



RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

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A. PENGELUARAN, IMPORT, EKSPORT DAN PENGGUNAAN PER KAPITA (PCC) BAGI KOMODITI PERTANIAN TERPILIH

Pada 2021, sebanyak 28 item pertanian terpilih telah mengalami peningkatan dalam pengeluaran berbanding 25 item pada 2020. Pada masa yang sama, import bagi 18 item pertanian terpilih juga turut menurun berbanding 28 item. Manakala, eksport 12 item mengalami penurunan pada 2021 berbanding hanya 32 item pada tahun sebelumnya. Walaupun sektor pertanian terkesan semasa awal penularan wabak COVID-19 pada 2020, namun usaha kerajaan dengan mengumumkan pemberian inisiatif seperti kemudahan pinjaman dan suntikan dana pembangunan infrastruktur dan projek jangka pendek agromakanan telah merencanakan semula ekonomi sektor pertanian ini.

Buah-buahan Terpilih

Pengeluaran bagi lapan jenis buah-buahan terpilih meningkat pada 2021 berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Pengeluaran tertinggi dicatatkan oleh kelapa dengan 556.2 ribu tan metrik pada 2021. Durian mencatatkan peningkatan

pengeluaran tertinggi dengan 56.9 ribu tan metrik, diikuti nanas 52.0 ribu tan metrik dan pisang 16.4 ribu tan metrik berbanding 2020.

Jumlah eksport tertinggi dicatatkan oleh tembikai iaitu 43.1 ribu tan metrik, 33.7 peratus daripada jumlah pengeluaran tempatan. Pada masa yang sama, lebih daripada 50 peratus pengeluaran mangga tempatan dieksport ke luar negara. Eksport durian turut mengalami peningkatan ketara sebanyak 18.7 ribu tan metrik kepada 42.8 ribu tan metrik pada 2021.

Sementara itu, kelapa mencatatkan jumlah import tertinggi pada 2021 iaitu 254.5 ribu tan metrik, namun menurun 11.0 peratus berbanding 2020. Ini diikuti mangga (69.6 ribu tan metrik) yang mana jumlah ini melebihi pengeluaran tempatan iaitu 85.1 peratus daripada jumlah bekalan.

Kelapa merupakan buah-buahan yang paling banyak digunakan oleh penduduk pada 2021 dengan 23.0 kg/tahun. Ini diikuti oleh durian 12.2 kg/tahun dan pisang 9.3 kg/tahun.



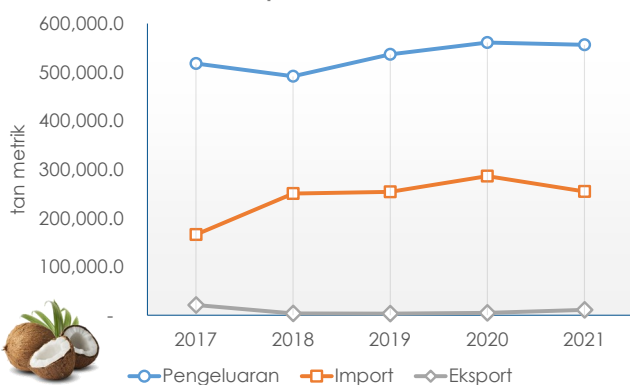
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Paparan 1: Pengeluaran, Eksport, Import dan Penggunaan Per Kapitan (PCC) bagi Buah-buahan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2021

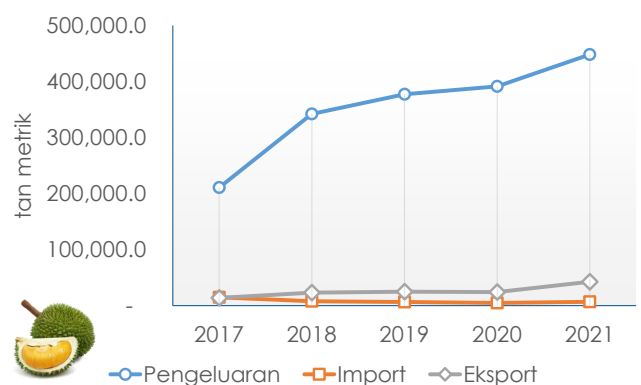
Item	Tahun	Pengeluaran (tan metrik)	Eksport (tan metrik)	Import (tan metrik)	PCC (kg/tahun)
Kelapa	2021	556,217.1	11,025.4	254,455.2	23.0
	2020	560,984.3	4,659.2	286,031.2	24.3
Durian	2021	448,271.5	42,765.7	6,727.7	12.2
	2020	390,635.4	24,098.9	4,901.9	11.1
Nanas	2021	375,423.2	16,427.8	1,119.9	8.4
	2020	323,420.5	15,960.6	1,587.1	7.2
Pisang	2021	330,253.1	32,084.9	23,701.3	9.3
	2020	313,811.3	28,059.3	27,898.0	9.0
Tembikai	2021	127,834.7	43,067.9	6,868.6	2.6
	2020	134,225.4	45,324.3	7,394.1	2.8
Jagung manis	2021	74,735.0	8,187.6	3,782.7	1.9
	2020	68,207.4	6,882.6	3,287.9	1.7
Cempedak/ nangka	2021	66,532.8	7,260.3	768.5	1.7
	2020	60,093.5	5,649.8	227.4	1.6
Betik	2021	60,979.6	19,786.8	311.5	1.2
	2020	61,775.7	22,487.2	307.4	1.1
Rambutan	2021	55,627.8	1,798.9	2,126.4	1.6
	2020	49,957.6	767.7	1,714.3	1.4
Jambu batu	2021	36,899.6	3,463.1	3,197.0	1.0
	2020	37,881.2	2,916.2	4,146.1	1.1
Manggis	2021	26,831.5	2,205.5	3,970.7	0.8
	2020	23,296.6	2,309.9	4,029.8	0.7
Belimbing	2021	7,894.5	1,131.1	0.4	0.2
	2020	9,295.8	1,373.2	0.7	0.2
Langsat	2021	15,207.1	2,363.4	1,042.8	0.4
	2020	17,469.7	540.8	1,161.9	0.5
Mangga	2021	12,208.3	6,656.0	69,646.3	2.2
	2020	12,834.4	4,076.0	54,878.1	1.8

Pengeluaran tertinggi dicatatkan oleh kelapa dengan 556.2 ribu tan metrik pada 2021.

Carta 1: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Kelapa, 2017-2021

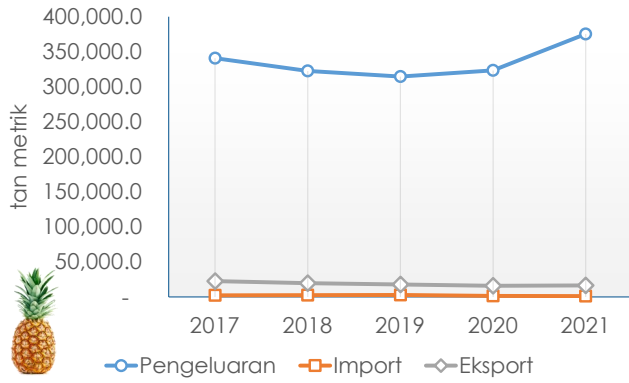


Carta 2: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Durian, 2017-2021

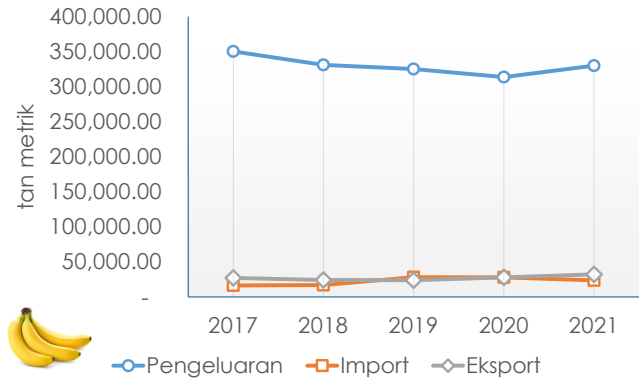


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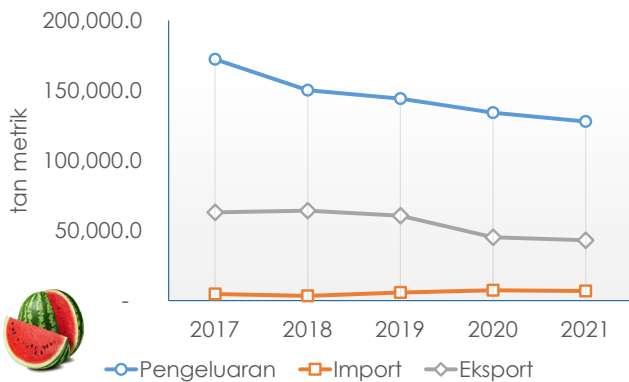
Carta 3: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Nanas, 2017-2021



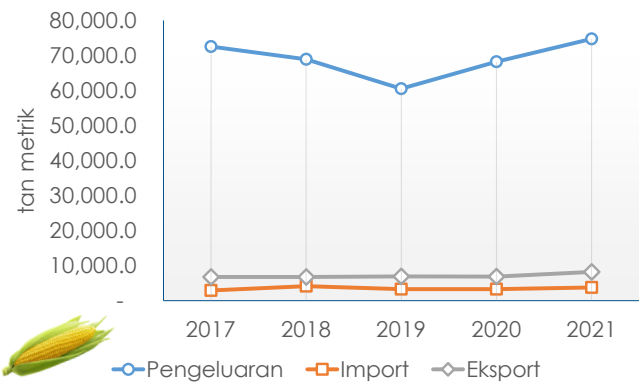
Carta 4: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Pisang, 2017-2021



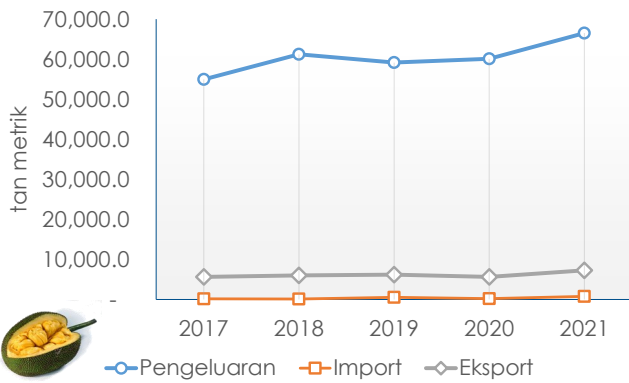
Carta 5: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Tembikai, 2017-2021



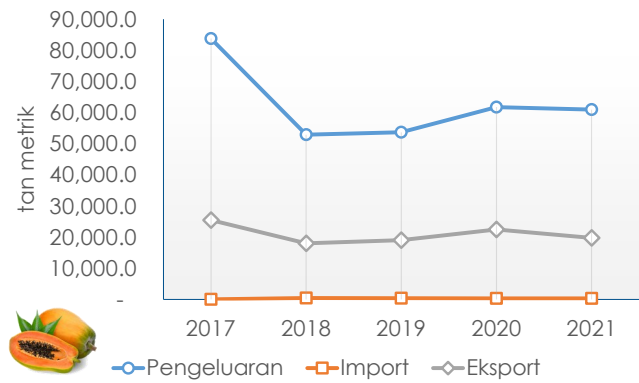
Carta 6: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Jagung Manis, 2017-2021



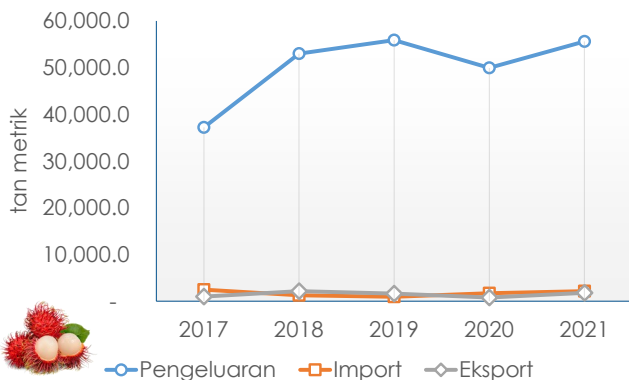
Carta 7: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Cempedak/ Nangka, 2017-2021



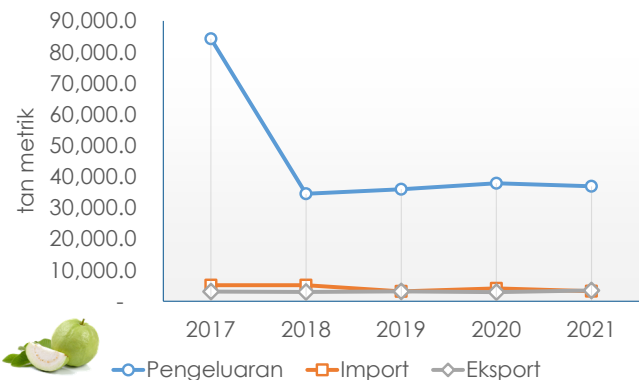
Carta 8: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Betik, 2017-2021



Carta 9: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Rambutan, 2017-2021

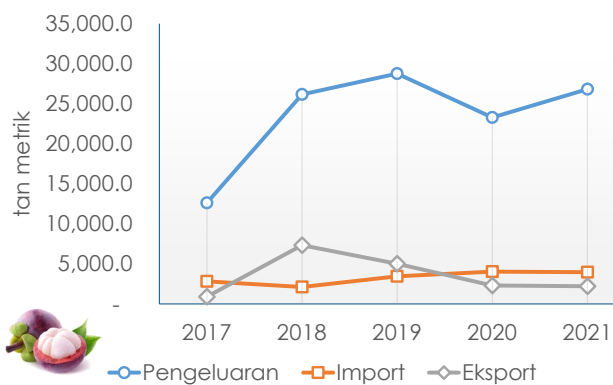


Carta 10: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Jambu Batu, 2017-2021

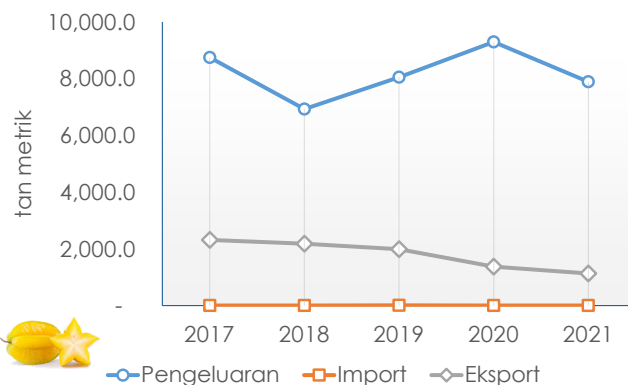


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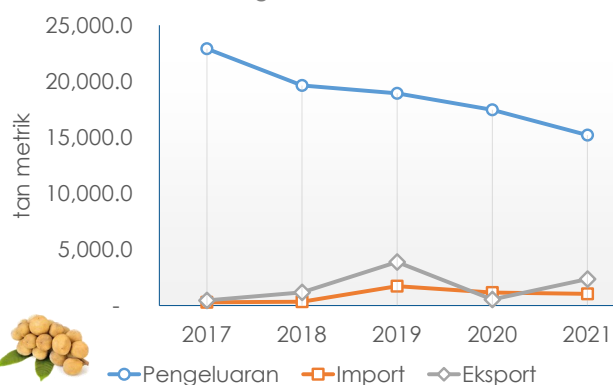
Carta 11: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Manggis, 2017-2021



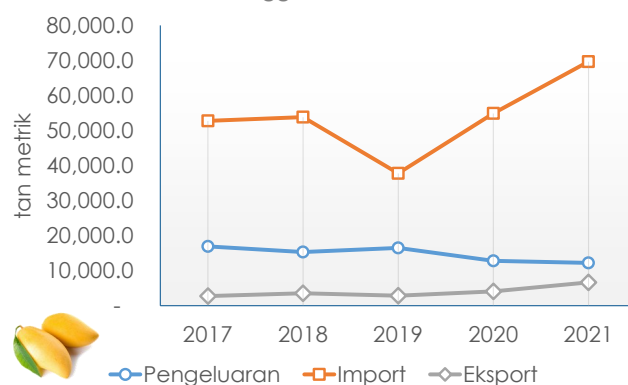
Carta 12: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Belimbing, 2017-2021



Carta 13: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Langsat, 2017-2021



Carta 14: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Mangga, 2017-2021



Sayur-sayuran Terpilih

Pengeluaran tomato adalah yang tertinggi di antara Sayur-sayuran Terpilih pada 2021 dengan 186.7 ribu tan metrik. Walau bagaimanapun, ianya menurun 2.8 peratus (5.5 ribu tan metrik) berbanding 2020. Salad mencatatkan peningkatan tertinggi pada 2021 berbanding 2020 iaitu 38.4 peratus (21.0 ribu tan metrik). Pengeluaran cili kekal terendah iaitu 28.7 ribu tan metrik.

Tujuh Sayur-sayuran Terpilih mencatatkan peningkatan jumlah eksport pada 2021. Peningkatan tertinggi adalah timun dengan 2.9 ribu tan metrik daripada 19.7 ribu tan metrik pada 2020 kepada 22.6 ribu tan metrik. Sebaliknya, eksport tomato menurun sebanyak 1.9 ribu tan metrik bagi tempoh yang sama.

Kesemua Sayur-sayuran Terpilih telah mencatatkan peningkatan import pada 2021 berbanding 2020. Bagi kobis bulat, 60.3 peratus bekalan negara adalah daripada import atau

139.0 ribu tan metrik, jumlah import tertinggi di antara Sayur-sayuran Terpilih. Pada tempoh yang sama, jumlah peningkatan terbesar dicatatkan oleh cili iaitu 7.4 ribu tan metrik kepada 73.7 ribu tan metrik.

PCC tertinggi Sayur-sayuran Terpilih adalah kobis bulat dengan 6.6 kg/tahun, meningkat 0.4 kilogram berbanding 2020. Ini diikuti oleh sawi dan tomato dengan masing-masing sebanyak 4.7 dan 4.2 kg/tahun. PCC terendah pada 2021 adalah terung dengan 1.2 kg/tahun.

Pengeluaran tomato pada 2021 tertinggi di antara Sayur-sayuran Terpilih dengan 186.7 ribu tan metrik tetapi eksport menurun sebanyak 1.9 ribu tan metrik.

