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Food and Agriculture
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The International Treaty
ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES
FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

**INTERNATIONAL TREATY ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES
FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

**FOURTH MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE
FUNDING STRATEGY AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION**

20-22 September 2021

**GLOBAL CROP DIVERSITY TRUST INPUTS RECEIVED ON DRAFT
FOOD INDUSTRY ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY**

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY

This document contains inputs provided by the Global Crop Diversity Trust on the Draft Food Industry Engagement Strategy for the Funding Committee's consideration at its fourth meeting.

This relates to the request made by the Funding Committee at its third meeting that in developing the strategy further, the Secretariat invite input from external experts, including through collaborating with the Crop Trust, to provide a deeper understanding of the food processing industry along the food chain and the Treaty's value proposition.

**INTERNATIONAL TREATY ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES
FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

SECOND DRAFT FOOD INDUSTRY ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR REVIEW

SETTING THE STAGE

Background and context

1. Plant genetic resources for food and agriculture make an essential contribution to increasing and safeguarding food security and nutrition, improving rural livelihoods and economies, supporting the maintenance of biodiversity and to meeting the challenges of adapting to climate change.
2. The food processing industry (the food industry) benefits from plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, as is recognised in Article 13.6 of the International Treaty. Article 13.6 states that the Treaty's *Contracting Parties shall consider modalities of a strategy of voluntary benefit-sharing contributions whereby Food Processing Industries that benefit from plant genetic resources for food and agriculture shall contribute to the Multilateral System.*
3. This Article, along with the request made by the Treaty's Governing Body through paragraph 29 h of Resolution 3/2019, which calls on the Funding Committee to develop a strategy to mobilize funds from food processing industries, as called for in Article 13.6 of the Treaty, forms the basis for the development of this Food Industry Engagement Strategy.
4. The Food Industry Engagement Strategy has been developed in the context of the Treaty's new Funding Strategy 2020-2025. The Funding Strategy was adopted by the Governing Body at its Eighth Session and strives to ensure that sufficient resources are mobilized through a range of channels for the implementation of the Treaty, including from the food processing industry.
5. The Food Industry Engagement Strategy will be implemented in the context of relevant global policy frameworks such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. The SDGs include a robust role for the private sector in global development, and analysis has shown that it is common practice for companies in the food processing industry to judge their activities against them. The first draft of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework¹ encourages participation by the private sector in the implementation of the Framework and contains targets for increasing financial resources including through leveraging private finance.
6. As stated in the Treaty's Funding Strategy, PGRFA conservation and sustainable use contribute directly and indirectly to the implementation of a number of SDGs. These include SDG 1 (No Poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger), 12 (Responsible Production and Consumption), 13 (Climate Action), 15 (Life on Land) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). There is a clear opportunity to engage with the food industry to develop strategic partnerships for the implementation of the Treaty to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs.
7. The Food Industry Engagement Strategy sets out: a vision and objective; a strategic approach, which includes an inception and implementation phase; a section on engaging with the food processing industry in connection to the International Treaty; principles for engagement; and assessing and managing risk.

Evolution, experience and opportunities for the Treaty's engagement with the private sector

¹ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/d605/21e2/2110159110d84290e1afca98/wg2020-03-03-en.pdf>

Commented [GCDT1]: Excellent strategy. It would be great if some thought could be given to the role that the Crop Trust may be able to play in its implementation. We would welcome the opportunity for the Crop Trust to be considered as a key element, working hand in hand with the International Treaty Secretariat and vice versa to coordinate engagement with the food industry. In practical terms, consideration could be given to identifying which food industry actors are best approached by whom and where the opportunities are for making joint approaches etc.

Commented [GCDT2]: It may be useful to acknowledge at the outset the significant time it takes and relationship building required in order to succeed.

Another challenge to consider is that many companies further down the value chain do not understand, and thus do not value, the use of PGRFA (eg. They may not appreciate the time it takes to develop new varieties, which puts into perspective the urgent need to act now).

Commented [GCDT3]: Perhaps the full name of the Standing Committee on the Funding Strategy and Resource Mobilization could be referenced here the first time.

8. Since its inception, the Treaty has engaged with the private sector in different ways. The Treaty plays a regulatory role related to access to PGRFA and the benefits arising from its use, and also recognises and encourages the role of the private sector in the Treaty's implementation.

