While the science and data on the impact of textiles on the environment has reached a consensus, the level of ambition has not. It is clear that we need to act in a more ambitious and urgent manner to reach not only the Paris Agreement but also the 2030 Agenda.

This document forms an annex to the United Nations Environment Programme report, Sustainability and Circularity in the Textile Value Chain: A Global Roadmap, which outlines the key priorities and actions needed to deliver a sustainable and circular textile value chain. This document outlines the role and actions that non-governmental, representative and technical organizations can take in transforming the textile sector towards sustainability and circularity.

From the Roadmap report, three overarching and interconnected priorities to deliver system change emerge: 1) shifting consumption patterns, 2) improved practices and 3) infrastructure investment.

To deliver on the three priorities, UNEP proposes nine building blocks to achieve a sustainable and circular textile value chain. All building blocks consider the key drivers of environmental and/or socioeconomic impacts within the value chain, support the delivery of the existing industry goals, and require multiple stakeholders to act together.

While the Roadmap report specifically explores the cross-stakeholder opportunities for change, and how collaboration can be facilitated, in delivery against the nine building blocks, it is also important to recognize that each stakeholder group has unique challenges, and a unique role and contribution to make. For this reason, the annexes of the Roadmap report detail the barriers and opportunities, as well as specific actions for each stakeholder group.

This annex outlines the role and actions that non-governmental, representative and technical organizations can take in transforming the textile sector towards sustainability and circularity.
DEFINITION OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL, REPRESENTATIVE AND TECHNICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Non-governmental, representative and technical organizations include NGOs working on environmental and social issues, as well as universities/academics, data providers, technical consultants, researchers and think tanks. UN agencies and intergovernmental agencies can also provide technical support, such as in-country technical assistance or the creation of science-based knowledge, and are included here in that role. These are generally the actors that are well placed to apply a detailed technical lens to the challenges of the value chain, pursue non-profit or market transformation goals, peer review data collection or studies, and engage multiple actors to collaborate on solutions. They are enablers that challenge and support those that directly deliver on actions for a more sustainable and circular textile value chain, including playing an important role in supporting the weakest in the value chain.

Labour organizations: What is their role?

Strengthening social dialogue mechanisms and the engagement of labour organizations in decision-making processes to support the development and scaling of just transition circular systems is extremely important at the national, sectoral and enterprise level. It is also critical to recognize the important role of industry bodies and labour organizations in ensuring the application of international labour standards in coordination with governments. Worker representative groups have an important role to play in alerting the potential trade-offs for workers in the new models, ensuring that just transition strategies address skills development efforts, social protection and decent working conditions and engaging in and advocating for a vision of circular and sustainable production that does not have negative impacts for their affiliates and workers in general. In particular, they can negotiate employment policies and labour protection reforms to address the effects of environmental policies – e.g. national unemployment insurance schemes and labour market policies supporting job transitions – as well as ensuring the inclusion of labour priorities in the climate agenda at the international level. ¹ ²

Increasing the participation of labour organizations within decision-making to support the development and scaling of circular systems will be extremely important. It is also critical to recognize the important role of industry bodies in co-developing and co-regulating standards in collaboration with governments. Worker representative groups have an important role to play in highlighting potential trade-offs for workers in the new models, preparing for transitions with re-training efforts, and engaging in and advocating for a vision of circular and sustainable production that does not have negative impacts for their members.

OPPORTUNITIES

Non-governmental, representative and technical organizations have considerable interest from textiles value chain actors including brands and policymakers, which presents an important opportunity for change. Non-governmental, representative and technical organizations have a crucial agenda-setting role with a view to scaling sustainable and circular solutions within the textile value chain to deliver the SDGs and international climate and other goals. As a result, they could see major improvements in environmental and social outcomes in line with their organizations’ mission. There are also opportunities to establish their organizations as leaders in areas of sustainability and circularity, as some important unresolved challenges and gaps remain in urgent need of focus, analysis and solutions from experts and campaigners. Sectoral workers’ organizations can play a key role in giving voice to workers’ demands during the transition to environmental sustainability, and ensure their participation in designing just transition reforms through effective social dialogue with governments and employers that addresses the need for decent green jobs.
BARRIERS TO ACTION AND INTERDEPENDENCIES WITH OTHER STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

