

GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

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At: 2024-09-12 17:21:04

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UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2024
Reporting from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024

1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Project Details

GEF ID: 10523	Umoja WBS: SB-020241
SMA IPMR ID: 116790	Grant ID: S1-32GFL-000786
Project Short Title: GEF-CW.10523.Asia Textiles	
Project Title: Reducing uses and releases of chemicals of concern, including POPs, in the textiles sector	
Duration months planned:	60
Duration months age:	23
Project Type:	Full Sized Project (FSP)
Parent Programme if child project:	
Project Scope:	Regional
Region:	Asia Pacific
Countries:	Bangladesh,Indonesia,Pakistan,Vietnam
GEF Focal Area(s):	Chemicals and Waste
GEF financing amount:	\$ 8,850,000.00
Co-financing amount:	\$ 43,272,506.00
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:	2022-04-07
UNEP Project Approval Date:	2022-05-11
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):	2022-07-26
Date of Inception Workshop, if available:	2022-10-13
Date of First Disbursement:	2022-08-12
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2024:	\$ 1,429,758.00
Total expenditure as of 30 June:	\$ 604,341.00

Midterm undertaken?:	No
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:	
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:	2025-03-02
Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:	2027-07-31
Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:	2027-07-31
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	2028-07-31
Expected Financial Closure Date:	2029-01-31

1.2 Project Description

The project is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) as the GEF Implementing Agency and Basel and Stockholm Conventions Regional Centre for Southeast Asia (BSCRC-SEA) and the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) as the Executing Agencies with further technical assistance provided by UNEP in Viet Nam and ILO in Pakistan. The project is implemented in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan, and Viet Nam.

The objective of this project is significant and documented reductions in use, releases, and exposure to chemicals of concern (CoCs) including POPs in the textiles sector in selected countries (Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan, and Viet Nam).

The project consists of the four following components:

Component 1: Information sharing and chemical management pilots on priority CoCs including POPs in textiles facilities. The Component aims for Tier 2 and Tier 3 textile companies to restrict use, releases, and exposure to priority CoC including POPs, and this will be achieved by providing education and technical support at facility level. The outputs cover four stages that are required for wet processing mills to manage chemicals, namely 1) identifying chemicals used, 2) sharing chemicals data with regulators and downstream value chain buyers, 3) transitioning to safer and more sustainable alternatives, and 4) using the knowledge gained to improve storage and handling, occupational health, facilities, and environmental management practices. The component includes an ILO pilot project to improve chemical-related occupational health and safety issues in mills; and a blockchain pilot on information transparency by UNECE.

Component 2: Eco-innovative strategies towards a non-toxic and circular textiles' economy: This Component identifies and triggers policy changes by the private sector and governments to transition away from the use of POPs and other chemicals of concern in the textile sector. This component will go beyond the shift to chemicals alternatives, towards a non-toxic and circular economy approach in the textile sector and will inform both government and corporate policy development at the national, regional and global level. A systemic approach, from the raw material sourcing, design, production, consumption, waste management, including recycling, to the end-of-life

stage, can offer new business opportunities as well as generate other economic benefits to mill owners. The component includes pilot activities led by UNEP on eco-innovation through global value chains.

Component 3: Knowledge management for scaling up: scales project results nationally and globally, supporting Component 2 by creating and curating knowledge, information, education, safer alternatives, and sound management practices. The component outputs will scale up pilot project practices within the project countries and globally. The last output on gender mainstreaming will disseminate the technical work of the project among a very well established baseline and network of initiatives in the wider textiles & garment sector which focus on gender, social and labour issues.

Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation: to ensure accountability and take a proactive approach to learning and continuous improvement.

1.3 Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	Industry and Economy Division
Name of co-implementing Agency	
Executing Agency (ies)	Basel & Stockholm Convention Regional Centre South East Asia (BCRC-SEA), Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC)
names of Other Project Partners	Yiliqi, NRDC; Beatriz Cunha and Debaaj Abidi, ILO; Bettina Heller, UNEP
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Kevin Helps
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Eloise Touni
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Edward Aput
UNEP Support Assistants	
Manager/Representative	Anton Purmono
Project Manager	
Finance Manager	Cynthia Indriani
Communications Lead, if relevant	

