



# Multi-Stakeholder Projects for Sustainable Textile Supply Chains

Promotion of social equity, environmental protection and economic viability  
along the textile supply chain

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# Introduction

The textile and garment industry has become a key economic sector worldwide. While the sector has a positive impact on growth and employment, it is also characterised by poor working conditions in the factories (including child and forced labour), discrimination against women, low wages and high environmental costs. In many textile-producing countries, the production and working conditions do not meet international environmental and social standards. It is estimated that the textile sector is responsible for 20% of the world's industrial wastewater, 10% of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, 24% of all insecticides and 11% of all pesticides used.

Given the many stakeholders involved, the supply chains are complex and lack transparency. The many social and environmental challenges make it difficult for individual actors to create and establish sustainable solutions.

The sector project „Promotion of Multi-Stakeholder Projects for Sustainable Textile Supply Chains“ (in short: MAP Textile), commissioned by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), seeks to strengthen cooperation between public, private and civil society actors aimed at meeting sustainability criteria in textile supply chains. In recent years, MAP Textile implemented and supported a variety of projects with its partners. To provide an overview of the work of MAP Textile, selected projects are presented on the following pages.

MAP Textile is working on projects focusing on social equity, environmental protection and economic viability mainly in Asia and Africa, in cooperation with various partners. If you are interested in cooperating, please do not hesitate to contact us.

► [sv-map-textil@giz.de](mailto:sv-map-textil@giz.de)

MAP Textile cooperates closely with the **Partnership for Sustainable Textiles**, a multi-stakeholder initiative which works with representatives from the private sector, non-governmental organisations, trade unions, standards organisations and the German Government to improve textile production worldwide. Partnership initiatives on living wages, wastewater, grievance mechanisms, among others, have been and are being carried out together. You can find more information about the initiatives on the [Partnership Website](#), as these projects are not covered here.



## How we work



MAP Textile aims at improving the social, ecological and economic conditions along textile supply chains. The projects are designed to tackle problems exactly where they arise - reducing barriers to cooperation at the individual, organisational and societal levels, closing resource gaps and reducing inequalities in access to support services.

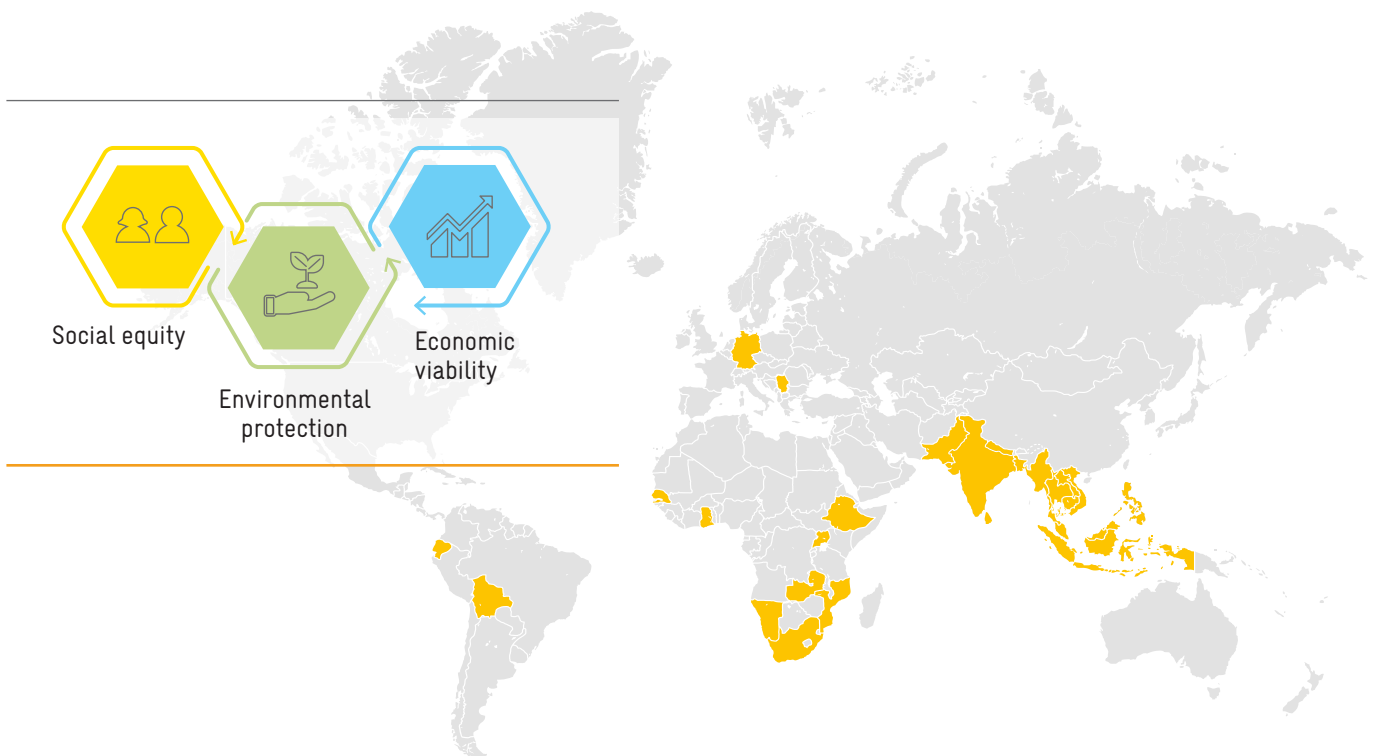
Textile supply chains operate globally. Therefore, our projects focus on regions in which textile production severely impacts its workers and the environment. As the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH is active in many textile producing countries worldwide,