Dependence on brand, policy, finance, and producer action: Non-governmental, representative and technical organizations have a pivotal role in supporting the development of – and at times directly providing all actors with – effective sustainable and circular action plans and goals, as well as the correct approach to understanding and verifying impacts. However, cooperation and support of brands and retailers, policymakers, financial institutions and producers as well as others in the value chain is needed to deliver real change. Therefore, the effectiveness of non-governmental, representative and technical organizations is entirely dependent on the actions of others.

Data gaps: Methodological inconsistencies and a lack of impact data on key phases such as the end-of-life and use phase, supply chain opacity, and a lack of regional and recent primary data sources all hamper the ability to produce evidence and tools with the appropriate level of detail to support policy and private sector decision-making. Many solution providers also struggle to gather sufficient data to demonstrate the benefits of their solutions, regardless of the anecdotal or qualitative understanding of benefits. This can limit the uptake of effective solutions and prevent experts from providing the right support to decision makers.

Funding gaps and competition between organizations: Without adequate – particularly philanthropic – funding, non-governmental, representative and technical organizations are usually unable to continue their activities. This makes them especially vulnerable to funding gaps, which can cause important programmes to halt or the scale of implementation to be reduced. The need to pursue philanthropic funding sources can take up a disproportionate level of staff time, alter the priorities of the organization, or distract from core tasks. The need to establish their position of authority and relevance can create active competition for funding between organizations, which can hamper potential collaboration and create unintended consequences.

Duplication and lack of coordination: Since sustainability and circularity in the textile value chain are now priorities for a range of value chain actors, there has been a proliferation of organizations and targets, which can be overwhelming to those in the value chain and create confusion and a duplication of activities. There are several coordination mechanisms for ‘conventional’ sustainability that can help to gather and coordinate efforts, or focus collaboration on specific goals. For instance, the UN Alliance for Sustainable Fashion has been created to support coordination between UN bodies working in fashion. In textile circularity, there are NGOs recognized as thought leaders (such as the Ellen MacArthur Foundation), although coordination mechanisms for on-ground efforts to implement the vision of EMF and others are missing.

Inclusiveness and cross-topic coordination: Environmental and social experts have tended to operate in silos – sometimes even within one organization – which has meant that intersectional topics such as environmental justice are only now emerging as focus areas. Even specialists in different environmental disciplines may not be fully aware of issues and synergies within another discipline. Although there are many co-benefits of sustainable and circular interventions, there is also a significant potential for trade-offs, and cross-discipline teams are still the exception to normal practice. Environmental organizations have often created solutions that are not inclusive or consultative of local communities and stakeholders and can be seen as ‘top-down’ conservation activities that are not adapted to the realities of local needs and contexts. A lack of inclusivity can compromise the legitimacy and success of programmes and strategies, as well as potentially harming important stakeholders.
HOW TO PRIORITIZE

Non-governmental, representative and technical organizations can leverage their unique role in the textile value chain in its transformation towards sustainability and circularity. While there are a range of key actions listed in the following section, the three ways that non-governmental, representative and technical organizations should leverage their role and actions can be summarised as:

“Advocate for and support rapid action from the industry and policymakers”

Drive ambition and improvements: Encourage companies to set ambitious targets and monitor and report their progress through credible mechanisms, engage policymakers to implement ambitious policy and address challenges, set a clear timeline for industry-level change and monitor progress against it, and provide technical assistance and capacity-building to those that need it most, e.g. SMEs in developing countries.

“Provide credible mechanisms and data for prioritization and accountability”

Provide data and recommendations: Standardize and improve science-based methodologies and data for measuring impact and risk and make this data available to all, clarify and validate the use of claims such as ‘circular’ and ‘sustainable,’ build the business case and evidence base for better practices, and share actionable analysis of potential trade-offs with circular systems, future emerging technological innovations and consumer insights.

