GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO CHILD ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

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General Child Project Information

Child Project Title	
Global replication to eliminate hazardous chemicals from supply chains	
Region Global	GEF Project ID 11177
Country(ies) Global	Type of Project FSP
GEF Agency(ies) UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID
Project Executing Entity(s) UNEP Knowledge and Risk Unit	Project Executing Type GEF Agency
GEF Focal Area (s) Multi Focal Area	Submission Date 4/4/2024
Type of Trust Fund GET	Project Duration (Months) 72
GEF Project Grant: (a) 8,700,000.00	Agency Fee(s) Grant: (b) 783,000.00
PPG Amount: (c) 199,083.00	PPG Agency Fee(s): (d) 17,917.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d) 9700000	Total Co-financing 26,881,281.00
Project Sector (CCM Only) Mixed & Others	

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Significant Objective 1	No Contribution 0	Significant Objective 1	No Contribution 0

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, to offer a snapshot of what is being proposed. The summary should include: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? ii) as a child project under a program, explain how the description fits in the broader context of the specific program; (iii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative,

how will this be achieved? and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The fashion and construction sectors are two of the highest impact supply chains in terms of chemicals use and waste. Notable impacts include land use, resource depletion, harmful/hazardous chemical use and pollution, and greenhouse gas emissions. Both industries are highly linear and are characterised by long and complex value chains which obscures transparency and complicates the implementation of coherent policy and regulatory frameworks.

The “global replication to eliminate hazardous chemicals from supply chains” child project (from here on referred to as the “global coordination project”) is the global component of the GEF 8 Integrated Programme (IP) “Eliminating hazardous chemicals from supply chains”. The objective of the IP is to promote transformational change in the fashion and construction sectors by replacing resource-intensive processes and materials with sustainable approaches and alternatives and creating and strengthening circular and transparent supply chains.

The global coordination project will engage with major producers and key stakeholders from both value-chains and create linkages with other relevant initiatives. Through a unifying communications, coordination and knowledge management platform, the project will facilitate knowledge exchange, coordination and provide knowledge and coordination services to eight (8) country child projects[1] to be implemented under the supply chains IP. The ultimate goal of the project is to replicate successes from all child projects and scale up efforts to transform the global supply chains towards sustainability and circularity. By working with these eight countries in Latin America and Asia, and engaging with global value chain actors, the project will use south-south and triangular cooperation in its exchange and application of knowledge and best practices. Such exchange will take place both within and across regions. Such exchange will take place both within and across regions, considering that 1 country project is working on construction (Costa Rica), 5 project countries are working on fashion (India, Mongolia, Pakistan, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago), 2 are working on both fashion and construction (Cambodia and Ecuador).

The global coordination project will achieve this through 2 key components that each encompass the 5 components of the IP along the main identified value chain stages (design, materials sourcing, manufacture, consumption and end of life). The first component ‘Knowledge and learning’, focuses on knowledge management and information flow for all child projects and between the IP and the Global value chains. It leverages stakeholder expertise for advice and developing knowledge products. Following a baseline review, stakeholder engagement and the development of a knowledge management plan, identified gaps and key stakeholders will guide the creation of accessible knowledge products relating to the different stages of the value chain. Output 1.1 involves the ongoing collection and analysis of global knowledge on fashion and construction value chains, encompassing policy, regulatory frameworks, finance, circular business models, alternative technologies and approaches, etc. and synthesizes this knowledge into accessible knowledge products. Output 1.2. looks curating and making this knowledge available and accessible in through a unified knowledge management platform.

The second component ‘Communication, capacity and collaboration’ focuses on enhancing access to information and fostering collaboration among partners in the fashion and construction value chains. The goal is to drive behavioural change within in-country child project countries as well as among global value chain actors to achieve lasting transformative systemic changes in these value chains. This component packages, communicates and disseminates knowledge and resources from Component 1, including lessons learned from country child projects and key stakeholders. It also establishes and coordinates global partnerships to facilitate exchanges and collective efforts to achieve global environmental benefits. The global project will engage global value chain actors to support and scale country interventions. Output 2.1 involves capturing, communicating, and disseminating knowledge. Output 2.2 facilitates in-person collaboration and exchange among governments and stakeholders, including convening a programme advisory group to inform the IP. The global coordination project aims to reach 800,000 (50% female) beneficiaries directly through its knowledge, learning and collaboration activities and indirectly through its communication activities in order to trigger transformational change in the supply chains.

Finally, a reinforced M&E component will deliver the IP-wide results monitoring and learning approach, coordinating and compiling reports from the eight countries and global activities to track and refine progress towards the transformation of the value chains.

[1] Cambodia, India, Mongolia, Pakistan, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago.

Child Project Description Overview

Project Objective

To accelerate multi-stakeholder engagement in eliminating hazardous chemicals from fashion and construction value chains and to replicate the successes of in-country child projects regionally and globally

Project Components

1: Knowledge and Learning

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
3,160,000.00	13,169,917.00

Outcome:

Knowledge is synthesized, developed and enhanced to guide the transformation of the value chains.

Output:

1.1. Knowledge from within and outside the programme is collected, analysed and synthesized.

1.2. Supply chains IP related knowledge is curated and applied.

2: Communication, capacity and collaboration

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
4,640,000.00	9,821,364.00

Outcome:

Stakeholders are informed, willing and committed to act

Output:

2.1. Value chain actors are engaged through information dissemination and outreach and apply knowledge

2.2. Opportunities for collaboration and exchange are facilitated and fostered.

3. M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
486,000.00	950,000.00

Outcome:

Status of project and IP execution is monitored regularly

Output:

Periodic monitoring of global coordination project and IP impact

Midterm and terminal evaluation of child projects and IP

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
1: Knowledge and Learning	3,160,000.00	13,169,917.00
2: Communication, capacity and collaboration	4,640,000.00	9,821,364.00
3. M&E	486,000.00	950,000.00
Subtotal	**8,286,000.00**	**23,941,281.00**
Project Management Cost	414,000.00	2,940,000.00
Total Project Cost ($)	**8,700,000.00**	**26,881,281.00**

Please provide Justification

CHILD PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Since this is a child project under a program, please include an explanation of how the context fits within the specific program agenda. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

The impact of the fashion and construction sectors

The construction sector plays a vital role in crafting secure and liveable environments, encompassing residences, public structures, and essential infrastructure, thereby enhancing the overall well-being of individuals and communities. It is also instrumental in supporting transportation, energy, utilities, and industrial facilities. Meanwhile, the fashion sector supplies individuals with clothing and accessories, including travel items and footwear, addressing practical requirements while fostering self-expression and cultural identity. Both sectors play a role in driving industrialization, trade, development, and social value.[1][2] At all stages in their value chains, including in the transporting of intermediate and finished products between the different stages, raw materials and energy are required and emissions are released into the environment contributing to pollution, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, land degradation, water pollution, and threats to biodiversity.

For the purpose of this project, the fashion sector is seen as encompassing the design, production, marketing, and retailing of clothing, footwear, accessories, and related lifestyle products. It includes a focus on the creation of innovative and desirable products that appeal to consumers tastes and preferences. The fashion sector is interconnected with the textile sector and garment sector. The textile sector supplies materials and fabrics, and the garment sector transforms these materials into finished clothing and apparel products. Each sector plays role in the value chain with fashion brands and designers driving the fashion sector, collaborating with textile manufacturers and garment producers to bring their designs to life.

The fashion and construction sectors are among the most chemical-intensive industry sectors. The building and construction sector is the largest end-market for chemicals[3] while for fashion, producing 1 kg of textiles requires 0.58 kg of various chemicals on average.[3] By equipping stakeholders with knowledge and accelerating multi-stakeholder engagement in eliminating hazardous chemicals from fashion and construction value chains the global coordination project intends to stimulate transformations in the supply chains. In doing so, it will help mitigate the impacts of a range of climate, biodiversity, pollution and socio-economic challenges further explored below. If no interventions are made to address unsustainable practices in the construction and fashion sectors, the future will be marked by worsening environmental degradation, resource depletion, and social injustice.

The textile sector is one of the largest industries in the world with an estimated value of $1.5 trillion[4]. It employs more than 300 million people along its value chain[5]. Women make up 55% of the workforce, making it the largest employer of women among all industrial sectors. The closely related sector – the garment industry - provides jobs for around 94 million workers globally, of whom nearly 60% are women, reaching 80% in some regions and 75% in Asia, employing an estimated 42 million women.[6][7] While 85% of graduating students from top fashion schools are female, only 14 % of the top 50 major fashion brands are spearheaded by women and the percentage of incoming female CEOs is dropping every year.[8] Environmental pressures of the fashion industry contribute to placing €110 billion of value at risk by destabilizing the state of the planet.[9]

The global construction sector is even larger at an estimated US$9.7 trillion (in 2022). Driven by superpower construction markets in China, the US, and India, the industry is projected to grow to US$13.9 trillion by 2037.[10] The sector employs over 229 million workers globally.[11] Around 5% to 11% of the workforce in the construction sector is female, though there is significant variation between countries, e.g., from 2% in Greece to around 10% in Denmark and the USA.[12][13][14][15] While the percentage of women is approximately 25% in construction industry entry-level positions, this drops to just 12% in C-suite senior management positions.[16][17]

Both the fashion and construction markets connect producers, retailers, and consumers from across the world and are characterised by having complex, fragmented, global supply chains and globally significant impacts. Their market size and their environmental and socio-economic impacts are expected to shift and grow as urbanization and global population increases.[18] Global population has been increasing. In 2022 it reached 8 billion and is expected to reach 8.5 billion in 2030 and 9.7 billion in 2050.[19] This growth drives demand for chemical intensive products including from the fashion and construction industries.

Over the past 15 years, fashion consumption has more than doubled, while the number of times a garment is worn before being discarded has decreased by 36%.[20] The phenomenon of “fast fashion” has been a key driver of this,

which is characterized by quick turnarounds of new styles and a larger number of collections of cheaply priced trendy clothing. This contributes to unsustainable levels of resource consumption and waste generation.[21] The value of the fast fashion market worldwide was estimated to be worth over 106 billion U.S. dollars in 2022 and is expected to reach 185 billion U.S. dollars in 2027.[22]

Growth in the global construction sector will be driven largely by urbanization, in particular rapidly urbanizing Asian and African regions. By 2050 an additional 2.5 billion people will move to cities, where 66 per cent of the global population will live. The rate and scale of urbanization will likely lead to the need to develop accompanying infrastructure, including housing and transportation.[23]

The two value chains

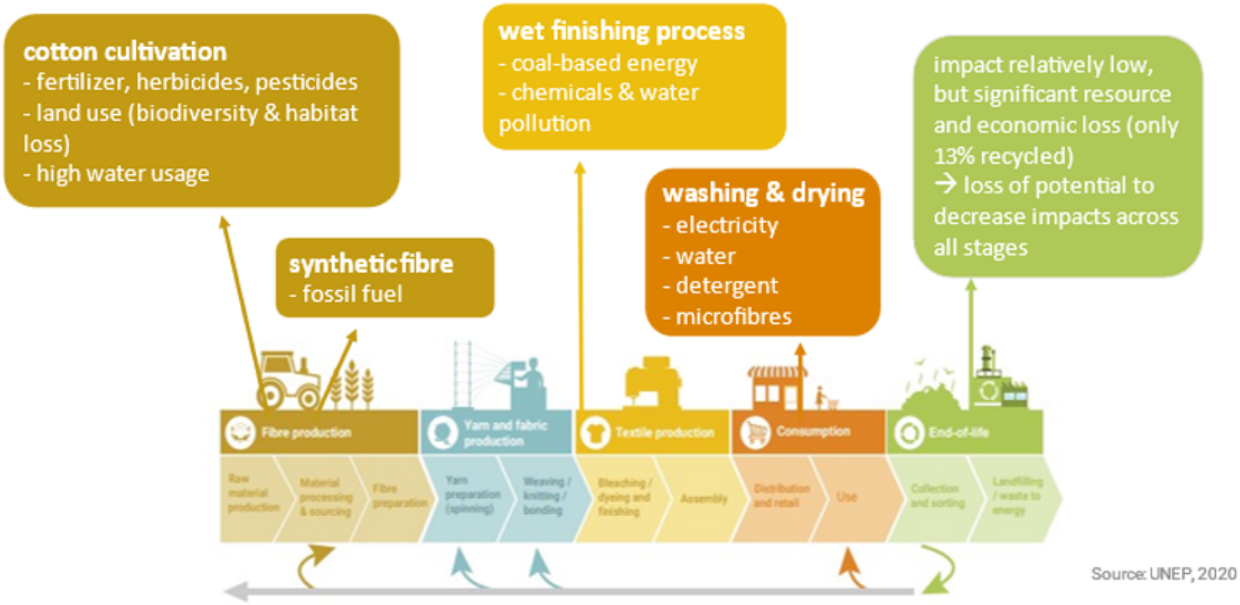

Figure 1: Activities along the textile value chain. *Sourced from UNEP (2020) Sustainability and Circularity in the Textile Value Chain: Global Stocktaking*

A textile product value chain (Figure 1) starts with raw material/fibre production, which can involve sourcing natural agricultural materials like cotton or extracting petrochemical feedstocks (crude oil or gas) for synthetic fibres.[24] Agricultural practices can be chemical-intensive. Around 4% of nitrogen fertilizers and phosphorous globally are used in cotton production as well as an estimated 16% of all insecticides and 7% of all herbicides. Synthetic fibre production is also reliant on chemicals as it combines petrochemical feedstock with chemicals and water in an energy-intensive and often polluting process.

Synthetics have some of the highest energy use and CO^2 emissions of all fibers during initial extraction. As a result, they are not appropriate alternatives to plant-based and animal-based virgin raw materials in fashion. Examples of synthetic fibres include polyester, nylon, acrylic, lycra® and spandex®. In the fashion industry, polyester is the most used fibre [25][26]. Polyester alone made up 54% of global fibre production in 2022.[27]Textiles also frequently come as blends of natural and synthetic fibres or involve both natural materials and chemical processing in their manufacturing.

The textile value chain is estimated to be responsible for between 2 and 8% of global GHG emissions and land conversion for fibre cultivation is a leading driver of deforestation, land degradation and ecosystem loss. The wet processing stages of dyeing and finishing are especially energy intensive, as large volumes of water need to be heated. GHGs emitted from

burning fossil fuels (particularly coal) to generate the heat and electricity required in these stages of textile production account for their high contribution to climate impact.

The sector consumes an estimated 215 trillion litres of natural water resources per year (all types of water found in nature including both fresh water and saltwater), in particular in fibre production, dyeing and finishing, yarn preparation, and assembly life cycle stages. This makes the fashion industry the world's second largest consumer of freshwater supplies.[28] The high use of chemicals in these production stages generate significant volumes of polluted wastewater, which if not treated adequately, results in water resource pollution.[29] Furthermore, the production of textiles as well as their use, are responsible for approximately 9% of annual microplastic losses to waterbodies and oceans, impacting aquatic life, birds and humans.[30]

After initial use, a textile product might be reused (e.g., as second-hand clothing), recycled, or disposed of in landfills or incinerators. Currently, less than 1% is recycled into clothing, with another 12% going into cascaded recycling, where they are used in products such as cleaning cloths, insulation material and mattress stuffing.

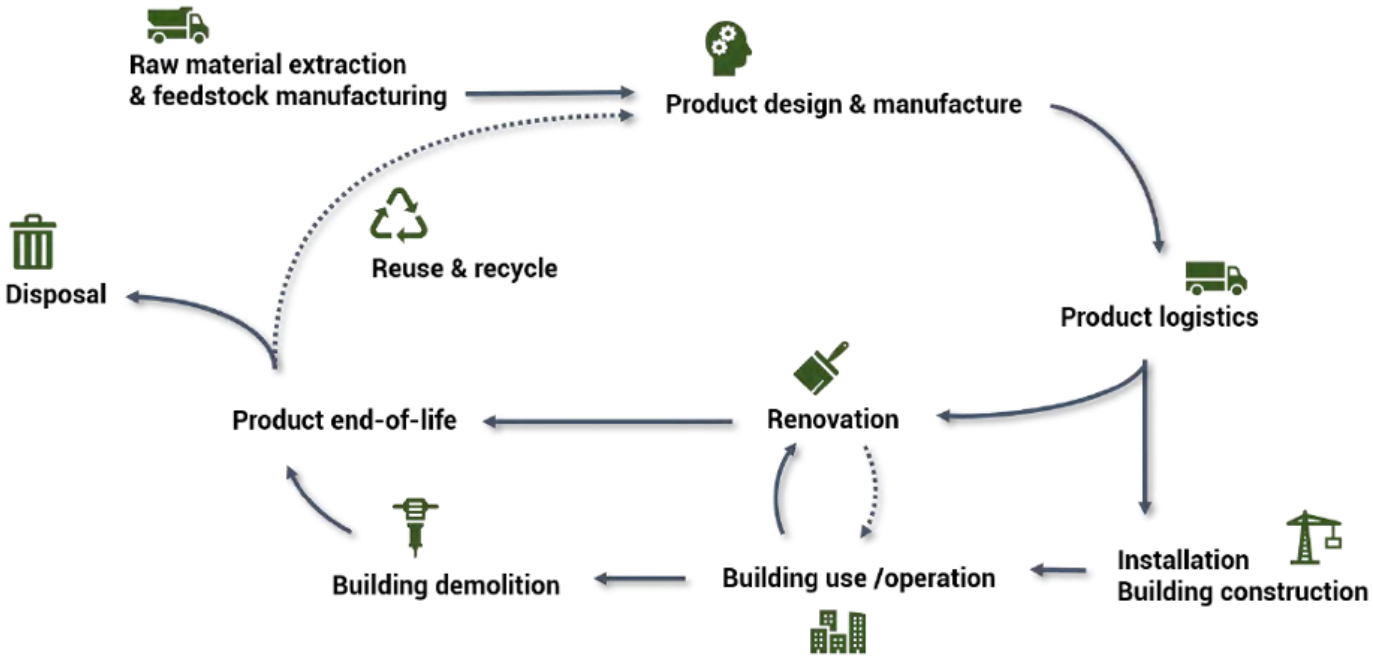

Figure 2: Activities along the construction value chain. *Sourced from UNEP (2021) Chemicals of Concern in the Building and Construction Sector*

The typical life cycle of a construction or building product is slightly different and illustrated in Figure 2. The full life cycle of a building, particularly the use phase, can be extensive, often spanning several decades or even centuries. This extended lifetime distinguishes building products from other goods like fast fashion, toys, textiles, or electronics, which typically have shorter life spans.[31]

Construction material production has substantial environmental impacts in the value chain. The sector has a 50% share of global resource extraction making it the most material-intensive industry worldwide.[32] Typical construction minerals are aggregates (sand, gravel, and crushed natural stone), various brick clays, gypsum, and natural ornamental or dimension stones. During the mining for raw materials, pollution of surface water and groundwater can occur. Mining residues often contain heavy metals, which are commonly prone to leaching.[33] Concrete manufacturing is also essential in this sector, and it is a significant source of environmental and health hazards.[34] During construction, land use is impacted, for example through the loss of fertile soil that is built on, and by contributing to water scarcity and pollution.[35]

Globally, construction is responsible for 39% of energy-related CO_2 emissions, 20% originates from fossil fuel use for buildings operations (such as heating, cooling, and lighting) and 19 percent from supply of materials. The construction process itself accounts for only 0.3% of global emissions, as it relies heavily on relatively less carbon- and resource-intensive activities like off-site and onsite construction services.[36][37][38] The industry consumes almost all of the world's cement and nearly half of the steel produced. About half of all carbon emissions from construction materials comes from cement and concrete production (43%) and steel making (10%).[39]

The construction, renovation and demolition of buildings contributes significantly to global material waste generation.[40] C&D waste often represents the largest share of waste generated in a country (~ 35%)[41] . In total 10 billion tons of C&D waste is generated each year, most of it being landfilled, with chemicals contained therein polluting air, soil and water.[42]

In the GEF 8 cycle, a project supporting the shift to a low-emission, circular construction in Chile is being developed looking at the implementation of climate strategies in the construction and demolition sector. This will be approached through the promotion of low-carbon and circular economy principles. The Global coordination project will engage closely with this project as it aligns with efforts in chemicals and waste management by promoting the use of sustainable materials, minimizing waste generation, and reducing emissions associated with construction processes.

In both the construction and fashion sectors, the global coordination project will look at knowledge and actions needed to reduce chemicals and waste related impacts associated with sourcing, production and manufacturing. For example, by promoting and enhancing the use of sustainable innovative materials and processes as an alternative, taking into consideration that renewable resources are used and sustainably sourced and avoiding resource loss at end-of-life. Other aspects to explore include increasing the lifespan of products, decreasing consumption rates and increasing recovery at end-of-life. Solutions will be approached through the lens of regenerative design and circular business models, procurement and manufacturing practices, among others.