MAP Textile works with colleagues in various partner countries to benefit from their local expertise and experiences.

Collaboration with different stakeholders is at the center of the MAP Textile strategy. It teams up with partners from civil society by setting up joint projects or supporting their institutional development. Another key component is the cooperation with private sector actors who committed themselves to work towards greater sustainability along their supply chain. Further, the project cooperates closely with the Partnership for Sustainable Textiles and implements joint projects with its members in a multi-stakeholder setting.



## How we work



On the following pages, you will find information about recent projects and how they have contributed to significant improvements in the areas of social equity, environmental protection and economic viability along the textile value chain.

### SOCIAL EQUITY

Many textile and garment workers are not sufficiently protected: inadequate safety measures in and around factories, a lack of hygiene concepts to prevent contagious diseases, and no means for workers to exercise their human rights are just a few problems faced by the industry. We invite you to learn more about the hygiene project to prevent Covid-19 infections in textile and garment factories, the regional coordinator improving capacities and networking of trade unions in Asia, or the Mini Fire Station improving workplace safety in Bangladesh.

### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The textile and garment industry is associated with many negative effects on the environment through its high use of water and other resources, the utilisation of hazardous chemicals and the emission of greenhouse gases, just to name a few. With a multi-stakeholder event addressing waste water management in Myanmar, workshops to support

companies setting targets for CO<sub>2</sub> reduction in Vietnam, a sourcing guide for brands wishing to increase their use of sustainable fibers, and a climate action playbook helping companies reduce their greenhouse gas emissions, MAP Textile aims to provide relevant stakeholders with the means to reduce the textile industry's negative impact on the environment.

### ECONOMIC VIABILITY

A growing textile industry in low income countries can contribute to sustainable economic growth by providing jobs and opportunities to the local population. To increase the positive effects of a growing industry, stakeholders need to be aligned on the same objective, share their knowledge and cooperate. Therefore, a Forum for Sustainable Textiles and Garments was established to foster economic development in Ethiopia, local value chains in Uganda were promoted and cooperation and networking between small and medium sized enterprises to promote sustainability along their textile supply chain was strengthened.

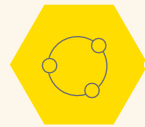
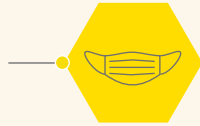


# Projects

## DEVELOPMENT OF HYGIENE TRAININGS AND CONCEPTS FOR TEXTILE PRODUCTION SITES

Bangladesh, Bolivia, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, Mozambique, Namibia, Senegal, Serbia, South Africa, Zambia

[Learn more](#) ▶



## REGIONAL COORDINATOR FOR TRADE UNION INTERESTS ALONG THE VALUE CHAIN IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN ASIA

India, Pakistan, Thailand Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Vietnam, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal

[Learn more](#) ▶

## ADVANCED FIREFIGHTING TRAINING FOR THE OFFICIALS OF THE BANGLADESH FIRE SERVICE AND CIVIL DEFENCE

Bangladesh

[Learn more](#) ▶



## ESTABLISHMENT OF A ROUND TABLE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF WASTEWATER STANDARDS

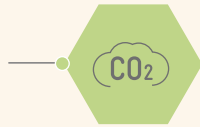
Myanmar

[Learn more](#) ▶

## SETTING OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION REDUCTION TARGETS FOR SUSTAINABLE TEXTILE SUPPLY CHAINS

Vietnam

[Learn more](#) ▶



## CLIMATE ACTION PLAYBOOK FOR THE FASHION INDUSTRY

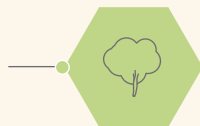
Germany & global

[Learn more](#) ▶

## PURCHASING GUIDE: HOW TO GO ORGANIC

Germany & global

[Learn more](#) ▶



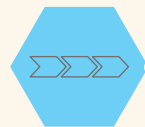
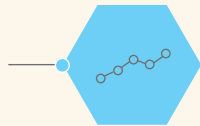
## BUSINESS SCOUT FOR DEVELOPMENT AT THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NATURAL TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Germany

