

## CFS policy convergence process on “Data collection and analysis tools for food security and nutrition”

### WFO written contribution

The recognition of farmers both as data users and data providers is pivotal. Farmers need to be valued as key stakeholders. They are essential for predicting and measuring variables related to production, relations with the market, and the impact of climate change. The role of farmers' associations, producer cooperatives, and representative associations must be included, in ordinary market conditions and crisis conditions, as collectors of aggregate information at the local and national level, therefore promptly transmitted.

Acknowledging farmers as key stakeholders will be crucial to engage them. Farmers will readily share their data with public decision-makers if the reasoning behind data collection is disclosed clearly and comprehensively. Hence, farmers call for transparency throughout the process. The purpose of data collection has to be promptly provided. Advantages and negative externalities have to be clear. Moreover, the data has to be stored safely and data ownership should stay in the farmers' hands also in the collection and use of data for digital farming.

The sale of products and access to food are often connected to the informality of the transactions between supply and demand. For this reason, it is necessary to consider adequate methodologies of interpretation, to avoid the dispersion of information.

When it comes to nutrition, farmers advocate for traditional diet models linked to the characteristics of the territories and social ties. This lifestyle has been backed up by the Food Systems Summit which discouraged the adoption of a universal diet. Nutrition's trend analysis should take these recommendations into account.