9. The Treaty has established a Multilateral System on Access and Benefit-sharing, which contains the world's largest genepool available for research, breeding and training for food and agriculture. The Multilateral System includes a requirement that a recipient who commercializes a plant variety that incorporates material accessed from the Multilateral System, shall pay to the Treaty's Benefit-sharing Fund, if certain conditions are met.

10. The private seed sector has engaged in Treaty implementation through its role as an active observer in Treaty negotiations and also through making voluntary contributions to components of the Treaty's implementation, such as to the Treaty's Benefit-sharing Fund (BSF) and to the Global Crop Diversity Trust. One such funding model generates a regular and predictable income stream to the BSF through a commitment to making annual financial contributions of a set value.

11. There are a number of examples of food manufacturer's involvement in PGRFA initiatives. These include public-private-partnerships, with a specific crop focus, that are designed to help small-holder farmers or promote more sustainable consumption and production patterns, among others. Many of the Top 100 food companies have been involved in such partnerships, that have included a focus on particular crops such as sorghum, barley, cassava, cocoa, soybeans, coffee and tea, among others². Similarly, the Global Crop Diversity Trust has facilitated the development of global conservation strategies for specific crop commodities, some of which are of interest to the food processing industry in an effort to engage a broad set of stakeholders along the value chain in their implementation.

12. In the development of this Food Industry Engagement Strategy, the previous experiences of engaging with the private sector for Treaty implementation has been taken into account, as well as the recommendations arising from the 2019 independent evaluation of FAO's 2013 Private Sector Partnership Strategy, as documented in FAO's new Private Sector Engagement Strategy³, and input from external experts.

ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY

1. The vision and objective of this strategy are aligned with those of the Treaty's overall Funding Strategy⁴.

The vision

2. Through engaging with the food industry, partnerships can be formed that enable voluntary contributions to be mobilized for the programmatic implementation of the International Treaty in a long-term, coordinated, synergistic and effective manner. This further enables the conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA, contributing to increasing and safeguarding food and nutrition security, improving rural livelihoods and economies, supporting the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, meeting the challenges of adapting to climate change and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

² Source: Syngenta Foundation for Sustainable Agriculture, 2015

³ FAO's Strategy for Private Sector Engagement 2021-2025: <http://www.fao.org/3/nd961en/nd961en.pdf>

⁴ Resolution 3/2019, *The Funding Strategy Of The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources For Food And Agriculture 2020-2025*: **Paragraph 6:** A new Vision for the Funding Strategy: The Funding Strategy enables the Governing Body, Contracting Parties, funding agencies, farmers and other relevant actors to secure funding and other resources for the programmatic implementation of the International Treaty in a long-term, coordinated, synergistic and effective manner. **Paragraph 14:** The objective of the Funding Strategy is to enhance the availability, predictability, transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of the provision of financial resources to implement activities under the Treaty, in accordance with Article 18 of the Treaty.

Commented [GCDT4]: This could be a good model to explore further with the food industry that allows for mid-term relationships with funders.

Commented [GCDT5]: Such initiatives may provide very useful models for the Treaty to explore as part of the inception phase of this strategy

Commented [GCDT6]: The Crop Trust could also be referenced here as relevant.

Objective

3. The objective of this strategy is to enable diverse strategic partnerships with the food industry through a range of channels to support the implementation of the International Treaty. Through such partnerships, resources may be mobilized for the Treaty's implementation at national, regional and international levels, including voluntary financial contributions as well as other resources, in view of the broad benefit-sharing provisions within the text of Article 13.6 of the Treaty.

Approach

4. To achieve the Vision and Objective of this strategy, a two-track approach is envisaged: 1) the development of partnership models and tools by the Funding Committee for engaging with the food industry; and 2) the employment of such models and tools by different Treaty stakeholders, and channels for the development of partnerships with the food industry for Treaty implementation.

5. The Engagement Strategy will utilise a step-wise approach, enabling the development, testing and refining of concepts, models and tools to inform a targeted and effective set of actions for the Treaty's engagement with the food industry. This approach allows for regular review, learning and consultation with industry stakeholders to deepen the joint understanding and identification of opportunities of mutual interest, for building strategic and sustainable partnerships between the Treaty and the food industry. Two main phases are envisaged: an **inception phase**; and an **implementation phase**.