[Learn more](#) ▶

## FORUM FOR SUSTAINABLE TEXTILES AND GARMENTS IN ETHIOPIA

[Learn more](#) ▶



## STRENGTHENING LOCAL VALUE CHAINS IN COOPERATION WITH TSG HOFFENHEIM

Uganda

[Learn more](#) ▶



# 1. Preventing Covid-19 infections in the workplace



## DEVELOPMENT OF HYGIENE TRAININGS AND CONCEPTS FOR TEXTILE PRODUCTION SITES

**Partners:** International Association of Natural Textile Industry, German Chambers of Commerce Abroad, "Business Scouts for Development" (GIZ)

**Location:** Global (Bangladesh, Bolivia, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Ghana, Laos, Myanmar, Mozambique, Namibia, Senegal, Serbia, South Africa, Zambia)

**Time period:** 11/20 and ongoing

## CHALLENGE

The outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic has negatively affected workers in the textile and garment industry on a global scale. As workspaces in factories are crowded and hygiene measures are often inadequate, workers are exposed to a high risk of contracting and transmitting the contagious disease. Insufficient knowledge about the coronavirus and effective measures to prevent transmission severely impact their health and safety.

In addition, the pandemic has a negative impact on the operational capability of production sites. When factories are closed due to local Covid-19 outbreaks, workers face the risk of unemployment and loss of wages.

## PROJECT AND ACTIVITIES

The project aims to support companies in protecting their employees from an infection with the coronavirus. Thus, the main goal is to strengthen the production sites' operational pandemic management and to maintain their ability to operate. Activities started in November 2020 and are still ongoing. Initially, general training materials based on criteria by the World Health Organization were developed and then adapted to local contexts in the production countries. Multipliers

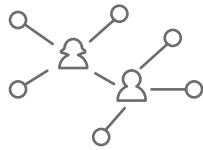
from the workforce of the production sites were trained, who in turn inform employees in operational areas, administration, management and cleaning staff. Training materials, posters and videos were developed and provided to support the implementation of trainings. Furthermore, short videos were produced for social media campaigns to reach not only the workforce at the production sites, but also the general public. As the pandemic also impacts other industries, the concept has already been adopted in other facilities (food, public transport/transport and banana production).



# 1. Preventing Covid-19 infections in the workplace

## OUTPUT AND IMPACT

The Covid-19 pandemic continues to impact workers' health and safety. The trainings conducted and materials provided to support companies and workers in managing the negative effects of the pandemic contribute to a safer work environment and aim at strengthening resilience for the ongoing pandemic and future crises.



More than **230,000** workers reached through multiplier effect



**1 mio** people reached through direct mobile phone campaigns



More than **5,000** information posters displayed in factories



More than **1,000** workers took part in trainings



More than **400** companies took part in trainings



## 2. Improving capacities and networking of trade unions in Asia



### REGIONAL COORDINATOR FOR TRADE UNION INTERESTS ALONG THE VALUE CHAIN IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN ASIA

Partners: DGB Bildungswerk BUND e.V., IndustriALL Global Union

Location: Asia (India, Pakistan, Thailand, Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Vietnam, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal)

Time period: 03/2018 - 10/2022

### CHALLENGE

Low wages, lack of workplace safety, harassment – workers in the Asian textile and garment sector often have to endure exploitation and inhumane working conditions. With local trade unions being suppressed, they rarely benefit from collective representation of their rights and interests. In many production countries, trade union leaders and members face the risk of discrimination, while businesses tend to see the emergence of collective bargaining power as a competitive disadvantage. A well-positioned and trained trade union landscape provides the basis for sustainable and self-determined improvements of working conditions for thousands of employees in production countries.

### PROJECT AND ACTIVITIES

IndustriALL is a global trade union federation advocating for better working conditions and trade union rights around the world and across industries. Through this project, a regional coordinator works with trade union representatives in several Asian countries to strengthen their capacities and provide a networking platform. Organisations and individuals of the trade union movement can further seek professional advice from the regional coordinator.

### OUTPUT AND IMPACT

The regional coordinator brings together trade union representatives from several Asian countries to discuss pressing issues such as living wages, dispute resolution mechanisms, and ways to combat violence and sexual harassment. Through this network, representatives are empowered to address issues with factories, brands and governments. As representatives of workers, trade unions can play a crucial role in creating systematic improvements in working conditions in the long run and with high levels of ownership.



### 3. Increasing workplace safety in Bangladesh



#### ADVANCED FIREFIGHTING TRAINING FOR THE OFFICIALS OF THE BANGLADESH FIRE SERVICE AND CIVIL DEFENCE

**Partners:** Bangladesh Fire Service and Civil Defense, Dulal Brothers Limited, Fire Department Bonn, "Promotion of Social and Environmental Standards in the Industry" (GIZ), "Global Initiative on Disaster Risk Management" (GIZ)

**Location:** Bangladesh

**Time period:** 08/2017 - 02/2019



#### CHALLENGE

Frequent fires in Bangladesh's (textile) production facilities are threatening the life and safety of thousands of workers. Factories often lack basic safety precautions to prevent fires and protect their employees in case of emergency. Most fire stations are far away from factories and do not have access to extinguishing water supplies, which complicates firefighting operations. In the past, frequent fires in factories have led to severe injuries and the death of workers.

