

CFS POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS on STRENGTHENING FSN DATA COLLECTION and ANALYSIS  
TOOLS for FOOD SECURITY and NUTRITION

Zero Draft – 14 March 2023

USG General Comments:

- The document should be further shortened and more narrowly focused to ensure that the policy recommendations are useful and actionable. For example, Data governance is beyond the scope of this workstream and is covered in other, more appropriately positioned international organizations.
- The document is lacking in the nutrition/diet quality data tools from collection to dissemination. More focus should be given to the most robust tools and indicators that collect household and individual level data. Without this, the proposed scope and title of the document are misleading.
- The document should pay more attention to the importance of financing and investing in data – capacity building, collection, infrastructure, initiatives, etc.
- The role of data in improving the status of women in agrifood systems is largely missing and should be given due attention. The recent [FAO report on the Status of Women in Agrifood Systems](#) includes many good recommendations on why data matters and why it is needed for improving gender equality, which should be incorporated into this document.

RATIONALE

1. High-quality, timely and relevant Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) data are key to inform local, national and global actions that promote food security and better nutrition outcomes. Capacities to produce, interpret and use FSN data, and institutional arrangements that promote the use of data to guide FSN policy, are also essential. In line with the approved CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW) 2020-2023, the purpose of this document is to provide specific and actionable voluntary **policy recommendations for strengthening the capacities of actors involved in the collection, analysis, dissemination and the use of quality FSN data**. The overall goal is to contribute to the CFS vision of the progressive realization of the right to adequate food, **in the context of national food security**. The recommendations are informed by the CFS High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN) Report 17 “Data Collection and Analysis Tools for Food Security and Nutrition: towards enhancing effective, inclusive, evidence-informed decision making” (2022).

2. Data refers to any set of codified symbols representing units of information regarding specific aspects of the world that can be captured or generated, recorded, stored, and transmitted in analogue or digital form. For the purpose of these policy recommendations, **Food Security and Nutrition data is defined as data that describes and/or measures individual food security and nutrition outcomes and/or provides evidence and promotes understanding of micro-, meso- or macro-level determinants influencing these outcomes across the dimensions of FSN: availability, access, utilization, stability, with consideration of evolving discussions regarding agency and sustainability**.

3. This definition recognizes the importance of different types of data, qualitative as well as quantitative, and of adopting a **systemic view for FSN data**, which highlights the fundamental roles of actors spanning the food system, from producers to consumers, in the production and assessment of relevant FSN data.

4. It is important to note that extensive **FSN data already exists**, at least for some dimensions of food (in)security, albeit with varying degrees of quality and granularity. However, they are often not accessible nor properly utilized by policymakers, who **are often may be** unaware of the existence and relevance of such data. Data relevant to inform FSN policies are often housed across diverse sectors and organizations and may not be intuitively linked to FSN. As a result, decision-makers face challenges at

**Commented [A1]:** The opening statement fails to explain the relationship and convey why we should care about data. Suggest rewriting to make it more impactful, such as: “High-quality, timely and relevant Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) data is essential to promote food security and better nutrition. Data is critical to understanding where we are meeting the SDGs and where we are falling short. Data allows us to understand the impacts of policies and determine which policies are successful and which policies should be changed. Disaggregated data allows us to identify food security gaps and who may be falling behind. High quality data is key to inform local, national and global actions.”

**Commented [A2]:** Full title, as has been used in previous CFS policy products

**Commented [A3]:** Needs a citation

**Commented [A4]:** Where is this definition coming from?

**Commented [A5]:** If it is evolving, it should evolve in due time and once there is a multilaterally agreed understanding of it, included in a document such as this.

each step of the data cycle.<sup>1</sup>

5. **Fundamental data gaps still exist** to effectively guide action and inform policymaking, especially timely and sufficiently granular data on people's ability to locally produce and access food, on their actual food and nutrient consumption, and on their nutritional status. More data and information from actors across the food system that shed light on the structural determinants of FSN, and on the FSN

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<sup>1</sup>The data cycle comprises the following steps: defining priorities and data needs; reviewing, consolidating, collecting and curating data; analyzing the data using appropriate tools; translating data into relevant insights to be disseminated and discussed; and, finally, using data for decision-making.

