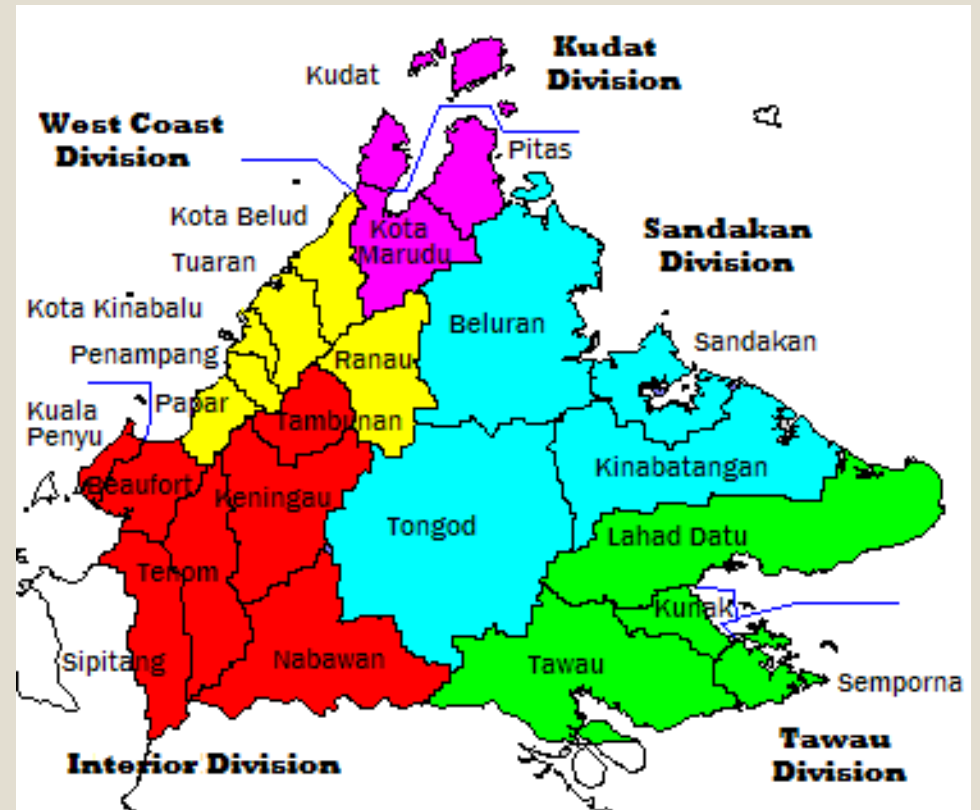




SABAH FOOD SECURITY POLICY FRAMEWORK REVIEW USING RAPID IMPACT ASSESSMENT MATRIX (RIAM)

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Content

- Tools for Food Security Analysis or Policy Review
- Food Security Concerns in Sabah
- Sabah's Methodology of Policies Framework Review
- RIAM and Outcome of the review – some examples
- Conclusion on using RIAM as policy review



