









PROGRESS SNAPSHOT:

 **BRAZIL**

Section 1: National Food System Snapshot

Category	Brazil
 Top three commodities produced (2022)	Sugar cane: 724 MT Soya beans: 121 MT Maize (corn): 109 MT
 GDP and agriculture as % (2023)	\$2,174 billion (of which agriculture is 6.2%)
 Global Food Security Index (2022)	51st (of 113)
 Prevalence of undernourishment (2021-2023)	3.9%
 Land use for agriculture as % (2021)	29%
 Total emissions (2023)	1,300MT*
 Emissions from agriculture (2023)	631.6MT with > 70% from livestock
 Total population and % employed in agriculture (2022)	215 million (with 9% employed in agriculture)

*Data from European Commission






Mountain Area, State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Photo by Tiago Louvize

Section 2: Membership Criteria Progress

National Pathways	Detailed mapping is underway to assess alignment of the domestic policy framework with ACF 10 Priority Action Areas. The reinstatement of the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Farming (MDA) has led to stronger policy alignment with the ACF's 10 Priority Action Areas. Initiatives such as the National Plan for Agroecology and Organic Production (Planapo) illustrate this alignment.
NDCs & NBSAPs	<p>NDC: Brazil has submitted its NDC ahead of the 2025 deadline, being one of the first countries to do so.</p> <p>NBSAP: Due to be finalised by end of 2024, following an extensive cross-Ministry consultation involving over 1,000 face-to-face meetings.</p>
Reporting	The ACF Secretariat is currently working with countries to develop a framework for demonstrating progress, to be in place by COP30.

Section 3: Priority Action Areas Highlights

10 Priority Action Areas	Flagship initiatives/ activities
 1. Increase the affordability and availability of nutritious, diversified and sustainably produced foods	<p>The Bolsa Família, a conditional cash transfer program, plays a significant role in promoting food and nutrition security. As per August 2024, almost 21 million families in poverty received the benefit.</p> <p>Brazil's Food Acquisition Programme (PAA), which channels food produced by family farming to people experiencing food insecurity, and the National School Feeding Program, are together providing healthy meals to over 40 million people daily. In 2024, PAA alone allocated R\$200mn, benefiting 425 family farming organizations.</p>
 4. Improve gender parity and income equality	<p>Almost two-thirds of the 55 million people who receive income transfers under the Bolsa Familia programme are girls or women. Meanwhile, programs such as the National Programme for Strengthening Family Farming (PRONAF) Women and the Rural Women's Documentation Campaign empower women by ensuring 50% representation in technical assistance services and procurement programs.</p>
 5. Protect and restore nature	<p>The National Program for Productive Forests supports sustainable agroforestry, and aims to aid in the national goal to restore 12 million hectares by 2030, and help to create up to 2.5 million jobs and foster biodiversity.</p>

Section 4: Additional Highlights

- Youth Engagement:** The National Plan for Youth and Rural Succession and the PRONAF Youth credit line, with a budget of \$2.3bn (\$400m), are facilitating land access and economic opportunities for young rural populations.
- Sustainability Efforts:** The Ecoforte Program, with a budget of R\$100mn for 2024-2027, supports agroecological and organic production networks, enhancing the sustainability of family farming practices.

Section 5: Collaborations

1. **Interministerial Partnerships:** The MDA's coordination with the Ministry of Health and Fiocruz on promoting medicinal plants and sustainable food production highlights Brazil's integrated approach.
2. **International Cooperation:** Brazil's commitment to the Global Alliance Against Hunger includes prioritizing food security and poverty reduction through a set of public policies aimed at supporting family farming and small-scale agriculture. Key initiatives include the Garantia Safra programme, which offers financial support to family farmers facing climate-related crop losses, and PRONAF B, which provides subsidized credit for income-generating rural activities. Additionally, Brazil's G20 Presidency has placed a major emphasis on learning and knowledge sharing of sustainable and inclusive public policies and practices, with a particular focus on how family farmers are on the front line of efforts to enhance food and nutritional security in the face of climate change.



Coffee Farm, São Sebastião da Grama, State of São Paulo, Brazil

Photo by Projecto Cafe Gato-Mourisco

Section 6: Priorities for Further Work

1. **Technological Advancements:** Increase investment in digital tools to support farm management and market access.
2. **Climate Adaptation:** Expand programs focused on regenerative agriculture and low-carbon practices to strengthen climate resilience.

Section 7: Priority Areas for Investment

1. **Agroecological Training:** Invest in training programs that promote sustainable and diversified farming practices.
2. **Bioeconomy Expansion:** Support bioeconomic projects that harness non-timber forest products to generate income and maintain forest conservation.