**Commented [A6]:** This cycle also includes a feedback loop that links the last step -- decision making -- to the first step as part of a virtuous cycle that provides opportunity to improve decision making and impact, and offer accountability over time.

of specific ~~vulnerable population groups~~ groups in vulnerable situations and geographic regions, are also needed. Each country will have different data priorities, depending on their particular FSN context.

6. Several other constraints limit the effectiveness of data-informed policy action on FSN, especially in developing countries. Key among them is the **low level of data literacy and analysis skills** (for both qualitative and quantitative data) on the part of data and information producers and users at all levels – from data collectors and analysts, to decision-makers, and to the people, as rights holders and the ultimate beneficiaries of food security and nutrition policies. Developing countries need financial and technical support to strengthen their capacities to generate high-quality data, analyze it and use it to guide decision-making related to FSN.

7. FSN data are often fragmented across different international agencies, government sectors, public and private institutions, and they may be collected or managed using different protocols, making them difficult to use. Therefore, it is a priority to strengthen national and international coordination efforts to define, promote ~~and enforce~~ the adoption of **global FSN data (and associated metadata) standards**, including a concerted effort to harmonize indicators, which will be essential for comparison and to ~~obtain-~~ realize the full potential of data utilization. Better coordination and harmonization across international organizations, government sectors, and public and private institutions should be encourage to ean- improve the quality and utility of FSN data and statistics, while creating synergies and avoiding duplication of efforts and confusion when communicating information. Harmonization is particularly relevant for FSN data and statistics that are used for global or regional analyses and monitoring.

8. The number of state and non-state actors that play a role in FSN data collection and use is growing exponentially. FSN data systems must be underpinned by clear principles, governing frameworks, and effective processes to ensure that FSN data is collected, used and shared in ways that are effective, inclusive, transparent, ethical, and equitable. The HLPE-FSN report 17 underscored our collective responsibility to ensure that **people are at the heart of decisions about data**. This means that people have a say in data design and collection that affect their lives and are included in decisions related to data use and re-use.

9. The complex array of public and private actors and institutions involved in FSN data, coupled with the rapidly changing data ecosystem due to the proliferation of the internet and mobile telephony, and the emergence of big data and advanced methods of data capture, storage, and analytics (including machine learning and Artificial Intelligence - AI), as well as the fast pace of technological innovations, brings to centre stage the need for **global coordination to improve data governance**. It is important to recognize the nature of FSN data and information as an important resource a public good that is widely accessible, broadly circulated and used in the public interest, while at the same time preserving the rights of the people to whom the data ultimately belong and taking steps to address imbalances in power among actors with respect to generating, accessing and using data. These urgent data governance issues are not unique to FSN data, and efforts are already well underway towards building the foundations for a global framework for data governance that strikes the right balance between data access and sharing, on the one hand, and data protections and control, on the other. Such efforts can serve as guidance for developing national data governance frameworks, adapted to local contexts.

**Commented [A7]:** Data governance is beyond the scope of this CFS policy product. While we can accept a mention of this in the preamble, we do not believe data governance should be covered in the working section of the document.

**Commented [A8]:** "Public good" is a term of art in economics referring to a good that is non-excludable and non-rivalrous. The use of "public good", is problematic in this case, as this would imply that FSN data is non-rivalrous and non-excludable. While this may be true for one aspect of the value chain (dissemination), it is not true for other points (creation, development, design) where data may be supported by intellectual property protection.

**Commented [A9]:** This is important text and should remain in subsequent drafts.

**Commented [A10]:** Unclear what is meant by addressing imbalances in power among actors with respect to generating data.

Suggest looking at it from a building capacity stand point.

