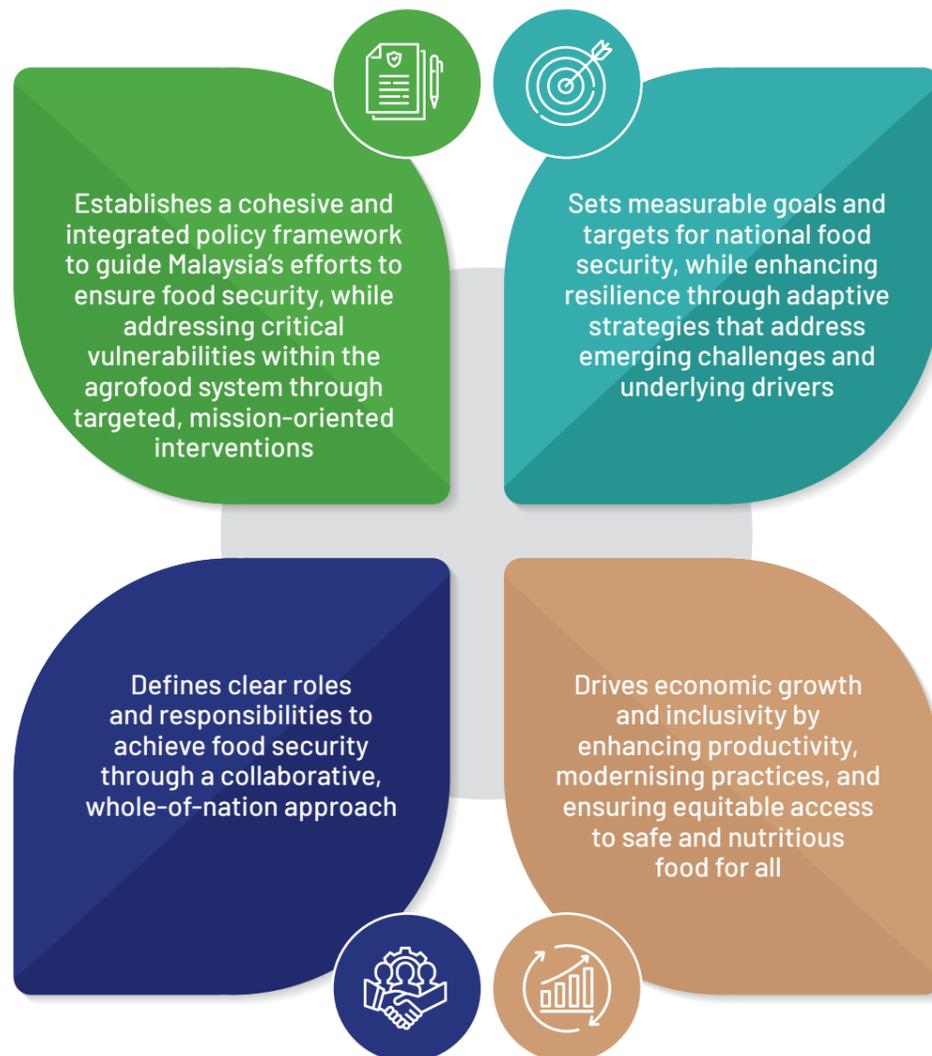


EXECUTIVE
SUMMARY

OVERVIEW OF NFSP 2030

The National Food Security Policy 2030 (NFSP 2030) is a transformative policy framework designed to safeguard Malaysia's food security while promoting sustainability, inclusivity, and resilience across the agrofood system. The policy establishes a strategic pathway towards a food-secure nation by addressing key challenges and aligning national food security policies with domestic priorities and international best practices.

Purpose of NFSP 2030



Strategic Approach



Anchored By



CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Six Dimensions of Food Security



Stability

Having the capacity to maintain food security during periods of sudden adversity (e.g., economic, health, conflict, or climatic crises) or cyclical events (e.g., seasonal food insecurity)

Sustainability

Adopting food system practices that contribute to the long-term regeneration of natural, social, and economic systems, ensuring the food needs of the present generation are met without compromising the food needs of future generations

Agency

Empowering individuals or groups to have the capacity to act independently in making choices about what they eat, the food they produce, how that food is produced, processed, and distributed, and to participate in policy processes that shape food systems