TOOLS FOR FOOD SECURITY ANALYSIS OR POLICY REVIEW

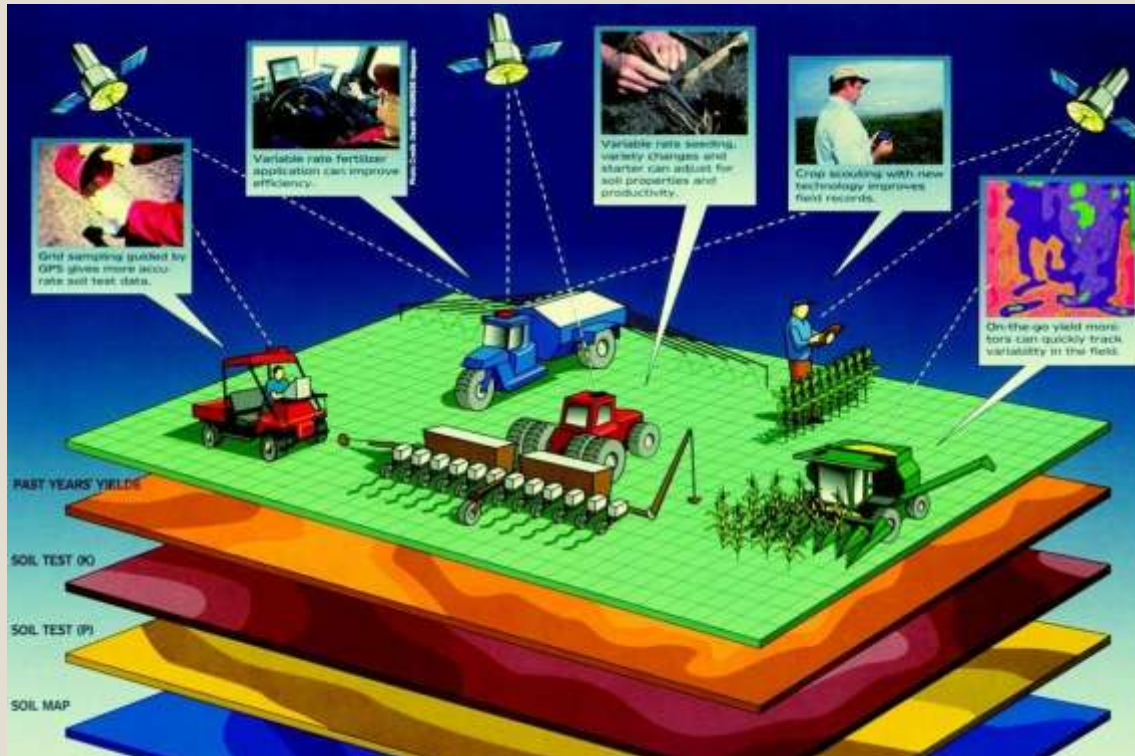
Tools used in Food Security Review

- Food Security issues are **geo-locations, food happens somewhere.**
- **GIS** is tool for **managing Food Security.**
- Questionnaires and Interviews with consumers and farmers

Food is geo-located

Seeds – Plants – Fruits – Marketing -
Processed Food – Export – Cooking
– Dining – Social Media

Food is geo-located



From growing, harvesting, marketing

To cooking, dining, Social Media geo-tagging

What is Food Security



- When all people at all times have access to sufficient, safe, nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life - World Food Summit of 1996
- Food Availability, Food Access, Utilisation, Stability – Food Agriculture Organisation (FAO)



FOOD SECURITY CONCERNS IN SABAH

Food Security Concerns In Sabah

- Our Food Security Timeline – By 2020, we have 4.2 million population
- Current Importation Food Bill RM 900 million per annual (some reports state Food Bill is RM 1.3 billion)
- Raising cost of food bills





SABAH'S METHODOLOGY OF POLICIES FRAMEWORK REVIEW

Food Security Review Process

- Funded by Sabah State Economic Planning Unit
- Manpower resources from State Governments agencies who are trained in GIS, SEA and RIAM and Universities Agricultural Experts
- Led by international consultant who acted as facilitator and auditor
- Project carried out 2011-2012
- **Division of Work**
 - Consultant
 - Technical Work Group (Experts)
 - Core Team using SEA / RIAM
 - QA / QC Team

Food Security Review Process

- **Scope of work for Core Team**
 - Scoping of Food Basket Items (approved by Steering Committee)
 - Scoping using Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) methodology
 - Components and Options selected based on existing policies
 - Assessment of Components and Options based on Rapid Impact Assessment Matrix (RIAM)

