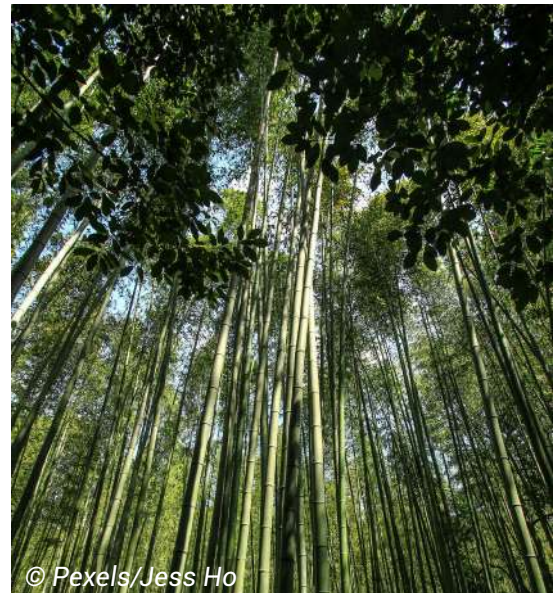


Integrated Programme on Supply Chains

Introduction

The Global Environment Facility (GEF), in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), is assisting developing countries in tackling some of the world's most pressing environmental challenges.



In 2024, a new integrated programme (IP) on Eliminating Hazardous Chemicals from Supply Chains will be launched to promote more sustainable supply chains in the fashion and construction industries. The integrated approach taken will address the impacts of these sectors on biodiversity loss, chemicals and waste, climate change, international waters, and land degradation.

The IP includes national projects in Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru, Trinidad & Tobago, Cambodia, India, Mongolia and Pakistan, working in alignment and coordinated by a global coordination project (GCP) led by UNEP, Figure 1.

