

Championing Inclusivity in Plastic Pollution Annual Review 2023/24

Title: Championing Inclusivity in Plastic Pollution (CHIPP)		
Programme Value £ (full life): £4.9m		Review date: September 2024
Programme Code: BPFCHIPP	Start date: January 2023	End date: March 2025

Summary of Programme Performance

Year	23/24	24/25
Overall Output Score	B	
Risk Rating	High	

DevTracker Link to Business Case:	N/A
DevTracker Link to results framework:	N/A

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ATREE	Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment
CEE	Centre for Environmental Education
CHIPP	Championing Inclusivity in Plastic Pollution
CPF	Captain Planet Foundation
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GPT	Global Plastics Treaty
ILBI	International Legally Binding Instrument
INC	Inter-governmental Negotiating Committee
LDC	Least developed country
LMIC	Lower middle income country
Logframe	Logical Framework
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PCR	Programme Completion Review
SDD	Social Development Direct
SEAH	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment
ToC	Theory of Change
TTPC	Tide Turners Plastic Challenge
UNEA	United Nations Environment Assembly
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WAGGGS	World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts
WOSM	World Organisation of the Scout Movement
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

A. SUMMARY AND OVERVIEW

A1. Description of programme

Championing Inclusivity in Plastic Pollution (CHIPP) comprises two components: (1) a £2.9m contribution for the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)'s Tide Turners Plastic Challenge (TTPC) and (2) a £2m contribution to the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) meetings to support inclusive participation of ODA-eligible country negotiators in the development of an international legally binding instrument (ILBI) on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment

TTPC is a youth environmental education and advocacy initiative which seeks to educate and empower young people on marine plastic pollution and how they can address it in their communities. The objective of this programme is to influence behaviour change, share knowledge, build awareness, and promote inclusive environmental stewardship in young people and give them a voice in the fight against plastic pollution. Its core deliverable is an educational course delivered in partnership with educational institutions. It is delivered in Africa by the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS) and the World Organisation for the Scout Movement (WOSM), and in India by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and Centre for Environmental Education (CEE). These organisations work in partnership with educational institutions to deliver online and in-person environmental awareness, policy and advocacy training. Captain Planet Foundation (CPF) works with UNEP to deliver more advanced policy training for Tide Turners students and supports them to attend global environmental events. The INC contribution aims to support the views of ODA-eligible countries to be heard and reflected in the ongoing plastics treaty negotiations by supporting the travel and participation of delegates. Together, CHIPP's overall objective is to foster an inclusive approach to tackling plastic pollution at all levels in ODA-eligible countries, from young people and communities to international action.

Defra funded UNEP to deliver TTPC prior to the CHIPP programme through four funding phases disbursed since 2019, to a total value of £1.3m. This funding was included in the CHIPP business case and Defra is also preparing a short retrospective assessment of this funding set out along with an explainer of the phases of Tide Turners funding that will follow this review. Defra provided a short review of previous TTPC performance in the CHIPP business case.

A2. Summary supporting narrative for the overall score in this review

This is the first annual review for the programme and was originally due in December 2023. Due to challenges in programme resourcing in Defra, and to align the programme with delivery partner reporting which ran up to the end of March 24, the review was planned for and took place in August 2024. This review therefore covers the period from December 2022 to March 2024, which has been agreed with the Defra ODA Hub.

The programme has scored a **B** overall, **moderately did not meet expectations**. Although the output data reported for both components has met or was above expectations, limitations in the reporting framework across both components including an inconsistent approach to targets and baselines, a complex causal link from outputs to outcomes that is challenging to evidence, the absence of impact data in the framework and challenges around assessing VFM all qualify this. The challenges are compounded by the difficulty of scoring a programme where one component is new and the other is a legacy programme, and the links between the two components are limited. Defra's ability to identify these issues and cooperate with delivery partners to adapt around and rectify them has been hampered by frequent changes in the Defra programme team. The short programme lifetime has made adaptive management more challenging still.

The **strategic context** for marine ODA in Defra has shifted since the business case was approved in December 2022, with greater emphasis now placed on poverty reduction. TTPC has made efforts to adapt to this by introducing livelihoods workshops focused on sustainable alternatives to plastics. However, CHIPP's causal link to reducing poverty is limited, and it lacks a clear evidence base or approach for assessing this impact. TTPC delivers in four Least Developed Countries (LDCs; Democratic Republic of Congo, Madagascar, Uganda and The Gambia) and seven lower-middle-income countries (LMICs; India, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Pakistan, Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire and Nigeria). This geographical distribution was decided in response to HMG's prioritisation of partnerships with Africa set out in the Integrated Review (2021) and International Development Strategy (2022). However, it is important to note that the programme sits in Defra's marine ODA portfolio and three of the countries are land locked, although the grants to these locations are smaller than coastal areas. UNEP's delivery partners have adopted the TTPC learning resources in other countries beyond those directly funded by Defra. This has dramatically increased the reach of the programme which is reaching young people in 50 countries. **All developing countries and countries with economies in transition** are eligible for support through the INC component and support is allocated subject to demand from the Member State.

The strong performance on Gender, Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) (see *section D2*) is notable, as CHIPP was the only marine programme recognised as **GESI transformative** in the 2023 GESI audit of Defra ODA by Social Development Direct (SDD). TTPC's focus on youth advocacy is also unique in the portfolio.

Management responsibility for CHIPP in Defra has changed frequently throughout the 18 months of delivery. In June 2024 Defra agreed a new programme manager and SRO to manage the programme until planned closure in March 2025. The new programme team is working proactively with INC Secretariat and Tide Turners team to identify areas for improvement for the remaining months of the programme, and both delivery partners have collaborated positively so far. However, the turnover resulted in gaps in programme reporting. Although draft logframes have been developed for the two separate components of the

programme, there is no overarching programme logframe in place. This review assesses performance based on milestones and deliverables agreed in the business case, funding agreements, draft logframes and delivery plans, but the consistency between these sources is limited. The output scoring for TTPC is based on the delivery plans for phases 5.1 and 5.2, which align with the draft TTPC logframe. The INC and TTPC logframes, and the INC deliverables by phase, are attached in annexes 2, 3 and 4 respectively.

A3. Major lessons and recommendations for the year ahead

Defra acknowledges the limitations of the programme monitoring framework and its unusual structure. **CHIPP is due to close in March 2025** and therefore the recommendations in this section will only be made where: (1) changes will be feasible and beneficial during the remaining timeframe, and/or; (2) changes bring the programme in line with required ODA compliance standards.

Lesson 1: Programme monitoring frameworks should be in place before delivery commences and be linked to a single theory of change (ToC) supported by a narrative that clearly sets out how outputs link to programme outcomes and impact. This should set out how the programme will contribute to poverty reduction, including the assumptions and evidence that poverty impact is based on.

Where a programme has multiple components as in this case, the coherence of components should be considered carefully and tested in framework design. Logframes should be set out accordingly to the most recent guidance and templates.

Recommendation 1: Defra and delivery partners should review the programme theories of change and consider combining them, and develop and agree a single logframe, **at least 6 months** before the next annual review/programme closure review is due (by September 2024, for PCR due March 2025). Given the limited time left for delivery, Defra should take a proportionate approach with partners and focus on data that is already reported. Also, to avoid creating a causal narrative where it doesn't exist, Defra should focus on trying to represent the causal links made in the business case, and build on the existing theories of change, making modifications only around specific learnings and tested assumptions identified by delivery partners, and only recommend changes **where they have time to act on them before programme closure**. This should prioritise realigning the output and outcome indicators to more accurately reflect the pathway to impact, considering what assumptions still hold or have changed, and setting revised targets. Delivery partners should continue to prioritise disaggregation of people-focused indicators wherever possible.

