

Dr. Masud Parvage

Soil Scientist - SIANI, SEI-HQ, Linnégatan 87D, 115 23 Stockholm, Sweden

Email: [masud.parvage@sei.org](mailto:masud.parvage@sei.org) / [parvage1983@gmail.com](mailto:parvage1983@gmail.com)

Thanks to the HLPE Joint Steering Committee / Secretariat drafting team for sharing this draft for comments and feedback. The V0 draft is indeed an excellent start, very informative and covers most of the key issues relevant to FSN. Also, it was nice to read the recommendations from other experts in the feedback portal. Anyway, I would like to raise (please see below) few issues which could improve the draft's content.

1. Section 2 Box 2 nicely illustrates the difficulties of data accusation, interpretation, or decision process. However, it lacks strategies to overcome the limitations. Data about the major causes of the conflicts, parties/countries involved, and each party's contribution to the problem should also be documented unbiasedly and equivocally so that logical and sensational pathways of peace can be found (e.g., more cooperation between local/regional parties than UNSC or non-regional parties). Overlooking such datatype would prolong or even lead to failure the goals of FSN in those contexts which has been observed throughout the history, and it's time to learn from the past.
2. Section 5: Data collection through new and emerging technologies should not draw too much focus as its affordability and operability would mostly be limited to the rich countries. Also, the computational models/algorithms used in the technologies are often simplified which may not capture all the social, economic, cultural, and natural complexities of a country. Furthermore, there is a need of a critical, unbiased and evidence based (through complete life cycle analysis (LCA) in terms of social, environmental, and economic consequences) analysis of those technologies as compared to the manual data collection process. Finally, on spot data collection from the most vulnerable groups reveal much valuable practical aspects of food insecurity and malnutrition which could be overlooked in digital platforms.

**Omissions:**

3. This report simply lacks emphasizing data collection from the key component of the food system, **the soil**. A healthy diet comes from a healthy soil and the role of soil is often discussed, for example, in the ongoing meeting of The Global Forum for Food and Agriculture (GFFA) in Germany. However, the necessity of global soil data is overlooked or underrepresented in previous FSN-related documents, for example. Hence, one chapter should be dedicated to discussing the necessity of soil data, types of data to be included and how to obtain and harmonize that to the assessment of FSN. A general outline could be soil fertility data coupled with meteorological information from different agroecological zones, preferably within a country, if not, from the major regions. Like the previous comment (by Dario Lucantoni), to capture the greater diversity of nutritional data in a country, data should be collected primarily from different agroecological zones followed by different social and ethnic class as well as rural, peri-urban, and urban settings.
4. Also, youth engagement data (measured through disaggregated approach, e.g., <https://www.youthpower.org/sites/default/files/YouthLead/files/resources/Measuring%20Youth%20Engagement.pdf>) could be crucial and deserves major attention for the sustainability of FSN.
5. Furthermore, there is a great need of a common and accessible nutritional data of all edible foods (including food of the tribal and indigenous people, and from both plant and animal sources) at its natural/wild growth conditions, semi-intensive and intensive farming systems. This would help developing a simplified assessment tool.

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6. To harmonize data integration and interpretation, it is crucial to develop a standardized format of data collection, (e.g., data type, sample category and numbers (e.g., per unit of measurements) and it should be integrated as a prerequisite of receiving fund related to data acquisition.