ACF Alliance of Champions for Food Systems Transformation

PROGRESS SNAPSHOT:
NORWAY

Section 1: National Food System Snapshot

Category	Norway
Top three commodities produced (2024)	Raw milk of cattle – 1.5MT Barley – 0.7MT Wheat – 0.2MT
GDP and agriculture as % (2024)	$483.7 billion (of which agriculture is 2%)
Global Food Security Index (2022)	3rd (of 113)
Land use for agriculture as % (2024)	3% (mainland only included)
Total emissions GHG emissions (total CO2eq) (2024) **Agri-food systems greenhouse gas emissions** (2024)	44.6MT 4.4MT
Total population and % employed in agriculture (2022)	5.5 million (with 2% employed in agriculture)



Lesja, Innlandet, Norway

Photo by Barnabas Davoti

Section 2: Membership Criteria Progress

National Pathways	Norway works for sustainable development along three dimensions: economic, social and environmental. Norway's food systems approach is referenced in: • Norway's path towards a sustainable food system, published in June 2024. • Norway's Climate Report 2035 published in April 2025, which sets out Norway's vision to be a low emission society in accordance accession to the Paris Agreement includes chapter on food systems: A Food System for the Future.
NDCs & NBSAPs	Norway's NDC 3.0 commits to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by at least 70-75% by 2035 compared to 1990 levels. NDC 3.0 references food systems, sign-posting the Climate Report to 2035 White Paper as the relevant policy document.
Reporting	Norway's full progress report covering action against all ten ACF priority action areas can be found in the Progress Framework accompanying this Snapshot.

Section 3: Priority Action Areas Highlights

10 Priority Action Areas	Flagship initiatives/ activities
2. Scale up Sustainable Practices	In April 2025, Norway launched its National Strategy for Organic Agriculture 2025-2032 to help achieve its ambitious goal of 10% of the total agricultural area being organic by 2032. By 2034, Norway aims to ensure that all feed for farmed fish and livestock will come from sustainable sources, thus contributing to reducing greenhouse gas emissions in food systems.
7. Reduce GHGs	Norway has made significant progress in reducing agricultural greenhouse gas emissions, with 2023 emissions 4% lower than 2022, and 10% lower than 1990.
8. Reduce food loss and waste	The 2015 Reducing Food Waste Act imposes stringent requirements on public and private enterprises that produce, sell or serve food to measure, reduce and report on food waste, donate surplus food wherever practical, and actively market (including through price reductions) food that is about to expire. The Act sets out a goal to halve food waste by 2030, and Norway has already achieved a 10% reduction between 2015 – 2020.



Fisheries in Nordkapp, Finnmark in Norway

Photo by Barnabas Davoti

Section 4: Collaborations

1. In 2024, Norway was the largest DAC donor in proportion to the size of its economy, spending over 1% of its GNI on ODA. A substantial proportion of Norwegian aid is allocated to global and humanitarian food security, totalling close to USD$2bn since 2022.

2. In November 2024, Norway announced a contribution of over NOK 5 billion (USD$500m) for 2026–2028 to the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA), of which around 12% will be set aside to promoting food security.

3. Since its inception in 2008, the Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI) has been Norway's largest international climate and environmental initiative, working to help save the world's tropical forests while improving the livelihoods of those who live there. NICFI's budget totalled NOK 4.1bn (USD$400m) in 2024.

4. Norway has also recently pledged $3bn to the Tropical Forest Forever Facility - the new finance mechanism created by Brazil to reward forest conservation.

Section 5: Priorities for Further Work

Norway will continue to follow up the Government's Strategy for promoting food security in development policy, as well as the Climate Report 2035. This will include maintaining substantial levels of ODA, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, supporting partner countries to protect tropical forests, and promoting a sustainable transformation of food systems - both at home and abroad. It will also continue working with the United Nations and World Bank system, as well as bilateral and regional partners, for collaborative and multilateral solutions to achieve Agenda 2030 and Paris agreement goals.



Kårvåg, Møre og Romsdal, Norway *Photo by Barnabas Davoti*