Lesson 2: Risk management, including and in particular SEAH risk, should be prioritised during periods of changing or uncertain management, with expectations set for delivery partners clearly and consistently as early as possible. While key controls and procedures are in place for TTPC according to UNEP's safeguarding policies, the documentation and reporting of information requires **strengthening**. The programme team should ensure risk reporting is conducted in line with the Defra ODA guidance, including through regular steering meetings with partners and a risk log that is reviewed routinely. Assessment of SEAH risk and mitigating actions should consider the context of the programme, particularly where programmes work with young people. Defra should consider whether funding programmes operating in educational contexts is best suited to Defra's areas of expertise.

Recommendation 2: Defra should review the programme RAID log and ensure it is updated monthly and ensure delivery partners also maintain risk registers and update Defra on risks at regular (quarterly as minimum) meetings. Having completed a SEAH risk assessment, Defra should work with UNEP to strengthen standards and reduce risks for SEAH across the delivery chain for TTPC, including through completing delivery chain mapping. **Clear progress should be made in time to report to the BPF Joint Management Board in September 2024, and a full list of recommended actions is set out in section E.**

Further recommendations

Recommendation 3: As the only GESI transformative programme in the marine ODA portfolio, Defra's programme team and ODA Hub should identify areas where CHIPP has performed exceptionally on GESI. In consultation with UNEP, Defra should use this as a basis around which to share learning with new and existing ODA programmes, including through the ODA GESI champions network. Before the PCR Defra should review the recommendations of the SDD audit and work with partners to implement these. Separately, Defra is undertaking a review of the links between plastic pollution and poverty, with specific reference to the INC treaty negotiations. Defra should consider the implications of this work for CHIPP, and ensure that TTPC's evaluation plans consider the livelihoods impact of the programme where possible. In preparing for the PCR and delivering against recommendation 1, Defra should work with partners to ensure data is disaggregated by gender and socio-economic background where it isn't already, without adding disproportionate burden to partners given the short time left before programme closure.

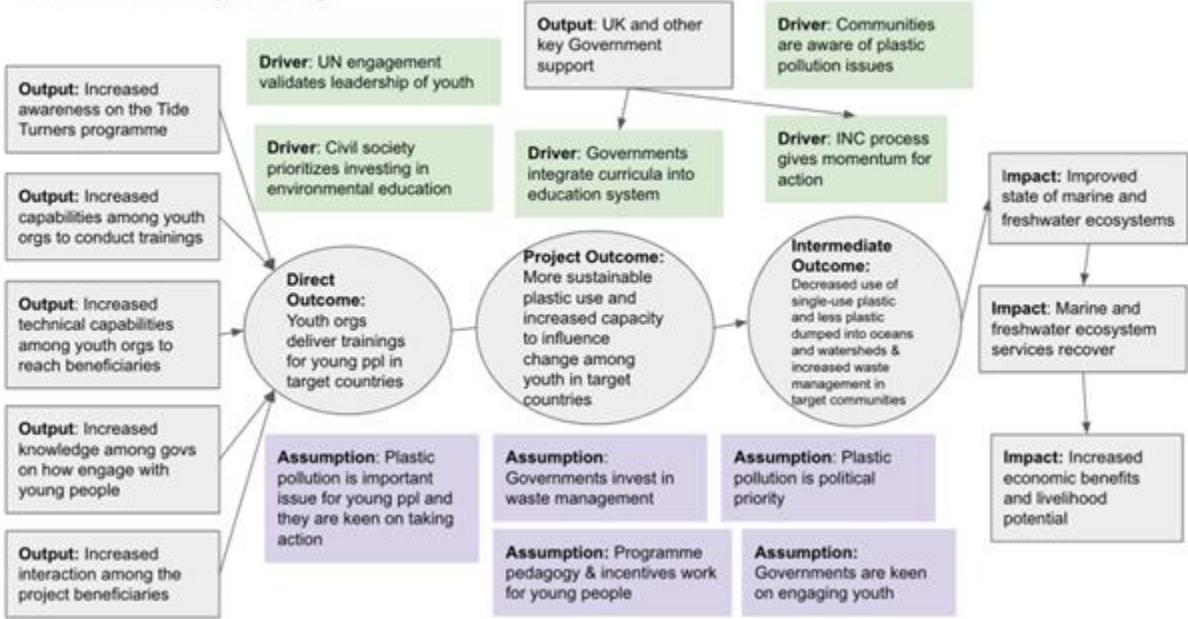
B: THEORY OF CHANGE AND PROGRESS TOWARDS OUTCOMES
[1-2 pages]

B1. Summarise the programme's theory of change, including any changes to outcome and impact indicators from the original business case.

The CHIPP business sets out two separate theories of change, one for each component. The TTPC theory of change was developed in partnership with UNEP and links outputs on the increased training of youth organisations with more sustainable plastic use and greater capacity for youth to influence change. This leads to the longer-term outcomes of decreased use of single-use plastic, reduced marine plastic litter and increased waste management in target communities. However, the outputs set out in the ToC are closer to outcomes, and the assumptions the ToC is based on are ambitious and supported by limited evidence.

The logframe has not been updated since business case approval, and Defra and the UNEP TTPC team recognise that there is a disconnect between the programme outputs captured and these longer-term outcomes, which makes it harder to quantitatively assess impact. The TTPC logframe also does not accurately reflect the theory of change logic, with the logframe including more measurable short term-outcomes of the challenge, such as the number of Tide Turners who attend events, the number of community projects/advocacy campaigns led by Tide Turners, and the number of success stories published. The logframe indicators do not measure the progression between the three impacts identified in the ToC below, due to the long-term nature of these impacts, and challenges measuring them. While progressing *recommendation 2*, Defra should ensure the categorisation of outputs and outcomes is clear, logical and consistent. TTPC have a series of outcome surveys to be conducted before the closure of the programme in March 2025 that will aim to judge whether challenge participants report better understanding of the plastic pollution problem, and how to engage with solutions. TTPC also collect other outcome/impact data on a quarterly basis, although this is not included in the programme logframe, these data should be prioritised during the logframe review in *recommendation 2*.