#### PROJECT AND ACTIVITIES

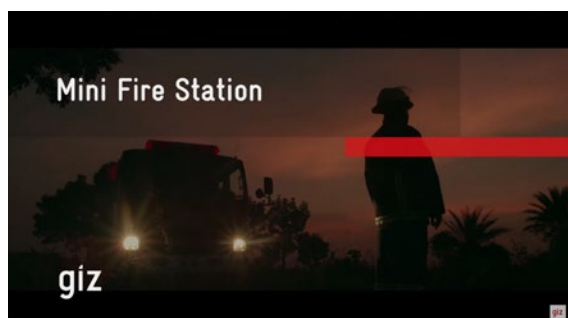
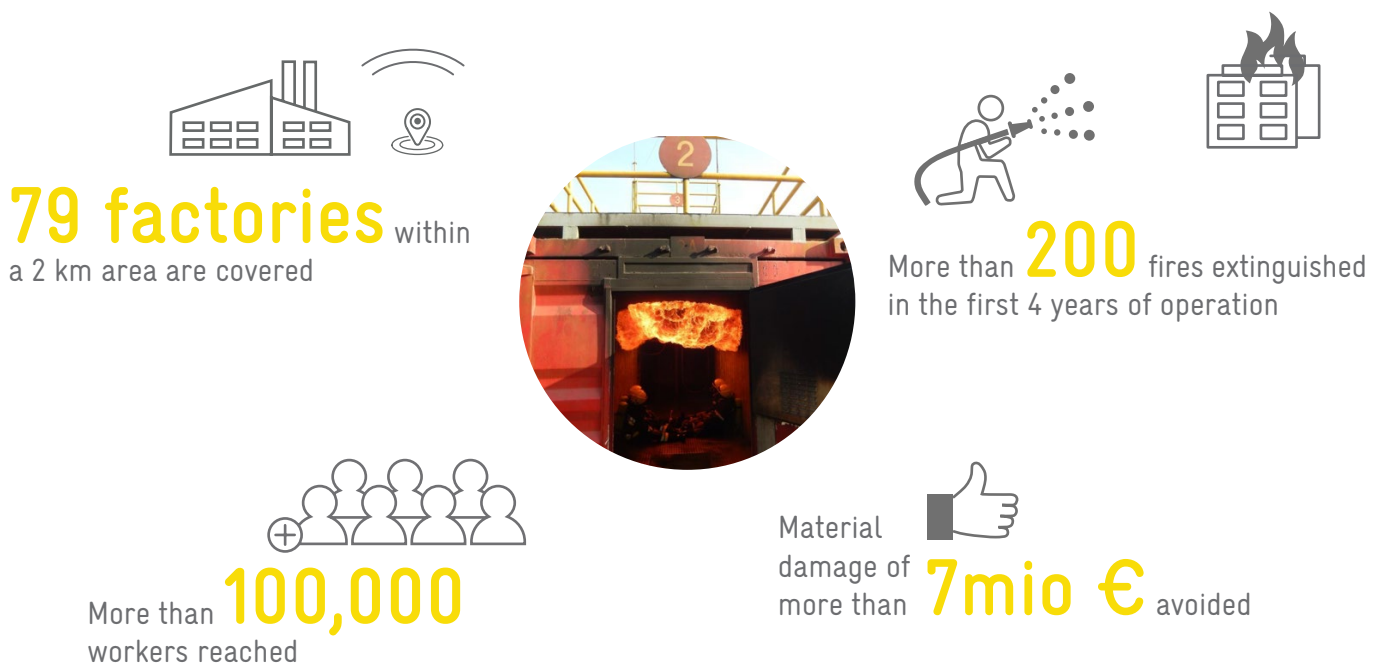
To improve workplace safety in Bangladesh's garment factories and beyond, a Rapid Response Unit was established in the outskirts of Dhaka, where many textile and garment factories are located. In collaboration with all partners, advanced firefighting trainings for Bangladeshi firefighters were organised and a pilot Mini Fire Station was set up in proximity to major garment factories. Furthermore, factory management and workers were trained in fire safety and hazard prevention measures, such as extinguishing small fires and preventing them from spreading. They were supported in the formation of Factory Fire Teams and learned how to provide first aid.