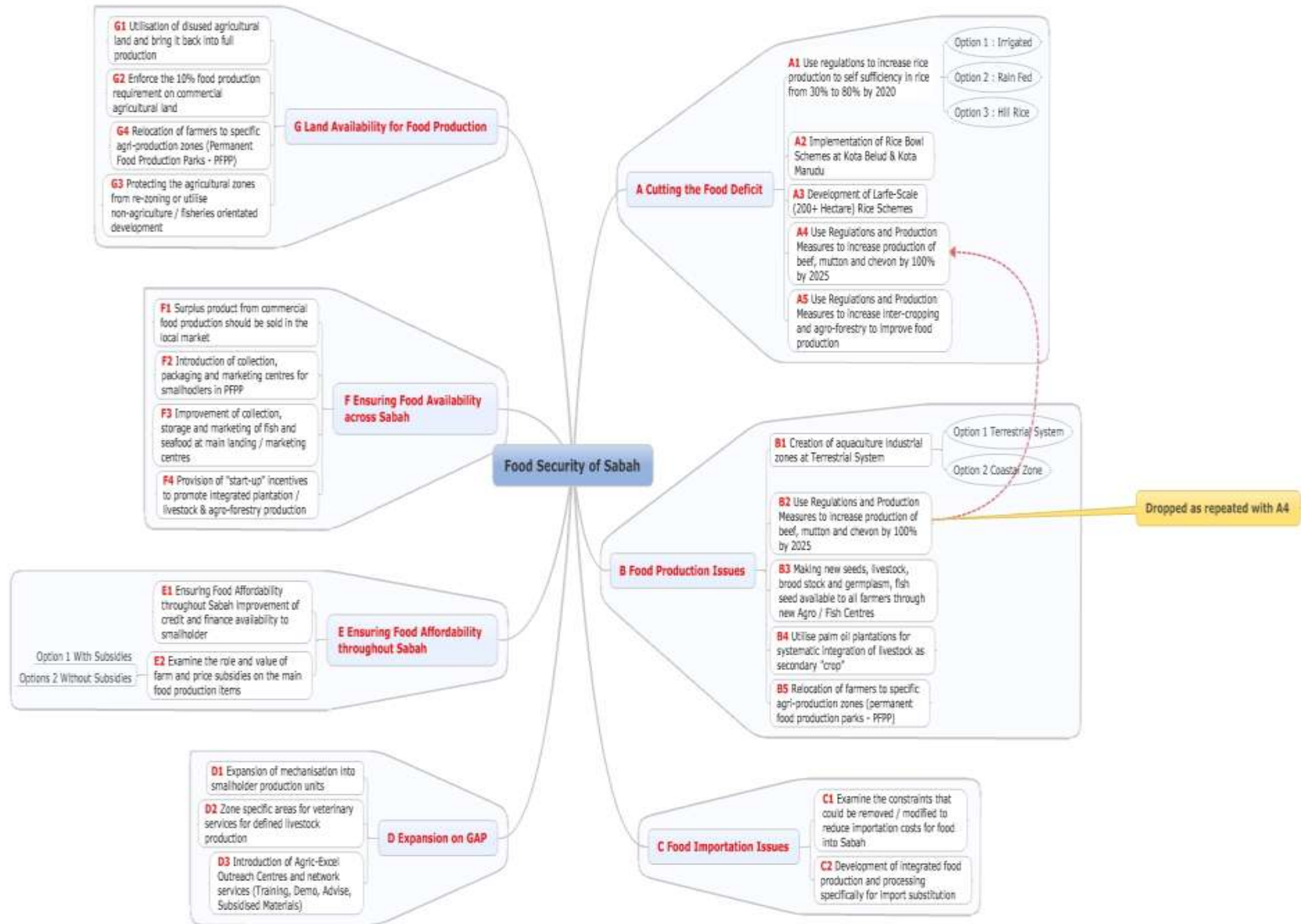
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Scoping Components

The Holistic Environment

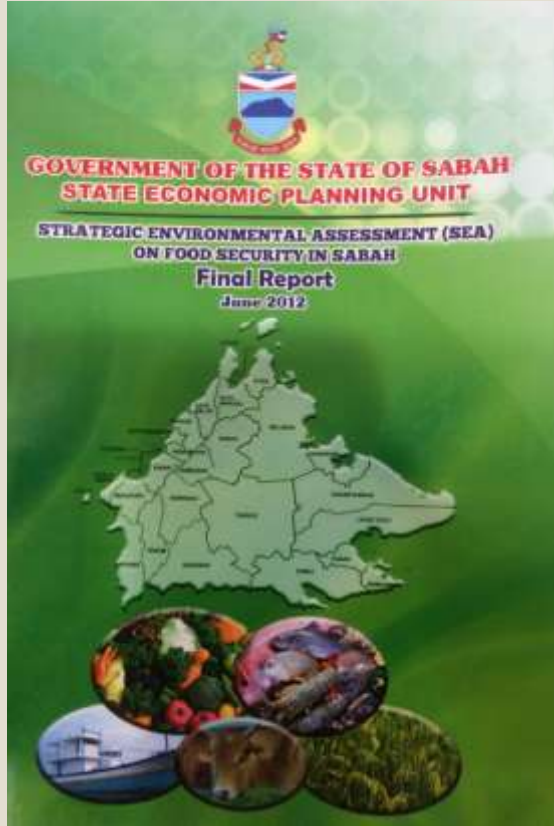


Components & Options Selected

- A. Cutting Back Food Deficit (5 scenarios)
- B. Food Production Issues (5 scenarios)
- C. Food Importation Issues (2 scenarios)
- D. Expansion on GAP (3 scenarios)
- E. Ensuring Food Affordability Throughout Sabah (2 scenarios)
- F. Ensuring Food Availability Across Sabah (4 scenarios)
- G. Land Availability For Food Production (4 scenarios)