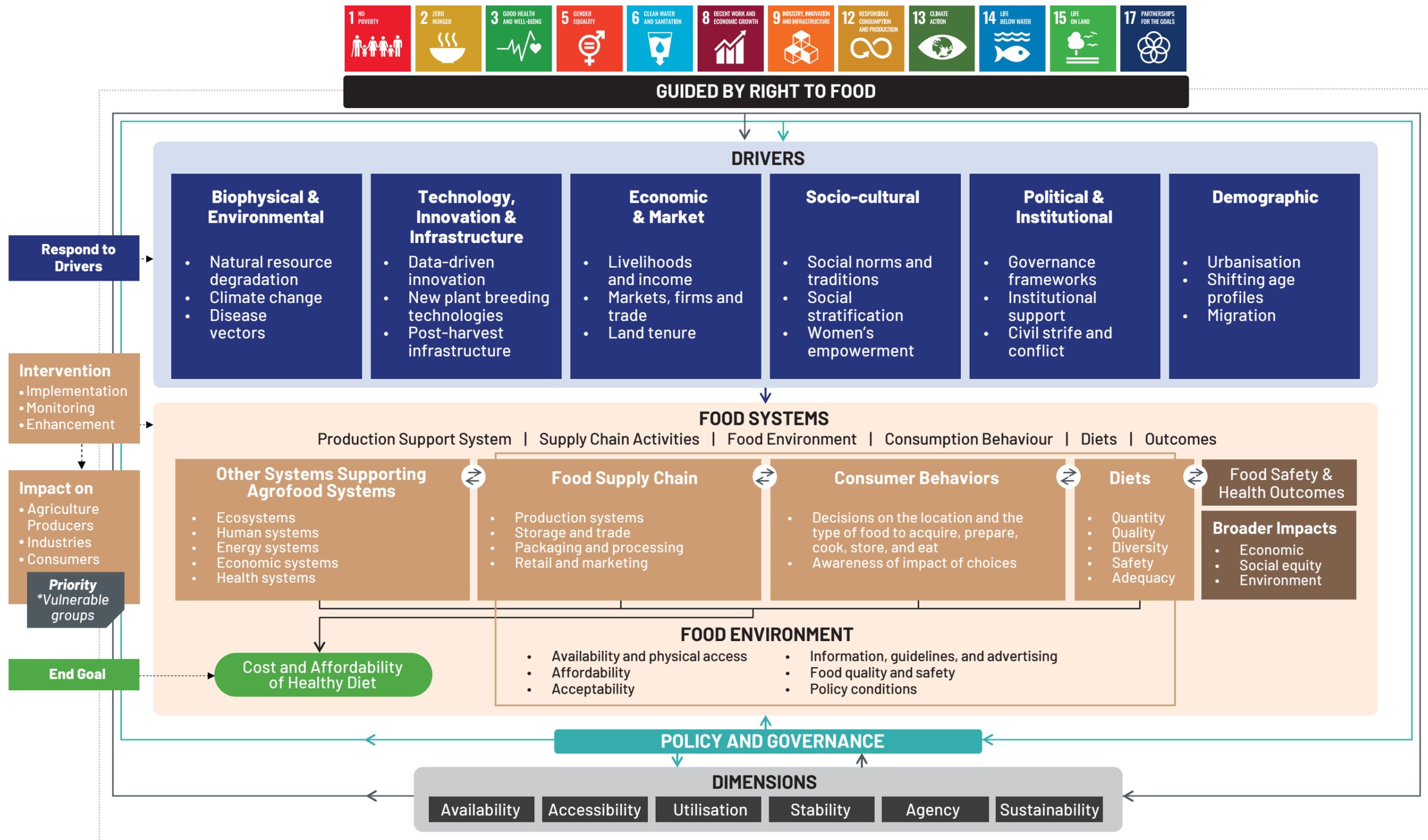
“Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life”

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2002). *The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2001*.

SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS

A Transformative Approach

The High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) Food System Framework provides a structured approach to transforming food systems by integrating sustainability, resilience, and equity, while addressing the six (6) dimensions of food security. It serves as a guiding tool for the NFSP 2030 to implement evidence-based interventions that enhance sustainable production, equitable distribution, and nutritional outcomes.



GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY LANDSCAPE

18.3 **Global Hunger Index**

As of 2024, the Global Hunger Index score stands at 18.3 (moderate), reflecting a slight improvement from 18.8 in 2016

9.1% **Prevalence of Undernourishment**

In 2023, global undernourishment rose to 9.1% from 7.5% in 2019, with 670 million people (8% of the population) projected to face hunger by 2030

62.2 **Global Food Security Index**

In 2022, the Global Food Security Index fell to 62.2, with declines in affordability, availability, and quality offset by improved sustainability

28.9% **Prevalence of Food Insecurity**

In 2023, 2.3 billion people (28.9% of the global population) faced moderate or severe food insecurity, with 10.7% experiencing severe insecurity

3.96 **Cost of Healthy Diet**

In 2022, the cost of a healthy diet climbed to 3.96 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) dollars per person per day (up 11.9% from 2020), rendering it unaffordable for 2.8 billion people (35.4% of the population)

122.0 **FAO Food Price Index**

In 2024, global food prices remained high, with vegetable oil up 9.4%, meat up 2.7%, dairy up 4.7%, and sugar down 13.2% from 2023

Global Mega Trends

Rising Population

Food production is projected to increase by 50% by 2050 to meet rising demand¹

Rapid Urbanisation

70% of the population will be urban by 2050, driving dietary shifts²

Climate Pressures

Since 1990, the global temperature anomaly has risen by 162%, amplifying risks to food security³

