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SDGs in the textile global value chain: Sustainability within an Upgrading Perspective

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Focus of ICTSD research

GVCs and upgrading opportunities for firms in developing countries

Dynamics and governance of specific GVCs

Role of lead firms (TNCs)

Role of international and domestic policies

Not only whether LDCs participate but how

Sustainability implications

SDG 1 End poverty

SDG 10 Reduced inequalities

SDG 5 Gender equality

SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth

SDG 9 Industry, innovation and infrastructure

SDG 12 Responsible consumption and production

SDG 13 Climate Action

Policy implications

International trade and investment policies and agreements

Domestic policies

Lesotho

Trade preferences

- Driven by Taiwan quota-hopping FDI for AGOA
- End of WTO Agreement on Textile and Clothing
- Triangular Manufacturing

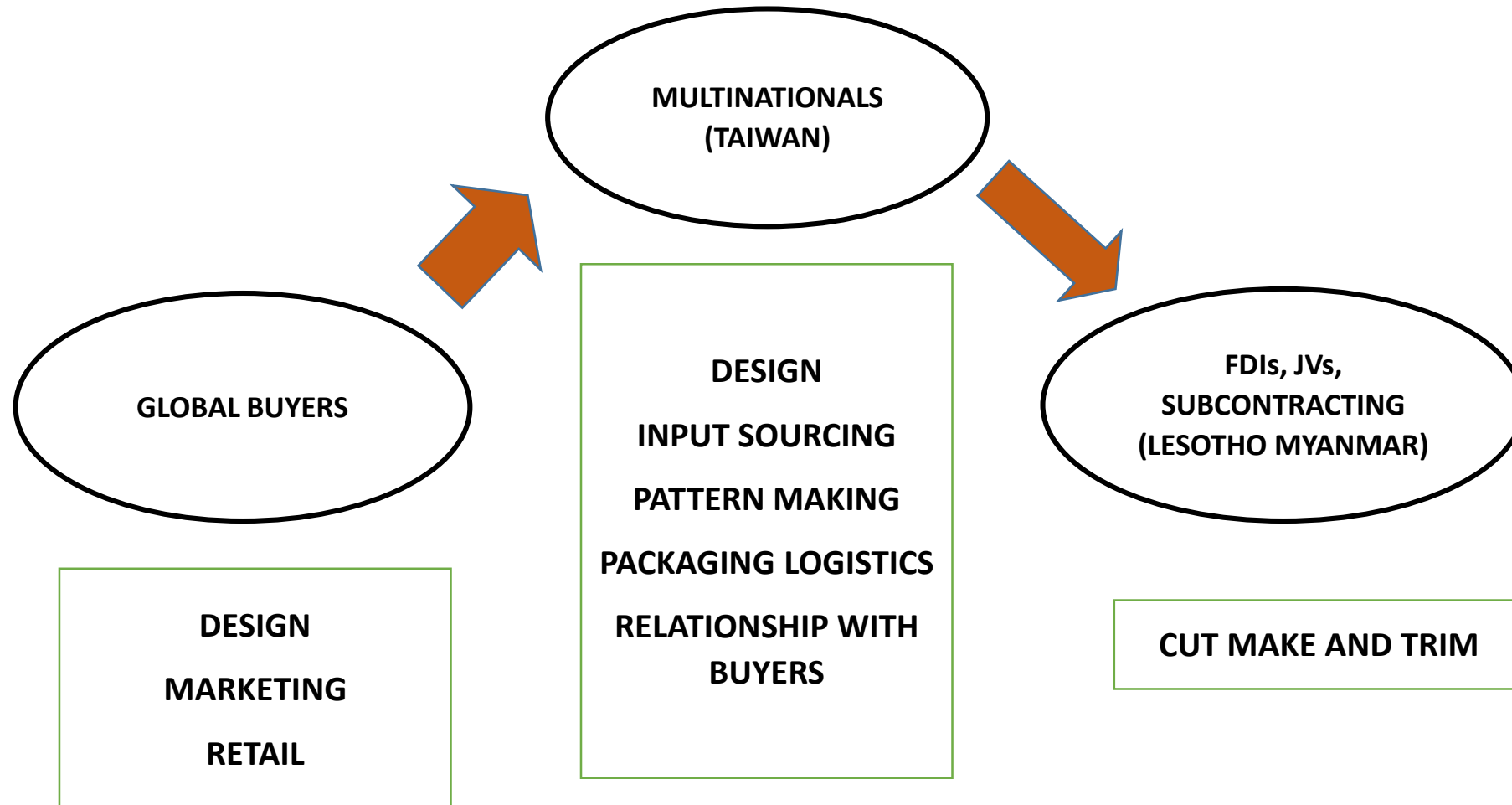
Regional Value Chains

- Driven by South African retail chains
- More opportunities for upgrading

Labour

- 60% firms part of ILO Better Work Conditions
- Sustainability for US vs. regional end markets
- Skills transfer

Triangular manufacturing



Myanmar

New frontier for apparel production

- Pre-existing skills and established markets
- Fast growing industry
- Triangular manufacturing

Labour

- Poor but improving worker conditions
- BSCI driven by EU and US buyers
- Workers' protests

Ethiopia

Investment

- Since late 2000s
- Heterogeneous investment
- Vertically integrated textile firms

Active government policies

- Strategic FDI promotion, export promotion
- Focused on learning, upgrading and local linkages
- Textile Industry Development Institute

Labour Environment

- Poor working conditions
- Sweden, H&M, ILO initiative
- Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE)

Concluding remarks