Inception phase

6. The inception phase aims to define the Treaty's value proposition for the food industry, develop communication tools, identify entry points and map possible models for engagement.

7. These elements will be informed by further analysis, the distillation of lessons learned and best practices, and through identifying areas of common interest to the Treaty and food industry. The possible entry points that will be explored further include: plant based diets for sustainable production and consumption; seeds, local to global food systems linkages; and, benefit-sharing and industry "Environment, Social and Governance" (ESG).

8. Elements developed will be further refined through consultations with key stakeholders, including from the food industry, such as industry platforms and associations, and from the private sector more broadly, including the private seed sector.

9. The Funding Committee will play a leading role in overseeing the planned activities and outputs of the inception phase and develop key milestones and actions for this phase in a separate *Implementation, monitoring and evaluation plan of the Food Industry Engagement Strategy*.

Implementation phase

10. The implementation phase aims to pilot, further refine and upscale the tools and models developed in the inception phase in order to build diverse and strategic partnerships between the food industry and a range of Treaty stakeholders and channels. It is envisaged that initial piloting activities may be undertaken with food industry actors of varying sizes, within different segments of the market, and with a range of Treaty stakeholders and channels operating in different contexts, such as within both developed and developing country Contracting Parties of the Treaty.

11. The implementation phase will require the participation and contributions of different enabling partners of the Treaty at national, regional and international levels.

12. As part of the step-wise approach, the key milestones and actions for the implementation phase will be established by the Funding Committee at the conclusion of the inception phase, once the concepts and approaches have been further developed. They are expected to include the testing of tools and models, and the development of partnerships.

Commented [GCDT7]: The scope could go beyond 'partnership models' which usually entail a specific bilateral agreement with each party. Other models, such as innovative funding models whereby companies can contribute more expeditiously without having necessarily a partnership in place, may be also of interest.

Commented [GCDT8]: Given the opportunities for collaboration, it may be helpful to specify "including the Crop Trust" after the mention of Treaty stakeholders or Treaty implementation in this paragraph.

Commented [GCDT9]: Consideration could also be given to ways in which engagements with the food industry are celebrated within the planned communication initiatives

Commented [GCDT10]: It may be useful to further clarify this term given the numerous forages that are a part of Annex 1.

Commented [GCDT11]: A fourth element could target retailers and focus on a "more diverse supply": the upside of offering more diverse ingredients to the customer base.

Engaging with the food processing industry in connection to the International Treaty

13. A synthesis of analysis⁵ undertaken by an external expert on the food processing industry and the Treaty's value proposition as part of the development of this strategy is provided in the below sections.

Commented [GCDT12]: It may be beneficial for the Crop Trust to be considered as part of the "Treaty's value proposition"

Description and scope of the food processing industry

14. The food processing industry, or food and drink manufacturing sector, is one stage in the complex overall agri-food chain that starts with the input industries which provide farmers with the products they require to produce their crop and livestock, and the products flow through the food value chain, including the final consumers.

Commented [GCDT13]: Given the fact that the scope of this strategy would also include mobilizing resources to support conservation, pre-breeding and breeding efforts it might make sense to be more specific as to the role genebanks and breeders play in the agri-food chain. In this current wording, it appears that the seed companies are the first link in the agri-food chain.

15. The food processing industry is extremely vast and encompasses a wide array of enterprises, from large national and multinational companies and industries, to medium, small-scale and micro businesses and industries, as well as family farms in many countries.

Overall market & Sectors

16. The food and drink sector is valued at approximately US\$6 trillion, split roughly equally between the two. The main sectors are meat, dairy, bakery, snack foods, ready meals, confectionery, alcoholic beverages and non-alcoholic beverages.

17. The industry is highly fragmented in terms of companies, with the top 10 companies only accounting for around 10% of the market for both food and drinks.