“Address system-level barriers through convening stakeholder collaboration”

Build collaboration: Facilitate collaboration between key actors and drive collective action to address system-level impacts using effective and equitable mechanisms to balance inputs and roles between actors, create projects and solutions that address current ‘sticking points’ between stakeholders in the value chain, and work openly with other organizations and coordinate and collaborate on shared goals.
The following list of actions aims to offer a sense of the most urgent priorities for each stakeholder type, based on industry consultation and scientific analysis (i.e. actions that hold the most potential to address hotspots are prioritized). This does not mean that each stakeholder should undertake each action, but instead it is recommended that you further prioritize actions based on a number of key criteria, including:

- **What has already been done** by the actor (i.e. you might have already implemented some of the actions proposed). Further, identify existing goals or KPIs and evaluate whether they are sufficiently relevant and ambitious.

- **The degree of impact likely to be driven by each action**, based on your organization’s own specific impacts, scale and challenges or the possible influence in the wider value chain. Ideally your organization should have some overall sense or full analysis of impacts in different areas to make informed decisions.

- **Which actions are feasible within the policy, influence and physical limitations** of your organization. For example, rooftop solar panels might not be feasible in a location with no rooftop space, while purchasing renewable energy might not be feasible where private energy purchase is not legally permitted, or a lack of leverage with key stakeholders like the petrochemical industry might make it challenging to address impacts.

- **Whether an activity is likely to ‘unlock’ other actions** – e.g. an evaluation of company or country impacts, an on-site audit of potential investment opportunities, a reversal of a key legal barrier to activity, or infrastructure that unlocks impact reduction – for either your organization or your value chain partners.

- **Whether there are any potential trade-offs that could be problematic** based on the specific situation, if there are important sustainability disadvantages to implementing an action, e.g. a major increase in impacts in another area, or social trade-offs. This should ideally be based on a systems analysis of your organization’s structure and dynamics as well as an analysis of sustainability impacts. Engagement with key stakeholders and actors should be prioritized when developing actions to avoid unintended consequences.

- **The outcomes of consultation with relevant and credible stakeholders** – e.g. NGOs, technical organizations, workforce, affected communities, suppliers, consumers, citizens – and what they would prioritize for your organization.

- **Practical implementation resources required and financial factors** such as available capital and return on investment. These should be considered as a secondary factor after the potential scale of impact of an action, but ‘low-hanging fruit’ with low implementation costs and positive impacts can be implemented immediately compared with large investments that might take more time to authorize or obtain investment for. If you are an SME, smallholder or another actor with lower access to capital, you might find that high-cost activities are not feasible without non-commercial financial support from another actor and thus you should prioritize identifying this financial support wherever possible.

- **The availability of collaboration mechanisms and resources** for a specific action – e.g. collective programmes that can be joined or supported, forums where issues can be raised, funding sources that could be applied for, collective advocacy or influencing opportunities – that can help to deliver either internal or industry-wide solutions.

- **Based on all of these factors**, you can review the relevance of the actions below – or identify additional actions – to create your own plan for circular and sustainable textiles. This report recommends prioritizing **upstream and holistic actions**, such as on product design, business models or changing aspirations.
Sustainable and circular textile business models are adopted globally. This requires a significant shift in perception of what ‘value’ means for consumers, brands and retailers. The focus must be placed on shifting the market and business revenue away from linear models towards circular models that have demonstrated environmental and social impact reduction across the life cycle, or focusing on selling experiences or other non-material goods rather than physical products.

Ensure that new circular business models drive measurable social and environmental benefits beyond their ‘circular’ status. Gather and coordinate the collection of improved quality primary data and provide concrete data on the impact of different interventions to support decision-making, help to understand trade-offs and build the business case and evidence base. Create robust mechanisms for assessing the sustainability of new business models and customer offers (including LCA, risk and impact data, training and decision support tools) and share these with companies and investors for use in the development stage.

