

## Norway

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

1. Could you share your expectations in terms of desired outcomes and areas of work of this CFS workstream?

### Desired outcomes:

- Integration of CFC policy products in national and local **legislation and regulations**.
- Use of CFS policy products in the negotiations in **multilateral fora**.
- Broader use of CFS policy products in the entire **food system**, as well as **related sectors** (such as health and education).
- Greater engagement with all relevant **food system sectors**, recognising the essential role of **fisheries and aquaculture** for food security and nutrition.
- **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. Requires a particular **focus on gender and indigenous peoples**.
- **Improved collaboration and sharing of learnings** across the UN system and with relevant actors to ensure that the CFS policy products are fit for purpose and connected to existing initiatives and ongoing processes, such as G20 and the UNFSS.
- **Strengthened collaboration and sharing of learnings** with key partners at the national level.

### Areas of work:

- Identify main **barriers and enablers of success** for uptake of CFS products at regional, national, and local levels.
- Identify main **barriers and enablers of success** for uptake of CFS products by other UN agencies and relevant stakeholders.
- **Identify and prioritise actions** needed to improve ownership and utilisations of CFS products among relevant stakeholders including UN agencies.
- **Inclusion** of diverse stakeholders **throughout the policy process**, in the design of processes through to implementation, and monitoring and evaluation.

- Measuring impact through a **food systems perspective**, and across different sectors and population groups.
- **Monitoring and evaluation**, including improved **data collection and analysis** of awareness, ownership, use and usefulness of all CFS policy outcomes. It is necessary to collaborate with other FSN actors and to draw on tools and best practice from other organisations, such as the United Nations World Data Forum.<sup>1</sup>
- **Creative and new ways of sharing and convening** on CFS policy products, whilst ensuring that they cater to and can adopt to local needs and lived experiences.

## 2. Could you indicate the main elements that would be important to include in the Action Plan?

- Based on available resources, decide what to **prioritise**.
- **Carry out an evaluation** of the of uptake of certain CFS products to identify what contributes to success.
- Establish a **monitoring and evaluation framework**.
- **Mapping of data sources and tools** that already exist that can contribute to monitoring and evaluation of CFS policy outcomes, such as IFAD's data collection tool.
- **Principles** that should guide the development and implementation of CFS policy outcomes to make them actionable at all levels, such as language requirements, formats, stakeholder involvement.
- **Practical guidelines** on how to use CFS products in policy at national and local levels, whilst ensuring that these principles can be adapted to local and national needs.
- **Indicative list of tools** that can assist stakeholders at the national and local level in actively using CFS policy outcomes.

## 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?

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**Norway actively use CFS's recommendations on sustainable fisheries and aquaculture.**

- CFS HLPE rapport nr. 7 [Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition \(fao.org\)](#) and the recommendations [Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition \(fao.org\)](#) provide the foundation for Norway's efforts to promote the importance of aquatic food in the interest of food security and nutrition.
- Norway has referred to CFS conclusions and recommendations several times in our inputs to different policy developments, as well as in negotiations at the UN, among the Nordics, with the EU as well as nationally. It has been of great importance to have such an evidence-based report to refer to.
- CFS recommendations on fishery and aquaculture covers the whole food system, in a very positive way.
- Norway also leads a network that is based on the CFS recommendations: [Mission Statement - Sustainable Food from the Oceans and Inland Waters for Food Security and Nutrition \(regjeringen.no\)](#). Norway actively share CFS recommendations.

It is noted:

- The CFS themselves however do not seem to be promoting their own recommendations on sustainable fisheries, aquaculture, and seafood. There was no side event on the topic during the last session of CFS. Furthermore, the recommendations do not seem to be utilized by many countries or by UN themselves.
- There does not seem to be sufficient awareness or promotion of the CFS within the UN itself.