18. The main sub-sectors, their market value, key crops and leading companies are shown in the below table:

	Sector	Products	Crops	Leading companies
Food (\$2.7 tn)	Bakery (\$0.2tn)	Bread Cakes Biscuits	Wheat Oilseeds	Grupo Bimbo, Mondelez, Flowers Foods, Yamazaki Baking
	Snacks (\$0.4tn)	Crisps Pot noodles Breakfast cereals	Potatoes Oilseeds Cereals Sugar	Mondelez; Kraft; Unilever, GM, Kellogg, McCain; PepsiCo
	Ready meals (\$0.2tn)			Nestle; Kraft-Heinz; General Mills; Tyson
	Confectionary (\$0.2tn)	Chocolate Sweets	Cocoa Sugar Palm oil	Mars, Ferrero, The Hershey Company
	Meat (\$1.2tn)	Beef Pork Chicken	Pasture Maize Oilseeds	JBS, Smithfield, Tyson, Marfrig
	Dairy (\$0.7tn)	Milk Cheese Yoghurts	Pasture Maize Oilseeds	Danone, Nestle, Lactalis, Fonterra, DFA + 10 others
	Other	Fresh produce Cooking aids Condiments Sauces Sugar	F&V Maize	Total Produce

⁵ (analysis document to be referenced once published)

Drink (\$3.0 tn)	Alcoholic beverages (\$1.5tn)	Beer Wine Spirits	Barley Wheat	Anheuser-Busch InBev Heineken, Suntory, Asahi, Diageo, Kirin Molson-Coors, Carlsberg Andalou Efes
	Non- alcoholic beverages (\$0.9tn)	Tea/coffee Bottled water Carbonated drinks	Tea Coffee Fruits Cocoa	PepsiCo, Coca-Cola, Monster, Red Bull, Keurig, Dr Pepper, Jacobs Douwe Egberts

Commented [GCDT14]: Food retailers could also be considered such as Walmart, Whole Foods (Amazon), Tesco, etc., which have their own store brands with significant market power. Others include ADM, Bunge, Cargill and Louis Dreyfus (the ABCDs).

19. Whilst some sectors rely on a narrow range of crops, others draw from a much wider diversity. Depending on which sectors they operate in, companies may source inputs from 20-30 different crops. The willingness of any individual company to engage with the International Treaty Implementation may be partly influenced by the crops with which it has a connection.

20. A new sector which is emerging and growing fast is that of plant-based, driven by both environmental and nutritional considerations. On the environmental side the incentive is to avoid the greenhouse gas emissions generated by livestock production. On the nutritional side a plant-based diet is perceived to be healthier. Many of the major food processors are diversifying their ranges to expand the plant-based component. In addition, there is a high degree of innovation in plant-based foods with numerous start-up companies in this space and a high level of venture capital flowing into it.

Commented [GCDT15]: Also significant capital flows from conventional finance institutions under new ESG products.

Food industry trends and drivers

21. Some major trends occurring in the industry are listed in the below table. Several of these trends could be touch-points for the seed industry as highlighted below.

Commented [GCDT16]: Perhaps others beyond the seed industry could be mentioned here.

Table 2: Trends impacting the food processing sector		
Trend	Details	Possible touchpoint with seeds
Clean label	Fewer more natural-sounding ingredients	
3 rd party certifications	Fairtrade; Rainforest Alliance; Non-GMO, organic	Conditions of farmer equity – could relate to seed access Some seed companies have organic seed ranges
Traceability to the origin	Increasing interest in where ingredients come from. Nestle has a table of % sources traceability for each of its crops	
Fresh	A migration from frozen or canned products	
Sustainability	Includes ingredients and packaging	Biodiversity dimension
Plant-based foods	Focus on vegetarian, vegan and flexitarian consumers	New plant-based foods could drive demand for new seeds
Functional foods	Foods that can make specific health claims	Seeds with specific nutritional properties – e.g. Quinoa
Increasing internet presence	In retail, marketing and consumer searches. Omni-channels	
Unique and varied experience	E.g. Micro brews vs Budweiser or Heineken	
Own label	Supermarkets are increasingly selling their own label versions in competition to branded products	This trend is likely to make retailers increasingly concerned about the sourcing of their products and receptive to seed-related initiatives
GM labelling	Depending on the country there may be a requirement to label GM crops.	The seed determines whether or not a crop is GM

22. To address the key above trends which have potential implications on the way that companies view seeds and other PGRFA:

- a) 3rd party certification is indicative of concerns about sustainable production in general and biodiversity in particular. This provides a clear potential entry point for seeds.
- b) Sustainability: there is a clear link to seeds through the biodiversity angle. Seeds also have an important role in adaptation to climate change, particularly through the development of drought tolerant and heat tolerant varieties.
- c) The growth of interest in plant-based foods could lead to increased opportunities for a greater diversity of crops and hence seeds.
- d) Functional foods can also present opportunities for currently niche crops and seeds to become more attractive.
- e) The growth of own label product sold by supermarkets could increase supermarkets already considerable interest in how crops are produced, including the seed dimension.
- f) Generally environmental issues are rising up the agenda.