Hazardous Chemicals in Fashion and Construction

Exposure to chemicals of concern and their potential health impacts may differ significantly between production stages, product life cycle stages and the types of chemicals used.[43][44] The burden of direct workplace exposure to some hazardous chemicals is often unevenly distributed between women and men, who have different sensibilities to these chemicals and may be exposed in different ways.[45] Physiological changes in women, like those during adolescence, pregnancy, lactation, and menopause, heighten susceptibility to harmful impacts. With a higher body fat percentage, women may accumulate more environmental pollutants, which can be transmitted to unborn children and infants, potentially causing long-lasting harm, including birth defects and adult diseases. these effects may even span multiple generations.[46]

For both sectors, depending on the dominant exposure pathways, different subpopulations are exposed to hazardous chemicals in different ways. For example, the type of products and chemicals of concern that a construction worker encounters may differ from those that a building inhabitant encounters during a building's use phase.[47] Workers can be highly exposed to chemicals used in their work environments and to chemicals used in product manufacturing, especially where protective measures are limited.[48] The latter is a particular concern for women as obtaining appropriately fitting personal protective equipment (PPE) can be a challenge.[49] A 2021 study found that only 19.1 percent had access to appropriately fitting personal protective equipment (PPE). [50]

The production of textile raw materials and articles uses a variety of chemicals. From pesticides in natural fibre production to dyes, processing chemicals, performance-enhancing coatings/ treatments, flame retardants and other chemicals commonly employed in the dyeing and finishing stages.[51] On commercial farms and plantations in the global south, up to 85% of pesticide applicators are women, who often work without protective clothing, even during pregnancy and breastfeeding.[52] A 2014 study found that altogether, more than 3,500 chemical substances are potentially used in the processing of textiles to provide specific properties, amongst which 750 are classified as hazardous for human health and 440 as hazardous for the environment.[53] For example, per-and polyfluoroalkyl

substances (PFAS) are used for weather resistance and as textile finishes, while industrial chemicals such as phthalates are used as solvents, adhesives and stabilizers, whereas bisphenol A (BPA) is used in textile finishes.[54][55][56] A paper developed in 2018 noted an even larger figure of more than 8000 chemicals that are used in the textiles sector in its supply chain based on data from REACH.[57]

Some of the most common and deleterious chemical classes in fashion include:[58][59][60]

- Azo dyes
- Bisphenol A
- Endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs)
- Flame retardants
- Heavy metals
- Nanomaterials
- Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)
- Petrochemicals
- Phthalates

Many of these chemicals are designed to remain with the article while others may be present as a carry-over from the manufacturing steps which produced the article.[61] Depending on each chemical's ability to migrate from textiles and absorb through the skin or release into the environment through processes such as wear and tear and washing, chemically treated clothing can be a significant source of daily human exposure as well as releases into the environment. Despite widely acknowledged concerns over the volume and variety of chemicals used in textiles, it remains challenging to identify all industrial chemicals used and emitted due to limited capacity, a lack of transparency and poor tracking systems.[62][63]

In construction, chemicals play diverse roles leading to a large number of chemical-product combinations with distinct applications.[64] Plastics such as PVC, PE and PP feature prominently in construction materials and buildings like wall finishes, floors, sealants, pipes, paints, flashing, and furniture. This is due to cost-effectiveness and for performance reasons such as better thermal and water performance in comparison to than wood, glass, and metals.[65] However, increasing production and widespread use of plastics and their associated chemicals contributes to environmental and transboundary pollution and poses risks from chemicals like persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and endocrine-disrupting chemicals (EDCs).[66] Specialty chemicals such as paints, coatings, and additives are also prevalent, either on their own or incorporated into other products[67], alongside hazardous substances like asbestos, silica, and heavy metals, raising health and environmental concerns.[68]

Chemicals in construction pose varied risks to workers and users along the value chain, from mining to end use. Most chemical-related injuries affecting mine workers are chemical burns, followed by pneumoconiosis (CWP) in coal workers, poisonings, dermatitis, and silicosis. Cement dust is the primary sources of injuries during the manufacturing process of concrete.[69] It can irritate the upper respiratory system and direct skin contact can cause irritation or chemical burns in severe cases.[70] Workers involved in PVC production experience increased cancer risk because of its vinyl chloride monomer (VCM).[71] Without coordinated action to address plastic production and phase out harmful chemicals, pollution and associated costs will rise.[72] There are currently negotiations underway to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution in response to a resolution of the fifth session of the UN Environment Assembly (UNEA-5.2). The outcomes of this will be impactful to the efforts of the project.[73]

Some chemicals used in construction can affect the health of future building occupants and users as a result of indoor air pollution, such as asbestos. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimated that 125 million people worldwide are exposed to asbestos in the workplace and that 107,000 die each year due to diseases caused by occupational exposure. Examples of some of the most deleterious chemicals and group of chemicals used in the construction sector include chemicals listed in the Stockholm & Rotterdam Conventions and highlighted by the Global Framework on Chemicals (GFC):[74]

- Acrylamide

- Arsenic compounds
- Cadmium and its compounds
- Certain nonylphenol and octylphenol ethoxylates
- Certain organotin compounds
- Certain ortho-phthalates
- Certain phenolic benzotriazoles
- Certain solvents and volatile organic compounds (VOC)
- Certain tar compounds
- Chromium (VI) compounds
- Chrysotile Asbestos
- Dechlorane Plus (listed in the Stockholm Convention)
- Diisocyanates
- Lead and its compounds
- Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)
- Tris(2-chloroethyl) phosphate (TCEP)
- Polybrominated flame retardants

Chemical exposure can also occur during demolition, retrofitting or the renovation of older buildings and during the handling of C&D waste.[75][76][77] The decades- or sometimes centuries-long service life of a building can lead to a considerable lag between the design and manufacturing stage of a construction product and its end-of-life stages. This can therefore result in the accumulation of large stocks of legacy chemicals incorporated into the built environment, whose end-of-life stages come long after the chemicals have been identified as a concern and been addressed by risk management actions. C&D waste resulting from the demolition of constructions containing chemicals of concern may be considered hazardous waste at national or international level.[78] If not managed in a sound manner, chemicals of concern in hazardous C&D waste can cause environmental pollution and impact human health, for example through the pollution of leachate.[79][80]

Women in the textile industry face marginalization, gender-based violence, lower wages and less opportunities than men.[81] Even though women represent a large proportion of the textile workforce, gender gaps persist in land, education, and financial access, limiting economic opportunities.[82] Chemical exposure poses health risks for textile workers who come into direct contact, with women bearing the brunt due to their majority representation. Toxic chemicals used in textile processing contribute to the development of illnesses such as breast cancer and reproductive problems. It is estimated that the unsound management of chemicals in the textile sector leading to occupational illnesses costs society approximately 7 billion euro per year.[83][84]

In contrast to the textile sector, women make up a relatively small part of the overall construction workforce, however they still encounter hurdles like unequal pay and discrimination, compounded by health risks. While men are much more likely to be in semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations where gender gaps are significant[85] the gender pay gap is less significant in “specialized construction activities” as women are more likely to be professionals. These opportunities are facilitated by advancements in technology that enable inclusivity such as work not based solely on physical strength. Addressing the challenges faced by women and men in the construction sector is imperative as the industry charts its trajectory, fostering inclusivity and improving working conditions for all.

Global action to address chemicals and circularity in the value chains

Internationally, pivotal legally binding multilateral environmental agreements include the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (1998), and the Minamata Convention (2013). These agreements collectively aim to safeguard human health and the environment by regulating and mitigating the risks posed by hazardous chemicals and wastes. The new Global Framework on Chemicals and waste is a voluntary policy framework adopted in September 2023 to promote chemical safety worldwide. It supersedes the Strategic Approach to

International Chemicals Management (SAICM) and one of its aims is to encourage the involvement of key economic and industrial sectors in the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle, including textiles and building and construction.

Current efforts to address chemicals in construction and textile production also encompass national and regional efforts, both regulatory and voluntary. However, existing restrictions target only a fraction of the thousands of chemicals utilized, often not addressing all categories of concern. Regulatory processes proceed slowly, addressing issues on a substance-by-substance basis and requiring years for decisions.[86][87] The EU's Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) requires manufacturers to document chemical health properties but lacks coverage for all intended substances, leaving hazardous chemicals in use.[88] Outside of the EU, legislation and/or enforcement is lacking in some countries, especially in the developing countries some of which dominate textile manufacturing.[89] Consequently, the current regulatory framework falls short in guiding sustainable practices and identifying substances compatible with a circular economy.[90]

Leading apparel brands and retailers have implemented voluntary industry initiatives and chemical management policies to surpass regulatory standards. These policies typically involve banning certain chemicals or classes, establishing goals for others, conducting supplier audits, aiding in chemical inventories and testing, promoting safer alternatives, and enhancing transparency. Despite proactive measures, companies face technical hurdles. They advocate for policymakers, both in the EU and manufacturing countries, to adopt and enforce best practices as regulations. Notably, these initiatives often pre-empt government bans on concerning chemicals, emphasizing the proactive stance of the industry in addressing environmental and health risks.[91][92][93]

Examples of existing textile industry initiatives in include[94]:

- The Roadmap to Zero Programme by Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC): the ZDHC manufacturing restricted substance list (MRSL), is currently among the most widely used list of restricted chemicals.
- The Apparel and Footwear International RSL Management (AFIRM) Group: an industry association on the global management and communication of restricted substances in apparel and footwear.
- The American Apparel & Footwear Association (AAFA): is a trade association representing more than 1,000 brands. AAFA is the public policy and political voice of the apparel and footwear industry in the US.
- The Sustainable Apparel Coalition (SAC): created the Higg Index, now run by Worldly, a suite of self-assessment tools for measuring environmental and social sustainability throughout the supply chain.
- Together for Sustainability (TFS): focuses on the promotion of sustainability practices in the chemical industry's supply chain, currently gathering chemical companies around a single standard of auditing and assessment, as well as carbon accounting.

While ZDHC's MRSL is well regarded, its adherents currently account for a limited percentage of the industry and the list notably is not taken up by many small and medium enterprises (SMEs) that comprise much of the textile value chain.[95] As these initiatives remain voluntary, many brands do the bare minimum such as ascribing to a common MRSL and having their suppliers sign a document attesting they will follow it.[96] For some chemicals, companies may be willing to phase them out if safer alternatives are available that do not compromise function and are economically viable. Furthermore, many companies have adopted their own RSLs, meaning manufacturers must manage differing M/RSLs,[97] and existing lists tend to reflect restrictions currently in place by major regulators – primarily the EU – and principal Multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs).[98] As mentioned above, existing regulatory frameworks do not cover many of the chemicals of concern that are used.

Examples of sustainability efforts in construction:

- Material Passports[99]: documents materials present in a product or building to maximize reuse potential and provide the necessary information for circularity.
- Building Information Modeling (BIM)[100]: BIM is a digital process that involves creating and managing information about a construction project throughout its lifecycle. Helps in creating more accurate and efficient designs, reducing errors, and optimizing material usage.

- Green building standards[101][102][103]: with examples such as Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED), Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM), Health Product Declarations (HPD), the platform Declare, and GREENGUARD Certification Program, these standards focus on reducing energy consumption, minimizing waste, reducing chemicals of concern and exposure and using sustainable materials.
- C40 Cities[104]: a network of the world's leading megacities committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and climate risks while increasing the health, well-being, and economic opportunities of urban populations.
- German GISBAU initiative[105]: database providing occupational safety information for construction workers.

Upstream stakeholders are starting to prioritize sustainability, incorporating innovative initiatives like material passports for transparent and circular economy-oriented material management. However, many different parties are developing their own passports with different types of documentation, and there is a lack of standardization that would facilitate an easier generation of the Materials Passports.[106] The BIM system allows the accumulation of life cycle information of buildings but can represent issue when it comes to communicating data between different domains and disciplines.[107] The overall trend with green building standards is to focus on emissions and energy reductions but there is an increasing emphasis on chemicals of concern and exposure.[108][109]

Transitioning to a circular economy can address the impacts associated with raw material extraction, virgin fibre production, resource use, and waste. However, while the benefits of a circular textile and construction economies are documented, the importance of safe chemicals is often overlooked.[110][111] Circular supply chains can only be achieved if the sectors are free of the harmful chemicals that currently prevent the extended use, reuse, recovery and recycling of construction and textile materials. Phasing out the use and application of such chemicals through the introduction of greener technologies and practices in these supply chains, will not only protect the environment and human health from exposure to harmful chemicals, but will also contribute to carbon neutrality and nature-positive actions.[112] One critical part of achieving circularity, is to bring together the many initiatives providing access to knowledge and addressing different aspects of sustainability to advance the required systemic changes.[113]

A pivotal consideration lies in recognizing and integrating indigenous knowledge within the material selection and construction processes. Indigenous communities possess invaluable wisdom passed down through generations, providing crucial insights into sustainable material choices and construction practices deeply rooted in local environments.[114] Embracing this knowledge entails prioritizing locally-sourced materials, incorporating traditional building, tailoring and material sourcing techniques, and aligning with cultural and social considerations. Integrating indigenous communities could aid in reducing environmental impact, transportation emissions, and preserving cultural heritage.

To change the business-as-usual trajectory, the project will attempt to leverage the following drivers, consumer and market demand for sustainable products; stakeholders engaging in voluntary action and providing data; availability of coherent policies, regulations and enforcement to drive uptake of demonstrations and innovations and effective dissemination of information, control measures, and technologies. Through these drivers the project intends to influence stakeholders to change their practices and consumption preferences, and to stimulate a proactive approach towards sustainability. This would be supported by an enabling environment for compliance with sustainability standards and for accessing and implementing sustainable practices more effectively.

The global coordination project has identified some key partners to engage with during the implementation phase of the Project. It is expected the activities of these below named stakeholders are complementary to those of the IP. When combined together through collaborative efforts, the value delivered through this Project will be higher than the cost of the Project. These key partners include:

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- UNIDO supports countries in shifting to circular economy models, complying with environmental agreements, and promoting sustainable industrialization. With expertise in green value chains and private sector engagement, UNIDO can offer technical support in developing knowledge products and fostering business partnerships, especially in the construction supply chain. This includes promoting

innovation centers, developing guidelines for market access, providing training on Life Cycle Assessment, facilitating business partnerships, and developing curricula on resource-efficient construction practices.

- The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) manages a portfolio of projects integrating sustainable building practices, reducing urban infrastructure's environmental impact. UNDP is also an implementing agency leading 3 child projects in Mongolia, Peru, and Ecuador under the IP. With a Sustainable Procurement Strategy (2022-2025), UNDP supports initiatives like engineer checklists for chemical reduction, guidance notes, and training. This aids in minimizing hazardous chemical use through technical assistance, aligning with sustainable development goals.
- The World Green Building Council (WorldGBC) is a global network of national green building councils, WorldGBC fosters the transformation of the construction and real estate sector towards sustainability. A notable initiative is the 'Advancing Net Zero' campaign, which aims to promote net-zero carbon buildings worldwide and work towards total sector decarbonization by 2050. WorldGBC also collaborates with national councils to develop green building rating systems, like LEED and BREEAM, which have become benchmarks for sustainable construction globally.
- The Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction (GlobalABC) is a network of governments, private sector organisations, and NGOs who work collaboratively to scale up the implementation of sustainable building practices. They have been instrumental in promoting the integration of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures in building codes and standards, influencing policy changes in various countries. GlobalABC also focuses on integrating climate action into building policies, construction practices, and investment decisions, aiming to meet the Paris Agreement goals.
- Textile Exchange convenes the fashion, textile and apparel industry to collectively achieve climate reduction goals and accelerate the adoption of preferred fibres and raw materials. The platform provides clear and actionable guidance via tools, resources and initiatives, including a Global Fibre Impact Explorer, a Preferred Fibre & Materials Matrix, Impact Incentives and information on standards, certification.
- ZDHC is a multistakeholder platform with over 320 signatories which connects the global fashion industry for sustainable chemical management. It is the world's largest database dedicated to enabling safer choices of chemical products for the textile, apparel and footwear industry, housing 64 brands, 8900 suppliers and 73,774 performance reports. The Roadmap to Zero Programme of ZDHC aims at building the foundation for more sustainable manufacturing to protect workers, consumers and ecosystems.
- The German Environment Agency (UBA) is Germany's main environmental protection agency, engaging in extensive European and international collaborations. With a mission to ensure a healthy environment, UBA advocates for clean air and water, free of pollutants. In chemicals management, UBA focuses on averting adverse impacts from the chemical industry, emphasizing sustainability and applied chemistry. It champions innovation to confront the triple planetary crises while safeguarding human health and the environment. Serving as a dialogue platform, UBA facilitates exchanges on sustainability and chemistry, providing assessment tools, endorsing sustainable business models, and supporting the Global Framework on Chemicals. Additionally, UBA enables the operations of the International Sustainable Chemistry Collaborative Centre (ISC3).
- The International Sustainable Chemistry Collaborative Centre (ISC3) is an international centre that fosters the transition of the chemical and chemical-related sectors to Sustainable Chemistry, promoting a circular economy that is striving to implement multifaceted aspects of sustainability at every step of the life cycle of products and changing all stakeholder behaviour. ISC3 provides benefit as a key knowledge producer and influential stakeholder. The ISC3 is a catalyst for Sustainable Chemistry and acts on five levels: collaboration, innovation, education, research and information.
- The Fashion Pact is the largest CEO-led initiative for sustainability in the fashion industry. Its network is vast and global, from members, to partners, to other organisations that set sector-specific standards. Fashion Pact members are committed to working towards a nature-positive, net-zero future for fashion.
- The Laudes Foundation is a philanthropic foundation that aims for a climate-positive and inclusive economy. In 2021, the foundation's active portfolio of grants totalled 220 million EUR. The foundation

provides their partners with philanthropic capital, expertise and connections, and work collectively with and through specific industries to help catalyse systems change. At the same time, they work across sectors, influencing finance and capital markets to move towards a new economy that values all people and nature.

- The Sustainable Angle curates the Future Fabric Expo, which serves as a platform in the fashion industry, showcasing sustainable textile solutions and fostering collaborations which contribute to addressing hazardous chemicals from the fashion value chain. Through exhibits and workshops, it promotes eco-friendly alternatives, and inspires cleaner production methods. By prioritizing innovation and sustainability, the expo contributes to a more ethical and resilient fashion industry, aligning with efforts to create a safer and environmentally conscious supply chain.
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), through its Sustainability and Health Initiative for NetPositive Enterprise (SHINE) researches NetPositive assessment across products, activities, companies, and sectors. Their work includes life cycle assessments (LCA) to quantify footprints. MIT's Department of Architecture and Civil and Environmental Engineering excels in sustainable construction, emphasizing innovative materials, energy-efficient design, and urban sustainability. Their research supports global coordination projects by developing eco-friendly materials and energy-efficient designs, reducing carbon footprints, and promoting renewable energy solutions to advance sustainable practice.
- The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is an international organisation that works to build better policies for better lives. The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct (RBC) are the most comprehensive international standard on RBC. It that context, OECD has developed sector specific Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector. The guidance includes a module on Hazardous Chemicals. The OECD also develops tools and standards for testing, assessment and risk management of chemicals across sectors. The knowledge products of OECD can be leveraged by the project and the OECD network can raise awareness of the work, support dissemination and promotion of results.
- UNEP/GRID-Geneva specializes in the transformation of data into information and knowledge to support the decision-making process related to environmental issues. Their work also encompasses capacity building and providing training on various environmental issues including with regards to sand and other construction materials. UNEP/GRID-Geneva has spearheaded numerous projects and led a consortium of partners in identifying circular solutions through the co-production of sand from various materials and waste streams as part of the broader effort to address sustainability challenges in sand extraction. One such an example is ore-sand, construction sand produced as a by-product in the mining process helping to reduce mining waste and virgin sand extraction sites.
- Women Engage for a Common Future (WECF) is a nonprofit network dedicated to a gender just and healthy planet for all. Their international network consists of over 250 women's and civil society organizations in 70 countries. WECF work on transformative gender equality and women's human rights in interconnection with climate justice, sustainable energy & chemicals, less toxic waste, safe water & sanitation for all. WECF published the reports, 'Gender Just Chemicals Policy - Together for a toxic-free future' and 'Women and Chemicals - The impact of hazardous chemicals on women'.
- The ILO is a United Nations agency whose mandate is to advance social and economic justice by setting international labour standards. ILO has technical cooperation programmes involved in improving the management of hazardous chemicals along textile and garment supply chains in many countries around the world. The Better Work Programme for example promotes decent work and better business in the garment industry. The ILO also works directly on chemical industry topics and on the construction sector as well.
- Sustainabelle Advisory Services is a sustainable fashion company committed to ethical practices, offering eco-friendly clothing and accessories. It offers expert strategic guidance in sustainability and innovation. With a focus on fair trade and sustainability, entrepreneurship, and innovation, particularly within the fashion industry, SustainaBelle promotes ethical fashion choices while empowering artisans. Their portfolio includes providing services such as conducting industry leading research studies and reporting, innovation and sustainability strategy development, identifying impact hotspots in new technologies, and more.

- Ixalab, an innovative company working on sustainability, has introduced TraceSurfer, a novel Software as a Service (SaaS) platform. This platform revolutionizes the way brands and companies operate by allowing them to conduct comprehensive lifecycle assessments and generate digital product passports. By using TraceSurfer, businesses can actively engage and collaborate with consumers via digital product passports to foster a transition towards a circular economy and help consumers make better purchase decisions. Using TraceSurfer enables companies to deliver transparent information to consumers and regulators, ensuring accountability and promoting sustainable practices throughout the value chain.

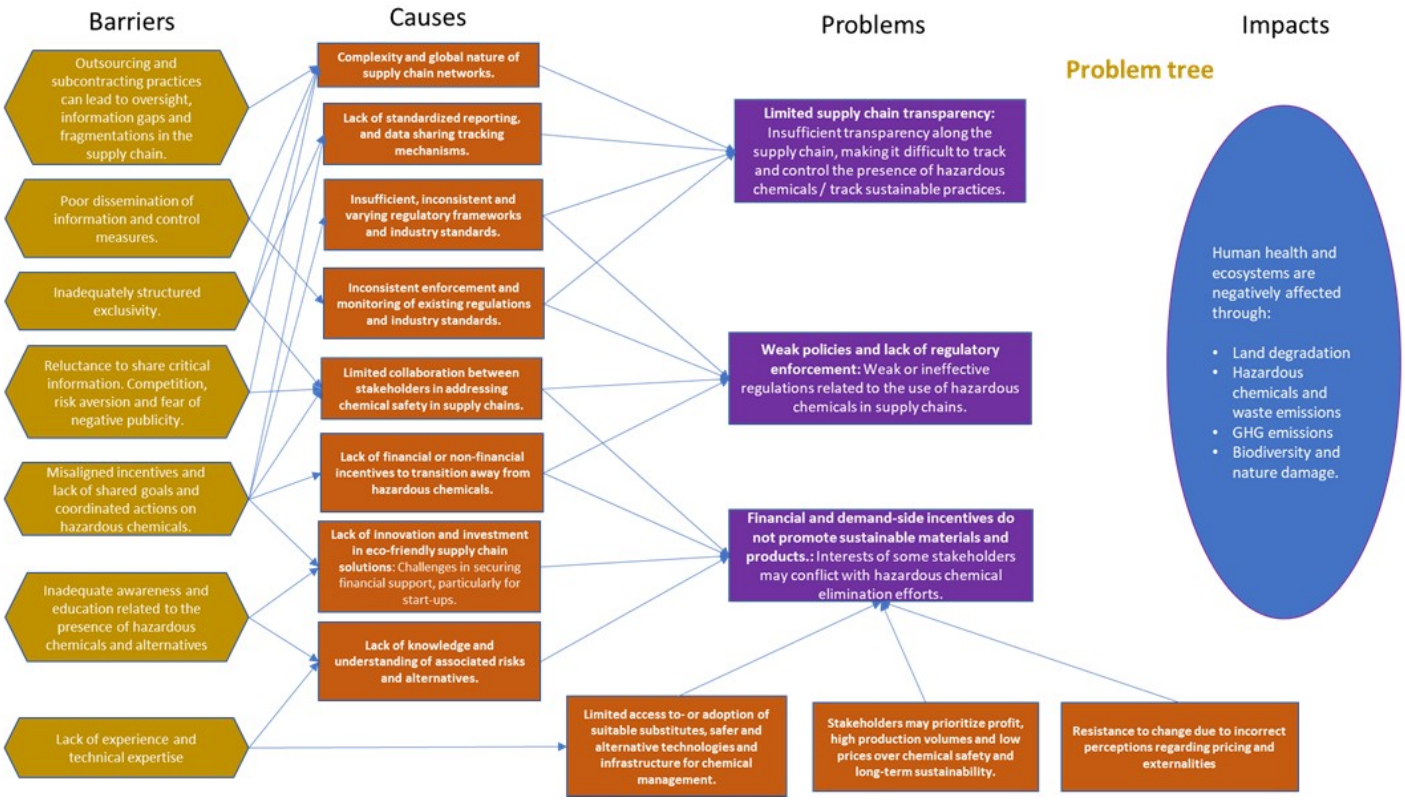
The work undertaken under this project will also connect with and contribute to the ongoing work of UNEP to address high impact sectors. For example, the One UNEP Textile Initiative which encompasses all of UNEPs work on textiles, provides strategic leadership and encourages sector-wide collaboration to accelerate a just transition towards a sustainable and circular textile value chain. The project will also connect with UNEPs work with the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction (GlobalABC) which advocates for market transformation and the sector's importance for global climate action. The global coordination project will aim strengthen the chemicals management aspect of the work being undertaken by UNEP in the two sectors. The Global project will also connect with future events and efforts to implement the GFC, including closely work on implementation programmes and the open-ended ad hoc group on measurability and indicators.

Work under this project to convene a variety of stakeholder beyond those listed above will also be a factor in the cost-effectiveness of the project. The project envisages several activities that will leverage in-kind contributions from partners and individual experts to support the long-term implementation of the project, scale up the use of circular materials and ensure the sustainability of the project. These contributions may take the form of expert time dedicated to participating in consultations aimed at reviewing knowledge products produced by the project. Thus, the value delivered by this Project will be higher than the actual cost. Additionally, efforts will be made to capitalize on synergies with partners' initiatives to minimize costs. For example, organizing back-to-back events will help mitigate travel and logistical expenses.

Problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed.

There are three core problems related to the use of hazardous chemicals in the textile and construction value chains that limit the widespread use of innovative and sustainable materials. Firstly, the lack of transparency on chemical use means that brands, construction companies and architects, civil society organizations and consumers cannot verify nor make informed choices on materials and products based on circularity and sustainability criteria (where these are deliberately sought). Secondly, ineffective policies and poor enforcement hinder the creation of markets for (innovative) products and materials that do not rely on harmful chemicals. In both sectors, incentives for the adoption of sustainable manufacturing and end of life practices could help drive the market for sustainable practices, products and materials, such as through tax incentives, subsidies and regulatory measures. Thirdly, financial and other demand-side incentives do not promote sustainable materials and products. Figure 3 demonstrates the problem tree graphically.

