REQUEST FOR MSP APPROVAL (1-STEP PROCEDURE)

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Defining and demonstrating best practices for exchange of information on chemicals in textile products		
Country(ies):	China	GEF Project ID:[1]	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID:	01213
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP)	Submission Date:	20/12/2013
GEF Focal Area (s):	Persistent Organic Pollutants/ Chemicals	Project Duration (Months)	30
Name of parent program (if applicable):		Project Agency Fee ($):	95,000

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK[2]:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount ($)	Co-financing ($)
CHEM-3	Outcome 3.2 Contribute to the overall objective of the SAICM of achieving the sound management of chemicals throughout their life-cycle in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment.	Output 3.2.1 Countries receiving GEF support to implement SAICM relevant activities, including addressing persistent toxic substances and other chemicals of global concern (other than mercury), on a pilot basis.	GEFTF	1,000,000	4,395,205
		Total Project Cost		1,000,000	4,395,205

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objectives: To identify and demonstrate best practices and stakeholder roles and responsibilities for chemicals information exchange in textile products

Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount ($)	Cofinancing ($)
Identification of initial guidance on information exchange	TA	Information needs identified and baseline strengthened	1. Project workplan and budget endorsed and published and baseline materials identified and available. 2. Published assessment of existing information on chemicals in products in the textile sector	GEFTF	34,000	1,590,205

[1] Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

[2] Refer to the reference attached on the Focal Area Results Framework and LDCF/SCCF Framework when filling up the table in item A.

Identification of best practices on chemicals information exchange in the textile sector	TA	Best practices for product chemical content information exchange are developed and endorsed in the textiles sector	1. The roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in the textiles sector in exchanging chemicals in products information are identified, defined and analysed in an assessment report. 2. What chemicals information should be exchanged between stakeholders in the textiles sector is defined. 3. A set of best practices for chemical in products information exchange for the textiles sector is established and available	GEFTF	191,000	1,140,000
Pilot testing information exchange in the textile sector in China	TA	Information exchange of textile product chemical content demonstrated in China in the textiles sector, in accordance with best practices	1. Project report detailing experiences and lessons learned from the application of best practices for CiP information exchange in the textiles sector.	(select)	437,000	1,365,000
Lessons learned, final report and strategies to engage other productive sectors	TA	Lessons learned from demonstrating CiP information exchange in the textiles sector are available and promoted	1. A synthesis report of findings from the project available (including a synthesis of the activities to engage others sectors) available 2. Monitoring and evaluation plan fully implemented	(select)	238,000	180,000
			Subtotal		900,000	4,275,205
			Project Management Cost[3]	(select)	100,000	120,000
			Total Project Cost		1,000,000	4,395,205

C. CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, ($)

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount ($)
Private sector	Outdoor Industry Association	In-kind	2,020,000

[3] PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project grant amount in Table D below.

	members	Cash	1,000,000
GEF Agency	UNEP	Cash	390,000
		In-kind	185,205
National Government	Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP) and Chinese Academy of Inspection and Quarantine (CAIQ)	In-kind	600,000
		Cash	200,000
Total Cofinancing			4,395,205

D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY[1]

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)[2]	Total c=a+b
UNEP	GEFTF	Persistent Organic Pollutants	China	1,000,000	95,000	1,095,000
Total Grant Resources				1,000,000	95,000	1,095,000

[1] In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table

[2] Please indicate fees related to this project.

E. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

Component	Grant Amount ($)	Cofinancing ($)	Project Total ($)
International Consultants	50,000	860,000	910,000
National/Local Consultants	40,000	0	40,000

F. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A "NON-GRANT" INSTRUMENT? (Select)

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Trust Fund).

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

PROJECT OVERVIEW

A.1. Project Description. Briefly describe the project, including ; 1) the global environmental problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) incremental cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline , the GEFTF, LDCF/SCCF and co-financing; 5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF, NPIF) and adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); 6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

Project Overview:

This project will identify and demonstrate practices which facilitate access to information on chemicals contained in textile products.

The international community of chemicals policymakers and stakeholders has through UNEP's Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) identified access to information on chemicals contained in products as a priority issue. The governing body of SAICM , the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM) mandated UNEP to develop a Chemicals in Products

(CiP) programme that will facilitate the exchange of CiP information throughout product life cycles and for all major stakeholder groups.

UNEP is developing the CiP programme, which is generic to all product sectors: this project will pilot the CiP programme in the textiles sector. The project will strengthen and complement existing efforts promoting exchange of information on chemicals in products. The outcomes of this project will allow the textile industry to practice sound chemicals management and to take the appropriate measures to reduce the use of less desirable chemicals in their products.

This project will also leverage significant recent efforts by a number of leading apparel, footwear and outdoor-clothing brands to increase access to CiP information throughout their supply chains. The Executing Agency, the Ministry of Environmental Protection of China, will work closely with the national production base for the textiles industry – a sector with which they already have extensive cooperation on chemicals issues. MEP will as well coordinate with the Chinese Academy of Inspection and Quarantine (CAIQ), a government institute supporting China's oversight of exports. In this regard the UNEP CiP programme pilot will coordinate with government activities and industry initiatives of the textiles industry (e.g. the Chemicals Management Framework) in a supportive manner, ensuring coordination and efficiency in promoting shared goals.

The project will engage with textile supply chains in China, and with other stakeholder representatives globally, to pilot this information exchange.

1. The global environmental problem

In recent years it has been increasingly recognized by governments, the business community and the public at large that chemicals which are contained in everyday products and articles may pose a risk to human health and the environment. This is especially the case when a hazardous chemical is improperly incorporated into a product or when a product is handled in an unsound manner. Proper management of these chemicals requires that sufficient information is known about them, as well as the appropriate management measures. This is however rarely the case for products on the market today; from the manufacturing stages through the consumer and end-of-life phases, insufficient information is available to allow proper management of the chemicals incorporated during the production process.

The problem tree highlighting some of the major difficulties in obtaining chemical content information and the subsequent undesirable effects is shown in Figure 1.

1.1 UNEP's activities to date in addressing the problem:

This lack of sufficient information was recognized as an emerging policy issue and identified as a priority in May 2009 by the International Conference on Chemicals Management at its second session (ICCM2). ICCM2 noted the objective described in the SAICM Overarching Policy Strategy (OPS) Paragraph 15(b), which seeks to ensure that "information on chemicals throughout their life cycle, including, where appropriate, chemicals in products, is available, accessible, user friendly and appropriate to the needs of all stakeholders". ICCM2 invited UNEP to lead a project to investigate the issue and report back, as described below.

Following ICCM2, UNEP led the chemicals in products (CiP) project to investigate existing systems of CiP information exchange, identify stakeholder needs for CiP information and also gaps, and to develop recommendations of actions to address the issue. Within the CiP project UNEP engaged a broad stakeholder community in technical, analytical and policy discussions around the issue. These discussions identified product sectors which due to the nature of the products' use and handling (for example by vulnerable populations) and / or the chemicals contained in the products made the sector a

priority for investigation. Four priority product sectors (textiles, electronics, toys and construction materials) were studied to evaluate the extent of existing chemicals in products information exchange and the extent to which this exchange meets (or does not meet) stakeholders' information needs. The current proposal builds on investigations and outreach with the textiles sector from the case study, including investigations of drivers and sector responses to CiP information needs and drawing industry and other stakeholder attention to the CiP project and the role it could have in facilitating *inter alia* information exchange. In the course of the four case studies, an intersectoral meeting was convened to compare results and inform across sectors. This useful intersectoral consultation provides a useful lesson learned and called for the involvement of non-textile stakeholders foreseen under this project.

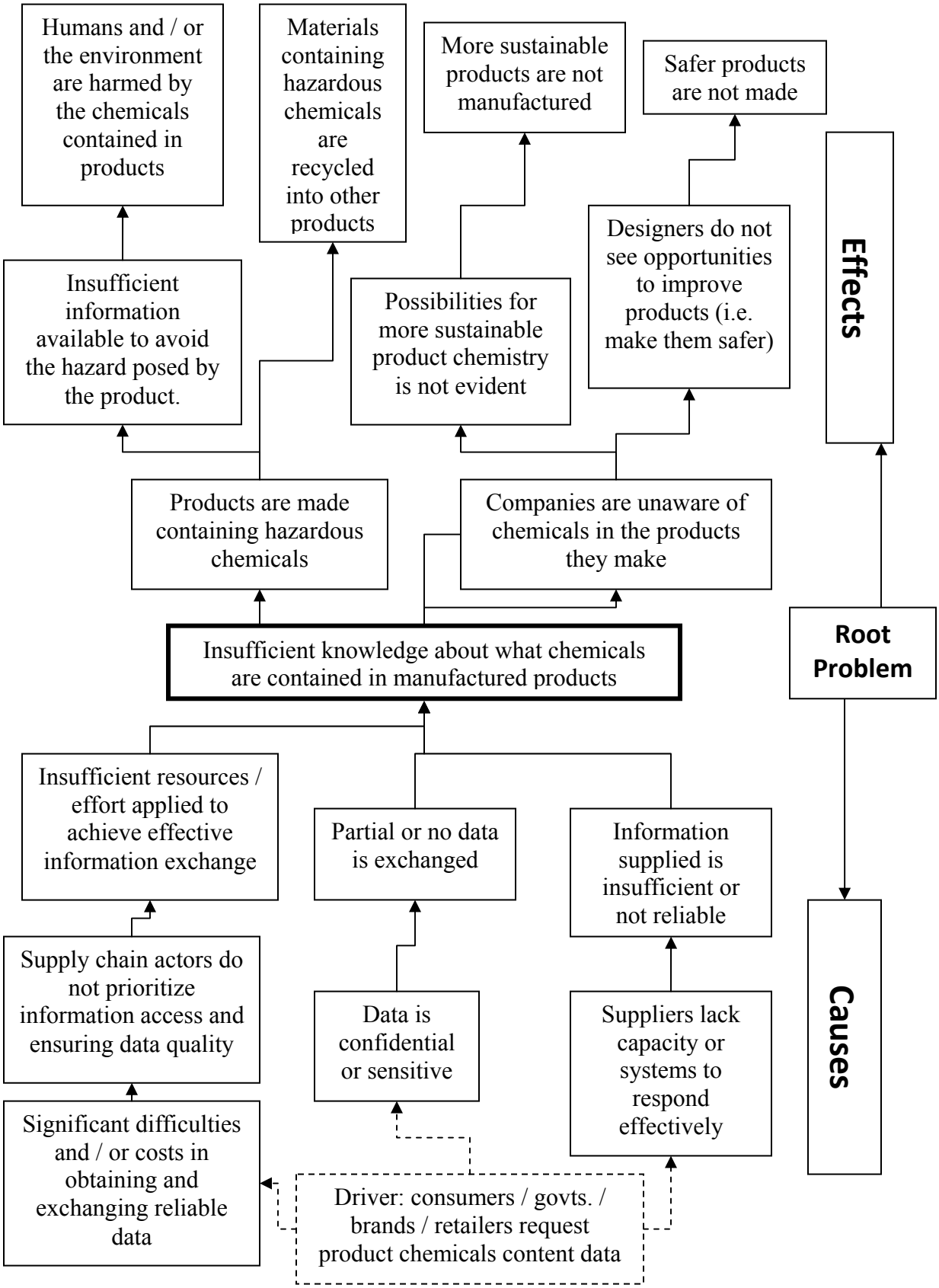


Figure 1: Problem tree – Causes and effects of insufficient CiP information flow

Results of the case studies were considered at a global, multistakeholder project workshop in March 2011: the workshop identified key elements to include in the recommendations for further actions on chemicals in products information exchange. UNEP's work and the recommendations were reviewed by the SAICM Open-Ended Working Group at its first meeting (OEWG1) in November 2011 and received widespread approval. The third meeting of the Conference (ICCM3) further reviewed the findings and endorsed UNEP's proposed recommendations for future actions. Specifically, ICCM3 invited UNEP to continue to lead the CiP project and mandated the project (in the next intersessional period, prior to ICCM4) to develop a proposal – to be considered at ICCM4 - for an international *CiP programme*[4].

1.2 UNEP's future activities to address the problem:

This CiP programme proposal mandated by ICCM3 is designed to be applicable to a broad range of product sectors. Specifically, the CiP programme will:

a) Identify the roles and suggestions for responsibilities of the major stakeholder groups for exchanging chemicals in products information;

b) Develop guidance on what information could be transferred (what information and on which chemicals) and how information access and exchange could take place to meet the needs of different stakeholder groups throughout the product life-cycle;

c) Consider best practices and successful experiences in existing CiP information exchange;

d) Implement pilot project(s) to demonstrate the applicability of the guidance developed under the proposed CiP programme in one or more of the priority sectors. [5]

The CiP programme will describe who should exchange what product chemicals information with who and how they should carry out this exchange. Prior to presenting the proposed programme to ICCM4, it should be validated through pilot activities in at least one priority sector.

The overarching goal is to ensure that the principles in SAICM OPS Paragraph 15(b) can be met (i.e. that accessible and appropriate information to allow sound management of chemicals in products is available to the relevant stakeholders). The process of developing these general elements of the CiP programme involves the current project Steering Group and experts from numerous product sectors, including the textiles sector, thus ensuring the global principles, roles and responsibilities and guidance will be reviewed by the broad stakeholder community.

UNEP is currently developing the CiP programme and this effort will contribute to the current project. This project itself would support the CiP programme to be demonstrated through a textiles sector pilot, enabling the pilot project called for in the ICCM3 mandate.

1.3 TEXTILE SECTOR BACKGROUND:

1.3.1 The current textile sector

The textile sector today presents an excellent opportunity for synergies with the CiP programme. As described in more detail in the Baseline Scenario (Section 2) the sector is pursuing a number of ambitious initiatives with the goal of achieving sustainable products and manufacturing processes. These initiatives include a strong chemicals management element and present a convincing argument for the textiles sector as the product sector of choice for a CiP programme pilot.

[4] An activity of the CiP project (which started in 2009) will be to develop the CiP programme, which will have the aim of facilitating and guiding the provision, availability and access to relevant information on chemicals in products among all stakeholder groups. See full resolution text on www.saicm.org

[5] Building materials, electronics, textiles and toys.

Other product sectors will be invited to participate in following the progress of the textiles pilot to be carried out under this project.