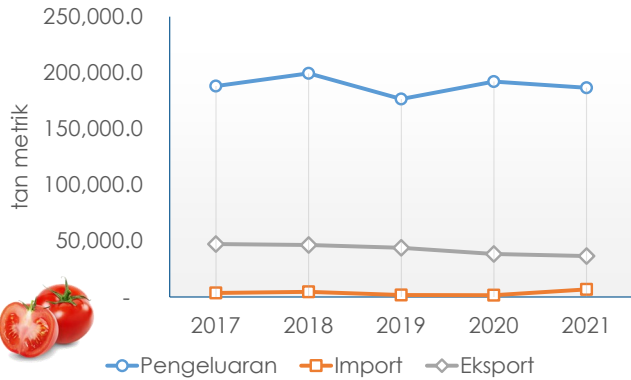
Paparan 2: Pengeluaran, Eksport, Import dan Penggunaan Per Kapita (PCC) bagi Sayur-sayuran Terpilih, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2021

Item	Tahun	Pengeluaran (tan metrik)	Eksport (tan metrik)	Import (tan metrik)	PCC (kg/tahun)
Tomato	2021	186,662.6	36,457.5	6,845.2	4.2
	2020	192,129.5	38,391.0	1,590.0	4.2
Sawi	2021	153,270.8	6,345.2	11,051.6	4.7
	2020	143,286.3	6,613.1	10,209.3	4.4
Timun	2021	96,353.1	22,644.7	12,523.2	2.6
	2020	101,482.0	19,709.7	8,752.8	2.7
Kobis bulat	2021	91,389.1	3,547.0	139,035.7	6.6
	2020	80,641.2	2,293.6	136,747.9	6.2
Bayam	2021	80,404.4	9,904.7	1,274.0	2.1
	2020	74,250.8	8,826.8	891.3	2.0
Salad	2021	75,546.0	12,919.9	7,644.4	2.2
	2020	54,583.7	14,129.4	7,425.9	1.5
Bendi	2021	63,062.4	3,255.5	630.7	1.7
	2020	57,860.6	1,647.7	411.0	1.6
Kacang panjang	2021	60,158.1	6,239.1	1,129.5	1.6
	2020	52,638.3	4,417.1	900.1	1.5
Terung	2021	42,731.6	7,690.5	3,945.8	1.2
	2020	39,785.7	6,875.2	2,524.9	1.1
Cili*	2021	28,740.4	4,243.5	73,725.9	2.2
	2020	28,264.4	3,052.5	66,294.9	2.0

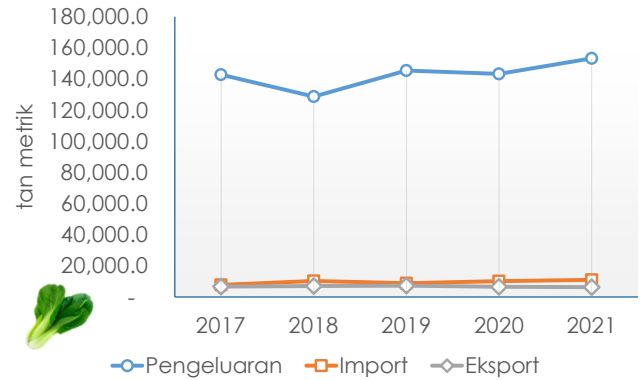
Nota: *Tidak termasuk cili padi

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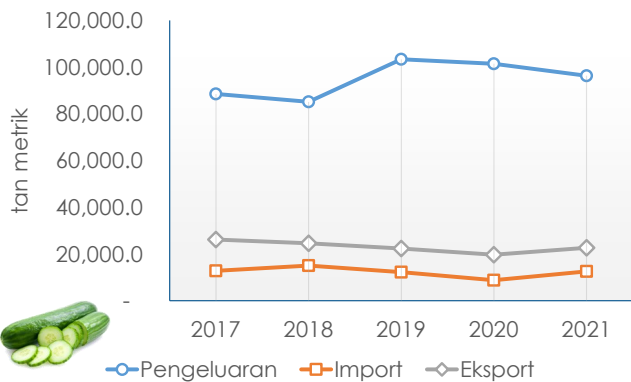
Carta 15: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Tomato, 2017-2021



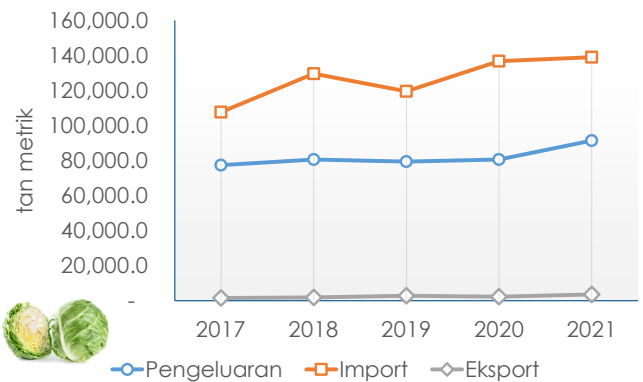
Carta 16: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Sawi, 2017-2021



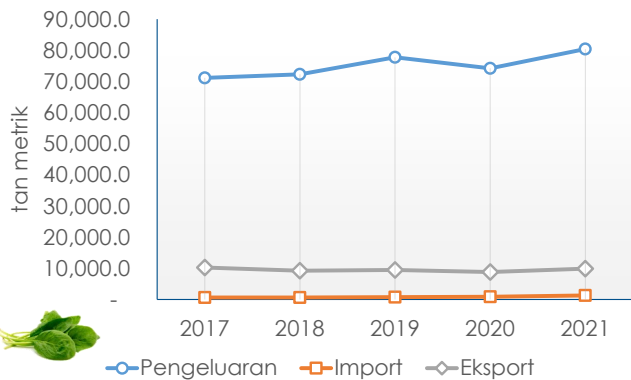
Carta 17: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Timun, 2017-2021



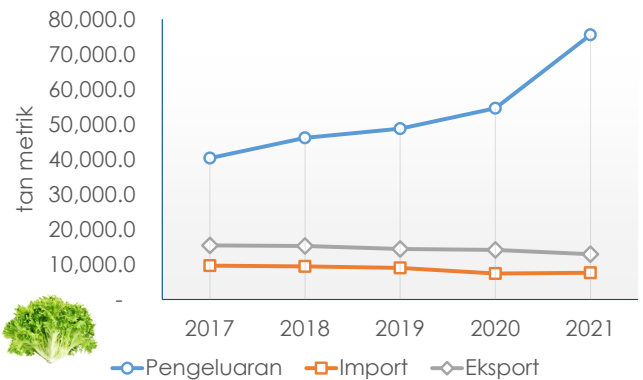
Carta 18: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Kobis Bulat, 2017-2021



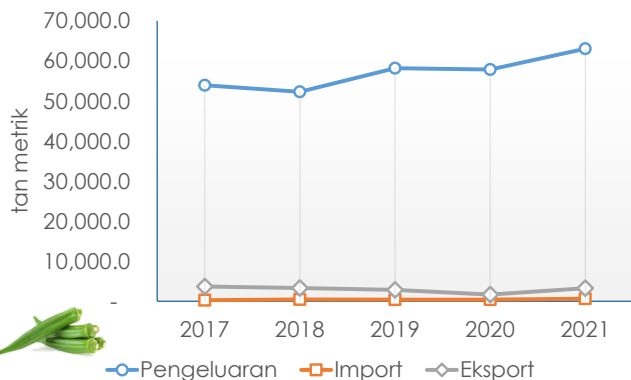
Carta 19: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Bayam, 2017-2021



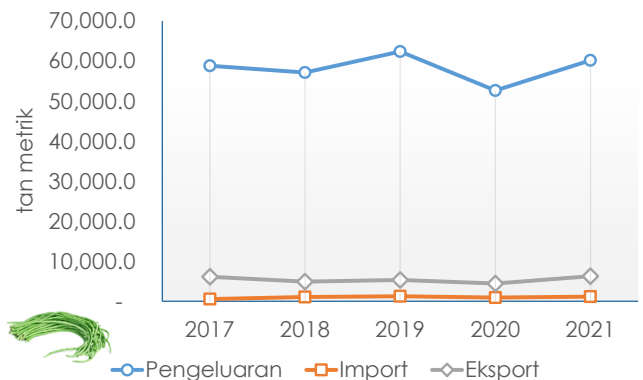
Carta 20: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Salad, 2017-2021



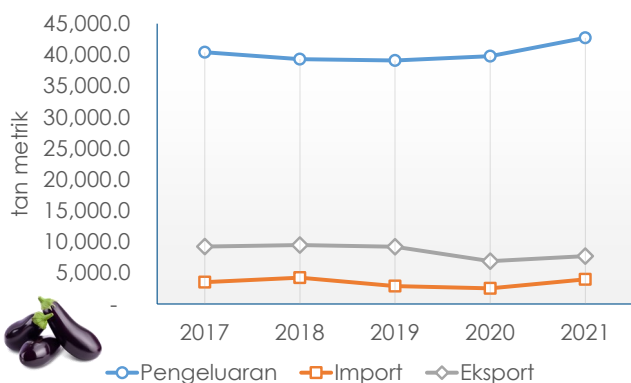
Carta 21: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Bendi, 2017-2021



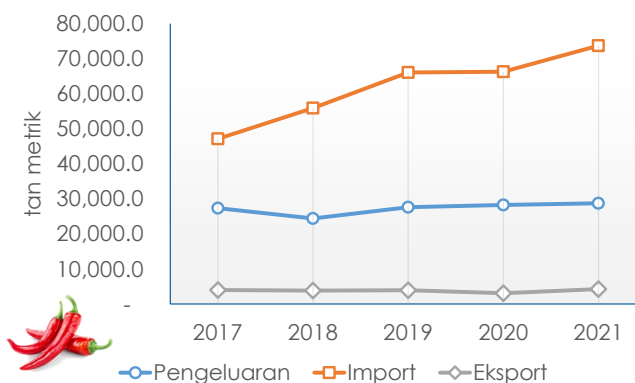
Carta 22: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Kacang Panjang, 2017-2021



Carta 23: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Terung, 2017-2021



Carta 24: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Cili, 2017-2021



Tanaman Lain Terpilih

Tiga daripada lima Tanaman Lain Terpilih merekodkan peningkatan pengeluaran pada 2021 berbanding 2020. Peningkatan tertinggi adalah tebu iaitu 2.0 ribu tan metrik, diikuti ubi kayu (1.9 ribu tan metrik) dan limau nipis/ kasturi (0.6 ribu tan metrik).

Empat Tanaman Lain Terpilih menunjukkan peningkatan eksport iaitu ubi keledek (0.9 ribu tan metrik), limau nipis/ kasturi (0.8 ribu tan metrik), ubi kayu (0.4 ribu tan metrik) dan halia (0.4 ribu tan metrik). Sebaliknya, eksport tebu menurun 0.2 ribu tan metrik kepada 8.5 ribu tan metrik, 33.4 peratus daripada pengeluaran tempatan.

Pada 2021, limau nipis/ kasturi mencatatkan peningkatan tertinggi import, 88.9 peratus (2.9 ribu tan metrik) berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Import halia menyumbang 85.6 peratus daripada jumlah bekalan domestik. Sementara itu, import ubi keledek pula menurun 1.7 ribu tan metrik kepada 17.3 ribu tan metrik pada 2021.

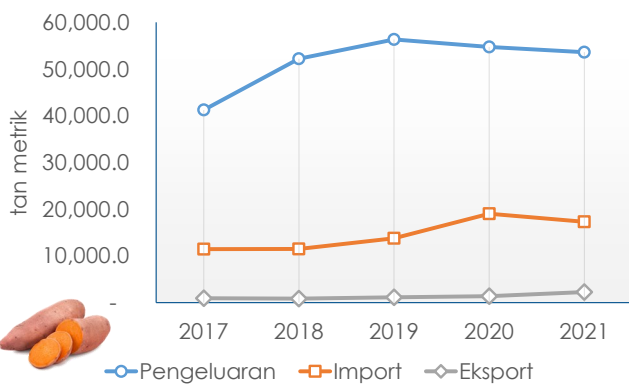
PCC tertinggi Tanaman Lain Terpilih adalah ubi keledek dengan 2.0 kilogram setahun atau 5.5 gram sehari. PCC terendah pula adalah tebu dengan 0.005 kg/tahun. Penggunaan yang rendah ini adalah disebabkan tebu lebih banyak digunakan dalam industri pembuatan.

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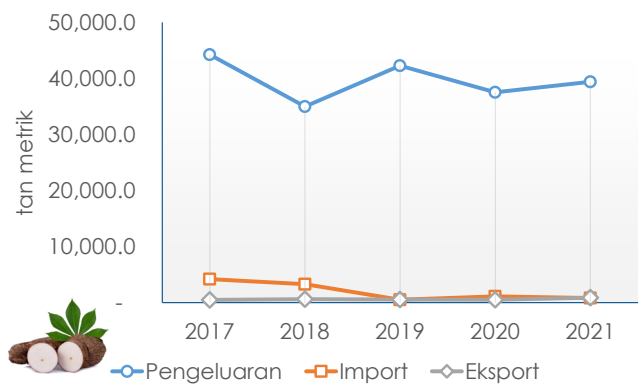
Paparan 3: Pengeluaran, Eksport, Import dan Penggunaan Per Kapita (PCC) bagi Tanaman Lain Terpilih, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2021

Item	Tahun	Pengeluaran (tan metrik)	Eksport (tan metrik)	Import (tan metrik)	PCC (kg/tahun)
Ubi keledek	2021	53,613.8	2,273.7	17,291.1	2.0
	2020	54,750.4	1,391.4	19,017.9	2.1
Ubi kayu	2021	39,386.9	880.9	811.5	0.1
	2020	37,513.7	517.8	1,110.1	0.1
Tebu	2021	25,591.1	8,543.5	81.5	0.005
	2020	23,519.4	8,760.1	153.4	0.005
Limau nipis/ kasturi	2021	18,289.1	2,288.9	6,193.9	0.7
	2020	17,734.7	1,537.7	3,279.2	0.6
Halia	2021	8,718.6	656.8	51,737.3	1.7
	2020	11,751.2	305.9	50,586.8	1.8

Carta 25: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Ubi Keledek, 2017-2021

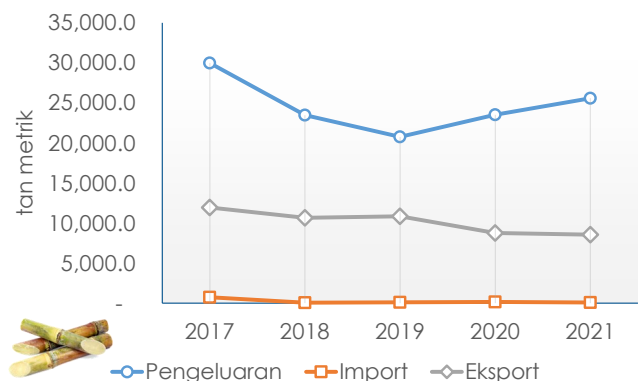


Carta 26: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Ubi Kayu, 2017-2021

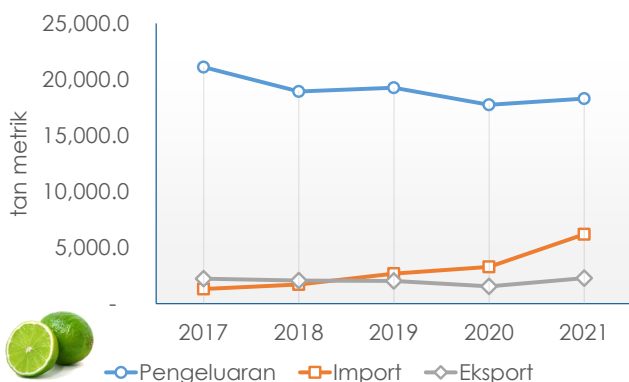


Peningkatan tertinggi adalah tebu iaitu 2.0 ribu tan metrik, diikuti ubi kayu (1.9 ribu tan metrik) dan limau nipis/ kasturi (0.6 ribu tan metrik).

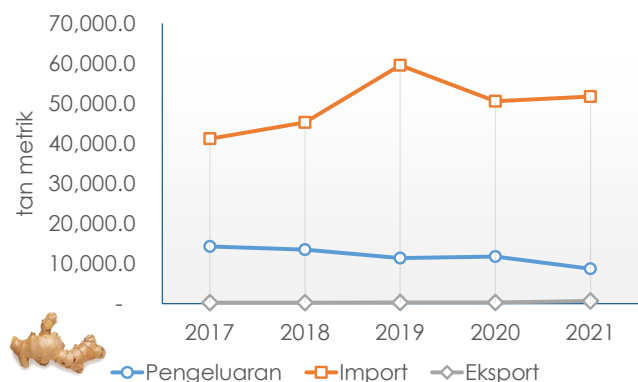
Carta 27: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Tebu, 2017-2021



Carta 28: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Limau Nipis/ Kasturi, 2017-2021



Carta 29: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Halia, 2017-2021



Ternakan Terpilih

Pengeluaran telur ayam/ itik mengalami peningkatan tertinggi iaitu sebanyak 44.2 ribu tan metrik kepada 839.7 ribu tan metrik pada 2021. Sebaliknya, pengeluaran daging ayam menunjukkan penurunan ketara sebanyak 45.4 ribu tan metrik kepada 1,583.2 ribu tan metrik berbanding 2020.

Eksport telur ayam/ itik menunjukkan peningkatan iaitu 6.8 ribu tan metrik (113.3 juta biji) daripada 98.0 ribu tan metrik (1,633.7 juta biji) pada 2020 kepada 105.4 ribu tan metrik (1,747.0 juta biji) pada 2021. Jumlah eksport ini adalah 12.5 peratus daripada jumlah pengeluaran telur ayam/ itik negara. Ini diikuti susu segar yang meningkat sebanyak 1.1 ribu tan metrik bagi tempoh yang sama. Sebaliknya, eksport daging babi dan daging ayam masing-masing menurun pada 0.5 ribu tan metrik dan 0.4 ribu tan metrik berbanding 2020.

Import daging kambing/ bebiri kekal melebihi pengeluaran tempatan (89.3%) dengan 29.3 ribu tan metrik berbanding 3.5 ribu tan metrik. Pada masa yang sama, import daging lembu/ kerbau adalah lebih tinggi berbanding pengeluaran tempatan iaitu 159.2 ribu tan

metrik berbanding 36.8 ribu tan metrik. Antara Ternakan Terpilih, import daging lembu/ kerbau adalah tertinggi pada 2021. Sebaliknya tiada import bagi telur ayam/ itik pada 2021.

Penduduk Malaysia lebih banyak menggunakan daging ayam berbanding item Ternakan Terpilih lain pada 2021 berdasarkan kepada kadar penggunaan per kapita (PCC) 46.1 kg/tahun, diikuti oleh telur ayam/ itik 20.8 kg/tahun (347 biji). PCC terendah pada 2021 adalah daging kambing/ bebiri dengan 1.0 kg/tahun, menurun 0.3 kilogram berbanding tahun sebelumnya.

Import daging kambing/ bebiri kekal melebihi pengeluaran tempatan (89.3%) dengan 29.3 ribu tan metrik berbanding 3.5 ribu tan metrik.

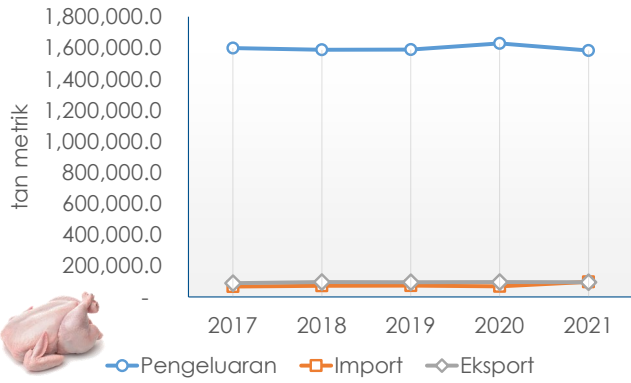
Paparan 4: Pengeluaran, Eksport dan Import bagi Ternakan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2021

Item	Tahun	Pengeluaran (tan metrik)	Eksport (tan metrik)	Import (tan metrik)	PCC (kg/tahun)
Daging ayam	2021	1,583,219.5	94,744.9	96,593.1	46.1
	2020	1,628,609.3	95,107.3	68,243.9	46.7
Telur ayam/ itik	2021	839,700.0	105,382.3	-	20.8
	2020	795,461.4	98,020.3	25.9	19.8
Daging babi	2021	197,371.6	1,054.4	14,939.4	17.3
	2020	220,586.4	1,589.5	13,439.3	19.1
Daging itik	2021	69,762.2	16,360.5	10.1	1.6
	2020	74,160.9	14,929.6	0.1	1.7
Susu segar	2021	38,729.0	13,372.8	42,995.0	2.1
	2020	41,778.0	12,296.8	35,607.5	2.0
Daging lembu/ kerbau	2021	36,800.6	1,015.1	159,188.9	5.5
	2020	41,378.8	512.7	153,290.6	5.5
Daging kambing/ bebiri	2021	3,502.5	28.1	29,277.3	1.0
	2020	3,916.8	9.4	37,785.9	1.3

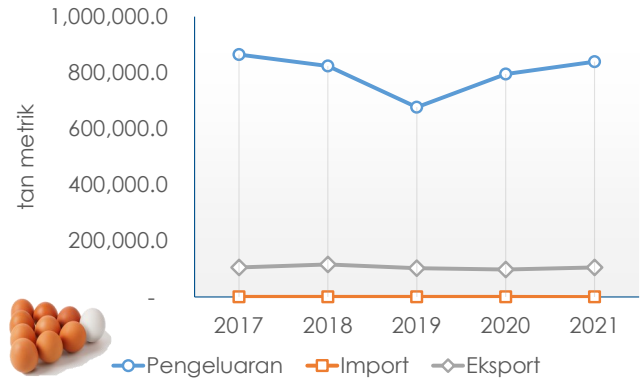
Nota: *Kadar tukaran telur ayam/ itik, 1 biji = 60 gram

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

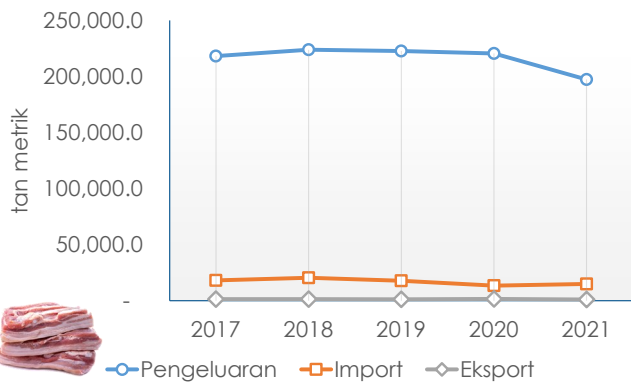
Carta 30: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Daging Ayam, 2017-2021



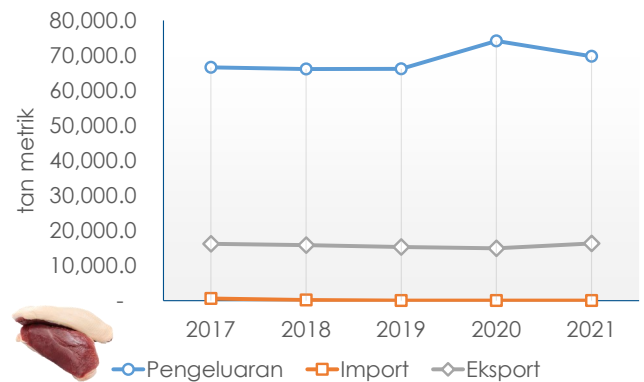
Carta 31: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Telur Ayam/ Itik, 2017-2021



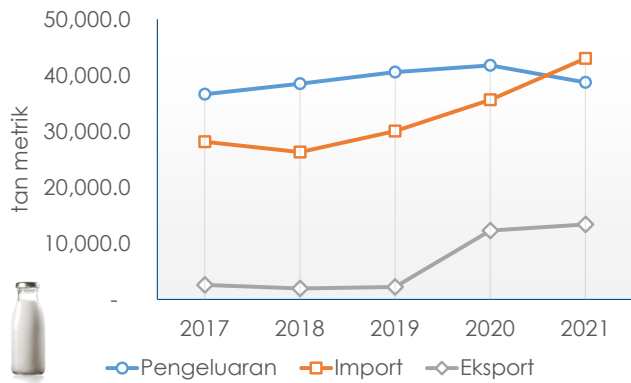
Carta 32: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Daging Babi, 2017-2021



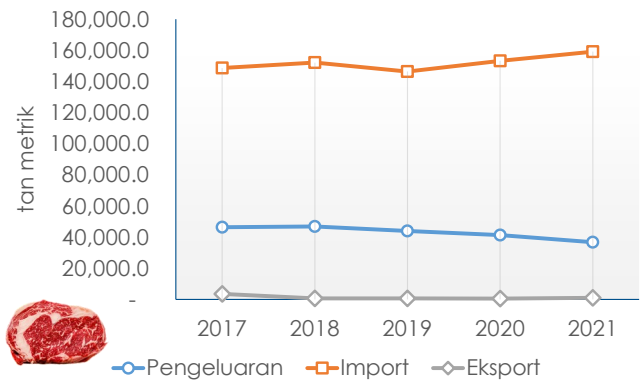
Carta 33: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Daging Itik, 2017-2021



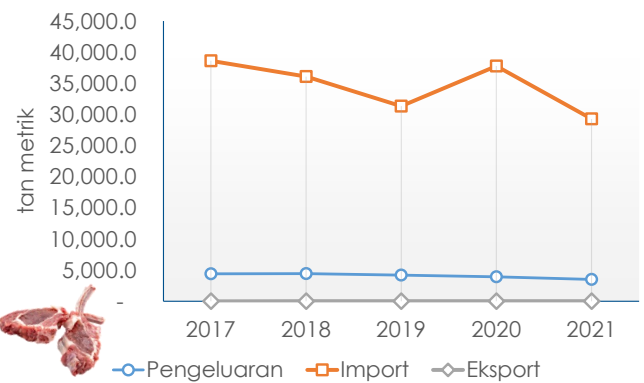
Carta 34: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Susu Segar, 2017-2021



Carta 35: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Daging Lembu/ Kerbau, 2017-2021



Carta 36: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Daging Kambing/ Bebiri, 2017-2021



Perikanan Terpilih

Pengeluaran udang adalah tertinggi di antara item Perikanan Terpilih pada 2021 iaitu 173.6 ribu tan metrik, meningkat 11.1 peratus berbanding 2020. Pengeluaran selayang mencatatkan penurunan iaitu 18.7 ribu tan metrik (23.7%) kepada 60,325.4 ribu tan metrik.