Create a clear standardization of methodologies for measuring impact and clear definitions and verification mechanisms for terms such as ‘circular’ and ‘sustainable’ solutions – including clarification of the differences between these two concepts – and validation of claims. Share actionable analysis of potential trade-offs with circular systems, future emerging technological innovations and consumer need insights.

Implement industry-level metrics for circularity, e.g. revenue in comparison to the total volume of textile fibre in current circulation. Provide metrics to enable tracking market share for circular business models at the individual company, market or global level, and challenge the private and public sector to set and deliver public goals around circularity and increase the market share of circular business models and customer offers.

Gather and evaluate evidence for the business case for innovative models within a range of market segments and across regions to demonstrate value to the private sector, with a focus on upstream solutions. Drive collective action across stakeholders to stimulate collective demand for circularity across the value chain and engage and positively influence key stakeholders such as policymakers or consumers and provide effective and equitable mechanisms to connect actors (e.g. a database of waste and raw material needs, an equitable policy engagement platform including local communities and companies).

Engage directly with brands, producers, retailers and innovators to implement more circular and sustainable business models and customer offers, such as capacity-building and technical assistance for SMEs. Work with all stakeholders to create solutions or responses to potential global trade-offs around shifting to circular business models, providing relevant information and research as a valid evidence base for action.

Encourage companies – especially brands – to set ambitious targets and monitor and report progress through credible mechanisms.

Engage policymakers to set ambitious and effective targets, providing recommendations, data, and policy options and playing the role of a ‘critical friend’ to identify potential trade-offs or challenges in planned policies. Engage policymakers and financial institutions to create a supportive context for business model and customer offer innovation, with a particular consideration of the challenges for SMEs and producers.

Support financial institutions to gain access to accurate ESG data to support investment flows to brands, retailers, producers and innovators adopting sustainable models. Raise awareness of financial institutions on the benefits of financing circular textile business models and the critical role of SMEs in the transition, as well as their particular needs and challenges to access funding.

Engage consumers on the benefits of circular models, and develop effective narratives and content that supports a shift to circular models. Support other organizations to develop and amplify these messages.
A significant decrease in overconsumption is required, particularly in developed countries. This can be achieved through a combination of increased clothing utility (how long a product is used) and shifting consumer norms and aspirations towards lower consumption through engagement with the social and emotional aspects of behaviour. Reducing overproduction will be important for brands and retailers, and can be achieved through improved stock and demand management, as well as exploring new models such as on-demand production.

Engage consumers on informed consumption behaviour (purchasing, use and end of use), including through behaviour change campaigns and awareness-raising activities to incentivize the uptake of circular and sustainable customer offers.

Carry out nuanced analyses of real consumer motivations while understanding that diversity across groups makes consumer behaviour difficult to predict, focus on inclusive storytelling for a more equitable industry, engaging beyond the ‘typical’ audience of western, urban young women and including men, different age groups, geographical regions and types of wear (e.g., workwear, sportswear), recognize that sustainability looks different to different people, and that some cultures have been reusing, redesigning or upcycling for centuries.

Ensure that lower consumption and sustainable and circular approaches are aspirational, and that societal norms gradually shift through positive rather than negative narratives. Encourage brands to do the same to facilitate more desirable aspirations, incentivize changes in consumption habits and drive a preference for lower consumption behaviour.

Support companies in identifying and driving solutions for overproduction, and engage them to set targets for ambitious action and report progress.

Use organizational credibility to build awareness and elevate the key issues, challenges and benefits of new approaches. Engage in public education including in schools and industry training programmes.

Engage policymakers to identify and implement policy solutions that will support a reduction in consumption and production in markets and stakeholder groups that need to reduce it.

Design must be informed and intentional. Improved data and feedback loops will be critical to take into account knock-on effects of design at each stage of production, use and end of use. Products should be designed to consider the relevant circular business model (e.g. durability for rental), and with the assumption that they will be an input to closed loop recycling.