2 Overview of Project Status

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s):	Thematic: Chemicals and pollution action subprogramme
UNEP previous Subprogramme(s):	N/A
PoW Indicator(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution: (iii) Number of policy, regulatory, financial and technical measures developed with UNEP support to reduce pollution in air, water, soil and the ocean • Pollution: (iv) Reduction in releases of pollutants to the environment achieved with UNEP support • Pollution: Change in action by the private sector and civil society on pollution prevention and control as a result of UNEP action Progress in the chemicals- and pollution-related aspects of the 2030 Agenda on which UNEP focuses its work
UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	<p>Bangladesh: Submitted its first NIP in 2009, attributing unintentional releases of POPs to water, largely to releases from the textile sector, and lists addressing this in its priorities. Bangladesh became a Party to Stockholm in 2007 but has not ratified any of the amendments to the convention Annexes listing the new POPs and is currently developing a NIP update. They did not submit a country report or other informational documents so there is a lack of data about used chemicals. Bangladesh's UN Development Assistance Framework, UNDAF 2017-2020, commits the country to reduce the volume of POPs in the environment by 500 tonnes in 2020 from 2015 levels; means of Verification, Frequency of Monitoring is conducted by Department of Environment.</p> <p>Indonesia: Submitted its first NIP in 2010, noting that the textiles industry was a major source category for dioxins and furans, prioritising further action in this sector. Indonesia has added every Convention amendment and revised its NIP in 2014. This update notes that textiles are among the top ten fastest growing industry in the country (not counting non-oil and gas). For PFOS, textiles are the third priority sector nationally (after paper and firefighting foams). Chemical suppliers were reported as having stopped the import of PFOS without informing about previous practices. Estimates based on export and import of articles thought to contain PFOS reveal the textile sector as the one with the biggest number of imported products containing PFOS (2,022,057 kg) and the second biggest number of imported products containing PFOS (874,622 kg). The Centre for Green Industry in the Ministry of Industry has initiated an awareness campaign about the use of PFOS and related substances in several textile industries, but the NIP notes gaps in the regulatory framework of chemicals in articles and products. For PBDEs there is no exact information on the production, use and trade of PBDEs, but estimates on the amounts of trade volume are provided. The action plans include strengthening existing regulations, assessing the quantity of PFOS used, building a strategy to examine the stockpiles, assess the amounts of PFOS on stockpiles, conduct an inventory on the articles that contain PFOS, contain an inventory of the sites contaminated with PFOS; development of strategies to eliminate the existing PFOS. Indonesia responded to requests for information from the Secretariat and POPRC, including on PFOS in 2012, noting lack of detailed</p>

inventory data; and in their Country Report in 2015 noting no legal/administrative actions taken on the use of PFOS, or HBB, penta- or octa-BDE and no regulatory schemes for industrial chemicals.

Pakistan: submitted its revised NIP in 2020, identifying the textile sector as a significant contributor to dioxin and furan emissions. According to the update, there is no specific legislation or regulation for PFOS and related substances. Certain synthetic carpets and synthetic textiles might be treated with PFOS or PFOA related substances and polymers. Synthetic carpets are produced in Pakistan, and those produced before 2002 might contain PFOS. Due to the long service life of carpets, some of these carpets might still be in use. Synthetic carpets/textiles produced or imported after 2002 might rather contain other PFAS such as PFOA and related substances. An assessment of potential quantities has not been conducted in this first inventory.

Currently very limited information is available for Pakistan on the PFOS or PFOA contamination in surface and ground water and related drinking water due to the lack of monitoring capacity and therefore an impact cannot be estimated but are urgently needed. In this first inventory of POPBFRs no assessment of the textile sector has been made but will be conducted in implementation when also monitoring capacity is developed. The exposure to HBCD in textiles might have a higher risk from fibers and related house dust ingestion. However, it is not clear to what extent HBCD has been used in textiles in Pakistan. For other minor uses of HBCD (textiles and electronics) no quantitative assessment was made. Pakistan has a large textiles and leather industry operating since decades. Both industries have used chemicals containing PCDD/Fs in the past (e.g., PCP or chloranil). Contamination with PCDD/Fs has been reported in textile and leather products due to the use of chlorinated aromatic chemicals, especially pentachlorophenol to protect the raw materials (e.g., cotton, wool or other fibers, leather); and use of PCDD/F-contaminated dyestuffs (e.g., chloranil or phthalocyanines). For the leather industry 210.5 g TEQ/a (4.7% of total) release is estimated while for textile industry the estimate is 23.1 g TEQ/a release. Assessment of POPs in textiles was prioritized under the NIP action plans. In their response for the third round of Country Reports in 2016, Pakistan notes a lack of technical capacity and financial resources to address PFOS assessment. In the UNDAF, Pakistan identifies textile workers as a priority and the UN commits to enabling textile stakeholders in Pakistan to obtain the knowledge needed for attaining international and regional competitiveness.