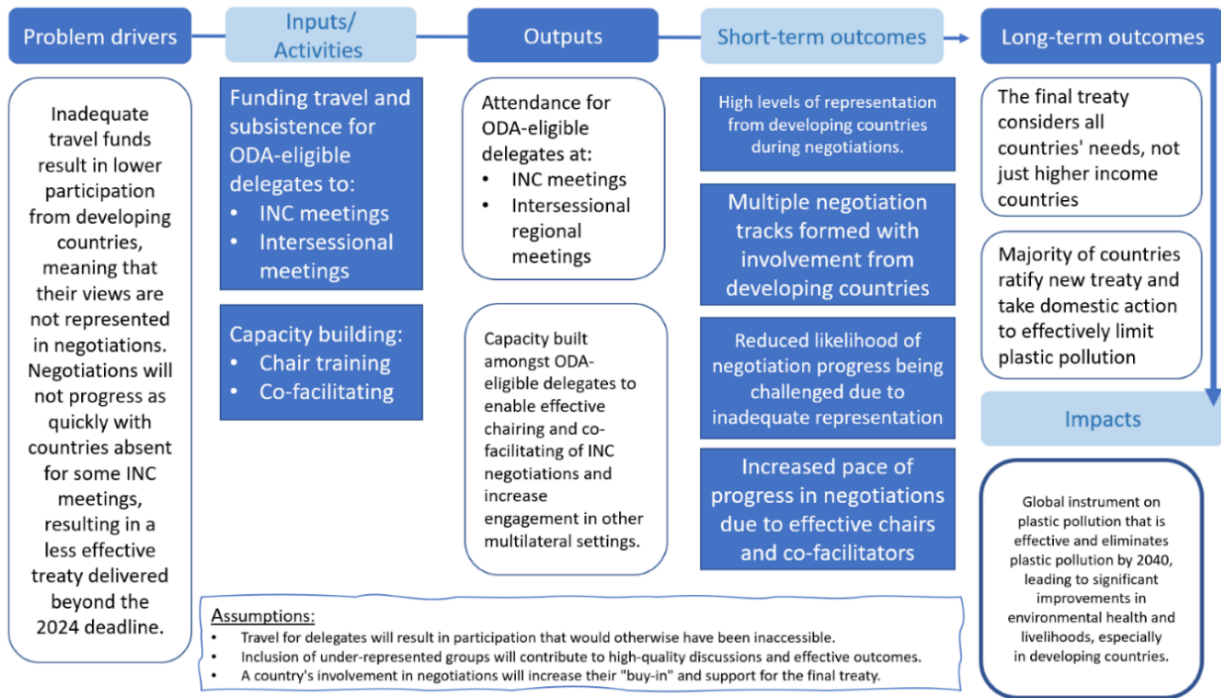
Tide Turners Theory of Change



The INC component theory of change was developed by Defra without the input of the INC secretariat and was not agreed with them as the delivery partner. This approach was taken to align requirements that hold Defra ODA programming to account, whilst appreciating that the INC Secretariat does not operate a conventional ODA programme in the way other delivery partners do. The logic and progression from output to outcome is simple: increasing attendance and capacity of ODA-eligible country delegates results in greater representation and participation in discussions, a more active role for developing countries in the negotiations and increased pace of negotiations due to more effective and informed negotiators, chairs and facilitators. This, in theory, should facilitate the adoption of an inclusive treaty that is more widely accepted and that would trigger quick signature and ratification by parties.

However, there are a number of key issues:

- The outcomes are challenging to measure, both methodologically but also given the lack of resource in the INC secretariat.
- The impact is heavily dependent on externalities around the successful agreement and subsequent ratification and implementation of the plastics treaty. There are no indicators at present that measure this impact, only the overall number of INC sessions held.
- There is also a significant gap in explaining how this component results in a reduction of poverty. It is unlikely that a clear quantifiable link will be evidenced before the programme closes.
- There was a missing assumption that delegates would take the opportunity for capacity building/training for leadership roles. This has proved untrue, so INC have had to redirect some funding for leadership training into travel support (see section C).



Overall, the split theories of change and absence of a single logframe has meant the programme lacks a cohesive structure to monitor how the outputs of each component contribute to an overall impact, and to draw effectively on possible linkages and learnings between them. As set out in *Section E*, the *ad hoc* approach to target setting and baselining, and lack of quantified benefits in the business case make it difficult to assess the effectiveness of the intervention. Defra should take a proportionate approach with delivery partners, to first review the programme theory of change, and second, combine the programme's two draft logframes for the final year of delivery, as set out in *recommendation 2*.

There has been one significant change to the delivery model for the TTPC component, which was the decision to adapt the learning modules for online participation in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. While this has considerably increased the reach of TTPC, the ramifications of this change for value for money and effectiveness overall have not yet been fully considered, but is being explored through evaluation work conducted in partnership with Oxford University and the Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE). INC have also adapted one activity in the programme following a lack of demand for leadership training sessions, to focus on travel support for leaders. See the final output in *section C* for further details.

B2. Describe where the programme is on/off track to contribute to the expected outcomes and impact. What action is planned in the year ahead?

As set out above, quantitative and qualitative measurement of programme's impact is limited, in part because of the absence of a single reporting framework, but mostly due to the intangibility and long-term nature of the programme's anticipated benefits. The challenges this presents are different for each component, because Defra has funded TTPC for 6 years, but INC for 2. **Overall, Defra will have to acknowledge that the long-term benefits of this programme may not be evidenced or directly attributed to it within its funding lifetime.**

For both components, the causal link to longer-term outcomes and impacts is clear and plausible, but the route to evidencing this presents significant challenges. In the year ahead for INC, Defra and the INC Secretariat should consider what options there are for measuring the impact of the UK's contribution on the negotiations, beyond tracking the number of delegates supported, including through participant surveys. Results from surveys conducted after regional intersessional meetings conducted ahead of INC-3 and INC-4 indicated that more than 90% of surveyed participant consider that the regional consultations have increased understanding of the issues being discussed, more than 80% considered that it has

strengthened the capacity of institutions to prepare for the INC sessions, and about 80% believe that it has help to understand better the different positions and national circumstance within each region.

This survey data is not captured in the programme logframe. Instead, the outcome data reported by INC captures the total number of ODA-eligible delegates attending INC sessions and intersessional regional meetings. When compared with the output data this shows the proportion of eligible delegates receiving support, but not actually the *outcome* of increasing inclusive representation. Defra should consider changing the outcome indicators to measure the survey data produced after each session. The survey results are captured in more detail in annex 1.

While the outputs accurately reflect and measure the theory of change, there is currently no more qualitative measure of impact. The overall impact of an inclusive and effectively implemented global treaty extends beyond the timeframe of this project, and Defra should consider a shorter-term and more discrete measure of impact. At present, this is captured through the overall number of INC sessions held, as a proxy for progress towards agreeing treaty. While this indicator is linked to UK support for the secretariat, it is contingent on the much broader forces influencing the progress of the negotiations.

For TTPC, this overall impact is a wide cohort of youth who understand and are prepared to engage with the scale of the plastic pollution crisis, combined with the sum of the many advocacy projects and campaigns that members pursue in later stages of the challenge and beyond. The programme has also been integrated into curriculum by the World Scout Movement, in four Indian states and in two UN member states, suggesting the platform created by Tide Turners will continue engaging youth beyond the period of Defra’s support. Aggregating the impact of these diverse outcomes presents challenges, and Defra should consider how to qualitatively review the TTPC ‘success stories’. Examples include Murielle, a Tide Turner from Fanilon’i Madagasikara (Girl Scouts of Madagascar), who after completing the TTPC and Wave Makers training from WAGGGS created a group called Helping Ambohidratrimo¹ by Recycling Plastics (HARP). The project uses social media to unite 3000 young people across Ambohidratrimo to “Inform, Educate, Communicate for Behaviour Change”. Other examples are captured in the case studies in this review.

The outcome data reported by TTPC for this review period is in *table 1*, and has surpassed expectations for all three indicators. These are designed to indicate the number of Tide Turners that go on to take on leadership roles, like Murielle, whether this be at the local, regional, national or even international level. There are limits to the indicators however given the broad range of outcomes each one captures – the success stories and advocacy campaigns that Tide Turners lead are varied, and not necessarily comparable, and “events with Tide Turners youth voices presented” captures large global events, and smaller national and regional events. Furthermore, tracking how TTPC impacts behaviour change across youth is challenging to capture and makes narrative reporting for understanding TTPC’s outcomes and impact particularly important. Furthermore, the targets are given as a range and may be under-ambitious given how long the programme has been delivering. Defra and the TTPC team should consider how these indicators could be disaggregated to bring out some of this qualitative variety, e.g. events by international/national/regional scale, and success stories by scale and co-benefit (e.g. climate, biodiversity, health), and review the targets to remove the margins and ensure they are suitably ambitious.

Outcome Indicator	Target	Phase 5.2 results (Jul 23 – Mar 24)	Progress
Number of events with Tide Turners youth voices presented	2/year	26	Exceeded

¹ Municipality in Madagascar

Number of community projects/advocacy campaigns executed by young people in target countries.	5-10/year	11	On target
Number of success stories on the programme shared through communication channels.	2-10/year	10	On target

Table 1: TTPC component outcome data reported for phase 5.2

The logframe includes three more indicators for which there is no reported data because UNEP plans to conduct end of programme surveys to assess these outcomes. Baseline surveys were conducted in early 2024, so these surveys will capture the change in youth engagement over a one-year period.