Provide free and open access to impact data (including LCA, risk and impact data following an agreed framework such as the OECD Due Diligence framework), training and decision support tools for companies looking to use sustainable and circular design, allowing for accurate evaluation, verification and decision-making of environmental and social benefits and risks. Raise awareness among designers, developers and decision makers regarding the potential trade-offs that can result from design choices.

Support the development of relevant educational tools for schools, design and fashion institutions on both design and business model solutions.

Support policymakers in understanding the key policy levers that can be used to encourage uptake of sustainable and circular design solutions, and define and gather credible information on which design solutions will deliver circularity and sustainability benefits to embed in legal frameworks.

Provide metrics to enable tracking of market share for circular design solutions. Support companies in sharing accurate performance data on circular design solutions to key government and financial stakeholders through ESG and legal reporting mechanisms.

The consumer ‘use’ phase for textiles has chemical, energy, and water impacts, alongside microfibre and product durability issues. However, most textile brands do not include the consumer use phase in their impact evaluations and there are no large initiatives working on this phase. There is especially a need for more data on product care impacts and behaviour, also considering that consumers are diverse and global.

Conduct use phase and end-of-life impact studies to gather improved data around consumer decision-making and behaviours, supporting better engagement strategy and design.

Encourage companies to include consumer use phase and end-of-life impacts into company impact calculations and share these figures with external reporting platforms such as GHG emissions reporting mechanisms.

Evaluate barriers to the full scale-up of innovative use phase solutions, and work collectively with communications specialists, policymakers, financial institutions, producers and brands to address these challenges through consumer outreach, market incentives and adaptations to the needs of customers.

Encourage white goods and consumer goods companies to drive innovation and improved use phase care impacts, and link them to brands looking to drive down their use phase impacts.

Support smart garment care behaviours through the support of on-product labelling, particularly through systems shared by many brands and retailers to support consistency and clarity for the consumer.

Raise awareness of consumers on textile care best practices that improve garment longevity and reduce use phase impacts, along with ways in which items can be maintained and adapted to suit their requirements and prevent boredom or dissatisfaction.
The textile value chain drives resource efficiency and eliminates production pollution, production waste, on-site fossil fuel use and chemicals of concern.

Textile production sites – especially wet processing sites – require major support and investment to substitute machinery and apply circular production methods. This is particularly important for sites beyond tiers 1 and 2 of large multinational brands, or production countries without strong policy enforcement on cleaner production.

Engage and actively incentivize the private sector through capacity-building, financial and technical support, and create multi-stakeholder initiatives to roll out circular solutions across the value chain, including:
- implementing resource efficiency in production;
- powering all possible processes with renewable energy, noting that market conditions may differ depending upon specific geographic locations and functions to be powered;
- eliminating chemicals of concern and pollutants (including addressing microfibre and water quality issues through capture and water treatment) and creating chemical extraction and recycling programmes;
- implement on-site water recycling technologies and investing in water stewardship programmes;
- addressing social and labour issues in line with the highest standards throughout the production phase;
- minimizing production by-products, and – where unavoidable – using them as high-value resources.

Work with brands and other actors to engage beyond tier 1 and 2 suppliers of proactive brands, towards engaging less proactive producers outside of large corporate supply chains. ‘Go where the impact is’ to drive real change rather than working with sites that are most available or already engaged.

Identify additional opportunities to support SMEs to reduce impact, working to understand their constraints and challenges and creating solutions to address them. This can include technical capacity-building, the provision of financial solutions, and the identification of effective incentives, policy barriers that can be addressed by policymakers and data gathering and performance verification approaches that are suitable for SMEs, such as simplified standards or streamlined reporting.

Propose and facilitate financial solutions for producers beyond philanthropic and brand-dependent funding, e.g. through scaling of blended finance where development funding is used to de-risk private investment flows. Create real financial solutions for producers beyond philanthropic and brand-dependent funding, working collaboratively with brands, suppliers, financial institutions and policymakers to address financial and policy barriers to circular transformation in key regions through identifying key levers, advocacy and the creation of innovative solutions through models like blended finance.