Viet Nam: submitted its NIP update in 2017. The NIP estimates that 5% of dioxin and furan goods are from the production of chemicals and consumer goods, including textiles, and prioritizes addressing dioxin and furan release in its action plan. Viet Nam has accepted every amendment and requested a specific exemption for the production and use of PFOS in the textile sector which expired 2015. However, there is no information about their process of phasing it out during that period of exemption or if use stopped after 2015. The NIP includes a full inventory of PFOS in synthetic carpets and textiles as a priority action, as well as investigations of textile and leather factories where dioxin and POPs chemicals have been historically used.

Viet Nam has a broad legislation on chemical safety management, including POPs. An example is the national plan to implement the Stockholm convention on POPs, it has continuously reconstructed its institutional and administrative system to promote environmental protection. In this context MONRE, who is responsible for environmental management in the whole country, was created in 2002.

	However, environmental investment is still insufficient.
Link to relevant SDG Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all • Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns • Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Link to relevant SDG Targets:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10th Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead • 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment • 12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production • 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators

GEF core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
9.1-Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)	5 tonnes of PFAS or PBDE	25 tonnes of PFAS or PBDE	25	
9.6- POPs/Mercury containing materials directly avoided	1,000 tonnes of POPs and CoC contaminated waste	5,500 tonnes of PFAS contaminated waste	5,500	
10- Persistent organic pollutants to air reduced		2.31 gTEQ POPs to air reduced	2.31	

Implementation Status 2024: 1st PIR

2.3. Implementation Status and Risks

	PIR#	Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2024	1st PIR	MS	MS	M
FY 2023				
FY 2022				
FY 2021				
FY 2020				
FY 2019				
FY 2018				
FY 2017				
FY 2016				
FY 2015				

Summary of status

As this is the first PIR since the inception meeting in Islamabad in October 2022, the project achievements are oriented around project management steps and official registration. The project has held 2 Project Steering Committees, with a split-session modality combining in person and virtual sessions (Oct 2022/Feb 2023 and Jan/March 2024). Progress in Indonesia is the most advanced (see below by Components). Project registration procedures with the governments of Viet Nam and Bangladesh are still to be finalized, causing some delay in accessing the grant and launching activities officially, although project coordinators have been recruited and activities started. In Pakistan the government focal person changed in late 2023, so the national coordinator selection is still pending. However the pilot project by ILO has begun and is progressing well.

Activities completed under Component 1 by NRDC have included the wet-processing mills mapping in all countries, developing practical inventory guidance and methodology, preparing the pilot delivery methodology and developing technical guidance documents on inventory and PFAS substitution. Trainings for wet mills have been successfully completed in Indonesia and over 900 mills have been mapped, which includes 592 mills in Bangladesh, 76 mills in Indonesia, 200 mills in Pakistan, and 66 mills in Vietnam for chemical inventories to be completed and managed through the service provider BHive. More in-depth PFAS substitution pilots have been selected for Indonesia and Pakistan (Gistex in Indonesia and Gohar Textile Mills Pvt Ltd. in Pakistan) and mill identification & criteria for selecting the remaining mills for pilots is underway. For activity on supporting initial safety measures in textile facilities, the International Labour Organization (ILO) initiated the pilot project in Karachi, Pakistan, to conduct capacity building programme initially with 10 Textile Mills to reduce the risk of Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) by conducting an in-depth risk assessment of chemical management SOPs and developing a capacity building session to enhance chemical management policies, training on chemical handling and exposure, and ensuring safety and well-being of workers. The Risk Assessment tool has been finalized and onboarding of all 10 Textile Mills are completed. The Risk Assessment session of factories are scheduled for July and August 2024. The progress of other activities is on track or to be started at a later phase.

Under Component 2, NRDC has started developing the of brand engagement strategy in partnership with service providers, which include criteria of the target brands and retailers, how to implement brands outreach and recruitments, and the roles and responsibilities of different engagement levels. NRDC has engaged with more than a dozen global brands and retailers to explore the potential of partnering in this project, especially on joint efforts in Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) phaseout. While the conversations continue, 3 of these brands (New Balance, ANTA, and Maharam) joined the regional meeting on PFAS alternatives and phaseout implementations, together with project priority country representatives, textile manufacturers, chemical/material suppliers, and industry experts, to share the successes and challenges seen in their PFAS phaseout journey. As part of the efforts to strengthen national regulations, Indonesia, with supports from NRDC, has completed a gap analysis on PFAS and other Chemicals of Concern within the Indonesian Regulatory Framework and concluded that PFAS are poorly controlled and essentially unregulated in Indonesia, and also emphasized the benefits of benefits of managing PFAS as a class. With this as the base, Indonesia is planning to develop the national textiles, policy and enforcement roadmap.