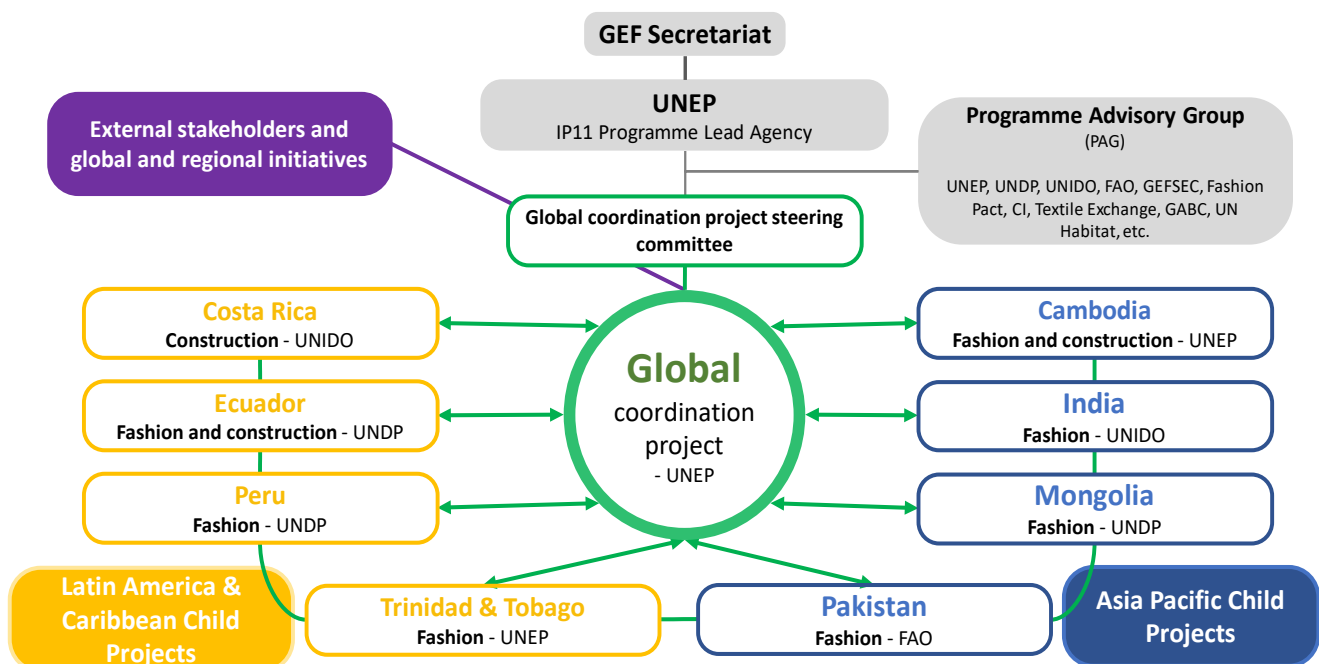


Figure 1: Overview of the integrated programme (IP) on Eliminating Hazardous Chemicals from Supply Chains

Programme Summary

Rationale

The construction and fashion sectors both play key roles in driving industrialization, trade, development, and social progress. At all stages in their value chains, raw materials and energy are required and emissions are released into the environment contributing to pollution, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, land degradation, water pollution, and threats to biodiversity. Construction and fashion are among the most chemical-intensive industry sectors.

The nine IP child projects, Figure 1, will stimulate transformation in the two value chains to substitute resource-intensive methods and materials with sustainable approaches and alternatives and establish and reinforce circular and transparent supply chains. This will contribute global environmental benefits to climate, biodiversity, pollution, and socio-economic issues, thus avoiding the business-as-usual scenario of exacerbated environmental degradation, resource depletion, and social inequality.



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Programme aim and objective

The aim of the supply chains IP is to address the significant environmental impacts of the fashion and construction sectors, which include land use, resource depletion, harmful/hazardous chemical use and pollution, and greenhouse gas emissions.

Its primary objective is to promote transformational change in the fashion and construction sectors by replacing resource-intensive processes and materials with sustainable approaches and alternatives and creating and strengthening circular and transparent supply chains.

Expected programmatic outcomes

The IP is structured around five outcomes addressing behaviour shifts across the value chains of the two sectors.

1. Designers develop, use and make innovative regenerative products available, using circular business models.
2. Buyers use sustainably sourced, innovative, responsibly managed, recycled and recyclable, regenerative or nature-based materials, in products.
3. Manufacturers apply production and manufacturing processes that require less water, energy and no hazardous chemicals, produce less pollution and waste.
4. Consumers and markets have access to innovative products and shift behaviour to favour longevity over unnecessary consumption.
5. Retailers and waste managers implement reverse logistics processes which return products and materials for reuse or recycle.

The programme invests \$45 million to re-orient action in each supply chain and leverages more than \$281 million in additional co-financing, Table 1.

GEF Agency	Country	Supply Chain(s)	GEF Financing	Co-financing to date
UNEP	Cambodia	Fashion and Construction	6m	36.5m
UNIDO	India	Fashion	7.8m	48m
UNDP	Mongolia	Fashion	3.3m	40.1m
FAO	Pakistan	Fashion	3.3m	17m
UNIDO	Costa Rica	Construction	4.2m	42m
UNDP	Ecuador	Fashion and Construction	5.6m	46.6m
UNDP	Peru	Fashion	4.2m	41.8m
UNEP	Trinidad and Tobago	Fashion	2.6m	14m
UNEP	Global	Fashion and Construction	8.7m	26.9m

Table 1: Overview of the child projects

Key global environmental benefits (GEBs)

Through its efforts, the IP will promote regenerative design, the substitution of non-renewable materials, resource-efficient production, improved purchasing behavior, and post-use collection, and strive to achieve various GEBs.



Mitigate **7.9 million** tons of GHG emissions



Improve the lives of **1.5 million people** globally



Reduce and/or avoid **107 gTeQ emissions** of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) into air



Reduce **34,589 tons** of chemicals of global concern and their waste



Restore **317,000 hectares** of land and ecosystems



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