1. % of youth reporting better understanding on single-use plastic and pollution after taking part in the training (**Target 70%**).
2. % of youth reporting change in the use of single-use plastic after taking part in the training (**target 60%**).
3. % of youth reporting change in capabilities to execute advocacy projects after taking part in the training (**target 70%**).

TTPC captures evidence of through their Plastics Literacy Test that collected evidence of participants knowledge of plastic pollution pre- and post-engagement with Tide Turners. TTPC is working with Oxford University on a targeted evaluation to better understand impact in India. There are no joint plans for an independent evaluation that encompasses both programme components (TTPC and INC). The business case also refers to TTPC's aim to impact government policies, although there is no measurement of this in the logframe. Policy outcomes are captured in individual case studies, such as case study 1 below.

The Oxford University Evaluation, delivered in partnership with Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE), will consist of mixed methods methodology with quantitative (questionnaire) and qualitative (semi-structured interviews) components. The evaluation team have drawn up a new theory of change for tide turners to test through the evaluation. Defra should ensure this is joined up with the existing theory of change and consider the new theory of change while delivering against recommendation 1.

This focuses on the following core evaluation questions:

1. What is the impact of Tide Turners on participants' environmental awareness, social norms and behaviours regarding the use of single-use plastics?
2. What amount of plastic pollution has been avoided or reduced due to Tide Turners?
3. What factors are key factors supporting or hindering the impact of Tide Turners?

The questionnaire will target 750 respondents per state across Tamil Nadu, Delhi, Assam and Gujarat, and use quota sampling to ensure a representation across age ranges and educational levels. The interviews will consist of 10 group leaders and 10 tide turner ambassadors per state, also selected with quota sampling. Informed consent will be obtained from all participants or their guardians in the case of minors, ensuring they are fully aware of the study's purpose and their rights.

As an experimental evaluation of an unconventional programme in Defra's ODA portfolio, Defra should look to follow the process closely and look to draw as much value from the results as possible. The full methodology can be provided on request and the results are due in line with the end of phase 5.3 (March 2025).

Case Study 1: Tide Turner leads successful campaign to ban single use plastics in Bihar State, India

In Bihar state, India, one of the TTPC Scout leaders, Rituraj, successfully won government backing to set up programmes to raise awareness of plastic pollution in every school in Bihar, which is home to 123 million people. While Bihar State is landlocked plastic waste contamination in the Ganges is a cause of marine pollution and a health hazard.

Along with organizing clean-up drives, Rituraj has lobbied governments to join the fight against plastic. In April 2023 he successfully petitioned top government officials in Bihar and to ban the production and distribution of a range of single-use plastic products, including cutlery, water pouches and flags. Senior government officials lauded the efforts of Scouts and Guides in helping to bring about change. Environment Minister Bhupinder Yadav praised the initiative. The endorsement of Rituraj’s leadership led Bihar state officials to endorse his plan to have 15 anti-plastic campaigners in every school.

Rituraj has brought about a qualitative change in the thinking and behaviour of people through his single-use plastics eradication campaign.

I strongly feel that transformation can only happen when we get the youth and community to collaborate on finding solutions – Rituraj

Case Study 2: Osiepe Sango – Friends Of Lake Victoria

In Kisumu, Kenya, siblings Michelle and Jeremy Muchilwa established [Osiepe Sango](#) in 2020 to combat plastic pollution in Lake Victoria, inspired by their participation in the Ocean Heroes Global Virtual Bootcamp. With the guidance of their mentor, Dr. Chrispine Nyamweya, the organization focuses on data collection, awareness-raising, and community engagement to address the complex issue of plastic waste. Over the years, Osiepe Sango has grown into a prominent force in Kisumu, advocating for cleaner streets and stricter implementation of waste management laws, while also partnering with youth groups and theatre ensembles to raise awareness and promote innovative solutions like WALTER, an autonomous plastic detection and collection system.



B3. Justify whether the programme should continue, based on its own merits and in the context of the wider portfolio

Despite the limitations of the programme’s reporting framework and weakness of the programme’s link to reducing poverty, the programme should continue for the final year. The programme delivers against marine pollution, one of the Blue Planet Fund outcomes, and is the only ODA programme across the Defra portfolio to have its core deliverable focussed on youth empowerment, and one of two programmes ranked GESI transformative. The INC component is important to maintain the UK leadership in the plastics treaty negotiations. Both components have delivered some strong output results, and the dramatically expanded reach of the TTPC demonstrates that it has gained considerable traction across partners in the scouts movement and is being applied as a model by UNEP for other environmental education programmes in development. However, the reporting framework is limited, and it is challenging to demonstrate quantifiable impact, and some of the challenges this presents are unlikely to be solved in the final months of delivery.

The overall VFM assessment is uncertain. The benefits of the programme are intangible, and the VFM analysis in section E reflects this picture, with some evidence that Defra spending is economical and efficient, good evidence that it is equitable, but considerable gaps in evidence in demonstrating effectiveness. The review recommends a number of proportionate changes to the monitoring and evaluation framework, including reviewing and updating the theories of change and logframe and assessing whether the programme could report against any International Climate Finance (ICF), Defra International or Blue Planet Fund key performance indicators (KPIs). This recommendation should aim to capture the programme’s impacts where possible before it closes in March 2025.

C. DETAILED OUTPUT SCORING

The CHIPP business case sets the approach to monitoring, evaluation and learning. However, some of the key steps in this approach were never formalised, including finalising the theories of change and output framework. This, combined with the legacy of data from the previous funding phases of TTPC, makes assessing outputs challenging. For this year’s review, Defra has relied on a combination of the data submitted by partners through the programme’s logframes cross referenced against partner reports and delivery plans agreed prior to each funding disbursement. The delivery plans provide the targets set out in the output scoring, and are set out in full alongside results across both phases in *annex 4*.

CHIPP has two draft logframes. Both delivery partners have used the draft logframes to aggregate results captured in their regular reporting. There is however inconsistency in how baselines, targets and in year/cumulative reporting have been applied. There are also no agreed weightings across the outputs, therefore each scoring is based on a qualitative judgement. Some of the TTPC targets use ranges rather than single figures that are often too broad to represent achievable goals. TTPC partners have also reported on separate metrics directly to UNEP, some which are aggregated in the full results captured here, but others not. For TTPC, this annual review covers two separate phases of delivery, 5.1 and 5.2. The results in the output scoring below are from the end of phase 5.2. It is important to note that INC results are reported at the programme level. The INC secretariat pools donor contributions and cannot provide direct attribution to individual donors at this stage. The UK contribution spent to date has been used mostly for supporting the intersessional regional coordination meetings in output 2.

C1. Output 1: young people and training

Output Title	Tide Turners: Youth organisations deliver training for young people in target countries		
Output number:	NA	Output Score:	A
Impact weighting (%):	NA	Weighting revised since last AR?	NA

Indicator(s)	Milestone(s) for this review	Data reported
Tide Turners App	Developed and launched by Q1 2023	Launched June 2023
Numbers of young people reached within the programme (Including: gender, age group, disability and/or other regional specific categories)	125,000 in year from June to Dec 2023	211,457 Female - 111,790 (53%) Male - 99,666 (47%) Non-binary - 51 (0.024%)
Numbers of young people reached within the programme (Advocacy Level). (Including: gender, age group, disability and/or other regional specific categories)	30-700 Advocacy champions trained by Q4 2023	1605 in year by March 2024
Number of countries in which the programme is implemented	10-30 countries by Q4 2023	11
Number of training sessions organised by partner organisations	5	149
Training on skills-based training on circular economy / waste management that can increase alternative livelihood outcomes	3	11

C1.1 Briefly describe the output’s activities, and provide supporting narrative for the score.