On global knowledge management under Component 3, the inventory guidance and methodology which is applicable and beneficial to the broader industry, is in production to be published on the project KM platform. To maximize the project impact, the global KM strategy is under review for further revision in collaboration with a newly approved integrated project of Eliminating Hazardous Chemicals from Supply Chains and the Project of Promotion of circular economy in the textile and garment sector through the sustainable management of chemicals and waste in Lesotho, Madagascar, South Africa and Ethiopia.

Regarding the financial progress during reporting period, the project has reported expenditure of 42% (\$367,605 out of available \$877,436). The project will initiate midterm review in Q1 of 2025.

2.4 Co Finance

Planned Co-finance:	\$ 43,272,506
Actual to date:	
Progress	Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges: Due to the delay in registration of the project with the government of Viet Nam and delays in kicking off national activities in Bangladesh and Pakistan, cofinance has not yet materialized from those countries. For Indonesia the mobilized cofinance has been satisfactory for this early stage in the project.

2.5. Stakeholder

Date of project steering committee meeting	2024-03-07
Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	<p>The Inception Workshop for the project was held in Islamabad, Pakistan on 10-13 October 2022 and since then the project has held 2 (two) Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meetings, with a split-session modality combining in person and virtual sessions (1st in person in Pakistan, Oct 2022, virtual in Feb 2023 and 2nd in person in Thailand, Jan 2024, virtual in March 2024). The Inception Workshop and both the Project Steering Committee Meetings were participated by representatives from Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan and Vietnam (Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Industry) as well as UNEP, ILO, UNECE, the Executing Agencies, the National Project Coordinators (NPCs), national experts and technical service providers. The PSC Meetings discussed the progress in the past year, annual work plan and budget, and recommendations for the next actions.</p> <p>In Indonesia, the Kick-off Meeting and the 1st National Working Group (NWG) Meeting was held in Bandung in February 2023, participated by the NWG members from relevant Ministries, the Indonesian National Project Coordinator (NPC), associations, academia, and representatives from 60 textile industries in West Java and Banten area. The 2nd NWG/National stakeholders meeting was held in Jakarta in December 2023 participated by the representatives from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF), Ministry of Industry (MOI), the NPC, and BSCRC-SEA and NRDC as the Executing Agencies. Technical meeting with NRDC expert for mapping and inventory preparation and site visit to a textile factory were conducted in September 2023. Technical Mapping and Inventory Training for Mills was held in Bandung on 6 March 2024, attended by the MOI and technical staff from mills. Site visit to PT. Gistex, the pilot mill in Indonesia, was conducted on the following day.</p> <p>The Regional Technical and Policy Discussion and Planning Meeting was held in Bangkok, Thailand, back-to-back with the 2nd PSC Meeting. The Regional Technical Meeting on pilot implementation and safer alternatives for PFAS chemicals was conducted in Porto, Portugal in June 2024. The Regional Technical Meetings were attended by the representatives of the 4 countries (MOE, MOI), the project partners, the NPCs, national experts and the technical service providers.</p> <p>A systematic plan for engaging stakeholders will be developed in conjunction with the 2025 workplans and approved by the PSC at its next meeting in Q4 2024.</p>

2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	Yes
Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):	<p>The last output under Component 3 on gender mainstreaming will disseminate the technical work of the project among a very well established baseline and network of initiatives in the wider textiles and garment sector which focus on gender, social and labour issues. The regional gender coordinator has been recruited and is initiating activities as per the action plan.</p> <p>The output will deliver on the Gender and Social Action plan to achieve a gender sensitive project that will help factory owners, value chain actors, government officials and even consumers to understand how reduction of uses and release of CoCs will help social, physical and environmental aspects of men and women primarily by consolidating and compiling gender-relevant results from across the project components and other outputs on female participation in the textiles sector, occupational health and safety, social security and access to equal pay, and other gender relevant issues.</p> <p>The Output will link to work done in mills under Component 1 by ILO on the newly approved Code of Practice on safety and health in textiles, clothing, leather and footwear industries. The outcome of the gender action plan will be focused on gender analysis as part of the facility visits to identify and describe gender differences in handling, exposure and impacts of chemical management practices; training and awareness raising specifically targeting women workers, e.g. by provision of childcare to encourage participation and increasing access to training and jobs. Prioritizing women-owned or women-managed businesses for demonstration pilots and capacity building, creation of safe spaces for dialogue on chemical safety, labour and women’s rights in the workplace, including access to training and protective equipment and practices through transitioning to a chemical free more sustainable economy are the results that should be looked forward to.</p> <p>Gender mainstreaming is an essential part of designing the capacity-building program. As female workers in Textile Mills are most affected by the exposure to hazardous chemicals, having their involvement in awareness raising and training sessions is essential. Through the capacity building programs, ILO will conduct sessions with female workers to make them in-house trainers for chemical awareness and safety training. A key consideration under this program will be to evaluate how periodic medical check-ups of female, as required by law, of female workers are effective in identifying any potential diagnosis by the Textile Mills.</p>