1.3.2 Recent textiles sector activities (2009 – 2012)

. The textiles sector continues to be engaged in chemicals information exchange efforts similar to those generally underway in numerous product sectors. These efforts frequently apply to the basic chemicals and the formulations which are the products of the chemicals industry. These chemicals are used at the beginning stages of the life cycle of many products, including textiles, and for that sector include dyes and specialty formulations. There are numerous systems, both voluntary and mandatory, which may apply for communicating chemicals content data for these chemical products. These are detailed in the CiP Project reports "Chemicals in Products - An overview of systems for providing information regarding chemicals in products and of stakeholders' needs for such information" and the Case Study of the Textiles Sector.

These systems include Safety Data Sheets, such as those specified under the Globally Harmonized System for Classification and Labelling of Hazardous Chemicals (GHS) or made available through the chemical industry's Global Product Stewardship program, and may contain significant useful information on the content and the safe use of the chemical products. As described in the above reports and in the CiP project Synthesis Report, this data is usually not transferred fully through the production chain of the products they are incorporated into, including textile products. (Please refer to www.chem.unep.ch/unepsaicm/cip/ for the documents named in this concept note.)

2. Baseline scenario and associated baseline projects

2.1 TEXTILES SECTOR BASELINE SCENARIO AND PROJECTS:

2.1.1 Textile sector leading activities in CiP information exchange

Within the textiles sector in recent years many stakeholders in the production chain are very actively taking part in the control of their products chemistry; numerous mechanisms for CiP information exchange have developed through these efforts. A summary of current efforts is presented here.

A major textile industry initiative is the Chemicals Management Framework (CMFramework). This tool outlines the actions and steps for companies to benchmark, establish, build, maintain and improve chemicals management processes, and integrate them with other business processes as part of an overall corporate management system. The CMFramework also includes, for the various supply chain actors in the categories of chemicals supplier, product supplier (e.g. tier 1), brand and retailer, specific metrics that allow these actors to measure and track progress in chemicals management. The major headings under which these metrics are arranged are:

1. Regulatory Awareness & Compliance**:** Know and ensure compliance with all chemicals management-related environmental, health and safety regulations for chemicals used in manufacturing processes and/or residing Final Product.
2. Restricted Substances / Substances of Concern: Create, communicate, and ensure compliance with a Restricted Substances List (RSL) used in manufacturing processes and/or residing in Final Product. and
   Create and communicate a Substances of Concern List (SoCL) used to compile a list of chemicals, of interest for whatever reason, to be prioritized for assessment /evaluation.
3. Process and Product Chemicals Knowledge: Know, disclose and verify all chemicals used in manufacturing processes and/or residing in the Final Product.
4. Chemical Hazard Assessment: Assess chemicals to understand their potential hazards to human health and the environment.
5. Chemical Safety and Risk Management: Based on chemical hazard assessment results, exposure and risk assessments may be conducted, and the appropriate process controls put in place to manage

chemical use and fate to ensure safe use of chemicals in the workplace, safe discharge to the environment, and safe use of the Final Product by consumers.
6. Safer Alternatives Assessment and Preferred Substances: Conduct alternatives assessments for selected substances of concern and/or restricted substances used in manufacturing processes or residing in Final Product to identify safer alternatives and avoid "regrettable substitutions."
7. Sustainable Chemistry Innovation and Continuous Improvement: Advance the market for and use of viable alternatives to hazardous chemicals.

Activities under Headings 1-5 seek to meet objectives strongly aligned with the CiP programme goals and aims. Under this proposed project there would be support for the dissemination and training needed for textile sector supply chain actors to implement the application of the CMFramework in their organizations. Through the CiP programme component, stakeholders outside these supply chains would also be educated on the CMFramework and the chemicals information flows and management actions that it enables and promotes, including with these stakeholders.

Another major ongoing initiative of the textiles sector is the Joint Roadmap: Toward Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals. This was first made public in November 2011, with an updated version released in June 2013. It was issued by a group of leading brands in the textiles industry (Adidas Group, C&A, Esprit, G-Star Raw, H&M, IndiTek, Jack Wolfskin, Li Ning, Marks & Spencers, Levi Strauss, New Balance, Nike, and PUMA) and outlines multiple goals to be achieved by 2020. One of these goals is the elimination or substitution of hazardous chemicals in ZDHC members' products and their manufacture. The Joint Roadmap and the CiP project both propose greater access to information in the supply chains and are seeking ways to overcome obstacles and to facilitate flow of this information.

Both the CM Framework and the Joint Roadmap are activities which, like the CiP programme, are entering the early stages of implementation. Coordination of these efforts to avoid duplication and ensure an efficient approach to their common goals would be the direct effect of this project.

In addition to the two specific sector initiatives outlined above, findings of the CiP project Textiles Case Study are detailed below. These describe ongoing activities of direct relevance to the textiles sector and this project and form a part of the sector baseline.

In addition to the activities outlined above being led by UNEP and the private sector, there is significant call from the NGO community for access to CiP information for textiles in China. The NGO-published reports "Dirty Laundry" (Greenpeace, 2011) and "Chemistry for Any Weather" (Greenpeace, 2012) spotlighted textile industry operations in China and highlighted access to chemicals in products information for the textiles sector as key to facilitating improvements in pollution controls and in consumer choice.

2.1.2 Past / ongoing activities in CiP information exchange in the textiles sector

An important characteristic of the majority of established CiP information exchange in the textiles sector is that this exchange is primarily concentrating on what chemicals are *not* in the products: in this regard there exists within the sector a rather well-developed set of activities. These activities are generally company managed or provided as a third-party service and typically grew out of companies' efforts to meet legislative requirements for ensuring product safety in their target markets. These systems present a well-established infrastructure of existing communications and sector expertise on chemicals in textile products. They are an important starting point for developing information exchange on what chemicals *are* in the products.

One common methodology for approaching chemicals safety in textile products is found in individual companies' restricted substance list (RSL) programs. A RSL is a list of chemical substances which a company wishes to eliminate or to keep below a specific concentration in their products. Generally it is

the company which ultimately puts the products on a market - frequently a brand name - which specifies the RSL program parameters and mode of functioning. Suppliers to the company must put in place measures to ensure their manufactured products comply with the RSL program's requirements and must usually furnish chemicals content information (e.g. laboratory test results of the products). In many cases RSL programs have been expanded to go well beyond legal compliance, often including chemicals of concern (i.e. but not legally restricted), embracing advanced product environmental performance goals (e.g. green chemistry) or becoming a core tool in companies' larger sustainability efforts.

An advantage of RSL programs is that they can be tailored to the companies' priorities and needs. Disadvantages include that there is considerable duplication and (for the sector) inefficiency in dozens of brand name companies all developing and enforcing their individual RSL programs. The RSL programs of the major brand names tend to differ only slightly in the chemicals they cover, yet each brand must spend considerable resources to run their program. Likewise suppliers to multiple brands must spend considerable resources to reply to queries and to produce and report product data for the numerous RSL programs of their customers.

In addition to RSLs, ecolabels also exist which specifically address chemicals in textile products. Similarly to RSLs, companies use ecolabels to attest that the harmful chemicals covered under the label are not present in their product (or present in acceptably low levels). Though they are used on a minor portion of the textile products on the market, the use of ecolabels is nonetheless well-established and widespread (one label, the Oeko-Tex® Standard 100, has been adopted for use by some 90,000 lines of textile products). Ecolabels are usually attributed to textile products as a third-party service and can have many of the same features as a RSL program. This would entail considerable oversight, such as the certification of conformity of manufacturing processes, of materials and chemicals inputs and / or of upstream suppliers, and frequently requires final product testing. Indeed, a chemicals-oriented textile ecolabel must derive the validity of its claim to being attached to a 'safe product' from a rigorous set of requirements. The availability of ecolabels as a service frequently makes them more affordable than a company-based RSL program. Of note is that there are over 80 ecolabels which are available for textile products, though only a few deal with chemical content. Not surprisingly, this can present to consumers a confusing landscape of highly varied information.

Systems also exist which are designed to transmit data on what chemicals *are* in textile products. These are in less widespread use than RSLs and ecolabels and some are outlined below.

Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) represent one means of following the chemicals which are present in a product. An Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) is a Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) based tool to communicate the environmental performance of a product or system. ISO 14025:2006 provides the framework for developing an EPD. EPDs are flexible and can provide information about the environmental impacts associated with a product or service, such as raw materials consumption, content of materials and chemicals, energy use and efficiency, emissions to air, soil and water and waste generation.

There are also third-party services available (e.g. bluesign) which assess all processes and chemical inputs to a company's textile products supply chain. This service would ostensibly have available reliable CiP data for the products. At present this data is kept as confidential business information and is used only within the fabrication chain (i.e. it is not currently available to other stakeholders in the product life cycle).

From the above baseline description, it is clear that the textiles sector currently employs a range of activities aimed at knowing and controlling product chemistries. The legislative, corporate and consumer drivers to these activities are firmly established, and if anything the momentum of such activities is increasing. In response to this need, a variety of individual company solutions, external services and group-led systems have arisen to respond to the call for improved and efficient solution. Yet the sector

still applies a patchwork of solutions. It lacks a common and focused approach to communicating the basic information needed to practice sound management of the chemicals contained in its products. The need for developing such a common approach has been identified by many within the supply chain.

The above methods for exchanging information on chemicals in textile products are promoted or carried out by a wide variety of associations and individual manufacturers and brands in the sector. Through the research and outreach efforts of the CiP project a number of these actors have expressed an interest in participating in the proposed project activities. These organizations and their relevant activities are briefly described below, and co-financing letters of commitment are attached in Appendices 13 and 14.

To note is the tendency of manufacturing facilities located in the Asia-Pacific region (e.g. China, India, Bangladesh and Cambodia, among others) and producing for brand names based in the SAICM Western Europe and Other Group (WEOG) region. Due to this arrangement, this project will have significant activities in China, though the location of activities and diffusion of results would not be limited to only the project country.

3. The proposed alternative scenario

3.1 Alternative summary

This project seeks to enhance sound chemicals management for chemicals contained in textile products.

To accomplish this it will address information needs related to chemicals contained in textile products. It would collaborate with ongoing efforts by private sector actors, governments and NGOs in the sector (detailed above) as well as build on the work of the Chemicals in Products (CiP) project since its inception in 2009 to address elements of the ICCM3 recommendations.

This GEF project will collaborate with the Chinese government (MEP and CAIQ) and leading textile manufacturers to extend the positive effects of the textile sector initiatives beyond those manufacturers' supply chains to other textile sector actors in China (industrial, civil society and government). In this manner it will bring benefits to supply chain actors who would otherwise not receive them. It will likewise combine with those manufacturers' efforts to ensure targeting the entire product life cycle, thus addressing another gap that will exist if the CiP programme is not coordinated with the sector initiatives. It will enable capacity building and training activities to supply-chain actors and stakeholders outside the manufacturing phase that would otherwise not receive them.

As the executing agency, MEP will have an active role in coordinating the various in-country actors needed to be involved in the project. MEP has identified improvements in the environmental performance of the textile sector as a priority. MEP is strongly supported by CAIQ, which manages government analytical services (laboratory testing) related to products exported from China. In assembling a project team with the combination of a policy oriented ministry and an operational ministry, the Chinese government has clearly indicated the importance they place on the chemicals information issue.

The duration of the project would be two and a half years and would coincide approximately with the ICCM3-ICCM4 intersessional period. It addresses GEF priority CHEM-3, which includes to pilot sound chemicals management.

The project would concentrate on the textiles sector, which through discussions with SAICM stakeholders has been identified by as being of high priority. Numerous key actors from the sector's supply chains have expressed an interest in participating in such a project. These supply chains are predominately located in the Asia Pacific region, and China is the location for many suppliers to major brands. Though many of the activities described would take place in China the project is global in nature.

A flow diagram outlining the theory of change logic for this project graphically presents the major steps involved in generating and using chemical content information to bring about lasting benefit to the environment and human health. Those steps addressed by this project are identified.

Below are described the project objectives, outcomes, activities and outputs.

3.2 PROJECT OBJECTIVES:

Specifically, the project objectives are:

1. To define stakeholder roles and responsibilities and best practices for chemicals information exchange in textile products.

2. To demonstrate best practices for exchanging chemicals in products information in the textiles sector.

3.3 KEY PROJECT OUTCOMES:

1. Information needs identified and baseline strengthened
2. Best practices for product chemical content information exchange are developed and endorsed in the textiles sector.
3. Information exchange of textile product chemical content demonstrated in China in the textiles sector, in accordance with endorsed best practices
4. Lessons learned from demonstrating CiP information exchange in the textiles sector are available and promoted

The project outcomes will be to demonstrate access to information for which there is an identified and unmet need. Demonstrating that useable information can be exchanged will lead to behavioral change in two ways: 1) stakeholders will build and use information exchange systems to gain access to information for which there is a clearly articulated need (this is an immediate project outcome); and 2) stakeholders will use the CiP information gained for sound chemicals management decisions and actions. This latter is an intermediate project outcome, and is based on the assumption that companies, consumers and other stakeholders will commit to sound chemicals management practices when evidence supporting the benefits is available.

3.3.1 KEY PROJECT OUTCOMES - ASSOCIATED OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES

Component 1: Identification of initial guidance on information exchange

Outcome 1: Information needs identified and baseline strengthened

Output 1.1: Project workplan and budget endorsed and published.

Activity 1.1: Establish project coordination and finalize project workplan and budget
A project coordination team will be established to oversee the overall activities and progress of the project. A dedicated project team will handle the day-to-day management of the work and the documentation, and will inform the project coordination team on a regular basis. The detailed work plan will also be developed under the oversight of the project coordination team. The project team will organize regular National Coordinating Committee Meetings

Output 1.2: Published assessment of existing information on chemicals in products in the textile sector

Activity 1.2: Review existing information on chemicals in products in the textile sector and assess in relation to the CiP programme and textile sector stakeholder needs.
Existing CiP information exchange systems will be reviewed as to what information they convey, to which stakeholders, etc. This will be assessed against the known information needs of stakeholders to develop a baseline assessment of the state of CiP information exchange in the sector, and to identify which existing practices may potentially be built upon as the project develops.

Component 2: Identification of best practices on chemicals information exchange in the textile sector

Outcome 2: Best practices for product chemical content information exchange are developed and endorsed in the textiles sector.

General note – To accomplish this outcome multiple outputs are required, as detailed below. Outputs a and b will build upon previous work carried out under the CiP Project, specifically the Project study providing an overview of existing system and the Case Study of the Textiles Sector. These two documents describe the textiles sector structure and the information flows and needs between major stakeholders and provide a solid foundation for the more detailed analysis described below.

