

CFS workstream *In-depth debate on enhanced efforts to increase awareness, ownership, use and usefulness of CFS policy outcomes at all levels*

### **Cabo Verde's** contribution for the work plan

1. Could you share your expectations in terms of desired outcomes and areas of work of this CFS workstream?
  - Increase awareness of CFS products
  - Guarantee that factors like sustainability, implementation, and country ownership are attained.
  
2. Could you indicate the main elements that would be important to include in the Action Plan?
  - Support to translation to local/national languages
  - Technical assistance for local/national levels to support understanding of the guidelines and bring together all stakeholders of each “ecosystem” in order to allow for flexibility in the implementation, improvement and ownership.
  
3. Could you present concrete examples of uptake activities carried out by your constituency, including indications on their impact, challenges encountered as well as areas for improvement?

The volunteer guides had a positive impact on the guidance and definition of the national food and nutritional security policy:

As an example we have:

- The voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security - in which Cape Verde approved the Human Right to Adequate Food Law - which defines and guides food and nutritional security policies; Promotion and protection of the right to adequate food
- The Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of Land, Fisheries and Forestry Resources in the context of National Food Security - in which the country adopted measures (legislation) on land tenure, sustainable management of fishing resources (legal regime for the protection of sea turtles ; measures to prevent the capture of juvenile fish) and various natural resource management measures implemented in the country.

One of the biggest challenges is the dissemination of the guidelines among the communities, especially the socialization of the measures among the main beneficiaries, who are the most vulnerable population (women, children and food producers); the monitoring/evaluation of its implementation.