PROGRESS SNAPSHOT:



CAMBODIA

Section 1: National Food System Snapshot

Category	Cambodia
Top three commodities produced (2022)	Cassava: 17.7MT Rice: 11.6MT Maize (corn): 1.2MT
GDP and agriculture as % (2023)	\$31.8bn (of which agriculture is 21%)
Global Food Security Index (2022)	78th (of 113)
Prevalence of undernourishment (2021-2023)	5%
Land use for agriculture as % (2021)	35%
Total emissions (2023)	48.77MT
Emissions from agriculture (2023)	26.2MT
Total population and % employed in agriculture (2022)	16.7 million (37% employed in agriculture)



Agricultural land, Kampong Chhnang, Cambodia

Photo by Tithsamnang Khorn

Section 2: Membership Criteria Progress

National Pathways	Cambodia is committed to acting across the 10 Priority Action Areas and is currently integrating these into its National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2024-28.
NDCs & NBSAPs	<p>1. NDC: Cambodia is currently updating its NDC inclusive of the 10 Priority Action Areas ahead of the UNFCCC deadline. This will be supported by mitigation policies on deforestation-free agricultural practices, reduced burning for agriculture, reduced tillage, improved water management and reducing food loss and waste.</p> <p>2. NBSAP: Central to Cambodia's NBSAP is the principle that nature and environment are the foundations of Cambodian livelihood, supporting food production, food security, economic prosperity, and security as well as green growth. The NBSAP delivers Target 3 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework by designating 41% of the country's territory of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services as an official protected area.</p>
Reporting	The ACF Secretariat is currently working with countries to develop a framework for demonstrating progress, to be in place by COP30.

Section 3: Priority Action Areas Highlights

10 Priority Action Areas	Flagship initiatives/ activities
 2. Improve livelihoods	Priority Policy Program 6 has deployed 1,600 agriculture officers in agricultural communes across the country, developing modern agricultural cooperatives to improve access to markets, capital and water, whilst also increasing economic efficiency and sustainability of small holders.
 3. Build and enhance the resilience of food systems	Cambodia's Circular Strategy on Environment (2023-2028) includes promoting resilient public investment, improved irrigation systems and water management, strengthening early warning systems and introducing adaptive social protection policies to support food security and nutrition when climate-linked disasters or hazards hit.
 5. Protect and restore nature	Cambodia's ' Green Sprouts ' campaign aims to plant over 1 million trees a year to expand forest cover and support 2050 climate neutrality goals. The campaign is also establishing tree nurseries with Indigenous species in 5 regions across the country, boosting biodiversity.

Section 4: Additional Highlights

Cambodia's Technical Working Group for Food Security and Nutrition (TWG-FSN) is an exciting example of 'whole of government' working, bringing together a variety of Ministries (alongside development partners) to identify priorities, tackle trade-offs and mobilize resources for implementation of the agreed action plans through joint monitoring indicators.

A consistent focus on investing in nutrition has seen significant progress over recent years, with the country's Global Hunger Index score decreasing 41.4 to 14.9 since the turn of the century. As these efforts continue to bear fruit, focus is now also being placed on avoiding non-communicable diseases associated with poor diet and physical inactivity.



Rice paddy fields, near Kampot, Cambodia

Photo by Boudewijn Huysmans

Section 5: Collaborations

Strong Prime Ministerial leadership in ensuring strong coordination and collaboration, not just between government Ministries, but also with civil society, the private sector, development partners and sub-national administrations is enabling effective implementation of Cambodia's Roadmap for Food Systems for Sustainable Development by 2030 and the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition.

Section 6: Priorities for Further Work









1. To strengthen and expand research and extension for the use of new technologies, seeds and animal varieties that are resilient to climate change and improve agricultural diversification and strengthen the food systems to be smarter, resilient, inclusive for food security and nutrition.
2. Support local agricultural producers to increase the availability and affordability of nutrient-dense foods, particularly focused on increasing access for those most vulnerable to malnutrition, including those living in poverty, women (particularly pregnant women) and children.

Section 7: Priority Areas for Investment

Cambodia is actively seeking opportunities to collaborate with all stakeholders and actors including development partners, private sector, civil society on advancing any of the priorities outlined above.