Geopolitical Tensions

Exemplified by the 2022 Russia-Ukraine conflict, geopolitical tensions disrupt exports and drive global prices

Globalised Food Systems

Globalised food systems drive dietary shifts, amplify supply chain risks and nutrition challenges

Food Loss and Waste

Approximately 1.05 billion tonnes of food were wasted globally due to inefficiencies in handling, storage, and distribution

Resource Constraints

25% of global cropland is degraded, escalating pressure on natural resources⁴

¹ Center for Strategic and International Studies. (2023). *How, When, and Why Water Imperils Global Food Security*
² Food and Agriculture Organization. (2009). *How to Feed the World in 2050*
³ National Centers for Environmental Information. (2024). *Monthly global climate report for annual 2023*.
⁴ Fath, B.D., & Fiscus, D. (2023). *Water, Land, and Forest Susceptibility and Sustainability*

MALAYSIA'S FOOD SECURITY LANDSCAPE

12.7 **Global Hunger Index**

Malaysia ranked 61st in the 2024 Global Hunger Index with a score of 12.7, maintaining a moderate hunger level for two decades

<2.5% **Prevalence of Undernourishment**

Undernourishment reached 3.8% in 2015 before declining to 2.5%, where it has remained stable as of 2023

41st **Global Food Security Index**

In 2022, Malaysia ranked 41st on the Global Food Security Index, with improvements in Quality, Safety, and Sustainability, though declines in Affordability and Availability

3.77 **Cost of Healthy Diet**

From 2017 to 2022, Malaysia's healthy diet cost rose 17.1% to 3.77 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) dollars daily, yet affordability improved as those unable to afford it dropped from 4.0% to 1.8%

155.0 **Consumer Price Index**

Malaysia's Food and Beverage CPI rose from 115.2 in 2014 to 155.0 in 2024, with cost of food away from home outpacing food at home as inflation for the sector peaked at 6.7% in 2023

Key Challenges

Growing & Shifting Demand

Malaysia's population growth to 45 million by 2050 is projected to increase food demand

Double Malnutrition Burden

Malnutrition and diet-related diseases weaken productivity, with cardiovascular issues causing 68.9% of related deaths⁵

Ageing Farmers

Limited technology adoption and an ageing workforce weaken yields, market alignment, and sector competitiveness

Climate Pressures

Climate change significantly heightens the risk of food production losses.

Import Dependency

Malaysia's 80% reliance on three countries for food imports increases vulnerability to supply chain risks⁶

Food Safety Risks

Food safety gaps from production to distribution cause public health risks, including 13.5 million annual diarrhea cases in Malaysia⁶

Unsustainable Practices

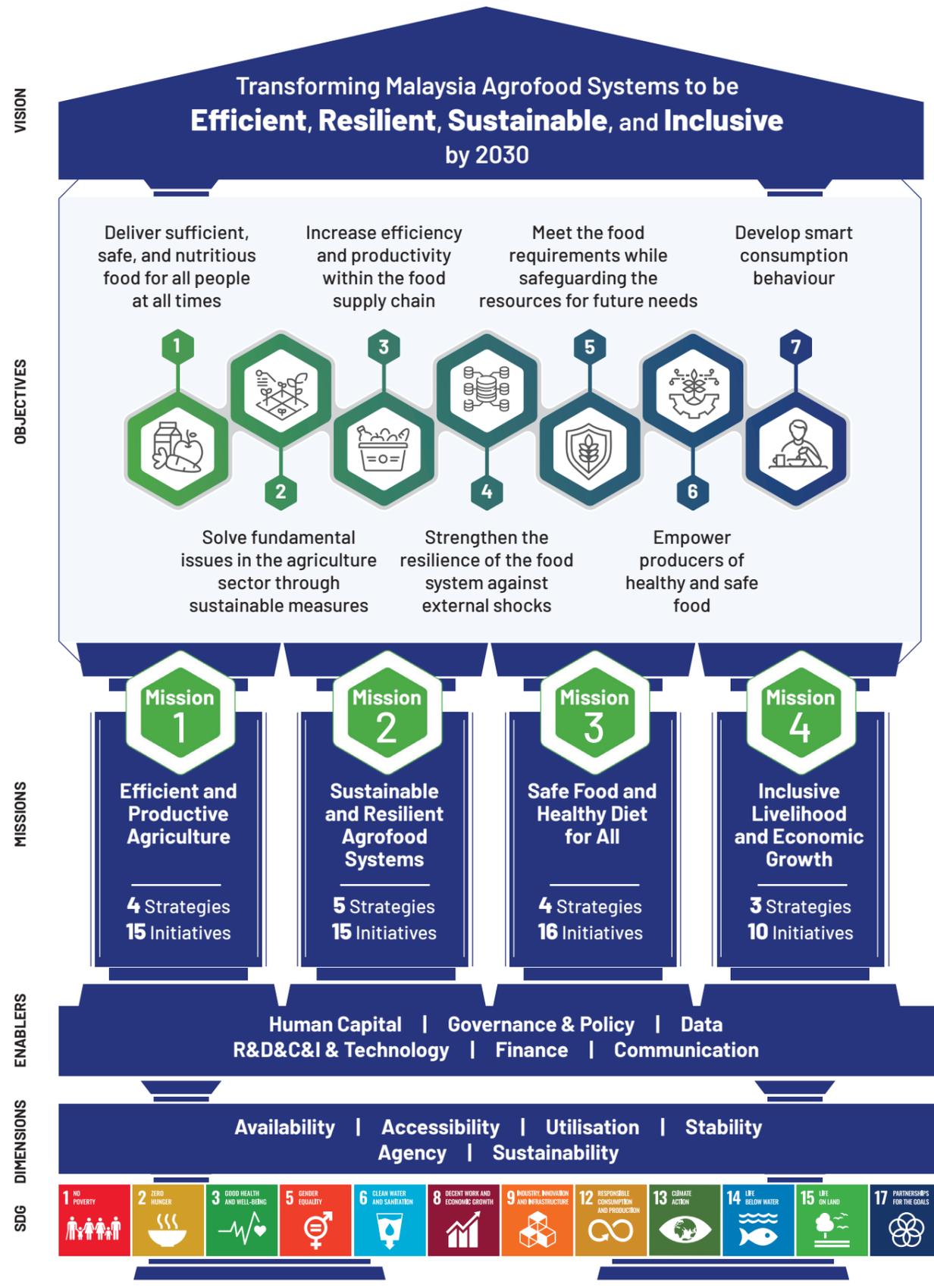
Excessive agrochemical use, intensive farming, and poor management threaten environmental sustainability and elevate public health risks