Figure 3: Problem Tree for the global coordination project



Limited supply chain transparency

Overall, the lack of transparency in chemical use within the construction and fashion industries makes it difficult to track and control the presence of hazardous chemicals and other environmental and social impacts along the supply chains.[116] Regarding the textile sector, products are globally traded and have fragmented and opaque production phases. Upstream suppliers are at times reluctant to share information on the chemical composition of their materials/components as in many cases this is part of their competitive advantage. Related to this is a lack of trust between chemical companies, apparel manufacturers and brands and a fear of consequences. The overall lack of transparency creates space for misinformation or a lack of information altogether.[117][118] The situation is similar in the construction and building products sector, where information on the use and concentration levels of chemicals of concern in building related materials is scarce and can pose a challenge for many actors trying to address the issue. These shared characteristics result in significant barriers to creating change.[119]

When information on materials and chemical composition is available, it is often lost by the time a building gets refurbished or demolished, or when a garment is discarded or recycled. Poor tracking systems and a lack of standardized reporting, coupled with a proliferation of standards for the industries to align to and comply with, adds both confusion and opaqueness to the supply chain(ibid). Even though the recovery rates of C&D waste are around 77%, the actual use of recovered materials is estimated to be around only 10%. This can be explained by multiple factors, including as the lack of confidence of stakeholders in using the products derived from waste, the lack of knowledge about the characteristics of recycled materials, the uncertainty surrounding the potential health risks for the workers involved and the lack of official and universal criteria to assess the eco-compatibility of recycled materials.[120]

Furthermore, the complexity of the global value chains impedes the replacement of materials with more sustainable ones due to the danger of burden shifting; that is, solving one environmental issue while exacerbating another[121]. The lack of data on the components or composition of building materials or textiles is a barrier to the effective use of tools such as lifecycle assessment calculators, increasing the risk of inappropriate substitutions or innovations. Another issue is that complex and fragmented supply chains can lead to low collaboration between supply chain actors, which loops back resulting in low traceability, transparency and accountability.[122]

Implementing transparent chemical management practices, reducing chemical usage, and adopting safer alternatives and technologies are important steps towards mitigating negative impacts on health and the environment, and for promoting environmental sustainability within the supply chains of both sectors.

Weak policies and lack of regulatory enforcement

In most lower income countries, any sustainability actions by manufacturers are widely recognized to be driven by brands and buyers, not by regulations. Weak and ineffective policies and a lack of enforcement mechanisms can result a failure to regulate the use of harmful chemicals in these industries resulting in hazardous chemicals and waste emissions as well as pollution of air, water, and soil. Chemical regulation and research often takes the average male as a reference norm for thresholds or daily allowance tolerances. They do not take into account the different susceptibility of women and their different needs. Current limits and regulations might not be enough to protect women's health.[123] [124]

Weak policies and poor enforcement can also hinder the creation of markets for innovative products. In both industries, incentives for the adoption of sustainable practices can help drive the market for sustainable products, for example through tax incentives, subsidies and regulatory measures that promote the use of sustainable materials and practices.[125]

There is also a lack of implementation mechanisms to drive action. The lack of capacity to enforce legislation, and a lack of global coordination between governments, also need to be addressed if stronger governance is to be attained.[126] Research shows that a large proportion of textile workers in seven garment-exporting countries in Asia are paid below the minimum wage, and that non-compliance rates in the sector range from 6.6 percent of workers in Vietnam to 53.3 per cent in the Philippines.[127]

The complexity and interconnectedness of both value chains calls for policy coordination globally. It should also be recognised that a lack of policy coordination between regions or even countries may result in companies choosing to produce for less stringent markets. There is need for consideration of unintended consequences of different policies impacting across countries.

Strengthening policy and enforcement towards phasing out hazardous chemicals in the fashion and construction industries by can ultimately improve worker safety, reduce risks to environment and health risks and bears economic implications through market incentives to comply with regulations.

Financial and demand-side incentives do not promote sustainable materials and products.

Without incentives to adopt sustainable practices such as energy efficiency, water conservation, and waste reduction, industries continue to rely on resource-intensive production methods, leading to overexploitation of natural resources and ecosystem degradation. The need for profitability by companies at all stages of the value chain can also be a cause for sustainability considerations not being prioritized. This leads to unsustainable cost-cutting practices such as poor working conditions for laborers and a lack of attention to environmental standards.[128]

This also relates to the issue of overproduction and overconsumption, notably in the fashion sector connected to market dynamics such as cheap prices (including price reduction discounts), high volumes and production pressure. Incentives remain for business-as-usual, as profit yield from linear models is high and transitioning well-established processes and logistics to circular systems can be seen as complex. The absence of incentives for sustainability can thus result in an emphasis on quantity over quality to meet consumer demand for inexpensive and rapidly changing fashion trends, with pressure on producers to do so quickly.[129]

Investment is critical for speeding up development of safer alternatives that are compatible with a circular economy, and innovative materials and technologies. Below are some key barriers identified for the financing of sustainable innovations.[130]

- Misaligned incentives
- Limited awareness of opportunities
- Absence of a structured innovation process
- Lack of experience and technical expertise
- Incorrect perceptions regarding pricing and externalities
- Inadequately structured exclusivity

Lack of metrics in the financial sector on the negative socio-economic and environmental impacts of textiles and construction can prevent financial and investment stakeholders from identifying which investments to prioritize or avoid.[131] Meanwhile, current narratives centred around newness, immediacy and disposability contribute to the desire for new, trendy products, larger homes, luxury amenities, and the use of single/short-term-use materials. This is also influenced by marketing efforts, as even some of those for more sustainable or circular solutions remain focused on continuing consumption. Increasing consumer awareness and knowledge of the impacts and alternatives of is crucial to shifting consumer behaviours and consumption patterns.[132][133]

Another important challenge is the perception among consumers but also among decision makers in the value chains, such as procurement, sourcing and design teams, that green, recycled and more sustainable material choices have a higher cost than conventional materials.[134]

This is often the case in the short term as market prices do not reflect the social and environmental costs of conventional options such as climate impacts and hazardous emissions, and before economies of scale start bringing down the relative costs.[135] For example, a comparative analysis showed that the construction cost of a green building is about 2-12 % higher than that of a conventional building. However, the operation, maintenance and end life cycle costs of a conventional building are higher respectively, bringing the 'total cost of ownership' to very similar or preferable levels for the green building.[136]

Technological barriers also impact the adoption of sustainable materials and products, these include limited knowledge, availability and use of sustainable materials and inadequate training across the supply chain on sustainable practices. There is a need for skilled professionals who are knowledgeable in sustainable methods and materials to change the decisions and choices at all stages, from designers and architects, to buying and sourcing departments, to marketing and operations teams. This requires both financial investment and imply a cost in education and training programs to equip the workforce with the necessary skills to implement practices effectively.[137]

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B. CHILD PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole, including how it addresses priorities related to the specific program, and how it will benefit from the coordination platform. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

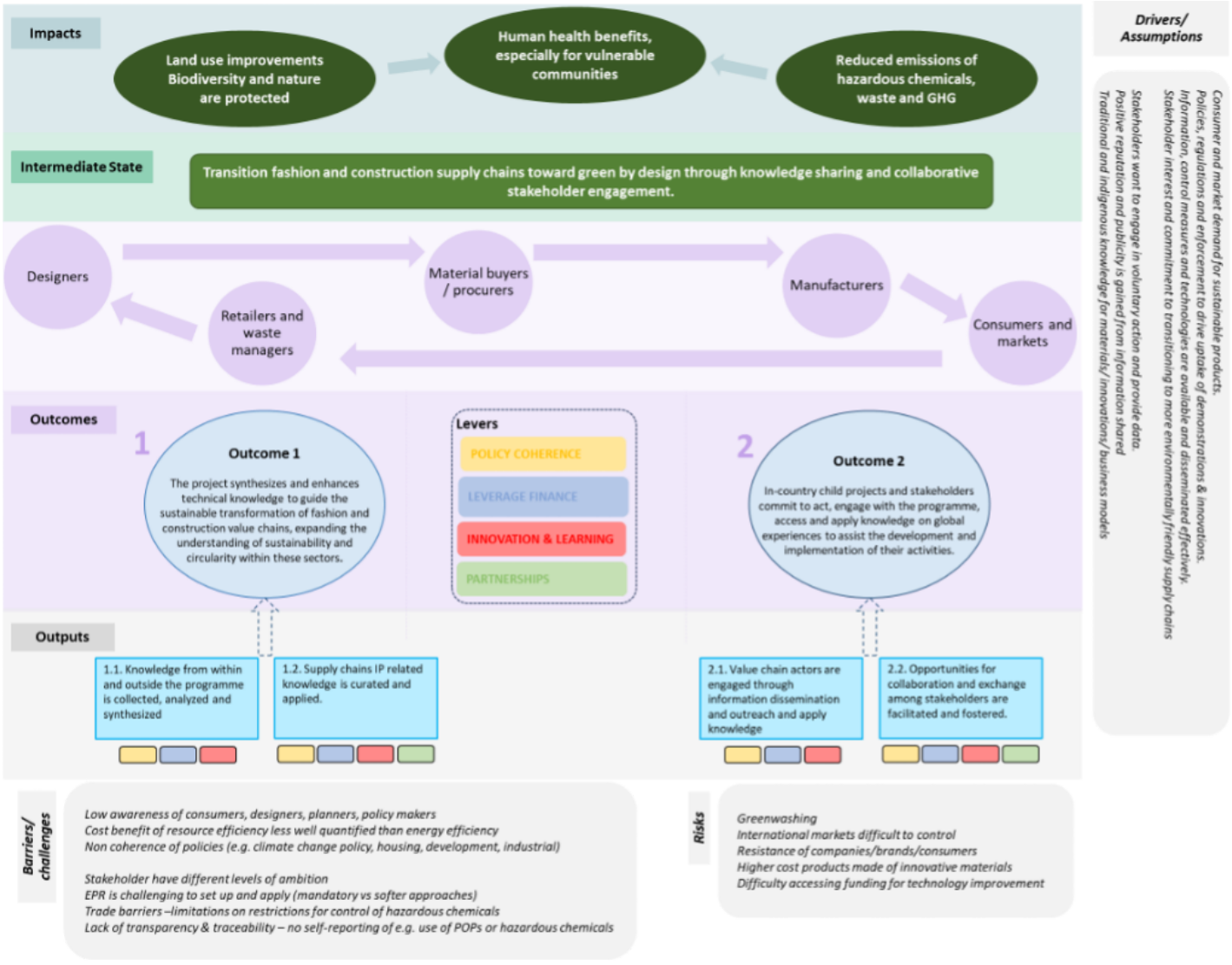
The Supply Chains IP aims to achieve system transformations at all stages in the fashion and construction value chains by addressing four transformation levers, namely finance, policy and governance, partnerships and as well as innovation and learning. The global coordination project will be instrumental for effectively addressing all the transformation levers of the programme by ensuring coordination and exchange of knowledge on a range of topical areas including policy, legislation, investment, finance, circularity, materials, regenerative design, transparency, standards, and norms, and sustainable consumption.

The global coordination project is designed to manage and coordinate the exchange of knowledge between in-country child projects, create linkages with other relevant initiatives and provide technical assistance. The key stakeholders and audiences for the global coordination project include stakeholders of the in-country child project countries (Cambodia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, India, Mongolia, Pakistan, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago), countries that are connected to IP participating countries through their shared supply chains (e.g. key importing countries or suppliers of raw materials and inputs to both value chains), and global actors who influence the value chains.

Through the generation and consolidation of knowledge and related products (Component 1) and communication of information and networking (Component 2), the global coordination project will ensure that solutions and best practices are widely shared and can be effectively scaled up. English will be the default working language used given its wide use in government, finance, and business. The in-country child projects all operate among diverse cultural and linguistic landscapes, and translation and interpretation will be key to reaching all targeted stakeholders. The global coordination project will assess which and knowledge and communications materials should be translated on an ongoing basis and will generally stick to the official UN languages of English, French and Spanish. There may be some support for translation into key local languages for child projects, however, that will in most cases fall to the child projects themselves. Where events are organized, the global coordination project will aim to create efficiencies by bundling together multiple meetings, events and workshops to maximize the use of stakeholders' time and project resources.

The following sections outline the programme components, activities and interventions planned to communicate and manage knowledge, encourage learning and coordinate stakeholder engagement and collaboration. An overview of the structure of the project is captured in the theory of change below in Figure 4.

Figure 4: Theory of change for the global coordination project



Component 1: Knowledge and learning

Outcome 1: Knowledge is synthesized, developed and enhanced to guide the transformation of the value chains.

Designers, material buyers / procurers, manufacturers, consumers and recyclers play an important potential role in facilitating the objectives of the IP. Expanding the knowledge base for these stakeholders regarding sustainability and circularity within the fashion and construction sectors is crucial. This component seeks to leverage insights from in-country child projects as well as knowledge gathered from outside the IP to triggering a transformational change in the attitudes, the behaviours and practices of global actors. To do so, the project will engage a diverse group of value chain actors who will be asked to provide regular support to global coordination project related activities. This may include knowledge providers, academia, materials suppliers, governments, policy makers, global brands, retailers, consumer organizations, development organizations, NGOs, media outlets, indigenous peoples' organisations and gender groups, among others. Knowledge generated and curated under component 1 will contribute towards all four levers for transformational change identified under the programme, namely, promoting innovation and learning, leveraging

finance, partnerships and creating a coherent regulatory environment. This outcome will be achieved through the creation of knowledge products (Output 1.1) and the curation of synthesised knowledge sharing under (Output 1.2).

Output 1.1: Knowledge from within and outside the programme is collected, analysed and organized synthesized into knowledge products and learning tools.

Under this output, the global coordination project will continuously gather and evaluate data, utilizing open literature from various sources to analyse and assess fashion and construction value chains. Emphasis will be placed on collecting information on (but not limited to) policy, legislation, investment, finance, green and sustainable chemistry, circularity, procurement, transparency, standards, and norms. Gathered and generated knowledge will be reformed into accessible knowledge products and learning tools such as best practices, briefs, compilations, reports, assessments, overviews, factsheets, data visualizations, interactive graphic templates, guides and guidelines. Relevant stakeholders such as the project steering committee, the programme advisory group and the in-country child projects will be invited to request the global coordination project to research and develop knowledge products on topics of relevance to their projects and activities.

Knowledge will be generated via two avenues: i) information originating from in-country child projects and 2) technical expertise provide by agencies and partners with expertise in these supply chains. Develop knowledge management and knowledge generation templates and guides on knowledge management to be used by the in-country child projects.

Consideration will also be taken to incorporate learning from indigenous knowledge which is a set of complex knowledge systems based on the worldviews of Indigenous Peoples. In the shift to eliminating hazardous chemicals and reducing our impact to the environment, it is important to recognize the role of Indigenous Peoples, their practices and long-standing knowledge towards sustainable textile and construction processes, and towards sustainable development in general.[1][2]

On a case-by-case basis, the global coordination project may seek partnerships with relevant stakeholder experts for the creation of new synthesis materials and knowledge products. These knowledge partners will either advise or contribute directly to the development of the knowledge products. A minimum of 10 knowledge products will be produced and made available to public stakeholders and value chain actors. At least one of these products will be devoted to the subject of gender and social empowerment and its implications for the value chains. These knowledge products will be translated into Spanish and French, other languages may also be prioritized on a case-by-case basis.

Activities

1.1.1. Knowledge needs assessments: An initial knowledge needs assessment was caried out during the PPG phase of the project. In November 2023, the supply chains IP country representatives and implementing agencies were asked to identify initial knowledge needs and prioritize gaps they envisage. To ensure that all stages of the life cycle were considered, the request was structured against the components and transformation levers presented in the Program Framework Document (see Table 1 for the initial entries).

The initial needs assessment will be updated through an online survey and bilateral exchanges with the child projects after the start of the global coordination project implementation and validated at month 6 by the in-country child project representatives and implementing agencies at an online meeting. This will be used to scope and prioritize knowledge gaps in the fashion and construction value chains, and determine the work required to develop the first set of knowledge products for year 1 and 2 of the project. The project steering committee will reassess approved knowledge products that are not yet under development and take decisions on the list of knowledge products to be added to the workplan. Inputs and requests from relevant stakeholders such as the Programme Advisory Group (see Component 2, Output 2.2), as well as arising knowledge needs identified through the annual monitoring reports will be taken into consideration in making these decisions. Ad-hoc needs assessments will be conducted by the global coordination project during the second year of the project and after the mid-term review of the project, for validation by the project steering committee. Selected knowledge products for development will be mapped out to the categories listed in Output 1.1.4

TABLE 1: COUNTRY CHILD PROJECTS INITIAL KNOWLEDGE NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Programmatic Component	Leveraging finance	Policy coherence	Innovation & learning	Partnerships
1: Design & business models	• *Sustainable Investment Platforms.* • *Financial Incentive Programs.* • *Sustainable Material Selection.* • *Scale up through investment or other assistance for innovative or circular businesses (SMEs).*	• *Guidelines and best practice documents.* • *Aligning domestic financial flows to remove inefficiencies/ negative subsidies etc.* • *Formulation of general extended producer responsibility guidelines to be adopted by countries*	• *Best practices.* • *Academic curriculum enhancement.*	
2: Sustainable Materials	• *Procurement standards and guidelines* • *Scale up through investment or other assistance for innovative or circular businesses (SMEs).*	• *Green and sustainable chemistry.* • *Regulatory Guidance.* • *Certification types/options for sustainable materials.*	• *Analyzing alternative materials.* • *Materials selection.* • *Link new value chains e.g., to new materials.* • *Sustainable building materials from plants* • *Materials recycled from plastic waste without POPs*	• *Supplier engagement programs.* • *Equipping suppliers with knowledge on Hazardous Chemicals.*
3: Cleaner production		• *Codes of conduct.* • *Model Green factory program.* • *Environmental and natural resources codes.* • *Standards for manufacturers*	• *Best practices.* • *Options and technologies for enhancing supply chain transparency and traceability.*	
4: Sustainable consumption		• *Labelling.* • *Materials import bans.* • *Platforms connecting buyers and value chains.*		• *Equipping suppliers and stakeholders.*
5: Post use 9Rs	• *Financial incentives for post use.* • *Scale up through investment or other assistance for innovative or circular businesses (SMEs)*			

1.1.2. Compendium of databases: The global coordination project will collect, collate and provide links to existing available documents, papers, videos, training materials websites and other materials that contain information relevant to circularity and eliminating hazardous chemicals from supply chains, highlighting/recommending the most critical of these information sources. These will be matched to identified child project needs. Attention will be given to identifying data sources that offer industry best practices and initiatives

synthesizing gender and sex disaggregated data on various aspects, including exposure scenarios, the gendered effects of hazardous chemicals, and efforts to minimize exposures.

1.1.3. Compendium of innovative materials: A resource will be developed providing a comprehensive collection of knowledge, strategies, and best practices related to innovative material options for the fashion and construction. Knowledge on innovative materials will apply a life cycle approach and consider impacts beyond chemicals to avoid burden shifting. Considering the availability of information in both value chains and the technical nature, support from material experts and engineers may be required. Based on the findings, at least 2 events for matchmaking between materials and users will be organized by the global coordination project. The first event take place by year 3 and the second by year 5 of the project. The most appropriate form of the events will be determined in consultation with relevant experts and stakeholders and agreed by the Project Steering Committee during the annual planning process.

1.1.4. Synthesis of knowledge materials and educational tools: Developing knowledge products or improving, upscaling or revising existing knowledge products based on the knowledge needs assessments and demand. Relevant stakeholders will be engaged to participate and advise in the development of knowledge products on a case-by-case basis. Stakeholders will be encouraged to embed gender considerations and include gender disaggregated data where possible and reports prepared will be reviewed for gender balance. The knowledge topics are likely to cover the following activity areas:

- ***Supply chain transparency and traceability:*** e.g., Options and technologies for improving the transparency and consistency of the available information, to be developed in the first year of project implementation. Other potential knowledge products to be developed may include reviews of best practice solutions in Supply chain transparency and traceability.
- ***Policy, legal frameworks and enforcement***: e.g., Assessing policy coherence to achieve transformations in supply chains, to be developed in the first year of project implementation. Other potential options include a review of types of product certification and options for regulating sustainable materials. Other potential knowledge products to be developed may include to assess specific policies and legal frameworks from various countries relevant to fashion and construction.
- ***Financial and demand-side incentives for sustainable materials and products***: e.g., Map out the barriers currently in place that prevent investments in the Fashion and construction sectors and prepare recommendations to address them, to be developed in the first year of project implementation. Other potential knowledge products to be developed may include to gather finance and investment knowledge on socially responsible investment funds, their charters and the knowledge base that underlies their investment decision processes. Develop factsheets to equip suppliers and consumers with knowledge on hazardous chemicals in materials and the benefits sustainable alternatives. Develop tools on sustainable procurement in supply chains and analyse the sustainability of existing tools assessing the inclusion of chemicals.
- ***Other knowledge areas requested by in-country child projects and relevant stakeholders***: e.g., Options for academic curriculum enhancement and integrating green and sustainable chemistry principles into learning. Minimum best practices based on demand from the IP programme and Child Projects. Options for Green and sustainable chemistry solutions and alternative materials. Compiling LCA assessments that has been carried out in fashion and construction. Gender and social empowerment and their implications for both value chains.

<u>Output 1.2 –Supply chains IP related knowledge is curated and applied.</u>

Under this output a unifying communications, coordination and knowledge platform will be created. This output will help facilitate information flow between the global coordination project and the in-country child projects, including on opportunities to build capacity. This output complements and houses the research activities and knowledge products under Output 1.1 and will be one of the dissemination tools used by Component 2, Output 2.1 to publish communications products. The knowledge curated and shared under this output will better equip in-country child

projects and other stakeholders including governments, industry, the academic community, and consumer-facing actors with to make informed decisions on chemicals and waste management.

Activities

1.2.1. Implement and update the knowledge management strategy: The knowledge management strategy developed during the PPG phase will be implemented and updated during the initial phase of the global, and continuously updated throughout the project implementation phase.

- **Online knowledge management (KM) platform:** A website will be set up during the first year of implementation and launched by the second year to improve access to information and tools from the programme and connect with other knowledge platforms. The KM platform will be shared across all child projects and will provide information by each sector and transformation lever at each stage of the supply chain. This information will be featured alongside country-specific profiles, resources oriented towards consumers and information on gender, youth and indigenous peoples, all of which will be updated regularly. The KM platform will be maintained throughout the duration of the IP and efforts will be sought to ensure its continuity beyond the closure of the IP.

Whether to host the GEF Supply Chains IP's online knowledge management system on an existing platform, or to establish a new independent platform, is dependent on several criteria. A decision will be taken during the first year of project implementation following more comprehensive analyses of available options. Some of the criteria that could be considered are the following:

- Internal links to resource library
- User-friendly interface and search functionality
- Customization options and availability of tailored solutions
- Template support
- Host organization and autonomy restrictions
- Accessibility and functionality on various devices, including smartphones and tablets
- Customization options
- Cost and licensing
- Ability to host different forms of media (i.e. videos)
- Access restrictions for contributors

There are a number of website and knowledge platforms that could be considered for hosting the IP KM platform, and to support the dissemination of knowledge products developed under component 1 and communications products developed under Component 2, see Table 2 below.