This output tracks the reach of the TTPC component through indicators on number of youths that have signed up to the programme and progressed through its three levels of training:

1. Entry, focused on expanding knowledge and awareness of plastic pollution causes and solutions
2. Leadership, focused on how to apply these learning in communities, connect with and educate peers
3. Champion, focused on collaborating to deliver advocacy projects and campaigns

The overall reach of the programme has already dramatically surpassed the expected results set out in the business case, which targeted 55,000 youths reached for the level of investment. The total cumulative result for participants signing on to Tide Turners is over 950,000. This reflects the dramatic increase in uptake following the decision to adapt the learning modules for online participation, combined with the success of UNEP in expanding reach through partner organisations. TTPC also exceeded expectations on the number of training sessions delivered. The training sessions vary depending on the delivery partner. In August 2023 for example, WAGGGS delivered a four-day workshop supporting TTPC members to strengthen understanding of plastic pollution, prepare community advocacy and clean up campaigns, a practical session on plastic upcycling and recycling, and supporting peer engagement to recruit new members.

Captain Planet Foundation run a 6-month training programme focused on policy change that supports level 3 champions to deliver advocacy campaigns. Each month, CPF hold one full-group training and three small-group sessions to discuss the campaigns Tide Turners are developing. In this period, Captain Planet Foundation (CPF) met their target to establish a cohort of 30 participants from Kenya, Nigeria and The Gambia.

Overall Defra has scored this indicator an A. Although many of the targets have been exceeded, the varied approach to target setting and lack of clarity around baselines mean the score has been capped at A. In completing the logframe review and PCR Defra should prioritise getting clarity on target setting, and consider the data reported against this indicator since Defra funding to TTPC started in 2018, to give a broader picture of overall impact.

Case Study 2: Rural Livelihood Initiatives Launched by Tide Turners

Rural livelihood initiatives aimed at reducing the use of single-use plastic have been implemented in Bahraich village, Uttar Pradesh, and Ghumasan village, Gujarat in India.

- In Bahraich, the introduction of a Bartan bank facilitates the borrowing of reusable utensils, minimizing the need for single-use plastic utensils during events. [\(news published in local press\)](#)
- In Ghumasan, a Cloth Bag unit has been established to produce various cloth bag products from waste cloth, effectively reducing the village's reliance on polythene bags. [\(news published in local press\)](#)
- TTPC India Youth Champion Anusweta Deb led a [Livelihood Skilling Workshop for Rural Women](#) from coastal flood affected communities, skilling them in making life Jackets from plastics. Anusweta comes from a flood-prone area in Assam and was inspired to tackle the issue of frequent deaths in her community due to flooding caused by plastic disposal in rivers. She developed sustainable, low-cost life jackets made entirely from repurposed plastics, using materials like plastic rice sacks and PET bottles, which proved effective in saving lives during floods.
- The "Tide Turners in the DR Congo" project led by WOSM focuses on enhancing living conditions and promoting a green City of Lubumbashi by collecting and recycling plastic waste. Scouts were trained on how to transform approximately 1 ton of plastic waste into paving stones. 116 adult volunteers were upskilled to support the capacity building and selection of young people to achieve the target of the project.



C1.2 Describe any changes to this output during the past year, and any planned changes as a result of this review.

The final indicator for this output was moved from another output after business case approval, as it aligns more closely with the output description. This addition took place more than sixth months before the review period. There have been no other changes to this output.

C1.3 Progress on recommendations from the previous AR (if completed), lessons learned this year and recommendations for the year ahead

This is the programme's first annual review. Looking ahead, the logical and causal links between all outputs and outcomes, and the relevance of each indicator under each output, should be reviewed, as set out in recommendation one. Defra and UNEP should also add output weightings. Defra expect this output to remain the core deliverable for the programme, however not all the indicators are relevant. Defra recommend the following changes to consider during the review of the logframe:

- As agreed with Tide Turners, the headline indicator for registered participants should clearly disaggregate how many participants register and complete each level of the challenge to give Defra a strong sense of how likely the challenge’s reach is to deliver outcomes around increasing youth leadership and participation.
- The Tide Turners app was delivered through Global Environment Facility funding rather than Defra funding and is not thematically aligned to this output. This indicator should be removed.
- Defra should work with TTPC to set clear and realistic single figure targets for all indicators. Defra need to clarify how the final indicator around circular economy livelihoods training interacts with the rest of the TTPC delivery model, and whether this training can be linked to measurable qualitative or quantitative benefits that demonstrate a reduction in poverty.
- Defra and TTPC should learn more about the qualitative impact of moving online, given the dramatic increase in reach demonstrated in the first indicator.

The indicator on number of countries where the programme delivers should be updated to take account of countries where the challenge has been adopted outside of direct Defra funding to demonstrate additionality. Defra should consider whether an indicator can be added on finance leveraged, and if not, how else to capture this benefit given its inclusion in the business case.

Case Study 3: Solomon Ekundayo and “plogging”

Solomon Ekundayo is a member of the Tide Turners Policy Change Champion cohort, who can often be found running throughout his home of Lagos, Nigeria. Solomon has focused his advocacy on an activity he calls “plogging” – picking waste while jogging. His goal is to pick up litter in cities and natural spaces through an active community activity. Since joining the champion cohort, Solomon has begun exploring circular economy solutions, including using the waste collected through his activities to build sustainable pavement bricks that are more durable and more affordable than conventional building materials.

Solomon is now working to fund The Project PET House, a movement working to help the environmental and social issues throughout Nigeria, which works to build important public spaces from waste collected during plogging. Their first project was the creation of outdoor seating at Ahmadu Bello University’s Love Garden in Zaria, Nigeria. The project’s aims to help people in the community by providing means of income, with a focus on providing jobs for women in the community.

In 2023, Solomon hosted a summit with the Planeteer Alliance, where he held a weekend-long meet-up teaching other young environmentalists about the importance of the circular economy to the plastic crisis our world is facing. He continues educating young minds through his published storybook titled, “The Loud Cry of Ogun River”, a work focused on helping youth understand the importance of conservation and their power within the environmental sectors. Asked for his advice to rising advocates, Solomon said “Never underestimate your efforts. It might not make sense at first but stay committed and true, contribute meaningfully and you’ll be influencing others positively and making a long-lasting impact.”



C2. Output 2: INC attendance

Output Title	INC: Attendance for ODA-eligible delegates within the INC process		
Output number:	NA	Output Score:	B
Impact weighting (%):	NA	Weighting revised since last AR?	NA

Indicator(s)	Milestone(s) for this review	Progress	
# of ODA-eligible delegates supported to attend the INC meetings (INCs 2-5) (disaggregated by country of delegate)	272 This target is based on the maximum number of ODA eligible delegates that could attend each session (136 countries eligible x 2 delegates)	INC-2: 213 INC-3: 228 Total: 441	Behind target
# of ODA-eligible delegates supported to attend intersessional regional meetings (disaggregated by country of delegate)	136	Total - 75 (64% men, 33% women) Africa – 40 (18% women, 80% men) LatAm – 18 (56% women, 44% men) Asia Pacific – 12 (50% women, 50% men) E. Europe – 5 (60% women, 40% men)	Behind target

C2.1 Briefly describe the output’s activities, and provide supporting narrative for the score.