To provide critically-needed input to the described activities, a multistakeholder dialogue will be established between actors in the manufacturing and supply chain (i.e. those involved from the raw materials to the manufacture and distribution of the final products) and also including other stakeholders (e.g. consumers, governments, recyclers and waste handlers). This dialogue will be facilitated in the textiles sector and draw upon industry, academic, civil society and government experience to bring the required expertise into the discussions and activities. Work would be coordinated by a Project Coordinator in close consultation with the Secretariat, which will also keep the Steering Group for the CiP project current on the activities of this proposed project.

Output 2.1: The roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in the textiles sector in exchanging chemicals in products information are identified, defined and analysed in an assessment report.

This portion of the project will apply to the textiles sector the general roles and responsibilities endorsed by the larger stakeholder community. These will be based on the CiP programme (described in the baseline section) and based on the principles in SAICM OPS Paragraph 15(b) (that accessible and appropriate information to allow sound management of chemicals in products is available to the relevant stakeholders). It will describe the actors / roles within the life cycles of the sector and the responsibilities for exchanging product chemicals information associated with their roles. It will establish a matrix for information flow between the various stakeholders in the textiles sector. In doing so it will consider established sector practices for CiP information exchange and the general principles, roles and responsibilities described in the CiP programme.

Activity 2.1: Establish the roles and responsibilities of textile sector actors for CiP information exchange

The assessment report will describe: the product flows within the textiles sector, the associated chemicals flows and the actors / stakeholders linked with these flows; describe the chemicals information which currently accompanies this flow of chemicals (between which actors, when and how); analyze this CiP information flow against the requirements of the (baseline) CiP programme and describe the roles for the various sector actors.

This document will also specify the responsibilities associated with these roles. This includes to: review the state of responsibilities for chemicals in products information disclosure, under sector specific legislative requirements and voluntary initiatives; analyze the necessary information sector actors must receive, and their requisite actions in handling, processing and providing to others chemicals in products

information (so as to be able to fulfill the SAICM objective); for the different sector roles, describe existing and required capacities to carry out the responsibilities; identify capacity building needs for the groups and means to obtain this capacity (toolkits, training materials, technical resources, etc.).

The project document of Textile Sector Roles and Responsibilities will detail who should be exchanging CiP information with whom within the textiles sector.

At the outset of this Activity will be held a project inception meeting. This event will assemble the textiles sector stakeholders who will be participating in the development of the project documents (described here under Outcome 2) and in the eventual application of the best practices developed above (described under Outcome 3). The event will review and clarify the project plan and timeline, the activities to be carried out by specific project partners, the major milestones and the roles and relations amongst the project partners over the course of the pilot demonstration.

The event will also include key stakeholders from other product sectors, both to build awareness of the activities to be undertaken and to bring in any relevant input from those non-textiles sectors.

Output 2.2: What chemicals information should be exchanged between stakeholders in the textiles sector is defined.

A dialogue will be facilitated to establish what chemicals information should be included in the information exchange for textile products, both in the production phase and in other life-cycle phases. Issues around the treatment of confidential business information will also be addressed in the discussions. (NB: CBI and its protection and exchange are described in detail in the general CiP programme guidance. This project will revisit and adapt as necessary to achieve suitable protection for the exchange of confidential information.)

Activity 2.2: Establish what chemicals information to include in the CiP information exchange for textile products

This Activity will apply the general CiP programme guidance to the textiles sector to establish what chemicals information should be exchanged. This Activity will produce a project document of Textiles Sector Chemicals Content Exchange Requirements, complementing the Activity 2.1 project document (Textile Sector Roles and Responsibilities) to detail the chemicals which are to be addressed by the project and what chemicals information should be exchanged between the described roles. A gap analysis between current practices and practices to meet the CiP programme's required level of information exchange will be included, as will an assessment of what further information could be made available to the actors through current systems. Also to be included is a description of methods for assessing and handling confidential business information.

Output 2.3: A set of best practices for chemical in products information exchange for the textiles sector established and available

Once the sector stakeholders have determined through Activities 2.1 and 2.2 who will be exchanging information with whom and what information will be exchanged, they will describe how this information exchange will come about. The best practices produced under this Output will describe how to put into operation this exchange: they will take into consideration existing effective means of CiP information exchange.

Activity 2.3: Publish, finalize and endorse best practices in CiP information exchange for textiles

The project documents Textile Sector Roles and Responsibilities and Textiles Sector Chemicals Content Exchange Requirements, together with lessons learned from existing CiP information exchange within the sector will be used to develop a set of best practices (BP) for information exchange in the sector. Importantly, the BP are not envisaged as a new information system. They are rather a set of requirements for exchange of information between different life cycle actors that will allow the actors to practice sound

management of chemicals in products. The BP will as necessary also describe existing or needed means or methods which may contribute to accomplishing the information exchange.

The BP will take the form of a separate document which will be drafted, circulated through the project team for feedback and finalized through a multistakeholder meeting which will review and ultimately endorse the BP by the larger community of sector stakeholders.

Outcome 3: Information exchange of textile product chemical content demonstrated in China in the textiles sector, in accordance with endorsed best practices.

General note – This project component will demonstrate (pilot) the developed best practices. Members from the textiles sector and other experts would be involved in the demonstration, which would encompass full production cycle of the products (raw materials through finished product), the exchange of these production phase actors with brands and retailers and to the extent possible exchange of chemical content information with stakeholders from life cycle stages outside of the production cycle (e.g. distributors, consumers, recyclers).

This element of the project would work with stakeholders within the textiles sector to develop and deliver awareness-raising and training materials and to complement and build upon supply chain and other information-exchange implementation activities by these business and industry actors.

This component would work closely with textiles sector leaders applying the BP identified through this project in their efforts to know and exchange information on their products' chemistries with other stakeholders (ref. the roles and responsibilities matrix).

Component 3: Pilot testing information exchange in the textile sector in China

Output 3.1: Project report detailing experiences and lessons learned from the application of best practices for CiP information exchange in the textiles sector available

A dedicated project coordinator (PC) and, as appropriate, other members of the project coordination group will participate in project activities to follow the progress of the main partners who will be implementing the information exchange. Regular participation (by the Implementing and Executing Agencies, PC and / or members of the project group) in meetings and teleconferences associated with companies' efforts will ensure a proper tracking of activities and progress and application of the developed BP.

Activity 3.1: Textile sector brands or retailers apply (pilot) best practices in CiP information exchange

Textile sector brands are a prime motivator in activities which would complement the CiP programme activities. Including them in the CiP programme demonstration has a clear synergistic advantage. At least 5 textile sector brands or retailers will apply the best practices identified in the project. This activity will contribute to the project report the lessons learned by these brands and retailers during the CiP programmed demonstration and through the related activities of other initiatives (e.g. the CM Framework). Details of the training materials development, adaptation and delivery will be among the elements to be reported on in the project report. The project will organize at least 4 lessons learned workshops, with the participation of the textile industry in China and national and international experts.

Activity 3.2: Supply chain production facilities apply best practices in information exchange

This phase of the production cycle is critical; chemicals are added to products by the actors in these life cycle stages. They clearly need to receive, process and provide information to others in the life cycle (i.e. brands and the next downstream stage of production). The project report will capture the lessons learned from the training of the various and diverse actors involved in these life cycle stages (e.g. fabric mills, chemicals suppliers, dye houses,, final product assembly). This will include an analysis of capacity needs for various categories of supply chain actors, noted difficulties or obstacles in the delivery of the training or in the implementation of the information exchange, and will suggest improvements for subsequent

training, both as feedback during the project and as a project recommendation to future activities. At least 10 facilities from the supply chain will apply the best practices identified in the project.

Activity 3.3: Best practices in information exchange are demonstrated over multiple life-cycle phases

Stakeholders outside the production and distribution phases of textile products (e.g. governments, consumer representatives, end-of-life actors) will be included in CiP information exchange activities during this project. The specific lessons gained through their involvement in the training and implementation of exchange activities will be presented in the project report of the demonstration. At least 20 product lines will apply the information exchange best practices applied to life-cycle phases.

Component 4: Lessons learned, final report and strategies to engage other productive sectors

Outcome 4: Lessons learned from demonstrating CiP information exchange in the textiles sector are available and promoted

General note **-** This project has a primary focus on the textiles sector. While implementing activities are wholly designed for that sector, there are nonetheless common elements applicable to chemicals in products information exchange generally. In recognition of the potential to realize benefits in other sectors, the Executing Agency will include in the proposed activities key stakeholders from other product sectors to inform the textiles sector discussions of the activities in these other sectors and visa-versa. Likely sectors for inclusion are the toys, building products, automotive, and electronics sectors.

Output 4.1: A synthesis report of findings from the project.

This report will be presented to other textile sector stakeholders who did not participate in the project. It will also include an analysis of the applicability of the piloted CiP information exchange to other priority product sectors (i.e. electronics, building materials and toys).

Activity 4.1: Prepare and present a report containing a synthesis of the project and its findings.

This report will describe how the pilot project was run, highlight lessons learned, draw conclusions as to what might be improved, and point to how the work could be replicated to expand CiP information exchange within the sector. It will include an analysis of the applicability of the pilot to other priority product sectors and recommendations for further advancing towards the SAICM objective in OPS Paragraph 15(b). At least 25 stakeholders from the textile sector (and outside the project)

A part of the presentation of the project findings would be at a project closing workshop. This event will bring together the main actors from the various life cycle phases and other stakeholders who participated in the project to review their experiences and exchange views on areas for improvement and for replication of successful activities.

The report would also be presented to the SAICM community (e.g. at ICCM4) and distributed or presented within suitable stakeholder fora*.

Activity 4.2: Publish a dissemination and engagement strategy for implementing CiP information exchange in other product sectors.

Stakeholders from non-textile product sectors will participate in the development of a strategy paper which will detail the outreach and engagement activities to be undertaken to facilitate CiP information exchange in other product sector. All these activities and reports from these activities will be included in the synthesis report.

*Presentation of results to other priority sector stakeholders – Cross-sector awareness-raising of the project will be accomplished through webinars and teleconferences, internet-based dissemination of

results, and presentations at appropriate events (e.g. sector association annual meetings, meetings of project partners carrying out similar activities in other product sectors).

4. Incremental cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF and co-financing

This project will support the demonstration of the CiP programme, which itself will bring a significant incremental benefit to major efforts underway in the textiles sector. The textiles sector's baseline efforts (i.e. CM Framework implementation and ZDHC activities) will target predominantly the supply chains for the owners of those efforts. Supporting the inclusion of the CiP programme will have the incremental benefit of bringing the textiles sector efforts to supply chain actors OUTSIDE these owners' baseline activities.

The CiP programme will additionally address information access for stakeholders outside of the production phase (e.g. consumer representatives, governments, end-of-life actors) to ensure that the best practices which are developed will recognize and accommodate the need to share suitable chemicals in products information with stakeholders throughout the textile product life cycle. Importantly, UNEP will involve developing country stakeholders in the sector dialogue on chemicals in products information exchange.

Contributions from the baseline scenario include the development of the CM Framework, the support of the ZDHC Working Group and the work of the CiP project. All these have led to the advanced state of dialogue which now enables action to take place.

Co-financing by actors will include some of the development costs for these initiatives and as well the resources required to carry them through the duration of the project.

GEFTF resources will enable the coordination of the CiP programme with the textiles sector initiatives.

Key stakeholders from outside the textiles sector would also be informed on the activities. As outlined earlier, this will facilitate cross sectoral exchange of experience in communicating CiP information and assist in developing a harmonized approach to CiP information exchange efforts in multiple product sectors.

5. Global environmental benefits

The SAICM Objective 15(b) recognizes that one can only control chemicals that one has information on. This project will deliver, for a major global industrial sector, an efficient approach to CiP information systems that will allow a wide range of sound chemicals management actions to take place in an informed manner. These actions will lead to numerous global environmental benefits, including substitution of hazardous substances out of product designs; workplace, public and end-of-life communications on precautions needed for handling of chemicals in products; driving greener design of products (i.e. green chemistry) and enabling the significant drivers in the marketplace (e.g. consumer demand) to effectively stimulate the move to safer and more environmentally friendly products.

Another global environmental benefit will be cleaner production facilities. The access to more information on chemical in products will bring with it access to information on chemicals in processes. Thus information that enables pollution prevention will also be strengthened by this project. Some leading textile sector industrial stakeholders and brands have publicly stated that they have a clear priority in driving cleaner production of textile products throughout the supply chain (re. ZDHC Working Group objectives).

The pilot test in China to be performed in the project will have a significant impact on the producers and

consumers' side. Identification of areas where improvements may be considered and information on the use of chemicals in products will trigger textile companies to adopt cleaner production measures that will have a significant impact in China and in other parts of the world.

6. Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

The sustainability of this project is evident from the fact that significant efforts are already underway to attempt to address the lack of access to product chemicals content information. The drivers for the proposed activities are present and growing in society and in corporate culture. What is lacking is a coordinated approach which brings efficiency to the issue. This project involves stakeholders from throughout the product life cycle in the discussions to enable that coordination.

Of note is that the project will be leveraging industry-led efforts with its supply chains. These industry led efforts have been underway for over a decade, so there is a clear need for a sustained effort on this issue. A major added value of this project is that it will bring in national stakeholders who are not involved in the industry-led activities. These stakeholders (e.g. suppliers and production facilities) when properly applying CiP information systems, will be potential suppliers to the industry (i.e. brands). This is a clear win-win cooperation and will also support the sustainability of this project

Scale up will be expected, with major global brands involved in the project and able to influence supply chains. Additionally, the project is sector specific but the approach is quite portable to other sectors. Non-textile sectors are to be involved or informed during major project activities which will facilitate that they will take up the outputs and experiences from this project and apply them in their respective sector. Of note as well, the lessons learned in this project will be brought into the overarching effort of developing a CiP programme, ultimately improving the global CiP programme proposal to be presented to ICCM4.

The project is innovative in that it brings together under SAICM actors from the full life cycle of a major global product sector. Product sectors have not been majorly engaged in SAICM historically, and this project will bring high awareness of SAICM to not only the textiles sector but to multiple product sectors. It engages normally highly-competitive sector operators in an innovative fashion by cooperating with them actors on an issue of common concern in a pre-competitive collaboration.

A.2. Stakeholders. Identify key stakeholders (including civil society organizations, indigenous people, gender groups, and others as relevant) and describe how they will be engaged in project and/or its preparation:

Table 1: Stakeholders Mapping

Name	Rating	Responsibility/expertise
China Ministry of Environmental Protection)	High level of interest, high decision making power	MEP is the National executive agency for implementation of international environmental convention, like POPs' Convention, Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, Biodiversity Convention, etc. MEP has worked with UNEP in the mercury inventory and action plan project and it is executing has more than 350 Mio USD in GEF projects. Improvement of overall coordination, national implementation at managerial aspect including distribution of resources; diffusion executions and results.