Eksport udang adalah yang tertinggi iaitu 34.2 ribu tan metrik. Ini diikuti oleh sotong (32.4 ribu tan metrik) dan mackerel (31.0 ribu tan metrik). Jumlah eksport udang pada 2021 adalah 19.7 peratus daripada pengeluaran tempatan. Eksport mackerel meningkat dengan ketara sebanyak 25.2 ribu tan metrik berbanding tahun sebelumnya.

Dari segi import, sotong mencatatkan kuantiti tertinggi dengan 46.7 ribu tan metrik, meningkat 12.9 ribu tan metrik berbanding 2020. Jumlah ini menyumbang 45.0 peratus daripada jumlah bekalan negara. Import terendah adalah kerisi dengan 0.3 ribu tan metrik, menyumbang 0.9 peratus daripada bekalan negara pada 2021.

Penggunaan mackerel dan udang adalah tinggi di antara Perikanan Terpilih lain iaitu 4.8 kg/tahun dan 4.6 kg/tahun. PCC pari adalah terendah iaitu 0.3 kg/tahun.

Pengeluaran udang adalah tertinggi di antara item Perikanan Terpilih pada 2021 iaitu 173.6 ribu tan metrik.

Paparan 5: Pengeluaran, Eksport dan Import bagi Perikanan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2021

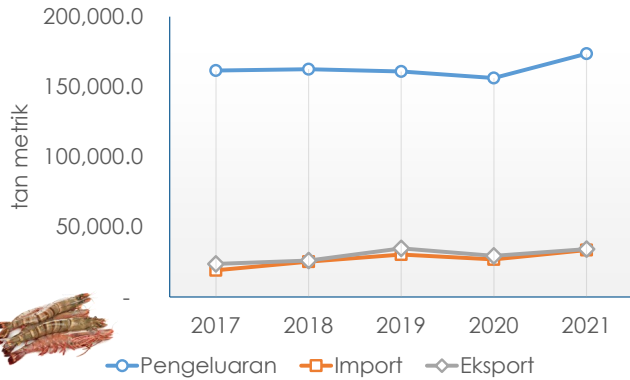
Item	Tahun	Pengeluaran (tan metrik)	Eksport (tan metrik)	Import (tan metrik)	PCC (kg/tahun)
Udang	2021	173,593.1	34,159.6	33,451.5	4.6
	2020	156,209.8	29,408.3	26,853.2	4.1
Mackerel	2021	161,146.5	31,040.5	29,912.3	4.8
	2020	168,227.5	5,836.8	28,444.2	5.7
Tuna	2021	66,510.1	3,102.0	3,911.0	2.0
	2020	84,481.0	8,134.9	1,827.4	2.4
Selayang	2021	60,325.4	340.3	20,530.7	2.4
	2020	79,067.7	397.5	19,328.3	2.9
Sotong	2021	57,157.3	32,386.6	46,707.2	2.2
	2020	62,582.9	31,602.3	33,775.4	2.0
Tilapia	2021	38,543.9	575.5	959.8	1.2
	2020	33,917.6	439.0	468.2	1.0
Siakap	2021	38,063.8	169.7	1,214.0	1.2
	2020	26,365.8	106.1	1,307.3	0.8
Kerisi	2021	36,974.6	244.5	338.8	1.1
	2020	41,072.3	98.9	78.4	1.3
Keli	2021	31,957.8	2,819.9	359.5	0.9
	2020	29,012.8	1,252.1	1,578.0	0.9
Cencaru	2021	28,701.0	656.9	2,547.3	0.9
	2020	26,471.4	185.7	1,091.7	0.8
Patin	2021	21,144.2	4.0	-	0.6
	2020	18,227.3	60.3	-	0.6
Ketam	2021	15,939.6	6,278.1	5,611.6	0.4
	2020	14,326.6	4,121.8	4,993.4	0.4
Pari	2021	10,124.5	375.8	722.7	0.3
	2020	9,823.0	196.7	1,954.8	0.4

Nota: Spesis mackerel:
i. Temenong/ Pelaling
ii. Tenggiri
iii. Kembung

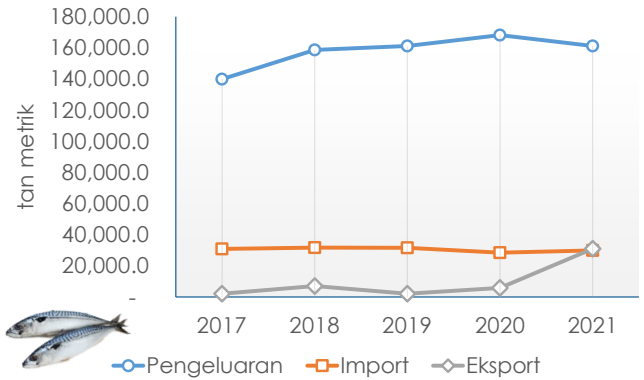
Spesis tuna:
i. Aya/ kayu/ tongkol/ peluru
ii. Tuna Oceanik (Bluefin Tuna, Albacore, Yellowfin Tuna dan Bigeye Tuna)
iii. Tuna Like (Layaran, Mersuji dan Todak)

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

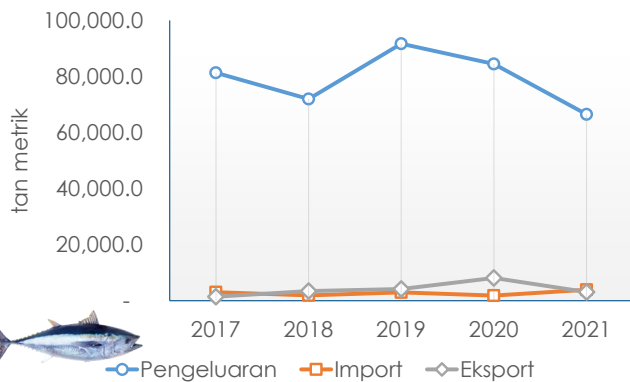
Carta 37: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Udang, 2017-2021



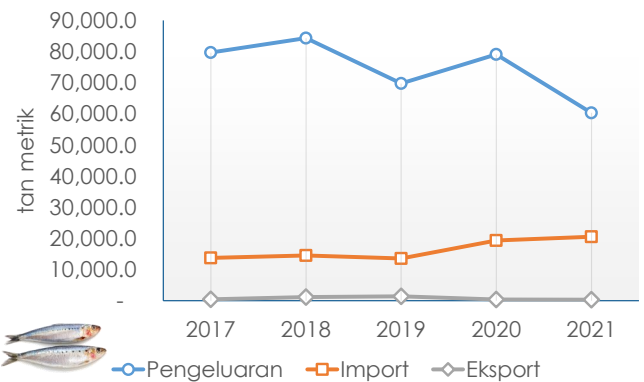
Carta 38: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Mackerel, 2017-2021



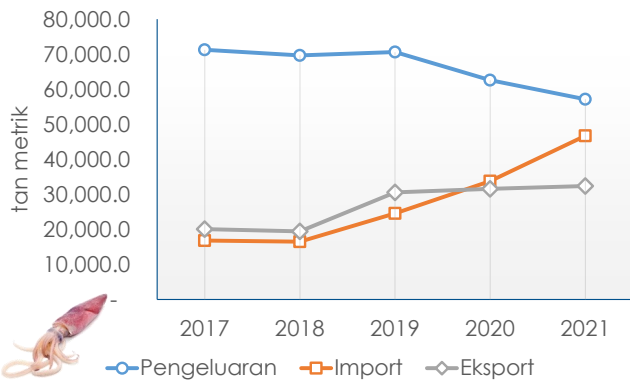
Carta 39: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Tuna, 2017-2021



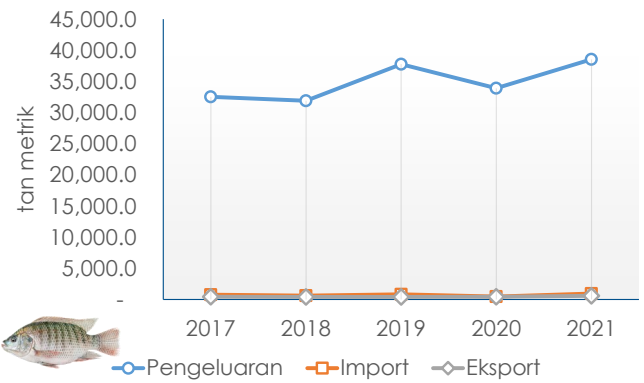
Carta 40: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Selayang, 2017-2021



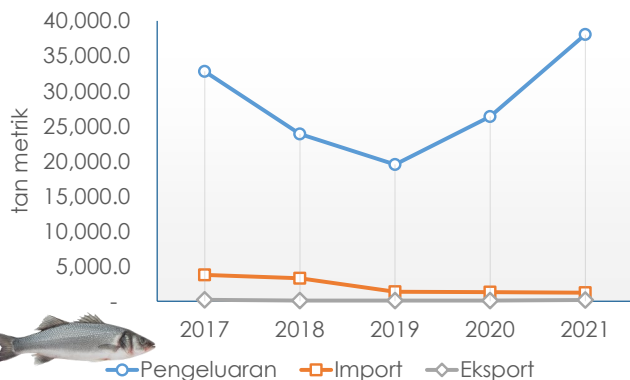
Carta 41: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Sotong, 2017-2021



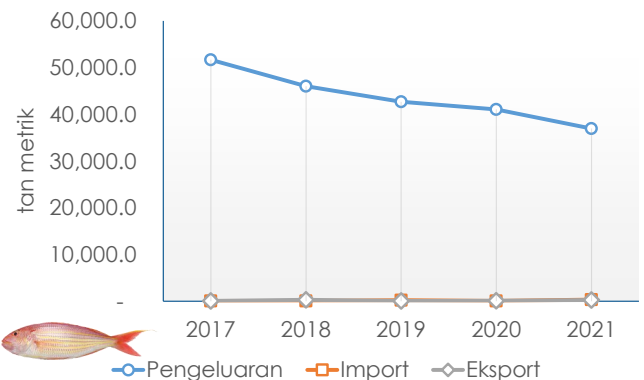
Carta 42: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Tilapia, 2017-2021



Carta 43: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Siakap, 2017-2021

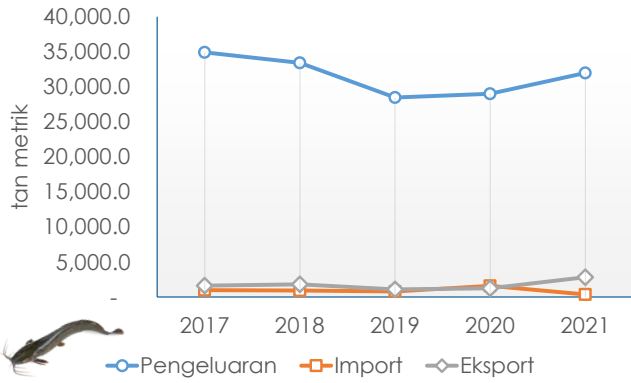


Carta 44: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Kerisi, 2017-2021

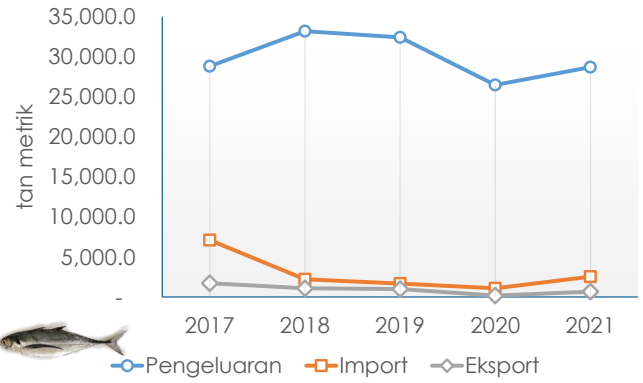


RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

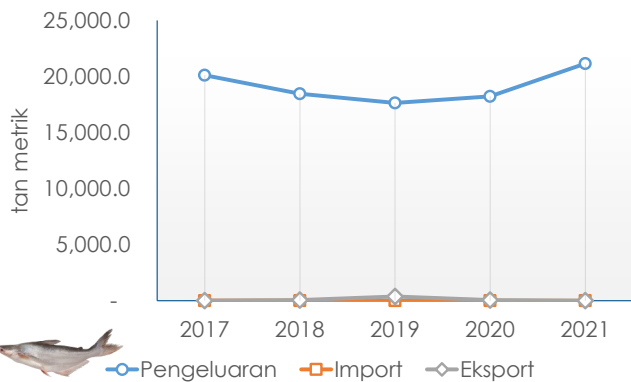
Carta 45: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Keli, 2017-2021



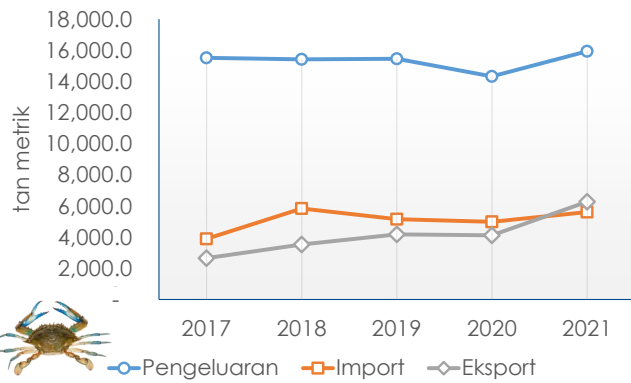
Carta 46: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Cencaru, 2017-2021



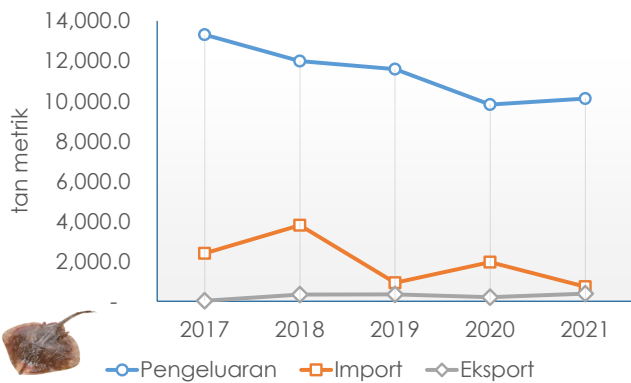
Carta 47: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Patin, 2017-2021



Carta 48: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Ketam, 2017-2021



Carta 49: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Pari, 2017-2021



Beras

Pengeluaran beras pada 2021 meningkat kepada 1,677 ribu tan metrik berbanding 1,624 ribu tan metrik pada 2020. Import beras menurun sebanyak 48 ribu tan metrik kepada 1,062 ribu tan metrik. Begitu juga PCC beras menurun kepada 79.0 kg/tahun pada 2021 berbanding 79.3 kg/tahun pada tahun sebelumnya.

Pengeluaran beras pada 2021 meningkat kepada 1,677 ribu tan metrik berbanding 1,624 ribu tan metrik pada 2020.

Paparan 6: Pengeluaran, Import, dan Penggunaan Per Kapita (PCC) bagi Beras, Malaysia, 2017-2021

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^p
Pengeluaran padi* ('000 tan metrik)	2,571	2,639	2,353	2,356	2,429
Beras					
Pengeluaran ('000 tan metrik)	1,656	1,700	1,516	1,624	1,677
Import ('000 tan metrik)	726	776	890	1,110	1,062
Penggunaan per kapita (kg/tahun)	74.4	76.5	74.0	79.3	79.0

Nota: * Padi sawah dan padi huma

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan

B. KADAR SARA DIRI (SSR) DAN KADAR KEBERGANTUNGAN IMPORT (IDR) BAGI KOMODITI PERTANIAN TERPILIH

Buah-buahan Terpilih

Daripada 14 Buah-buahan Terpilih, sepuluh buah-buahan merekodkan SSR melebihi 100.0 peratus pada 2021. SSR 100.0 peratus dan ke atas menunjukkan pengeluaran tempatan adalah mencukupi untuk memenuhi keperluan domestik. Betik kekal mencatatkan SSR tertinggi dengan 146.9 peratus, diikuti tembikai (139.5%) dan cempedak/ nangka (110.8%). Kebolehpayaan negara mengeluarkan mangga tempatan untuk memenuhi keperluan

domestik kekal terendah iaitu 16.2 peratus, menurun daripada 20.2 peratus pada 2020.

Kebergantungan negara kepada import mangga semakin meningkat sejak 2019 dalam memenuhi permintaan domestik. IDR mangga pada 2021 adalah 92.6 peratus kekal tertinggi bagi tempoh lima tahun berturut-turut. Sebaliknya, tiga Buah-buahan Terpilih mencatatkan IDR di bawah 1.0 peratus iaitu betik, nanas dan belimbing.

Paparan 7: Kadar Sara Diri (SSR) dan Kadar Kebergantungan Import (IDR) bagi Buah-buahan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2017-2021

Item	SSR (peratus)					IDR (peratus)				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
 Kelapa	78.1	66.6	68.2	66.6	69.6	25.0	33.9	32.2	34.0	31.8
 Durian	99.6	104.8	105.2	105.2	108.7	7.0	2.4	1.8	1.3	1.6
 Pisang	103.2	102.3	98.7	100.1	102.6	4.8	5.2	8.5	8.9	7.4
 Nanas	106.3	105.5	105.0	104.7	104.3	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.3
 Tembikai	151.1	168.0	161.3	139.4	139.5	4.2	3.8	6.5	7.7	7.5
 Jagung manis	105.6	103.9	106.3	105.6	106.3	4.3	6.2	5.8	5.1	5.4
 Betik	143.6	149.7	153.1	156.0	146.9	0.1	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.8
 Cempedak/ nangka	111.1	110.6	110.5	109.9	110.8	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.4	1.3
 Rambutan	96.2	101.7	101.2	98.1	99.4	6.4	2.5	1.7	3.4	3.8
 Jambu batu	97.6	94.0	100.0	96.9	100.7	6.0	14.1	8.8	10.6	8.7
 Manggis	86.8	124.9	105.8	93.1	93.8	19.4	10.1	12.7	16.1	13.9
 Langsung	100.7	104.4	112.8	96.6	109.5	1.3	1.9	10.3	6.4	7.5
 Mangga	25.3	23.4	32.1	20.2	16.2	78.8	82.0	73.5	86.2	92.6
 Belimbing	136.0	146.1	132.8	117.3	116.7	0.054	-	0.159	0.008	0.006

Sayur-sayuran Terpilih

Tujuh daripada sepuluh Sayur-sayuran Terpilih pada 2021 mencatatkan SSR melebihi 100.0 peratus. SSR tertinggi adalah tomato iaitu 118.9 peratus, (2020: 123.7%). Cili kekal mencatatkan SSR terendah (29.3%).

