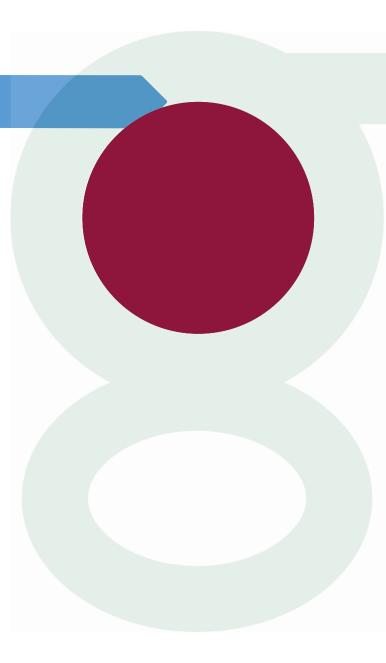


#### Data Rights, Privacy and Security

Michael Brobbey @michaelbrobbey7

LOD Workshop Berlin, 2017



#### What is GODAN?

Supports global efforts to make data relevant to agriculture and nutrition available, accessible, and usable for unrestricted use worldwide

Voluntary association of public and private entities including donors, international organizations and businesses who have agreed to a joint Statement of Purpose

Rapidly growing, currently with over **500 partners** from non-governmental, international and private sector organizations and national governments



# Agricultural data is a vital resource for ensuring food security.









## What open data can achieve

- Organisational change through transparency
- Fostering innovation to benefit everyone
- More efficient and effective decision making







# Key Questions

- Who owns the data? Farmers,
  Intermediaries, Government etc?
- Who has a proprietary interest in the data?
- Are there exclusive rights associated with the control or use of the data?
- What protections are in place to protect the data?
- Are parties well informed to use data responsibly?



## Impact Matters for Development



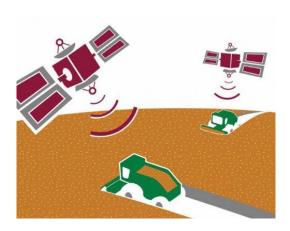
Responsible Data in Agriculture













Ownership of Open Data: Governance Options for Agriculture and Nutrition





A Global Data Ecosystem for Agriculture and Food



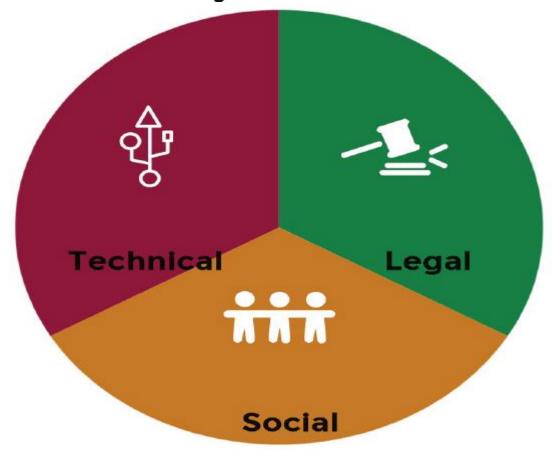




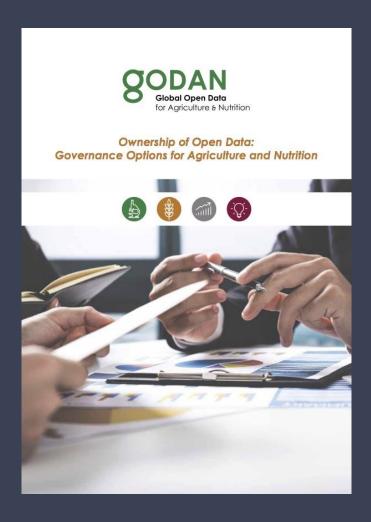
## Factors affecting Data Rights, Security and Privacy

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Technological measures work along with legal measures to facilitate or frustrate access to data. ... Data ownership also depends heavily on social and cultural norms.







Ownership rights are a major factor in access and use of open data ... stakeholders who are most vulnerable—small-scale farmers ... have the least legal protection.

(de Beer, 2016: 4, 14)



#### Responsible data is:

The duty to ensure people's rights to consent, privacy, security and ownership around the information processes of collection, analysis, storage, presentation and reuse of data, while respecting the values of transparency and openness.