Chinese Academy of Inspection and Quarantine (CAIQ	High level of interest, high decision making power	CAIQ will have an important role in this project. CAIQ is in charge of controlling the quality of products and in charge of providing technical and scientific support to the central government related to the policy making on inspection and quarantine. There are eleven centers affiliated to CAIQ, among them the Institute for Industrial and Consumers Products. They are also important participants in the project, as their expertise in the sector and experiences working with stakeholders' will be essential in piloting the CiP programme.
Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC) Working Group	High level of interest, high decision making power	A group of leading brands in the textiles industry (adidas Group, C&A, Esprit, G-Star Raw, H&M, IndiTek, Jack Wolfskin, Li Ning, Marks & Spencers, Levi Strauss, New Balance, Nike, and PUMA) with multiple goals to be achieved by 2020. One of these goals is the elimination or substitution of hazardous chemicals in ZDHC members' products and their manufacture. The Joint Roadmap and the CiP project both propose greater access to information in the supply chains and are seeking ways to overcome obstacles and to facilitate the flow of this information.
Outdoor Industry Association (OIA) and its Chemicals management Working Group (CMWG)	High level of interest, high decision making power	OIA provides trade services for over 4000 manufacturers, distributors, suppliers, sales representatives and retailers in the outdoor industry. OIA developed and maintains the CMFramework, the first tool of its kind to provide a way to benchmark and measure environmental performance throughout the supply chain, including for chemical content control, communication, verification and improvement. The work of the CMWG provided the main elements for the chemicals controls facets of the SAC's Higg Index.
The Ecological and Toxicological Association of Dyes and Organic Pigments Manufacturers (ETAD)	High level of interest, medium decision making power	ETAD coordinates "the efforts of our members to minimize any possible adverse impact of organic colorants on health and the environment." The association has engaged the users of dyes in developing countries with large manufacturing bases to improve their environmental performance with respect to dye use.
Apparel and Footwear International RSL Management Group (AFIRM)	High level of interest, medium decision making power	AFIRM groups together many of the textiles industry leading brands for exchange on their RSLs. The stated vision of AFIRM is "To provide a forum to advance the global management of restricted substances in apparel and footwear, communicate information about RSL to the supply chain, discuss concerns, and exchange ideas for improving RSL management, to ultimately elevate consumer satisfaction."
Sustainable Apparel Coalition (SAC)	High level of interest, medium decision making power	SAC is "an industry-wide group of leading apparel and footwear brands, retailers, manufacturers, non-governmental organizations, academic experts and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency working to reduce the environmental and social impacts of apparel and footwear products around the world." SAC has released the Higg Index, a tool which is intended to become the single, open, industry-wide standard of measurement for sustainability of products and includes metrics for assessing chemicals and chemicals information in products and supply chains.
American Apparel and Footwear Association (AAFA)	High level of interest, medium decision making power	AAFA is the national trade association representing apparel, footwear and other sewn products companies and their suppliers. It produces for its members use a RSL, which it updates on a yearly basis.

The Business / NGO Working Group (BizNGO)	High level of interest, medium decision making power	The Business-NGO Working Group promotes the creation and adoption of safer chemicals and sustainable materials in a way that supports market transitions to a healthy economy, healthy environment, and healthy people. They have published Principles for Safer Chemicals, which include in the first instance to: Know and disclose product chemistry: Manufacturers will identify the substances associated with and used in a product across its lifecycle and will increase as appropriate the transparency of the chemical constituents in their products…. The Outdoor Industry Association is a member of Biz-NGO.
The International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA)	Medium level of interest, low decision making power	ICCA is the world-wide voice of the chemical industry, representing chemical manufacturers and producers all over the world. One of ICCA's flagship activities is the **Global Product Strategy (GPS)** which seeks to improve the industry's management of chemicals including the communication of chemical risks throughout the supply chain. ICCA has participated actively in the CiP project since its inception.
Workers representative organizations	High level of interest, low decision making power	Workers representatives will be important in identifying issues with transferring data through production chains, to raise awareness of the issue and the need to take actions based on CiP information and to represent interests of those bith exposed to chemicals and responsible within the project for ensuring the proper exchange of chemicals information. Workers representatives will be identified during project execution.
Industries associations and their members	High level of interest, high decision making power	Industry associations will be important supporters to identifying their members who are candidates to participate in the project and also to raise awareness amongst their constituents. Their members will be essential participants in this project.
Civil Society representatives and consumer's associations	High level of interest, low decision making power	Civil Society representatives will be important to raise awareness of the issue and to represent consumer interests. The civil society representatives will be identified during project execution.

More generally, SAICM stakeholder groups are represented through their constituent representatives on the CiP project Steering Group (SG). The stakeholder groups represented on the SG include governments from the 5 SAICM regions, labour, public-service NGOs, the health sector, IGOs and most recently the textiles industry.

The SG will be involved generally in drawing attention to the project activities among a broad range of stakeholder groups and in enlisting from their constituencies to both comment on and participate in the CiP programme pilot. Members of the SG representing business and industry and the textiles sector will be instrumental in drawing into the project activities key supply chain actors and brands.

A.3. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF).:

The socioeconomic benefits of the project will be on numerous facets. First, the social benefit to be gained through improved chemicals management on a local level will be facilitated and

may be profound. Decisions on chemicals management for the substances that are incorporated into products are only possible when knowledge about the chemicals is available. Availability of this knowledge brings with it an awareness of these chemicals and the need to properly handle them. The proper handling which can then follow reduces the burden of chemicals pollution for the local communities – a clear social benefit.

A global social benefit arises from not placing into commerce chemicals – incorporated into products – which may have harmful human-health or environmental impacts.

Economic benefits from the proper handling of chemicals in products include reduced time off from work: knowledge of chemicals present in products and their risks leads to risk mitigation measures and to reduced exposure to harmful chemicals and related workplace absence.

It has been shown that vulnerable populations (e.g. women, children and impoverished communities) have a higher risk of harm from chemicals than the social average – reducing these risks through actions based on reliable CiP information will benefit these vulnerable populations.

The project will encourage women participation in the project and will disseminate the information to civil society, with particular emphasis on consumers and female workers. Women and children's exposure to chemicals use in the textile sector will be assessed and considered as part of the discussions at the industry association level. The project will make sure that women are equally represented in the activities to be performed.

A.4 Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and if possible, propose measures that address these risks:

Risks	Mitigation measures
Likelihood that key industrial sectors are not willing to be involved in this project **Low risk**	Given the high value that key industry stakeholders (brands) have given to this issue, engagement of the necessary supply-chain actors is likely, thus the 'low risk' likelihood. The effect of industrial sectors not engaging would be high, and thus coordinated efforts (e.g. by brands, associations, UNEP and the Chinese government) are underway or foreseen to ensure engagement by the industrial partners.. Textile industries in China are part of international associations. The driving force for this project is the international textile industry association, which will ensure that national Chinese companies and belonging to the association, will participate in the project. In this regard highlighting of the benefits of promoting SAICM goals in coordination with the established industry activities and public awareness and dialogue on CiP information issues will also be maintained through this project and under UNEP's other CiP project activities..
That key non-industrial stakeholder groups are not involved in this project **Low risk**	These stakeholders(NGOs, governments) have consistently voiced concern for this issue in numerous fora, both in and outside of SAICM. Involvement of these groups through organizational contact already established through the CiP project and through the Steering Group of the CiP project will ensure that constructive input from non-industrial stakeholders are integrated into the project.
The timeframe for the project is too short to achieve it outputs. **Medium risk**	The project sets ambitious goals. Nonetheless these are considered realistic based on the high visibility and priority that the core CiP information issue has for the sector and on the advantageous situation where the textiles sector has already undertaken some key steps in developing tools that could be used in the project.
There is reduced interest in the project by key stakeholders **Medium risk**	There is an increasing realization among stakeholders at many levels that access to the chemicals-content information which the project would make available will be essential for effective management of the chemicals designed and manufactured into products. This information is also a key element of the broader discourse on sustainable products and processes. Integrating CiP information flow with these related sustainable consumption and production initiatives will continue to drive interest in the CiP issue.

Conflicts caused by claims of intellectual property of outputs **Low risk**	This issue will be considered case by case. If companies provide confidential information, this information, this information may remain confidential. If the data obtained comes from a report commissioned by the project (hence, UNEP), then UNEP has the publishing rights, unless stated differently in the agreement with the research institution. UNEP will work closely with industries and the Executing Agency and will discuss rights on outputs and permissions sought if needed.

A.5. Explain how cost-effectiveness is reflected in the project design:

The need for efficient and effective action on chemicals in products information access was a significant driver leading to the international chemicals community's call for the CiP project. That coordinated activities within this product sectors would lead to a more harmonized and cost-effective approach to this issue is widely recognized in the CiP project documents to date, in the ZDHC Group's work and the OIA's CMFramework.

The coordination of these major sector initiatives in China, all with similar aims, will encourage a robust interaction and enable a sharing of resources aimed at achieving a common goal.

Given the major involvement of global apparel, textile and footwear brands in this project, replication of successful experiences in other countries would be a natural extension of the China project activities.

A unique advantage of the proposed project would be in the transfer of successful approaches and working methods to *other* sectors. Within this project, non-textile sector actors will be regularly involved in key meetings and kept abreast of project lessons. This will enable adaptation and efficient and cost effective application in other product sectors of CiP information systems.

A.6. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF financed initiatives [not mentioned in A.1]:

There is not direct coordination with other GEF financed initiatives foreseen. However, as hazardous substances are frequently located in manufactured products, the CiP project work is linked to many issues which are supported by the GEF (e.g. e-waste or PFOS). Bringing the information which will be available through CiP information systems to the stakeholders that need it will make informed sound chemicals management actions possible. Continued coordination and dissemination of results through the IOMC organizations and in direct communication with stakeholder groups will facilitate the future coordination of the CiP project with relevant activities, including those funded by the GEF.

This project will also explore the linkages with environmental monitoring tools such as Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs) where industrial facilities report on the usage (type and quantities) of chemicals. This will be of particular relevance to the initial assessment of the information available (Project component 1). UNEP is currently developing a PRTR implementation project in Cambodia, Ecuador, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Peru and Ukraine. If GEF approved, the PRTR project is expected to start in January 2014.

A.7 Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation:

This project will be implemented by UNEP and executed by the Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP) of the People's Republic of China.

As Implementing Agency, UNEP is responsible for overall project supervision, overseeing the project progress through the monitoring and evaluation of project activities and progress reports, including technical issues. UNEP will work in close collaboration with the Executing Agency (EA).

As executing agency, MEP will execute, manage and be responsible for the project and its activities on a day-to-day basis. It will establish the necessary managerial and technical teams to execute the project. It will search for and hire any consultants necessary for technical activities and supervise their work. It will acquire equipment and monitor the project; in addition, it will organize independent audits in order to guarantee the proper use of GEF funds. Financial transactions, audits and reports will be carried out in accordance with national regulations and UNEP procedures. MEP will provide regular administrative, progress and financial reports to UNEP.

Working closely with MEP will be the Chinese Academy of Inspection and Quarantine (CAIQ), a government Agency under the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of China. CAIQ will provide technical expertise and analytical services in support of the project.

A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be created and will meet at the beginning, mid-point and end of the project. This committee will be formed by donors, executing and implementation organisms (UNEP DTIE Chemicals), MEP, brand and supply chain representatives and relevant bilateral and multilateral partners to the project. This committee will evaluate the progress of the project and will take the necessary measures to guarantee the fulfillment of the goals and objectives. It will meet three times during the project execution, at the beginning, mid-point and at the end of the project. The meetings of the Steering Committee will be carried out in Chinese and English.

While not directly involved in the implementation of the project, the Steering Group advises UNEP on the overall development of the CiP programme. Review of the activities carried out under this project and suggestions for incorporating the lessons learned into the larger CiP programme proposal will involve close consultation with the Steering Group (and by extension their constituents). In this manner UNEP maintains an efficient feedback from major stakeholder groups.
The Steering Committee will have the authority to take decisions on the budget and activities to be implemented by the Executing Agency and will propose corrective actions, if needed.

A Project Team (PT) and Project Coordinator will be established within the Executing Agency; this team will be in charge of the execution and management of the project and it will report to UNEP and to the Project Steering Committee; also, it will be composed by the expert from Ministry of Civil Affairs, the Project Coordinator, Technical Assistant and Management Assistant. MNRE, the executing agency, will be supported by UNEP and the national experts identified in the project.

The National Coordination Group (NCG) will assist the Project Team and will assess the progress made in the project. This Team will be composed of key national partners participating in the project and will meet regularly to properly take specific responsibilities over the project activities and to provide technical and administrative support to perform the project activities.

The activities under this project will be facilitated by internal project communication with national and local government counterparts regarding the implementation of activities both at the national and local levels. UNEP DTIE Chemicals Branch will be copied to ensure they are aware of activities being undertaken within the project and assist in technical matters if requested. UNEP will actively communicate with project partners on the progress of the project.

Taking into account the important role of China as a partner in international environmental cooperation, UNEP opened its office in Beijing in September 2003. The key goals of the UNEP China Office include developing policy dialogue with the People's Republic of China authorities responsible for the elaboration and conduct of national and international environmental policy; facilitating promotion of UNEP programmes and assisting China in identifying and developing projects, including under the framework of the Global Environment Facility, developing cooperation with state, scientific and non-governmental organizations and business. In this project the UNEP Beijing office will facilitate the dialogue with National authorities and will ensure that the project results will contribute to strengthen the national chemicals management agenda.

CAIQ China
The Chinese Academy of Inspection and Quarantine (CAIQ) of China will be directly involved in assessing the proposed activities in the context of national legislation, any voluntary industry-government partnerships or programs and overall national chemicals-management priorities. As with other key stakeholder groups that would receive chemical-content information, defining the needs and specifying the formats and access means for this information will be needed.

The Chinese Academy of Inspection and Quarantine (CAIQ), a national public institute, is established to research and develop science and technology to be applied in inspection and quarantine. CAIQ is established through consolidating two organizations, Plant Quarantine Institute of Ministry of Agriculture (founded in 1954) and China Import and Export Commodity Inspection Technology Institute (founded in 1979).The mission of CAIQ is mainly to conduct research on the applied science of inspection and quarantine, as well as basic, high-tech and soft science, with the focus on solving general and comprehensive problems, emergent and pivotal issues related to the administration of inspection and quarantine. CAIQ provides technical supports to the policy-making related to inspection and quarantine for China's central government, and provides technical assistance to the law enforcement duties of the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of China (AQSIQ). CAIQ also includes the Center for Application of Food Safety Hazard Analysis and the nano material and Products Inspection Center of AQSIQ.