TABLE 2: RELEVANT WEBSITES AND KNOWLEDGE PLATFORMS AND POSSIBLE SYNERGIES WITH THE GLOBAL COORDINATION PROJECT

Relevant Platforms/ Websites	Organization	Stakeholder reach	Analysis related to KM capability
One Planet Network	UNEP	Fashion Construction *Stakeholders involved in sustainable consumption and production, particularly in the construction and textiles sectors.*	• Knowledge hub for stakeholders with news and knowledge on construction and textiles value chains. • One Planet Network promotes sustainable consumption, e.g., the 'Fashion Slow Down' campaign targets consumer awareness. • Provides vital info through knowledge and communications products and has a Product Sustainability platform.

World Environment Situation Room (WESR)	UNEP	Fashion Construction *Stakeholders in environmental management, research, policymaking, and advocacy across various industries, including government agencies, NGOs, academic institutions, and businesses.*	• WESR platform offers comprehensive data, information, and knowledge on the environment. • Supports informed decision-making and action planning. • Analysis capabilities enable assessment of environmental trends and targeted interventions. • Centralized repository enhances knowledge management, facilitating collaboration and innovation for sustainable development goals.
Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP) Community	Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), World Bank	Fashion Construction *Stakeholders involved in green growth and sustainable development, including policymakers, researchers, practitioners, and representatives from government, academia, civil society, and the private sector.*	• • GGKP Community is a hub for knowledge sharing and collaboration among stakeholders focused on green growth and sustainable development goals. • Offers resources like publications, case studies, and tools for informed decision-making and policy development. • Facilitates dialogue and exchange of ideas through forums, blogs, and webinars. • Analysis capabilities enable effective access and interpretation of data, promoting evidence-based approaches to sustainability challenges.
SAICM Knowledge Management platform (Name may be rebranded in future)	Global Framework on Chemicals (GCF) Secretariat (Formerly SAICM Secreteriat)	*Fashion *Construction *Stakeholders involved in chemical management, including government officials, industry representatives, civil society organizations, and academia.*	• Collaboration opportunities between IP and the GFC for sharing news, announcing meetings, and promoting events. • Potential partnership with the GFC for organizing meetings and events. • SAICM Knowledge Platform addresses emerging policy issues, and sectors such as and textiles, though currently limited. • There are chemicals and waste communities of practice providing discussion forums, but no dedicated forum for textiles and construction yet. • SAICM hosts a resource library on chemical management, including Highly Hazardous Pesticides, primarily for policymakers, lacking specific topic categorization.
UNEP; FAO; UNIDO; UNDP	UNEP; FAO; UNIDO; UNDP	*Fashion *Construction *Stakeholders involved in industrial development*	• IP news, articles, success stories, and case studies can be showcased on IP child project Implementing agency websites.

		and sustainability, including governments, industries, and international organizations.	• All IOs offer Knowledge Sharing Toolkits and Knowledge Exchange Programs. • FAO hosts a library on sustainable food and agriculture but lacks specific knowledge tools for IP focus areas. • UN partner affiliates involved in Textile, Fashion, and Construction initiatives including EHCSC IP, PAGE, UNDP Green Commodities Program, UNEP Circularity Platform and One UNEP Textiles Initiative.
Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions (BRS)	The Secretariats of the BRS conventions	*Stakeholders involved in the implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm Conventions, including governments, NGOs, and industry representatives.*	• Website features a regularly updated section for news/announcements. • Upcoming events, workshops, and meetings are highlighted for promotion of program activities and results.
Social and Labor Convergence Program (SLCP) Gateway	Interational Trade Centre	Construction *Facilities and brands involved in the apparel and textile industry, as well as verifiers and other stakeholders*	• Gateway accessible in Africa, Europe, the Americas, and Asia for UNIDO and UNEP projects. • SLCP Gateway offers SLCP assessment for facilities, connects them with verifiers/verifier bodies. • Facilitates contact between verified facilities and brands. • Provides online training in multiple languages. • However, only facilities from where the SLCP operates in can register and access the gateway.
Minamata Convention on Mercury (UNEP)	Secretariat of the Minamata Convention	*Construction *Stakeholders engaged in activities related to mercury, such as the cement industry.*	• News section for promoting IP activities related to mercury, regularly updated. • Stakeholders, like the cement industry, can find useful documents and information on mercury-related activities on the website. • 'Project database' section could feature a brief introduction to the IP.
SDG Knowledge Platform	UN	*Fashion *Construction *Stakeholders involved in SDG implementation, including governments, NGOs, and businesses.*	• Documents, reports, and publications with a clear link to SDGs can be uploaded to the website. • Upcoming events can also be highlighted on the website.

1.2.2. **Exchange of knowledge between child projects:** The global coordination project will facilitate face-to-face knowledge exchange meetings between the in-country child projects where topics will go into technical detail regarding knowledge products developed or in development by the global coordination project as well as those by the in-country child projects. These will be organized back-to-back to back with the events related to the compendium of innovative materials on years that those take place under Output 1.1.3. 1 representative from each child project will receive funding assistance to attend the in person meetings, additional participants will be These exchanges will ensure the projects incorporate south-south exchanges. Successes from these engagements will identify potential areas for wider south-south cooperation and knowledge transfer.

Component 2: Communication, capacity and collaboration

Outcome 2: Value chain actors are informed, willing and committed to act

Component 2 will seek to trigger behavioural change of global actors which leads to transformative systemic changes in the value chains, across the five stages highlighted in the IP theory of change (designers, material buyers / procurers, manufacturers, consumer-facing actors and consumers, and recyclers). Key enablers identified in the stakeholder engagement plan, knowledge management strategy and communications strategy (Appendix 5b, Appendix 13 and Appendix 14) will be targeted. Communications and outreach resources derived from Component 2 will be disseminated through various outreach channels, the KM platform under Component 1 and among global partnerships and stakeholder networks within the global construction and fashion value chains. The delivery of the IP stakeholder engagement strategy will foster collaboration with value chain actors to drive collective efforts aimed at achieving global environmental benefits and scaling up the results of the IP.

Output 2.1: Value chain actors are engaged through information dissemination and outreach and apply knowledge.

Under this output communications, engagement and public information materials will be generated, including press releases, blog articles, opinion pieces, video tutorials, trainings, webinars or podcasts. These products will be designed to stimulate visibility and public demand for IP knowledge products and encourage actions that lead to the IP objectives being met. Communications materials developed under this output will both draw on expertise developed within in-country child projects and information gathered and synthesized in component 1. They will serve as tools to facilitate outreach within IP countries as beyond. Innovative communication and knowledge sharing methods will be complemented by the planned communications and outreach of each child project, which will be aligned through the global coordination project's communications strategy and the existing communication and social media channels of the in-country child project partners & Executing Agencies to ensure consistent messaging and maximum impact.

Activities

2.1.1. **Implement and update the communications strategy**: The communications strategy developed during the PPG phase will be implemented and updated during the initial phase of the global coordination to support awareness raising and participation effort of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. This will further develop the strategies for outreach and for communication to conventional and social media channels, including innovative ways to communicate key messages to the target audiences, such as gender related information and socio-economic impacts of chemicals in the value chains.

- **Visual identity/branding**: Create brand assets, ensuring that projects use the common "visual identity/branding" including logos; messaging and presentation templates, standard layout/graphic formats, common hashtag (but with country added) and other identifiers on social media; same banners for meetings; etc. Creation of the branding and visual identity will be done in collaboration with in-country child projects, implementing agencies, and the GEF. The Visual branding will coordinate with the One UNEP Textile Initiative to which this project contributes.
- **Social media, advocacy, sensitization and outreach:** Social-media will be a key knowledge sharing and stakeholder engagement tool. A dedicated social media and outreach strategy will be elaborated in the

first year or the global coordination project, taking into account the reach of the wide reach of the IP project partners, and the programme advisory group members. The social media will support outreach in a number of ways, including developing social media toolkits for use and dissemination at significant events and with publications, creating graphic templates for child projects to use, and potentially paid promotion. This will enlist and strengthen change makers in key countries, such as celebrities, consumer advocacy groups and universities. Attention will also be given to sharing information with downstream actors, such as retailers, consumers and actors in waste management.

- **Programmatic communications and knowledge management network**: In year 1 of the project implementation, a "communications and knowledge management network" to help support and reinforce communications efforts by all child projects will be set up. The communications and knowledge management network would include global coordination project communications and knowledge management specialists as well as individuals designated by each in-country child project as responsible for their communications and knowledge management. Exchanges will be facilitated through regular (quarterly) calls to share experience and progress on work. At least 3 face-to-face meetings will be organized by the global coordination project back-to-back major chemicals and waste event or industry events. The global coordination project will provide travel support for 1 representative per project, costs for additional attendees will be borne by the child projects.

2.1.2. **Information and education exchange**: Leveraging potential opportunities, exchanges will be facilitated between stakeholders within the fashion and construction sectors, including local authorities, procurers, private sector, academia and interested financial entities and investors.

- **Coordinate regular programmatic meetings**: Regular (monthly) programmatic coordination calls with the implementing agencies will be organized by the lead agency. Annual programme coordination meetings also be organized in person to share information on progress and identify potential areas of mutual interest and collaboration. Annual meetings will occur back-to-back with the annual project steering committee meetings as well as the Global Forum on years when the Global Forum is held in-person.

  Regular (quarterly) regional and sectoral calls between projects working in the same sectors or in the same regions may be facilitated by the global coordination projects if requested by the child projects.
- **Facilitate training and capacity building:** Training and capacity building will be arranged for in-country child projects and for communities within the fashion, construction and finance sectors and academia. Courses and training created will build on efforts of the in-country child projects as well as existing global efforts to provide training as identified in Component 1 may be used as a basis for the training. Targeted access to expert help can be further facilitated, for example, by maintaining a roster of experts, and where appropriate, seeking the assistance of the experts to provide assistance on specific problems. For The global coordination project will also facilitate training of in-country child project Executing Agencies on reporting against the programme monitoring framework. 1 representative per project will be provided travel assistance for in-person training activities organised by the global coordination project, additional attendees will be at the cost of the child projects. Training activities to be conducted under activity include:
  - Institutional capacity and training for in-country child projects and relevant stakeholders for key knowledge product developed under Component 1 will be organized between the 3rd and the 6th years of the project.
  - At least 3 trainings for in-country child projects and relevant stakeholders based on key knowledge from the work of universities and other stakeholders.
  - Facilitate exchange of expertise between various stakeholder groups, including through internships and placements for aspiring designers, engineers and architects in companies connected to the IP.

<u>Output 2.2: Opportunities for collaboration and exchange among governments and stakeholders to take action through partnerships are facilitated and fostered.</u>

-

The global coordination project will institute and coordinate global partnerships facilitating ongoing communication and knowledge exchange among stakeholder and in-country child projects. This output will attempt to align the various priorities of different stakeholders by creating a space of ideas to be shared. Under this output opportunities for project twinning will be sought to foster collaboration and knowledge exchange.

2.2.1. **Continuing Stakeholder Engagement**: Work regularly with country-level projects, as requested, to continue identifying specific stakeholders who can act as amplifiers, to be specially included in efforts to disseminate information. For example, this may include universities, companies, NGO's and cleaner production centres in fashion and construction countries who could disseminate information. Equal participation of men and women will be sought among these disseminators. The initial stakeholder mapping is presented in the Stakeholder Analysis & Engagement plan (Appendix 5b) and highlights different roles and needs for each stakeholder.

2.2.2. **Annual Global Forum:** Organize and coordinate an annual Global Forum on the fashion and construction value chains to foster exchanges of experience and the development of global expertise and capacity building. The annual Global Forum will an avenue to present key knowledge products and publications developed under Component 1, including those on the topics of supply chain transparency and traceability, policies, legal frameworks and enforcement and financial and demand-side incentives for sustainable materials and products. The forum will place emphasis on engaging in conversations around innovative solutions and opportunities to address existing barriers. The first Global Forum will be held within two years of the launch of all in-country child projects and it will take place in-person. Following this, each year the forum will alternate between an online format and an in-person meeting. The hosting locations of In-person forums will alternate between Latin America and Asia on the years that they occur. The global coordination project will provide funding assistance for the travel of 1 representative per child project.

2.2.3. **Facilitate or participate in events, campaigns, competitions and stakeholder dialogues:** Planning, delivering and attending global and regional forums, competition, events and campaigns of relevance to the programme. Facilitating direct contact and dialogue between stakeholders through forums and competitions and having a presence at existing events and campaigns creates an opportunity for direct outreach to fashion, construction, academia, finance, and investment communities. Emphasis will be taken at events organized by the project to engage women, youth and indigenous people, including in the preparation stage of these events. Furthermore, to encourage dialogue around women, youth and indigenous people, and chemicals as priority issues in discussions. The events organized by the project can also be used as opportunities to "workshop" products created by the project, such as synthesis materials and tools created under Component 1.2, or products created by the country-child projects.

- Launch of the global coordination project, to be organized back-to-back with a major chemicals and waste related event such as those of the Minamata Convention, BRS Conventions, the GFC, the science policy panel on chemicals waste and pollution prevention or major industry events on fashion or construction circularity topics.
- Participation and engagement in industry events and arranging to host to have stands/ booths etc. promoting the work of the IP.
- Coordinating with in-country child projects for a representative from 1 or 2 child project countries to various major industry events, accompanying the global coordination project. Travel costs for the accompanying representative would fall on the in-country child projects and efforts will be made to invite at least 1 from representative each region and each sector.
- Coordinating with in-country child projects to support the travel of 1 country representative from each project to attend the same event at the cost of the global coordination project.
- Aligning with and attending events organized by other GEF8 IPs in particular those that are of relevance to the work of the Supply Chains IP, e.g., the Circular Solutions to Plastic Pollution IP and the Sustainable Cities IP., i.e., Cities and meetings with the IPs.

2.2.4. **Programme Advisory Group**: A programme advisory group containing two subgroups (one for each supply chain) will be established to provide guidance to country child-projects and connect the programme to each industry. It will serve as an interface between the outside world and the programme. It will also help extend the reach of the programme. The global coordination project will organise calls every half year and host the annual programme advisory group meetings either virtually or in person at the discretion of the programme advisory group. In person attendance to programme advisory group meetings will be at the cost of the members

themselves. One co-chair will be selected per sector, they will serve as observers to the annual project steering committee.

Inputs on knowledge to be produced under the Integrated programme will be sought from the programme advisory group by the global coordination project to inform the deliberations of the project steering committee under Component 1, Output 1.1. The programme advisory group may be requested to suggest and review knowledge to be produced under the IP. In addition to this, the experts in the programme advisory group will be important actors in identifying new knowledge resources, projects, actors, and institutions including willing government ministries to expand the efforts of the IP to non-supply chains IP countries.

Component 3: Monitoring and evaluation

Outcome 3: Status of project execution is monitored regularly and adaptative management applied when necessary.

Through Component 3, the coordination project will be responsible for overall monitoring of the IP. The monitoring and performance assessment will capture how well the Programme is functioning as an integrated effort and how well all child projects are working together and complimenting each other. "This follows the basis that the programme is more than the sum of its parts". The coordination project will also develop a harmonized programmatic monitoring framework for use across in-country child projects.

Output 3.1: Programmatic reporting including annual reports, midterm and terminal reviews are produced by child projects to monitor and evaluate the Programme.

The project will provide a connection point among the teams working in the in-country child projects, and will support them in documenting their financial, formalization and technical activities. The coordination project can also assist in-country child projects through component 1 by providing access to experts, facilitating discussion among project teams to share experience, coordinating common approaches where appropriate, troubleshooting problems, and monitoring progress.

Activities

3.1.1. Programmatic monitoring framework: Development of a harmonized programmatic monitoring framework for use across child projects. Includes the creation of draft programmatic reporting templates which in-country child projects can use for routine project updates. Also includes outcome targets and timings of when they will be achieved:

- Develop and reach consensus with in-country child projects on indicators to track and monitor progress of the programme.
- Creating standard technical formats and templates using commonly agreed indicators for in-country child projects to follow when documenting results of the projects and creating routine project updates. Specifically, projects will provide narrative updates on a quarterly basis, and provide annual updates for PIRs with quantitative data on the agreed indicators. The coordination project will then digest these materials and create brief sharable summary (such as a programme dashboard, newsletter or blog post) on a regular basis.
- In line with GEF policy the coordination project will prepare an Annual Monitoring Report, consolidating inputs from child projects' Programme Implementation Reports (PIR), which reports on the programme-level activities and achievements beyond those of the Child Projects as presented in their respective PIRs. These Annual Monitoring Reports will include, including gender disaggregated information based on data provided by the country level projects, progress towards programme-level outcomes, major milestones achieved through overall programme implementation, and engagement in regional or global fora as means to advance the overall goal of the programme.

3.1.2. Quarterly reports: Prepare quarterly progress and financial reports of the global coordination project for the Implementing Agency.

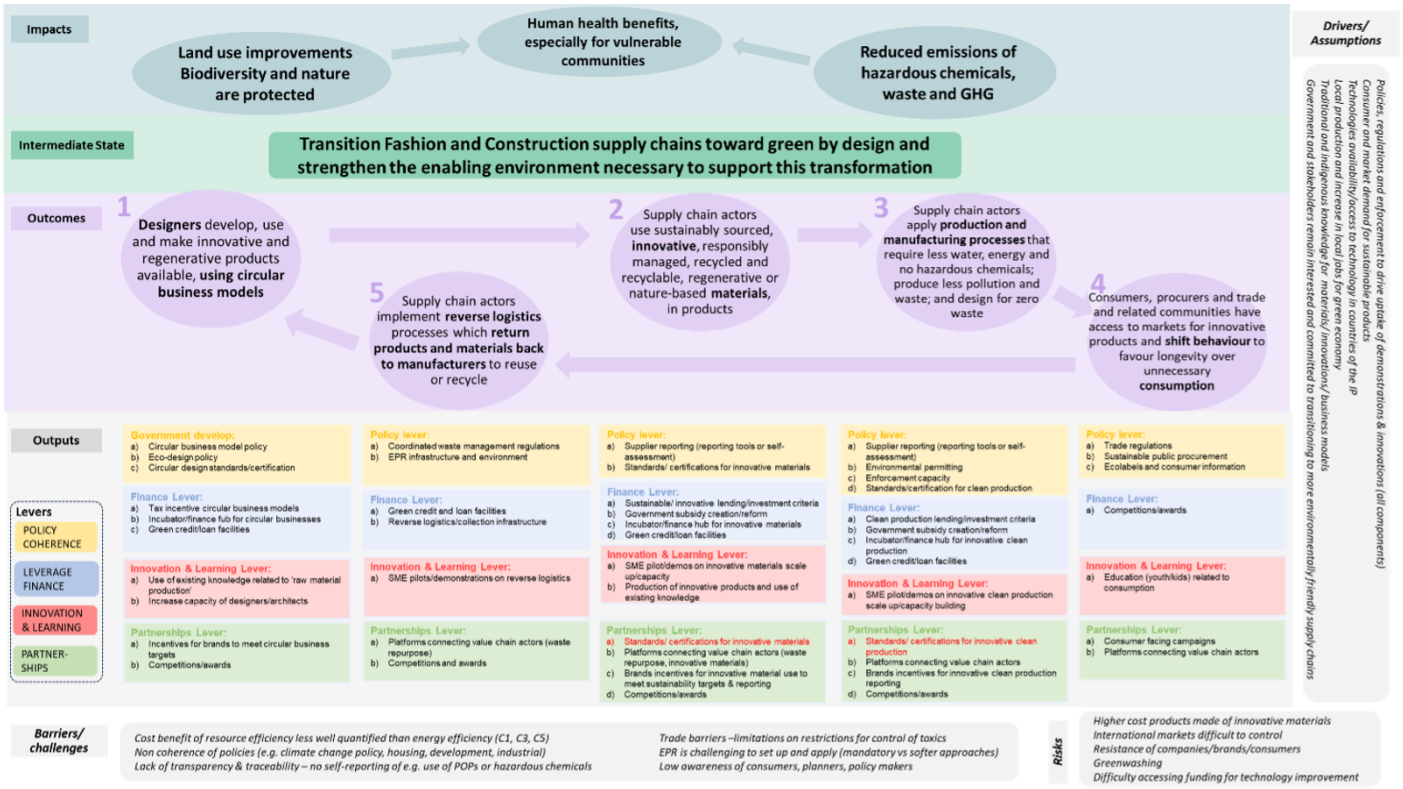
3.1.3. Workplans and Project Implementation Reviews: Gather annual workplans and annual programmatic Project Implementation Reviews (PIR) from all child projects, including reporting on project outcomes and GEBs.

3.1.4. Annual coordination project steering committee meetings: Establish a global coordination project steering committee and organize online meetings every six months annual in-person meetings. These will be held together with the Global Forum on years that it occurs in-person or joined with major chemicals and waste events such as the Minamata Convention, BRS Conventions, the GFC, the science policy panel on chemicals waste and pollution prevention or major industry events on fashion or construction circularity topics. For the project steering committee meetings, each in-country child project would come at their own cost to the meeting prepared to present specific information about their project's progress. The in-country child projects should aim to ensure gender balance over time in representatives attending in these meetings.

3.1.5. Mid-term and terminal reviews: The global coordination project will conduct recruitments of reviewers on behalf of the in-country child projects who will carry out the mid-term and terminal reviews of all the child projects under the IP. The reviewers will be paid from the budgets of the child projects that are reviewed.

The IP Programmatic Theory of Change is the starting point for the development of the Programmatic M&E framework (see Appendix 6). The high-level objective or Intermediate State is to "*transition the fashion and construction supply chains toward green by design and strengthen the enabling environment necessary to support this transformation*". The draft M&E Strategy outlines an initial set of programmatic indicators and will be refined during the inception phase of the global coordination child project. and used to report and communicate the impact of the IP during implementation.

Figure 5: Programmatic Theory of Change (draft)

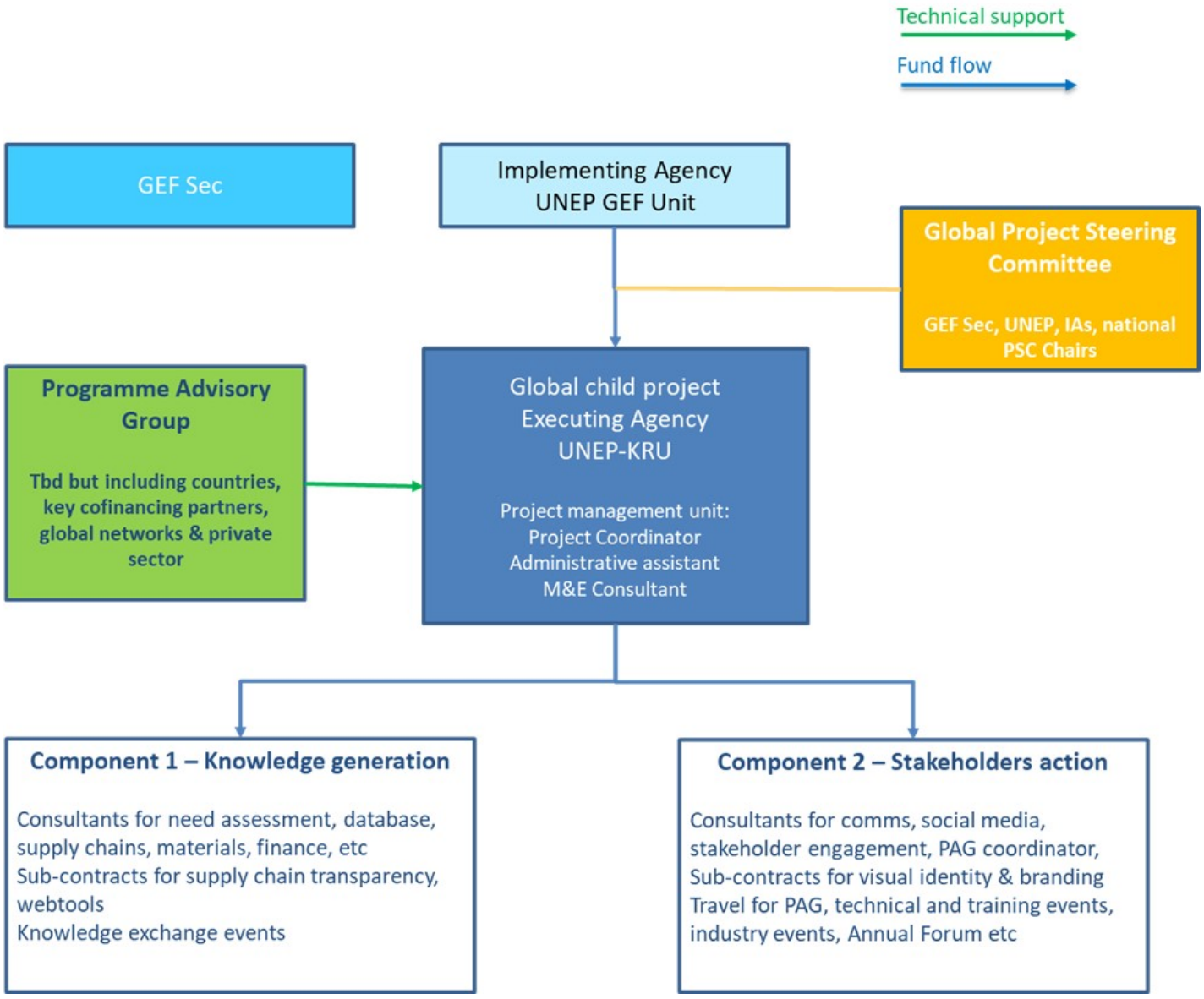


[1] UNESCO policy on engaging with indigenous peoples

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this child project, including framework and mechanisms for coordination, governance, financial management and procurement. This should include consideration for linking with other relevant initiatives at country-level (if a country child project) or regional/global level (for coordination platform child project). If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The IP on supply chains is a multi-agency initiative that builds on the experience of several GEF Implementing Agencies (IAs). As Lead Agency for the programme, UNEP will be responsible for the overall programme coordination and ensuring the integration of results from both national and regional level. The following diagram outlines the proposed structure of the IP including the child projects, the implementation and execution modalities, as well as the relationship to the project.