PROGRESS SNAPSHOT: NORWAY

Section 1: National Food System Snapshot

Category	Norway
 Top three commodities produced (2022)	Raw milk cattle: 1.5MT Barley: 0.6MT Wheat: 0.3MT
 GDP and agriculture as % (2023)	\$485.5 billion (of which agriculture is 2.2%)
 Global Food Security Index (2022)	3rd (of 113)
 Prevalence of undernourishment (2021-2023)	<2%
 Land use for agriculture as % (2021)	3%
 Total emissions (2023)	50MT
 Emissions from agriculture (2023)	4.5MT
 Total population and % employed in agriculture (2022)	5.5 million (with 2% employed in agriculture)



Fishing Village, Hamnøy, Norway

Photo by Benoît Deschasaux

Section 2: Membership Criteria Progress

National Pathways	Norway has updated its National Pathway. This comprehensive strategy takes a 'whole of government' approach to transforming the country's food production and consumption practices to be more environmentally friendly, socially responsible, and economically viable.
NDCs & NBSAPs	Norway's new national biodiversity strategy and action plan NBSAP is submitted, and includes considerations of food systems. Norway's upcoming NDC will be submitted in Spring 2025.
Reporting	The ACF Secretariat is currently working with countries to develop a framework for demonstrating progress, to be in place by COP30.

Section 3: Priority Action Areas Highlights

10 Priority Action Areas	Flagship initiatives/ activities
 2. Improve livelihoods	Food security is among Norway's top priorities in development cooperation. The Government strategy 'Combining forces against hunger- a policy to improve food self-sufficiency' particularly addresses climate change and livelihoods of small-scale farmers. Norway hosts annual policy dialogues with farming unions to negotiate policy measures that are tailored to farmers' needs, delivering a 'bottom up' participatory approach that is designed to deliver against the country's national and international commitments.
 8. Reduce food loss and waste	Norway is working to halve food waste by 2030.
 10. Accelerate innovation through increase investments in R&D and digital technology	Norway's National Pathway emphasizes the role of technology and innovation in strengthening competitiveness throughout the food value chain and promoting more efficient resource use. The country is prioritizing R&D for sustainable farmed fish feed.



Grasslands, Gudbrandsdalen, Norway

Photo by Kato Bergli

Section 4: Additional Highlights

1. Norway has passed through the Parliament a White Paper on increased Self- sufficiency and increased income opportunities in the agricultural sector.
2. Sustainable Feed has been identified as a key long-term research priority for the government. The goal is that all feed for farmed fish and livestock will come from sustainable sources and will contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions across food systems.
3. The government is developing measures to better protect children against the marketing of unhealthy foods and beverages. It is also collaborating with the food industry to improve human diets through the “Partnership for a Healthier Diet”.



Harbour District, Bryggen, Bergen, Norway

Photo by Joshua Kettle









Section 5: Collaborations

1. Partnerships with Africa have the highest priority in Norway’s strategy, policy and co-operation programs related to sustainable development, food systems and climate change. This includes capacity and support to the African Union and its Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme; the African Development Bank and its Africa Fertilizer Financing Mechanism facility for fertilizers and soil health, following up on the Nairobi Summit; the Financing for Agricultural Small and Medium Enterprises in Africa fund for Agri-SMEs; and a variety of programs for climate change adaptation, rainforest preservation, renewable energy, fisheries and ocean management, and food and nutrition security in African countries, including via the UN, NGOs, and World Bank system.
2. The Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty launched by Brazil as G20 chair is a milestone initiative supporting food security, complementing the ACF agenda of food systems transformation. As ACF co-chair with Brazil and Sierra Leone, and as a guest of G20 in 2024, Norway has made a commitment to join the Global Alliance in advance of the G20 Summit in Rio, and sees significant potential for synergies with ACF.
3. Multilateral co-operation remains a priority and cornerstone of Norway’s foreign and development policy, with more than half of Norwegian development assistance (\$5bn, almost 1% of GNI) channelled through multilateral partners, including WFP, FAO, IFAD, CGIAR, and the World Bank. The government is also encouraging IDA to increase funding for food security.

PROGRESS SNAPSHOT:

SIERRA LEONE

Section 1: National Food System Snapshot

Category	Sierra Leone
 Top three commodities produced (2022)	Fresh cassava: 1.9MT Rice: 1.4MT Oil palm fruit: 0.4MT
 GDP and agriculture as % (2023)	\$3.8 billion (of which agriculture is 64%)
 Global Food Security Index (2022)	110th (of 113)
 Prevalence of undernourishment (2021-2023)	28%
 Land use for agriculture as % (2021)	55%
 Total emissions (2023)	6.94MT
 Emissions from agriculture (2023)	3.1MT
 Total population and % employed in agriculture (2022)	8.61 million (43% employed in agriculture)






Green fields surrounding Freetown, Sierra Leone

Photo by Random Institute

Section 2: Membership Criteria Progress

National Pathways	Sierra Leone launched its flagship Feed Salone programme in 2023 and subsequently refined the programme to include the ACF's 10 Priority Action Areas.
NDCs & NBSAPs	Sierra Leone's NDC is currently being reviewed and assessed under updated in line with the country's Food Systems Strategy and Investment Plan. The NBSAP is also being reviewed by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change.
Reporting	The ACF Secretariat is currently working with countries to develop a framework for demonstrating progress, to be in place by COP30.