Industry associations: manufacturers, chemical suppliers, brands
Brand associations and national associations of textile manufacturers are already in close contact on the need to improve supply chain chemicals information flow. The close coordination between the PC and these stakeholders will be essential for supporting the industry-brand collaborations in implementing tools such as the Chemicals Management Framework and in making these tools available outside of the established business-to-business relationships. The associations are key facilitators in informing and engaging their members to participate in this project's activities.

Trade and health and NGOs
Representatives of these stakeholder groups will be involved in the project to ensure the information needs of their members are accounted for. Reviews of project documents and providing input to the formation of the tools providing the chemicals information flow will be key inputs from these stakeholders.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

B.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAs, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSA, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, etc.

B.2. GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities

This project is consistent with the Chemicals Focal Area of the GEF and will address an identified global priority under SAICM. The GEF Chemicals Strategy Objective 3, Pilot Sound Chemicals Management and mercury reduction targets actions oriented to eliminate mercury and other chemicals of global concern beyond POPs, capturing additional environmental benefits and the challenges posed by SAICM. The GEF Focal Area Strategy for GEF V clearly identifies chemicals in products as a specific priority concern and to be addressed under GEF V.

Furthermore, the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM) at its second session noted the objective described in the SAICM Overarching Policy Strategy (OPS) Paragraph 15(b), which seeks to ensure that "information on chemicals throughout their life cycle, including, where

appropriate, chemicals in products, is available, accessible, user friendly and appropriate to the needs of all stakeholders". ICCM2 invited UNEP to lead a project to investigate the issue and report back, as described below.

Following ICCM2, UNEP led the chemicals in products (CiP) project to investigate existing systems of CiP information exchange, identify stakeholder needs for CiP information and also gaps, and to develop recommendations of actions to address the issue. Within the CiP project UNEP engaged a broad stakeholder community in technical, analytical and policy discussions around the issue. These discussions identified product sectors which due to the nature of the products' use and handling (for example by vulnerable populations) and / or the chemicals contained in the products made the sector a priority for investigation. Four priority product sectors (textiles, electronics, toys and construction materials) were studied to evaluate the extent of existing chemicals in products information exchange and the extent to which this exchange meets (or does not meet) stakeholders' information needs.

The third meeting of the Conference (ICCM3) further reviewed the findings and endorsed UNEP's proposed recommendations for future actions. Specifically, ICCM3 invited UNEP to continue to lead the CiP project and mandated the project (in the next intersessional period, prior to ICCM4) to develop a proposal – to be considered at ICCM4 - for an international *CiP programme*[6].

B.3 The GEF Agency's program (reflected in documents such as UNDAF, CAS, etc.) and Agencies comparative advantage for implementing this project:

This project will assist the Government of China and Chinese industry to develop detailed and targeted information exchange in a priority manufacturing sector. It will also assist to develop a national approach to this exchange and to gain efficiency by approaching the sector as a whole when designing the information exchange system. The project will further strengthen governmental and industry capacity for identification and action on emerging chemicals issues as they relate to the textiles sector.

The project outputs will contribute to the UNEP priority area on ***harmful substances and hazardous waste*** under its ***Medium Term Strategy*** with the ultimate goal of minimizing the impact of harmful substances and hazardous waste to the environment and human beings. The project will also contribute to attaining the goals of SAICM by facilitating one of the principal objectives of the Strategy. The project will also enable further specific activities in sound chemicals management throughout the textiles life cycle by making available critical information.

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework aims to assist China in achieving the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, together with the implementation of the 12th Five-Year Plan for 2011-2015. The UNDAF envisages three main expected outcomes: 1) Government and other stakeholders ensure environmental sustainability, address climate change, and promote a green, low carbon economy; 2) The poorest and most vulnerable increasingly participate in and benefit more equitably from China's social and economic development; 3) China's enhanced participation in the global community brings wider mutual benefits. This project will contribute to achieve all indicated outcomes. This project aims at improving communication of Chemicals in product towards a decrease of the use of chemicals of concern in consumer's products, protecting human health and promoting a sustainable environment (Outcome 1). Furthermore, economic development in China has increased dramatically in the last decades. This project will promote clean production and will benefit the poorest communities, which are the ones most affected by environmental degradation and often affected by chemicals discharges to the environment (Outcome 2). This project will also make partnership with the Outdoor Industry Association, which has partner companies all over the world.

[6] An activity of the CiP project (which started in 2009) will be to develop the CiP programme, which will have the aim of facilitating and guiding the provision, availability and access to relevant information on chemicals in products among all stakeholder groups. See full resolution text on www.saicm.org

This partnership will reinforce the existing links with China and will also allow to have a global impact on the identification of good practices on information exchange of Chemicals in Products. This project will set up the basis for the implementation of good practices in communications of chemicals in products which will in turn decrease the use of chemicals of concern in the textile sector.

C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M &E PLAN:

Day-to-day management of the project activities will be the responsibility of the project coordinator (PC), with close participation and monitoring by the executing agency UNEP. PC will submit half-yearly reports to UNEP and a Project Implementation Report (PIR) once a year. UNEP will be responsible for the recruitment of the PC and any local/international staff or consultants and the execution of the activities according to the work plan and expected outcomes.

As this is a 30 month project, the PIR will serve as the project Mid-Term Review (MTR). It will provide an independent assessment of project performance at mid-term, to analyze whether the project is on track, what problems and challenges the project is encountering, and which corrective actions are required so that the project can achieve its intended outcomes by project completion. The half-yearly reports will include progress in implementation of the project, financial report, a work plan and expected expenditures for the next reporting period. When necessary, it will discuss the obstacles that occurred during the implementation period and the steps taken to overcome them. The PIR will be prepared on an annual basis with the first report due one year after the start of project implementation according to GEF rules. It will be submitted by MEP to the UNEP task manager.

The project will be evaluated independently at project end. The Evaluation Office will be responsible for the Terminal Evaluation (TE) and will liaise with the UNEP Task Manager at DTIE throughout the process. The TE will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. It will have two primary purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UNEP and executing partners. The direct costs of the evaluation will be charged against the project evaluation budget.
The TE report will be sent to project stakeholders for comments. Formal comments on the report will be shared by the Evaluation Office in an open and transparent manner. The project performance will be assessed against standard evaluation criteria using a six point rating scheme. The final determination of project ratings will be made by the Evaluation Office when the report is finalised. The evaluation report will be publically disclosed and will be followed by a recommendation compliance process.

The National Coordination Group will be kept small but efficient and include the directly concerned stakeholders at the national level. It will meet regularly and will coordinate national activities.

The Project Steering Committee will comprise UNEP DTIE Chemicals, MEP, nominated brand and supply chain representatives, and donors to this project. The Project Steering Committee will meet back-to-back with the technical meetings, *i.e.,* inception workshop and final workshop. The Project Steering Committee will meet physically twice during the project implementation and regularly through teleconference. The Project Steering Committee will monitor the progress of the project and give advice as to implementation issues.

TABLE: MONITORING AND EVALUATION BUDGET

M&E activity	Purpose	Responsible Party	Budget (US$)*[1]	Time-frame
Inception	Awareness raising, building stakeholder engagement,	UNEP	0	Within two

workshop	detailed work planning with key groups			months of project start
Inception report	Provides implementation plan for progress monitoring	Project coordinator	0	Immediately following Inception Workshop
Project Review by Project Steering Committee	Assesses progress, effectiveness of operations and technical outputs; Recommends adaptation where necessary and confirms implementation plan.	UNEP	0	Month 1, 12 (TC) and 24
Project Implementation Review – Mid term review	Progress and effectiveness review for the GEF, provision of lessons learned. This will be organized by PC, in close consultation with UNEP. Draft report will be forwarded to UNEP implementing task manager for approval.	PC/UNEP	10,000	Month 12
Terminal report	Reviews effectiveness against implementation plan Highlights technical outputs Identifies lessons learned and likely design approaches for future projects, assesses likelihood of achieving design outcomes	PC/UNEP	0	At the end of project implementation
Independent Terminal evaluation	Provides an independent assessment of project performance to meet accountability requirements and promote learning from experience". Responsible party is the UNEP Evaluation Office	UNEP EO, Independent external consultant	25,000	At end of project implementation
Annual Financial Audit	Reviews use of project funds against budget and assesses probity of expenditure and transactions	UNEP	15,000	Annually
Total indicative M&E cost*[1]			**50,000**	

*Project steering committee meetings (3) inception workshop and mid-term review will be carried out back to back with other technical meetings, such as the lessons learned (2) and planning meeting (1), therefore cost will be considered as "zero".

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. 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. For SGP, use this OFP endorsement letter).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE *(MM/dd/yyyy)*
Jiandi Ye	GEF Operational Focal Point for China	Ministry of Finance	27 November 2013

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	**Signature**	**DATE** *(MM/dd/yyyy)*	**Project Contact Person**	**Telephone**	**Email Address**
Maryam Niamir-Fuller, Director, GEF Coordination Office, UNEP		12/20/2013	Jorge Ocana Task Manager	+41 22 917 8195	jorge.ocana@unep.org

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Strategy Narrative	Indicator	Units	Baseline	Mid-Term Target	End of Project Target	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
Project Goal: This project will facilitate sound chemicals management for chemicals contained in textile products							
Project Objective: To define principles and stakeholder roles and responsibilities and to demonstrate best practices for chemicals information exchange in textile products							
Outcome 1: Information needs identified and baseline strengthened							
	1.1 Multistakeholder project coordination team in place and workplan and budget agreed.	NA	• Project team not in place • Workplan outline is available; project budget needs to be refined to reflect activities after a multistakeholder consultation	• Project team in place. • Endorsed workplan and budget (at inception workshop).		• Project team contracts • Workplan and budget endorsed • Final expenditures report •	• Stakeholder and political support, financial and human resources available
	1.2 Existing information on chemicals in products in the textile sector collated and assessed in relation to the CiP programme and textile sector stakeholder needs	NA	• State of play of CiP information exchange in the textiles sector with respect to stakeholder needs is incomplete or uncoordinated	• Review and assessment completed • Guidance materials researched and assessed. Appropriate guidance materials identified	• Review and assessment completed • Appropriate guidance materials identified	• Assessment is published, identifying existing guidance materials to be used in the project	• Stakeholders will engage in assessing the needs of the sector against those described in the CiP programme
Outcome 2: Best practices for product chemical content information exchange are developed and endorsed in the textiles sector							
	2.1. Matrix of roles and responsibilities for CiP information exchange among textile industry stakeholders is established	NA	No roles and responsibilities matrix exists.	Roles and responsibilities matrix has been drafted, reviewed and adopted by a multistakeholder community.	Roles and responsibilities matrix established.	Roles and responsibilities matrix is documented and published in a project report.	Lack of agreement among stakeholders for roles and responsibilities in exchanging chemicals information.
	2.2 Chemicals information to be exchanged throughout the production process and among stakeholders is defined and endorsed	NA	No sector-wide agreement on what CiP information to exchange among stakeholders.	What CiP information to exchange among stakeholders has been drafted.	What CiP information to exchange among stakeholders has been endorsed.	Report published detailing the CiP information to exchange among stakeholders in the textiles sector.	Lack of agreement on what CiP information to exchange.

Strategy Narrative	Indicator	Units	Baseline	Mid-Term Target	End of Project Target	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	2.3 Best practices for CiP information exchange in the textiles sector are established.	NA	Best practices in chemicals in textile products information exchange do not exist. Sector practices vary widely among the different stakeholders and groups.	Current practices in the sector have been compared to principles for CiP information exchange and draft best practices are available for testing.	Best practices are finalized for the sector	Best practices published	Lack of stakeholder engagement to review, assess or modify existing practices.
Outcome 3: Stakeholders adopt best practices in chemical content information exchange for textile products manufactured in China							
	3.1 Number of textile sector brands or retailers who apply (pilot) best practices in CiP information exchange	# of textile industry stakeholders (i.e., brands, retailers,)	0 textile sector brands or retailers applying best practices	5 textile sector brands or retailers have agreed to apply the best practices	5 textile sector brands or retailers apply the best practices	Pilot exercise report available, including descriptions of the various stakeholder groups in piloting best practices.	Lack of stakeholder commitment.
	3.2 Number of supply chain production facilities where best practices in information exchange are applied	# of textile sector facilities (e.g. dye facilities, fabric treatment facilities, final product assemblers)	0 facilities	5 facilities	10 facilities	Pilot exercise report available, including descriptions of the various stakeholder groups in piloting best practices.	Facilities do not engage in the pilot activities.
	3.3 Number of product lines where best practices in information exchange are applied to multiple life-cycle phases (e.g. business-to-business, business-to-consumer, business-to-government)	# of product lines	0 product lines	10 product lines	20 product lines		Lack of stakeholder involvement through the product life-cycle
Outcome 4: Lessons learned from demonstrating CiP information exchange in the textiles sector promote replication in other product sectors							

Strategy Narrative	Indicator	Units	Baseline	Mid-Term Target	End of Project Target	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	4.1 Lessons learned and best practices are disseminated to textile stakeholders outside of this project.	# of textiles sector stakeholders	0 stakeholders	5 stakeholders	25 stakeholders	Stakeholders participate in events which presents the sector's CiP programme demonstration results.	Stakeholder interest on this issue in the textile sector is insufficient.
	4.2 Number of non-textile sector stakeholders participating in the development of a dissemination and engagement strategy for promoting best practices in CiP information exchange in other sector(s)	# of non-textile stakeholders (designers, brands, manufacturers , production chain suppliers, consumers, governments, recyclers)	0 stakeholders	2 stakeholders	5 stakeholders	Stakeholders participate in the development of a dissemination and engagement strategy. Dissemination and engagement strategy is published.	• Non-textile stakeholders do not follow the developments in the textile sector project • Commitment in other sectors is lacking • Textiles sector outcome not considered relevant in other sectors.

ANNEX B: Chemicals Management Framework indicators

The below set of indicators are from the textile industry's Chemicals Management Framework.
These provide a partial view as to the goals of the CM Framework in promoting CiP information exchange.
The CM Framework is described fully on the Outdoor Industry Association's website (http://www.outdoorindustry.org/responsibility/chemicals/cmpilot.html).