Kadar kebergantungan import untuk cili dan kobis bulat bagi memenuhi keperluan negara kekal tinggi iaitu masing-masing 75.1 peratus dan 61.3 peratus. Sebaliknya, IDR bendi adalah terendah pada 2021 iaitu 1.0 peratus.



Paparan 8: Kadar Sara Diri (SSR) dan Kadar Kebergantungan Import (IDR) bagi Sayur-sayuran Terpilih, Malaysia, 2017-2021

Item	SSR (peratus)					IDR (peratus)				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
 Tomato	130.1	126.5	131.2	123.7	118.9	2.5	2.9	1.3	1.0	4.4
 Sawi	99.3	97.6	98.9	97.6	97.0	5.4	7.8	6.0	7.0	7.0
 Timun	117.8	112.7	110.8	112.1	111.7	17.0	19.9	13.2	9.7	14.5
 Kobis bulat	42.2	38.7	40.5	37.5	40.3	58.7	62.2	60.9	63.6	61.3
 Bayam	115.7	113.5	112.6	112.0	112.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.8
 Bendi	106.7	105.8	104.4	102.2	104.3	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0
 Salad	116.7	114.5	112.5	114.0	107.5	27.9	23.4	20.7	15.5	10.9
 Kacang panjang	110.5	107.2	107.0	107.2	109.3	1.0	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.1
 Terung	116.5	115.4	119.3	112.3	109.6	10.1	12.4	8.8	7.1	10.1
 Cili	38.8	31.9	30.8	30.9	29.3	66.9	73.1	73.6	72.4	75.1

Tanaman Lain Terpilih

Kadar sara diri tebu menunjukkan trend menurun namun kekal tertinggi di antara item Tanaman Lain Terpilih. Hanya dua Tanaman Lain Terpilih mencatatkan SSR melebihi 100.0 peratus pada 2021 iaitu tebu, 149.4 peratus dan ubi kayu, 100.2 peratus.

Limau nipis/ kasturi dan halia menunjukkan peningkatan IDR pada 2021 berbanding 2020. IDR tertinggi direkodkan oleh halia iaitu 86.5 peratus. Manakala IDR terendah direkodkan oleh tebu iaitu 0.5 peratus.

Ternakan Terpilih

SSR telur ayam/ itik dan daging itik kekal melebihi 100.0 peratus bagi tempoh lima tahun berturut-turut. Sementara itu, SSR daging kambing/ bebiri terendah dengan 10.7 peratus pada 2021 berbanding 9.4 peratus pada 2020.

Malaysia masih bergantung kepada import daging kambing/ bebiri, daging lembu/ kerbau dan susu segar dalam memenuhi keperluan domestik. IDR tertinggi pada 2021 dicatatkan oleh daging kambing/ bebiri (89.4%), diikuti oleh daging lembu/ kerbau (81.6%) dan susu segar (62.9%).

Paparan 9: Kadar Sara Diri (SSR) dan Kadar Kebergantungan Import (IDR) bagi Tanaman Lain Terpilih, Malaysia, 2017-2021

Item	SSR (peratus)					IDR (peratus)				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
 Ubi keledek	79.7	83.1	81.7	75.6	78.1	22.1	18.3	20.0	26.3	25.2
 Ubi kayu	92.2	92.9	100.1	98.4	100.2	8.8	8.7	1.2	2.9	2.1
 Tebu	159.7	182.1	207.2	157.7	149.4	3.9	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.5
 Limau nipis/ kasturi	104.6	101.9	96.7	91.1	82.4	6.5	9.2	13.4	16.8	27.9
 Halia	25.9	23.1	16.2	18.9	14.6	74.6	77.4	84.3	81.5	86.5

Paparan 10: Kadar Sara Diri (SSR) dan Kadar Kebergantungan Import (IDR) bagi Ternakan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2017-2021

Item	SSR (peratus)					IDR (peratus)				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
 Daging ayam	101.3	101.5	101.4	101.7	99.9	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.3	6.1
 Telur ayam/ itik	113.9	116.4	117.8	114.1	114.4	0.002	0.004	0.007	0.004	-
 Daging babi	92.9	92.2	93.1	94.9	93.4	7.7	8.4	7.4	5.8	7.1
 Daging lembu/ kerbau	24.2	23.7	23.2	21.3	18.9	77.7	76.7	77.1	79.0	81.6
 Daging kambing/ bebiri	10.2	10.9	11.8	9.4	10.7	89.8	89.1	88.2	90.6	89.4
 Susu segar	58.9	61.3	59.3	64.2	56.7	45.3	41.9	43.9	54.7	62.9
 Daging itik	130.6	131.1	130.1	125.2	130.6	1.2	0.3	0.0037	0.0002	0.0190

Perikanan Terpilih

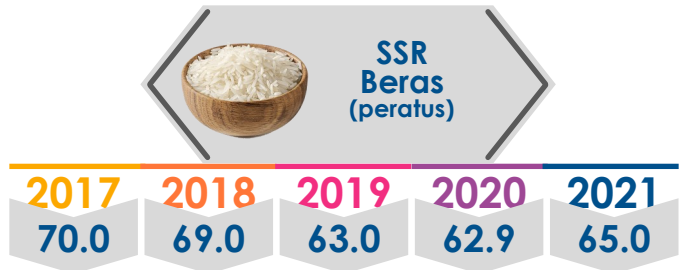
Lima daripada 13 Perikanan Terpilih merekodkan SSR melebihi 100.0 peratus pada 2021 iaitu keli (108.3%), ketam (104.4%), mackerel (100.7%), udang (100.4%) dan patin (100.0%). Sebaliknya, SSR terendah adalah selayang dengan 74.9 peratus.

Sotong mencatatkan Kadar Kebergantungan Import tertinggi iaitu 65.3 peratus pada 2021, meningkat daripada 52.2 peratus pada 2020. IDR bagi kerisi adalah terendah dengan 0.9 peratus manakala tiada IDR direkodkan untuk patin memandangkan tiada import pada 2021.

Beras

Beras merekodkan peningkatan kadar sara diri iaitu 65.0 peratus pada 2021 daripada 62.9 peratus pada 2020.

Paparan 12: Kadar Sara Diri (SSR) bagi Beras, Malaysia, 2017-2021



Nota: Pengiraan SSR 2020 dan 2021 tidak mengambil kira stok kecemasan COVID-19 sebanyak 160,000 tan metrik

Paparan 11: Kadar Sara Diri (SSR) dan Kadar Kebergantungan Import (IDR) bagi Perikanan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2017-2021

Item	SSR (peratus)					IDR (peratus)				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
 Mackerel	82.9	86.5	84.5	88.2	100.7	18.3	17.3	16.6	14.9	18.7
 Udang	102.9	100.5	102.9	101.7	100.4	12.1	15.6	19.4	17.5	19.3
 Tuna	98.1	102.1	101.3	108.1	98.8	3.7	2.7	3.3	2.3	5.8
 Selayang	85.7	86.3	85.1	80.7	74.9	14.8	14.9	16.6	19.7	25.5
 Sotong	104.8	104.4	109.3	96.6	80.0	24.7	24.7	38.0	52.2	65.3
 Tilapia	99.0	99.4	98.9	99.9	99.0	2.3	1.9	2.2	1.4	2.5
 Keli	101.8	102.8	101.0	98.9	108.3	2.9	2.8	2.8	5.4	1.2
 Cencaru	84.2	96.7	97.9	96.7	93.8	20.8	6.5	5.0	4.0	8.3
 Ketam	92.6	86.9	94.0	94.3	104.4	23.2	33.0	31.4	32.9	36.7
 Siakap	90.2	88.2	94.0	95.6	97.3	10.3	12.1	6.5	4.7	3.1
 Kerisi	100.0	100.5	99.6	100.0	99.7	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.9
 Pari	84.9	77.6	95.2	84.8	96.7	15.3	24.6	7.6	16.9	6.9
 Patin	100.0	100.3	102.1	100.3	100.0	0.015	0.002	-	-	-

C. IMPORT BARANGAN MAKANAN TERPILIH

Bagi memastikan ketersediaan dan kecukupan produk makanan negara, terdapat beberapa bahan makanan yang diimport sepenuhnya. Malaysia bergantung kepada import bawang besar, bawang kecil, bawang putih, susu tepung bayi dan kanak-kanak serta epal bagi memenuhi keperluan tempatan. Penggunaan per kapita oleh isi rumah yang tertinggi pada 2021 adalah epal dengan 15.8 kg/tahun, diikuti bawang besar (13.6 kg/tahun), bawang kecil (1.2 kg/tahun), bawang putih (0.2 kg/tahun) serta susu tepung bayi & kanak-kanak (33.2 kg/tahun).

Bagi jumlah import pula, bawang besar adalah yang tertinggi dengan 445.1 ribu tan metrik. Kuantiti import ini meningkat 2.1 peratus berbanding 2020. Ini diikuti oleh produk tenusu (350.3 ribu tan metrik, 4.1%) dan bawang putih (137.6 ribu tan metrik, 22.1%).

Paparan 13: Kadar Kebergantungan Import (IDR) dan Penggunaan Per Kapita (PCC) Barangan Makanan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2021

					
	Epal	Bawang besar	Bawang kecil	Bawang putih	Susu tepung bayi & kanak-kanak
IDR (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PCC (kg/tahun)	15.8	13.6	1.2	0.2	33.2*

Nota:

1. Pengiraan PCC adalah menggunakan proksi perbelanjaan isi rumah Malaysia
2. * Merujuk kepada penduduk Malaysia berumur 6 tahun dan ke bawah

Paparan 14: Import Barangan Makanan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2021



PENGENALAN KEPADA KONSEP ASAS SEKURITI DAN KETIDAKJAMINAN MAKANAN

Fuziah Md. Amin, Siti Fatimah Muhazir, Nurul Azliza Mohd. Noh, Nurul Aisya Zahira Mohd. Nor
Bahagian Perangkaan Pertanian dan Alam Sekitar

EMPAT DIMENSI SEKURITI MAKANAN

Sidang Kemuncak Makanan Sedunia 1996 bersetuju mentakrifkan sekuriti makanan adalah apabila semua orang pada setiap masa mempunyai akses fizikal dan ekonomi kepada makanan yang selamat dan berkhasiat yang mencukupi bagi memenuhi keperluan diet dan keutamaan makanan untuk kehidupan yang aktif dan sihat. Daripada definisi ini, empat dimensi utama sekuriti makanan dikenal pasti, iaitu:

KETERSEDIAAN makanan secara fizikal	Ketersediaan makanan memerihalkan "bahagian bekalan" dalam sekuriti makanan dan ianya ditentukan melalui tahap pengeluaran makanan, stok danimbangan perdagangan.
KEBOLEHCAPAIAN ekonomi dan fizikal kepada makanan	Pembekalan makanan yang mencukupi di peringkat antarabangsa atau negara tidak semestinya menjamin kecukupan makanan di peringkat isi rumah. Kebimbangan mengenai akses kepada makanan yang tidak mencukupi mempengaruhi pembentukan dasar untuk memberi tumpuan yang lebih besar terhadap pendapatan, perbelanjaan, pasaran dan harga dalam mencapai objektif sekuriti makanan.
PENGUNAAN makanan	Penggunaan biasanya difahami sebagai cara tubuh seseorang memanfaatkan sepenuhnya pelbagai nutrisi daripada makanan. Pengambilan tenaga dan nutrisi yang mencukupi oleh individu adalah hasil daripada penjagaan dan amalan pemakanan yang baik, kepelbagaian diet dan pengagihan makanan dalam isi rumah.
KESTABILAN kepada tiga dimensi yang lain dari semasa ke semasa	Walaupun pengambilan makanan mencukupi, seseorang individu itu masih dianggap sebagai tidak selamat makanan (ketidakjaminan makanan) jika akses kepada makanan tidak mencukupi secara berkala dan berisiko mengalami kemerosotan status pemakanan. Keadaan cuaca yang buruk, ketidakstabilan politik atau faktor ekonomi (pengangguran, kenaikan harga makanan) boleh memberi kesan pada status sekuriti makanan.

Bagi memastikan objektif sekuriti makanan dapat dicapai, keempat-empat dimensi mesti dipenuhi secara serentak.

TEMPOH KETIDAKJAMINAN MAKANAN

Penganalisis sekuriti makanan telah mentakrifkan ketidakjaminan makanan kepada dua kategori yang umum, iaitu:

	KETIDAKJAMINAN MAKANAN KRONIK	KETIDAKJAMINAN MAKANAN SEMENTARA/ PERALIHAN
adalah...	berpanjangan atau berterusan	jangka pendek dan bersifat sementara.

	KETIDAKJAMINAN MAKANAN KRONIK	KETIDAKJAMINAN MAKANAN SEMENTARA / PERALIHAN
berlaku apabila...	tidak dapat memenuhi keperluan makanan minimum dalam tempoh masa yang berterusan.	terdapat kemerosotan mendadak dalam keupayaan untuk menghasilkan atau mengakses makanan yang mencukupi bagi mengekalkan status pemakanan yang baik.
hasil daripada...	tempoh kemiskinan yang panjang, kekurangan aset dan akses yang tidak mencukupi terhadap sumber produktif atau kewangan.	kejutan jangka pendek dan turun naik dalam ketersediaan makanan dan akses makanan, termasuk variasi tahun ke tahun dalam pengeluaran makanan domestik, harga makanan dan pendapatan isi rumah.
dapat diatasi dengan...	langkah pembangunan jangka masa panjang diaplikasikan dalam menangani kemiskinan, sebagai contoh akses kepada sumber yang produktif seperti kemudahan kredit yang memerlukan masa yang lama untuk akses secara terus kepada makanan untuk membolehkan peningkatan kapasiti produktif.	Ketidakjaminan makanan sementara/ peralihan tidak dapat diramal dan boleh muncul secara tiba-tiba. Ini menjadikan perancangan dan pengaturcaraan lebih sukar dan memerlukan kapasiti dan jenis intervensi yang berbeza, seperti amaran awal banjir.

Sumber: *Role of Urban Agriculture to Increase Food Security and Economic Resilience of Refugees and Vulnerable Host Communities - The case of Syrian refugees in Bourj Hammoud, Lebanon*

Konsep sekuriti makanan bermusim terletak di antara ketidakjaminan makanan kronik dan sementara. Ia serupa dengan ketidakjaminan makanan kronik kerana ia biasanya boleh diramalkan dan mengikuti urutan peristiwa yang diketahui. Walau bagaimanapun, memandangkan ketidakjaminan makanan bermusim adalah dalam tempoh yang terhad, ia juga boleh dilihat sebagai ketidakjaminan makanan yang bersifat sementara. Ini berlaku apabila terdapat pola kitaran ketersediaan yang tidak mencukupi dan halangan akses kepada makanan. Ini dikaitkan dengan turun naik harga, iklim, corak tanaman, peluang kerja (permintaan tenaga kerja) dan penyakit.

KEPERITAN KETIDAKJAMINAN MAKANAN

Apabila menganalisis ketidakjaminan makanan adalah tidak cukup untuk mengetahui tempoh masalah yang dialami, tetapi perlu juga dikenal pasti seteruk mana kesan dan impak kepada status pemakanan secara keseluruhan. Maklumat ini akan mempengaruhi sifat, tahap dan kepantasan bantuan yang diperlukan oleh kumpulan yang terjejas.

'Skala' atau 'fasa' yang berbeza untuk 'menggredkan' atau 'mengklasifikasikan' sekuriti makanan telah dibangunkan oleh penganalisis sekuriti makanan dengan menggunakan penunjuk atau 'penanda aras' yang berbeza. Antara ukuran yang kerap digunakan termasuk:

A. Mengukur Keterukan Kekurangan Pemakanan

Ukuran untuk kelaparan yang disusun oleh FAO, yang ditakrifkan sebagai kekurangan zat, merujuk kepada perkadaran penggunaan tenaga diet makanan penduduk adalah kurang daripada nilai ambang yang telah ditetapkan. Nilai ambang ini adalah khusus negara mengikut negara dan diukur dari segi bilangan kalori yang diperlukan untuk menjalankan aktiviti seharian atau aktiviti ringan. Mereka yang kurang gizi diklasifikasikan sebagai mengalami kekurangan makanan.

Sumber : *Food Security Information for Action Practical Guides*

B. Klasifikasi Fasa Jaminan Makanan Antarabangsa (IPC)

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) ialah inisiatif pelbagai rakan kongsi yang inovatif untuk meningkatkan sekuriti makanan dan analisis pemakanan serta membuat keputusan. Dengan menggunakan klasifikasi IPC, ia dapat menentukan tahap keterukan dan magnitud ketidakjaminan makanan akut dan kronik serta kekurangan zat makanan akut di sesebuah negara mengikut standard piawaian antarabangsa yang diiktiraf. IPC mengklasifikasikan ketidakjaminan makanan kepada lima fasa iaitu: (1) Minimal/Tiada, (2) Tertekan, (3) Krisis, (4) Kecemasan, (5) Malapetaka/ Kebuluran.

Fasa	Keterangan
1. Tiada/ minimal	Isi rumah dapat memenuhi keperluan makanan dan bukan makanan penting tanpa terlibat dalam strategi yang tidak tipikal dan tidak mampan untuk mengakses makanan dan pendapatan.
2. Tertekan	Isi rumah mempunyai penggunaan makanan yang mencukupi secara minimum tetapi tidak mampu membayar beberapa perbelanjaan bukan makanan yang penting tanpa melibatkan diri dalam strategi mengatasi tekanan.
3. Krisis	Isi rumah sama ada: - Mempunyai jurang penggunaan makanan yang dicerminkan oleh kekurangan zat makanan akut yang tinggi atau melebihi kebiasaan; ATAU - Mampu sedikit untuk memenuhi keperluan makanan minimum tetapi hanya dengan mengurangkan aset sara hidup penting atau melalui strategi menangani krisis.

Fasa	Keterangan
4. Kecemasan	Isi rumah sama ada: - Mempunyai jurang penggunaan makanan yang besar yang dicerminkan dalam kekurangan zat makanan akut yang sangat tinggi dan kematian yang berlebihan; ATAU - Mampu mengurangkan jurang penggunaan makanan yang besar tetapi hanya dengan menggunakan strategi sara hidup kecemasan dan pembubaran aset.
5. Malapetaka / kebuluran	Isi rumah mengalami kekurangan makanan yang melampau dan/atau keperluan asas lain walaupun selepas menggunakan strategi menangani sepenuhnya. Kebuluran, kematian, kemelatan, dan tahap kekurangan zat makanan akut yang sangat kritikal adalah jelas.

Sumber: Technical Manual Version 3.1 : Evidence and Standards
for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

KERENTANAN

Sifat dinamik sekuriti makanan adalah tersirat apabila membincangkan berkenaan kumpulan yang mudah terdedah kepada ketidakjaminan makanan pada masa hadapan. Kerentanan ditakrifkan berdasarkan tiga dimensi kritikal berikut:

- kerentanan terhadap keberhasilan;
- kerentanan dari pelbagai faktor risiko; dan
- kerentanan kerana ketidakupayaan mengurus risiko tersebut.

Sememangnya, individu boleh terdedah kepada kelaparan walaupun sebenarnya tidak lapar pada suatu masa tertentu. Analisis kerentanan mencadangkan dua intervensi yang boleh dilakukan, iaitu:

- mengurangkan tahap pendedahan kepada bahaya; dan
- meningkatkan keupayaan untuk mengatasi.

Dengan mengambil kira kerentanan ini, dasar dan program sekuriti makanan dapat diperluas untuk menangani kekangan semasa terhadap penggunaan makanan. Pelan tindakan untuk mengatasi ancaman sekuriti makanan pada masa hadapan juga dapat dirangka dengan baik.

KELAPARAN, KEKURANGAN ZAT MAKANAN DAN KEMISKINAN

Ketiga-tiga konsep ini sangat berkait rapat dengan ketidakjaminan makanan. Kelaparan biasanya difahami sebagai ketidakselesaan atau kesakitan yang disebabkan oleh penggunaan tenaga makanan (*food energy*) yang tidak mencukupi. Secara saintifik, kelaparan disebut sebagai kekurangan makanan.

Secara ringkasnya, semua orang yang lapar adalah tidak terjamin bekalan makanan, tetapi tidak semestinya ketidakjaminan makanan menyebabkan orang lapar kerana terdapat pelbagai punca lain kepada ketidakjaminan makanan. Ini termasuk disebabkan oleh pengambilan mikro-nutrisi yang tidak mencukupi.

Kekurangan zat makanan berpunca daripada kekurangan, terlebih atau ketidakseimbangan dalam penggunaan makro dan/atau mikro nutrisi. Kekurangan zat makanan ini juga mungkin disebabkan oleh faktor bukan makanan, seperti amalan penjagaan yang tidak mencukupi untuk kanak-kanak, perkhidmatan kesihatan yang tidak mencukupi dan persekitaran yang tidak sihat.

Kemiskinan sering dikaitkan sebagai punca kelaparan dan kekurangan pemakanan yang mencukupi dan sihat. Definisi kemiskinan yang digunakan secara meluas ialah:

“Kemiskinan merangkumi pelbagai dimensi kekurangan yang berkaitan dengan keupayaan manusia termasuk penggunaan dan keselamatan makanan, kesihatan, pendidikan, hak, suara, keselamatan, maruah dan pekerjaan yang layak.”