Create mechanisms for effective and coordinated environmental, social and governance (ESG) data, reporting and evaluation metrics for investors.

This includes collaborating with less-developed countries and previously marginalized communities, including – but not limited to – women, young people, indigenous and tribal peoples and persons with disabilities, which will help to avoid significant trade-offs and negative consequences:

Provide best practices, training and standards on social and labour issues to brands and companies within the supply chain, ensure that companies set ambitious standards on addressing social and labour challenges and promoting social good, and that individual company results are monitored and shared transparently.

Where data is gathered on workers, disaggregate by gender wherever possible and ideally include disaggregation of other protected characteristics where this would not create more challenges for affected workers. Ensure that this data is monitored at the industry level and provided to external stakeholders and investors.

Represent key stakeholder groups that are not adequately represented to ensure that they are considered in relevant decisions and that their rights are protected and promoted.

Create deliberate and resourced dialogues and processes to plan how and where transition will occur and the conditions required for this transition to be just, such as in the ILO’s Just Transition Toolkit.

Monitor the job impacts of circular innovation and include findings in further developing circular strategies (e.g. jobs created/lost, impact on wages). Encourage companies to use extra revenue earned via circular models (e.g. multiple sales from resale) to better share value with the value chain and reward circular and sustainable inputs.

Assess global-level trade-offs around shifting to sustainable and circular approaches, such as development challenges created by on-shorting or changing sourcing locations, job creation or shifts, social and labour challenges, environmental impact trade-offs, or tensions with existing consumer behaviour such as a lack of product emotional durability preventing the maximization of benefits from physical durability.

Create links between consumption and raw material and textile production market policymakers to discuss integrated global approaches of material flows, production, and incentives and explore and address potential negative outcomes for specific countries of a global transition to sustainable and circular textiles.
7

Textile raw materials are shifted to sustainable or recycled sources

| There is a need to rapidly scale new and more sustainable production and cultivation practices for virgin raw materials, and to mainstream fibre-to-fibre recycling through improved practices as well as investment in waste management systems and infrastructure: |
| Drive investment in health and safety, education, and social and labour improvements in raw material production and recycling processes through engagement with brands and producers on applicable metrics and solutions. |
| Provide neutral, appropriate and credible support for those more vulnerable in the value chain, especially SMEs, e.g. through capacity-building, awareness-raising and technical assistance. |
| Advance sustainable and circular raw materials practices such as regenerative agriculture and scale the uptake of sustainable solutions by raw materials producers, setting out clear guidance on best practices, testing methodologies, providing technical support, creating compelling incentives and demonstrating benefits to relevant stakeholders. |
| Implement on-site verification processes and value chain traceability or credit systems to demonstrate impact reduction and alignment with improved social and environmental practices. Ensure that certifiers are accredited and have relevant subject expertise. |
| Work towards filling data gaps for raw and recycled materials, communicate with brands to identify key areas for research, and create mechanisms to promote data sharing between actors including supply chain actors, brands and investors. Carry out analysis on potential future changes in raw materials production due to climate and population changes, competition with other land and resource uses and changes in global dynamics. Propose ways to adapt to these emerging realities. |
| Create robust shared global mechanisms for evaluating, comparing and verifying impacts and potential trade-offs from innovative, alternative and recycled materials that are usable before the solution is already available at scale to help guide decision-making and investments. |
| Bring together brand design teams with producers, innovators and policymakers to facilitate information sharing about quality, availability, price, performance and recyclability needs for new raw materials options, and share these details in a consistent global framework or database. |
| Collaborate with multiple funders to drive investment in improved agricultural technologies and methods – including electrification and renewable energy, water management, phasing out of chemicals of concern, and implementation of regenerative practices to improve soil health and biodiversity – through the creation of programmes that scale credit or certification-based options, or by working in partnership with policymakers and development funders on direct implementation programmes. |