CONTINUUM			SUPPLY CHAIN LEVEL INDICATORS			
F	P	A	Retailer	Brand	Supplier	Chemical Suppli
CM 1.0 - Regulatory Awareness & Compliance: Know and ensure compliance with all chemicals management-related environmental, health and safety regulations for chemicals us manufacturing processes and/or residing Final Product.						
●			**R1.F1** **Monitor Regulations:** Retailer systematically monitors applicable regulations on a regular basis for each legal jurisdiction in which retailer operates or sells Final Products to ensure compliance and to identify new or changing compliance requirements.	**B1.F1** **Monitor Regulations:** Brand systematically monitors applicable regulations on a regular basis for each legal jurisdiction in which the Brand operates or sells its Final Products to ensure compliance and to identify new or changing compliance requirements.	**S1.F1** **Monitor Regulations:** Supplier systematically monitors applicable regulations on a regular basis for each legal jurisdiction in which supplier has manufacturing processes and/or sells their products to ensure compliance and to identify new or changing compliance requirements.	**CS1.F1** **Monitor Regulations:** Chemical su systematically monitors applicable regular basis for each legal jurisdic chemical supplier has manufacturi and/or sells their products to ensu to identify new or changing compli
●			**R1.F2** **Integrate into Contracts:** Retailer requires a contractual obligation with brands to comply with the regulatory requirements in legal jurisdictions where the retailer operates and sells Final Products.	**B1.F2** **Integrate into Contracts:** Brand requires a contractual obligation with suppliers to comply with the regulatory requirements in legal jurisdictions where the brand operates and sells Final Products.	**S1.F2** **Verify Compliance:** Supplier verifies that all chemicals used to make their product meet regulatory compliance requirements in all legal jurisdictions where their product is manufactured and sold. AND Supplier verifies that their operations comply with applicable local, state and national regulations (e.g., permits) and contractual obligations.	**CS1.F2** **Verify Compliance:** Chemical suppl chemicals used to make their prod regulatory compliance requiremen jurisdictions where their product is sold. AND Chemical supplier verifies that thei comply with applicable local, state regulations (e.g., permits) and cont
	●		**R1.P1** **Integrate Most Stringent Regulations into Contracts:** Retailer requires a contractual obligation with brands to comply with the "most stringent" global regulatory requirements regardless of where the retailer operates.	**B1.P1** **Integrate Most Stringent Regulations into Contracts:** Brand requires a contractual obligation with suppliers to comply with the "most stringent" global regulatory requirements regardless of where the brand operates.	**S1.P1** **Verify Compliance with Most Stringent Regulations:** Supplier has a business process to verify that all chemicals used to make their products, including chemicals used in manufacturing, meet the "most stringent" global regulatory requirements.	**CS1.P1** **Verify Compliance with Most Strin** Chemical supplier has a business p that all chemicals used to make the including chemicals used in manuf "most stringent" global regulatory
	●		**R1.P2** **Verify Compliance:** Retailer monitors and verifies that brands meet contractual agreements to comply with Final Product regulatory requirements.	**B1.P2** **Verify Compliance:** Brand monitors and verifies that suppliers meet contractual agreements to comply with Final Product regulatory requirements.	**S1.P2** N/A	**CS1.P2** N/A
	●		**R1.P3** **Establish Business Process to Report Chemicals in Products:** Retailer has a business process to meet regulatory requirements to certify, label and report "chemicals in consumer products." Link to R4.P1 (e.g., State of WA Children's Safe Product Act, CA Prop	**B1.P3** **Establish Business Process to Report Chemicals in Products:** Brand has a business process to meet regulatory requirements to certify, label and report "chemicals in consumer products." Link to B4.P1 (e.g., State of WA Children's Safe Product Act, CA Prop	**S1.P3** N/A	**CS1.P3** N/A

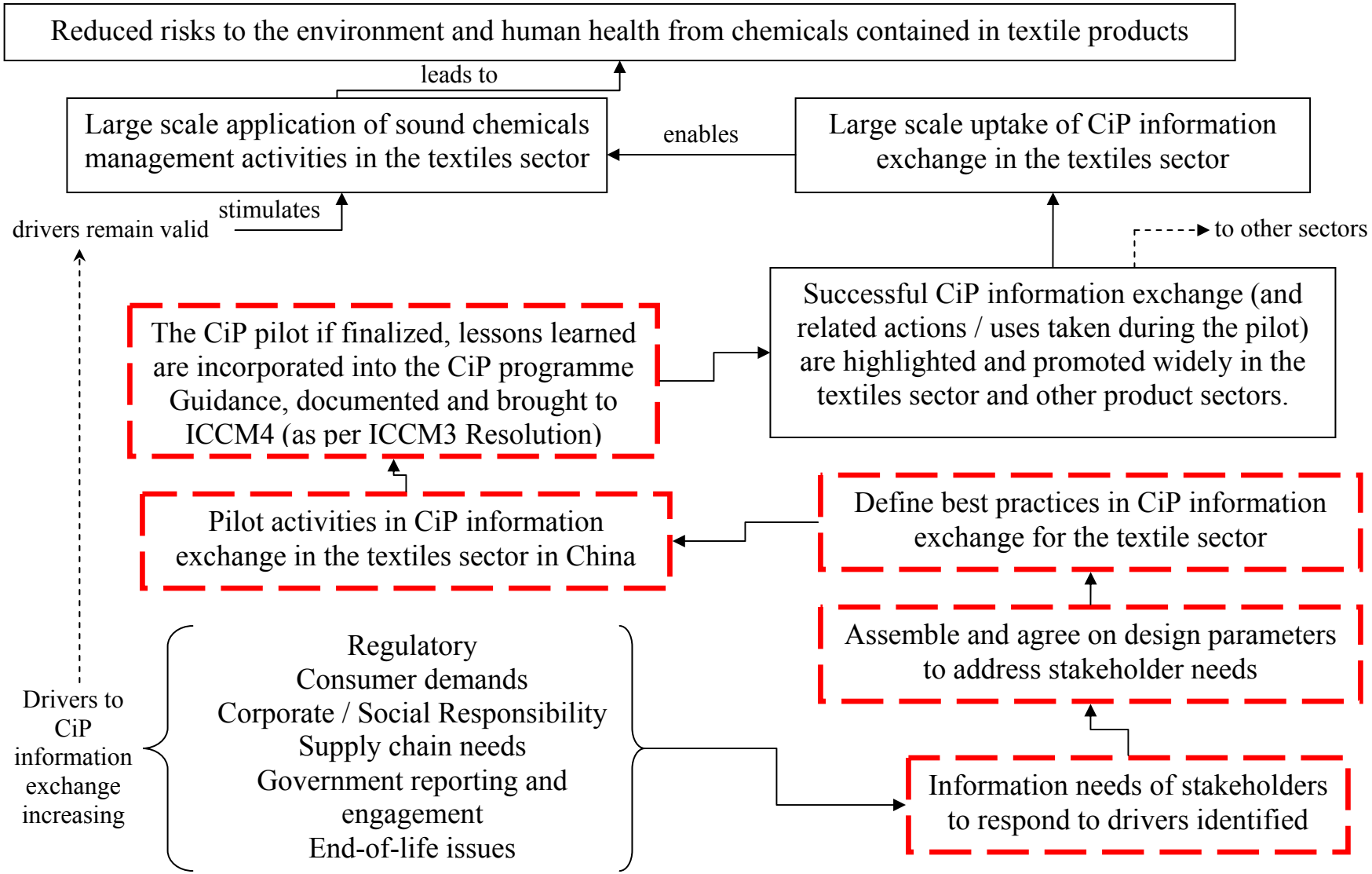
CM 2.0 - Restricted Substances / Substances of Concern:

- Create, communicate, and ensure compliance with a Restricted Substances List (RSL) used in manufacturing processes and/or residing in Final Product. An RSL includes c actively managed and informed on. An RSL may contain chemicals for controlled use, targeted for elimination/substitution, and those that may be totally banned or may
- Create and communicate a Substances of Concern List (SoCL) used to compile a list of chemicals, of interest for whatever reason, to be prioritized for assessment /evalua

F	P	A	Retailer	Brand	Supplier	Chemical Su
●		SoCL	**R2.F1** **RSL/SoCL Point of Contact:** Retailer has an internal named point of contact to manage its Substances of Concern List (SoCL) and/or RSL requirements and communicates their name to brand and other relevant supply chain partners.	**B2.F1** **RSL Point of Contact:** Brand has an internal named point of contact to manage its RSL and communicates their name to supply chain partners.	**S2.F1** **RSL Point of Contact:** Supplier has an internal named point of contact for its RSL compliance and communicates their name to supply chain partners.	**CS2.F1** **RSL Point of Contact:** Chemica internal named point of conta and communicates their name partners.
●			**R2.F2** **RSL/SoCL Publicly Available:** Retailer has a RSL that, at a minimum, reflects regulations in the applicable jurisdictions where they operate, and/or has a SoCL that communicates to brands the substances of concern and targeted for additional action. These documents are publicly available.	**B2.F2** **Make RSL Publicly Available:** Brand has an RSL that is publicly available or references an existing, publicly available RSL.	**S2.F2** **Verify RSL Compliance:** Supplier is able to verify compliance with a brand or retailer RSL.	**CS2.F2** **Verify RSL Compliance:** Chemi verify compliance with a brand
●			**R2.F3** **Update RSL/SoCL Regularly:** Retailer has a business process to ensure its SoCL/Retail RSL requirements are updated regularly (at least once annually).	**B2.F3** **Update RSL Regularly**: Brand has a business process to ensure the RSL is updated regularly (at least once annually).	**S2.F3** **Implement RSL Updates:** Supplier has a business process for implementing brand and retailer RSL updates.	**CS2.F3** **Implement RSL Updates:** Chem business process for implemen RSL updates.
●			**R2.F4** **Offer Education & Training:** Retailer offers education and training opportunities to brands and suppliers and internal personnel (e.g., designers, developers, sourcing teams, etc.) about its RSL/SoCL requirements.	**B2.F4** **Offer RSL Education & Training:** Brand offers education and training opportunities to its suppliers and internal personnel (e.g., designers, developers, sourcing teams, etc.) about its RSL requirements.	**S2.F4** **Participate in Education & Training:** Supplier engages in RSL/ SoCL education and training opportunities provided by brands or retailers.	**CS2.F4** **Participate in Education & Tra** supplier engages in RSL / SoCL opportunities provided by bra
	●		**R2.P1** **Integrate RSL/SoCL into Contracts**: Compliance with a RSL and/or demonstrated progress on SoCL is a part of contractual obligation with partner brands.	**B2.P1** **Integrate RSL into Contracts**: Compliance with brand's RSL is part of contractual obligation of suppliers.	**S2.P1** **Integrate RSL into Contracts**: RSL compliance is part of Supplier contractual obligation of chemical suppliers.	**CS2.F3** N/A
	●		**R2.P2** **Verify RSL Compliance**: Retailer has a means to assess and measure their partner brands capability to meet their RSL/SoCL.	**B2.P2** **Verify RSL Compliance**: Brand has a business process to verify RSL compliance which includes monitoring, verifying, and corrective action when RSL non-	**S2.P2** **Verify RSL Compliance:** Supplier provides written documentation of its business process used to ensure RSL compliance of its contractual obligation with a	**CS2.P2** **Verify RSL Compliance:** Chemi written documentation of its b ensure RSL compliance of its c

CONTINUUM			SUPPLY CHAIN LEVEL INDICATORS			
F	P	A	Retailer	Brand	Supplier	Chemical Supp
CM 3.0 – Process and Product Chemicals Knowledge: Know, disclose and verify all chemicals used in manufacturing processes and/or residing in the Final Product. Know the proce the chemicals are used and how the processes and chemicals are controlled. (May require a reliable and trusted procedure to protect the trade secrets and intellectual property of the chemical supplier.)						
●			**R3.F1** **Name Point of Contact for Chemicals:** Retailer has a named point of contact for process and product chemical knowledge, and communicates their name to supply chain partners.	**B3.F1** **Name Point of Contact for Chemicals:** Brand has a named point of contact for process and product chemical knowledge, and communicates their name to supply chain partners.	**S3.F1** **Name Point of Contact for Chemicals:** Supplier has a named point of contact for process and product chemical knowledge, and communicates their name to supply chain partners.	**CS3.F1** **Name Point of Contact for Chemi** supplier has a named point of con product chemical knowledge, and name to supply chain partners.
●			**R3.F2** **Know Suppliers' Point of Contact:** Retailer knows and documents the names points of contact as identified in 3.F1 for its brands.	**B3.F2** **Know Suppliers' Point of Contact:** Brand knows and documents the named point of contact as identified in 3.F1 for its Final Product suppliers.	**S3.F2** **Know Suppliers' Point of Contact:** Supplier knows and documents the named point of contact as identified in 3.F1 for its suppliers (including chemicals suppliers if applicable).	**CS3.F2** **Know Suppliers' Point of Contact:** knows and documents its supplier point of contact as identified in CM
●			**R3.F3** **Know Manufacturing Locations:** Retailer knows and documents the manufacturing locations of their brands.	**B3.F3** **Know Manufacturing Locations:** Brand knows and documents the manufacturing locations of its Final Product suppliers.	**S3.F3** **Know Manufacturing Locations:** Supplier knows and documents the manufacturing locations of its suppliers (including chemicals suppliers if applicable.)	**CS3.F3** **Know Manufacturing Locations:** C knows and documents the manufa its suppliers.
●			**R3.F4** N/A	**B3.F4** N/A	**S3.F4** **Document Chemical Products:** Supplier documents all chemical products used to make their product and the respective supplier for each chemical product AND Supplier maintains a current SDS (available in English and native language, and Globally Harmonized System [GHS] compliant by 2015 or before) archive for all chemical products the supplier uses to make their product. AND Supplier documents the functional use of each chemical used to make their product.	**CS3.F4** **Document Chemical Products:** Ch documents the composition of the including relevant impurities and t AND Chemical supplier provides a curre English and native language, and G System [GHS] compliant by 2015 o all chemical products the supplier chemical product.
●			**R3.F5** **Communicate with Supply Chain:** Retailer communicates with brands the importance of and its desire to know more about the chemicals used in manufacturing processes or residing in Final Product. Retailer collaborates with brands to select product(s) and or chemicals substance(s) to gather data on.	**B3.F5** **Communicate with Supply Chain:** Brand communicates with its suppliers the importance of and its desire to know more about the chemicals used in manufacturing processes and/or residing in Final Product and selects product(s) to gather data on. Brand collaborates with retailers and suppliers to select product(s) and or chemicals substance(s) to gather data	**S3.F5** **Communicate with Supply Chain:** Supplier collaborates with brand, retailer, or suppliers to gather and provide requested information on chemicals used in manufacturing processes and/or residing in Final Product.	**CS3.F5** **Communicate with Supply Chain:** collaborates with brand, retailer, o and provide requested informatio in manufacturing processes or resi Product.