Food Loss and Waste

Malaysia's daily 17,007-tonne food waste, including 24% edible waste, drives economic, environmental, and food security challenges⁷

⁵Ministry of Health Malaysia. (2024). *Malaysian Dietary Guidelines 2020*
⁶Cheesman, M.J., Shivashekaregowda, H.N.K., Cock, I.E. (2023). *Bacterial Foodborne Illness in Malaysia: Terminalia spp. as a Potential Resource for Treating Infections and Countering Antibiotic Resistance*
⁷The Malaysian Reserve. (2022). *Malaysia throws away 17000 tonnes of food daily*

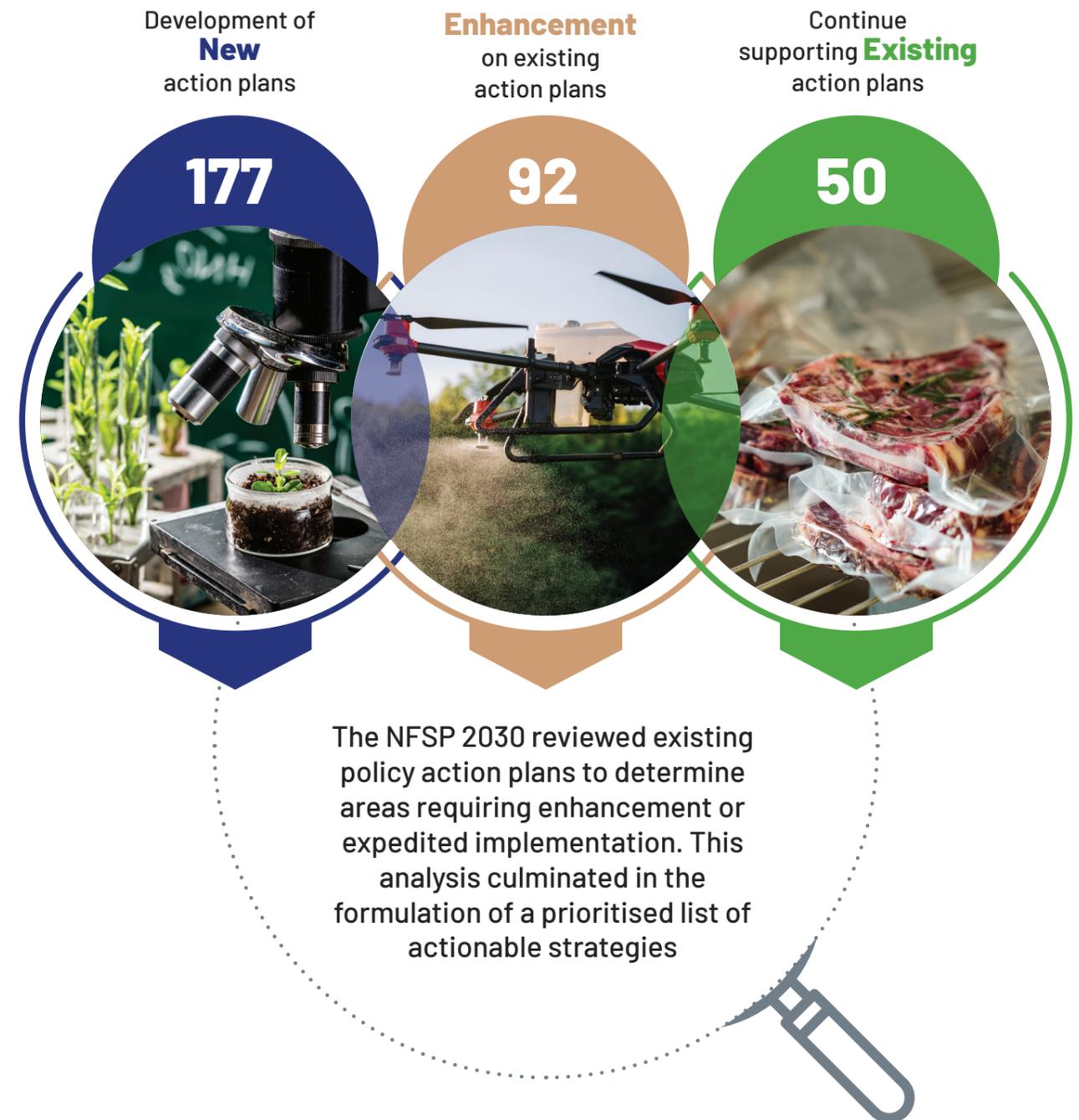
STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK OF NFSP 2030