Section 3: Priority Action Areas Highlights

10 Priority Action Areas	Flagship initiatives/ activities
 1. Increase the affordability and availability of nutritious, diversified and sustainably produced foods	<p>Provided nutritious meals to over 500,000 students during the 2023-2024 academic year, integrating local, nutritious ingredients like orange-fleshed sweet potatoes and yellow-fleshed cassava, which are high in Vitamin A, into school meals.</p> <p>This not only enhanced children's nutrition but also supported local agriculture by purchasing vegetables from smallholder farmers, primarily women.</p>
 2. Improve livelihoods	<p>Enhanced access to affordable, nutrient-rich foods while creating hundreds of jobs through private sector collaboration.</p> <p>This included the opening of Sierra Leone's first large-scale hatchery to supply affordable, high-quality chicks for the poultry industry, boosting local employment; and a cashew processing facility that employs hundreds of women and youth, adding value to local agriculture.</p>
 3. Build and enhance the resilience of food systems	<p>Rehabilitated 1,950 hectares of inland valley swamps for sustainable rice farming, improving irrigation and water management, reducing climate and water-related risks, boosting yields and protecting communities from food shortages.</p> <p>Delivered nationwide soil mapping and created a soil database and information system. Introduced drought-resistant crop varieties, to aid decision-making and strengthen sustainable farming amid changing environmental conditions.</p>



Harvesting cassava, Sierra Leone

Photo by Annie Spratt

Section 4: Additional Highlights

1. Sierra Leone has secured over \$1bn in funding for Feed Salone since its launch. Most recently, the African Development Bank committed \$100mn to support the establishment of new agro-processing zones for rice production, including roads, energy and processing facilities to reduce post-harvest losses.
2. In 2024, the Feed Salone Program distributed inputs and machinery to over 90,000 farmers. It is also constructing crucial rural roads and bridges, and has launched more than \$28mn of new agricultural financing options, with a focus on women and youth.
3. Nutrition initiatives have enhanced school feeding programs and introduced new vegetable varieties into rural communities; Sierra Leone also addressed food safety with the upcoming establishment of an Aflasafe Laboratory and the first national Food Consumption and Micronutrient Survey.

Section 5: Collaborations

1. The ACF secured funding from AGRA for technical assistance from AXUM to develop a pipeline of investible opportunities, building upon opportunities identified within the Feed Salone programme.
2. Collaborations with the World Bank, the Korea-Africa Food and Agriculture Cooperation Initiative and the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture have been instrumental in advancing the introduction of climate-resilient crop varieties and in enhancing access to high-quality seeds like cassava, maize, and soybean, which boost productivity.

Section 6: Priorities for Further Work

1. Scale up irrigation systems and rehabilitate additional **Inland Valley Swamps** areas to enable continuous, climate-resilient rice production across key agricultural zones.
2. Increase **livestock** production, with a special focus on **the poultry sector**, to enhance food security and diversify agricultural outputs.
3. Leverage technology to implement the **National Farmers' Registry** and deploy other digital platforms to improve data accuracy, optimize resource allocation, and support informed policymaking.

Section 7: Priority Areas for Investment









1. Development of special Rice Agro-Industrial and Agro-Processing Zones to boost rice production, reduce imports and create jobs for youth. This includes transport networks, storage and processing facilities, irrigation infrastructure, access to energy and market centers to reduce post-harvest losses.
2. Investment in research for high-quality, climate-resilient seeds and agricultural inputs to improve yields, support sustainable farming, and reduce dependency on imports.
3. Create the Agriculture Lending Fund and provide additional low-interest loans to agri-businesses.