The key stakeholders and structures in the governance and institutional arrangements are the following. Their role and modality are further described in the Appendix 7 on institutional arrangements.

1. **Countries**: As the main owners and beneficiaries of the IP, government representatives and GEF OFPs will have a guiding role in both their own national child projects (see individual projects) and in the global coordination project. All countries except Mongolia are participating in multiple IPs in addition

to the Supply Chains IP[1] and will ensure coordination in the delivery of all IPs to maximise cross-fertilization; and also provide efficient oversight of the progress of the child projects.

2. **Lead Agency & Implementing Agency for coordination project:** UNEP-GEF C&W Unit will oversee the implementation of the programme and reports to GEF Secretariat on progress through annual PIRs. UNEP will coordinate the programme through regular meetings of stakeholders and provide all reports to the GEF Secretariat to allow for onward reporting to the GEF Council. UNEP's comparative advantage is its mandate to coordinate the work of the UN in environment, and its experience as a successful and efficient IA specializing in regional and global activities. UNEP's expertise includes proof of concept, testing of ideas, and the best available science and knowledge to form the basis of GEF investments. UNEP also serves as the Secretariat to three of the MEAs (BRS, Minamata and the GFC [formerly SAICM]), for which GEF is the/a financing mechanism. UNEP will take the lead in finalizing the programme level data flow and reporting to the GEF Secretariat.
3. **Executing Agency, coordination**: UNEP-KRU has a leadership role together with the Lead Agency with regards to engaging with international stakeholders, designing the Programmatic Child Project reporting format, as well as other procedures and modalities for sharing information across the regional and national focused child projects. This modality will allow regions to learn from each other's experience and foster an environment of south-south cooperation through peer-to-peer learning and information exchange. The project will also establish the visual identity of the IP programme, together with attendant branding materials and resources, and communicate these to the IAs/EAs of each child project. The institutional arrangement for staffing the child project in order to deliver the components is detailed in Appendix 6. The Executing Agency also organizes and serves as Secretariat for the Project Steering Committee and PAG.
4. **Coordination Project Steering Committee**: the project's superior governing body responsible for monitoring progress and taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. The PSC will consist of IAs and the chairs of each child project's steering committee. UNEP-KRU will act as the secretary to the PSC and provide regular project updates to the PSC. The PSC meeting will take place every year back-to-back with the PAG meeting, where feasible and appropriate, it will also be convened back-to-back with other relevant events or held via videoconference as needed and appropriate, to contain costs and minimise the projects carbon footprint. The role of the PSC is to provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints; monitor progress and approve plans; monitor risks and corrective actions; and ensure coordination with other initiatives at national and regional levels; and ensure highest levels of transparency and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest or breaches of UNEP or GEF policies, including addressing any grievance or stakeholder responses received.
5. **Programme Advisory Group (PAG)**: which will consist of the countries, GEF Secretariat and Lead Agency, Implementing and Executing Agencies for the Child Projects, and the IP partners and external stakeholders. The PAG will meet face to face, taking advantage of existing events in the chemicals and wastes calendar and sector calendars such as Conferences of the Parties of the Basel, Minamata, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions and events linked to the Global Framework on Chemicals, major fashion and construction global events, etc. This modality serves to reduce costs and provides the opportunity for further interaction with a wider network of project stakeholders from the beneficiary countries, private sector, and civil society through additional parallel events.
6. **Technical and ad-hoc working groups**: as part of the KM and communications functions of the coordination project, various groupings will be established on topics or processes, in order to coordinate delivery between child projects and ensure free flow of information and knowledge in the IP.

Coordination with other relevant GEF financed and other activities

The project will coordinate with global initiatives related to knowledge in fashion and construction as set out in the stakeholder analysis & engagement plan. Co-finance partners will be engaged in the different roles in the project and enable the IP to build upon existing industry and sector initiatives. The IP and GEF investment can strengthen those initiatives by bringing policy makers and regulatory mechanisms to support voluntary industry initiatives.

The project will coordinate with other agrochemical and agricultural plastics related programmes, including GEF GOLD, ISLANDS and FARM programmes which are also led by UNEP, through regular exchanges between the Task Managers at the Lead Agency. It will coordinate with projects and initiatives on supply chain issues through the partnerships and stakeholder engagement mechanisms described in the Stakeholder Analysis & Engagement Plan (Appendix 5b).

One critical part of achieving circularity, therefore, is to bring together the many initiatives addressing different aspects of sustainability and circularity to advance the required systemic changes.[2] Steps towards this direction have already been achieved. The GEF-funded project "Global Best Practices on Emerging Chemical Policy Issues of Concern under SAICM" addresses the issue of Chemicals of Concern (CoC) in various sector, including construction. The project has produced several tools and guidance to support upstream stakeholders. These include a report on Chemicals of Concern in the construction sector and potential alternatives;[3] an information hub which gathers resources with relevant information on CoC in common construction products and ways to reduce them;[4] and a guidance for financial institutions to promote sustainable construction practices.[5] A GEF Funded project is under development on supporting the shift to a low-emission, circular construction in Chile which would be informative on low-carbon and circular economy principles in construction and demolition.[6]

[1] Ecuador (Food Systems); Peru (Food Systems, Plastics, Ecosystem Restoration and Amazon Sustainable Landscapes; Costa Rica (Food Systems, Plastic and Net Zero Nature Positive Accelerator); Cambodia (Plastic and Ecosystem Restoration); India (Food Systems and Plastic); Trinidad & Tobago (Blue and Green Islands, Clean and Healthy Ocean, Net Zero Nature Positive Accelerator); Pakistan (Food Systems)
[2] UNEP 2020 - Sustainability and Circularity in the Textile Value Chain - Global Stocktaking
[3] UNEP (2021). "Chemicals of Concern in the Building and Construction Sector"
[4] https://saicmknowledge.org/page/buildings-infohub
[5] UNEP Finance Initiative (2021). Sustainable Building Finance: Supporting green mortgage development in Sri Lanka
[6] GEF (2024). Supporting the shift to a low-emission, circular construction in Chile. https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/11071

Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this child project? Yes

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

As the coordinating project of an Integrated Program, the current proposed execution arrangement is in line with the GEF 8 policy which exceptionally allows internal execution by the Lead Agency. The arrangement has been discussed with the GEF Secretariat Focal Area lead.

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Coordination with other initiatives will be done through a combination of a) co-financing partnerships, b) Communication, capacity and collaboration component, which includes a knowledge management output as well as activities related to stakeholder engagement and the establishment of a programme advisory group. The coordination will include information sharing and the exchange of experience with other initiatives and joint actions to ensure engagement of global brands, financial institutions and private sector initiatives.

The coordination project will also coordinate with other GEF projects which overlap to varying degrees with the work of the IP, related to chemicals and waste management and circularity. These include:

- UNEP - GEF GOLD
- UNEP - FARM
- UNEP - ISLANDS programme
- UNEP - Supporting the shift to a low-emission, circular construction in Chile
- UNEP – SAICM project
- UNEP - Circular and POPs-free Plastics in Africa
- UNEP - Reducing uses and releases of chemicals of concern, including POPs, in the textiles sector
- UNIDO - Promotion of circular economy in the textile and garment sector through the sustainable management of chemicals and waste in Lesotho, Madagascar and South Africa
- UNIDO - The Global Greenchem Innovation and Network Programme
- UNIDO - Guidance Development and Case Study Documentation of Green Chemistry and Technologies

- Conservation International MSP on fashion Transforming the Fashion Sector to Drive Positive Outcomes for Biodiversity, Climate, and Oceans
- IFC/GEF Green Global Supply Chain Decarbonization Platform

The coordination project will coordinate with the 10 other GEF 8 Integrated programmes, listed below. Close collaboration will take place in particular with (1) Amazon, Congo, and Critical Forest Biomes (2) Blue and Green Islands, (3) Circular Solutions to Plastic Pollution, (4) Clean and Healthy Ocean, (6) Food Systems and (9) Sustainable Cities. Many of the projects listed are led by UNEP. For those, coordination will take place through regular exchanges between the Task Managers at the Lead Agency.

Table On Core Indicators

Core Indicators

Indicate expected results in each relevant indicator using methodologies indicated in the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework Guidelines. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Indicator 9 Chemicals of global concern and their waste reduced

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
10.25	0.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 9.1 Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)

POPs type	Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 9.2 Quantity of mercury reduced (metric tons)

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
10.25			

Indicator 9.3 Hydrochloroflurocarbons (HCFC) Reduced/Phased out (metric tons)

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 9.4 Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste (Use this sub-indicator in addition to one of the sub-indicators 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3 if applicable)

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 9.5 Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented, particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities (Use this sub-indicator in addition to one of the sub-indicators 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3 if applicable)

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
1	1		

Indicator 9.6 POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 9.7 Highly Hazardous Pesticides eliminated

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 9.8 Avoided residual plastic waste

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	480,000	400,000		
Male	320,000	400,000		
Total	**800,000**	**800,000**	0	**0**

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The target for Core Indicator 11 is based on a conservative estimate of the number of beneficiaries within either value chain globally who are reached by the substantive, knowledge management and communication activities of the global project. “Direct beneficiaries” are understood both as individuals who profit from the global project, as well as affiliates of participating stakeholder institutions and are estimate at 50,000 people. This includes designers, architects, corporates, agricultural and industrial suppliers, innovators of materials, global supply chains, for example benefitting from increased transparency and traceability in the supply chain, global individuals and institutional consumer-facing actors, waste management industries and informal and micro enterprises engaging in 9Rs activities such as repurposing, reusing and repairing.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Low	Carbon emissions management by IP partners Most agencies and many countries are proactively limiting their travel in order to achieve carbon emission reductions. The global project is likely to face limitations to the number of in person meetings possible for both carbon and financial limits. The majority of coordination events and meetings will be held virtually, which also maximizes participation. A minimum number of face to face meetings is however required, and the global child project will carefully monitor the value-add of these in order to justify their continuation. The global project will also directly support participation in these meetings for all child projects with its own budget. Lack of data on climate co-benefits of chemicals interventions Chemicals interventions by IP partners are generally deprioritized compared to climate interventions. By gathering knowledge on chemicals & climate co-benefits and mutual support (e.g. textile wet processing mills are simultaneously the most chemical and carbon intensive stage of the supply chain), the global project will mitigate this risk on behalf of the whole IP.
Environmental and Social	Low	The Safeguards screening (SRIF) identifies social and labour as the most relevant for this project. Prosperity is often equated with consumption Prevailing attitudes are a direct risk to the IP and are only addressed in a limited manner by the national child projects. The onus is on the global child project to transform consumer attitudes to overconsumption. Under component 2, the program will work with public planners and consumer facing platforms to create behavior change. At national level, this will be done in a limited way through the child projects and at global/regional level, the global coordination project will have a strong focus on engaging consumers and public planners on the importance of sustainable consumption, use and disposal through consumer facing platforms (output 1.3).
Political and Governance	Low	Political support is insufficient to drive strong engagement from private sector and/or key government actors. Policies are only developed but not implemented or without practical solutions Low policy implementation and enforcement will weaken the incentive structure for all other stakeholders in the IP to take actions and political support is needed to drive private sector engagement. The coordination project will support national child projects by identifying and communicating the link between national political priorities and the private sector partners and their strategies (see below risk on Strategies & Policies). Technical

		content will be produced to facilitate adoption of regulations e.g. on transparency/ traceability.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Moderate	Supply chain and brands' strategies are hard to influence Existing brand and supply chain policies on climate and biodiversity may be difficult to expand, as companies are focusing on achieving their existing targets rather than adding new pollution related ones. By linking work with global supply chain private sector actors, with regulatory changes in the national child projects, and regulations in importing regions, the global coordination project will strengthen the motivation for companies to extend their requirements to meet pollution as well as climate and nature benefits.
Technological	Moderate	Limited understanding of the resources (time, skills and funds) required to transform supply chains The coordination project will engage technical expertise on behalf of the whole IP to address and harmonize technical guidance. This may include on viability of alternative solutions, LCAs, regrettable substitutions, business and financial viability of alternatives, ecolabels and greenwashing, and traceability and transparency.
Financial and Business Model	Moderate	Adequate supply of sustainable/ innovative materials for newly created demand The transformative impact sought by the IP may be hampered by lack of uptake, and subsequent closure of companies that manufacture alternative materials, The global coordination project will support the scale up of innovative/sustainable materials by creating an enabling environment that includes policy, finance, capacity, and stakeholder engagement to address the initial lack of uptake of innovative materials The program will work to disseminate public and private finance working on subsidies, green credits and loans, lending and investment criteria by engaging financial institutions, regional banks and supply chain investors, incubators and hubs etc. Capacity of the material producers will be increased through the application of best practices and knowledge sharing. This will be supported through technical expertise provided by the global coordination project. Economic importance of sectors hampers adoption of perceived costly / red tape/ restrictions The coordination project will focus on increasing access to finance and investment to demonstrate that environmental and social improvements contribute to the economic performance of the sector and don't necessarily reduce it. Connecting globally between the child project and with importing regions is a key strategy for the coordination project to quantify and address this risk.
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Moderate	Delays in providing information (i.e., monitoring data, lessons learned etc.) to the Global coordination project by the country child projects The coordination project has clearly described the required reporting

		mechanisms and formats, including during the PPG in order for them to be incorporated in each of the national child project documents & project management arrangements. During implementation, trainings for child project managers and regular meetings together with clear and consistent templates will be provided along with regular reminders for required reports.
Fiduciary	Moderate	Administrative and procurement procedures at the Executing Agency delay activities The project executing agency is within the UN which ensures high fiduciary management and procurement standards. However there is a moderate risk of delays caused by the existing processes, which is addressed by ensuring adequate administration support via Project Management Cost to ensure that all transactions are done in a timely manner by a dedicated resource person.
Stakeholder	Moderate	Private sector has fatigue related to standards and requirements (fashion) and informal sector engagement (both sectors) The project will work with ongoing initiatives like the fashion pact and Global Fashion Agenda consolidated indicators initiative to streamline efforts and add to these existing frameworks. There may be a challenge of engaging specific communities to proactively participate and support the project. Specific groups such as carnival organizers, women and informal workers, smallholder farmers and rural populations, may require particular channels and messaging to connect. The coordination project will engage relevant organizations and associations and provide guidance for the global project in bringing all actors to the program via implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement plan
Other	Low	Restricted travel due to COVID-19 Lockdowns and restricted travel measures continue since the COVID-19 pandemic hit. Meetings, workshops, and consultations during project implementation will be held virtually as much as possible.
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies, including the specific integrated program priorities, and country and regional priorities, Describe how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements, such as through NDCs, NBSAPs, etc.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how.

(max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The Supply Chains IP is fully aligned the GEF 8 programming strategy as one of the eleven Integrated Programs. It is a multi-focal area program delivering integrated solutions to address multiple environmental challenges and achieve

higher visibility and momentum through connecting different environmental, social and economic agendas. The IP is designed to explicitly address the four transformation levers identified by the GEF and STAP.

Similarly, the coordination project has been designed in alignment with the GEF 8 strategy. It adopts a sector-wide approach inboth the fashion and construction sectors rather than taking a chemical-by-chemical approach and through this will be able to engage targeted stakeholders and audiences more effectively.

The coordination project will coordinate closely with the 8 country child projects under the IP which are aligned with national priorities. It has been designed to support the widespread rollout of low and non-chemical development strategies, the promotion of best practices, circular business models, green and sustainable chemistry principles and sustainable procurement which are all prioritized in the GEF 8 programming direction. The coordination project will receive information from activities of the country child projects and generate case studies and knowledge to be disseminated across the country project and across fashion and construction stakeholder networks.

It will also gather information in relation to MEA obligations across all focal areas. Through this, the project will contribute to the Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans, Minamata Convention Initial Assessments, Paris Agreement Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), the Convention for Biological Diversity and National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plans (NBSAP), the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) (particularly Targets 7, 15, 18 and the Global Framework on Chemicals.

Each of the country child projects will establish partnerships with the private sector, including this project, which serves to coordinate efforts between the regions and ensuring opportunities for learning and collaboration across region.

This project provides contributes to UNEP's work in the fashion (including textiles) sector and the construction sector under the MTS, in particular from a chemicals and waste perspective. The project directly contributes to all outcomes under UNEP's Programme of Work Sub-programme on Chemicals and Pollution, while also linking to the nature action and climate action pillars. In particular MTS outcomes,

- 3A: Human health and environmental outcomes are optimized through enhanced capacity and leadership in the sound management of chemicals and waste.
- 3B: Waste management is improved, including through circular processes, safe recovery of secondary raw materials and progressive reduction of open burning and dump sites.
- 3C: Releases of pollutants to air, water, soil and the ocean are reduced.

Within the Chemicals and Pollution Action sub-programme, the project contributes directly to the PCP "Circularity in Sectors", whose objective is to scale up the adoption of circularity policies and practices in key sectors and systems to reduce releases of pollutants to air, water, soil and the ocean.

This project will provide analysis and knowledge to support government commitments to the 2030 Agenda. The project analysis and tools will support the private sector and other actors in the implementation of behavioral changes required to fulfill those commitments, and in the development of circular and sustainable fashion and construction products and business models. More specifically, the project will, directly and indirectly, contribute to the following SDGs:

- SDG5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls: *The fashion sector is a major employer of women, social and labour risks prevail in the value chain; The construction sector has a much lower employment rate for women, and social and labour risks also prevail.*
- SDG 6 Clean water and sanitation: *Fibre production, textile wet processing and washing of textiles in the use phase use high volumes of water and risk polluting waterways, including freshwater and ocean pollution.*
- SDG8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all: *Both sectors are powered by a high number of SMEs, who need to be part of the transition to circularity, including through access to financing. Social and labor issues remain an important concern.*

- SDG9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation: *Both sectors are highly fragmented with a variety of stakeholders who need to be part of the transition to circularity, including through access to financing and integration in value chains and markets.*
- SDG 12 Responsible consumption and production: *Solving fashion and construction pollution needs a fundamental shift towards a more sustainable consumption and production pattern, including consumer information and engagement.*
- SDG 13 Climate action: *Synthetic fibre production, textile wet processing and washing and drying of textiles in the use phase of buildings cause high GHG emissions. Material production, heating, cooling, and lighting in buildings are energy intensive sources of GHG emissions.*
- SDG17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development: *Given the complex and international nature of both value chains, global policy coordination and coherence is key.*

The project will build upon and link to existing work from UNEP, such as the projects One UNEP textile project under which UNEP's textile sector related work is captured. This includes the Innovative Business Practices and Economic Models in the Textile Value Chain (InTex), and Reducing uses and releases of chemicals of concern, including POPs, in the textile sector (GEF Asia). The project is also Aligned with UNEP's work with the Global Alliance on Buildings and Construction, towards a zero-emission, efficient and resilient buildings and construction sector. It particularly links with the Sustainable Building Materials Hub, in helping policymakers around the world tackle some of the most pressing sustainability and environmental issues facing the building materials and construction industries.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the child Project Description (Section B).

Yes

1) Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive-measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?

Yes

If the child project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Yes

2) Does the child project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Child Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement.

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the Project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier; Yes

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body ;

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the Child project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B "Child project description"?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed child project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	Low		

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs

has been provided. This includes budget for linking with and participation in knowledge exchange activities organized through the coordination platform.

Yes

Socio-economic Benefits

We confirm that the child project design has considered socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project and these have been clearly described in the Project Description and will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (at MTR and TER).

Yes

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant($)	Agency Fee($)	Total GEF Financing ($)
UNEP	GET	Global	Chemicals and Waste	CW IP Global Platforms	Grant	6,003,000.00	540,270.00	6,543,270.00
UNEP	GET	Global	International Waters	International Waters: IW IP Global Platforms	Grant	2,697,000.00	242,730.00	2,939,730.00
Total GEF Resources ($)						**8,700,000.00**	**783,000.00**	**9,483,000.00**

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested? true

PPG Amount ($) 199083

PPG Agency Fee ($) 17917

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG($)	Agency Fee($)	Total PPG Funding($)
UNEP	GET	Global	Chemicals and Waste	CW IP Global Platforms	137,367.00	12,363.00	149,730.00
UNEP	GET	Global	International Waters	International Waters: IW IP Global Platforms	61,716.00	5,554.00	67,270.00

Total PPG Amount ($)	**199,083.00**	**17,917.00**	**217,000.00**

Please provide Justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total($)
Total GEF Resources					**0.00**

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Co-financing($)
Hazardous Chemicals IP	GET	8,700,000.00	26881281
Total Project Cost		**8,700,000.00**	**26,881,281.00**

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Private Sector	Circular Innovation Lab	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1570000
Private Sector	Sustainabelle	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500000
Others	UNEP-GRID Geneva	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1941281
Others	ISC3	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	550000
Civil Society Organization	Fashion Pact	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5890000
Civil Society Organization	The Sustainable Angle	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5320000
Donor Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	5000000

GEF Agency	UNEP (Knowledge and Risk Unit)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1000000
GEF Agency	UNEP (Resources and Markets Branch)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4000000
Private Sector	Ixalab	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	750000
Donor Agency	German Environment Agency (UBA)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	360000
Total Co-financing				**26,881,281.00**

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

The investment mobilized portion of the cofinance of UNDP relates to the pilot test of Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) tools in a UNDP procurement case, for which the client requesting the procurement service will be making a cash investment in the procurement of a construction project.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENT

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	3/29/2024	Victoria Luque	254207624544	victoria.luque@un.org
Project Coordinator	3/29/2024	Eloise Touni	41229178607	Eloise.touni@un.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template.

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document. For the Integrated Programs' global/regional coordination child project, please include the program-wide results framework, inclusive of results specific to the coordination child project. For any country child project, please ensure that relevant program level indicators are included.