### 3. Increasing workplace safety in Bangladesh

#### OUTPUT AND IMPACT

The pilot Mini Fire Station increased the safety of garment workers, who are now able to respond effectively to factory fires and other safety hazards and can rely on the fire fighters to react quickly in case of emergency. Members from the surrounding communities describe the pilot Mini Fire Station as a great advantage for the people living and working in the industry cluster. After the pilot station was established, the project partners continued their work and constructed another Mini Fire Station in Gazipur. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, that station is not yet operational. Once the deployment of manpower is completed, it will protect nearly 34.000 garment workers employed within a predetermined radius to the station. Other industries and communities within this radius will also benefit from the increased safety provided by the Mini Fire Station.



Video Mini Fire Station: A Rapid Response Unit for the Textile and RMG Industry of Bangladesh

► [YouTube Link](#)

## 4. Minimising environmental impacts of Myanmar's textile industry



### ESTABLISHMENT OF A ROUND TABLE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF WASTEWATER STANDARDS

**Partners:** Ministry of Industry of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Solidaridad, "Social and Labour Standards in the Textile and Garment Sector in Asia" (GIZ), "Programme Sustainability and Standards in Global Agriculture Value Chains" (GIZ)

**Location:** Myanmar

**Time period:** 07/2018 – 05/2019

### CHALLENGE

The textile and garment sector is associated with significant negative effects on the environment. Traditionally, the so-called wet processing, i.e. pre-treatment, washing, dyeing and finishing of clothes, consumes a lot of water, chemicals and energy. Wastewater contaminated with toxic chemicals often ends up in nearby rivers and lakes without being filtered, and thus poses health risks to residents.

Myanmar is one of the emerging players in the global textile and garment industry - and as more steps of the textile production process are shifted to the country, environmental degradation is becoming a major issue. Much of the negative environmental impact can be avoided or significantly mitigated through more sustainable manufacturing techniques and technologies in production facilities. However, many suppliers lack the means to implement complex wastewater treatment processes.



### PROJECT AND ACTIVITIES

An enabling environment for sustainable textile processing in Myanmar with buy-in from all stakeholders should be created. Therefore, a roundtable on wastewater management was organised with the objective to provide an improved understanding of the current impacts and dynamics of the local garment and textile sector. Among the participants were representatives from the Ministry of Industry, relevant authorities, fashion brands, NGOs and local industrial zone management.



## 4. Minimising environmental impacts of Myanmar's textile industry

### OUTPUT AND IMPACT

Company representatives have displayed significant interest in topics of sustainability and wastewater treatment in the textile industry in Myanmar. By focusing on sustainability through, e.g. saving resources and using them efficiently, the industry could create a competitive advantage while positively affecting the environment. The development of a "Hot Spot Map" with 31 distinct local hot spots helped stakeholders make a comparison of current and future water risks at production sites linked to the textile and garment sector. By facilitating an informed dialogue among key stakeholders, important steps were taken towards the development of plans and activities that will support a sustainable, competitive textile and garment industry in Myanmar whilst minimising negative impacts on the local environment.

**2,700** liters of water  
to make 1 T-shirt



**7,500** liters of water  
to make a pair of jeans



Every year  
the fashion  
industry uses **93bil** cubic meters of  
water – enough to meet the consumption  
needs of five million people



Textile production is  
estimated to be  
responsible for about **20%**  
of global clean water pollution  
from dyeing and finishing  
products



## 5. Setting targets for CO<sub>2</sub> reduction in Vietnam's textile industry



### SETTING OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION REDUCTION TARGETS FOR SUSTAINABLE TEXTILE SUPPLY CHAINS

**Partners:** Vietnam Cotton and Spinning Association, Vietnam Textile and Apparel Association, Adidas, "Support to Vietnam for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement" (GIZ), "Promotion of Sustainability in the Textile and Garment Industry in Asia" (GIZ)

**Location:** Vietnam

**Time period:** 2018 - 2019

### CHALLENGE

Vietnam's textile and clothing sector is on the rise. According to the Vietnam Textile and Apparel Association, the country has become the fourth-largest textile and clothing exporter worldwide. At the same time, the increased production heavily impacts the environment. In its efforts to combat climate change, Vietnam committed itself to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by 8% by 2030, compared to a scenario where no additional mitigation measures were taken. To reach this goal, all relevant stakeholders need to work together. Fashion brands are called to action to help suppliers implement measures to reduce their emissions and protect the environment.

### PROJECT AND ACTIVITIES

To reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions along the textile value chain, three main activities were implemented. Energy management trainings with factory management and members of major industry associations were carried out, five Vietnamese garment factories set voluntary energy and greenhouse gas reduction targets, and a climate action workshop on sustainability in textile value chains with stakeholders from various backgrounds was set up.

### OUTPUT AND IMPACT

Fashion brands and suppliers gained increased awareness of their greenhouse gas emissions and their impact on the environment. By encouraging suppliers to set clear targets and implement measures for the reduction of CO<sub>2</sub>, companies contribute to Vietnam's overall climate goals.