2.7. ESSM

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)	<p>Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage? Yes</p> <p>If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?</p> <p>SS3: Pollution prevention and resource efficiency SS8: Labour and working conditions</p>
New social and/or environmental risks	<p>Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period? No</p> <p>If yes, describe the new risks or changes?</p>
Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts	<p>Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period? No</p> <p>If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken?</p>
Environmental and social safeguards management	<p>According to the safeguard assessment conducted at CEO Endorsement, risks associated with the SS 3 and SS 8 seem to be manageable through good practices and attention to the workers and SMEs. If unforeseen risks emerge, project team should be ready to develop and implement a risk management plan. Since the project indepth activities (pilot projects development and development of policy/regulations) are still in preparatory / assessment stages, no particular risks have yet materialized. The recruitment of the gender expert and the development of the ILO Risk Assessment tool for assessing the risks related to the use and management of chemicals in textile mills (attached in the project documents section) are early examples of good practices and will be further developed and applied in the coming year.</p>

2.8. KM/Learning

Knowledge activities and products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NRDC, in partnership service providers, has developed an adequate package of mapping and inventory strategies, which includes the tool to identify potential PFAS users and 2 sets of inventory trainings -- the principles and chemical inventory and the guidance of using inventory collection tool. The safer alternative analysis on market-available PFAS substitution is under development. • ILO Risk Assessment Tool for identification of key occupational safety and health risks in selected textiles mills in Pakistan.
Main learning during the period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholders, particularly manufacturing mills, in the project priority countries are not familiar with POPs and PFAS, although their buyers, especially global brands and retailers, are strengthening the chemical management requirements posed to them.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• None of the project priority countries, or any country in the region have established policy to regulate PFAS as a class at this moment; however, the importance and benefits of class-based chemical management approach and essential use methodology are accepted and recognized.• A comprehensive platform that connects all stakeholders and players in the industry is highly desired. The platform needs to not only provides policy and technical information and knowledge, but also as a channel for the manufacturers to raise their voices.• Several textiles mills participating in the ILO pilot do not have access to information about the chemicals being used.
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2.9. Stories

Stories to be shared	
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3 Performance