Project Objective	Objective level Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	UNEP MTS reference* Relevant Programme of Work (PoW) Outcomes	Relevant SDG target(s) and indicators

To accelerate multi-stakeholder engagement in eliminating hazardous chemicals from fashion and construction value chains and to replicate the successes of in-country child projects regionally and globally.	1. No. of direct beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender).[1] 2. No. of indirect beneficiaries.[2]	No data available	**End of project** Men 25,000, Women 25,000 >750,000 individuals **Mid-term** >Men 10,000, >Women 10,000 >225,000 individuals	Documentation of the action taken and stakeholders reached/engaged by the project. Workshop and meeting reports Project reports and country level reporting, e.g., PIRs Broader communications activities, e.g., media and communications materials	1) Resistance to change from beneficiaries 2) Lack of buy-in from government, private sector and finance sector 3) Change in the political and economic situation/interests during the lifetime of the program	3A and 3B	Target 12.6 Indicator 12.6.1.
Project Outcome	**Outcome Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Targets and Monitoring Milestones**	**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions & Risks**	**Relevant PoW Outcome(s) and indicator(s)**	**Relevant SDG target(s) and indicators**
Outcome 1 Knowledge is synthesized, developed and enhanced to guide the transformation of the value chains.	1. No. of beneficiaries accessing and using published research and database resources.[3]	There are knowledge products produced by stakeholders such as UN Alliance on Sustainable fashion, Global ABC, One Planet Network, OECD and ZDHC that the coordination project can build up on. There are currently 0 knowledge products or material downloads.	**End of project** >36,000 downloads >5000 beneficiaries providing feedback. **Mid-term** >12,000 downloads. >2000 beneficiaries providing feedback.	New knowledge products produced and disseminated. Supply chains IP webpage / website analytics. Workshop/webinar/ training reports and participant lists. Surveys. Testimonial submissions.	1) knowledge resources exist to produce synthesis reports and best practices. 2) There is active support from fashion and construction stakeholders. 3) UNEP publications policy does not impede publication. 4) Beneficiaries work cohesively, ensure transfer of knowledge and utilize capacity provided.	3A and 3B	Target 12.7 Indicator 12.7.1. Target 12.8 Indicator 12.8.1.
Project Outputs	**Output Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Targets and Monitoring Milestones**	**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions & Risks**	**Relevant PoW Direct Outcome(s)**	**Relevant SDG target(s) and indicators**

Output 1.1 Knowledge from within and outside the programme is collected, analysed and synthesized into knowledge products and learning tools.	1. No. of new global coordination project knowledge products developed or curated. [4] Including of technical tools/toolkits and/or best practices.	There are knowledge products produced by stakeholders such as UN Alliance on Sustainable fashion, Global ABC, One Planet Network, OECD and ZDHC that the coordination project can build up on.	**End of project Target** >10 new knowledge products developed. **Mid-Point Target** >4 new knowledge products curated and synthesized, with at least 1 specifically focused on gender on each sector..	Knowledge products produced and disseminated. Supply chains IP webpage / website analytics	1. Knowledge resources exist to produce synthesis reports and best practices. 2. There is active support from fashion and construction stakeholders. 3. UNEP publications policy does not impede publication.	Direct outcome 3.13: Sound science, data and statistics, analysis, information and knowledge are generated and shared. PoW Indicators: iii and iv	Target 4.7 Indicator 4.7.1
Output 1.2 Supply chains knowledge is curated and applied.	2. No. of unique monthly users engaged through the knowledge management platform on average.[5]	Knowledge on chemicals management in fashion and construction, is not always readily available.	**End of project** >3,000 monthly users **Mid-term** >2,000 monthly users	Website tracking data, engagement analytics. Material produced and disseminated.	1. IP knowledge is relevant to and draws interest from target audiences. 2. IP partners are able to freely access and share IP knowledge. 3. IP in-country projects are mutually supportive.	Direct Outcomes: 3.6: Resource efficiency and circularity in key sectors are improved 3.13: Sound science, data and statistics, analysis, information and knowledge are generated and shared. PoW Indicators: ii and iii	Target 12.8 Indicator 12.8.1.
Project Outcome	**Outcome Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Targets and Monitoring Milestones**	**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions & Risks**	**Relevant PoW Outcome(s) and indicator(s)[6]**	**Relevant SDG target(s) and indicators**
Outcome 2 Stakeholders are informed, willing and committed to act.	1. No. of activities replicated from one child project to another. [7] 2. No. of public and private finance actors take action to reorient financial resources to the reduction of	Partnerships on addressing climate change in the fashion and construction industry, as well as regional and global conferences and forums focused on hazardous	**End of project Target** >10 activities replicated from one child project to another. >10 private financial institutions. >5 public finance actors. >5 global value chain actors	Documentation of the action taken/ Project reports.	1. Value chain actors have sufficient interest, to engage in IP outreach. 2. IP child projects adopt good practices in adaptive project management.	3A and 3B	Target 12.6. Indicator 12.6.1 Target 17.17 Indicator 17.17.1

	chemicals in the fashion and construction sectors.[8]	chemicals in general, are well-established. However, hazardous chemicals in fashion and construction lack a similar level of infrastructure and focus and has not been a main concern so far. In addition, few finance actors have awareness and/or strategy to reorient financial resources towards sustainable practices and most lack knowledge, capacity and tools.	including brands or retailers introduce aspects of circular design or sourcing practices **Mid-Point Target** >3 activities replicated from one child project to another. >3 private financial institutions. >2 public finance actors		3. Private financial institutions are motivated to align portfolios once technical guidance is available. 4. Public finance actors are able take steps to reorient financial flows.		
Project Outputs	**Output Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Targets and Monitoring Milestones**	**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions & Risks**	**Relevant PoW Direct Outcome(s)**	**Relevant SDG target(s) and indicators**
Output 2.1 Knowledge and information are disseminated and shared among relevant stakeholders.	1. No. of child projects that have developed/updated communication plans according to global coordination project communication strategy.[9] 2. No. of communications products, e.g. blogs, news articles, events, photo essays, videos, success stories and resources published on IP	There are a wide range of value chain actors engaged in information exchange and sharing for the fashion and construction sectors, though sharing knowledge publicly on chemical issues has less knowledge and engagement from value chain actors. While the	**End of project Target** >8 communication strategies in place and activities executed in each in-country child project. >250 communications products **Mid-Point Target** > 3 Communications strategies in place.	Project reports Revised global media/outreach and communication strategy. Child project communications strategies Communications products / materials produced and disseminated. Web content statistics	1. IP knowledge is relevant to and draws interest from target audiences. 2. IP brand is able to build a profile that is trusted and in demand. 3. The coordination project has adequate access to leading forums to promote its work. 4. IP in-country projects are	Direct Outcomes: 3.6: Resource efficiency and circularity in key sectors are improved 3.9: Use of harmful chemicals in products and processes is reduced in key sectors	Target 4.7 Indicator 4.7.1 Target 17.17 Indicator 17.17.1

	related websites, knowledge management and digital communication platforms.[10]	demand for organic and less environmentally and socially harmful fashion and construction products are on the rise in some countries and communities, that demand needs to be translated more globally.	>100 communications products		mutually supportive. 5. IP partners are able to freely access and share IP knowledge 6. There are delays in providing information from child projects to global component	PoW Indicators: ii and iii	
Output 2.2 Opportunities for collaboration and exchange among governments and stakeholders to take action through partnerships are facilitated and fostered.	1. No. of coordination mechanisms organized.[11] 2. No. of direct beneficiaries engaged or actively involved in global coordination mechanism.[12] 3. Percentage of women owned businesses engaged at the in-person global forums.[13]	There are workshops and events through various platforms such as Global ABC and OECD forums which the IP can tap into and build up from. Different stakeholders in the fashion and construction value chains may lack capacity on chemicals and waste pollution. There are currently no Programme Advisory Groups or communities of practice established under this IP.	**End of project Target** >10 webinars and trainings convened on key fashion and construction issues. > 2 Programme Advisory Sub-Groups merged into 1 Programme Advisory Group. 3 Communities of practices established under the Programme Advisory Group with 500 participants in the communities of practice. >20 Programme Advisory Group Members. > 25% of participating businesses are women-owned **Mid-Point Target** >10 webinars and trainings convened on key fashion	Workshop/webinar/ training reports and participant lists. Hosting records. List of PAG members Minutes of forums. Participant lists, attendance reports.	1. Active participation and engagement from PAG members and national stakeholders. 2. Global and regional expert networks participate in the IP. 3. Participating in trainings is an indication of interest in applying approaches. 4. The IP has adequate access to leading forums to promote its work.	Direct Outcomes: 3.5: Institutional capacity to adopt and act on national and international commitments is enhanced. 3.11: Global advocacy catalyzes the phase-out of most polluting products and practices. PoW Indicators: i, ii and iii	Target 17.16 Indicator 17.16.1 Target 17.17 Indicator 17.17.1

			and construction issues. >1 Programme Advisory Group established with two subgroups, one on fashion and the other on construction. >20 Programme Advisory Group Members. > 10% of participating businesses are women.				
Project Outcome	**Outcome Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Targets and Monitoring Milestones**	**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions & Risks**	**Relevant PoW Outcome(s) and indicator(s)**[14]	**Relevant SDG target(s) and indicators**
Outcome 3 Status of project and IP execution is monitored regularly and evaluated	No. of annual Programme execution reports submitted/ validated by in-country child projects	0 percentage of compliance.	**End of project Target** > 90% compliance. **Mid-Point Target** > 60% compliance.	Review of communications and documentation produced by child projects.	1. All child projects submit PIRs on time. 2. Implementing partners respond to queries from the PCG.		
Project Outputs	**Output Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Targets and Monitoring Milestones**	**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions & Risks**	**Relevant PoW Direct Outcome(s)**	**Relevant SDG target(s) and indicators**
Output 3.1 Programmatic reporting including annual reports, midterm and terminal reviews are produced by child projects to monitor and evaluate the Programme.	No. of programmatic monitoring and tracking reports published	0 programmatic reports. 0 quarterly progress and expenditure reports 0 annual PIRs. 0 global coordination project reviews. 0 annual Steering Committee meetings.	**End of project Target** >7 annual monitoring reports published based on PIRs from all in-country child projects. >1 synthesis of midterm reviews & 1 global coordination MTR	Reports produced and submitted to GEF.	1. KRU administrative support capacity remains at a stable level. 2. Qualified and effective project evaluators. 3. All child projects submit reports on time.		

			>1 programmatic terminal evaluation conducted & 1 child project TE >28 quarterly reports. > 7 annual PIRs. > 5 annual meetings. **<u>Mid-Point Target</u>** >3 annual monitoring reports published based on PIRs from all in-country child projects. >1 synthesis of midterm reviews & 1 global coordination MTR >12 quarterly reports. > 3 annual PIRs. >3 annual meetings.				

[1] Impact Indicator 11: Stakeholders engagement.

[2] Impact Indicator 11: Stakeholders engagement.

[3] Outcome Indicator 9: No. of beneficiaries using published research and database resources.

[4] Output Indicator 9.1: No. of existing technical reports/publications/ studies/analyses reviewed/ updated/developed.

[5] Output Indicator 9.3: No. of hits on websites.

_ftnref6[2]Output Indicator 9.1: No. of existing technical reports/publications/ studies/analyses reviewed/ updated/developed.

[3]Outcome Indicator 8: No. of beneficiaries changing practices as a result of improved awareness.

[7] Outcome Indicator 8: No. of beneficiaries changing practices as a result of improved awareness.

[8] Outcome Indicator 12: Amount of investment mobilized and used from all sources - 12.2: No. of investors sensitized/opportunities identified.

[9] Output Indicator 8.1: No. of communication strategies developed/implemented.

[10] Output Indicator 8.3: No. of social media and media products published on platforms and websites.

[11] Output Indicator 10.1: No. of end-users/beneficiaries trained.

[12] Impact Indicator 11: Stakeholders engagement

[13] Output Indicator 7.2:% of beneficiaries disaggregated by gender.

[14]*When a project is relevant to more than one PoW outcome indicator, provide outcomes and outputs for each indicator in order to enable budget details per output and PoW Outcome.*

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
PPG coordinator	30,083.00		30,083.00
Fashion expert	15,000.00		15,000.00
Construction expert	15,000.00		15,000.00
Finance expert	10,000.00		10,000.00
Lead Editor	30,000.00		30,000.00
Knowledge Management expert	10,000.00		10,000.00
Communications expert	15,000.00		15,000.00
Gender/labour expert X 2 (each supply chain)	12,000.00		12,000.00
SSFA - Global baseline	20,000.00		20,000.00
Virtual inception and validation workshop	24,000.00		24,000.00
Travel	18,000.00		18,000.00
Total	**199,083.00**	**0.00**	**199,083.00**

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

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

ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS INCLUDING RATING

Attach agency safeguard datasheet/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts (as applicable).

Title
11177 Annex F Safeguards SRIF signed

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

		ALLOCATION PER COMPONENT - UNEP					ALLOCATION BY CALENDAR YEAR							
		Total	**Component 1**	**Component 2**	**M&E**	**PMC**	**Y1**	**Y2**	**Y3**	**Y4**	**Y5**	**Y6**	**Y7**	**Total**
UNEP BUDGET LINE/ OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE		**US$**	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	**US$**
PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT														
1100	**Project Personnel**													
1101	Project Coordinator	**314 250**	0	0	0	314 250	45 000	45 000	45 000	45 000	44 750	44 750	44 750	**314 250**
1199	Sub-Total	**314 250**	0	0	0	314 250	45 000	45 000	45 000	45 000	44 750	44 750	44 750	**314 250**
1200	**Consultants w/m**													
1201	Needs assessment consultants	**45 000**	45 000	0	0	0	15 000	15 000	0	15 000	0	0	0	**45 000**
1202	Database consultants	**45 000**	45 000	0	0	0	30 000	0	0	15 000	0	0	0	**45 000**
1203	Technical knowledge coordinator	**386 000**	280 000	71 000	35 000	0	55 286	59 286	54 286	54 286	54 286	54 285	54 285	**386 000**
1204	Innovative materials consultants	**115 000**	115 000	0	0	0	30 000	35 000	25 000	25 000	0	0	0	**115 000**
1205	Knowledge materials and educational tools consultants	**810 000**	810 000	0	0	0	115 000	115 000	115 000	130 000	115 000	110 000	110 000	**810 000**
1206	Gender consultants	**70 000**	70 000	0	0	0	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	**70 000**
1207	Indigenous knowledge consultants	**70 000**	70 000	0	0	0	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	**70 000**
1208	Layout and Graphic Design consultants	**130 000**	130 000	0	0	0	15 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	15 000	**130 000**
1209	Knowledge management consultants	**205 000**	205 000	0	0	0	40 000	40 000	25 000	25 000	25 000	25 000	25 000	**205 000**
1210	Communications consultants	**175 000**	0	175 000	0	0	25 000	25 000	25 000	25 000	25 000	25 000	25 000	**175 000**
1211	Social media and outreach consultants	**175 000**	0	175 000	0	0	25 000	25 000	25 000	25 000	25 000	25 000	25 000	**175 000**
1212	Training and capacity building consultants	**160 000**	0	160 000	0	0	0	40 000	40 000	40 000	0	40 000	0	**160 000**
1213	Stakeholder engagement consultants	**245 000**	0	245 000	0	0	35 000	35 000	35 000	35 000	35 000	35 000	35 000	**245 000**
1214	Programme advisory group coordinators	**70 000**	0	70 000	0	0	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	**70 000**
1215	M&E Consultants	**210 000**	0	0	210 000	0	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	**210 000**
1299	Sub-Total	**2 911 000**	1 770 000	896 000	245 000	0	445 286	469 286	424 286	469 286	359 286	394 285	349 285	**2 911 000**
1300	**Administrative Support**													

1301	Administrative assistant	**99 750**	0	0	0	99 750	14 250	14 250	14 250	14 250	14 250	14 250	14 250	**99 750**
1600	**Travel on official business (above staff)**													
1601	Travel for engagement with industry events	**280 000**	0	280 000	0	0	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000	**280 000**
1602	Participation of child projects in key events	**280 000**	0	280 000	0	0	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000	**280 000**
1603	Coordination with other GEF IPs	**70 000**	0	70 000	0	0	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	**70 000**
1699	Sub-Total	**729 750**	0	630 000	0	99 750	104 250	104 250	104 250	104 250	104 250	104 250	104 250	**729 750**
1999	**Component Total**	**3 955 000**	**1 770 000**	**1 526 000**	**245 000**	**414 000**	**594 536**	**618 536**	**573 536**	**618 536**	**508 286**	**543 285**	**498 285**	**3 955 000**
SUB CONTRACT COMPONENT														
2100	**Sub contracts (UN Organizations) (*not relevant)**													
2101	UNDP guidance material development	**325 000**	270 000	55 000	0	0	90 000	120 000	105 000	10 000	0	0	0	**325 000**
2102	UNIDO technical support	**390 000**	70 000	320 000	0	0	0	130 000	130 000	130 000	0	0	0	**390 000**
2199	Sub-Total	**715 000**	340 000	375 000	0	0	90 000	250 000	235 000	140 000	0	0	0	**715 000**
2200	**Sub contracts (SSFA, PCAs, non UN) (*not relevant)**													
2201	Supply chain transparency tools	**90 000**	90 000	0	0	0	45 000	45 000	0	0	0	0	0	**90 000**
2202	Webtool development and upkeep	**80 000**	80 000	0	0	0	20 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	**80 000**
2203	Visual identity & branding	**65 000**	0	65 000	0	0	65 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	**65 000**
2299	Sub-Total	**235 000**	170 000	65 000	0	0	130 000	55 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	**235 000**
2999	**Component Total**	**950 000**	**510 000**	**440 000**	**0**	**0**	**220 000**	**305 000**	**245 000**	**150 000**	**10 000**	**10 000**	**10 000**	**950 000**
TRAINING COMPONENT														
3200	**Group training (field trips, WS, etc.)**													
3201	Trainings on knowledge products	**375 000**	0	375 000	0	0	0	0	125 000	125 000	0	125 000	0	**375 000**
3202	Trainings on academia and workplace knowledge	**360 000**	0	360 000	0	0	0	120 000	0	120 000	0	120 000	0	**360 000**
3299	Sub-Total	**735 000**	0	735 000	0	0	0	120 000	125 000	245 000	0	245 000	0	**735 000**
3300	**Meetings/conferences**													
3301	Inception workshop	**64 000**	0	64 000	0	0	64 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	**64 000**
3302	Materials matchmaking events	**90 000**	90 000	0	0	0	0	45 000	0	45 000	0	0	0	**90 000**
3303	Knowledge exchange meetings	**460 000**	460 000	0	0	0	0	115 000	115 000	115 000	0	115 000	0	**460 000**

3304	Communications and knowledge management network meetings	**150 000**	0	150 000	0	0	0	50 000	0	50 000	0	50 000	0	**150 000**
3305	Programme coordination meetings	**150 000**	0	150 000	0	0	0	25 000	25 000	25 000	25 000	25 000	25 000	**150 000**
3306	Annual Forum	**1 200 000**	0	1 200 000	0	0	0	330 000	70 000	330 000	70 000	330 000	70 000	**1 200 000**
3307	Steering committee meetings	**140 000**	0	0	140 000	0	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	**140 000**
3399	Sub-Total	**2 254 000**	550 000	1 564 000	140 000	0	84 000	585 000	230 000	585 000	115 000	540 000	115 000	**2 254 000**
3999	**Component Total**	**2 989 000**	**550 000**	**2 299 000**	**140 000**	**0**	**84 000**	**705 000**	**355 000**	**830 000**	**115 000**	**785 000**	**115 000**	**2 989 000**
MISCEL LANEOUS COMPONENT														
5200	**Reporting costs (publications, maps, NL)**													
5201	Translation	**320 000**	180 000	140 000	0	0	20 000	50 000	50 000	50 000	50 000	50 000	50 000	**320 000**
5202	Venue and interpretation services	**385 000**	150 000	235 000	0	0	0	100 000	50 000	100 000	50 000	75 000	10 000	**385 000**
5299	Sub-Total	**705 000**	330 000	375 000	0	0	20 000	150 000	100 000	150 000	100 000	125 000	60 000	**705 000**
5500	**Monitoring and evalutation**													
5501	Mid term Review	**40 000**	0	0	40 000	0	0	0	40 000	0	0	0	0	**40 000**
5502	Final Evaluation	**61 000**	0	0	61 000	0	0	0	0	0	61 000	0	0	**61 000**
5599	Sub-total	**101 000**	0	0	101 000	0	0	0	40 000	0	61 000	0	0	**101 000**
5999	**Component Total**	**806 000**	**330 000**	**375 000**	**101 000**	**0**	**20 000**	**150 000**	**140 000**	**150 000**	**161 000**	**125 000**	**60 000**	**806 000**
TOTAL		**8 700 000**	3 160 000	4 640 000	486 000	414 000	918 536	1 778 536	1 313 536	1 748 536	794 286	1 463 285	683 285	**8 700 000**

Output 1.1: Knowledge from within and outside the programme is collected, analysed and organized synthesized into knowledge products and learning tools.		ALLOCATION BY CALENDAR YEAR UNEP-IMPLEMENTED								Notes
		Total	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	
UNEP BUDGET LINE/OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE		US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	
PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT										
1100	**Project Personnel (Project Management 5% of overall total)**									
1101	Project Coordinator	**0,00**								
1199	Sub-Total	**0,00**	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
1200	**Consultants w/m**									
1201	Needs assessment consultants	**45 000,00**	15 000,00	15 000,00		15 000,00				Technical consultants TORs as per Appendix 5c TORs for key project staff
1202	Database consultants	**45 000,00**	30 000,00			15 000,00				
1203	Technical knowledge coordinator	**250 000,00**	35 000,00	40 000,00	35 000,00	35 000,00	35 000,00	35 000,00	35 000,00	
1204	Innovative materials consultants	**115 000,00**	30 000,00	35 000,00	25 000,00	25 000,00				
1205	Knowledge materials and educational tools consultants	**810 000,00**	115 000,00	115 000,00	115 000,00	130 000,00	115 000,00	110 000,00	110 000,00	
1206	Gender consultants	**70 000,00**	10 000,00	10 000,00	10 000,00	10 000,00	10 000,00	10 000,00	10 000,00	
1207	Indigenous knowledge consultants	**70 000,00**	10 000,00	10 000,00	10 000,00	10 000,00	10 000,00	10 000,00	10 000,00	
1208	Layout and Graphic Design consultants	**130 000,00**	15 000,00	20 000,00	20 000,00	20 000,00	20 000,00	20 000,00	15 000,00	
1209	Knowledge management consultants	**0,00**								
1210	Communications consultants	**0,00**								
1211	Social media and outreach consultants	**0,00**								
1212	Training and capacity building consultants	**0,00**								
1213	Stakeholder engagement consultants	**0,00**								
1214	Programme advisory group coordinators	**0,00**								
1215	M&E Consultants	**0,00**								
1299	Sub-Total	**1 535 000,00**	**260 000,00**	**245 000,00**	**215 000,00**	**260 000,00**	**190 000,00**	**185 000,00**	**180 000,00**	
1300	**Administrative Support**									
1301	Administrative assistant	**0,00**								
1600	**Travel on official business (above staff)**									
1601	Travel for engagement with industry events	**0,00**								
1602	Participation of child projects in key events	**0,00**								
1603	Coordination with other GEF IPs	**0,00**								
1699	Sub-Total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
1999	**Component Total**	**1 535 000,00**	**260 000,00**	**245 000,00**	**215 000,00**	**260 000,00**	**190 000,00**	**185 000,00**	**180 000,00**	
SUB CONTRACT COMPONENT										
2100	**Sub contracts (UN Organizations)**									
2101	UNDP guidance material development	**245 000,00**	90 000,00	80 000,00	75 000,00					
2102	UNIDO technical support	**70 000,00**		20 000,00	20 000,00	30 000,00				