10. These policy recommendations are addressed to Governments (relevant ministries, national, regional and local authorities and institutions), international organizations<sup>2</sup>, international financial and FSN research institutions, private sector associations, philanthropies, and civil society organizations. They are voluntary and non-binding and aim to complement voluntary guidance from other CFS policy agreements.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### 1. CREATE GREATER AWARENESS AND DEMAND FOR BETTER USE OF FSN DATA IN DECISION-MAKING

#### Governments are urged to:

- a) establish – or strengthen where it already exists - effective national **multi-sectoral and multistakeholder FSN governing bodies** responsible for guiding FSN policy and programme planning linked to national development planning, and for **setting national priorities for FSN data production** to inform these policies. Such bodies should have mechanisms to ensure that civil society and **vulnerable population groups/populations in vulnerable situations** have an active and well-defined role in determining priorities.
- b) **promote and facilitate dialogues and cooperation** among a broad range of relevant stakeholders at the national and sub-national levels, facilitated by the aforementioned multi-sectoral FSN governing bodies, in order to **1) discuss FSN data priorities**, identifying what is already available and what are the most urgent needs; **2) stimulate analysis of existing data** to produce information that is relevant for FSN policies and programmes.
- c) conduct cost-benefit analyses - with the support of donors, international organizations and academia - to assist policymakers to **estimate the trade-offs of making decisions using FSN data from varying sources**.
- d) whenever data is used to inform FSN-related legislation and policy proposals, include **detailed data annexes**, presenting **available data sources** and the **analytic tools** to be used for their treatment.
- e) **promote the regular production and dissemination**, by government units that collect FSN data, of succinct knowledge products that summarize the main findings resulting from government data collection initiatives in formats that facilitate the use and uptake of information by decision-makers.

#### International organizations are called upon to:

- f) lay out **good practices for FSN data priority setting** guided by **frameworks for data decision-making**;
- g) develop practical guidelines on **data-informed ex-ante and ex-post policy evaluation** in the FSN domain for national-level policymakers and administrators.
- h) develop and promote, in collaboration with national and international training institutions, and based on needs assessments, **e-learning and continuing education courses about FSN data utilization**

<sup>2</sup> Throughout the document, *international organizations* refer primarily to the UN Rome-based Agencies and other inter-governmental organizations with a mandate related to food security and nutrition.

**Commented [A11]:** Should civil society and the private sector not also bear some of this responsibility? Those groups often have much more influence and trust from farmers and can go a long way helping them adopt such practices.

**Commented [A12]:** Populations/groups themselves are not vulnerable, but the situations they are in may be. This conveys that if the circumstances change, the population/group in question would no longer be vulnerable.

**Commented [A13]:** A best practice would be for countries to first reflect on how or where they use data and where strengthened approaches, data or analysis could measurably improved deliberation (i.e. public policy setting) and outcomes.

**Commented [A14]:** The broader point is that public information, i.e. information produced and used by public organizations, e.g. the government, should be publicly available as both data and informed analysis to the maximum extent possible as part of a commitment to public transparency and accountability.

and governance for policymakers to inform FSN policy and programme planning, including how to use the data for producing diagnostics and analysis to identify policy bottlenecks and priorities.

## 2. INCREASE AND SUSTAIN INVESTMENT IN THE COLLECTION AND QUALITY ENHANCEMENT OF PRIORITY DATA FOR FSN, WHILE OPTIMIZING AND/OR REPURPOSING CURRENT DATA-RELATED INVESTMENTS

Governments are urged to:

a) **increase and sustain investment in the production of timely, high quality, sufficiently disaggregated, reliable and consistent FSN data**, with the support of international organizations and donors as needed, on people's ability to produce and access food, on their actual food consumption and diet, and on their nutritional status, particularly of ~~the most vulnerable groups~~ those in vulnerable situations (e.g. children, youth, women, elders, family farmers and small-scale food producers, indigenous peoples, displaced people), and other national priority data. Investments in FSN data should reflect a good balance between data for development and data for emergencies, according to national needs.

**Commented [A15]:** There is not a consistent indicator for diet quality, rather there are many across countries. The document should do more to make this explicit.