NFSP 2030: A STRATEGIC PATHWAY TO FOOD SECURITY

VISION Transforming Malaysia Agrofood Systems to Become Efficient, Resilient, Sustainable, and Inclusive by 2030

POLICY STATEMENT Transform Malaysia's agrofood systems to deliver sufficient, safe, and nutritious food, prioritise the well-being, and health of the citizens, while ensuring a sustainable environment for future generations



NFSP 2030: A STRATEGIC PATHWAY TO FOOD SECURITY

The NFSP 2030 adopts a mission-oriented strategy as a response to the complex and interconnected challenges faced by modern agrofood systems. Food security is no longer a stand-alone issue confined to agriculture; it is deeply intertwined with environmental sustainability, socioeconomic equity, health outcomes, and global market dynamics. In recognition of these interdependencies, a mission-oriented strategy enables the NFSP 2030 to address food security through a holistic and cross-cutting approach.



Mission 1

EFFICIENT AND PRODUCTIVE AGRICULTURE

An efficient and productive agrofood sector is fundamental to national food security and economic development. Malaysia must ensure a sustainable, modern, and inclusive agrofood system by focusing on the optimal use of resources, improving productivity, and systematically addressing the challenges faced by the sector.

Boost Agriculture Input Production and Reinforce Security



Fortifying production capabilities with a strong emphasis on input security optimising agricultural productivity, supported by results-driven programmes and strategic investments to drive sustainable growth

Enhance Market Access and Competitiveness



Prioritising diversified production, discouraging monoculture, and promoting dietary diversity, with a strong emphasis on market access and competitiveness, reinforced by robust marketing and distribution networks

Advance Scalable Mechanisation and Digitalisation Efforts



Ensuring more equitable access to technology, accelerating technology adoption through phased implementation, targeted financial support, and robust capacity building, fostering sector-wide innovation

Bolster Productivity Within the Paddy Sector



Strengthening resilience and enhancing yields in the paddy sector ensures stable rice production as a vital staple food, achieved through strengthened support systems, improved seed distribution networks, advanced water management solutions, and infrastructure upgrades

SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT AGROFOOD SYSTEMS

Mission 2

A sustainable and resilient agrofood system is essential to safeguarding Malaysia's food security, environmental integrity, and economic stability. This mission focuses on developing systems that balance current food demands with the long-term conservation of natural resources and ecosystems.

Drive Sustainability in Local Input Production



Achieving a resilient and self-sufficient agricultural ecosystem by advancing the sustainability of input production, empowering local capabilities across key sectors, and broadening market opportunities

Foster Regenerative and Circular Agricultural Model



Advancing sustainable agriculture by integrating regenerative practices, precision resource management, and eco-friendly farming systems to enhance resilience and productivity

Accelerate Sustainable Marine Resource Management



Enhancing marine resource sustainability through conservation, regulatory enforcement, and advanced monitoring secures long-term seafood supply, strengthens coastal economies, and fosters resilience in marine ecosystems

Enhance Resilience to Vulnerability, Shocks, and Stresses



Implementing proactive risk management through integrated health approaches, advanced early warning systems and strengthening food security alliances, these efforts focus on enhancing resilience in food systems

Structural Approach to Address Food Loss and Waste Crisis



Addressing inefficiencies at each stage of the food supply chain, complemented by shelf-life extension technologies and enhanced redistribution networks to ensure optimal resource use and food access

Mission 3

SAFE FOOD AND HEALTHY DIET FOR ALL

Ensuring safe food and a healthy diet is essential for fostering a healthier population, which in turn drives broader positive social and economic impacts. This mission aims to create a food environment that fosters healthy dietary choices and ensures access to safe, nutritious, and affordable food for all.