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Outcome 1: Certification and voluntary compliance measures leading to Tier 2 and Tier 3 textile companies restricting use, releases and exposure to priority CoCs including POPs	No. of tonnes PFAS and PBDE reduced	0	5	25	0	The GEB outcome indicators are not due at the first PIR stage, will be linked to delivery of the POPs phase out pilot projects.	S
Outcome 1: Certification and voluntary compliance measures leading to Tier 2 and Tier 3 textile companies restricting use, releases and exposure to priority CoCs including POPs	No. tonnes of POPs and CoC contaminated waste prevented	0	1000	5500	0	The outcome indicators are not due at the first PIR stage.	S
Outcome 1: Certification and voluntary compliance measures leading to Tier 2 and Tier 3 textile companies restricting use, releases and exposure to priority CoCs including POPs	N. of gTEQ POPs from air avoided	0	0	2.31		The outcome indicators are not due at the first PIR stage.	S
Outcome 1: Certification and voluntary compliance measures leading to Tier 2 and Tier 3 textile companies restricting use, releases and exposure to priority CoCs including POPs	N. of workers in textile mills or living near mills at reduced risk of chemical exposure [Target women 5550]	0	0	15500		The outcome indicators are not due at the first PIR stage.	S
Outcome 1: Certification and	N. of mills data included in	0	30	100	0	76 mills have completed the first step	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
voluntary compliance measures leading to Tier 2 and Tier 3 textile companies restricting use, releases and exposure to priority CoCs including POPs	country data collection tools					to fill in the mill profile questionnaire. Thus, on track for reaching the mid-term target of 30 mills completing inventory data.	
Outcome 1: Certification and voluntary compliance measures leading to Tier 2 and Tier 3 textile companies restricting use, releases and exposure to priority CoCs including POPs	N. of pilot mills that obtained certification	0	0	10	0	One pilot mill confirmed; more mills are in the pipeline as potential pilot participants. On track for hitting this target by the end of this project.	MS
Outcome 2: Governments and global textile value chains strengthen and apply policies for phase out of CoCs and POPs	No. of industry feedback on presentations at global value chain events	0	3	3	1	The Ministry of Environment presented the project and Indonesia's policy on textile sector at the OECD Due Diligence forum session 'Chemicals Management: a global concern for the garment and footwear sector' in February 2024.	MS
Outcome 2: Governments and global textile value chains strengthen and apply policies for phase out of CoCs and POPs	No. of brands or global initiatives explicitly report on chemicals and POPs management	0	0	8	0	We are in active conversation with multiple brands and initiatives. On track of reaching this target by the end of project term.	MS
Outcome 2: Governments and global textile value chains strengthen and apply policies for phase out of CoCs and POPs	No. of SMEs locally access compliance services	0	0	500	0	Currently further evaluating the mapped mills for providing further support. Currently on track of reaching the 500 target by end of the project term.	MS
Outcome 3: Upscaling of project results to global textile and garment sectors and reporting to MEAs	No. of garment workers (80% women) less exposed to CoC	0	0	1500	0	Not due at first PIR stage, this indicator is linked to inventory and phase out pilots.	S

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
1 Information sharing and chemical management pilots on priority CoCs including POPs in textiles facilities	Output 1.1: Chemical inventories for POPs and COCs delivered to at least 500 chemical suppliers and SMEs	2025-12-31	N/A	30%	Two of the six planned activities are complete: Mills are mapped, project has identified 592 mills in Bangladesh, 76 mills in Indonesia, 200 mills in Pakistan, and 66 mills in Vietnam. The midterm target of finalizing inventory guidance is met. The project is on target to meet the midterm target of 50 mills with inventory complete by early in 2025. Chemical suppliers will be mapped through reviewing and analyzing the chemical inventories of wet-processing mills.	S
1 Information sharing and chemical management pilots on priority CoCs including POPs in textiles facilities	Output 1.2: SMEs report use of POPs and CoCs to clients and regulators via textile value chain chemicals information sharing campaign and tools		NA	0	This output has not started yet, was planned for Year 2-4 of the project. Contract finalized with UNECE via UNEP technical assistance to prepare blockchain pilot through a single global value chain. Presentations and approach approved by the PSC meeting in 2024.	S
1 Information sharing and chemical management pilots on	Output 1.3: Company-specific business strategies and operational plans developed, and support provided to implement them in at least 10 textile mills	2027-06-31	N/A	20%	Two of five activities completed: pilot methodology was consulted widely and is available for PFAS substitution pilots, as well as technical guidance documents. Roll out of phase 1 pilots (x4) is on track. Completed trainings on principles	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
priority CoCs including POPs in textiles facilities					of inventories, inventory tool guidance, PFAS identification and phaseout guidance.	
1 Information sharing and chemical management pilots on priority CoCs including POPs in textiles facilities	Output 1.4: Chemicals knowledge compiled and delivered to SMEs for risk reduction measures			10%	Output 1.4 includes adoption of lessons from POPs pilot projects (Output 1.3) which is not due yet. It also includes a parallel pilot project by ILO on chemical risk management in mills. Textiles mills for the ILO pilot in Pakistan identified and engaged. Risk assessment tool to assess the risks to safety and health developed and being rolled-out (see documents attached to PIR).	S
2 Eco innovative strategies towards a non-toxic and circular textiles economy	Output 2.1: Global eco-innovation and circular economy guidance piloted with global value chain actors and textile mills SMEs	2026-09-30	N/A	5%	Country selected (Viet Nam) for this pilot and identification of national partner to support underway.	MS
2 Eco innovative strategies towards a non-toxic and circular	Output 2.2: Actions to coordinate and raise ambition of supply chain policies and initiatives are proposed and agreed by global supply chain stakeholders	2027-12-31	N/A	5%	This output is not due yet. Preparations are underway - In active communication and recruitment process of monitoring brands. Brand engagement strategy being drafted.	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
textiles economy						
2 Eco innovative strategies towards a non-toxic and circular textiles economy	Output 2.3: National regulations for textile SMEs submitted for adoption and implemented by national stakeholders	2027-12-31	N/A	5%	Some progress in identifying and reviews of existing or underway regulations (e.g. Bangladesh, Pakistan). Slow progress in finalizing project roadmaps to focus support due to delays in government registration of the project and official meetings. Indonesia has started preparing a roadmap	MS
3 Knowledge management for scaling up	Output 3.1: National capacity and awareness programs developed and implemented to increase ability of textile sector and policy makers to control POPs and CoCs		N/A	0%	Output not due yet	S
3 Knowledge management for scaling up	Output 3.2: Global Knowledge Exchange and Management tools produced and accessed by users globally			5%	Output not due yet, nonetheless discussion and engagement of relevant stakeholders has begun. . The global KM will be developed and delivered in coordination with the GEF 8 Integrated Programme (IP) "Eliminating hazardous chemicals from supply chains".	MS
3 Knowledge management for scaling up	Output 3.3: Gender and Social Action Plan implemented, and benefits accrued to women workers		N/A	5%	Gender consultant recruited, output is not due yet.	MS