## 6. Targeting net-zero emissions across the industry



### CLIMATE ACTION PLAYBOOK FOR THE FASHION INDUSTRY

**Partners:** Partnership for Sustainable Textiles, World Resources Institute, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Puma, adidas, Textile Exchange, Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals

**Location:** Global

**Time period:** 09/2020 (English Version),  
02/2021 (German Version)

► [The Climate Action Playbook](#)

### CHALLENGE

Climate change is one of the most urgent issues of our time. In order to limit global warming to 1.5°C compared to pre-industrial levels, 196 parties adopted the Paris Agreement on Climate Change in 2015. To achieve this long-term temperature goal, countries need to implement ambitious plans and significantly reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. This change requires commitment and effort by a multitude of stakeholders. The textile and garment sector is a major source of greenhouse gas emissions. To achieve the goals set by the Paris Agreement, textile and clothing companies need to adapt to the challenges and significantly reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.

### PROJECT AND ACTIVITIES

The Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action of the UNFCCC obliges companies to commit to above goals. The aim is to achieve net-zero emissions in the entire industry by 2050. Setting and achieving ambitious climate targets for the textile and garment industry requires combined efforts from stakeholders along the entire value chain. To support companies in implementing measures to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions, the Climate Action Playbook was developed and published.

### OUTPUT AND IMPACT

By sharing knowledge about climate change and a roadmap to guide their actions, the Climate Action Playbook supports brands and manufacturers in developing greenhouse gas emission inventories and setting reduction targets. For example, they are supported through strategic orientation and presentation of practical measures. Brands and retailers save time during their market orientation efforts and can use tools such as the THG protocol and science-based targets directly. This enables companies to contribute to the UNFCCC's goal of keeping global warming below 1.5°C.



## 7. Increasing the use of organic cotton



### PURCHASING GUIDE: HOW TO GO ORGANIC

**Partners:** Partnership for Sustainable Textiles, C&A Foundation, Organic Cotton Accelerator, Helvetas, International Association of Natural Textile Industry, Textile Exchange, Global Organic Textile Standard

**Location:** Global

**Time period:** 2019

► [The organic cotton purchasing guide "How to go organic"](#)

### CHALLENGE

Cotton is the most commonly used natural fiber in the textile and garment industry and makes up roughly a quarter of the world's fiber production. Despite its popularity, the cultivation of conventional cotton is known to be extremely harmful to the environment due to its high water consumption and the use of hazardous chemicals. This causes soil degradation and erosion, as well as health risks for people involved in the production process. Aware of these issues, the members of the Partnership for Sustainable Textiles have set the goal of procuring at least 35% sustainable cotton by 2020, 10% of which should come from organic cultivation (or conversion to it).

### PROJECT AND ACTIVITIES

To help companies increase their use of organic cotton, the purchasing guide "How to go organic" was developed. It offers practical tips for companies that want to procure organic cotton for the first time or increase their proportion of organic cotton. The guide explains how the use of organic cotton can be implemented in the supply chain and shares recommendations from experienced brands and companies

as well as relevant organisations such as Textile Exchange, Organic Cotton Accelerator, and the Cotton 2040 initiative. Additionally, it contains links to existing guidance documents on specific topics surrounding organic cotton.





## 7. Increasing the use of organic cotton

### OUTPUT AND IMPACT

The guide “How to go organic” compiles information about the benefits of incorporating organic cotton into a company’s collection and provides guidance on how to change purchasing practices. By switching from conventional to organic cotton, companies can reduce the environmental impact from the cultivation of raw materials and contribute to more social equity and environmental sustainability along their supply chains. The organic cotton purchasing guide is free to download from the website of the Partnership for Sustainable Textiles for all stakeholders who wish to learn more about the conversion from conventional to organic cotton.



If you want to learn more about the benefits of organic cotton, check out the pilot project on organic cotton implemented by members of the Partnership for Sustainable Textiles.

► [The pilot project on organic cotton](#)

## 8. Establishing cooperation for a more sustainable textile and garment industry



### BUSINESS SCOUT FOR DEVELOPMENT AT THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NATURAL TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Partners: International Association of Natural Textile Industry, "Business Scouts for Development" (GIZ)

Location: Germany & Global

Time period: 12/2018 and ongoing

#### CHALLENGE

Environmental sustainability and social equity have gained importance for all kinds of businesses in recent years. As the majority of companies in Germany are small and medium-sized enterprises, they play a vital role in making the textile and garment industry more sustainable. However, they often lack capacities and expertise in tracking complex supply chains and implementing measures accordingly.

#### PROJECT AND ACTIVITIES

Business Scouts for Development are development experts working on behalf of the Federal Ministry for Economic

Cooperation and Development. They advise German, European and local companies in 40 partner countries around the world on existing opportunities for promotion, financing and cooperation available through German and European development cooperation.

The International Association of Natural Textile Industry (IVN) brings together more than 100 companies from all stages of leather and textile manufacturing that stand for ecological and socially responsible production. To increase the integration of small and medium enterprises in achieving more sustainable textile supply chains, the IVN was supported by a business scout. The aim was to better involve the member companies of the IVN in the field of development cooperation by providing information on funding instruments and cooperation offers.