RIAM Components

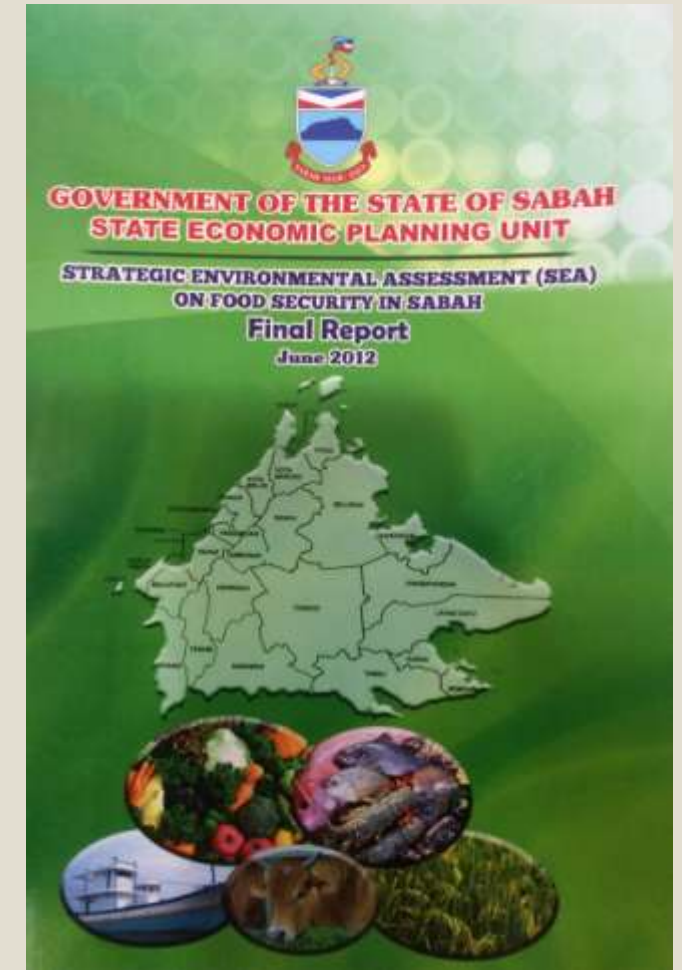


RIAM Components	Considerations
Physical / Chemical (PC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minimum damage to PC sphere of earth
Biological / Ecological (BE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minimise damage to BE• Sustainable Development
Sociological / Cultural (SC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improve yield, income & living
Economic / Operational (EO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure sufficient funding• Ensure improved income

A total of 588 components were assessed in RIAM

Total Policies, Scenarios & Options in Food Security Sabah

Policies	Scenarios & Options (RIAM Sheet)	Total Components
Policy A	7 Scenarios	200
Policy B	5 Scenarios	104
Policy C	4 Scenarios	122
Policy D	3 Scenarios	40
Policy E	2 Scenarios	36
Policy F	1 Scenario	16
Policy G	4 Scenarios	70
7 Policies	26 Scenarios	588