This is the INC component’s key outcome. It tracks how many ODA-eligible delegates that the INC has supported to attend the negotiation sessions and intersessional meetings. The targets for these indicators represent the maximum number of delegates that Defra funding could support for a single INC session. (2x delegate per eligible country for INC sessions (272), 1x delegate per eligible country for intersessional meetings (136)). This does not work as an achievable target for three reasons: (1) it is not realistic to aim for 100% participation every year, and this does not allow for progression between years as we would expect uptake to increase; (2) multiple sessions take place each year, and the targets do not reflect this; and (3) this data is not 100% attributable to UK funding, but represents the total number of eligible delegates that INC have supported. However the UK’s funding, unlike most other donors, is exclusively earmarked for supporting ODA-eligible delegates and not covering the day-to-day costs of the secretariat. The UK’s contribution makes up 8% of the total donated, which is just over US\$30,000,000 as of July 2024. It is important to note that funding for the INC sessions, the first indicator, pools delegate funding and cannot at this stage be disaggregated by donor. The second indicator, attendance at regional intersessional meetings, is 100% UK funded.

The activities for the first indicator involve travel support for two delegates for each eligible country to attend the sessions held under the INC. The second indicator measures travel

support for delegates to attend intersessional regional meetings. For the period up to April 2024, INC supported 75 delegates to attend in-person regional consultations, including support for all the attendees at the Africa regional meeting (due to 100% ODA eligibility). The provision of these sessions has been requested by many regions since INC-1, and they are more directly attributable to Defra’s contribution that the delegates supported to attend the main INC sessions. The support also includes live interpretation for delegates, and translation of all documents ahead of the sessions to support inclusive engagement.

There is a strong synergy here with the BPF’s other pollution programme the Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP). GPAP’s partnership with Ghana has supported the country to play a leading role across the Africa negotiating group in preparing for the negotiations. The regional consultations facilitated through CHIPP support discussions ahead of INC-3 and INC-4 and supported Member States in building capacity and preparing for each INC session. Besides facilitating discussion on strategic priorities and positions, and supported countries familiarize with the documentation for the session and provided an important avenue for dialogue. The regional consultations sought to support the development of the regional positions on the:

1. Zero-draft text of the international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, to be considered by member States at INC-3;
2. Revised draft text of the international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, that would be the starting point and basis for textual negotiations at its fourth session, without prejudice to the right of any member to propose additions, deletions or modifications in the course of negotiations at the fourth session; and
3. To support countries in their preparations for the sessions.

We have scored the output as a **B**. Both indicators are below target, however this is more a reflection of how the target has been set as discussed above.

C2.2 Describe any changes to this output during the past year, and any planned changes as a result of this review.

No changes made, this is the first time data has been reported by INC in the logframe format.

C2.3 Progress on recommendations from the previous AR (if completed), lessons learned this year and recommendations for the year ahead

Defra recommends this in future is presented as a % attendance for ODA eligible delegates at each session (out of a maximum of 272), and set a target accordingly. This would allow Defra to capture an average across multiple sessions. In those terms, 78% of eligible delegates attended INC-2 and 84% of eligible delegates attended INC-3. Defra should explore with INC if this data can be attributed to UK support for the final year’s results.

C3. Output 3: INC capacity building

Output Title	INC: Capacity building for delegates taking leadership roles from ODA-eligible countries (e.g. chair, co-facilitators, members of the Bureau)		
Output number:	NA	Output Score:	B
Impact weighting (%):	NA	Weighting revised since last AR?	NA

Indicator(s)	Milestone(s) for this review	Progress
# of ODA-eligible delegates supported to participate in leadership capacity building in the context of the negotiations (disaggregated by content of training and country of delegate)	7	7 – the funding was redirected to provide travel support to leadership figures from ODA-eligible countries to attend INC bureau meetings.

C3.1 Briefly describe the output’s activities, and provide supporting narrative for the score.

INC intended to offer training to leadership figures to improve capacity and skills for ODA-eligible delegates to chair discussion sessions. These sessions have not been delivered because of delays to the election of bureau members, the rotating selection of co-chairs and cofacilitators between sessions, and the fact that the secretariat does not have a mandate to require attendance. The INC Secretariat and Defra agreed in June 2023 to fund ODA-eligible countries to send leadership figures to INC bureau meetings. The INC bureau is the negotiating committee’s leadership group, led by the INC chair and with one to two representatives from each of the following geographical groups: African States, Asia-Pacific States, Eastern European States, Latin American and Caribbean States, Small-Island Developing States and Western European and Other States. The meetings take place monthly and provide an opportunity for the chair to update regions on preparations and progress ahead of each session, including logistical arrangements and summaries of intersessional work. They provide an important forum for regional leads to take decisions around the structure, timing, and working priorities of the negotiating process, and contribute overall to more inclusive governance. Each meeting produces a report, which can be accessed via the INC website.

This output has been scored as B as the activities intended did not take place, but were adapted to be used for travel support for in-person bureau meetings.

C2. Describe any changes to this output during the past year, and any planned changes as a result of this review.

No changes were made this year. Defra recommend this output is reframed or removed when the logframe is updated to formalise the changes agreed with Defra in June 2023.

C3. Progress on recommendations from the previous AR (if completed), lessons learned this year and recommendations for the year ahead

This activity was based on the assumption that the offer of training would be taken up by ODA-eligible leadership figures. This assumption has been proved incorrect, as the secretariat has no mandate to implement these activities and lacks leverage to require delegates to attend. INC adapted based on the needs of eligible countries to instead provide travel support, which was more straightforward for the secretariat to deliver given both their mandate and limited capacity.

D: RISK

Overview of risk management

As this is the first annual review of the programme, risk appetite has not been reviewed since business case approval. Due to the turnover in programme management, the programme risk log has been updated inconsistently, and risk discussions with delivery partners during the reporting period have been *ad hoc*. Defra’s ability to understand and actively respond to

programme risks during the review period has therefore been limited. As set out in recommendation 2, next year Defra should prioritise monthly register updates in line with the monthly steering meetings with delivery partners.

The risk appetite for next year based on this review is set out in *table 2*, and the programme risk register is available on request. The risk appetite has been set in line with the Defra’s ODA portfolio appetite.

Risk Category	Appetite	Set by (Name/Title - SRO/PRO)	Date Set (DD/MM/YY)	Updated Appetite	Change Date (DD/MM/YY)
Strategy and Context	Open	PRO	06/08/2024	-	-
Delivery and Operational	Cautious	PRO	06/08/2024	-	-
Financial and Fiduciary	Cautious	PRO	06/08/2024	-	-
Project and Programme	Open	PRO	06/08/2024	-	-
Reputational	Cautious	PRO	06/08/2024	-	-
Safeguarding	Cautious	PRO	06/08/2024	-	-

Table 2: CHIPP Risk Appetite

The most significant risk to the programme concerns SEAH and child safeguarding in the TTPC component because the programme works with many young people through a range of delivery partners, in various country contexts. Defra conducted a safeguarding risk assessment towards the end of the review period. The review found the programme overall to be medium risk, and Defra’s limited oversight during the review period makes this a particular concern. There are no specific concerns regarding gender equality, terrorism financing or climate and environment. No fraud cases have been reported through the programme and the last organisational due diligence conducted on UNEP was done by the Department for Business Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) in 2019. In line with UNEP procurement policies, all tier 2 partners are subject to due diligence and provide UNEP with monthly financial reporting. Defra is currently in the process of conducting a Central Assurance Assessment on UNEP, expected to finish in November 2024.

Regarding safeguarding, Defra has confidence in UNEP as the lead delivery partner and in tier 2 partners’ global-level policies, and UNEP have demonstrated acknowledgement of this risk and willingness to strengthen approaches throughout the delivery chain. Defra is continuing to strengthen its understanding of the TTPC delivery model and its delivery chain to identify the highest risk areas and areas where UNEP and partners have more direct contact with beneficiaries. There remain gaps around how global level policies of partners are applied and adapted in national contexts. WOSM regularly inspect National Scout Offices to check they have child safety policies in place. The model of TTPC is that tier two delivery partners provide training on the learning modules to teachers, who deliver the challenge as part of extra-curricular activities. Direct contact between partners and young people is minimal, and never occurs without the presence of teaching professionals who deliver the curricula to young people in a school setting, subject to their own state education and institutional safeguarding policies.