**Commented [A16]:** For consistency, we should use footnote 8 from the CFS policy recommendations on agroecological and other innovative approaches: Throughout the text people in vulnerable situations will refer to women, youth, indigenous peoples and local communities

b) **elaborate national plans to define priorities for FSN data collection and analysis** and to improve and optimize existing national data systems for FSN, guided by the aforementioned multi-stakeholder FSN governance bodies, dialogue processes and cost-benefit analyses. Governments that require assistance in implementing these plans should be supported both technically and financially by international organizations and donors, upon request and as appropriate, and their plans should be aligned with international standards, while preserving country ownership.

c) **regularly review existing national data-collection systems relevant for FSN** with the aim of identifying opportunities to streamline and modernize them, and enhance their efficiency and relevance, according to international standards.

**International organizations are called upon to:**

~~d) form an inclusive task team of UN agencies and other stakeholders, under FAO and WHO leadership, responsible for producing guidelines outlining a minimum set of core FSN data that countries should strive to collect, with respective recommended methodologies and indicators to be produced.~~

**Commented [A17]:** CFS should not be dictating what FAO, WHO and other IOs should and should not be doing. If the Members in those bodies request them to form a task team, that is the appropriate mechanism.

**International organizations and academic research institutions are urged to:**

~~e) continue and accelerate innovation in the areas of statistics, data science and survey-based research to address FSN questions;~~

**Commented [A18]:** And national governments?

**International organizations, donors, governments and philanthropies are urged to:**

**increase and sustain** the amount of **resources** that are allocated to improve FSN data collection, quality enhancement, analysis, dissemination and use to improve the effectiveness of FSN-relevant policies, leveraging existing financing mechanisms and assessing and re-purposing existing funding as needed. In line with a recent pledge for increased investments in data financing<sup>3</sup>, donors should aim at allocating a minimum of 0.8% of their development investment to data, with a dedicated share

**Commented [A19]:** This is an important point -- and that along the same lines, international organizations and other institutions should be working with countries to build towards future data collection approaches and safeguards, rather than reinforcing antiquated approaches to data collection based on old technology and systems.

**Commented [A20]:** This is not a multilaterally agreed target and therefore cannot be included. If reference to the campaign is to remain, it should be moved to the rationale, and should be clear that it is not binding or agreed.

<sup>3</sup> One recent pledges is the Data for Purpose campaign: <https://datawithpurpose.org>. See: [https://static1.squarespace.com/static/62669c6628ceed259712c4dd/t/632bc074fb93c5c571ba8e3/1663811700-575/investment+case\\_Multiplying+progress+through+data+ecosystems\\_vFINAL.pdf](https://static1.squarespace.com/static/62669c6628ceed259712c4dd/t/632bc074fb93c5c571ba8e3/1663811700-575/investment+case_Multiplying+progress+through+data+ecosystems_vFINAL.pdf)

~~allocated to FSN data~~. Investments in FSN data must reflect a good balance between data for development as well as data for emergencies, according to national needs.

~~g)e)~~ **improve coordination of investments** aimed at supporting FSN data in order to avoid duplication of efforts, improve efficiency, and maximize synergies.

~~h)f)~~ consider establishing a **Global FSN Data Trust Fund**, to which governments of eligible countries and other stakeholders (including, for example, communities and organizations of Indigenous Peoples) can apply to obtain financial support to generate and benefit from FSN data.<sup>4</sup> At the same time, continue to support existing FSN data collection funding initiatives, with a vision that such initiatives might be integrated into the Global FSN Data Trust Fund.

**International organizations, governments, civil society, academia, and the private sector are urged to:**

~~i)g)~~ increase the collection, quality enhancement, analysis, and use of **multiple forms of FSN data**, beyond quantitative and machine-readable data, such as qualitative data. This implies valuing and applying **multiple approaches** to information collection, including participatory, qualitative methodologies that are already used by communities, including indigenous communities.