Pertubuhan Kerjasama dan Pembangunan Ekonomi (OECD)

Perancangan dan strategi secara bersama untuk memerangi kemiskinan dan ketidakjaminan makanan dapat menawarkan harapan terbaik untuk mengurangkan kemiskinan dan kelaparan. Menurut *International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)*, pertumbuhan ekonomi sahaja tidak akan menangani masalah sekuriti makanan. Pertumbuhan ekonomi ini perlu selari dengan pertumbuhan pendapatan dan disokong dengan intervensi nutrisi pemakanan serta pelaburan dalam kesihatan, air dan pendidikan.

KESIMPULAN

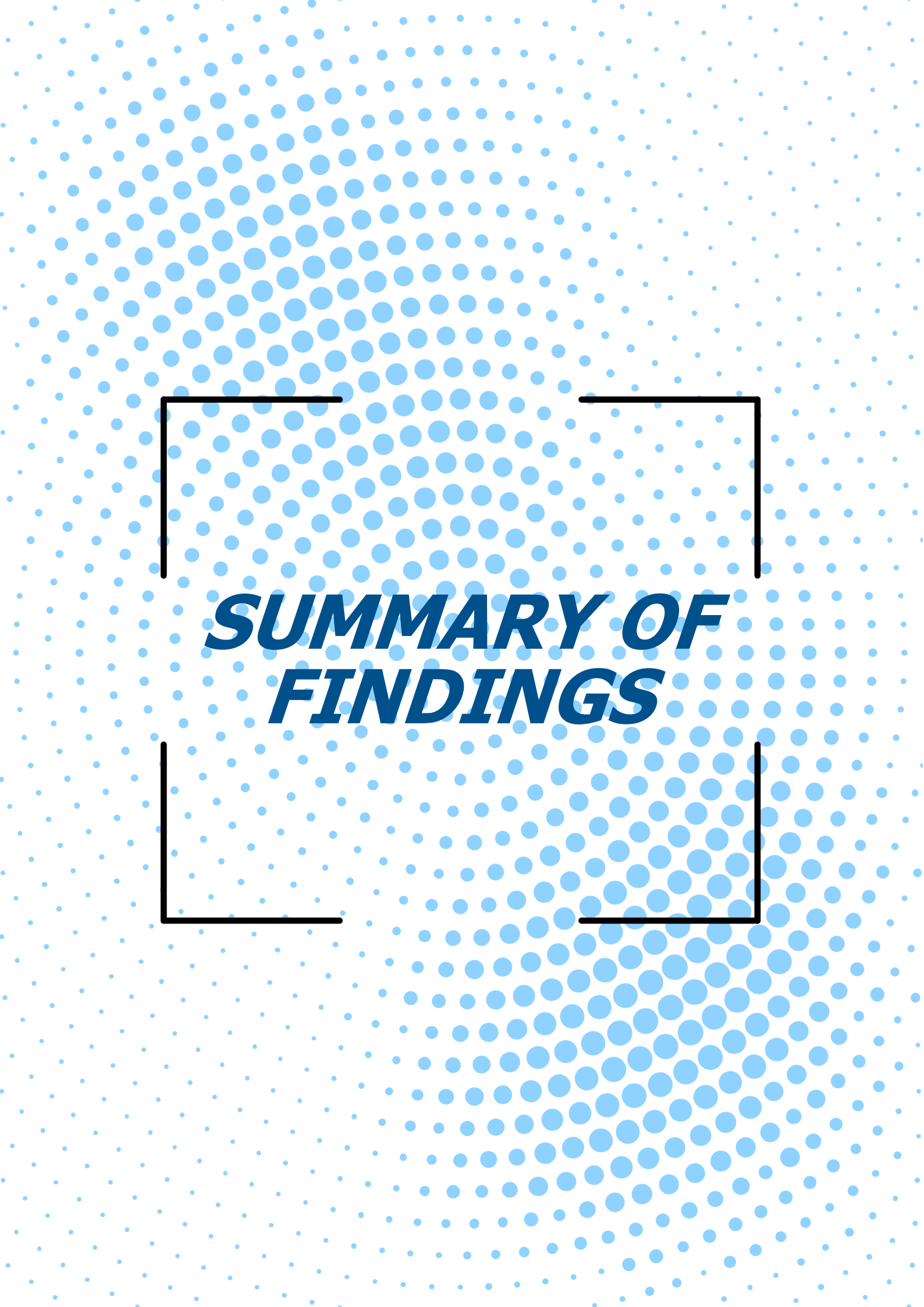
Memahami dan mempromosikan sekuriti makanan adalah sama seperti menangani musuhnya, iaitu ketidakjaminan makanan. Ketidakjaminan makanan itu sendiri adalah fenomena pelbagai dimensi yang melibatkan banyak pemboleh ubah. Dalam keadaan tertentu, sekuriti makanan mewakili keupayaan untuk berdagang, membekalkan atau hanya membeli makanan tanpa halangan.

Sumber:

1. *Role of Urban Agriculture to Increase Food Security and Economic Resilience of Refugees and Vulnerable Host Communities - The case of Syrian refugees in Bourj Hammoud, Lebanon*
2. *Technical Manual Version 3.1 : Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions*
3. *Food Security Information for Action Practical Guides*
4. *Trade Reforms and Food Security: Conceptualizing the Linkages; Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, Rome 2003*
5. *The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC): Understanding the IPC Scales*

6. Food and Agriculture Organization. Measurement and assessment of food deprivation and undernutrition [cited 2007 Feb 22]. Available from: www.fao.org/DOCREP/005/Y4249E/y4249E00.htm
7. United States Department of Agriculture-USDA; Economic Research Service. Food Security/Hunger Core Module [cited 2005 May 27]. Available from: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/FoodSecurity/surveytools/core0699.pdf>
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9. FAO. Food security information for action. Practical guides. Rome: EC - FAO Food Security Programme, 2008
10. UNICEF. Causes and most vulnerable to undernutrition-UNICEF conceptual framework New York: UNICEF; 2010. Available from: <http://www.unicef.org/nutrition/training/2.5/4.html>.

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

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A. PRODUCTION, IMPORT, EXPORT AND PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION (PCC) FOR SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

In 2021, a total of 28 selected agricultural items experienced an increase in production as compared to 25 items in 2020. Simultaneously, imports for 18 selected agricultural items also showed a decrease in 2021 compared to 28 items. Meanwhile, exports of 12 items decreased in 2021 compared to 32 items in a preceding year. Although the agricultural sector was affected during the initial outbreak of the COVID-19 epidemic in 2020, the government's efforts by announcing the granting of initiatives such as loan facilities and the injection of infrastructure development funds and short-term agrofood projects have revitalized the economy of this agricultural sector.

Selected Fruits

The production of eight selected fruits increased in 2021 as compared to the previous year. The highest production was recorded by coconut with 556.2 thousand tonnes in 2021. Durian recorded the highest increase in production by 56.9 thousand tonnes, followed by pineapple

52.0 thousand tonnes and banana 16.4 thousand tonnes as compared to 2020.

The highest total exports was registered by watermelon with 43.1 thousand tonnes, 33.7 per cent of total local production. Meanwhile, more than 50 per cent of local mango production was exported to other countries. Exports of durian also experienced a significant increase by 18.7 thousand tonnes to 42.8 thousand tonnes in 2021.

Meanwhile, coconut remained the highest imports in 2021 with 254.5 thousand tonnes, however decreased by 11.0 per cent as compared to 2020. This was followed by mango (69.6 thousand tonnes) in which this amount exceeds the local production with 85.1 per cent from total supply.

Coconut was the most consumed fruit by population in 2021 with 23.0 kg/year. This was followed by durian 12.2 kg/year and banana 9.3 kg/year.



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Exhibit 1: Production, Export, Import and Per Capita Consumption (PCC) for Selected Fruits, Malaysia, 2020 and 2021

Item	Year	Production (tonnes)	Export (tonnes)	Import (tonnes)	PCC (kg/year)
Coconut	2021	556,217.1	11,025.4	254,455.2	23.0
	2020	560,984.3	4,659.2	286,031.2	24.3
Durian	2021	448,271.5	42,765.7	6,727.7	12.2
	2020	390,635.4	24,098.9	4,901.9	11.1
Pineapple	2021	375,423.2	16,427.8	1,119.9	8.4
	2020	323,420.5	15,960.6	1,587.1	7.2
Banana	2021	330,253.1	32,084.9	23,701.3	9.3
	2020	313,811.3	28,059.3	27,898.0	9.0
Watermelon	2021	127,834.7	43,067.9	6,868.6	2.6
	2020	134,225.4	45,324.3	7,394.1	2.8
Sweet corn	2021	74,735.0	8,187.6	3,782.7	1.9
	2020	68,207.4	6,882.6	3,287.9	1.7
Jackfruit	2021	66,532.8	7,260.3	768.5	1.7
	2020	60,093.5	5,649.8	227.4	1.6
Papaya	2021	60,979.6	19,786.8	311.5	1.2
	2020	61,775.7	22,487.2	307.4	1.1
Rambutan	2021	55,627.8	1,798.9	2,126.4	1.6
	2020	49,957.6	767.7	1,714.3	1.4
Guava	2021	36,899.6	3,463.1	3,197.0	1.0
	2020	37,881.2	2,916.2	4,146.1	1.1
Mangosteen	2021	26,831.5	2,205.5	3,970.7	0.8
	2020	23,296.6	2,309.9	4,029.8	0.7
Starfruit	2021	7,894.5	1,131.1	0.4	0.2
	2020	9,295.8	1,373.2	0.7	0.2
Langsat	2021	15,207.1	2,363.4	1,042.8	0.4
	2020	17,469.7	540.8	1,161.9	0.5
Mango	2021	12,208.3	6,656.0	69,646.3	2.2
	2020	12,834.4	4,076.0	54,878.1	1.8

The highest production was recorded by coconut with 556.2 thousand tonnes in 2021.

Chart 1: Production, Import and Export for Coconut, 2017-2021

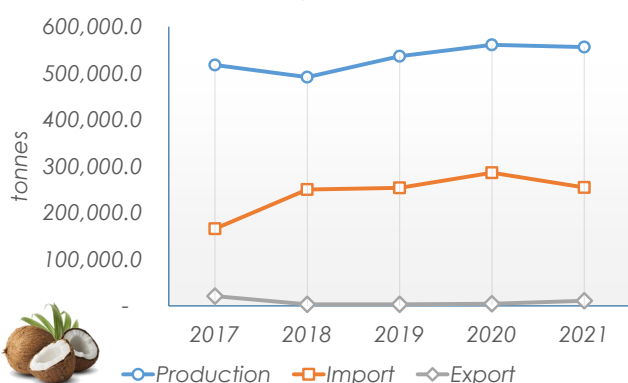
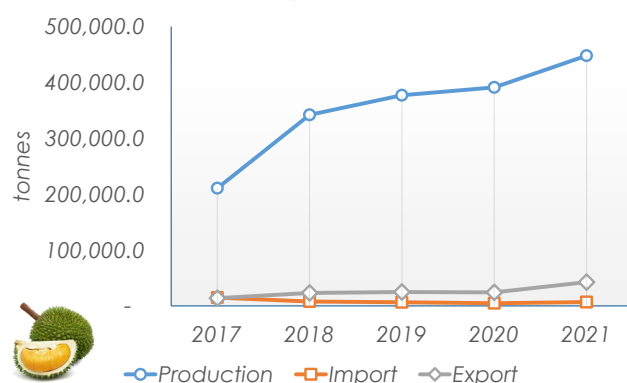


Chart 2: Production, Import and Export for Durian, 2017-2021



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Chart 3: Production, Import and Export for Pineapple, 2017-2021

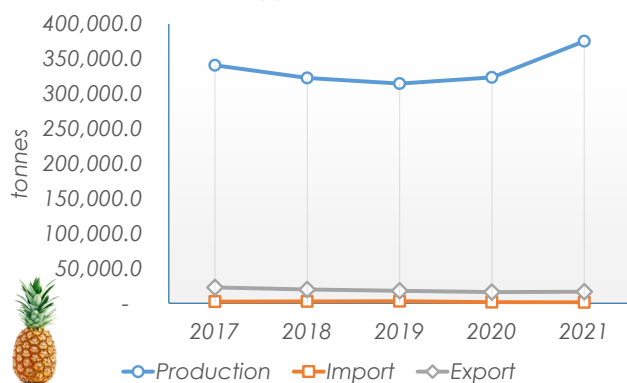


Chart 4: Production, Import and Export for Banana, 2017-2021

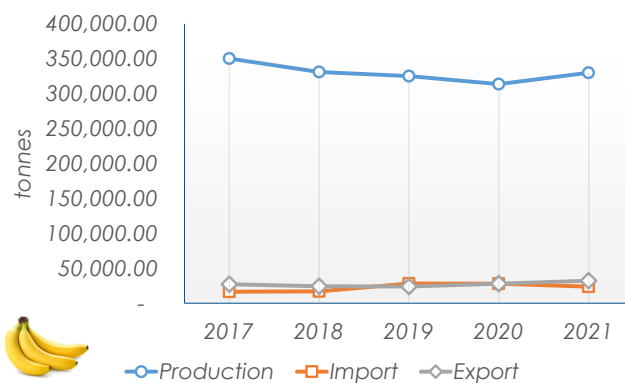


Chart 5: Production, Import and Export for Watermelon, 2017-2021

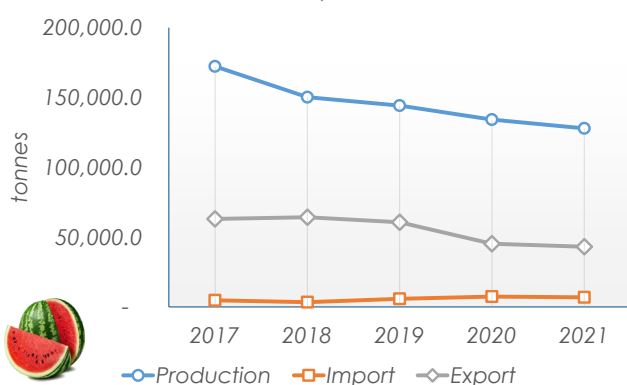


Chart 6: Production, Import and Export for Sweet Corn, 2017-2021

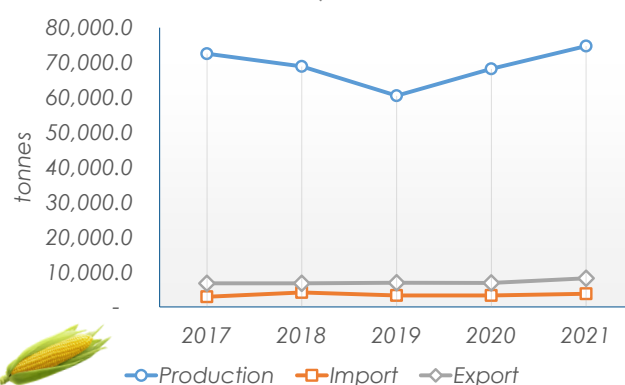


Chart 7: Production, Import and Export for Jackfruit, 2017-2021

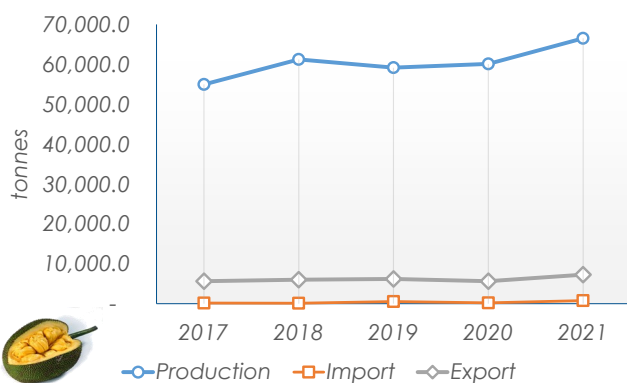


Chart 8: Production, Import and Export for Papaya, 2017-2021

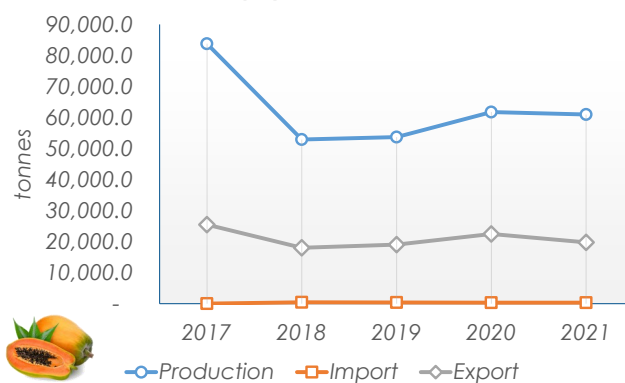


Chart 9: Production, Import and Export for Rambutan, 2017-2021

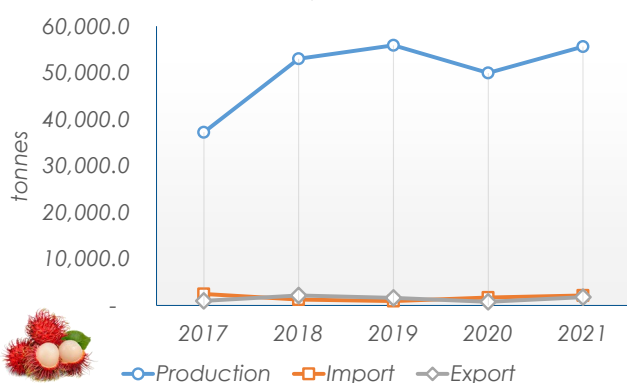
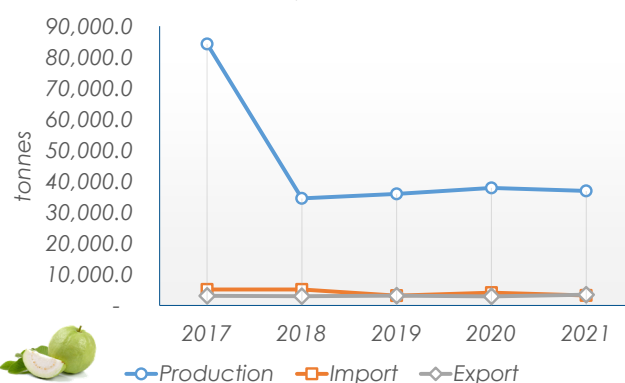


Chart 10: Production, Import and Export for Guava, 2017-2021



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Chart 11: Production, Import and Export for Mangosteen, 2017-2021

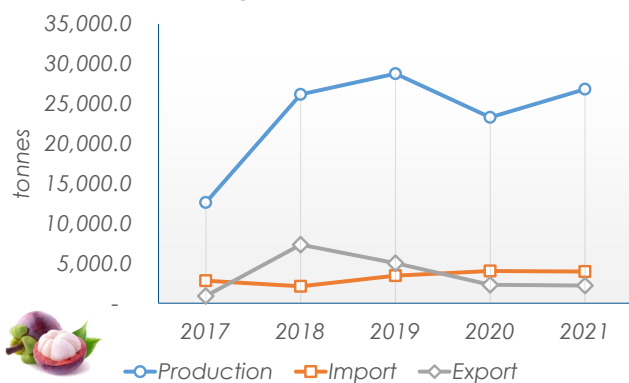


Chart 12: Production, Import and Export for Starfruit, 2017-2021

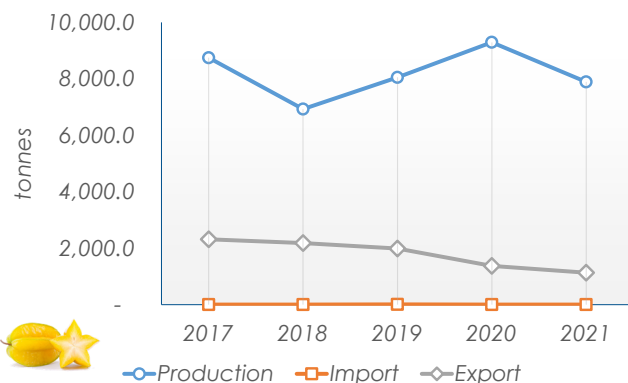


Chart 13: Production, Import and Export for Langsat, 2017-2021

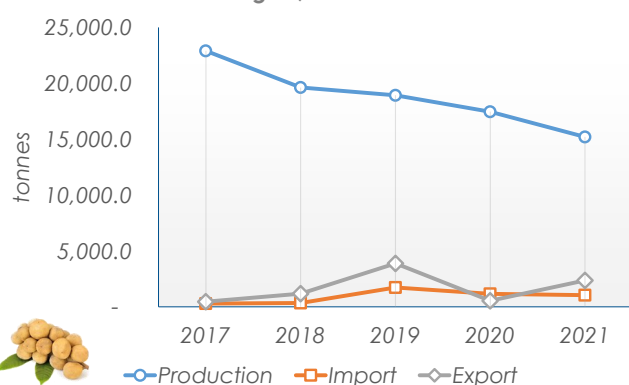
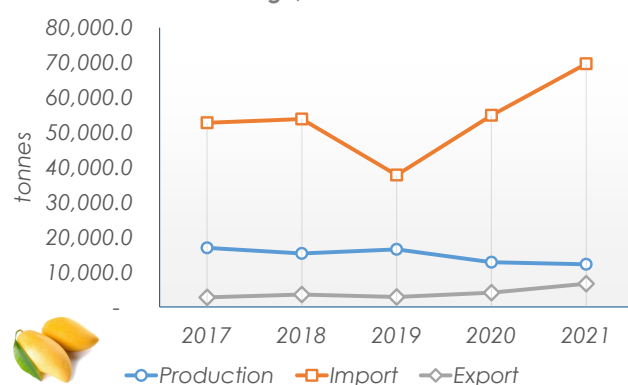


Chart 14: Production, Import and Export for Mango, 2017-2021



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Selected Vegetables

The production of tomato was the highest among the Selected Vegetables in 2021 with 186.7 thousand tonnes. However, it declined 2.8 per cent (5.5 thousand tonnes) as compared to 2020. Lettuce has the highest increase in production in 2021 as compared to 2020 at 38.4 per cent (21.0 thousand tonnes). Chilli remained the lowest production at 28.7 thousand tonnes.