ANNEX C: Flow diagram outlining the project theory of change logic: elements in dashed-border boxes are addressed by project activities



APPENDICES

1. Acronyms and abbreviations
2. Overall Project Budget
3. Budget by project component and UNEP budget lines
4. Co-financing by source and UNEP Budget lines
5. Public awareness, communications and mainstreaming
6. Environmental and social safeguards
7. Workplan and timetable
8. Key deliverables and benchmarks
9. Summary of reporting requirements and responsibilities
10. Decision making flowchart and Organigram
11. Terms of reference
12. Co-financing commitment letters from project partners
13. Endorsement letters of GEF National Focal Points
14. Draft Procurement plan
15. Tracking tools (not available)
16. Supervision Plan

APPENDIX 1: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAFA	American Apparel and Footwear Association
AFIRM	Apparel and Footwear International RSL Management Group
AQSIQ	General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of China
BizNGO	The Business-NGO Working Group
BP	best practices
CiP	Chemicals in Products
CAIQ	Chinese Academy of Inspection and Quarantine
CMFramework	Chemicals Management Framework
CMWG	Chemicals Management Working Group (CMWG)
EA	Executing Agency
EPD	Environmental Product Declaration
ETAD	Ecological and Toxicological Association of Dyes
GEFTF	Global Environment Facility Trust Fund
GHS	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
GPS	Global Product Strategy
ICCA	International Council of Chemical Associations
ICCM	International Conference on Chemicals Management
IA	Implementing Agency
IGO	Intergovernmental Organization
LCA	Life Cycle Assessment
LDCF	Lest Developed Countries Fund
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEP	Ministry of Environmental Protection
NCG	National Coordination Group
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NIP	National Implementation Plan
NPIF	Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund
OEWG	Open Ended Working Group (SAICM)
OIA	Outdoor Industry Association
OPS	Overarching Policy Strategy
RSL	Restricted Substance List
PC	Project Coordinator
PIR	Project Implementation Report
PRTR	Pollutant Release and Transfer Register
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PT	Project team
SAC	Sustainable Apparel Coalition
SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Management
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SoCL	Substance Concern List
TA	Technical Assistance
UNDAF	UN Development Assistance Framework
UNEP	UN Environment Programme
WEOG	Western Europe and Other Group
WHO	World Health Organization
ZDHC	Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals

APPENDIX 2: OVERALL PROJECT BUDGET

Project Components and activities	GEF Funding	Co-financing (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
Outcome 1: Information needs identified and baseline strengthened			
1.1 Establish project team and finalize project workplan and budget	14'000	0	14'000
1.2 Review existing information on chemicals in products in the textile sector and assess in relation to the CiP programme and textile sector stakeholder needs	20'000	1'590'205	1'610'205
Subtotal	34'000	1'590'205	1'624'205
Outcome 2: Best practices for product chemical content information exchange are developed and endorsed in the textiles sector			
2.1. Establish the roles and responsibilities of textile sector actors for CiP information exchange	94'000	475'000	569'000
2.2 Establish what chemicals information to include in the CiP information exchange for textile products	90'000	535'000	625'000
2.3. Publish, finalize and endorse best practices in CiP information exchange for textiles	7'000	130'000	137'000
Subtotal	191'000	1'140'000	1'331'000
Outcome 3: Information exchange of textile product chemical content demonstrated in China in the textiles sector, in accordance with endorsed principles and best practices			
3.1 Textile sector brands or retailers apply (pilot) best practices in CiP information exchange	120'000	700'000	820'000
3.2 Supply chain production facilities apply best practices in information exchange	272'000	500'000	772'000
3.3 Best practices in information exchange are applied over multiple life-cycle phases	45'000	165'000	210'000
Subtotal	437'000	1'365'000	1'802'000
Outcome 4: Lessons learned from demonstrating CiP information exchange in the textiles sector are available and promoted			
4.1 Prepare and present a report containing a synthesis of the project and its findings	102'000	0	102'000
4.2 Publish a dissemination and engagement strategy for implementing CiP information exchange in other product sectors.	86'000	150'000	236'000
4.3 Implementation of a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	50'000	30'000	80'000
Subtotal	238'000	180'000	418'000
Project management and supervision			
Project management	100'000	120'000	220'000
Total	1'000'000	4'395'205	5'395'205

APPENDIX 3: GEF BUDGET BY PROJECT COMPONENT AND UNEP BUDGET LINES

Object of expenditure against UNEP budget codes		1	2	3	4	PMC	Total	GEF ALLOCATION BY CALENDAR YEAR Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
Budget line	Description	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$
10	**PERSONNEL COMPONENT**										
1100	Project personnel										
1101	Project coordinator					48'000	**48'000**	16'000	16'000	16'000	48'000
1102	Technical Officer					20'000	**20'000**	6'667	6'667	6'667	20'000
1199	*sub-total*	0	0	0	0	68'000	**68'000**	22'667	22'667	22'667	68'000
1200	Consultants										
1201	National Experts	10'000	10'000	0	20'000		**40'000**	40'000	0	0	40'000
1202	International Experts	10'000	30'000	10'000	0		**50'000**	50'000	0	0	50'000
1299	*sub-total*	20'000	40'000	10'000	20'000	0	**90'000**	90'000	0	0	90'000
1300	Administrative Support										
1301	Support staff		2'000	5'000		20'000	**27'000**	10'800	10'800	5'400	27'000
1399	*sub-total*		2'000	5'000		20'000	**27'000**	10'800	10'800	5'400	27'000
1600	Travel on Official business										
1601	travel management / Project coordinator	2'000	7'000		2'000		**11'000**	5'500	5'500	0	11'000
1699	*sub-total*	2'000	7'000	0	2'000	0	**11'000**	5'500	5'500	0	11'000
1999	**Component total**	22'000	49'000	15'000	22'000	88'000	196'000	128'967	38'967	28'067	196'000
20	**SUBCONTRACTS**										
2101	Subcontrat to provide training on different aspects of information exchange of chemicals in products (e.g. chemicals to be considered in the information exchnage scheme, stakeholders participation and roles, coordination and industry initiatives, etc)		90'000	0			**90'000**	45'000	45'000	0	90'000
2102	Subcontrat to disseminate the information and promote the project in other sectors				40'000		**40'000**	16'000	16'000	8'000	40'000
2103	Subcontract to implement the pilot exercise			120'000			**120'000**	40'000	80'000		120'000
2104	Subcontract to identify lessons learned in China and in other countries	0	0	0	40'000		**40'000**		26'667	13'333	40'000
2199	*subtotal*	0	90'000	120'000	80'000	0	290'000	**101'000**	**167'667**	**21'333**	**290'000**
2999	**Component total**	0	90'000	120'000	80'000	0	290'000	101'000	167'667	21'333	290'000
30	**TRAINING COMPONENT**										
3300	Meetings/conferences										
3301	Lessons learned and best practices workshops (4)		0	130'000		0	**130'000**	43'333	43'333	43'333	130'000
3302	Training for textile sector on different topics related to CiP information exchange (8)		40'000	80'000	0		**120'000**	40'000	40'000	40'000	120'000
3303	Textile sector coordination meetings (>6)			30'000			**30'000**	10'000	10'000	10'000	30'000
3304	National Coordinating Committee Meetings (12)	5'000	5'000	15'000	5'000		**30'000**	10'000	10'000	10'000	30'000
3305	Project closing workshop (1)				40'000		**40'000**	0	0	40'000	40'000
3399	*sub-total*	5'000	45'000	255'000	45'000	0	**350'000**	103'333	103'333	143'333	350'000
3999	**Component total**	5'000	45'000	255'000	45'000	0	350'000	103'333	103'333	143'333	350'000
40	**EQUIPMENT COMPONENT**										
4100	Expendable equipment										
4101	Operating costs		3'000	6'000	2'000	2'000	**13'000**	5'200	5'200	2'600	13'000
4199	*sub-total*	0	3'000	6'000	2'000	2'000	**13'000**	5'200	5'200	2'600	13'000
4200	Non-expendable equipment										
4201	Computer, fax, photocopier and printer					10'000	**10'000**	10'000			10'000
4299	*sub-total*	0	0	0	0	10'000	**10'000**	10'000	0	0	10'000
4999	**Component total**	0	3'000	6'000	2'000	12'000	**23'000**	15'200	5'200	2'600	23'000
5200	Reporting Costs										
5201	Publications and dissemination materials	0	0	18'000	25'000		**43'000**	14'333	14'333	14'333	43'000
5202	Translation and interpretation	4'000	2'000	15'000	6'000		**27'000**	9'000	9'000	9'000	27'000
5299	*sub-total*	4'000	2'000	33'000	31'000	0	**70'000**	23'333	23'333	23'333	70'000
5300	Sundries										
5301	Communications	3'000	2'000	4'000	2'000	0	**11'000**	3'667	3'667	3'667	11'000
5302	Dissemination of lessons learned and good practices report			4'000	6'000		**10'000**	0	0	10'000	10'000
5399	*sub-total*	3'000	2'000	8'000	8'000	0	**21'000**	3'667	3'667	13'667	21'000
5500	M & T Evaluation										
5501	Midterm review				10'000		**10'000**	0	10'000		10'000
5502	Terminal evaluation				25'000		**25'000**		0	25'000	25'000
5503	Financial Audit				15'000		**15'000**	5'000	5'000	5'000	15'000
5599	*sub-total*	0	0	0	50'000	0	**50'000**	5'000	15'000	30'000	50'000
5999	**Component total**	7'000	4'000	41'000	89'000	0	141'000	32'000	42'000	67'000	141'000
	TOTAL COSTS	34'000	191'000	437'000	238'000	100'000	1'000'000	380'500	357'167	262'333	1'000'000

APPENDIX 4: CO-FINANCE BY SOURCE AND UNEP BUDGET LINES

Object of expenditure against UNEP budget codes			UNEP		CAIQ		OIA		Total	GEF ALLOCATION BY CALENDAR YEAR Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
Budget line		Description	in-kind	cash	In-kind	cash	in-kind	cash	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$
10		**PERSONNEL COMPONENT**											
1100		Project personnel											
	1101	Project coordinator				50'000			**50'000**	20'000	20'000	10'000	50'000
	1102	Technical Officer				40'000			**40'000**	16'000	16'000	8'000	40'000
	1199	*sub-total*	0	0	0	90'000	0		**90'000**	36'000	36'000	18'000	90'000
1200		Consultants											
	1201	National Experts							**0**	0	0	0	0
	1202	International Experts		360'000			450'000	50'000	**860'000**	860'000		0	860'000
	1299	*sub-total*	0	360'000	0	0	450'000	50'000	**860'000**	860'000	0	0	860'000
1300		Administrative Support											
	1301	Support staff		0			60'000		**60'000**	24'000	24'000	12'000	60'000
	1399	*sub-total*	0	0	0	0	60'000	0	**60'000**	24'000	24'000	12'000	60'000
1600		Travel on Official business											
	1601	travel		30'000		50'000			**80'000**	40'000	40'000	0	80'000
	1699	*sub-total*	0	30'000	0	50'000	0	0	**80'000**	40'000	40'000	0	80'000
1999		**Component total**	0	390'000	0	140'000	510'000	50'000	1'090'000	960'000	100'000	30'000	1'090'000
20		**SUBCONTRACTS**											
	2101	Subcontrat to provide training on different aspects of information exchange of chemicals in products (e.g. chemicals to be considered in the information exchnage scheme, stakeholders participation and roles, coordination and industry initiatives, etc)	150'205	0	80'000		0	200'000	**430'205**	172'082	172'082	86'041	430'205
	2102	Subcontrat to disseminate the information and promote the project in other sectors		0	50'000		0	100'000	**150'000**	60'000	60'000	30'000	150'000
	2103	Subcontract to implement the pilot exercise	0	0	60'000				**60'000**	24'000	24'000	12'000	60'000
	2104	Subcontract to identify lessons learned in China and in other countries		0				100'000	**100'000**	40'000	40'000	20'000	100'000
	2199	*subtotal*	150'205	0	190'000	0	0	400'000	740'205	**296'082**	**296'082**	**148'041**	**740'205**
2999		**Component total**	150'205	0	190'000	0	0	400'000	740'205	296'082	296'082	148'041	740'205
30		**TRAINING COMPONENT**											
3300		Meetings/conferences											
	3301	Lessons learned and best practices workshops (4)	35'000		0		400'000	60'000	**495'000**		330'000	165'000	495'000
	3302	Training for textile sector on different topics related to CiP information exchange (8)			0	0	400'000	200'000	**600'000**	240'000	240'000	120'000	600'000
	3303	Textile sector coordination meetings (>6)			0	20'000	500'000	200'000	**720'000**	288'000	288'000	144'000	720'000
	3304	National Coordinating Committee Meetings (12)			20'000	20'000			**40'000**	16'000	16'000	8'000	40'000
	3305	Project closing workshop (1)			15'000	20'000			**35'000**	0	0	35'000	35'000
	3399	*sub-total*	35'000	0	35'000	60'000	1'300'000	460'000	**1'890'000**	544'000	874'000	472'000	1'890'000
3999		**Component total**	35'000	0	35'000	60'000	1'300'000	460'000	1'890'000	544'000	874'000	472'000	1'890'000
40		**EQUIPMENT COMPONENT**											
4100		Expendable equipment											
	4101	Operating costs		0	20'000		50'000	20'000	**90'000**	36'000	36'000	18'000	90'000
	4199	*sub-total*	0	0	20'000	0	50'000	20'000	**90'000**	36'000	36'000	18'000	90'000
4200		Non-expendable equipment											
	4201	Computer, fax, photocopier and printer		0	300'000				**300'000**	120'000	120'000	60'000	300'000
	4299	*sub-total*	0	0	300'000	0	0	0	**300'000**	120'000	120'000	60'000	300'000
4999		**Component total**	0	0	320'000	0	50'000	20'000	**390'000**	156'000	156'000	78'000	390'000
5200		Reporting Costs											
	5201	Publications and dissemination materials		0	30'000		50'000	50'000	**130'000**	0	86'667	43'333	130'000
	5202	Translation and interpretation				0	50'000		**50'000**	20'000	20'000	10'000	50'000
	5299	*sub-total*	0	0	30'000	0	100'000	50'000	**180'000**	20'000	106'667	53'333	180'000
5300		Sundries											
	5301	Communications		0	15'000	0	60'000	20'000	**95'000**	38'000	38'000	19'000	95'000
	5302	Dissemination of lessons learned and good practices report		0	10'000				**10'000**	0	6'667	3'333	10'000
	5399	*sub-total*	0	0	25'000	0	60'000	20'000	**105'000**	38'000	44'667	22'333	105'000
5500		M & T Evaluation											
	5501	Midterm review			0	0			**0**	0	0		0
	5502	Terminal evaluation		0	0	0			**0**		0	0	0
	5503	Financial Audit							**0**			0	0
	5599	*sub-total*	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0
5999		**Component total**	0	0	55'000	0	160'000	70'000	285'000	58'000	151'333	75'667	285'000
		TOTAL COSTS	185'205	390'000	600'000	200'000	2'020'000	1'000'000	4'395'205	2'014'082	1'577'415	803'708	4'395'205