2199	Sub-Total	**315 000,00**	**0,00**	**20 000,00**	**20 000,00**	**30 000,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
2200	**Sub contracts (SSFA, PCAs, non UN) (*not relevant)**									
2201	Supply chain transparency tools	**90 000,00**	45 000,00	45 000,00						
2202	Webtool development and upkeep	**0,00**								
2203	Visual identity & branding	**0,00**								
2299	Sub-Total	**90 000,00**	**45 000,00**	**45 000,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
2999	**Component Total**	**405 000,00**	**45 000,00**	**65 000,00**	**20 000,00**	**30 000,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
TRAINING COMPONENT										
3200	**Group training (field trips, WS, etc.)**									
3201	Trainings on knowledge products	**0,00**								
3202	Trainings on academia and workplace knowledge	**0,00**								
3299	Sub-Total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
3300	**Meetings/conferences**									
3301	Inception workshop	**0,00**								
3302	Materials matchmaking events	**90 000,00**		45 000,00		45 000,00				
3303	Knowledge exchange meetings	**0,00**								
3304	Communications and knowledge management network meetings	**0,00**								
3305	Programme coordination meetings	**0,00**								
3306	Annual Forum	**0,00**								
3307	Steering committee meetings	**0,00**								
3399	Sub-Total	**90 000,00**	**0,00**	**45 000,00**	**0,00**	**45 000,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
3999	**Component Total**	**90 000,00**	**0,00**	**45 000,00**	**0,00**	**45 000,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
EQUIPMENT and PREMISES COMPONENT										
4100	**Expendable equipment (under 1,500 $)**									
4101										
4199	Sub-Total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
4200	**Non expendable equipment**									
4201										
4299	Sub-Total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
4999	**Component Total**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT										
5200	**Reporting costs (publications, maps, NL)**									
5201	Translation	**180 000,00**		30 000,00	30 000,00	30 000,00	30 000,00	30 000,00	30 000,00	
5202	Venue and interpretation services	**50 000,00**		25 000,00		25 000,00				
5299	Sub-Total	**230 000,00**	**0,00**	**30 000,00**	**30 000,00**	**30 000,00**	**30 000,00**	**30 000,00**	**30 000,00**	
5300	**Sundry (communications, postages)**									
5301										
5399	Sub-total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
5500	**Monitoring and evalutation**									

5501	Mid term Review	**0,00**								
5502	Final Evaluation	**0,00**								
5599	Sub-Total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
5999	Component Total	**230 000,00**	**0,00**	**30 000,00**	**30 000,00**	**30 000,00**	**30 000,00**	**30 000,00**	**30 000,00**	
TOTAL		**2 260 000,00**	**305 000,00**	**385 000,00**	**265 000,00**	**365 000,00**	**220 000,00**	**215 000,00**	**210 000,00**	

Output 1.2 Supply chains knowledge is curated and applied.		ALLOCATION BY CALENDAR YEAR UNEP-IMPLEMENTED								Notes
		Total	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	
UNEP BUDGET LINE/OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE		US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	
PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT										
1100	Project Personnel (Project Management 5% of overall total)									
1101	Project Coordinator	0,00								
1199	Sub-Total	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
1200	Consultants w/m									
1201	Needs assessment consultants	0,00								
1202	Database consultants	0,00								
1203	Technical knowledge coordinator	30 000,00	4 286,00	4 286,00	4 286,00	4 286,00	4 286,00	4 285,00	4 285,00	Technical consultants TORs as per Appendix 5c TORs for key project staff. Supports Output 1.2 technical meetings and alignment with cross cutting strategies (gender, stakeholder, comms), review and clearance of technical consultants, knowledge products, etc
1204	Innovative materials consultants	0,00								
1205	Knowledge materials and educational tools consultants	0,00								
1206	Gender consultants	0,00								
1207	Indigenous knowledge consultants	0,00								
1208	Layout and Graphic Design consultants	0,00								
1209	Knowledge management consultants	205 000,00	40 000,00	40 000,00	25 000,00	25 000,00	25 000,00	25 000,00	25 000,00	Technical consultants TORs as per Appendix 5c TORs for key project staff
1210	Communications consultants	0,00								
1211	Social media and outreach consultants	0,00								
1212	Training and capacity building consultants	0,00								
1213	Stakeholder engagement consultants	0,00								

1214	Programme advisory group coordinators	**0,00**								
1215	M&E Consultants	**0,00**								
1299	Sub-Total	**235 000,00**	**44 286,00**	**44 286,00**	**29 286,00**	**29 286,00**	**29 286,00**	**29 285,00**	**29 285,00**	
1300	**Administrative Support**									
1301	Administrative assistant	**0,00**								
1600	**Travel on official business (above staff)**									
1601	Travel for engagement with industry events	**0,00**								
1602	Participation of child projects in key events	**0,00**								
1603	Coordination with other GEF IPs	**0,00**								
1699	Sub-Total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
1999	**Component Total**	**235 000,00**	**44 286,00**	**44 286,00**	**29 286,00**	**29 286,00**	**29 286,00**	**29 285,00**	**29 285,00**	
SUB CONTRACT COMPONENT										
2100	**Sub contracts (UN Organizations)**									
2101	UNDP guidance material development	**25 000,00**		25 000,00						
2102	UNIDO technical support	**0,00**								
2199	Sub-Total	**25 000,00**	**0,00**	**25 000,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
2200	**Sub contracts (SSFA, PCAs, non UN) (*not relevant)**									
2201	Supply chain transparency tools	**0,00**								
2202	Webtool development and upkeep	**80 000,00**	20 000,00	10 000,00	10 000,00	10 000,00	10 000,00	10 000,00	10 000,00	
2203	Visual identity & branding	**0,00**								
2299	Sub-Total	**80 000,00**	**20 000,00**	**10 000,00**	**10 000,00**	**10 000,00**	**10 000,00**	**10 000,00**	**10 000,00**	
2999	**Component Total**	**105 000,00**	**20 000,00**	**35 000,00**	**10 000,00**	**10 000,00**	**10 000,00**	**10 000,00**	**10 000,00**	
TRAINING COMPONENT										
3200	**Group training (field trips, WS, etc.)**									
3201	Trainings on knowledge products	**0,00**								
3202	Trainings on academia and workplace knowledge	**0,00**								
3299	Sub-Total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
3300	**Meetings/conferences**									
3301	Inception workshop	**0,00**								
3302	Materials matchmaking events	**0,00**								
3303	Knowledge exchange meetings	**460 000,00**		115 000,00	115 000,00	115 000,00		115 000,00		
3304	Communications and knowledge management network meetings	**0,00**								
3305	Programme coordination meetings	**0,00**								
3306	Annual Forum	**0,00**								

3307	Steering committee meetings	**0,00**								
3399	Sub-Total	**460 000,00**	**0,00**	**115 000,00**	**115 000,00**	**115 000,00**	**0,00**	**115 000,00**	**0,00**	
3999	**Component Total**	**460 000,00**	**0,00**	**115 000,00**	**115 000,00**	**115 000,00**	**0,00**	**115 000,00**	**0,00**	
EQUIPMENT and PREMISES COMPONENT										
4100	**Expendable equipment (under 1,500 $)**									
4101										
4199	Sub-Total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
4200	**Non expendable equipment**									
4201										
4299	Sub-Total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
4999	**Component Total**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT										
5200	**Reporting costs (publications, maps, NL)**									
5201	Translation	**0,00**								
5202	Venue and interpretation services	**100 000,00**		20 000,00	20 000,00	20 000,00	20 000,00	20 000,00		
5299	Sub-Total	**100 000,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
5300	**Sundry (communications, postages)**									
5301										
5399	Sub-total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
5500	**Monitoring and evalutation**									
5501	Mid term Review	**0,00**								
5502	Final Evaluation	**0,00**								
5599	Sub-Total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
5999	Component Total	**100 000,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
TOTAL		**900 000,00**	**64 286,00**	**194 286,00**	**154 286,00**	**154 286,00**	**39 286,00**	**154 285,00**	**39 285,00**	

Output 2.1 – Value chain actors are engaged through information dissemination and outreach and apply knowledge.		ALLOCATION BY CALENDAR YEAR								Notes
		Total	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	
UNEP BUDGET LINE/OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE		US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	
PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT										
1100	**Project Personnel (Project Management 5% of overall total)**									
1101	Project Coordinator	**0,00**								
1199	Sub-Total	**0,00**	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
1200	**Consultants w/m**									
1201	Needs assessment consultants	**0,00**								
1202	Database consultants	**0,00**								
1203	Technical knowledge coordinator	**35 000,00**	5 000,00	5 000,00	5 000,00	5 000,00	5 000,00	5 000,00	5 000,00	Technical consultants TORs as per Appendix 5c TORs for key project staff. Reviews technical content of comms materials, links with cross cutting strategies etc
1204	Innovative materials consultants	**0,00**								
1205	Knowledge materials and educational tools consultants	**0,00**								
1206	Gender consultants	**0,00**								
1207	Indigenous knowledge consultants	**0,00**								
1208	Layout and Graphic Design consultants	**0,00**								
1209	Knowledge management consultants	**0,00**								
1210	Communications consultants	**175 000,00**	25 000,00	25 000,00	25 000,00	25 000,00	25 000,00	25 000,00	25 000,00	Technical consultants TORs as per Appendix 5c TORs for key project staff
1211	Social media and outreach consultants	**175 000,00**	25 000,00	25 000,00	25 000,00	25 000,00	25 000,00	25 000,00	25 000,00	
1212	Training and capacity building consultants	**160 000,00**		40 000,00	40 000,00	40 000,00		40 000,00		
1213	Stakeholder engagement consultants	**0,00**								
1214	Programme advisory group coordinators	**0,00**								
1215	M&E Consultants	**0,00**								
1299	Sub-Total	**545 000,00**	**55 000,00**	**95 000,00**	**95 000,00**	**95 000,00**	**55 000,00**	**95 000,00**	**55 000,00**	
1300	**Administrative Support**									
1301	Administrative assistant	**0,00**								
1600	**Travel on official business (above staff)**									
1601	Travel for engagement with industry events	**0,00**								
1602	Participation of child projects in key events	**0,00**								
1603	Coordination with other GEF IPs	**0,00**								
1699	Sub-Total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
1999	**Component Total**	**545 000,00**	**55 000,00**	**95 000,00**	**95 000,00**	**95 000,00**	**55 000,00**	**95 000,00**	**55 000,00**	

SUB CONTRACT COMPONENT										
2100	**Sub contracts (UN Organizations)**									
2101	UNDP guidance material development	**55 000,00**		15 000,00	30 000,00	10 000,00				
2102	UNIDO technical support	**320 000,00**		110 000,00	110 000,00	100 000,00				
2199	Sub-Total	**375 000,00**	**0,00**	**15 000,00**	**30 000,00**	**10 000,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
2200	**Sub contracts (SSFA, PCAs, non UN) (*not relevant)**									
2201	Supply chain transparency tools	**0,00**								
2202	Webtool development and upkeep	**0,00**								
2203	Visual identity & branding	**65 000,00**	65 000,00							
2299	Sub-Total	**65 000,00**	**65 000,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
2999	**Component Total**	**440 000,00**	**65 000,00**	**15 000,00**	**30 000,00**	**10 000,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
TRAINING COMPONENT										
3200	**Group training (field trips, WS, etc.)**									
3201	Trainings on knowledge products	**375 000,00**			125 000,00	125 000,00		125 000,00		
3202	Trainings on academia and workplace knowledge	**360 000,00**		120 000,00		120 000,00		120 000,00		
3299	Sub-Total	**735 000,00**	**0,00**	**120 000,00**	**125 000,00**	**245 000,00**	**0,00**	**245 000,00**	**0,00**	
3300	**Meetings/conferences**									
3301	Inception workshop	**64 000,00**	64 000,00							
3302	Materials matchmaking events	**0,00**								
3303	Knowledge exchange meetings	**0,00**								
3304	Communications and knowledge management network meetings	**150 000,00**		50 000,00		50 000,00		50 000,00		
3305	Programme coordination meetings	**150 000,00**		25 000,00	25 000,00	25 000,00	25 000,00	25 000,00	25 000,00	
3306	Annual Forum	**0,00**								
3307	Steering committee meetings	**0,00**								
3399	Sub-Total	**364 000,00**	**64 000,00**	**75 000,00**	**25 000,00**	**75 000,00**	**25 000,00**	**75 000,00**	**25 000,00**	
3999	**Component Total**	**1 099 000,00**	**64 000,00**	**195 000,00**	**150 000,00**	**320 000,00**	**25 000,00**	**320 000,00**	**25 000,00**	
EQUIPMENT and PREMISES COMPONENT										
4100	**Expendable equipment (under 1,500 $)**									
4101										
4199	Sub-Total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
4200	**Non expendable equipment**									
4201										
4299	Sub-Total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
4999	**Component Total**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT										

5200	**Reporting costs (publications, maps, NL)**									
5201	Translation	**140 000,00**	20 000,00	20 000,00	20 000,00	20 000,00	20 000,00	20 000,00	20 000,00	
5202	Venue and interpretation services	**100 000,00**		20 000,00	20 000,00	20 000,00	20 000,00	20 000,00		
5299	Sub-Total	**240 000,00**	**20 000,00**	**20 000,00**	**20 000,00**	**20 000,00**	**20 000,00**	**20 000,00**	**20 000,00**	
5300	**Sundry (communications, postages)**									
5301										
5399	Sub-total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
5500	**Monitoring and evalutation**									
5501	Mid term Review	**0,00**								
5502	Final Evaluation	**0,00**								
5599	Sub-Total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
5999	Component Total	**240 000,00**	**20 000,00**	**20 000,00**	**20 000,00**	**20 000,00**	**20 000,00**	**20 000,00**	**20 000,00**	
TOTAL		**2 324 000,00**	**204 000,00**	**325 000,00**	**295 000,00**	**445 000,00**	**100 000,00**	**435 000,00**	**100 000,00**	

Output 2.2 - Opportunities for collaboration and exchange among governments and stakeholders to take action through partnerships are facilitated and fostered.		ALLOCATION BY CALENDAR YEAR								Notes
		Total	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	
UNEP BUDGET LINE/OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE		US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	
PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT										
1100	**Project Personnel (Project Management 5% of overall total)**									
1101	Project Coordinator	**0,00**								
1199	Sub-Total	**0,00**	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
1200	**Consultants w/m**									
1201	Needs assessment consultants	**0,00**								
1202	Database consultants	**0,00**								
1203	Technical knowledge coordinator	**36 000,00**	6 000,00	5 000,00	5 000,00	5 000,00	5 000,00	5 000,00	5 000,00	TORs as per Appendix 5c TORs for key project staff. Technical design and oversight of Annual Forum, organize & lead technical consultations with stakeholders, Secretariat function for Programme Advisory Group
1204	Innovative materials consultants	**0,00**								
1205	Knowledge materials and educational tools consultants	**0,00**								
1206	Gender consultants	**0,00**								
1207	Indigenous knowledge consultants	**0,00**								
1208	Layout and Graphic Design consultants	**0,00**								
1209	Knowledge management consultants	**0,00**								
1210	Communications consultants	**0,00**								
1211	Social media and outreach consultants	**0,00**								
1212	Training and capacity building consultants	**0,00**								
1213	Stakeholder engagement consultants	**245 000,00**	35 000,00	35 000,00	35 000,00	35 000,00	35 000,00	35 000,00	35 000,00	Technical consultants TORs as per Appendix 5c TORs for key project staff
1214	Programme advisory group coordinators	**70 000,00**	10 000,00	10 000,00	10 000,00	10 000,00	10 000,00	10 000,00	10 000,00	
1215	M&E Consultants	**0,00**								
1299	Sub-Total	**351 000,00**	**51 000,00**	**50 000,00**	**50 000,00**	**50 000,00**	**50 000,00**	**50 000,00**	**50 000,00**	
1300	**Administrative Support**									
1301	Administrative assistant	**0,00**								
1600	**Travel on official business (above staff)**									
1601	Travel for engagement with industry events	**280 000,00**	40 000,00	40 000,00	40 000,00	40 000,00	40 000,00	40 000,00	40 000,00	
1602	Participation of child projects in key events	**280 000,00**	40 000,00	40 000,00	40 000,00	40 000,00	40 000,00	40 000,00	40 000,00	
1603	Coordination with other GEF IPs	**70 000,00**	10 000,00	10 000,00	10 000,00	10 000,00	10 000,00	10 000,00	10 000,00	

1699	Sub-Total	**630 000,00**	**90 000,00**	**90 000,00**	**90 000,00**	**90 000,00**	**90 000,00**	**90 000,00**	**90 000,00**	
1999	**Component Total**	**981 000,00**	**141 000,00**	**140 000,00**	**140 000,00**	**140 000,00**	**140 000,00**	**140 000,00**	**140 000,00**	
SUB CONTRACT COMPONENT										
2100	**Sub contracts (UN Organizations)**									
2101	UNDP guidance material development	**0,00**								
2102	UNIDO technical support	**0,00**								
2199	Sub-Total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
2200	**Sub contracts (SSFA, PCAs, non UN) (*not relevant)**									
2201	Supply chain transparency tools	**0,00**								
2202	Webtool development and upkeep	**0,00**								
2203	Visual identity & branding	**0,00**								
2299	Sub-Total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
2999	**Component Total**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
TRAINING COMPONENT										
3200	**Group training (field trips, WS, etc.)**									
3201	Trainings on knowledge products	**0,00**								
3202	Trainings on academia and workplace knowledge	**0,00**								
3299	Sub-Total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
3300	**Meetings/conferences**									
3301	Inception workshop	**0,00**								
3302	Materials matchmaking events	**0,00**								
3303	Knowledge exchange meetings	**0,00**								
3304	Communications and knowledge management network meetings	**0,00**								
3305	Programme coordination meetings	**0,00**								
3306	Annual Forum	**1 200 000,00**		330 000,00	70 000,00	330 000,00	70 000,00	330 000,00	70 000,00	
3307	Steering committee meetings	**0,00**								
3399	Sub-Total	**1 200 000,00**	**0,00**	**330 000,00**	**70 000,00**	**330 000,00**	**70 000,00**	**330 000,00**	**70 000,00**	
3999	**Component Total**	**1 200 000,00**	**0,00**	**330 000,00**	**70 000,00**	**330 000,00**	**70 000,00**	**330 000,00**	**70 000,00**	

EQUIPMENT and PREMISES COMPONENT										
4100	**Expendable equipment (under 1,500 $)**									
4101										
4199	Sub-Total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
4200	**Non expendable equipment**									
4201										
4299	Sub-Total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
4999	**Component Total**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT										
5200	**Reporting costs (publications, maps, NL)**									
5201	Translation	**0,00**								
5202	Venue and interpretation services	**135 000,00**		35 000,00	10 000,00	35 000,00	10 000,00	35 000,00	10 000,00	
5299	Sub-Total	**135 000,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
5300	**Sundry (communications, postages)**									
5301										
5399	Sub-total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
5500	**Monitoring and evalutation**									
5501	Mid term Review	**0,00**								
5502	Final Evaluation	**0,00**								
5599	Sub-Total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
5999	Component Total	**135 000,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
TOTAL		**2 316 000,00**	**141 000,00**	**470 000,00**	**210 000,00**	**470 000,00**	**210 000,00**	**470 000,00**	**210 000,00**	

Output 3.1 - Programmatic reports are produced by child projects to monitor and evaluate the Programme.		ALLOCATION BY CALENDAR YEAR								Notes
		Total	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	
UNEP BUDGET LINE/OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE		US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	
PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT										
1100	**Project Personnel (Project Management 5% of overall total)**									
1101	Project Coordinator	**0,00**								
1102		**0,00**								
1199	Sub-Total	**0,00**	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
1200	**Consultants w/m**									
1201	Needs assessment consultants	**0,00**								
1202	Database consultants	**0,00**								
1203	Technical knowledge coordinator	**35 000,00**	5 000,00	5 000,00	5 000,00	5 000,00	5 000,00	5 000,00	5 000,00	Contribution of technical coordinator in monitoring key technical risks.
1204	Innovative materials consultants	**0,00**								
1205	Knowledge materials and educational tools consultants	**0,00**								
1206	Gender consultants	**0,00**								
1207	Indigenous knowledge consultants	**0,00**								
1208	Layout and Graphic Design consultants	**0,00**								
1209	Knowledge management consultants	**0,00**								
1210	Communications consultants	**0,00**								
1211	Social media and outreach consultants	**0,00**								
1212	Training and capacity building consultants	**0,00**								
1213	Stakeholder engagement consultants	**0,00**								
1214	Programme advisory group coordinators	**0,00**								
1215	M&E Consultants	**210 000,00**	30 000,00	30 000,00	30 000,00	30 000,00	30 000,00	30 000,00	30 000,00	Technical consultants TORs as per Appendix 5c TORs for key project staff
1299	Sub-Total	**245 000,00**	**35 000,00**	**35 000,00**	**35 000,00**	**35 000,00**	**35 000,00**	**35 000,00**	**35 000,00**	
1300	**Administrative Support**									
1301	Administrative assistant	**0,00**								
1600	**Travel on official business (above staff)**									
1601	Travel for engagement with industry events	**0,00**								
1602	Participation of child projects in key events	**0,00**								
1603	Coordination with other GEF IPs	**0,00**								
1699	Sub-Total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
1999	**Component Total**	**245 000,00**	**35 000,00**	**35 000,00**	**35 000,00**	**35 000,00**	**35 000,00**	**35 000,00**	**35 000,00**	

SUB CONTRACT COMPONENT										
2100	**Sub contracts (UN Organizations)**									
2101	UNDP guidance material development	**0,00**								
2102	UNIDO technical support	**0,00**								
2199	Sub-Total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
2200	**Sub contracts (SSFA, PCAs, non UN) (*not relevant)**									
2201	Supply chain transparency tools	**0,00**								
2202	Webtool development and upkeep	**0,00**								
2203	Visual identity & branding	**0,00**								
2299	Sub-Total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
2999	**Component Total**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
TRAINING COMPONENT										
3200	**Group training (field trips, WS, etc.)**									
3201	Trainings on knowledge products	**0,00**								
3202	Trainings on academia and workplace knowledge	**0,00**								
3299	Sub-Total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
3300	**Meetings/conferences**									
3301	Inception workshop	**0,00**								
3302	Materials matchmaking events	**0,00**								
3303	Knowledge exchange meetings	**0,00**								
3304	Communications and knowledge management network meetings	**0,00**								
3305	Programme coordination meetings	**0,00**								
3306	Annual Forum	**0,00**								
3307	Steering committee meetings	**140 000,00**	20 000,00	20 000,00	20 000,00	20 000,00	20 000,00	20 000,00	20 000,00	
3399	Sub-Total	**140 000,00**	**20 000,00**	**20 000,00**	**20 000,00**	**20 000,00**	**20 000,00**	**20 000,00**	**20 000,00**	
3999	**Component Total**	**140 000,00**	**20 000,00**	**20 000,00**	**20 000,00**	**20 000,00**	**20 000,00**	**20 000,00**	**20 000,00**	
EQUIPMENT and PREMISES COMPONENT										
4100	**Expendable equipment (under 1,500 $)**									
4101										
4199	Sub-Total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
4200	**Non expendable equipment**									
4201										
4299	Sub-Total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
4999	**Component Total**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT										
5200	**Reporting costs (publications, maps, NL)**									
5201	Translation	**0,00**								
5202	Venue and interpretation services	**0,00**								
5299	Sub-Total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
5300	**Sundry (communications, postages)**									
5301										

5399	Sub-total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
5500	**Monitoring and evalutation**									
5501	Mid term Review	**40 000,00**			40 000,00					
5502	Final Evaluation	**61 000,00**					61 000,00			
5599	Sub-Total	**101 000,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**40 000,00**	**0,00**	**61 000,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
5999	Component Total	**101 000,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**40 000,00**	**0,00**	**61 000,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
TOTAL		**486 000,00**	**55 000,00**	**55 000,00**	**95 000,00**	**55 000,00**	**116 000,00**	**55 000,00**	**55 000,00**	