Seven Selected Vegetables recorded an increase in exports in 2021. Cucumber was the highest with 2.9 thousand tonnes from 19.7 thousand tonnes in 2020 to 22.6 thousand tonnes. On the contrary, exports of tomato decreased by 1.9 thousand tonnes within the same period.

All Selected Vegetables registered an increase in total imports in 2021 compared to 2020. For round cabbage, 60.3 per cent of country supply was from imports or 139.0 thousand tonnes, the

highest total imports among Selected Vegetables items. In the meantime, the highest total increase was recorded by chilli with 7.4 thousand tonnes to 73.7 thousand tonnes.

The highest PCC of Selected Vegetables was round cabbage with 6.6 kg/year, increased 0.4 kilograms as compared to 2020. This was followed by mustard and tomato with 4.7 and 4.2 kg/year respectively. The lowest PCC in 2021 was brinjal with 1.2 kg/year.

The production of tomato was the highest among the Selected Vegetables in 2021 with 186.7 thousand tonnes but exports of tomato decreased by 1.9 thousand tonnes.

Exhibit 2: Production, Export, Import and Per Capita Consumption (PCC) for Selected Vegetables, Malaysia, 2020 and 2021

Item	Year	Production (tonnes)	Export (tonnes)	Import (tonnes)	PCC (kg/year)
Tomato	2021	186,662.6	36,457.5	6,845.2	4.2
	2020	192,129.5	38,391.0	1,590.0	4.2
Mustard	2021	153,270.8	6,345.2	11,051.6	4.7
	2020	143,286.3	6,613.1	10,209.3	4.4
Cucumber	2021	96,353.1	22,644.7	12,523.2	2.6
	2020	101,482.0	19,709.7	8,752.8	2.7
Round cabbage	2021	91,389.1	3,547.0	139,035.7	6.6
	2020	80,641.2	2,293.6	136,747.9	6.2
Spinach	2021	80,404.4	9,904.7	1,274.0	2.1
	2020	74,250.8	8,826.8	891.3	2.0
Lettuce	2021	75,546.0	12,919.9	7,644.4	2.2
	2020	54,583.7	14,129.4	7,425.9	1.5
Lady's finger	2021	63,062.4	3,255.5	630.7	1.7
	2020	57,860.6	1,647.7	411.0	1.6
Long bean	2021	60,158.1	6,239.1	1,129.5	1.6
	2020	52,638.3	4,417.1	900.1	1.5
Brinjal	2021	42,731.6	7,690.5	3,945.8	1.2
	2020	39,785.7	6,875.2	2,524.9	1.1
Chilli*	2021	28,740.4	4,243.5	73,725.9	2.2
	2020	28,264.4	3,052.5	66,294.9	2.0

Note: *Excluding bird's eye chilli

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Chart 15: Production, Import and Export for Tomato, 2017-2021

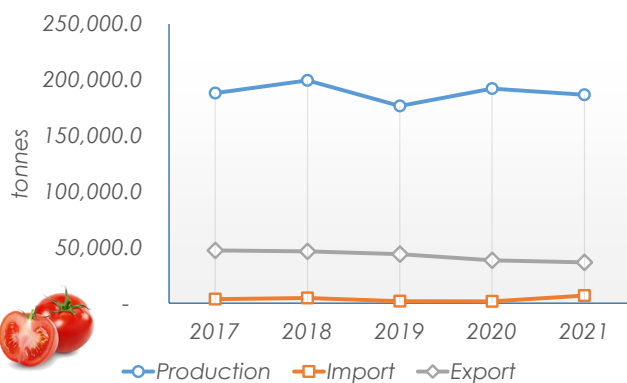


Chart 16: Production, Import and Export for Mustard, 2017-2021

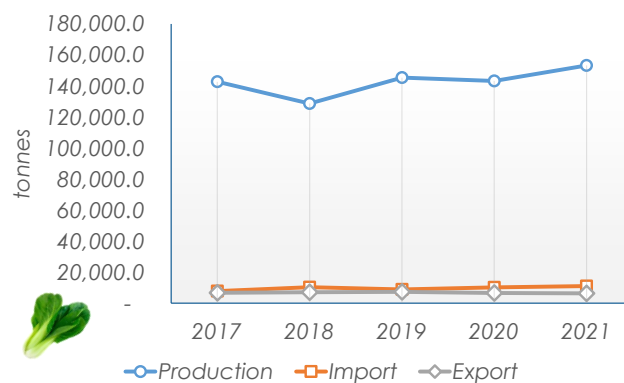


Chart 17: Production, Import and Export for Cucumber, 2017-2021

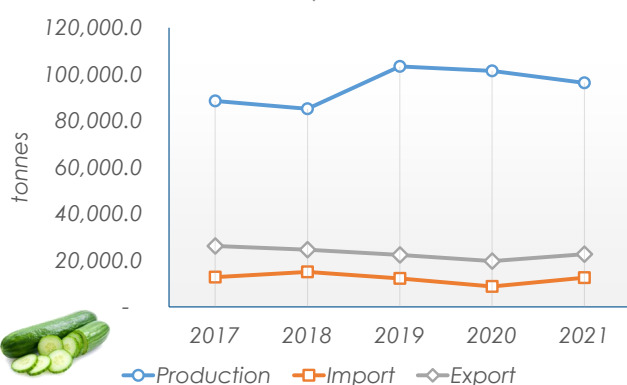


Chart 18: Production, Import and Export for Round Cabbage, 2017-2021

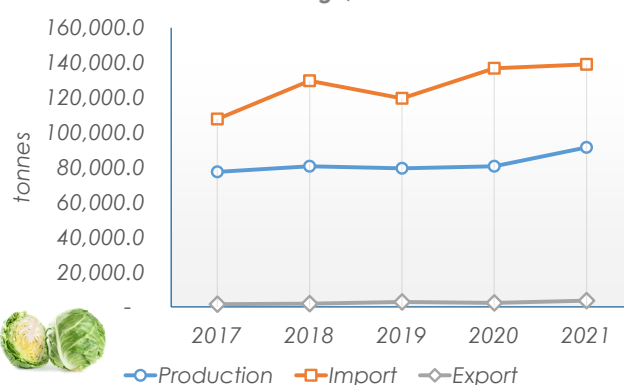


Chart 19: Production, Import and Export for Spinach, 2017-2021

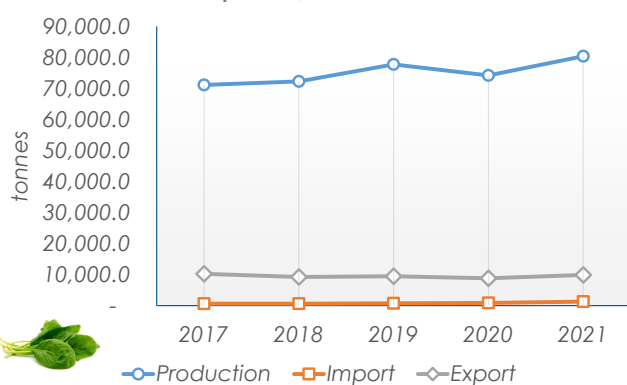


Chart 20: Production, Import and Export for Lettuce, 2017-2021

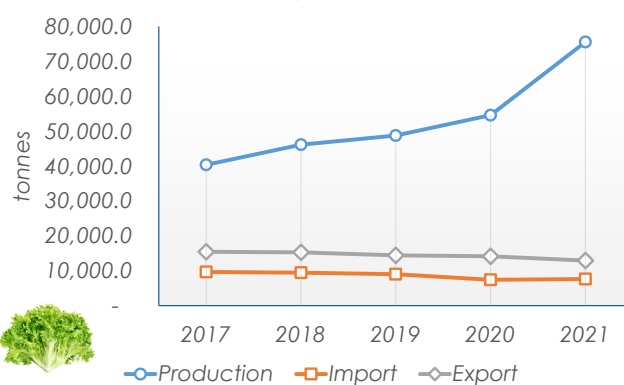


Chart 21: Production, Import and Export for Lady's Finger, 2017-2021

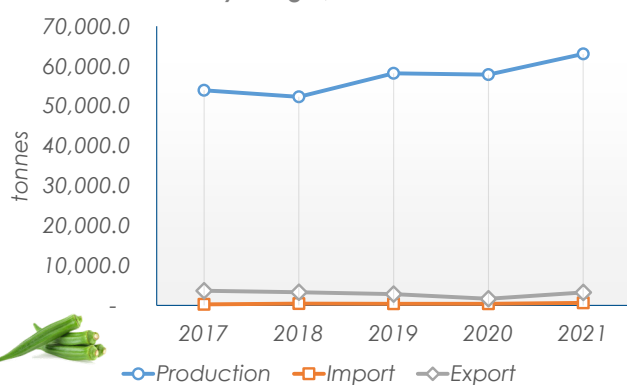
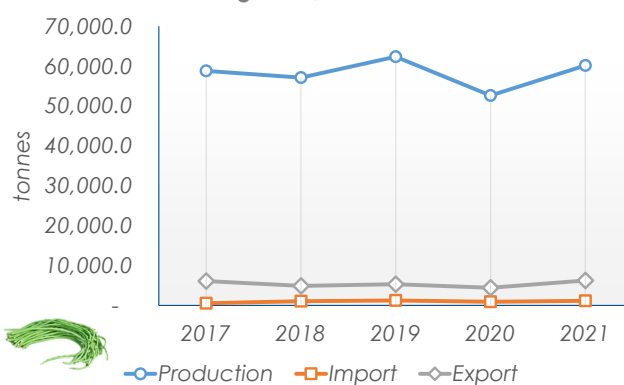


Chart 22: Production, Import and Export for Long Bean, 2017-2021



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Chart 23: Production, Import and Export for Brinjal, 2017-2021

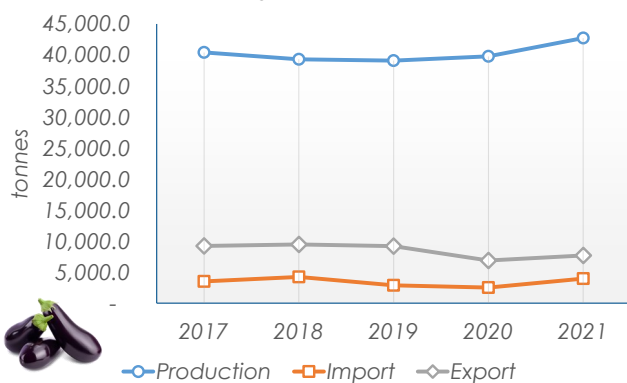
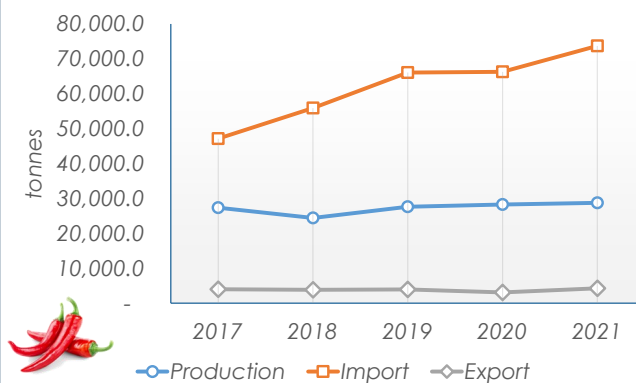


Chart 24: Production, Import and Export for Chilli, 2017-2021



Other Selected Crops

Three out of five Other Selected Crops recorded an increase in production in 2021 as compared to 2020. The highest increase was sugarcane with 2.0 thousand tonnes, followed by cassava (1.9 thousand tonnes) and lime (0.6 thousand tonnes).

Four Other Selected Crops showed an increase in exports namely sweet potato (0.9 thousand tonnes), lime (0.8 thousand tonnes), cassava (0.4 thousand tonnes) and ginger (0.4 thousand tonnes). Meanwhile, exports of sugarcane declined by 0.2 thousand tonnes to 8.5 thousand tonnes, 33.4 per cent of the local production.

In 2021, lime recorded the highest increase in imports, 88.9 per cent (2.9 thousand tonnes) as compared to the previous year. Imported ginger contributed 85.6 per cent of total domestic supply. Meanwhile, imports of sweet potato decreased by 1.7 thousand tonnes to 17.3 thousand tonnes in 2021.

The highest PCC of Other Selected Crop was sweet potato with 2.0 kilograms per year or 5.5 grams per day. While the lowest PCC was sugarcane with 0.005 kg/year. The low consumption is due to high utilization of sugarcane in the manufacturing industry.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Exhibit 3: Production, Export, Import and Per Capita Consumption (PCC) for Other Selected Crops, Malaysia, 2020 and 2021

Item	Year	Production (tonnes)	Export (tonnes)	Import (tonnes)	PCC (kg/year)
Sweet potato	2021	53,613.8	2,273.7	17,291.1	2.0
	2020	54,750.4	1,391.4	19,017.9	2.1
Cassava	2021	39,386.9	880.9	811.5	0.1
	2020	37,513.7	517.8	1,110.1	0.1
Sugarcane	2021	25,591.1	8,543.5	81.5	0.005
	2020	23,519.4	8,760.1	153.4	0.005
Lime	2021	18,289.1	2,288.9	6,193.9	0.7
	2020	17,734.7	1,537.7	3,279.2	0.6
Ginger	2021	8,718.6	656.8	51,737.3	1.7
	2020	11,751.2	305.9	50,586.8	1.8

Chart 25: Production, Import and Export for Sweet Potato, 2017-2021

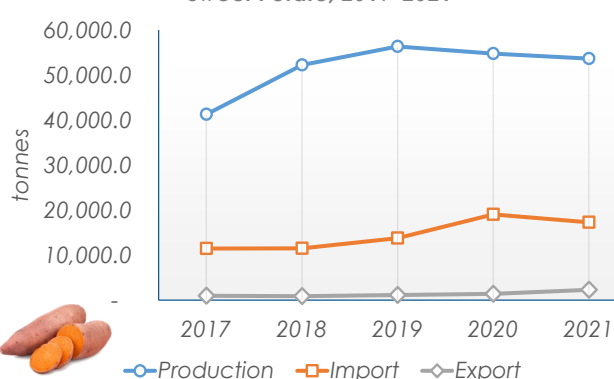
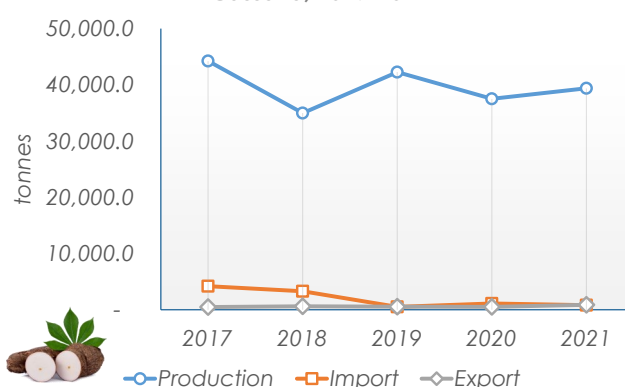


Chart 26: Production, Import and Export for Cassava, 2017-2021



The highest increase was sugarcane with 2.0 thousand tonnes, followed by cassava (1.9 thousand tonnes) and lime (0.6 thousand tonnes).

Chart 27: Production, Import and Export for Sugarcane, 2017-2021

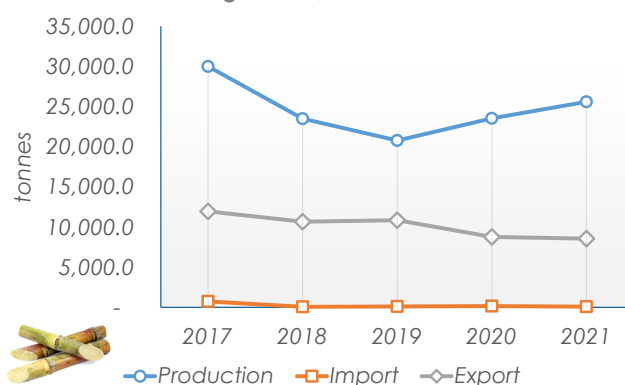


Chart 28: Production, Import and Export for Lime, 2017-2021

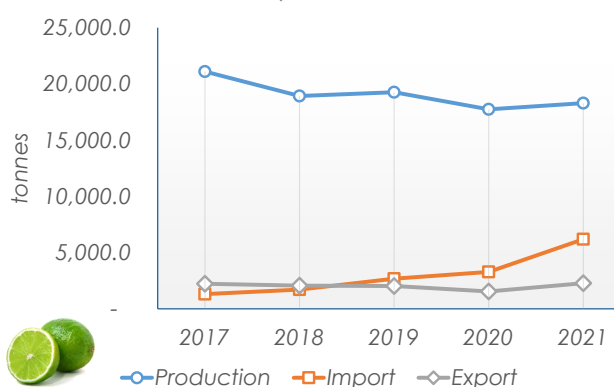
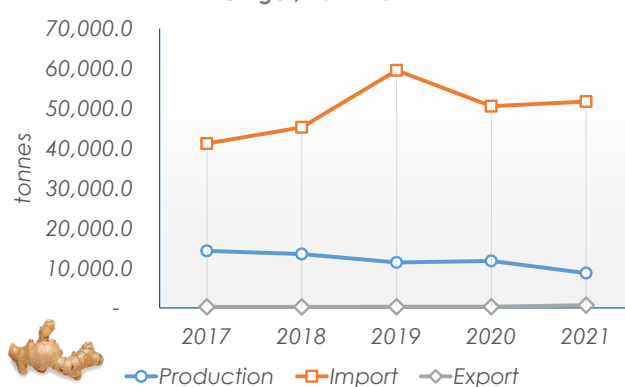


Chart 29: Production, Import and Export for Ginger, 2017-2021



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Selected Livestock

Production of chicken/ duck egg experienced an increase by 44.2 thousand tonnes to 839.7 thousand tonnes in 2021. However, chicken meat production showed a significant decrease by 45.4 thousand tonnes to 1,583.2 thousand tonnes as compared to 2020.

Exports of chicken/ duck egg showed an increase with 6.8 thousand tonnes (113.3 million pieces) from 98.0 thousand tonnes (1,633.7 million pieces) in 2020 to 105.4 thousand tonnes (1,747.0 million pieces) in 2021. This amount was 12.5 per cent of the total of the country's chicken/ duck egg production. This was followed by fresh milk which has increased by 1.1 thousand tonnes for the same period. Meanwhile, pork and chicken meat exports decreased by 0.5 thousand tonnes and 0.4 thousand tonnes respectively as compared to 2020.

Imports of mutton remained higher than local production (89.3%) with 29.3 thousand tonnes compared to 3.5 thousand tonnes. Similarly, imported beef was high than local production with 159.2 thousand tonnes as compared to 36.8 thousand tonnes. Among Selected Livestock,

imports of beef was the highest in 2021. On the other hand, there were no chicken/ duck egg imports in 2021.

Malaysian consumed more chicken meat as compared to other Selected Livestock items in 2021 based on the per capita consumption (PCC) ratio of 46.1 kg/year, followed by chicken/ duck egg 20.8 kg/year (347 pieces). The lowest PCC in 2021 was mutton with 1.0 kg/year, decreased by 0.3 kilograms as compared to the previous year.

Imports of mutton remained higher than local production (89.3%) with 29.3 thousand tonnes as compared to 3.5 thousand tonnes.