8

Significant improvements in shared infrastructure are made globally for a sustainable and circular textile value chain

| This includes renewable energy, waste management and water treatment, as investment in shared infrastructure is essential to unlock the potential of individual actors to make changes in their own systems: |
| Work collaboratively with multiple stakeholder groups to identify effective opportunities and existing barriers to improved infrastructure, including renewable energy, waste and water management. Engage policymakers, brands and financial institutions to address these infrastructure needs in an effective way. |
| Explore private sector solutions to renewable energy and water treatment infrastructure – particularly for production regions – e.g. through the use of blended financial solutions or power purchase agreements. |
| Support companies and policymakers to create improved recycling and end-of-life infrastructure through the analysis of existing barriers, consumer behaviour levers, technical requirements and market opportunities. Learn from experiences with existing mechanisms such as extended producer responsibility schemes, and raise awareness of policy barriers to textile trading such as export or import bans. |

9

All textile waste is diverted from avoidable landfill and incineration

| Shifting consumer behaviour and global dynamics are required to avoid the need for landfill and incineration, for example, through circular solutions that reduce waste outputs. Solutions are needed to avoid shifting responsibility for waste disposal, such as trade of used textiles to locations that cannot use them and lack the infrastructure to adequately process textile waste: |
| Create mechanisms to evaluate credible post-consumer solutions, such as those verified to avoid landfill and incineration, which do not trade waste textiles to locations that are not equipped to process them, and which are evaluated for social and environmental trade-offs and impacts. |
| Create processes and solutions for unsold stock and contaminated goods that maximize value, avoid landfill and only support incineration in cases of extreme contamination. Make these processes and protocols available to brands and retailers to implement. |
| Engage consumers on post-consumer behaviour to ensure that textiles are not sent to landfill. This includes information about resale, donation and recycling solutions that are evaluated to be credible. Consider effective engagement methods such as information apps or reward schemes. |
| Create transparency around waste types, levels and availability, including indicator development and technical systems. Use this to support the development of new solutions for waste management by innovators, recyclers and other key stakeholders. |
INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL COORDINATION

Coordination is crucial in achieving a sustainable and circular textile value chain. Coordination actions that cut across all building blocks are outlined below.

**Build internal capacity and systems**

- Ensure that there is a clear set of goals and scope within the organization, and that collaboration with other similar organizations is prioritized to avoid duplication and silos. Avoid trying to cover too many areas and therefore spreading efforts too thin, and avoid ‘gatekeeping’ that prevents innovative solutions and ideas from other organizations from gaining recognition.

- Review staff time allocation to fundraising versus its outcomes and consider organizational priorities, strategic compromises and return on investment. Consider aiming for fewer funding sources of higher amounts, collaboration with multiple other parties to access larger funding pots for joint priorities, and the potential for innovative ‘blended finance’ solutions to scale up efforts.

- Where feasible, review funding strategies and consider the advantages and disadvantages of different funding sources for different activities. For instance, brand funding is more agile but often requires a focus on meeting individual company needs, philanthropic and development funds may take longer to secure and has less flexibility but can fund non-business-centric activities, and membership funding can require a high scale of fundraising capacity to secure but is more consistent over time.

**Coordinate with other value chain stakeholders**

- Facilitate the collaboration of key actors and impacted parties for decision-making. Create spaces and facilitation for all key actors and impacted parties to come together to make decisions.

- Work to set aside competition with other organizations and coordinate and collaborate on shared goals across multiple organizations.

- Enable technology transfer from developed to developing countries. Provide capacity-building and technical support to the private sector, especially SMEs in developing countries.

- Provide awareness-raising and training on key sustainability and circularity impacts, risks, metrics, and goals and support the development of data in collaboration with other stakeholders.

This document is intended for non-governmental, representative and technical organizations within the textile value chain; for the full report, as well as annexes for other stakeholders, please visit: www.unep.org/resources/publication/sustainability-and-circularity-textile-value-chain-global-roadmap.

For more information on UNEP’s ongoing work on textiles, please visit www.unep.org/sustainabletextiles.

**Endnotes**

1 ILO (2022). Sectoral Policies for a Just Transition towards Environmentally Sustainable Economies and Societies for All.