The Task Manager will decide on the relevant level of disaggregation (i.e. either at the output or activity level).

4 Risks

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating

Risk Factor	EA Rating	TM Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Low	Moderate
2 Governance structure - Oversight	High	Low
3 Implementation schedule	Moderate	Moderate
4 Budget	Moderate	Moderate
5 Financial Management	Low	Substantial
6 Reporting	Low	Low
7 Capacity to deliver	Low	Low

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in Table B below

4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
COVID-19 Restricted travel	all		N/A						↓	Risk can be removed in future PIR
COVID-19 Decreased local support due to shifted priorities	all		L						↓	Risk can be removed in future PIR
Infrastructure damage due to increased	Component 1		N/A						=	The risk was not applicable during the

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
cyclone/flood frequency										reporting period
Delays in project outputs due to climate change risks	1.1 and 1.3		L						↑	Pakistan floods in 2022 may have affected project inception
Gradual climate change impacts such as rising sea levels	Component 1		N/A						=	The risk was not applicable during the reporting period
Political support is insufficient to drive strong engagement from private sector and/or key government actors resulting in reduced impact from the project.	2.1. 2.2.. 2.3 and 3.1		S						↑	Governments have not engaged with NRDC on Component 2
The costs and difficulties of establishing and maintaining the initial CiP information exchange infrastructure is prohibitive	1.1. 1.2. 1.3. 1.4 2.1. 2.2. 2.3. and 3.2		M						=	Risk has not yet materialized as information exchange / blockchain has not started yet
The project partners do not sustain the project activities and benefits	All		L						↓	Risk has lowered as project partners have satisfactorily progressed project activities
Changes in governments and country personnel to persons with little awareness and buy-in to the project	All		S						↑	Changes in government personnel have affected 3 of the 4 countries in the last year
Exposure or environmental contamination due to chemicals handling	1.1 and 1.3		M							Risk assessments conducted indicate exposure risks to workers, including high temperatures over 40 degrees which may cause stored chemicals to explode
Inadequate data collection on POPs use.	1.1. 1.2. 1.3. 1.4 and 2.3		S							This is a known fact and is being addressed by the chemical inventories.
Private sector stakeholders have technical difficulties to participate in alternatives assessments and substitution trials	1.3 and 1.4		S						↑	The private sector stakeholders are facing technical difficulties in participating in alternative

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										assessments and substitution trials and this is being addressed through the project activities
The project will not be able to map enough mills and suppliers for the project interventions to take place	1.1		N/A							The risk was not applicable during the reporting period
Manufacturers and/or users of CoC. particularly smaller less formal and with opaque legal status companies. might consider replacements as an undesired development due to fear of repercussions and may either decide against engagement in the project activities particularly the information exchange; or lobby against such developments to reduce risks associated with these chemicals.	1.1. 1.2. 1.3. 1.4. and 3.2		M							The project is addressing the risk through project incentives
Stakeholders do not engage fully. resulting in not adequately addressing the project priorities nor achieving the desired outcomes.	All		L							Stakeholders have been actively engaged in project activities during reporting period
The costs and difficulties of maintaining the use of the information sharing tools.	1.2. 2.2. 2.3. 3.2		N/A							The risk was not applicable during the reporting period
			M							The consolidated risk remains at the same level as at CEO Endorsement

