

Norway

Increasing awareness, ownership, use and usefulness of CFS policy outcomes

1. The proposed structure of the document

- Norway **welcomes the approach of presenting a roadmap** with actions to be carried out by different stakeholders that are responsible for promoting the use of CFS policy agreements at global, regional, and national levels.
- It is **not clear how different actions link up across different stakeholder groups**. It would be useful with a **framework or model** to map out the relevance of actions across different stakeholder groups.
- We would welcome a greater emphasis on **how to incentivise the implementation** of actions by different stakeholder groups.
- Norway looks forward to receiving greater detail about the budgetary and resourcing requirements of the suggested actions. Budgeting and resourcing requirements should help the CFS to **identify and prioritise actions** needed to improve ownership and utilisation of CFS products.

2. Additional areas of action that may have been left out from the Outline.

- The current document is very ambitious, it is important to **prioritise a set of actions**.
- We would also welcome the **inclusion of timelines, specific objectives, and budget requirements** for each of the actions.

Norway would welcome a greater emphasis on:

- **Ownership** among relevant actors. This requires inclusion of diverse stakeholders throughout the policy processes, in the design of processes through to implementation, and monitoring and evaluation.
- Should have a **rights-based approach** enabling rights holders to claim their rights and their authorities to uphold those rights, including the right to food. With a particular focus on indigenous peoples' rights, women's rights, workers' rights, children's rights, and the rights of persons with disabilities.
- **Improved data collection and analysis of uptake and impact** of CFS policy products across different population groups and at local, national, regional, and global levels.
- Integration of CFC policy products in national and local **legislation and regulations**.

- Greater focus on and recognition the **responsibilities of the Rome-based Agencies** in contributing to this work.
- **Monitoring and evaluation**, including improved **data collection and analysis** of awareness, ownership, use and usefulness of all CFS policy outcomes.
- **Analysis and lessons learned** to identify main **barriers and enablers of success** for uptake of CFS products at regional, national, and local levels.

3. How the existing areas of action could be further expanded or elaborated in the next versions of the document.

The current draft is an ambitious plan with many good proposals, however, it would be important to prioritise a set of actions and focus areas, given the availability of resources in the CFS.

In particular, Norway welcomes the focus on

- **Mapping of tools and platforms that can assist CFS in their work.**
- **The development of a communication strategy.**
- **The focus on resource mobilisation efforts.**
- **The organisation of events, activities, and trainings** to raise awareness and promote uptake of CFS policy products.
- **The ambition to identify key stakeholders** across sectors and at national, regional and global levels who can assist with the work.
- Improve collaboration across UN system. UN resident coordinators should be mobilised and utilised to the extent possible.

On some of the specific actions:

- To develop **concrete, understandable, and actionable** CFS policy agreements, it is necessary to involve diverse technical sources, stakeholders, and sectors.
- The **identification of pilot countries** is a good way forward. However, it is important to learn from both successes and challenges and to ensure that pilot countries represent different regions.