Exhibit 4: Production, Export and Import for Selected Livestock, Malaysia, 2020 and 2021

Item	Year	Production (tonnes)	Export (tonnes)	Import (tonnes)	PCC (kg/year)
Chicken meat	2021	1,583,219.5	94,744.9	96,593.1	46.1
	2020	1,628,609.3	95,107.3	68,243.9	46.7
Chicken/ duck egg	2021	839,700.0	105,382.3	-	20.8
	2020	795,461.4	98,020.3	25.9	19.8
Pork	2021	197,371.6	1,054.4	14,939.4	17.3
	2020	220,586.4	1,589.5	13,439.3	19.1
Duck meat	2021	69,762.2	16,360.5	10.1	1.6
	2020	74,160.9	14,929.6	0.1	1.7
Fresh milk	2021	38,729.0	13,372.8	42,995.0	2.1
	2020	41,778.0	12,296.8	35,607.5	2.0
Beef	2021	36,800.6	1,015.1	159,188.9	5.5
	2020	41,378.8	512.7	153,290.6	5.5
Mutton	2021	3,502.5	28.1	29,277.3	1.0
	2020	3,916.8	9.4	37,785.9	1.3

Notes: *Conversion rate of chicken/ duck egg, 1 piece = 60 grams

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Chart 30: Production, Import and Export for Chicken Meat, 2017-2021

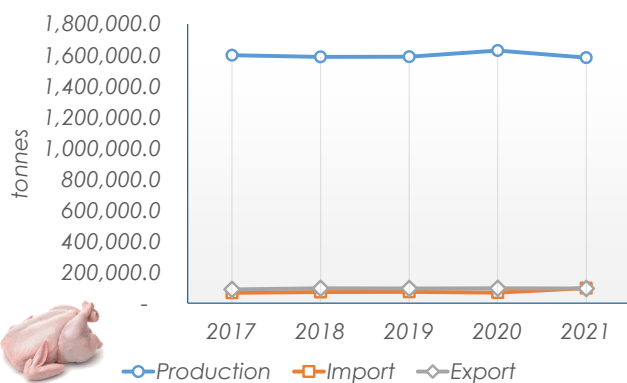


Chart 31: Production, Import and Export for Chicken/ Duck Egg, 2017-2021

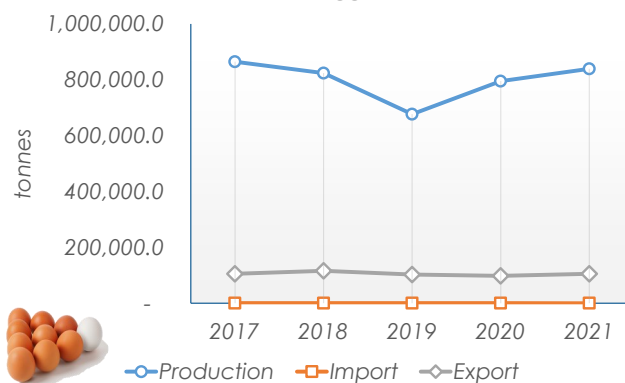


Chart 32: Production, Import and Export for Pork, 2017-2021

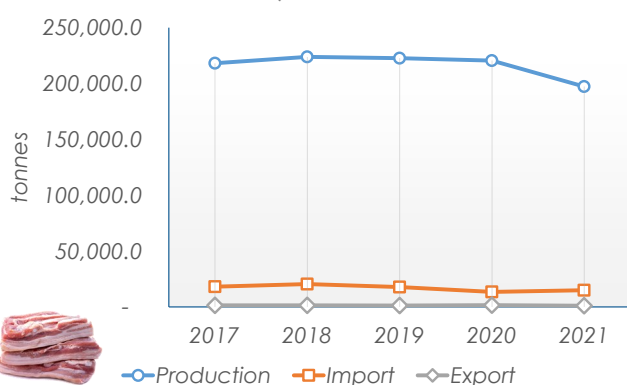


Chart 33: Production, Import and Export for Duck Meat, 2017-2021

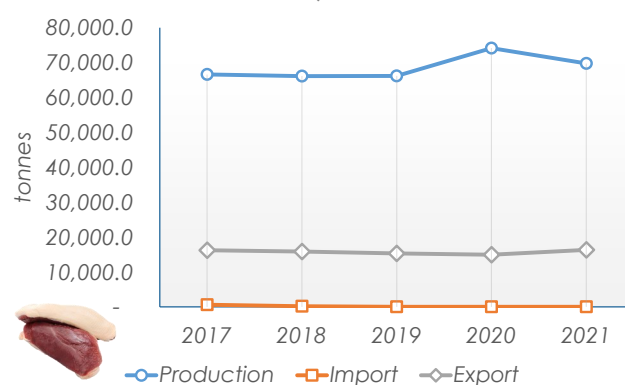


Chart 34: Production, Import and Export for Fresh Milk, 2017-2021

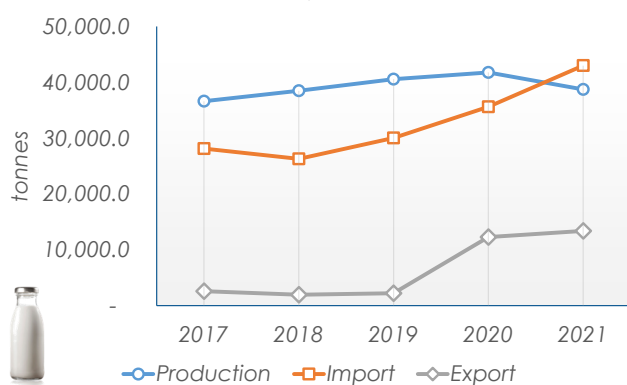


Chart 35: Production, Import and Export for Beef, 2017-2021

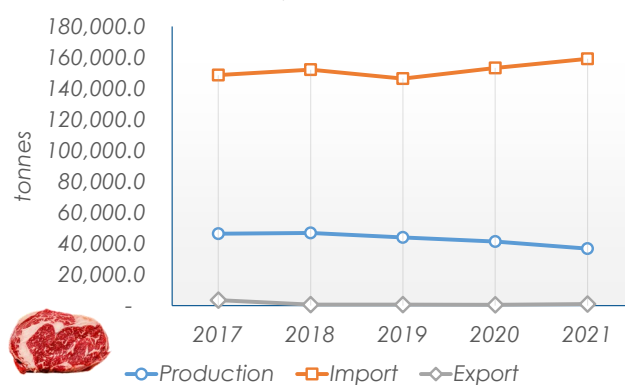
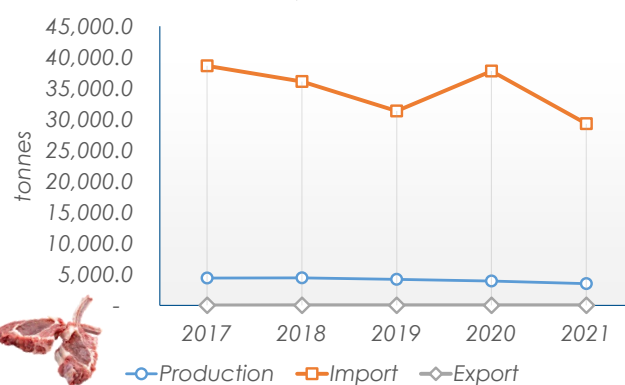


Chart 36: Production, Import and Export for Mutton, 2017-2021



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Selected Fisheries

The production of shrimp was the highest among Selected Fisheries item in 2021 at 173.6 thousand tonnes, an increased of 11.1 per cent as compared to 2020. Production of sardine recorded a decrease with 18.7 thousand tonnes (23.7%) to 60,325.4 thousand tonnes.

Exports of shrimp was the highest at 34.2 thousand tonnes. This was followed by cuttlefish (32.4 thousand tonnes) and mackerel (31.0 thousand tonnes). Total of shrimps exports in 2021 was 19.7 per cent of the local production. Exports of mackerel rose 25.2 thousand tonnes as compared to the preceding year.

In terms of import, cuttlefish recorded the highest quantity with 46.7 thousand tonnes, increased by 12.9 thousand tonnes as compared to 2020. This amount contributed 45.0 per cent of the country's total supply. The lowest imports was threadfin bream with 0.3 thousand tonnes, contributed 0.9 per cent of the country's supply in 2021.

Consumption of mackerel and shrimp was high among other Selected Fisheries with 4.8 kg/year and 4.6 kg/year. PCC of stingray was the lowest at 0.3 kg/year.

The production of shrimp was the highest among Selected Fisheries item in 2021 at 173.6 thousand tonnes.

Exhibit 5: Production, Export and Import for Selected Fisheries, Malaysia, 2020 and 2021

Item	Year	Production (tonnes)	Export (tonnes)	Import (tonnes)	PCC (kg/year)
Shrimp	2021	173,593.1	34,159.6	33,451.5	4.6
	2020	156,209.8	29,408.3	26,853.2	4.1
Mackerel	2021	161,146.5	31,040.5	29,912.3	4.8
	2020	168,227.5	5,836.8	28,444.2	5.7
Tuna	2021	66,510.1	3,102.0	3,911.0	2.0
	2020	84,481.0	8,134.9	1,827.4	2.4
Sardine	2021	60,325.4	340.3	20,530.7	2.4
	2020	79,067.7	397.5	19,328.3	2.9
Cuttlefish	2021	57,157.3	32,386.6	46,707.2	2.2
	2020	62,582.9	31,602.3	33,775.4	2.0
Tilapia	2021	38,543.9	575.5	959.8	1.2
	2020	33,917.6	439.0	468.2	1.0
Seabass	2021	38,063.8	169.7	1,214.0	1.2
	2020	26,365.8	106.1	1,307.3	0.8
Threadfin bream	2021	36,974.6	244.5	338.8	1.1
	2020	41,072.3	98.9	78.4	1.3
Freshwater catfish	2021	31,957.8	2,819.9	359.5	0.9
	2020	29,012.8	1,252.1	1,578.0	0.9
Torpedo Scad	2021	28,701.0	656.9	2,547.3	0.9
	2020	26,471.4	185.7	1,091.7	0.8
River catfish	2021	21,144.2	4.0	-	0.6
	2020	18,227.3	60.3	-	0.6
Crab	2021	15,939.6	6,278.1	5,611.6	0.4
	2020	14,326.6	4,121.8	4,993.4	0.4
Stingray	2021	10,124.5	375.8	722.7	0.3
	2020	9,823.0	196.7	1,954.8	0.4

Note: Species mackerel:
i. Temenong/ Pelaling
ii. Tenggiri
iii. Kembung

Species tuna:
i. Aya/ kayu/ tongkol/ peluru
ii. Tuna Oceanik (Bluefin Tuna, Albacore, Yellowfin Tuna and Bigeye Tuna)
iii. Tuna Like (Layaran, Mersuji and Todak)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Chart 37: Production, Import and Export for Shrimp, 2017-2021

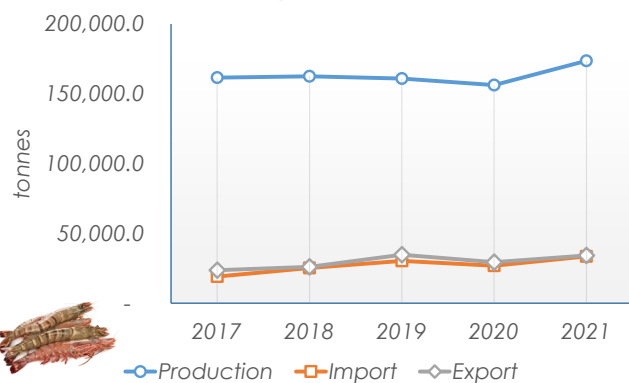


Chart 38: Production, Import and Export for Mackerel, 2017-2021

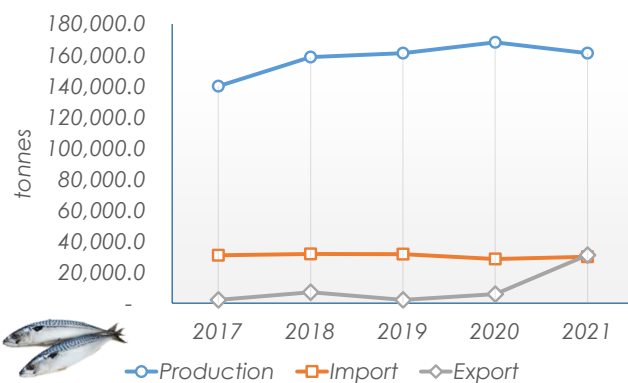


Chart 39: Production, Import and Export for Tuna, 2017-2021

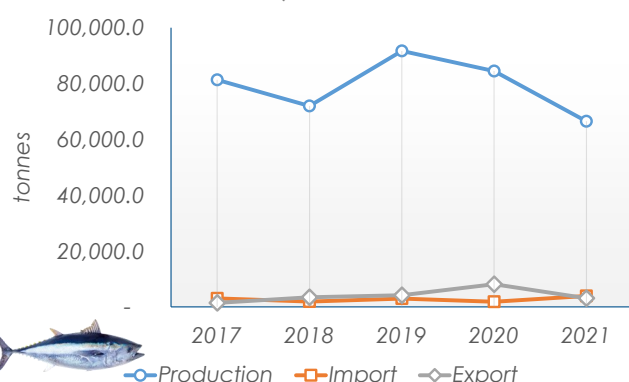


Chart 40: Production, Import and Export for Sardine, 2017-2021

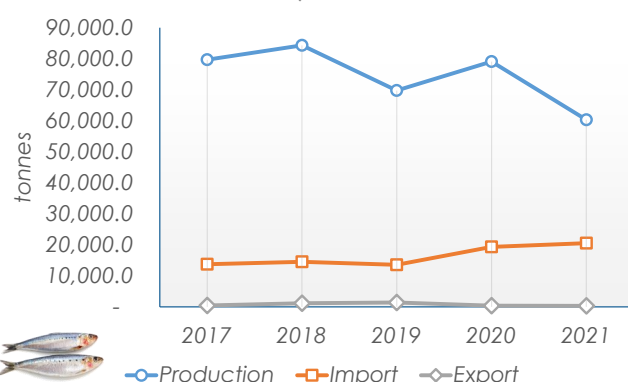


Chart 41: Production, Import and Export for Cuttlefish, 2017-2021

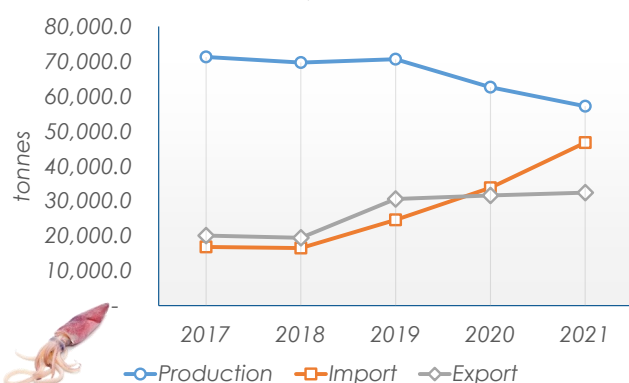


Chart 42: Production, Import and Export for Tilapia, 2017-2021

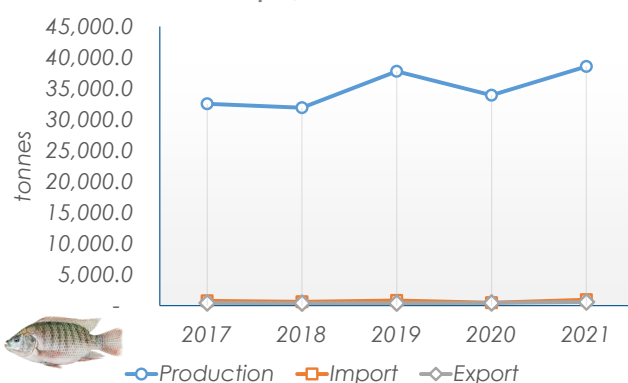


Chart 43: Production, Import and Export for Seabass, 2017-2021

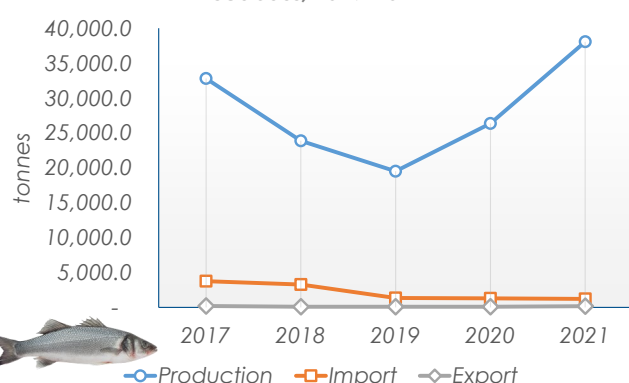
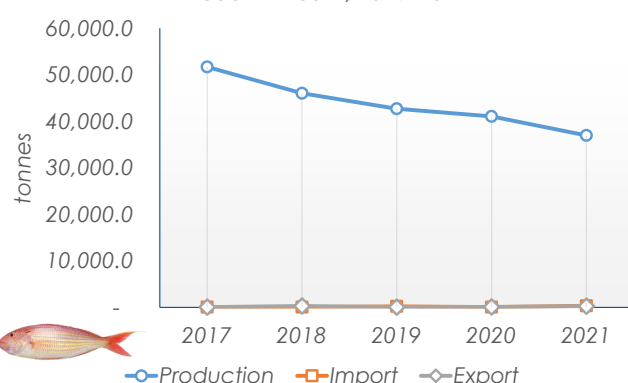


Chart 44: Production, Import and Export for Threadfin Bream, 2017-2021



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Chart 45: Production, Import and Export for Freshwater Catfish, 2017-2021

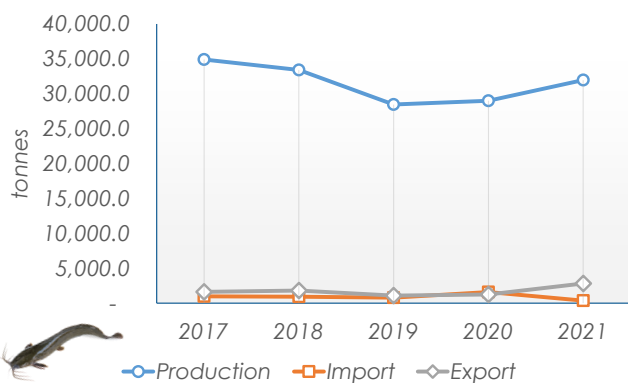


Chart 46: Production, Import and Export for Torpedo Scad, 2017-2021

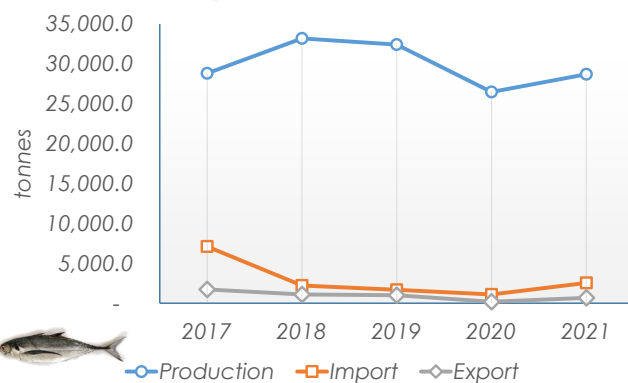


Chart 47: Production, Import and Export for River Catfish, 2017-2021

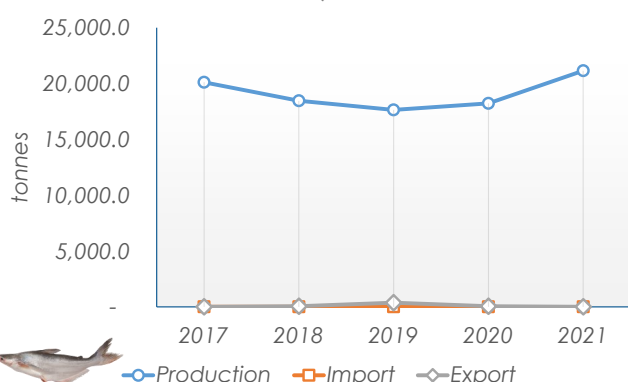


Chart 48: Production, Import and Export for Crab, 2017-2021

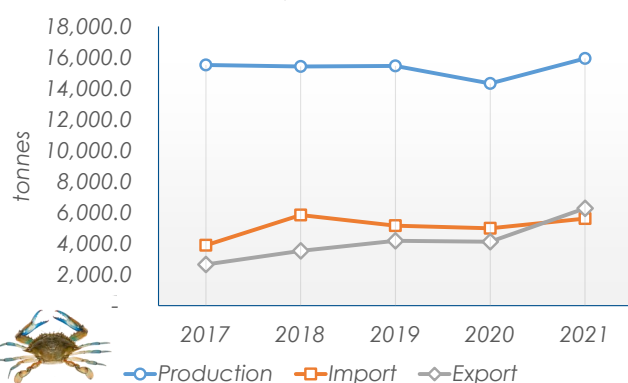
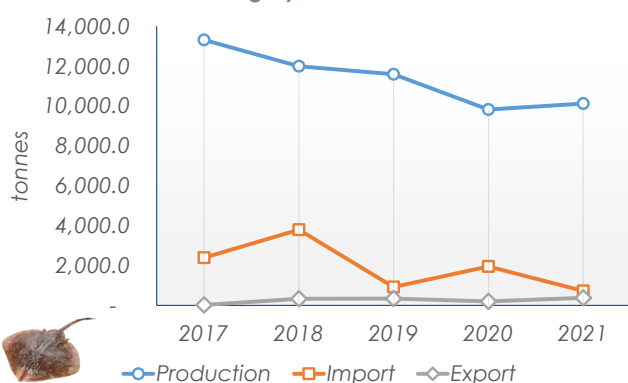


Chart 49: Production, Import and Export for Stingray, 2017-2021



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Rice

Production of rice in 2021 increased to 1,677 thousand tonnes as compared to 1,624 thousand tonnes in 2020. Imports of rice decreased by 48 thousand tonnes to 1,062 thousand tonnes. Likewise, PCC of rice decreased to 79.0 kg/year in 2021 as compared to 79.3 kg/year in previous year.