23. A major development over the last 10 years has been the increasing importance of Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations in the operation of all organisations, whether from the public or private sectors. In the past, the area was often referred to as Corporate Social Responsibility. Within the private sector ESG considerations increasingly drive investment decisions and shareholder actions.

24. The ESG ecosystem is complex and evolving with many different types of actors involved: the companies themselves, auditors/assurers, multilateral bodies such as the UN, data providers, voting and engagement services.

25. The main ESG-related issues of specific relevance to the food industry and seeds are likely to fall under the environmental and social areas and would include the following:

Environmental impacts

- a) Good agricultural practice
- b) Preserving biodiversity
- c) Provision of seeds to help adapt to climate change

Social impacts

- a) Supporting farm communities, especially smallholders
- b) Fair remuneration
- c) Access to seeds (which may also fall under areas of governance)

26. A company's approach to ESG could provide a good indication of how fertile a ground it is likely to be for cooperation with the International Treaty. Specifically, the prominence of ESG activities involving farmers could be a good indicator.

27. Biodiversity is an issue rapidly rising up the environmental agenda and is the second most important of the top 10 ESG trends for 2021, with the first being the 'rise of sustainable investing and growth of ESG-related funds to continue'. This trend provides a key opportunity for engagement between the Treaty and the food industry.

Why partner with the food industry?

28. There are numerous areas of synergy between the food industry and the Treaty, and various mutually reinforcing benefits of their successful functioning.

29. Benefits to the Treaty of partnering with the food processing industry include those related to communication, knowledge, technology and innovation. Partnerships may generate joint communication on biodiversity and sustainable food systems, real-time knowledge and data, market

Commented [GCDT17]: Consideration could also be given to including the financial sectors as key potential funders: large banks, micro-credit agencies, venture capitals, pension funds.

Commented [GCDT18]: It is important to consider that though this is broadly addressing the natural biodiversity in or near the cultivation areas, it is not the diversity of the crop, as such.

Commented [GCDT19]: As with the above point, it may be necessary to present the complexity of differentiating biodiversity from agrobiodiversity, particularly within the private sector's ESG framework

intelligence and best practices, and facilitate the effective dissemination of information nationally, regionally and globally.

30. Common threads with the Treaty include addressing issues such as biodiversity, climate change, technology transfer/capacity building, agricultural diversification and support to family farming, and benefit sharing. Further areas to be explored could be plant based diets and the role of PGRFA for sustainable production and consumption, which contributes to the achievement of SDG12.

Why should the private sector partner with the Treaty?

31. The food processing industry is inextricably linked to, and reliant upon the seed sector, and benefits from plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, agrobiodiversity, sustainable access to seeds and the unique partnerships that the Treaty's systems provide.

32. Benefits to the industry of the Treaty's successful implementation include in the areas of research and development, farmers' continued access to reliable and diverse seed, and addressing threats to the environment and supply chain.

33. For companies with existing seed initiatives, association with the International Plant Treaty could be seen as formal recognition of their seed efforts. For companies without any specific seed-related initiatives but which recognise the importance of seeds in their ESG communications, association with the International Plant Treaty could be seen as a formal initiative which validates their seed awareness.

34. A further benefit to the food industry is the Treaty's role as a trusted broker of relevant alliances. The Treaty is able to bring together and facilitate communication between Governments and the private sector on shared priorities, governance and policy issues and investments.

Areas for engagement with the private sector and food industry

35. There are a wide range of areas where the private sector can engage in the implementation of the International Treaty. This includes development of partnerships in research and development and in commercial joint ventures, capacity building and human resource development. Other possible ways are to participate in international networks to conserve or sustainably use plant genetic resources or provide voluntary contributions to contribute to the implementation of the Treaty's Funding Strategy. Private holders of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture are encouraged to make these available through the Treaty's Multilateral System. More generally, the private sector can also help build awareness of the value of plant genetic diversity for achieving food security and sustainable agriculture.