Improve Accessibility to Nutritionally Rich Foods



Enhancing access to nutritionally rich foods through expanded school meal programmes, targeted nutrition initiatives, and increased food fortification improves dietary outcomes for vulnerable groups, and high-risk communities

Stimulate Consumer-driven Demand for Safe and Healthy Foods



Driving consumer demand for safe and healthy foods includes promoting locally-sourced nutritious options and implementing mandatory rating labels to encourage informed choices and healthier consumption habits

Foster an Enabling Environment for Safe and Nutritious Food



Empowering producers and SDG-aligned food companies, supporting SMEs in alternative food products, and strengthening food safety certification to drive a safer, more nutritious food ecosystem

Enhance Monitoring System and Evaluation for Food Safety and Nutrition



Enhancing food safety and nutrition through strengthened monitoring, enhanced Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and international commitment, driven by a risk-based public health approach

INCLUSIVE LIVELIHOOD AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Mission 4

Inclusive and equitable economic growth fosters resilient livelihoods and reduces disparities across Malaysia's agrofood systems. This mission supports and empowers vulnerable and marginalised communities, ensuring their active participation and benefits from the agrofood economy.

Socioeconomic Empowerment and Inclusive Participations



Empowering Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and vulnerable groups through inclusive participation, entrepreneurship, and income diversification within the agricultural sector

Strengthen Rural Food Security Ecosystem



Enhancing market connectivity, improving logistics for efficient distribution, and optimising community centre utilisation to support local food networks and resource accessibility

Integrated Food Empowerment and Social Safety Nets for Vulnerable Groups



Ensure a robust social safety net for vulnerable groups by strengthening support systems that enhance food accessibility, affordability, and security while promoting sustainable resource utilisation and community resilience

NFSP 2030: A STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK



EFFICIENT AND PRODUCTIVE AGRICULTURE

4 STRATEGIES
15 INITIATIVES



Strategy 1.1: Boost Agriculture Input Production and Reinforce Security

1. Drive innovation and growth in the domestic seed industry
2. Diversify the sourcing and utilisation of locally produced animal feed products
3. Develop a productive and adaptive land use ecosystem
4. Reinforce a results-driven approach in agricultural development programmes and investment strategies



Strategy 1.2: Enhance Market Access and Competitiveness

1. Transform wholesale markets into regional multi-functional agro hubs
2. Revolutionise market dynamics by establishing agricultural auction houses
3. Accelerate the futurisation of agrofood approach from supply-driven to demand-driven models
4. Develop market niches for locally-produced speciality products
5. Propel crop diversification to stimulate dietary diversity



Strategy 1.3: Advance Scalable Mechanisation and Digitalisation Efforts

1. Transform the agritech ecosystem with integrated, optimised, and scalable solutions
2. Intensify the advancement of Malaysia's fisheries and aquaculture sectors



Strategy 1.4: Bolster Productivity Within the Paddy Sector

1. Revolutionise paddy support systems and boost industry competitiveness
2. Bolster the capacity and resilience of regional certified seed distribution networks
3. Empower farmers and agricultural communities to address water-related challenges
4. Revitalise and expand granary areas through enhanced infrastructure development



SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT AGROFOOD SYSTEMS

5 STRATEGIES
15 INITIATIVES



Strategy 2.1: Drive Sustainability in Local Input Production

1. Promote widespread adoption of eco-conscious and precision-driven input applications
2. Sustain the progressive growth and advancement of the animal breeding industry
3. Maximise domestic dairy production capabilities and broaden international supply chain diversification



Strategy 2.2: Foster Regenerative and Circular Agricultural Model

1. Support the larger-scale adoption of Integrated Farming Systems (IFS)
2. Drive the integration of agricultural waste into sustainable energy systems
3. Optimise water resources through sustainable management practices



Strategy 2.3: Accelerate Sustainable Marine Resource Management

1. Implement seasonal marine closures with advanced surveillance systems
2. Reinforce the regulatory emphasis on the conservation and restoration of marine ecosystems
3. Enhance inter-agency cooperation in regulating online sales of prohibited fishing gear



Strategy 2.4: Enhance Resilience to Vulnerability, Shocks, and Stresses

1. Fortify Food Systems Diplomacy (FSD) and bolster global partnerships
2. Strengthen global alliances to tackle food security challenges
3. Intensify the deployment of Early Warning Systems (EWS) for agricultural applications



Strategy 2.5: Structural Approach to Address Food Loss and Waste Crisis

1. Develop a systematic, multi-tiered approach to address food waste
2. Optimise the potential of reducing food loss and waste through shelf-life extension
3. Reinforce food redistribution channels

NFSP 2030: A STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK



SAFE FOOD AND HEALTHY DIET FOR ALL

4 STRATEGIES
16 INITIATIVES



Strategy 3.1: Improve Accessibility to Nutritionally Rich Foods

1. Scale up school meal programmes via "HiTS for All"
2. Address malnutrition among Women of Reproductive Age (WRA)
3. Combat malnutrition in high-risk states with targeted nutrition programmes
4. Enhance access to nutritious food for nutritionally vulnerable groups
5. Increase food fortification for commonly consumed food items