PROGRESS SNAPSHOT:



RWANDA

Section 1: National Food System Snapshot

Category	Rwanda
 Top three commodities produced (2022)	Bananas: 2.2MT Fresh cassava: 1.4MT Sweet potato: 1.4MT
 GDP and agriculture as % (2023)	\$14.1 billion (of which agriculture is 27%)
 Global Food Security Index (2022)	88th (of 113)
 Prevalence of undernourishment (2021-2023)	32%
 Land use for agriculture as % (2021)	81%
 Total emissions (2023)	7.49MT
 Emissions from Agriculture (2023)	2.6MT
 Total population and % employed in agriculture (2022)	13.8 million (56% employed in agriculture)






Aerial view of farmland over Rwanda

Photo by Rowan Simpson

Section 2: Membership Criteria Progress

National Pathways	Rwanda has mainstreamed food systems transformation and the 10 Action Areas within its National Pathway and 5th Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation (PSTA-5)
NDCs & NBSAPs	Rwanda is currently updating its NDC with support from GIZ, with a particular focus on 3 key sectors: Agriculture, transport and waste management.
Reporting	The ACF Secretariat is currently working with countries to develop a framework for demonstrating progress, to be in place by COP30.

Section 3: Priority Action Areas Highlights

10 Priority Action Areas	Flagship initiatives/ activities
 3. Build and enhance the resilience of food systems	<p>Rwanda's RICA Seed Centre focuses on improving farm resilience and productivity via capacity building of local seed companies</p> <p>Rwanda is developing a Climate Smart Agriculture Investment Plan to mobilise funding for flagship projects, including seed systems, irrigation and post-harvest facilities.</p> <p>Rwanda has launched the '5 Fruit Trees per Household Project', planting 6 million trees over the next 5 years with a focus on areas with high levels of stunting to improve food and nutrition security. Fruit trees are also being planted in schools, health centres, and youth-centred orchards. The project initially covers 11 pilot districts across Rwanda, with the ambition to expand.</p>
 5. Protect and restore nature	<p>Examples of flagship projects to protect and restore nature through the Rwanda Green Fund include the Green Gicumbi and Green Amayaga projects, focusing on forest plantation, land-slide control and soil erosion.</p>
 8. Reduce food loss and waste	<p>Rwanda has committed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halve per capita food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses in farm production and along supply chains by 2030. • Halve post-harvest losses by 2025, with those for maize, beans, and rice reduced to 1% by 2030. • Provide 100% of farmers with access to services for post-harvest treatment and storage of food crops.

Section 4: Additional Highlights

Since the launch of ACF at COP28 in November 2023, Rwanda has:

1. Pitched its US\$1.68bn legacy program, which aims to promote sustainable agriculture whilst delivering innovative financing for the avocado, chili, potato, poultry and beef supply chains, including through a new risk-sharing facility and an agri-food SME catalytic financing mechanism, coupled with improved governance and management.
2. Established a Food Systems Coordination and Delivery Unit with the support of AGRA.
3. Launched the US\$100m Rwanda Dairy Development Project (RDDP), which will improve value chain efficiencies, thus improving farmers' income and enhance nutrition.
4. Organized the Africa Food Systems Summit, gathering 5,000 participants from all around the globe.



A woman takes in the harvest, Ruhengeri, Rwanda

Photo by Mad Knorr

Section 5: Collaborations

1. Signed the €95m Rwanda-Belgium bilateral cooperation agreement to support agriculture, health and urbanization with a particular focus on developing sustainable, resilient and inclusive agricultural value chains.
2. Signed the €100m sustainable agriculture financing initiative between EIB Global and the Bank of Kigali. This will focus on helping farmers and agribusinesses prepare for extreme weather, increased drought and increased rains.
3. Trained 400 Farmer Service Insurance Centre agents crops and livestock through a collaboration between the World Food Program and Radiant Insurance.
4. Established a Partnership with the One Acre Fund that aims to plant 1 billion trees across Sub-Saharan Africa by 2030, including in Rwanda

Section 6: Priorities for Further Work

1. Through PSTA-5, Rwanda aims to:
 - Increase productivity of priority food crops by 50%.
 - Increase credit to the agriculture sector from 6% to 10% whilst scaling up agriculture insurance.
 - Achieve an annual agriculture output (GDP) growth of 8.2%.
 - Create 644,000 off-farm jobs in agrifood systems.
2. Scale up use of modern inputs and technologies to maximize productivity by investing in digital technologies and scaling up climate-smart agriculture.
3. Increase access to agriculture finance and risk sharing facilities.
4. Integrate agriculture within global value chains for higher value products.

Section 7: Priority Areas for Investment

1. Research and Development for innovation and extension, including to improve access to resilient seed varieties.
2. Improve large scale irrigation such as the Gabiro Agribusiness Hub and on-farm mechanisation to deliver Rwanda's goal of increasing productivity of priority food crops by 50%
3. Enhance Productivity and Resilience.
4. Develop and expand inclusive markets and value addition.