PMC		ALLOCATION BY CALENDAR YEAR								Notes
		Total	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	
UNEP BUDGET LINE/OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE		US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	
PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT										
1100	**Project Personnel (Project Management 5% of overall total)**									
1101	Project Coordinator	**314 250,00**	45 000,00	45 000,00	45 000,00	45 000,00	44 750,00	44 750,00	44 750,00	Overall coordination of project activities, delivery according to the project document and work plan, reporting and budget monitoring, liaison with IP partners and oversight of procurement
1199	Sub-Total	**314 250,00**	45 000,00	45 000,00	45 000,00	45 000,00	44 750,00	44 750,00	44 750,00	
1200	**Consultants w/m**									
1201	Needs assessment consultants	**0,00**								
1202	Database consultants	**0,00**								
1203	Technical knowledge coordinator	**0,00**								
1204	Innovative materials consultants									
1205	Knowledge materials and educational tools consultants	**0,00**								
1206	Gender consultants	**0,00**								
1207	Indigenous knowledge consultants	**0,00**								
1208	Layout and Graphic Design consultants	**0,00**								
1209	Knowledge management consultants	**0,00**								
1210	Communications consultants	**0,00**								
1211	Social media and outreach consultants	**0,00**								
1212	Training and capacity building consultants	**0,00**								
1213	Stakeholder engagement consultants	**0,00**								
1214	Programme advisory group coordinators	**0,00**								
1215	M&E Consultants	**0,00**								
1299	Sub-Total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
1300	**Administrative Support**									
1301	Administrative assistant	**99 750,00**	14 250,00	14 250,00	14 250,00	14 250,00	14 250,00	14 250,00	14 250,00	Financial management & reporting, procurement, recruitment and contracting, travel and logistical processing, documentation and reporting, etc
1600	**Travel on official business (above staff)**									

1601	Travel for engagement with industry events	**0,00**								
1602	Participation of child projects in key events	**0,00**								
1603	Coordination with other GEF IPs	**0,00**								
1699	Sub-Total	**99 750,00**	**14 250,00**	**14 250,00**	**14 250,00**	**14 250,00**	**14 250,00**	**14 250,00**	**14 250,00**	
1999	**Component Total**	**414 000,00**	**59 250,00**	**59 250,00**	**59 250,00**	**59 250,00**	**59 000,00**	**59 000,00**	**59 000,00**	
SUB CONTRACT COMPONENT										
2100	**Sub contracts (UN Organizations)**									
2101	UNDP guidance material development	**0,00**								
2102	UNIDO technical support	**0,00**								
2199	Sub-Total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
2200	**Sub contracts (SSFA, PCAs, non UN) (*not relevant)**									
2201	Supply chain transparency tools	**0,00**								
2202	Webtool development and upkeep	**0,00**								
2203	Visual identity & branding	**0,00**								
2299	Sub-Total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
2999	**Component Total**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
TRAINING COMPONENT										
3200	**Group training (field trips, WS, etc.)**									
3201	Trainings on knowledge products	**0,00**								
3202	Trainings on academia and workplace knowledge	**0,00**								
3299	Sub-Total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
3300	**Meetings/conferences**									
3301	Inception workshop	**0,00**								
3302	Materials matchmaking events	**0,00**								
3303	Knowledge exchange meetings	**0,00**								
3304	Communications and knowledge management network meetings	**0,00**								
3305	Programme coordination meetings	**0,00**								
3306	Annual Forum	**0,00**								
3307	Steering committee meetings	**0,00**								
3399	Sub-Total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
3999	**Component Total**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
EQUIPMENT and PREMISES COMPONENT										
4100	**Expendable equipment (under 1,500 $)**									
4101										
4199	Sub-Total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	

4200	**Non expendable equipment**									
4201										
4299	Sub-Total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
4999	**Component Total**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT										
5200	**Reporting costs (publications, maps, NL)**									
5201	Translation	**0,00**								
5202	Venue and interpretation services	**0,00**								
5299	Sub-Total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
5300	**Sundry (communications, postages)**									
5301										
5399	Sub-total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
5500	**Monitoring and evalutation**									
5501	Mid term Review	**0,00**								
5502	Final Evaluation	**0,00**								
5599	Sub-Total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
5999	Component Total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	
TOTAL		**414 000,00**	**59 250,00**	**59 250,00**	**59 250,00**	**59 250,00**	**59 000,00**	**59 000,00**	**59 000,00**	

Cofinance budget

				(Breakdown by component to be split as per received cofinance letters)				
Type of cofinancier	**Name of Co-financier (individual names to be confirmed)**	**Type of co-finance**	**Investment mobilized**	**Component 1**	**Component 2**	**M&E**	**PMC**	**Total cofinance amount**
Donor Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment Mobilized		5 000 000			5 000 000,00
Donor Agencies	Circular Innovation Lab	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1 200 000	370 000	0	0	1 570 000,00
GEF Agency	UNEP (Knowledge and Risk Unit)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	180 000	120 000	200 000	500 000	1 000 000,00
GEF Agency	UNEP (Resources and Markets Branch)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2 500 000	1 000 000	500 000		4 000 000,00
Private sector	Ixalab	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	400 000	350 000	0	0	750 000,00
Private sector	Sustainabelle	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	250 000	250 000	0	0	500 000,00
Other	UNEP / GRID-Geneva	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1 919 917	21 364	0	0	1 941 281,00
Other	International Sustainable Chemistry Collaborative Centre (ISC3)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	250 000	150 000	0	150 000	550 000,00
Donor Agencies	German Environment Agency (UBA)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	300 000	20 000	0	40 000	360 000,00
Civil Society Organizations	Sustainable Angle	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2 170 000	2 100 000	0	1 050 000	5 320 000,00
Civil Society Organizations	The Fashion Pact	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4 000 000	440 000	250 000	1 200 000	5 890 000,00
			Totals	13 169 917,00	9 821 364,00	950 000,00	2 940 000,00	26 881 281,00

Various contacts have been made with a number of additional partners and it is expected that their involvement will result in further mobilised co-financing during execution

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

-	ALLOCATION PER COMPONENT - UNEP				
	Total	**Component 1**	**Component 2**	**M&E**	**PMC**
UNEP BUDGET LINE/OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE	**US$**	US$	US$	US$	US$

PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT						
1100	**Project Personnel**					
1101	Project Coordinator	**314 250**	0	0	0	314 250
1199	Sub-Total	**314 250**	0	0	0	314 250
1200	**Consultants w/m**					
1201	Needs assessment consultants	**45 000**	45 000	0	0	0
1202	Database consultants	**45 000**	45 000	0	0	0
1203	Technical knowledge coordinator	**386 000**	280 000	71 000	35 000	0
1204	Innovative materials consultants	**115 000**	115 000	0	0	0
1205	Knowledge materials and educational tools consultants	**810 000**	810 000	0	0	0
1206	Gender consultants	**70 000**	70 000	0	0	0
1207	Indigenous knowledge consultants	**70 000**	70 000	0	0	0
1208	Layout and Graphic Design consultants	**130 000**	130 000	0	0	0
1209	Knowledge management consultants	**205 000**	205 000	0	0	0
1210	Communications consultants	**175 000**	0	175 000	0	0
1211	Social media and outreach consultants	**175 000**	0	175 000	0	0
1212	Training and capacity building consultants	**160 000**	0	160 000	0	0
1213	Stakeholder engagement consultants	**245 000**	0	245 000	0	0
1214	Programme advisory group coordinators	**70 000**	0	70 000	0	0
1215	M&E Consultants	**210 000**	0	0	210 000	0
1299	Sub-Total	**2 911 000**	1 770 000	896 000	245 000	0
1300	**Administrative Support**					
1301	Administrative assistant	**99 750**	0	0	0	99 750
1600	**Travel on official business (above staff)**					
1601	Travel for engagement with industry events	**280 000**	0	280 000	0	0
1602	Participation of child projects in key events	**280 000**	0	280 000	0	0

1603	Coordination with other GEF IPs	**70 000**	0	70 000	0	0
1699	Sub-Total	**729 750**	0	630 000	0	99 750
1999	**Component Total**	**3 955 000**	**1 770 000**	**1 526 000**	**245 000**	**414 000**
SUB CONTRACT COMPONENT						
2100	**Sub contracts (UN Organizations) (*not relevant)**					
2101	UNDP guidance material development	**325 000**	270 000	55 000	0	0
2102	UNIDO technical support	**390 000**	70 000	320 000	0	0
2199	Sub-Total	**715 000**	340 000	375 000	0	0
2200	**Sub contracts (SSFA, PCAs, non UN) (*not relevant)**					
2201	Supply chain transparency tools	**90 000**	90 000	0	0	0
2202	Webtool development and upkeep	**80 000**	80 000	0	0	0
2203	Visual identity & branding	**65 000**	0	65 000	0	0
2299	Sub-Total	**235 000**	170 000	65 000	0	0
2999	**Component Total**	**950 000**	**510 000**	**440 000**	**0**	**0**
TRAINING COMPONENT						
3200	**Group training (field trips, WS, etc.)**					
3201	Trainings on knowledge products	**375 000**	0	375 000	0	0
3202	Trainings on academia and workplace knowledge	**360 000**	0	360 000	0	0
3299	Sub-Total	**735 000**	0	735 000	0	0
3300	**Meetings/conferences**					
3301	Inception workshop	**64 000**	0	64 000	0	0
3302	Materials matchmaking events	**90 000**	90 000	0	0	0
3303	Knowledge exchange meetings	**460 000**	460 000	0	0	0
3304	Communications and knowledge management network meetings	**150 000**	0	150 000	0	0

3305	Programme coordination meetings	**150 000**	0	150 000	0	0
3306	Annual Forum	**1 200 000**	0	1 200 000	0	0
3307	Steering committee meetings	**140 000**	0	0	140 000	0
3399	Sub-Total	**2 254 000**	550 000	1 564 000	140 000	0
3999	**Component Total**	**2 989 000**	**550 000**	**2 299 000**	**140 000**	**0**
MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT						
5200	**Reporting costs (publications, maps, NL)**					
5201	Translation	**320 000**	180 000	140 000	0	0
5202	Venue and interpretation services	**385 000**	150 000	235 000	0	0
5299	Sub-Total	**705 000**	330 000	375 000	0	0
5500	**Monitoring and evalutation**					
5501	Mid term Review	**40 000**	0	0	40 000	0
5502	Final Evaluation	**61 000**	0	0	61 000	0
5599	Sub-total	**101 000**	0	0	101 000	0
5999	**Component Total**	**806 000**	**330 000**	**375 000**	**101 000**	**0**
TOTAL		**8 700 000**	3 160 000	4 640 000	486 000	414 000

-		ALLOCATION BY CALENDAR YEAR							
		Y1	**Y2**	**Y3**	**Y4**	**Y5**	**Y6**	**Y7**	**Total**
UNEP BUDGET LINE/OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE		US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	**US$**
PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT									
1100	**Project Personnel**								
1101	Project Coordinator	45 000	45 000	45 000	45 000	44 750	44 750	44 750	**314 250**

1199	Sub-Total	45 000	45 000	45 000	45 000	44 750	44 750	44 750	**314 250**
1200	**Consultants w/m**								
1201	Needs assessment consultants	15 000	15 000	0	15 000	0	0	0	**45 000**
1202	Database consultants	30 000	0	0	15 000	0	0	0	**45 000**
1203	Technical knowledge coordinator	55 286	59 286	54 286	54 286	54 286	54 285	54 285	**386 000**
1204	Innovative materials consultants	30 000	35 000	25 000	25 000	0	0	0	**115 000**
1205	Knowledge materials and educational tools consultants	115 000	115 000	115 000	130 000	115 000	110 000	110 000	**810 000**
1206	Gender consultants	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	**70 000**
1207	Indigenous knowledge consultants	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	**70 000**
1208	Layout and Graphic Design consultants	15 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	15 000	**130 000**
1209	Knowledge management consultants	40 000	40 000	25 000	25 000	25 000	25 000	25 000	**205 000**
1210	Communications consultants	25 000	25 000	25 000	25 000	25 000	25 000	25 000	**175 000**
1211	Social media and outreach consultants	25 000	25 000	25 000	25 000	25 000	25 000	25 000	**175 000**
1212	Training and capacity building consultants	0	40 000	40 000	40 000	0	40 000	0	**160 000**
1213	Stakeholder engagement consultants	35 000	35 000	35 000	35 000	35 000	35 000	35 000	**245 000**
1214	Programme advisory group coordinators	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	**70 000**
1215	M&E Consultants	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	**210 000**
1299	Sub-Total	445 286	469 286	424 286	469 286	359 286	394 285	349 285	**2 911 000**
1300	**Administrative Support**								
1301	Administrative assistant	14 250	14 250	14 250	14 250	14 250	14 250	14 250	**99 750**
1600	**Travel on official business (above staff)**								
1601	Travel for engagement with industry events	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000	**280 000**
1602	Participation of child projects in key events	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000	**280 000**
1603	Coordination with other GEF IPs	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	**70 000**
1699	Sub-Total	104 250	104 250	104 250	104 250	104 250	104 250	104 250	**729 750**
1999	**Component Total**	**594 536**	**618 536**	**573 536**	**618 536**	**508 286**	**543 285**	**498 285**	**3 955 000**

SUB CONTRACT COMPONENT									
2100	**Sub contracts (UN Organizations) (*not relevant)**								
2101	UNDP guidance material development	90 000	120 000	105 000	10 000	0	0	0	**325 000**
2102	UNIDO technical support	0	130 000	130 000	130 000	0	0	0	**390 000**
2199	Sub-Total	90 000	250 000	235 000	140 000	0	0	0	**715 000**
2200	**Sub contracts (SSFA, PCAs, non UN) (*not relevant)**								
2201	Supply chain transparency tools	45 000	45 000	0	0	0	0	0	**90 000**
2202	Webtool development and upkeep	20 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	**80 000**
2203	Visual identity & branding	65 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	**65 000**
2299	Sub-Total	130 000	55 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	**235 000**
2999	**Component Total**	**220 000**	**305 000**	**245 000**	**150 000**	**10 000**	**10 000**	**10 000**	**950 000**
TRAINING COMPONENT									
3200	**Group training (field trips, WS, etc.)**								
3201	Trainings on knowledge products	0	0	125 000	125 000	0	125 000	0	**375 000**
3202	Trainings on academia and workplace knowledge	0	120 000	0	120 000	0	120 000	0	**360 000**
3299	Sub-Total	0	120 000	125 000	245 000	0	245 000	0	**735 000**
3300	**Meetings/conferences**								
3301	Inception workshop	64 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	**64 000**
3302	Materials matchmaking events	0	45 000	0	45 000	0	0	0	**90 000**
3303	Knowledge exchange meetings	0	115 000	115 000	115 000	0	115 000	0	**460 000**
3304	Communications and knowledge management network meetings	0	50 000	0	50 000	0	50 000	0	**150 000**
3305	Programme coordination meetings	0	25 000	25 000	25 000	25 000	25 000	25 000	**150 000**
3306	Annual Forum	0	330 000	70 000	330 000	70 000	330 000	70 000	**1 200 000**

3307	Steering committee meetings	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	**140 000**
3399	Sub-Total	84 000	585 000	230 000	585 000	115 000	540 000	115 000	**2 254 000**
3999	**Component Total**	**84 000**	**705 000**	**355 000**	**830 000**	**115 000**	**785 000**	**115 000**	**2 989 000**
MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT									
5200	**Reporting costs (publications, maps, NL)**								
5201	Translation	20 000	50 000	50 000	50 000	50 000	50 000	50 000	**320 000**
5202	Venue and interpretation services	0	100 000	50 000	100 000	50 000	75 000	10 000	**385 000**
5299	Sub-Total	20 000	150 000	100 000	150 000	100 000	125 000	60 000	**705 000**
5500	**Monitoring and evalutation**								
5501	Mid term Review	0	0	40 000	0	0	0	0	**40 000**
5502	Final Evaluation	0	0	0	0	61 000	0	0	**61 000**
5599	Sub-total	0	0	40 000	0	61 000	0	0	**101 000**
5999	**Component Total**	**20 000**	**150 000**	**140 000**	**150 000**	**161 000**	**125 000**	**60 000**	**806 000**
TOTAL		918 536	1 778 536	1 313 536	1 748 536	794 286	1 463 285	683 285	**8 700 000**

ANNEX I: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS

From GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF.

Comment	How these comments are addressed during the PPG
Germany	
appreciates the foreseen transparency of material contents and awareness raising for workers on the health risks of the chemicals and products they work with.	Thank you.
Introducing more sustainable materials and processes is regarded as very challenging in both supply chains. The final proposal shall explain which activities can be targeted in an integrated manner and how actors in both sectors might learn from each other.	The three child projects which address both sectors (Ecuador, Cambodia, Global) will be the most integrated and explicitly address this. The global child project will be organized to maximise learnings – please see the KM strategy appendix

The PFD states that the empowerment and inclusion of vulnerable groups will be prioritised and further specifies individual cooperation partners. The final proposal shall outline relevant factors and concrete objectives for successfully empowering women and indigenous groups throughout the project.	The IP-wide stakeholder engagement process to develop the stakeholder plan will be led by the global child project and ensure vulnerable groups are engaged. Inputs from all child projects will be consolidated to analyse the factors and objectives as requested.
Appreciates the planned establishment of a shared knowledge repository. The final proposal shall include a strategy for covering diverse local contexts and solutions, also considering knowledge by local and national governments as well as development agencies and NGOs beyond the UN system.	The KM strategy of the coordination child project covers national and local knowledge and solutions. Child projects to actively share local solutions and knowledge with the coordination project as per the defined M&E and reporting schedule.
Component 4 – behaviour change: The proposal explains that consumers for global textile supply chains are predominantly high-consumption markets largely in the Global North. We request a more detailed clarification on i) which the mechanisms deploying international consumer markets are, and ii) how the selected transformation levers may influence these consumer markets (refer as well to recent market trends such as the European due diligence act as well as the upcoming Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism).	These issues will be addressed by the global child project, which will review both consumer communications/ marketing trends (e.g. UNEP's recent playbook on fashion communication) as well as regulations in importing regions. The specific European acts are duly noted.
Component 5 – reverse logistic: Post-consumer and post-production waste are either mixed up or used as synonyms. Clearly differentiate these two strategies and review, if post-consumer waste is correctly placed under component 5 or rather should be moved under component 3	This observation is noted and the national child projects are taking a coordinated approach to have a consistent definition. Post-consumer waste will be kept in Component 5.
✓ Japan Comments	
Country selection: While the construction industries exist in any country, textile industries are concentrated in certain countries. Justifications are not adequately provided in terms of country selection on textile supply chains.	The IP countries were selected based on a competitive EOI process, which included a criterion on the relative importance of the country's sector in the global value chains. Child projects will clearly justify the country selection in the Rationale section of the CEO ER.
Structure: While some private investments are envisaged, they are very vague, and all project components are technical assistance. Justifications are not adequately provided to achieve the project objective.	Private investments have been confirmed during PPG phase and range from brand investments to commercial and public financial instruments. They have been further described in the cofinancing letters for the child projects.
Components: Although 9Rs are mentioned, more enhanced resource efficiency and circularity along with value chains should be highlighted more from design to recycling, to reduce pollution, GHG emissions, and biodiversity loss.	Child projects will highlight the contribution of circularity and resource efficiency concepts in support of all five components from design to end of life.
GEBs: Given that the project structure is based on TA, the expected GEBs (direct) seem very ambitious.	See response above on TA/ investment and impact.

Better to explain the rationale more clearly that this program can achieve such outcome	
Switzerland Comments	
The theory of change, it is not understandable or logic how the program components are contributing to the goal of the program and how they are linked with each other. Activities planned are missing. Indicators and the predicted amount of savings are not really justified and plausible and the stakeholder analysis is missing/weak. Could you provide more information?	A revised ToC will be produced by each child project. An updated TOC for the IP has been developed by the Lead Agency as the basis for the Programmatic M&E stragegy. Activities are not usually included in TOC as it would crowd the diagram and be unreadable. They will be described in the Project Description & Workplan sections of each child project. The GEBs methodology isrobustly applied during PPG including through sampling and analysis of chemicals in products. Stakeholder analysis has been deepened in the PPG phase and is presented as an IP-wide stakeholder engagement plan with roles for each child project.
United Kingdom Comments	
While it is valuable to reference the triple planetary crises of climate change, pollution and biodiversity loss in reference to the IP on “Eliminating Hazardous Chemicals from Supply Chains”, it is also helpful to underscore these interlinkages throughout the other Integrated Programmes (and indeed, focal areas). Adding a short line to that effect in the introduction to the work programme, or under the section on the IPs (paras 38 – 39) could be helpful in this regard	This comment on the work programme documentation will be considered by GEF Sec.
United States Comments	
India: We believe the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers should be incorporated into this proposal.	To be considered by UNIDO.
STAP Comments (response already provided in the final PFD submission):	
1. Consider developing a narrative of plausible futures that considers the potential effects drivers of change and their associated uncertainties on achieving the project's goal, and use this to inform intervention options across the value chain and the different national child projects. See STAP’s primer on future narratives for more guidance.	During the PPG, it will be ensured that the rational section in each child project will include a narrative of plausible futures that considers the potential effects drivers of change and their associated uncertainties on achieving the project's goal. Each child project will use this to inform intervention options across the value chain.
2. Ensure that all child projects address each aspect of the supply chain with appropriate actions toward achieving the transformational levers.	The child projects as a whole do address all supply chain elements, however due to budget limitations, in some cases the child projects may not address all supply chain stages, in order to enable substantial results (e.g. the Trinidad MSP).

3. Recognize gender, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, and youths in the ToC, including in the overall project impacts and the example of activities. Pay extra attention to how to incorporate ILK into the child projects, where engagements take time and sensitivity.	Gender, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, and Youths aspects are recognised in child project ToCs. The PPG will pay attention to the engagement of Indigenous Peoples so that Indigenous learning and knowledge can be adequately incorporated into relevant child projects.
4. We encourage all child projects to analyze policies across the various sector within their countries to understand where conflicting policies can hinder the achievement of the expected outcomes and ensure these are addressed appropriately. See STAP's paper on policy coherence for more guidance.	Each child project will analyse policies in its selected sector(s) to understand where conflicting policies can hinder the achievement of the expected outcomes and ensure that these are addressed appropriately in the project intervention. One of the selection criteria for the EoIs was the willingness of submitting country to address these conflicting and hindering policies
5. Undertake a detailed analysis of the innovation in the program. Also, consider how the child projects can demonstrate the many innovations highlighted in the PFD. Also, ensure that the global child project incorporates these innovations in its capacity building, technical assistance, knowledge management and learning aspects, awareness-raising, and advisor activities to help disseminate these solutions within the program and to countries outside the program. This will be essential for transformational change.	Each child project will actively identify innovations during PPG and engage partners relevant to ensure their demonstration during the project implementation. The global child project will actively liaise with the other child projects during PPG so that its proposed intervention will serve the child projects, their identified innovations, and disseminate these best practices and lessons learnt inside and outside the program.
6. We encourage the program to follow through in tracking the transformational change impact of the program using the selected indicators.	The monitoring and Evaluation activities to be developed for the program will utilise the program indicators designed to track transformational change.
7. Provide more information on how the GEBs across the IP were estimated, including the underlying assumptions.	During the PPG, the program GEB methodology is further refined and applied by child projects according to the specific interventions being planned. The child projects will provide a detailed description of their GEB calculations in their projects proposals, including underlying assumptions.
8. Recognize the local environmental benefits that can be generated through the project and put in place provisions to track, measure and report these and the socioeconomic co-benefits. Please see STAP's paper on incorporating co-benefits in GEF's investments for guidance.	The program and child projects have identified further co-benefits during the PPG and ensure provisions are put in place to track measure and report these and the socioeconomic co-benefits.