Strategy 3.2: Stimulate Consumer-driven Demand for Safe and Healthy Foods

1. Introduce "Eat Healthy, Go Local" campaign for safe and nutritious locally produced food
2. Introduce mandatory sugar rating labelling on prepackaged beverages



Strategy 3.3: Foster an Enabling Environment for Safe and Nutritious Food

1. Empower and champion SDG-aligned food companies
2. Targeted assistance for local SMEs producing alternative dietary food options
3. Intensify adoption on nutritional logo and food safety certifications



Strategy 3.4: Enhance Monitoring System and Evaluation for Food Safety and Nutrition

1. Advocate towards mandatory certification
2. Improve food safety, health, and nutrition through Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)
3. Employ a One Health approach in livestock disease control and prevention efforts
4. Implement marketing restrictions on products high in fats, sugars, and/or salt (HFSS products) to children
5. Enhance Malaysia's commitment in the Codex Alimentarius (CODEX) and other international fora
6. Strengthen risk-based approach for enhanced safety and public health



INCLUSIVE LIVELIHOOD AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

3 STRATEGIES
10 INITIATIVES



Strategy 4.1: Socioeconomic Empowerment and Inclusive Participations

1. Uplift the socioeconomic of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs)
2. Intensify inclusive participation and the development of vulnerable groups through entrepreneurship
3. Increase and diversify sources of income among low-income segments
4. Bolster cooperative-based initiatives for rural transformation



Strategy 4.2: Strengthen Rural Food Security Ecosystem

1. Revitalise collection centres and boost market access
2. Maximise the functionality and the utilisation of existing community centres



Strategy 4.3: Integrated Food Empowerment and Social Safety Nets for Vulnerable Groups

1. Transform surplus into opportunities with the Food Bank programme
2. Empower local communities through community farming initiatives
3. Boost accessibility and affordability of essential goods
4. Safeguard the vulnerable during short-term shocks

**NFSP 2030:
ENABLERS**



The enablers of NFSP 2030 are designed to fast-track progress and maximise impact in building an efficient, resilient, sustainable and inclusive agrofood system for Malaysia. 6 key enablers are essential for overcoming systemic challenges, bridging gaps, and catalysing transformative progress.

These elements drive transformation across all strategic missions, optimise resource utilisation, and minimise trade-offs, ensuring a resilient, inclusive, and sustainable agrofood system. Together, they transform agrofood systems that secures food security, economic growth, and societal well-being.

1. Establish National Food Security Council (*Majlis Keterjaminan Makanan Negara*)
2. Strengthen regulatory enforcement through Food Security Act
3. Drive state food security strategic planning with nutrition as a central pillar

Governance and Policy

Establish robust food security governance, aligning state policies with the national agenda, supported by strengthened oversight, regulatory frameworks, and strategic planning



1. Expand accessibility to comprehensive agriculture sector data
2. Enhance the monitoring of key food security metrics and indicators
3. Integrate qualitative data on dietary experiences in food security assessment
4. Systematically quantify food loss and waste throughout the supply chain

Data

Consolidate agricultural data to enable informed decision-making and strengthen food security assessments through the adoption of comprehensive food security indicators

1. Enhance alternative financing for agro-producers and agropreneurs
2. Strengthen industry participation in the market-led development and delivery of agricultural insurance solutions

Finance

Ensure sustainable financial solutions through alternative financing mechanisms and protect farmers from shocks with insurance schemes

Human Capital

Empower youth in the agrofood sector, facilitate knowledge transfer from ageing farmers, and strengthen the role of extension officers

1. Scale up youth-driven agricultural programmes
2. Foster youth engagement and skills development in agrofood systems
3. Elevate skill level and knowledge base of the agricultural workforce through Farmer Field School (FFS)
4. Enhance agricultural extension services and producer support networks
5. Integrate sustainable consumption into education

R&D&C&I & Technologies

Empower local innovators by connecting them with agropreneurs, advancing targeted R&D in food security, and developing marketing channels for local healthy food producers

1. Align R&D priorities across government research institutes and stimulate collaborations with S&T entities
2. Optimise and streamline fiscal support for targeted agricultural R&D&C&I initiatives
3. Drive innovation and accelerate the adoption of cutting-edge technologies among SMEs
4. Strengthen cross-sector collaboration to drive agriculture innovation
5. Intensify promotional and marketing efforts for local food products