Production of rice in 2021 increased to 1,677 thousand tonnes as compared to 1,624 thousand tonnes in 2020.

Exhibit 6: Production, Import, and Per Capita Consumption (PCC) for Rice, Malaysia, 2017-2021

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^p
Paddy production* ('000 tonnes)	2,571	2,639	2,353	2,356	2,429
Rice					
Production ('000 tonnes)	1,656	1,700	1,516	1,624	1,677
Import ('000 tonnes)	726	776	890	1,110	1,062
Per capita consumption (kg/year)	74.4	76.5	74.0	79.3	79.0

Note: * Wetland paddy and dryland paddy

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industries

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

B. SELF-SUFFICIENCY RATIO (SSR) AND IMPORT DEPENDENCY RATIO (IDR) FOR SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Selected Fruits

Out of 14 Selected Fruits, ten fruits recorded SSR that exceeded 100.0 per cent in 2021. SSR that reaches 100.0 per cent and above indicates that the production is sufficient to meet domestic needs. Papaya still has the highest SSR at 146.9 per cent, followed by watermelon (139.5%) and jackfruit (110.8%). The country's ability to produce mango to meet domestic demand was still the lowest at 16.2 per cent declining from 20.2 per cent in 2020.

Country's dependency on imports of mango is increasing since 2019 to meet the domestic demand. Mango remain with the highest IDR for five years, recording 92.6 per cent in 2021. On the contrary, three Selected Fruits recorded IDR of less than 1.0 per cent namely, papaya, pineapple and starfruit.

Exhibit 7: Self-sufficiency Ratio (SSR) and Import Dependency Ratio (IDR) for Selected Fruits, Malaysia, 2017-2021

Item	SSR (per cent)					IDR (per cent)				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
 Coconut	78.1	66.6	68.2	66.6	69.6	25.0	33.9	32.2	34.0	31.8
 Durian	99.6	104.8	105.2	105.2	108.7	7.0	2.4	1.8	1.3	1.6
 Banana	103.2	102.3	98.7	100.1	102.6	4.8	5.2	8.5	8.9	7.4
 Pineapple	106.3	105.5	105.0	104.7	104.3	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.3
 Watermelon	151.1	168.0	161.3	139.4	139.5	4.2	3.8	6.5	7.7	7.5
 Sweet corn	105.6	103.9	106.3	105.6	106.3	4.3	6.2	5.8	5.1	5.4
 Papaya	143.6	149.7	153.1	156.0	146.9	0.1	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.8
 Jackfruit	111.1	110.6	110.5	109.9	110.8	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.4	1.3
 Rambutan	96.2	101.7	101.2	98.1	99.4	6.4	2.5	1.7	3.4	3.8
 Guava	97.6	94.0	100.0	96.9	100.7	6.0	14.1	8.8	10.6	8.7
 Mangosteen	86.8	124.9	105.8	93.1	93.8	19.4	10.1	12.7	16.1	13.9
 Langsat	100.7	104.4	112.8	96.6	109.5	1.3	1.9	10.3	6.4	7.5
 Mango	25.3	23.4	32.1	20.2	16.2	78.8	82.0	73.5	86.2	92.6
 Starfruit	136.0	146.1	132.8	117.3	116.7	0.054	-	0.159	0.008	0.006

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Selected Vegetables

Seven out of ten Selected Vegetables in 2021 recorded SSR of more than 100.0 per cent. The highest SSR was tomato at 118.9 per cent (2020 : 123.7%). Chilli recorded the lowest SSR (29.3%).

Import dependency ratio for chilli and round cabbage to fulfill country's demand remained high at 75.1 per cent and 61.3 per cent respectively. On the other hand, IDR for lady's finger was the lowest in 2021 at 1.0 per cent.



Exhibit 8: Self-sufficiency Ratio (SSR) and Import Dependency Ratio (IDR) for Selected Vegetables, Malaysia, 2017-2021

Item	SSR (per cent)					IDR (per cent)				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
 Tomato	130.1	126.5	131.2	123.7	118.9	2.5	2.9	1.3	1.0	4.4
 Mustard	99.3	97.6	98.9	97.6	97.0	5.4	7.8	6.0	7.0	7.0
 Cucumber	117.8	112.7	110.8	112.1	111.7	17.0	19.9	13.2	9.7	14.5
 Round cabbage	42.2	38.7	40.5	37.5	40.3	58.7	62.2	60.9	63.6	61.3
 Spinach	115.7	113.5	112.6	112.0	112.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.8
 Lady's finger	106.7	105.8	104.4	102.2	104.3	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0
 Lettuce	116.7	114.5	112.5	114.0	107.5	27.9	23.4	20.7	15.5	10.9
 Long bean	110.5	107.2	107.0	107.2	109.3	1.0	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.1
 Brinjal	116.5	115.4	119.3	112.3	109.6	10.1	12.4	8.8	7.1	10.1
 Chilli	38.8	31.9	30.8	30.9	29.3	66.9	73.1	73.6	72.4	75.1

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Other Selected Crops

Self-sufficiency ratio for sugarcane showed a declining trend but remained the highest among Other Selected Crop items. Only two Other Selected Crops recorded SSR more than 100.0 per cent in 2021 namely sugarcane, 149.4 per cent and cassava, 100.2 per cent.

IDR for lime and ginger increased in 2021 as compared to 2020. The highest IDR recorded by ginger was 86.5 per cent. On the contrary, the lowest IDR was recorded by sugarcane with 0.5 per cent.

Selected Livestock

SSR of chicken/ duck egg and duck meat remained more than 100.0 per cent for five consecutive years. Meanwhile, SSR for mutton was the lowest at 10.7 per cent in 2021 as compared to 9.4 per cent in 2020.

Malaysia still depends on the imports of mutton, beef and fresh milk to meet domestic needs. The highest IDR in 2021 was recorded by mutton (89.4%), followed by beef (81.6%) and fresh milk (62.9%).

Exhibit 9: Self-sufficiency Ratio (SSR) and Import Dependency Ratio (IDR) for Other Selected Crops, Malaysia, 2017-2021

Item	SSR (per cent)					IDR (per cent)				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
 Sweet potato	79.7	83.1	81.7	75.6	78.1	22.1	18.3	20.0	26.3	25.2
 Cassava	92.2	92.9	100.1	98.4	100.2	8.8	8.7	1.2	2.9	2.1
 Sugarcane	159.7	182.1	207.2	157.7	149.4	3.9	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.5
 Lime	104.6	101.9	96.7	91.1	82.4	6.5	9.2	13.4	16.8	27.9
 Ginger	25.9	23.1	16.2	18.9	14.6	74.6	77.4	84.3	81.5	86.5

Exhibit 10: Self-sufficiency Ratio (SSR) and Import Dependency Ratio (IDR) for Selected Livestock, Malaysia, 2017-2021

Item	SSR (per cent)					IDR (per cent)				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
 Chicken meat	101.3	101.5	101.4	101.7	99.9	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.3	6.1
 Chicken/duck egg	113.9	116.4	117.8	114.1	114.4	0.002	0.004	0.007	0.004	-
 Pork	92.9	92.2	93.1	94.9	93.4	7.7	8.4	7.4	5.8	7.1
 Beef	24.2	23.7	23.2	21.3	18.9	77.7	76.7	77.1	79.0	81.6
 Mutton	10.2	10.9	11.8	9.4	10.7	89.8	89.1	88.2	90.6	89.4
 Fresh milk	58.9	61.3	59.3	64.2	56.7	45.3	41.9	43.9	54.7	62.9
 Duck meat	130.6	131.1	130.1	125.2	130.6	1.2	0.3	0.0037	0.0002	0.0190

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Selected Fisheries

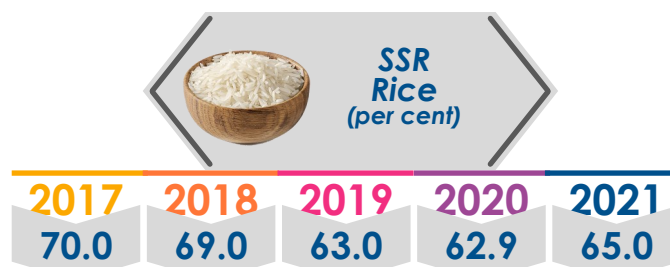
Five out of 13 Selected Fisheries recorded SSR exceeding 100.0 per cent in 2021 namely, freshwater catfish (108.3%), crab (104.4%), mackerel (100.7%), shrimp (100.4%) and river catfish (100.0%). Meanwhile, the lowest SSR was sardine with 74.9 per cent.

Cuttlefish recorded the highest IDR at 65.3 per cent in 2021, increased from 52.2 per cent in 2020. IDR for threadfin bream was the lowest with 0.9 per cent while no IDR recorded for river catfish as there were no imports in 2021.

Rice

Rice recorded an increase in self-sufficiency ratio at 65.0 per cent in 2021 as compared to 62.9 per cent in 2020.

Exhibit 12: Self-sufficiency Ratio (SSR) for Rice, Malaysia, 2017-2021



Notes: SSR calculation for year 2020 and 2021 is excluded 160,000 tonnes for Covid-19 emergency stock

Exhibit 11: Self-sufficiency Ratio (SSR) and Import Dependency Ratio (IDR) for Selected Fisheries, Malaysia, 2017-2021

Item	SSR (per cent)					IDR (per cent)				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
 Mackerel	82.9	86.5	84.5	88.2	100.7	18.3	17.3	16.6	14.9	18.7
 Shrimp	102.9	100.5	102.9	101.7	100.4	12.1	15.6	19.4	17.5	19.3
 Tuna	98.1	102.1	101.3	108.1	98.8	3.7	2.7	3.3	2.3	5.8
 Sardine	85.7	86.3	85.1	80.7	74.9	14.8	14.9	16.6	19.7	25.5
 Cuttlefish	104.8	104.4	109.3	96.6	80.0	24.7	24.7	38.0	52.2	65.3
 Tilapia	99.0	99.4	98.9	99.9	99.0	2.3	1.9	2.2	1.4	2.5
 Freshwater catfish	101.8	102.8	101.0	98.9	108.3	2.9	2.8	2.8	5.4	1.2
 Torpedo scad	84.2	96.7	97.9	96.7	93.8	20.8	6.5	5.0	4.0	8.3
 Crab	92.6	86.9	94.0	94.3	104.4	23.2	33.0	31.4	32.9	36.7
 Seabass	90.2	88.2	94.0	95.6	97.3	10.3	12.1	6.5	4.7	3.1
 Threadfin bream	100.0	100.5	99.6	100.0	99.7	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.9
 Stingray	84.9	77.6	95.2	84.8	96.7	15.3	24.6	7.6	16.9	6.9
 River catfish	100.0	100.3	102.1	100.3	100.0	0.015	0.002	-	-	-

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

C. IMPORTS OF SELECTED FOOD

To ensure the availability and sufficiency of the country's food products, there are some goods that are fully imported. Malaysia depends on import of onion, shallot, garlic, infant powder milk and apple to fulfill domestic demand. The highest per capita consumption by household in 2021 was apple with 15.8 kg/year, followed by onion (13.6 kg/year), shallot (1.2 kg/year), garlic (0.2 kg/year) and infant & toddler powder milk (33.2 kg/year).

As for total imports, onion was the highest with 445.1 thousand tonnes. This total import increased by 2.1 per cent as compared to 2020. This was followed by dairy products (350.3 thousand tonnes, 4.1%) and garlic (137.6 thousand tonnes, 22.1%).

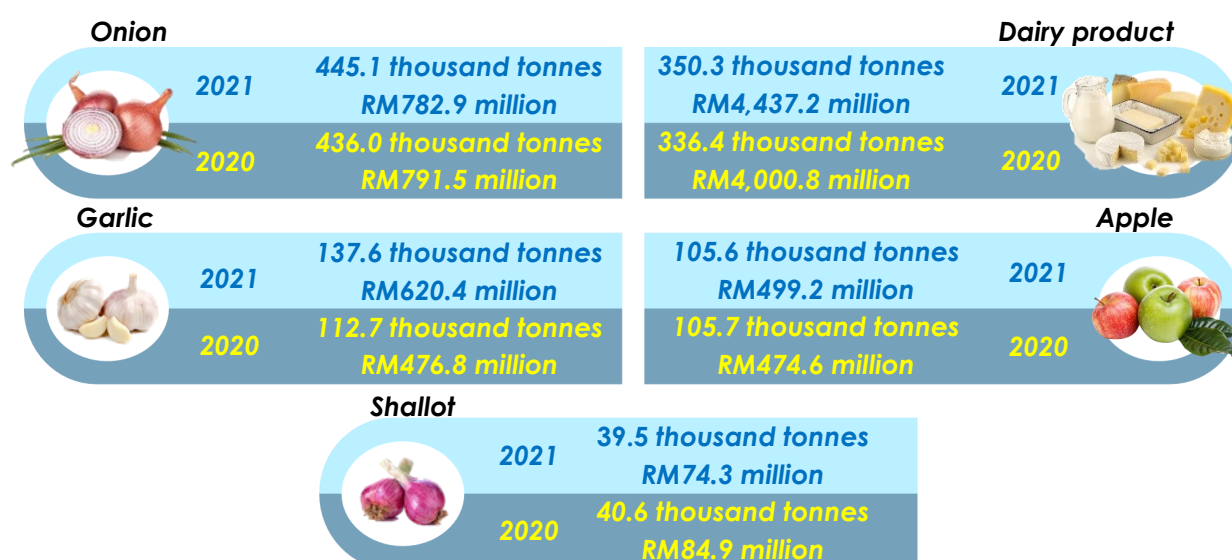
Exhibit 13: Import Dependency Ratio (IDR) and Per Capita Consumption (PCC) of Selected Food Products, Malaysia, 2021

					
	Apple	Onion	Shallot	Garlic	Infant & toddler
IDR (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PCC (kg/year)	15.8	13.6	1.2	0.2	33.2*

Notes:

1. The calculation of PCC is using a Malaysian household expenditure as a proxy
2. * Refers to Malaysian population with an age of 6 years old and below

Exhibit 14: Imports of Selected Food Products, Malaysia, 2020 and 2021



AN INTRODUCTION TO THE ELEMENTARY CONCEPTS OF FOOD SECURITY AND INSECURITY

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THE FOUR DIMENSIONS OF FOOD SECURITY

World Food Summit 1996 defines food security as when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Based on the definition, four main dimensions of food security are identified as :

Physical AVAILABILITY of food	Availability of food describes the "supply side" of food security and is governed by the level of food production, stocks levels, and net trade.
Economic and physical ACCESS to food	An adequate food supply at the international or national level does not undertake the food security at the household level. Concerns about inadequate access to food prompted policy development to put a stronger emphasis on income, expenditure, markets, and prices in order to accomplish food security objectives.
UTILISATION of food	Utilisation is usually understood as the process through which a person's body fully utilizes various nutrients from food. An adequate intake of energy and nutrition by individuals is the consequence of good care and feeding practices, diversity of the diet and intra-household distribution of food.
STABILITY of the other three dimensions over time	Even if food consumption is sufficient, an individual is indeed recognised to be food insecure (food insecurity) if access to food is consistently lacking and at risk of having deteriorated nutritional status. Unfavourable weather, unstable political conditions, or economic factors (unemployment, rising food prices) may influence the food security status.

In order to achieve food security, all four dimensions must be addressed simultaneously.

THE DURATION OF FOOD INSECURITY

Experts on food security have classified food insecurity into two general types, known as:

	CHRONIC FOOD INSECURITY	TEMPORARY/ TRANSITORY FOOD INSECURITY
is...	long-term or continuous.	short-term and temporary.

	CHRONIC FOOD INSECURITY	TEMPORARY/ TRANSITORY FOOD INSECURITY
<i>happens when...</i>	<i>unable to gain minimum food requirements over an extensive period of time.</i>	<i>there is a drastic drop in the ability to produce or access sufficient food to maintain a good nutritional status.</i>
<i>as consequences of...</i>	<i>prolonged periods of poverty, lack of assets and inadequate access to productive or financial resources.</i>	<i>shocks over a short-term and alterations in food availability and food access, involving year-to-year variations in domestic food production, food prices and household incomes.</i>
<i>can be overcome with...</i>	<i>long-term development measures also used to overcome poverty, for instances access to productive resources, such as credit, that need more time to direct access to food in enhancing the productive capacity.</i>	<i>temporary/ transitory food insecurity is unpredictable and can emerge all of a sudden. This leads to difficulties in planning and programming, thus, requires different capacities and types of intervention such as early flood alert.</i>

Sources: Role of Urban Agriculture to Increase Food Security and Economic Resilience of Refugees and Vulnerable Host Communities - The case of Syrian refugees in Bourj Hammoud, Lebanon

The concept of seasonal food security is placed between chronic and temporary food insecurity. It is the same as the chronic food insecurity because it is commonly predictable and follows a sequence of known events. However, as seasonal food insecurity is of restricted duration, it can also be observed as temporary food insecurity. This occurs when there is a cyclical pattern of insufficient availability and challenges in accessing food. This is related to fluctuations of prices, climate, cropping pattern, job opportunities (demand of labour) and diseases.

THE SEVERITY OF FOOD INSECURITY

In analyzing food insecurity, it is not enough to notice the period of the problem that are experienced, but also to determine how severe the effect on nutrition status as overall. This information will affect the nature, proportions and necessity of the assistance required by affected populations.

'Scale' or 'phase' that is different to 'grade' or 'classify' food security have been evolved by food security experts using different indicators or 'benchmarks'. The most common indicators are as follows:

A. Measuring the Severity of Undernourishment

The measure for hunger composed by FAO, which derived as undernourishment, represents the rate of dietary energy consumption of the population that is below than a pre-determined threshold. This threshold is country specific refers to the country and is measured in terms of the number of calories needed to conduct daily or light activities. Those who are undernourished are classified as suffering from food deprivation.

Sources: Food Security Information for Action Practical Guides

B. The International Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is an innovative multi-partner initiative to improve food security and nutrition analysis as well as decision-making. By using the IPC, it can determine the severity and magnitude of acute & chronic food insecurity as well as acute malnutrition in a country, according to internationally-recognised standards. The IPC classifies food insecurity into five distinct phases: (1) Minimal/ None, (2) Depressed, (3) Crisis, (4) Emergency, (5) Disaster/ Famine.

Phase	Description
1. Minimal/ None	Households are able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical and unsustainable strategies to access food and income.
2. Stressed	Households have minimally adequate food consumption but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in stress-coping strategies.
3. Crisis	Households either: - Have food consumption gaps that are reflected by high or above-usual acute malnutrition; OR - Are marginally able to meet minimum food needs but only by depleting essential livelihood assets or through crisis-coping strategies.
4. Emergency	Households either: - Have large food consumption gaps which are reflected in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality; OR - Are able to mitigate large food consumption gaps but only by employing emergency livelihood strategies and asset liquidation.
5. Disaster/ Famine	Households have an extreme lack of food and/or other basic needs even after full employment of coping strategies. Starvation, death, destitution, and extremely critical acute malnutrition levels are evident

Sources: Technical Manual Version 3.1 : Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

VULNERABILITY

The dynamic nature of food security is indirect in discussing about the group that is vulnerable to face food insecurity in the future. Vulnerability is defined in terms of the following three critical dimensions:

- a. vulnerability to a success;
- b. vulnerability from various risk factors; and
- c. vulnerability due to an inability to undertake the risks.

Indeed, an individual can be vulnerable to hunger even that person is not hungry at a given time. Vulnerability analysis suggests two interventions that can be made, which are:

- a. reduce the level of exposure to the hazard; and
- b. rise the ability to overcome.

By considering this vulnerability, the policy and programmes of food security can be expanded to overcome current constraints to food consumption. A good action plan to overcome future threats to food security can be made.

HUNGER, MALNUTRITION AND POVERTY

These three concepts are associated with food insecurity. Hunger is commonly understood as an uncomfortable or painful sensation caused by insufficient consumption of food energy. Scientifically, hunger refers to insufficient food.

Briefly, all hungry individual is due to food insecurity, but not all food insecure people are hungry, as there are other causes of food insecurity. This includes the cause of micro-nutrients poor intake.

Malnutrition is caused by insufficient, excesses or imbalance in macro and/or micro nutrition intake. Malnutrition is also caused by non-food factor for instance, inadequate care practices for children, insufficient health services and an unhealthy environment.

Poverty is usually related with cause of hunger and lack of sufficient and healthy food. The definition of hunger that is widely used is:

“Poverty encompasses different dimensions of deprivation that relate to human capabilities including consumption and food security, health, education, rights, voice, security, dignity and decent work.”

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Strategy and plan to overcome poverty and food insecurity can provide the best hope to reduce poverty and hunger. According to International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), economic growth alone will not overcome food security problem. The economic growth needs to be in tandem with income growth and is supported by direct nutrition interventions as well as investment in health, water and education.

CONCLUSION

Understanding and promoting food security is the same as addressing its enemy, food insecurity. Food insecurity itself is a multidimensional phenomenon that involves many variables. In certain circumstances, food security represents the ability to trade, supply or simply buy food without barriers.

Sources:

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