4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

Additional mitigation measures for the next periods

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
Management capacity (BSCRC-SEA)	N/A	HACT assessment of the EA undertaken by the IA. Some issues were flagged for action and need to strengthen written policies and practices on HR and gender.	Develop and deliver implementation plan for the EA	By Jun 2025	EA/ IA
Changes in governments and country personnel to persons with little awareness and buy-in to the project	N/A	Changes in focal points in Bangladesh, Pakistan and Indonesia have been noted in the last year.	Regular visits by EA to the project countries to ensure consistent engagement. Regular communication by the IA to GEF OFPs in countries	Ongoing	EA/IA
Private sector stakeholders have technical difficulties to participate in alternatives assessments and substitution trials	N/A	Mills selected for pilots have expressed concerns about commercial continuity while embarking on pilots	Technical support by NRDC and service providers as planned	Ongoing	NRDC
Political support is insufficient to drive strong engagement from private sector and/or key government actors resulting in reduced impact from the project.	N/A	Governments requested additional links to UNEP's law / policy support capacity during PSC meeting in 2024	UNEP to strengthen provision of technical assistance on C2 on policy reviews and development	By Dec 2025	IA
Exposure or environmental contamination due to chemicals handling	N/A	Risk assessment conducted by ILO component	Report back on how gender and risk action plan has influenced differences in	By Jun 2025	EA

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
			the handling, exposure, and impacts of chemical management practices, among other areas. Consider the recommendations provided during the risk review to enhance the management of identified risks.		
The costs and difficulties of establishing and maintaining the initial CiP information exchange infrastructure is prohibitive	N/A	No action was required to be taken as the risk has not yet materialized with the information exchange / blockchain having not yet started	The risk will be assessed, and a plan developed once the information exchange/blockchain starts	Ongoing	EA/IA
Inadequate data collection on POPs use.	N/A	Being addressed through chemical inventories	Complete chemical inventories	By Dec 2025	EA
Manufacturers and/or users of CoC. particularly smaller less formal and with opaque legal status companies. might consider replacements as an undesired development due to fear of repercussions and may either decide against engagement in the project activities particularly the	N/A	The project addressed the risk by supporting incentives like funding & promoting participating mills to third party certification	Continue supporting incentives like funding & promoting participating mills to third party certification, access to technical & practical information for replacement of CoCs	Ongoing	EA

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
information exchange; or lobby against such developments to reduce risks associated with these chemicals.					
Financial management	N/A	HACT assessment of the EA undertaken by the IA. Some issues were flagged for action and need to strengthen written policies and practices on procurement and financial management.	Develop and deliver implementation plan for the EA	Jun 2025	EA
Implementation schedule	N/A	Delays in signing project agreements in Bangladesh and Vietnam to start all national activities	Accelerate signature process & provide regional support to preparatory activities.	Oct 2024	EA
Budget	N/A	Activities are not achieving budget forecast, due to the delays in certain countries	Finalize signature of agreement in Viet Nam. Monitor political situation in Bangladesh	Jun 2025	EA/ IA/ Country focal points

High Risk (H): There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks. Significant Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks. Moderate Risk (M): There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks. Low Risk (L): There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

5 Amendment - GeoSpatial

Project Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines. Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate

5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM)

Minor Amendments	Changes
Results Framework:	No
Components and Cost:	Yes
Institutional and implementation arrangements:	No
Financial Management:	No
Implementation Schedule:	
Executing Entity:	No
Executing Entity Category:	No
Minor project objective change:	Yes
Safeguards:	No
Risk analysis:	No
Increase of GEF financing up to 5%:	Yes
Location of project activity:	No
Other:	No

Minor amendments

5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Original PCA - BCRC-SEA		2022-08-03	2022-08-03	2028-01-31	Original PCA signed with main EA
Original PCA - NRDC		2022-07-22	2022-07-26	2027-01-31	Original PCA signed with NRDC for technical project support

GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap or GeoNames use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking here

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Karachi. Sindh. Pakistan	24.8608	67.0104	1174872	Karachi. provincial Capital of province of Sindh. located at the South coastal line of Pakistan.	Capacity Building Program with 10 Textile Mills located in Karachi.
Bandung Regency. West Java Province. Indonesia	-6.92222	107.60694	650357	Bandung Regency. one of regencies in West Java Province located in the Java Island of Indonesia	Pilot implementation in Indonesia in Gistex Company located in Bandung Regency

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate. *

[Annex any linked geospatial file]

Additional Supporting Documents:

Filename	File Uploaded By	File Uploaded At	
Risk Assessment Tool.xls	Executing Agency	2024-07-10 06:14:41	<u>Download</u>