**From the 26 Scenarios RIAM Sheets we have
82 PC 50 BE 286 EO 170 SC, Total 588 Components**



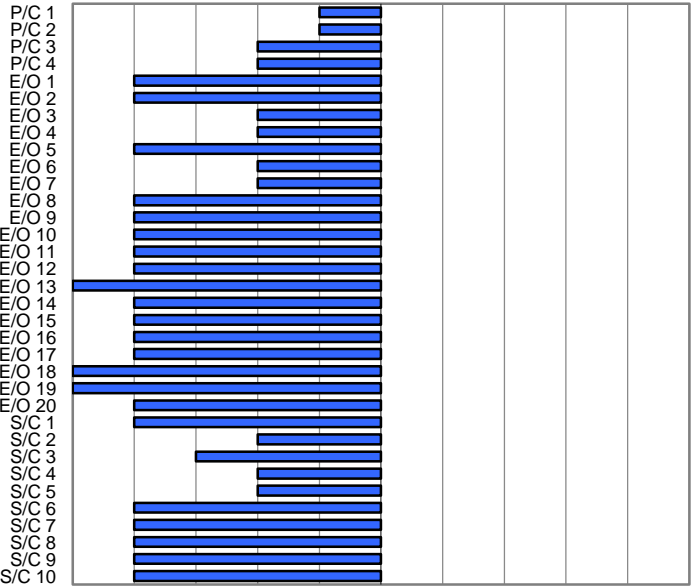
RIAM AND OUTCOME OF THE REVIEW – CABOTAGE

Cabotage Issue



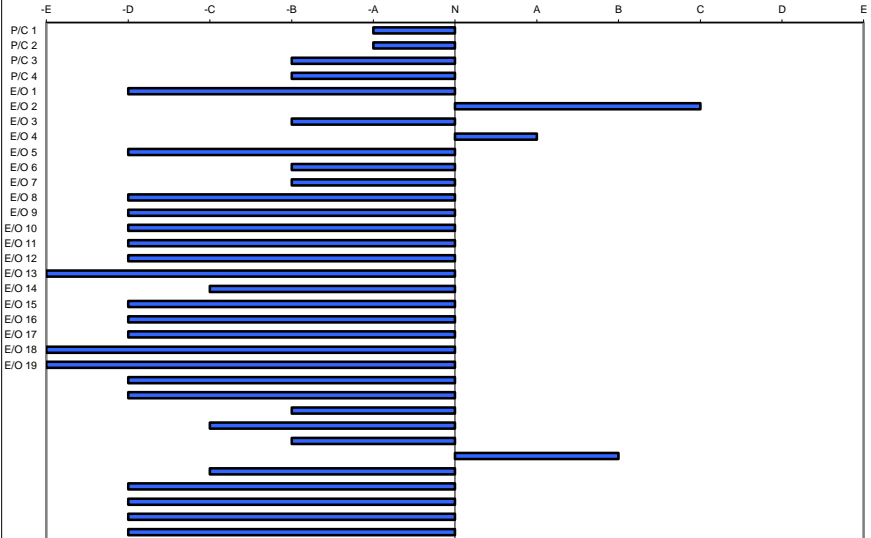
RIAM Results – Cabotage Policy

C1 Impact of Cabotage Policy on Food Importation: Option 1
Cabotage



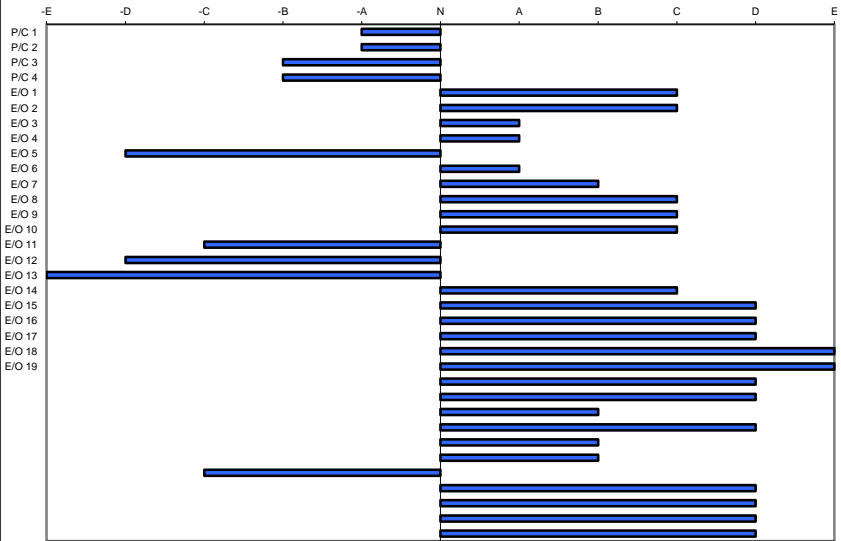
No change in Cabotage

C1 Impact of Cabotage Policy on Food Importation: Option 2
Partial Liberalisation



Partial Liberalisation of Cabotage

C1 Impact of Cabotage Policy on Food Importation: Option 3
Full Liberalisation



Full Liberalisation of Cabotage / No Cabotage

Overall Lessons Learnt

- **The difference between Urban Poverty Vs Rural Poverty**
 - Rural could plant their own food, harvest or hunt from jungle and live free on the land
 - Urban has to rent a shared apartment, eat out or cook, and deal with higher cost of living
- **Rural has a different Food Basket than Urban**
 - What we deem as essentials, the rural can do without
- It is **good to cross and mix methods during review** to get the full picture of things on the ground.

Benefits of RIAM

- Marks and Comments are recorded in Matrices (Excel Formats) may be edited or updated when new data or updating is available.
- If we have amendments to Sabah Food Security Policies, the RIAM Results could be revisited.
- Sabah Food Security RIAM Results are stored in matrices (Excel Formats) and available for review or revisit.



CONCLUSION ON USING RIAM AS POLICY REVIEW

Conclusion

- A cross-mixed of methods (GIS maps, Interviews, RIAM) is good. They highlight different aspects of the impacts.
- **GIS and RIAM** - They each tell **a side of the story**
- After getting GIS and RIAM done, going to the **ground to verify and interview locals** enable to **tell the story well.**
- It takes a few results from different methods to tell the **complete story.**