(Responsible Data Forum, working definition, September 2014)

## Ownership mechanisms





Copyright



Database rights



Trade secrets & confidential info



Personal privacy



Contracts

## The Data Ecosystem







Collectors



Consumers

## Contributors need





Engagement



Privacy and control



Benefit-sharing



Access to data

Firms that license data collection are ... characterized by differing business models, legal sophistication, methods and access to data, and relationships with contributors and users.

(p. 15)



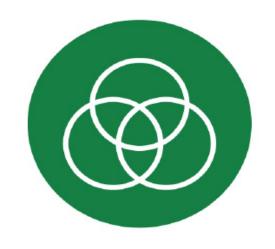
- Owned by governments
- Stakeholders need to see value of shared data

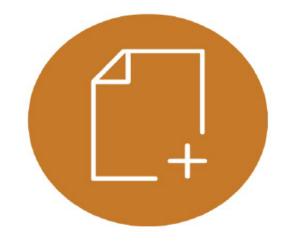


- Ownership by design
- Market used to show value of open data

### Best practices

- Education and awareness
- Establishing and regularly reviewing policies
- Strengthening and enabling rights of vulnerable communities
- Prioritising contextual considerations
- Consent as an ongoing process









## Inter-Institutional Cooperation

Establishing various forums and platforms for key stakeholders to debate and study the future of open data.

### Social Certification

Branding certain data with a recognizable mark, assuring providence and compliance with best practices.

#### Model Frameworks

Implementing national laws and policies that support an open data mandate, as models for other countries.

#### International Agreement

Formalized commitment to improve and enable, fair, equitable, and effective use of open data.

## GODAN Secretariat's Purpose

Convene – Equip – Empower







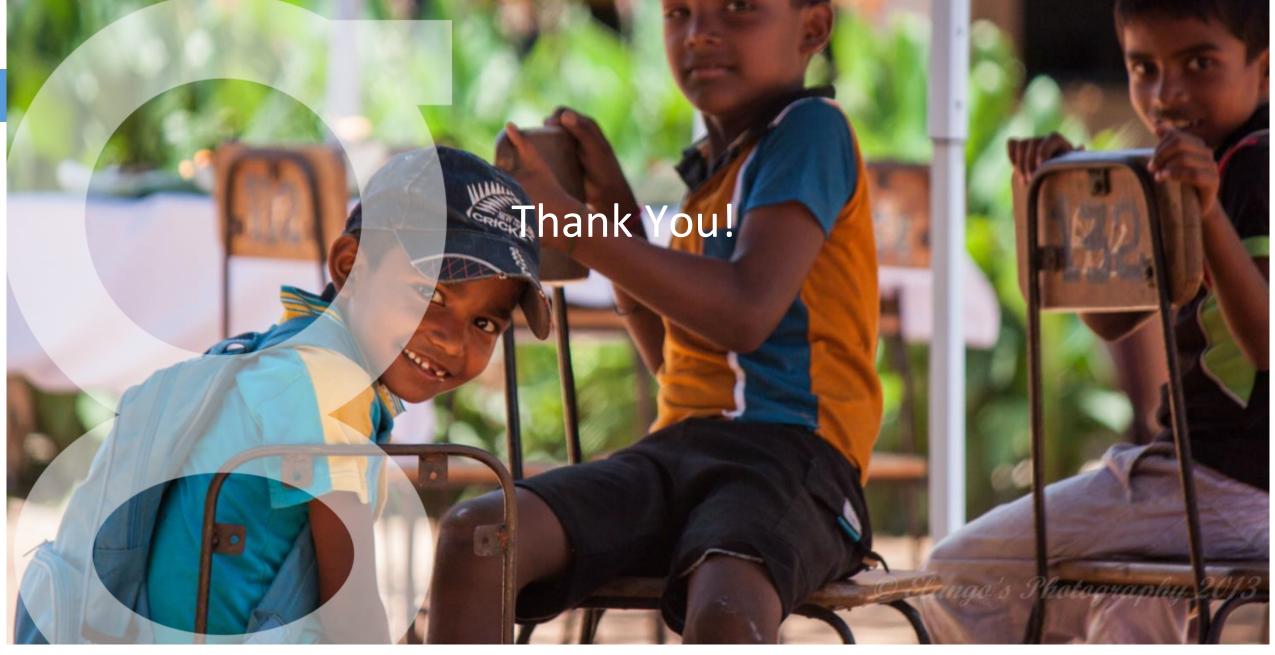


Contact us to find out more about how your organization can get involved in this growing network <a href="mailto:enquiries@godan.info">enquiries@godan.info</a>

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