Overall, this is not a familiar or common delivery model for Defra and requires close attention to ensure the risk of harm to minors is minimised wherever possible, and that where incidents do occur, they are handled in line with policies. Defra is currently operating beyond its risk appetite for SEAH safeguarding. Through discussions with UNEP and the safeguarding risk assessment, Defra has sets out the following mitigating actions:

- Require SEAH safeguarding updates in monthly reporting from tier 2 partners [UNEP]

- Compare the existing evidence from partners with Defra’s safeguarding due diligence questionnaire, and ensure any gaps in evidence are filled (by September 2024) [UNEP and Defra]
- Conduct delivery chain mapping and use this to inform further strengthening actions, with a draft map ready for discussion by September 2024, focusing in particular on the role of educational institutions in the chain, with whom activities are delivered in partnership [UNEP]
- Update new staff and audit training across partners, and ensure this is carried out as per partner policies [UNEP]
- Aim to reach a score of 12 for tier 2 partners when the assessment is reviewed again ahead of the BPF Joint Management Board in September 2024 [UNEP and Defra]
- Hold discussions and peer review with UNICEF [UNEP]

The other major issue identified by Defra in the reporting period relates to limitations in the theories of change and logframes, particularly how impact and value for money can be evidenced as discussed in more detail throughout sections *A, B and E*. Both delivery partners’ reporting data is output focussed, and as the business case did not quantify benefits. Recommendation 1 set out the main mitigations for this issue, that Defra should review the Theory of Change and logframe at least 6 months before the programme completion review is due in March 2025.

Defra has also managed internal risks for CHIPP related to the turnover in programme management. Towards the end of the review period, Defra appointed new programme manager and SRO. Defra should continue to monitor the programme closely up to closure and ensure it receives adequate resource.

D2. Poverty and Gender, Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

The CHIPP business case states that the programme aims to promote inclusive environmental decision-making from young people, empower young people and that these programmes will reinforce the UK government’s leading efforts to ensure an inclusive approach to tackling plastic pollution. The programme was identified by the Social Development Direct (SDD)’s GESI audit of Defra ODA as one of two programmes to be GESI transformative because the programme’s core offering is to increase inclusion and participation, in particular of women and girls.

The programme has a strong focus on youth, including youth participation in advocacy, decision-making processes and representation at international conferences, and ensuring youth have opportunities to speak with leaders. The TTPC component doubled their target for the number of girls/young women reached through training, and girls/young women identified and trained as advocacy champions. As this review was desk-based, it is important that Defra monitors whether these objectives have materialised and been measured, and that this level of ambition is maintained.

Recommendations

The SDD audit made the three recommendations below in 2023. Actions on these have been limited to date, and will form part of discussions with UNEP to agree what can be completed in the remaining months of the programme.

1. Develop a language guide and conduct training on rights-based approach to disability.
2. Disaggregate data to include other aspects beyond gender, age and geographical distribution.
3. Ensure focus on GESI is consistent throughout programme documentation - currently at a higher level in business case than the report

Case Study 4: Ipatu Kenta

Ipatu Kenta discovered her passion for preserving nature using traditional, Indigenous practices passed down from her Maasai Pastoral Community in Kenya. Now a member of the Tide Turners Policy Change Champion Cohort, Ipatu is exploring how her understanding of the natural world can be a driving force for global change. With support from Captain Planet Foundation and UNEP Tide Turners Programme, Ipatu participated in COP28, the 2023 Africa Climate Summit, and Youth Connect Africa, representing her community and concerns at larger global forums.

Through her work with the Champions cohort, Ipatu is focusing on eliminating single-use plastics from distribution at the Maasai Mara National Reserve. In March 2024, in honour of International Women's Day, Ipatu was recognized by the Zuri Foundation for her work empowering Indigenous women and girls who are embracing conservation and pastoral practices. She also received the Eco-Warriors Recognition Award for her contributions to conservation advocacy in tourism in November 2023.

As I learned more, I started to see that environmental problems are connected globally, I became aware of larger issues like climate change and pollution. This made me want to promote sustainable practices not just in my community, but everywhere...change starts with each person. In whatever field we work in, let's ensure it helps the environment in one way or another for future generations.



E: PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT: DELIVERY, COMMERCIAL & FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Summarise the performance of partners and Defra, notably on commercial and financial issues.

The grant agreement letters set out the following criteria for each component:

TTPC

Assessment of performance will include the Blue Planet Fund KPIs relating to i) volume of finance mobilised and ii) increased inclusion of marginalised and/or vulnerable groups. Both KPIs will be based on indicators that admit wide-ranging forms of data collection.

INC

UNEP shall monitor the delivery and success of the programme to ensure that the aims and objectives of the contribution scheme are being met:

1. Defra's funding should be used to support ODA-eligible activities only.
2. Where these activities support delegates, this funding should generally target Low Income Countries (LICs) and Lower/Middle Income Countries (LMICs) only.

3. Where Defra's funding is spent on travel and subsistence (T&S), only economy class will be eligible for travel.
4. A report will be provided to Defra after the first 6 months and then annually setting out how the Defra funding has supported ODA-eligible country engagement with the INC process, describing the types of activity supported and how they represent value for money and help deliver the objectives for the funding. The report should also confirm that conditions 1-4 have been fulfilled.

Due to resourcing constraints and turnover in programme management, meetings with partners have been irregular. Defra met with the TTPC team at UNEP towards the end of the review period to discuss possible changes to the logframe, and the outcomes of these discussions should be considered with respect to *recommendation 1*. Outside of this, communication with the delivery partner during the review period has been mostly via email. TTPC have submitted regular quarterly delivery reports and all disbursements to TTPC have now been made. Where Defra have submitted requests, UNEP in general have responded promptly and positively, agreeing to work with Defra to review the programme logframe and strengthen approaches to safeguarding. They have been transparent in sharing tier 2 partner reporting and policies. UNEP have reported some leveraged finance but not through the reporting framework and without a clear methodology.

Following the change in programme management in Defra at the end of the review period, new monthly meetings were put in place with standing agenda items on safeguarding and risk management and financial and delivery updates. The Tide Turners team in UNEP are an energetic and proactive partner who have responded positively to the reporting and compliance requirements requested by Defra following this change in management. In this brief period they have been particularly engaged with strengthening the programme's approach to SEAH safeguarding, and open to discussions around strengthening the reporting framework, and producing a delivery chain map.

Two high level visits took place to the Tide Turners Plastic Challenge in India in 2023. His Majesty the King visited Tide Turners scouts and girl guides during [a royal visit to Kenya](#) in November 2023, and the Minister for Nature visited in February 2024 and took part in a river clean up with Tide Turners members.

INC have cooperated well with Defra given their limited capacity as a secretariat whose function is to service the negotiating committee. They have agreed to reporting requirements above and beyond those set out in the contribution agreement letter and provided the first tranche of required audited financial statements and delivery reporting to schedule. The second performance proforma was submitted 4 months behind schedule due to miscommunication between INC and Defra. Performance against contract KPIs/ deliverables is set out in individual output scoring. Defra have engaged with the partner in person and via email intermittently during the review period, mainly to discuss reporting requirements and submission of the project logframe. Discussion of risk has been limited. Management of the INC relationship has been shared by the programme team in Defra and the policy leads for the international plastics treaty negotiations. Meetings are now taking place on a quarterly basis.

Defra should be cognisant of the limited resource of the INC secretariat, particularly in periods leading up to INC sessions, and should time reporting requests and other queries sensitively. Defra's final contribution to INC is scheduled for October 2024, and INC are due to submit a delivery plan for how remaining budget will be spent up to programme closure.

