

SE input OEWG data

General comments

- Overall Sweden thinks that the report and its key messages are well directed and a good basis for the continued work.
- Good overview of databases and various data generating initiatives related to FSN.
- The term *food security and nutrition* is complex and quite comprehensive, it would be useful with a clear definition to enable its operationalisation.
- The report conclusion that *"All government data that refer to agricultural and FSN to be treated as "open by default"* is good and will enable increased benefits of large-scale data sharing.
- Cooperation between for instance the EU, FAO and UNIDO and other relevant international bodies on sharing of best practices, standards and norms with regards to data sharing could be further highlighted.

Which priority issues and policy-relevant areas should be addressed through this CFS policy convergence process and included in the policy recommendations?

- With regards to open data, Sweden notes particularly the importance of protecting personal data through for instance randomisation or agreement regulated access. Relatedly it is important to safeguard and properly handle and value farmers' data.
- The importance of good conditions for controlled, secure and open sharing of data as well as balanced conditions for public/private partnerships for advancing FSN-work through data-sharing.
- Environmentally sustainable food production. Important that FSN-data includes/integrates/harmonises environmental factors to as large extent possible to advance long term food security and nutrition.
- The importance of more data on drivers of food consumption and consumer behaviours.
- How to gather and maintain and coordinate responsibility for open data source repositories, globally and nationally.
- Improving understanding of data to decision makers to better inform policy making.
- Avoiding data silos and aggregating and integrating multi-sectoral data related to FSN.
- More information on how to practically speed up and strengthen FSN data generation and analysis in low-income countries. The key problem in this regard being that handling and analysis on FSN data is probably greatest where challenges ensuring food security are most severe.
- In view of multiple challenges and need for fast tracking efforts, some sort of prioritization of actions and needs would be helpful on what type of capacity is most urgent to build and what type of data is most urgent to collect, handle and analyse. This will be different between countries and regions, and local knowledge is key, where scientists and extension service actors are important. To prioritize on how to

fill the most urgent data gaps, a close dialogue between, policy makers, practitioners, scientists, extension agents and institutions and actors collecting, and handling data will be needed.

- Description of an improved dialogue between, policy makers, practitioners, scientist, extension agents and institutions/actors collecting and handling data as a tool for filling the most urgent data gaps/needs. Recommendations on how to promote such dialogues would also been useful.
- Data literacy and education as an important component of data democratization.