#### OUTPUT AND IMPACT

The collaboration with the Business Scouts for Development Programme and the IVN has led to various new projects. For example, a business scout encouraged the participation of the IVN in several sustainable trade fairs, such as the International trade fair for sustainable textiles (INNATEX) and the ethical fashion fairs NEONYT and XOOM in 2019. Through the consultation of enterprises and the provision of information materials, a knowledge transfer was facilitated and a professional dialogue between GIZ and IVN was encouraged.



## 9. Fostering economic development in Ethiopia



### FORUM FOR SUSTAINABLE TEXTILES AND GARMENTS IN ETHIOPIA

Partners: IDH - The Sustainable Trade Initiative, "Sustainable Industrial Clusters Project" (S.I.C.) (formerly "Sustainable Textiles Programme (eTex) in Ethiopia") (GIZ)

Location: Ethiopia

Time period: 06/2018 and ongoing

### CHALLENGE

The textile and clothing sector offers great potential for economic development in many African countries. It presents an opportunity for industrialisation, job creation and integration in global value chains. These are key factors in alleviating poverty and contributing to sustained economic growth.

Among producer countries, Ethiopia is well positioned to become a driving force in the upcoming African textile and clothing industry. The development of the sector is one of the priority areas of the Ethiopian government. However, a better coordination among different stakeholders is needed to foster sustainable growth of the Ethiopian textile and garment industry.



### PROJECT AND ACTIVITIES

In order to support the Ethiopian textile and garment sector in its competitiveness and sustainability, a feasibility study and a road map for the implementation of a Forum for Sustainable Textiles and Garments (FSTG) was conducted. The forum is designed as a multi-stakeholder platform that brings together the government of Ethiopia, international buyers, manufacturers and international and civil society organisations to facilitate the growth of Ethiopia's textile and garment industry and safeguard economic, social and environmental sustainability.

The FSTG was launched in October 2018 during the African Sourcing Fashion Week and is coordinated by IDH with support of the S.I.C project. It provides a space for open strategic discussions, sectoral information sharing, as well as identifying risks and opportunities in Ethiopia's textile industry. Furthermore, the forum informs public policy, publishes joint reports, promotes communication of achievements and identifies pilot projects to foster sustainable development of the industry.



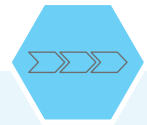
## 9. Fostering economic development in Ethiopia

### OUTPUT AND IMPACT

Since the launch of the Forum for Sustainable Textiles and Garments in 2018, it has established itself as an effective platform for exchange within the industry. By bringing together stakeholders from the private, public and civil sectors, the FSTG facilitates solutions to current issues in the development of a viable textile and clothing sector in Ethiopia. IDH, with S.I.C. support, independently continues to strengthen economic, social and environmental sustainability in the industry.



## 10. Supporting local value chains in Uganda



### STRENGTHENING LOCAL VALUE CHAINS IN COOPERATION WITH TSG HOFFENHEIM

**Partners:** TSG 1899 Hoffenheim Fußball-Spielbetriebs GmbH, Fine Spinners Uganda Limited, "Sport for Development" (GIZ), "Sector Project in Support of the Alliance for Development and Climate" (GIZ)

**Location:** Uganda

**Time period:** 09/2018 – 2019

### CHALLENGE

The importance of the African continent for the world's economy is often reduced to its role as a supplier of raw materials. This also applies to the Republic of Uganda, whose exports mainly consist of agricultural products. There is huge potential in the textile and clothing sector to increase industrial production by integrating more of the textile value chain within the national context, as currently over 80% of cotton is exported in its raw form. The integration of more production steps within Uganda is a strategy to achieve higher value addition through local processes. This can contribute to increased profits for local businesses. Additionally, shorter value chains offer a higher degree of transparency, potentially leading to more sustainable and socially just production processes.

### PROJECT AND ACTIVITIES

A collaboration with the German football club TSG Hoffenheim and Fine Spinners Uganda Limited was set up to further strengthen local value addition in the Ugandan cotton sector. Fine Spinners produces clothes with cotton certified by Cotton made in Africa. Their entire manufacturing process takes place in Uganda - from the cotton field to the finished product. This means local industry can benefit from increased

value addition and drive industrial development within the country. TSG Hoffenheim initiated the production of its own sustainable textile brand "Umoja" in collaboration with Fine Spinners to further strengthen the establishment of short and transparent supply chains. They use parts of the proceeds from the "Umoja" textile brand to finance social projects in the local communities, such as the improvement of the water supply at a primary school in the Kasese District.

Development Minister Dr Gerd Müller and Dr Peter Görlich, Managing Director of TSG 1899 Hoffenheim, signed a cooperation agreement on the sidelines of the football match against Borussia Dortmund. This strengthened the commitment to work together toward development goals in Africa.