CO-FINANCE BY ACTIVITY

Project Components and Activities	GEF Funding	UNEP (Implementing Agency)		Chinese Academy of Inspection and Quarantine (CAIQ)		Outdoor Industry Association		*Co-financing Subtotal*	TOTAL
		In-kind	Cash	In-kind	Cash	In-kind	Cash		
Component 1: Infomration needs identified and baseline strengthened									
1.1 Establish a project team and finalize project workplan and budget	14'000							*0*	**14'000**
1.2 Review existing information on chemicals in products in the textile sector and assess in relation to the CiP programme and textile sector stakeholder needs	*20'000*	*150'205*	*100'000*	*440'000*	*0*	*800'000*	*100'000*	*1'590'205*	**1'610'205**
SUBTOTAL	***34'000***	***150'205***	***100'000***	***440'000***	***0***	***800'000***	***100'000***	***1'590'205***	**1'624'205**
Component 2: Best practices for product chemical content information exchange are developed and endorsed in the textile sector									
2.1. Establish the roles and responsibilities of textile sector actors for CiP information exchange	94'000		25'000		50'000	250'000	150'000	*475'000*	**569'000**
2.2 Establish what chemicals information to include in the CiP information exchange for textile products	90'000	35'000	100'000			250'000	150'000	*535'000*	**625'000**
2.3. Publish, finalize and endorse best practices in CiP information exchange for textiles	7'000		30'000				100'000	*130'000*	**137'000**
SUBTOTAL	***191'000***	***35'000***	***155'000***	***0***	***50'000***	***500'000***	***400'000***	***1'140'000***	**1'331'000**
Outcome 3: Information exchange of textile product chemical content demonstrated in China in the textiles sector, in accordance with endorsed principles and best practices									
3.1 Textile sector brands or retailers apply (pilot) best practices in CiP information exchange	120'000		100'000			350'000	250'000	*700'000*	**820'000**
3.2 Supply chain production facilities apply best practices in information exchange	272'000			80'000		220'000	200'000	*500'000*	**772'000**
3.3 Best practices in information exchange are applied over multiple life-cycle phases	45'000		35'000	80'000			50'000	*165'000*	**210'000**
SUBTOTAL	***437'000***	***0***	***135'000***	***160'000***	***0***	***570'000***	***500'000***	***1'365'000***	**1'802'000**
Outcome 4: Lessons learned from demonstrating CiP information exchange in the textiles sector are available and promoted									
4.1 Prepare and present a report containing a synthesis of the project and its findings	102'000							*0*	**102'000**
4.2 Publish a dissemination and engagement strategy for implementing CiP information exchange in other product sectors.	86'000					150'000		*150'000*	**236'000**
4.3 Implementation of a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	50'000				30'000			*30'000*	**80'000**
SUBTOTAL	***238'000***	***0***	***0***	***0***	***30'000***	***150'000***	***0***	***180'000***	**418'000**
Project Management and supervision									
Project Management	100'000				120'000			*120'000*	**220'000**
SUBTOTAL	***100'000***	***0***	***0***	***0***	***120'000***	***0***	***0***	***120'000***	**220'000**
TOTAL	**1'000'000**	**185'205**	**390'000**	**600'000**	**200'000**	**2'020'000**	**1'000'000**	**4'395'205**	**5'395'205**

APPENDIX 5: PUBLIC AWARENESS, COMMUNICATION AND MAINSTREAMING

Considerable public awareness and communication to implicated stakeholders will take place under the project activities. The issue of CiP information is a rapidly growing one, with numerous regulatory and voluntary initiatives recently put in place and evolving. The activities around these many initiatives are widespread, generating intense interest and discussion in major consumer product sectors.

The CiP programme has already drawn considerable interest for its potential to provide an initiative which can approach this issue in an efficient and coherent manner. In this respect there is a natural audience for the results that will come out of this project, not only in the textiles sector but also in the other priority sectors of the project (electronics, toys and building materials). In this respect the outreach and awareness raising in the appropriate events and initiatives for these sectors (e.g annual meetings, conferences, thematic working groups) will continue. In this respect a wide audience of receptive stakeholders in supply chains will be reached and informed about the project activities and outcomes.

Communication materials will be developed through this project, including summaries of experiences piloting CiP information exchange and the project reports and analysis documents. Translation of key documents or executive summaries will make these materials available to a broad audience.

Public awareness will likewise be raised through diffusion of results via the active channels of civil society NGOs with a keen interest in this issue. Public demand for information on chemicals in articles has driven much of the industry activity beyond regulatory requirements. Continued engagement with thematic journals which have already published articles on the CiP project activities will continue, and as well outreach will take place to publicize project activities and results on other public information platforms (magazines, newspapers, internet information outlets).

In terms of mainstreaming information exchange on chemicals in products into the operations of China's government, the national steering committee established will include representatives from all stakeholder groups as described in section A.2 of the project document. This project will assess the regulatory aspect of information exchange of chemicals in products in the textile sector and the pilot exercise will provide a series of recommendations and lessons learned to be considered by China and other governments in terms of information exchange on chemicals in products in the textile sector. It is also worth mentioning that mainstreaming of chemicals in products information into national planning will be undertaken, coordinated through the activities in UNEP and the Inter-governmental Organization for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) as well as through the government focal points in SAICM.

APPENDIX 6: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

In the course of this project it is foreseen that numerous product samples will undergo laboratory analysis to ascertain their chemical content. MEP as the executing agency will oversee or carry out this work. As laboratory analysis is a core function at CAIQ, the organization is well-placed to ensure that best industry standards for the environmental safeguards on proper sample handling, tracking and waste disposal are applied. Likewise social safeguards will be observed: all sample gathering, handling and analysis will be carried out by qualified personnel.

As most other project activities involve stakeholder meetings and discussions and generation of documents, no particular environmental or social safeguards are foreseen as needed beyond the normal precautions of holding meetings in appropriate facilities, etc.

Concerning the ***social safeguards***, vulnerable groups will be encouraged to participate and be represented in the National Steering Committee of the project. Dissemination of the information is particularly important to inform the population and government about the results of the pilot exercise and to understand the importance of information exchange on chemicals in products, this will assist governments to preserve human health and the environment. As most other project activities involve stakeholder meetings and discussions and generation of documents, no particular environmental or social safeguards are foreseen as needed beyond the normal precautions of holding meetings in appropriate facilities, and preparing an accident prevention plan when samples are transported for analysis.

This project will also ensure that minimum carbon emissions are generated, the communication through email and electronic means will replace as much as possible, physical circulation of documents. Travelling will also be restricted to the minimum necessary and most of the discussions will take place through electronic means (email, videoconference, etc). Reducing human and environmental risk to chemicals will comply with the Poverty Reduction and Economic Development issues identified as part of the UNDAF document.

In terms of equal participation of women in a participatory process, the project will advocate for a sound representation of women and affected groups in the project. Criteria to identify key issues on information exchange on chemicals in products will include social and gender determinants relating to vulnerable groups, groups at risk and consumer's habits. During the project implementation, the role of women in textile production will be assessed. This assessment will allow the project team to identify actions to reduce the risk of women and vulnerable groups and opportunities for their engagement in defining actions to improve information exchange on chemicals in textiles.

Pregnant women and children are also more susceptible to hazardous chemicals in general. Usually communities nearby facilities that use hazardous chemicals are more vulnerable to contamination. The project will advocate for the protection of these two vulnerable groups.

Workers are also a vulnerable group; the project will include the active participation of workers associations and medical associations. Through these two important groups, the project will sensitize the general population and targets groups about the risks of certain chemicals in the textile sector.

The mechanisms and conclusions coming from this project are to be adopted by textile associations. This exchange of information will allow companies to identify undesirable chemicals in their products and to take action to replace these chemicals by less nocive chemicals. By doing this, consumers and populations nearby facilities will enjoy a better and less polluted environment. This project will not have a direct impact on poor populations and communities; this is a first step on a series of actions to reduce the use of undesirable chemicals in products. Once all the steps are implemented (using less nocive chemicals) the population at large, including poor communities, will enjoy a better environment and

textile products with less harmful chemicals. It is widely understood that women and children are most affected by chemicals, therefore by implementing all mechanisms identified in this project, the textile sector will benefit these vulnerable groups.

APPENDIX 7: WORKPLAN AND TIMETABLE

Project Components and Activities	Year 1						Year 2						Year 3		
	2	4	6	8	10	12	2	4	6	8	10	12	2	4	6
Component 1: Infomration needs identified and baseline strengthened															
1.1 Establish a project team and finalize project workplan and budget															
1.2 Review existing information on chemicals in products in the textile sector and assess in relation to the CiP programme and textile sector stakeholder needs															
Component 2: Best practices for product chemical content information exchange are developed and endorsed in the textile sector															
2.1. Establish the roles and responsibilities of textile sector actors for CiP information exchange															
2.2 Establish what chemicals information to include in the CiP information exchange for textile products															
2.3. Publish, finalize and endorse best practices in CiP information exchange for textiles															
Outcome 3: Information exchange of textile product chemical content demonstrated in China in the textiles sector, in accordance with endorsed principles and best practices															
3.1 Textile sector brands or retailers apply (pilot) best practices in CiP information exchange															
3.2 Supply chain production facilities apply best practices in information exchange															
3.3 Best practices in information exchange are applied over multiple life-cycle phases															
Outcome 4: Lessons learned from demonstrating CiP information exchange in the textiles sector are available and promoted															
4.1 Prepare and present a report containing a synthesis of the project and its findings															
4.2 Publish a dissemination and engagement strategy for implementing CiP information exchange in other product sectors.															
4.3 Implementation of a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan															
Project Management and supervision															
Project Management															

APPENDIX 8: KEY DELIVERABLES AND BENCHMARKS

Key deliverables	Time line (months after project start)
1. Inception meeting report	4
2. Assessment report on existing information on chemicals in products	8-10
3. Best practices report available	14-16
4. report on experiences and lessons learned by brand retailers (pilot report)	18-20
5. Report on application of best practices on supply chain production facilities	18-20
6. Report on the application of CiP information exchange through multiple life-cycle phases	20-22
7. Final synthesis report	20-26
8. dissemination and engagement strategy focusing on other sectors	25-30

APPENDIX 9: SUMMARY OF REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Reporting requirements	Due date	Responsibility of
Procurement plan	2 weeks before project inception meeting	Project Coordinator
Inception Report	1 month after project inception meeting	Project Coordinator
Expenditure report accompanied by explanatory notes and cash advance report	Half-yearly	Project Coordinator
Progress report	Half-yearly on or before 31 January	Project Coordinator
Inventory of non-expendable equipment	Yearly on or before 31 January	Project Coordinator
Minutes of PSC meetings	Yearly (or as relevant)	Project Coordinator
Final report	2 months of project completion date	Project Coordinator
Final inventory of non-expendable equipment		Project Coordinator
Equipment transfer letter		Project Coordinator
Final expenditure statement	3 months of project completion date	FMO
Final audited report for expenditures of project	6 months of project completion date	Project Coordinator
Independent terminal evaluation report	6 months of project completion date	UNEP, TM

APPENDIX 10: DECISION MAKING FLOWCHART AND ORGANIGRAM

APPENDIX 11: TERMS OF REFERENCE

Under development

APPENDIX 12: CO-FINANCE COMMITMENT LETTERS FROM PROJECT PARTNERS

APPENDIX 13: ENDORSEMENT LETTERS FROM GEF NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS

APPENDIX 14: DRAFT PROCUREMENT PLAN

Project title: Defining and demonstrating best practices for exchange of information on chemicals in textile products

Project number: ADDIS 1213
Project executing partner: MEP

Project implementation period: 2013-2016

From: October 2013

To: November 2016

UNEP Budget Line			GEF USD	Co-finance USD	TOTAL USD
20	**SUB-CONTRACT COMPONENT**				
	2101	Subcontrat to provide training on different aspects of information exchange of chemicals in products (e.g. chemicals to be considered in the information exchnage scheme, stakeholders participation and roles, coordination and industry initiatives, etc)	90'000	430'205	520'205
	2102	Subcontrat to disseminate the information and promote the project in other sectors	40'000	150'000	190'000
	2103	Subcontract to implement the pilot exercise	120'000	60'000	180'000
	2104	Subcontract to identify lessons learned in China and in other countries	40'000	100'000	140'000
	2299	**Sub-total**	**290'000**	**740'205**	**1'030'205**
2999	**Component total**		**290'000**	**740'205**	**1'030'205**
40	**EQUIPMENT AND PREMISES COMPONENT**				
	4200	Non-expendable equipment			
	4201	Computer, fax, photocpier and printer	10'000	300'000	310'000
	4299	**Sub-total**	**10'000**	**300'000**	**310'000**
4999	**Component total**		**10'000**	**300'000**	**310'000**
50	**MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT**				
	5200	Reporting costs			
	5201	Publications and dissemination materials	43'000	130'000	
	5202	Translation and interpretation	27'000	50'000	77'000
	5299	**Sub-total**	**27'000**	**50'000**	**77'000**
	5300	Sundry			
	5301	Communications	11'000	95'000	106'000
	5302	Dissemination of lessons learned and good practices report	10'000	10'000	20'000
	5399	**Sub-total**	**21'000**	**105'000**	**126'000**
	5500	Evaluation			
	5501	Mid-term review	10'000	0	10'000
	5502	Terminal Evaluation	25'000	0	25'000

	5503 Financial Audit	15'000	0	15'000
	5599 Sub-total	**50'000**	0	**50'000**
5999	**Component total**	**98'000**	**155'000**	**253'000**
99	**GRAND TOTAL**	**398'000**	**1'195'205**	**1'593'205**

APPENDIX 15: TRACKING TOOLS
Not available at the moment, not provided by GEF

APPENDIX 16: SUPERVISION PLAN

Project Titte: Defining and demonstrating best practices for exchange of information on chemicals in textile products

ADDIS Project number: 1012

Project executing partner: the Uruguay Centre