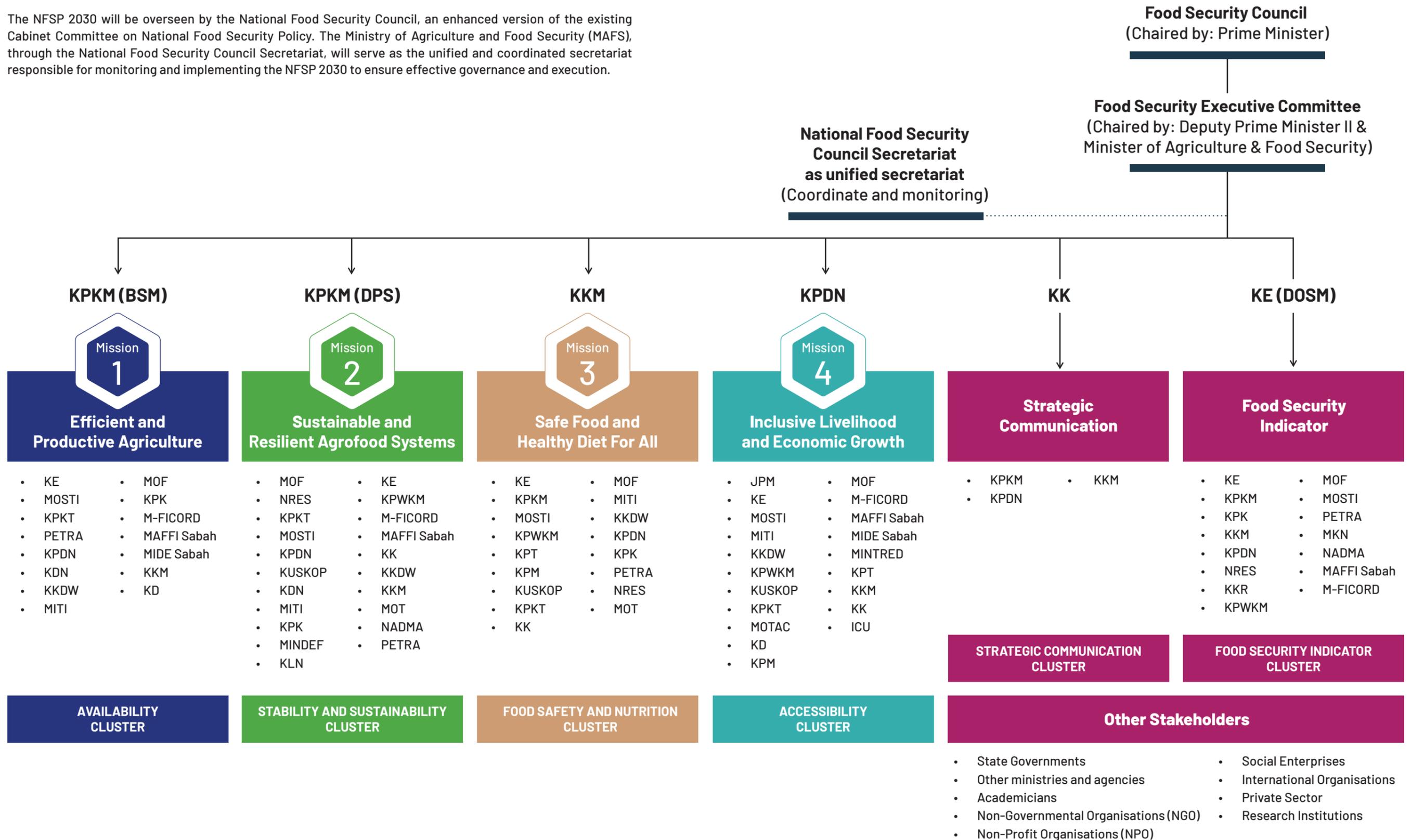
Communication

Enhance agricultural productivity and promote public health through centralised communication platform

1. Strengthen the communication plan for food security through centralised coordination and strategic funding

NFSP 2030: GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING MECHANISM

The NFSP 2030 will be overseen by the National Food Security Council, an enhanced version of the existing Cabinet Committee on National Food Security Policy. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS), through the National Food Security Council Secretariat, will serve as the unified and coordinated secretariat responsible for monitoring and implementing the NFSP 2030 to ensure effective governance and execution.





Design Rationale

The design of the National Food Security Policy 2030 reflects the vision of the plan: Transforming Malaysia's Agrofood System to be Efficient, Resilient, Sustainable, and Inclusive by 2030.

Agrofood products are food commodities made from crops, livestock, and fisheries. These three elements are not independent but mutually reinforcing, contributing to a holistic and robust agrofood sector.

The design's organic pattern symbolises the government's commitment to continuous improvement and adaptation within the agrofood system. It represents the dynamic and evolving nature of the transformation process and the nation's flexibility in pursuing these goals.

The colour palette further reinforces the connection to the agricultural sector:
Green symbolises crop,
Earth tones represent livestock,
and Blue signifies fisheries.

Just as these sectors are interconnected, so too are the principles of efficiency, resilience, sustainability, and inclusivity, working together to create a stronger and more secure food system for Malaysia.

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Transforming Malaysia Agrofood Systems to Become Efficient, Resilient, Sustainable, and Inclusive by 2030



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