### **3. INVEST IN HUMAN CAPITAL AND IN THE NEEDED INFRASTRUCTURES AND TECHNOLOGIES TO ENSURE THE SUSTAINABILITY OF DATA PRODUCTION CYCLE AND ANALYTIC CAPACITY**

**Governments are encouraged to:**

- a) **modernize national statistics system infrastructures** in order to establish comprehensive, coordinated FSN data systems and to sustain the collection and quality of disaggregated and detailed data over time, with **technical and financial assistance from international organizations and donors as a means to support national investments as needed**.
- b) **hire and invest in building the capacities** of statisticians, data scientists and experts in the analysis and interpretation of quantitative and qualitative FSN data to work in relevant ministries and national statistics offices; and incubate analytical units within relevant ministries.
- c) **expand training opportunities for staff in national statistics offices and other government units engaged in FSN data analysis**, with support from international organizations as ~~needed~~ appropriate, to enhance their analytic competencies, including use of open-source software;
- d) **create targeted scholarship programmes** to allow young people, especially women, to study in scientific programmes related to FSN that have a strong data focus (quantitative and qualitative), as well as data science and statistics.

**Governments, international organizations, donors, private sector; civil society; and academic research institutions are urged to:**

<sup>4</sup> Financial support from the Global Trust Fund could be used, for example, to establish FSN data plans, conduct FSN assessment surveys for specific communities, create and own data dissemination platforms, among other non-profit-oriented activities.

**Commented [A21]:** As written it seemed to imply that IO's and Donors would be committed to upon the "spigot" to fund these initiatives alone, without encouraging local governments to dedicate funds from their national budgets.

**Commented [A22]:** This is good, but job opportunities must also be created or else the education is less appealing.

e) **invest in further refinement, validation and application of cost-saving data collection approaches**, such as integrated survey programmes, remote sensing, natural resource scanning by drones and digital data collection tools. Tools and technology that streamline and simplify data collection while improving data quality (computer-assisted data collection tools) should be used and promoted at all levels, within the context of adequate data governance and proper regulation of the use of the data collected.

**Commented [A23]:** Strongly support

**Governments, international organizations and academic research institutions are urged to:**

f) **improve existing analytic models and develop new ones to be employed in various areas of relevance for FSN decision making. Especially relevant are validated model-based approaches to forecast future values of FSN determinants and outcomes. Such models should be transparent, with good quality training data, and flexibly implemented so that they can generate predictions under clear, alternative scenarios.**

**Commented [A24]:** This recommendation is going too far into the weeds in proposing a specific methodology/approach for countries to adopt. Suggest eliminating.

g) develop, in collaboration with national and international training institutions, **e-learning materials** that focus on FSN data collection, quality control, analysis, interpretation and communication of results for specific types of FSN data and methodologies; materials should promote an integrated understanding of the relationship between the different types of data and resulting indicators – i.e. a systems perspective.

**Commented [A25]:** Is there evidence to suggest this is the best approach?

h) **reduce eliminate language barriers** by expanding the set of languages in which FSN e-learning courses and relevant FSN data platforms and analysis tools are offered.

i) **establish criteria for assessing the quality of e-learning materials for FSN statistics and data science and create a framework providing objective quality assessment and ranking of existing, open access, on line learning opportunities, to identify the best, up to date courses and draw attention where quality improvement is needed.**

**Commented [A26]:** This para is redundant to para g) and too specific. When developing any training material the first thing you do is establish the criteria and assess the quality of the material to be used. Suggest eliminating.

**International organizations are urged to:**

j) **support the often relatively scarce local capacities** by making all efforts to work closely with professionals from national public institutions whenever the need exists to collect and analyse FSN data at national and subnational levels.

**Commented [A27]:** What do we mean by harmonize methods? In terms of data collection we should NOT harmonize methods. There are trade offs between costs and benefits amongst different methodologies census versus survey, phone versus in-person versus internet. Concerned with suggesting a one size solution. Believe the goal should be to increase interoperability of FSN data and data platforms.