## 10. Supporting local value chains in Uganda

### OUTPUT AND IMPACT

The share of value addition within the country was increased through the promotion of local textile production in Uganda. Thereby, the project contributed to strengthening the local textile industry and sustainable cotton cultivation, while local communities were actively supported through TSG Hoffenheim's financial contributions to social projects. Further, by cooperating with TSG Hoffenheim, the popularity of football was used to raise awareness for the topic of sustainable textile production and consumption, as well as the significance of development cooperation.



# What's next

## Addressing problems in the textile supply chain with our partners

MAP Textile sets up and implements projects along the textile supply chain in different thematic areas to address systemic problems in cooperation with partners. Current and future projects address, among others, the following thematic areas:



### SOCIAL EQUITY

- Occupational health and safety
- Gender equality
- Workers' rights
- Social compliance



### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

- Organic cotton
- Circularity
- Chemical, environmental and energy management
- Natural resources
- Climate change



### ECONOMIC VIABILITY

- Trade
- Industrialisation
- Value chain transformation
- Resilient supply chains
- Digitalisation

# How we can work together

Given the many stakeholders involved, textile supply chains are complex and lack transparency. The many social and environmental challenges make it difficult for individual actors to create and establish sustainable solutions. Multi-stakeholder projects bring together actors from governments, business, civil society and academia who contribute their diverse expertise and perspectives to working together on achieving continuous improvement in producer countries.

Around the world, MAP Textile implements all projects in cooperation with GIZ internal as well as external partners. It serves as a knowledge pool that is able to create and further develop project ideas which can be implemented and scaled. Financed through the BMZ budget line "cooperation with the private sector", MAP Textile is designed to work with the full GIZ-range of instruments to implement projects. This flexibility helps to put the focus on innovative solutions with the greatest potential for systemic change.

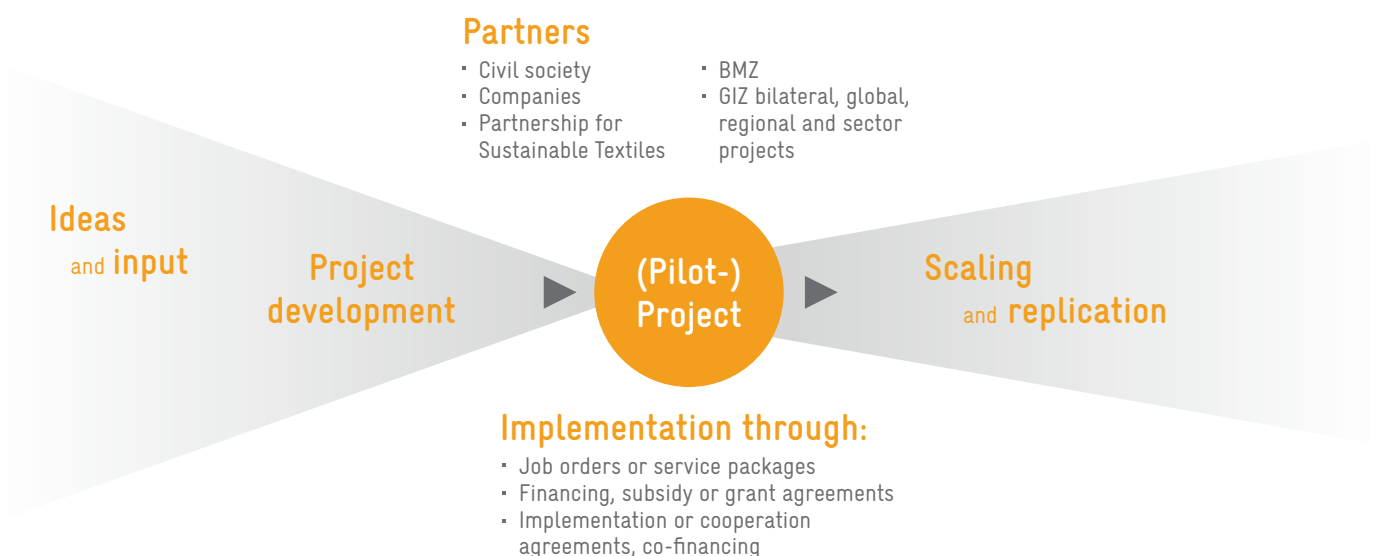
You can find some of the instruments and partners below:

- Bilateral portfolio, regional projects or sector and global programmes (e.g. via job orders and service packages)
- NGOs and civil society organisations (e.g. financing, subsidy or grant agreements)
- Companies and suppliers (e.g. implementation agreements, cooperation agreements, co-financing)

If you are interested in becoming a partner of MAP Textile and working together towards more sustainability in textile supply chains, you are invited to reach out to us.

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## PROJECT DEVELOPMENT WITH PARTNERS





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