36. The potential areas for engagement and partnership with the food processing industry will be refined through the inception phase based upon further analysis of the areas of synergy between the Treaty and food processing industry. It is anticipated that the broad areas of engagement may include those priority areas identified by FAO for its engagement with the private sector in its new strategy, as listed below:

- a) Policy dialogue
- b) Capacity development
- c) Resource mobilization
- d) Technical cooperation
- e) Knowledge and research
- f) Advocacy and communication
- g) Innovation
- h) Data sharing and dissemination
- i) Support for financing and investment
- j) SDG alignment
- k) SDG advocacy

Commented [GCDT20]: This terminology could be rephrased to clarify if the use of "seed" here refers to efforts to promote more sustainable use of actual seeds or is being used as a synonym for "initial" or "pioneering" efforts.

Fully supporting regional and national engagement opportunities

37. In line with the programmatic approach of the Treaty's Funding Strategy, it is anticipated that the implementation of the Food Industry Engagement Strategy will require the participation and contributions of different partners enabling the implementation of the International Treaty, at national and international levels.

38. Contracting Parties of the Treaty will play a critical role in promoting and enabling food industry investments in their countries and for Treaty implementation more broadly. The inception phase of the Engagement Strategy will explore the support required and develop tools and models to be tested and made available to assist with engaging the food industry and developing partnerships at national, regional and international levels.

Principles for engagement

39. The principles that are expected to be integrated throughout the operationalization of this strategy are in line with those set out in FAO's new Private Sector Engagement Strategy as listed below.

40. Engagements with the Private Sector should:

- a) demonstrate a clear contribution to the attainment of the SDGs
- b) respect the values of FAO and the United Nations
- c) not compromise FAO's neutrality, impartiality, integrity, independence, credibility or reputation
- d) be effectively managed and avoid any conflicts of interest or other risks to FAO
- e) demonstrate a contribution to FAO's mandate, goals and mission and its Members national development goals
- f) respect the intergovernmental nature of FAO and the decision-making authority of its Members, as set out in FAO's constitution
- g) support and enhance, without compromise, the neutral and independent scientific and evidence-based approach that underpins FAO's work
- h) protect FAO from any undue influence, especially on processes for setting and applying policies, norms and standards
- i) be conducted based on transparency, openness, inclusiveness, accountability, integrity and mutual respect.

Assessing and managing risk

41. It is anticipated that engaging and developing partnerships with the food processing industry will be undertaken by a diverse range of different Treaty stakeholders and channels.

42. Where the International Treaty engages or partners with the food industry through the Treaty's Secretariat, assessment and management of risk may be considered based upon those areas set out in FAO's Strategy for Private Sector Engagement 2021-2025, of:

- a) conflicts of interest;
- b) undue or improper influence exercised by a private sector entity on FAO's work, especially, but not limited to, policies, norms and standard-setting;
- c) a negative impact on FAO's integrity, independence, credibility, reputation or mandate;
- d) the engagement being primarily used to serve the interests of the private sector entity, with limited or no benefit to FAO;
- e) the engagement conferring an endorsement of the private sector entity's name, brand, product, views or activity;
- f) the "blue-washing" of a private sector entity's image through an engagement with FAO;
- g) failure of the partnership to provide the expected benefits

Commented [GCDT21]: Perhaps in the outset of this document, something could be added that complements this wording to expand the scope beyond FAO to also include components for the implementation of the Treaty's funding strategy.

Implementation, Monitoring, Evaluation and Re-Planning

13. The Food Industry Engagement Strategy is envisaged to be a living document that takes an iterative or “step-wise” approach and may be periodically updated. The Standing Committee on the Funding Strategy will develop an Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Plan that sets out major milestones, outputs and timelines and will periodically review and update it. In line with the implementation, monitoring and review arrangements of the Treaty’s Funding Strategy, the Funding Committee will regularly monitor and review progress on the implementation of the Food Industry Engagement Strategy and update the Governing Body on a regular basis, and make recommendations for adjustments.