#### **4. INCREASE COLLABORATION AMONG ALL PARTIES TO HARMONIZE METHODS, IMPROVE FSN DATA QUALITY, AND PROMOTE THE SHARING OF FSN DATA FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD**

**Commented [A28]:** In the HLPE Report this is "OPTIMIZE AND, IF NEEDED, REPURPOSE CURRENT DATA-RELATED INVESTMENTS, WHILE INCREASING COLLABORATION BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, GOVERNMENTS, CIVIL SOCIETY, ACADEMIA AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR, TO HARMONIZE AND MAXIMIZE THE SHARING OF EXISTING FSN DATA "

**Governments and international organizations are called upon to are encouraged to:**

a) **form a joint commission**, with the inclusive collaboration of relevant sectors and stakeholders, **to promote the standardization, coherence, and interoperability of FSN data and data platforms**, aimed at harmonizing methods and indicators, and facilitating the sharing of FSN data while always respecting data privacy and Free Prior and Informed Consent, **as applicable.**

There is a big difference between that language and the language here - suggest sticking to the HLPE's language.

**Commented [A29]:** "are called upon" is too strong for this document.

b) **advocate for the inclusion of FSN data as a statistical domain inside the UN Statistical Commission**, in which the standardization of methods and concepts can be discussed in an intergovernmental setting.

**Commented [A30]:** FPIC must always be followed by "as applicable" since it only applies in certain circumstances. This practice was adopted in the CFS Youth policy recommendations.

**Commented [A31]:** This would seem to suggest the formation of a commission with a mandate over FSN data. For voluntary guidelines, putting recommendations that imply adoption of a recommendation or a commission to oversee the implementation of these recommendations seems incompatible with the voluntary nature of the document. Suggest heavy refinement or elimination.



- c) **publicly disseminate** macro, micro and metadata that is relevant to FSN, in order to increase access for policy and research purposes, respecting confidentiality and data privacy, based on the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics<sup>5</sup> and the Principles Governing International Statistical Activities<sup>6</sup>, and in conformity with national laws and regulations.
- d) promote the **use and integration of FSN data from multiple sources** (including private sector and data produced by communities and civil society organizations) and **multiple sectors** (e.g. food, agriculture, health, nutrition, social development, environment, budget and planning, etc.) related to FSN.
- e) increase collaboration on sharing of **data on international trade of food and agricultural products, and on trade policies**, including through strengthening of instruments such as the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS).

International organizations responsible for producing key FSN data are ~~called upon~~ **encouraged to:**

- f) **coordinate the release of datasets and knowledge products, and align datasets on important FSN domains, avoiding the publication of competing datasets and reports on important FSN domains** (such as food commodity balances, food prices and market prospects, and food security assessments).

**Commented [A32]:** The HLPE report makes not mention of "reports" as that would be a very difficult task. Also, redundancy in datasets has costs and can create confusion, but can also help avoid group-think and avoid missing potential data points. If we avoid competing, then it's very likely that in some cases the only published data set will be wrong.

## 5. **ESTABLISH OR STRENGTHEN FSN DATA GOVERNANCE AT GLOBAL, REGIONAL, NATIONAL AND SUB-NATIONAL LEVELS**

Governments are ~~urged~~ **encouraged to:**

- a) ~~establish, in collaboration with all stakeholders involved, a national FSN data governance system with a regulatory framework, that: 1) is anchored in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and consistent with UNDROP<sup>7</sup> and UNDRIP<sup>8</sup>; 2) respects the rights/principles of: ethics in the production and use of data; transparency and accountability; privacy; protection of personal data; quality and integrity; participation; freedom of expression; and informational self-determination; 3) promotes open data while at the same time protecting data privacy and promoting fairness, inclusion and equitable distribution of benefits when it comes to the collection, processing, dissemination, use and management of FSN data; and 4) is informed by emerging international data governance frameworks.~~
- b) **treat agriculture and FSN data as a public good and "open by default"**, as recently endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission,<sup>9</sup> to increase the availability of FSN data, address data gaps in national and international systems, and to support efforts to monitor achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

**Commented [A33]:** In making more targeted and actionable recommendations that are within the workstream's mandate and do not conflict with guidance from other IO's, we suggest deleting this section. The workstream is focused on data, not the analysis done with those data.

While we have still made comments on the text in Section 5, we believe it should be deleted.

**Commented [A34]:** This paragraph has many issues and should be eliminated:

1. It is overly prescriptive and goes far beyond the expertise and mandate of CFS. None of the recommendations in this para suggest establishing a data governance system based on established or best practices, but rather based on prior UN commitments that do not necessarily translate into an effective and robust data governance system.
2. The United States and other Members are not a party to UNDROP or UNDRIP and cannot agree to the references for legal reasons.
3. "respects the rights/principles" - rights are applied to individuals, not overarching principles or ideas.
4. It is unclear where the principles in "2)" are coming from.
5. "...informational self-determination" is a term of art and not multilaterally agreed.

<sup>5</sup> <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/gp/FP-Rev2013-E.pdf> General Assembly resolution (A/RES/68/261), adopted on 29 January 2014

<sup>6</sup> <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/acccsub/2013docs-22nd/SA-2013-8-FP-UNSD.pdf>

<sup>7</sup> United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas

<sup>8</sup> United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

<sup>9</sup> <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/53rd-session/documents/2022-41-FinalReport-E.pdf> (Decision 53/126)



**Governments, international organizations, research institutions, civil society and the private sector are called upon to:**

c) ~~promote compliance of FSN data, within national means and resources, ensure that FSN data comply with existing open-access principles for data and analysis tools (such as FAIR principles – findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable<sup>10</sup>), ensuring access to and reproducibility of relevant research results, while at the same time protecting data privacy and promoting fairness, inclusion and equitable distribution of benefits when it comes to the collection, processing, dissemination, use and management of FSN data; continually adapt to enhance data access, as open-access principles and guidance evolve.~~

**Commented [A35]:** There are significant IT investments that are required to make information open and accessible.

**Commented [A36]:** We should not cherry pick certain principles which may not be multilaterally agreed.

**Commented [A37]:** This is important text to maintain in subsequent drafts.

d) explore the adoption of the **principles of inclusivity, equity, non-discrimination and participation**, freedom of expression, and self-determination of data ~~(such as the CARE principles – collective benefit, authority to control, responsibility, ethics<sup>11</sup>)~~ and how to apply them to FSN data.

**Commented [A38]:** Where did this come from? This is not mentioned in the HLPE Report

**Commented [A39]:** Where did this come from? It is only mentioned once in the HLPE Report and not in the recommendations section.

**Commented [A40]:** We should not cherry pick certain principles which may not be multilaterally agreed.

e) explore ways to **improve legal frameworks that protect sensitive FSN data and privacy**, developing accountability systems for their implementation.

**International organizations are called upon to:**

f) ~~ensure that align~~ governance of their own FSN data complies with emerging international data governance frameworks.

**Commented [A41]:** How do you ensure something complies with a framework that has not yet been fully developed?

**Commented [A42]:** And civil society?

**The private sector is urged to:**

g) **share FSN data and analytics with the public sector for policy and research purposes**, ~~respecting confidentiality and data privacy~~, exploring mechanisms such as data trusts to make their FSN data more promptly and widely available.

**Commented [A43]:** Must include respect for proprietary data.

## PROMOTION, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING and EVALUATION

In accordance with the voluntary nature of these policy recommendations, Member States have the primary responsibility for their ~~promotion~~, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The Committee on World Food Security, in collaboration with other relevant actors, including Member States, is primarily responsible for the promotion of these policy recommendations. Development partners, specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations, international financial institutions, academic research institutes, private sector, philanthropies and civil society organizations are encouraged to support efforts by Member States to implement these policy recommendations, including through South-South and Triangular cooperation.

<sup>10</sup> Wilkinson, M.D., Dumontier, M., Aalbersberg, I.J., Appleton, G., Axton, M., Baak, A., Blomberg, N. et al. 2016. The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship. Scientific Data, 3(1): 160018. <https://doi.org/10.1038/sdata.2016.18>

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.gida-global.org/care>