Paris Alignment and ICF

The CHIPP business case sets out the programme's alignment with the Paris Agreement. This centred on the reduction in GHG emissions that a new legally binding instrument will bring through circular economy approaches and alternatives to fossil fuel-based plastics. Scientific evidence links a carbon intensive plastics value chain to adverse outcomes for the climate. As

stated by Pew and SYSTEMIQ's Breaking the Plastic Wave (2020): "A reduction of plastic production— through elimination, the expansion of consumer reuse options, or new delivery models—is the most attractive solution from environmental, economic, and social perspectives. It offers the biggest reduction in plastic pollution, often represents a net savings, and provides the highest mitigation opportunity in GHG emissions"

Although the main activity for the INC component is air travel, Defra is confident that the support provided under both components of CHIPP is in alignment with the Paris Agreement, acting as an accelerant for youth and global south leaders to engage emissions-reducing waste management advocacy and policy reform at the local, regional and national level.

In reviewing ICF percentages across BPF ODA programmes, Defra judged CHIPP to be 40% ICF. Funding to support the INC process is judged to have a significant ICF percentage owing to the strong link between the contribution of the plastics lifecycle to climate change and GHG emissions. The Tide Turners component is not significantly linked to climate outcomes and doesn't focus on immediate plans and policies on tackling plastic pollution - tangible environmental outcomes from this part of the programme are theoretical and likely to be realised further down the line.

E2. Assess the VfM of this output compared to the proposition in the Business Case, based on performance over the past year

Overview and cost-effectiveness

The CHIPP business case identifies the main benefits from TTPC as the number of young people reached by the programme, and the amount of finance that the Defra contribution would leverage from other donors. The business case also refers to engaging 5-10 governments on strengthening plastic regulation, and that Tide Turners who graduate the high levels may go on to lead campaigns or projects that will deliver specific benefits, using a case study of reduced CO₂ emissions from waste reduction in India. However, Defra and UNEP did not create a method or indicator **to aggregate results from individual cases** due to the variety of activities that Tide Turners members pursue, applying their knowledge and connections built through the challenge.

For the INC component, the main outcome is identified as getting countries to commit to the global plastics treaty through inclusive attendance and participation. This outcome will only be measured when the negotiations are finalised and is difficult to attribute to Defra support as INC pools donor funding for this main activity. The business case also refers to the value of bringing under-represented voices to the table in agreeing a global instrument that benefits the world's most vulnerable and takes into consideration the different social, economic, and environmental contexts of countries. Again, this raises considerable challenges around both monitoring and attribution.

In both cases, consideration of VFM in the business case was limited due to unquantified and intangible benefits, and no benefit modelling was included in the appraisal case. Defra cannot therefore provide or review a programme benefit-cost ratio. It is important to distinguish between the two components when assessing value for money, as Defra has funded TTPC for 6 years but INC for less than 2. The lack of impact data is more of a concern therefore for TTPC, although the evaluation being undertaken by Oxford University and ATREE should address some of these issues.

There are two programme logframes, one for each component. The logframes focus heavily on tracking outputs rather than outcomes or impact. For TTPC, the inconsistent approach to target setting and baselining, combined with the absence of benefit modelling in the programme business case, presents significant limitations in Defra's ability to accurately assess value for money, particularly for **effectiveness**. For INC, Defra acknowledged during programme design that the secretariat was not a conventional delivery partner, and the

approach to tracking benefits would need to be proportionate to the secretariat resource, and not above-and-beyond the demands that other donors place on the INC.

Overall, and with regard to the caveats above, the value for money of both components is considered uncertain. There is some evidence that Defra’s spending is economical and efficient, and strong evidence that it is equitable, but limited evidence that it is effective.

Defra should prioritise reviewing the logframes with delivery partners to establish agreed outcomes with targets that can be meaningfully delivered in the final months of programme delivery. This is due to be finalised in October 2024. Defra are also considering other options for tracing benefits, in particular to measure effectiveness with both partners. For TTPC this includes considering the qualitative impact of the tide turners participants who go on to deliver behaviour change and policy advocacy work. For INC, this includes ensuring that participant surveys are conducted as delivered so far from INC-2 onwards.

Economy

Economy considers whether the inputs required for a project are being procured at the best price. Both contributions are paid via UNEP, and Defra’s funding is received, managed, disbursed, accounted for and audited in accordance with the applicable Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations. The assurance and oversight on the use of the resources of the donors is undertaken by independent internal and external oversight bodies. Internally, the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) helps UNEP become more efficient, effective and relevant through performing internal audit, Inspection and evaluation and providing investigations services. In addition, UN Board of Auditors (UNBOA) appointed by the member states, ensures that the resources are utilized in accordance with the rules and regulations, internal procedures and guidelines by conducting financial and assurance auditing. The grant agreement stipulates that contributions are spent only upon properly incurred expenditure which provides value for money for Defra. INC report on how value for money has been secured in the proforma submitted annually. This includes how UNEP process air fares and how meetings are timed alongside other meetings to reduce travel time.

INC spends directly on supporting ODA eligible delegates. The delivery chain for the programme is therefore very short, and INC have provided evidence of how funding has been split fairly across ODA eligible countries. In practice, no other supplier than the INC secretariat could deliver Defra funding to provide direct support to negotiation delegates. Defra’s contribution is currently the fifth highest, behind Germany (\$6.2m), Norway (\$5.2m), USA (\$2.9m) and Canada (\$2.8m). Defra is therefore paying a similar cost to other countries of similar ambition. The results for the main indicator (no. delegates support to attend INC sessions) are not attributed to the UK due to the INC pooling donor funding. Defra cannot therefore calculate an accurate cost-per-beneficiary and should prioritise exploring whether this attribution can be provided for the PCR.

Under TTPC, all UNEP’s partners are subject to financial audit and due diligence according to UN procurement requirements. The business case estimated the total cost per beneficiary of the programme is estimated to be approximately £2.80. At present the cost-per-beneficiary is estimated at £2.90, with just under 1,000,000 registered TTPC members from a total investment of £2.9m from Defra. UNEP holds TTPC partners to account via quarterly reports, and reduces or increases funding to partners based on results delivered, including ending agreements with partners when necessary.

Efficiency

Efficiency relates to how well inputs are converted into outputs, i.e. ‘spending well’. UNEP is uniquely placed to deliver the Tide Turners programme due to the relations with member states through both its Committee of Permanent Representatives as well as being the anchor for the INC process, and leveraging the UN brand to increase the uptake of the programme from partner governments. This has been particularly effective in India, where the reach of the programme has increased dramatically through partnership with the public body, the Centre for Environmental Education. In other countries, the delivery model works principally through the Scouts and Girl Guides movements, that have strong and established youth outreach

networks. The rate of return on the main programme output, number of youths reached, remains strong, with tide turners meeting their headline target to reach one million youths by the end of phase 5.2. There are limits to interpreting the efficiency of the less well-defined indicators, like attendance at global events or local campaigns delivered. There is also no dedicated indicator for leveraged finance, despite this being identified as a key benefit in the business case. Defra is discussing how to capture leveraged finance as part of a refreshed logframe advised in *recommendation 2*, as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) has committed funding for TTPC delivery in the Pacific and Caribbean through the Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-Chemical Development in Small Island Developing States (ISLANDS) Programme.

For the INC component, as noted above there was an absence of competitive tension for who could deliver these activities – in practice only UNEP, via the INC secretariat, could deliver direct support for delegate attendance. The contract stipulates that travel support is limited to economy class to ensure Defra can fund as many delegates as possible, and round-trip air tickets were processed and issued directly by the INC secretariat, with the most economical route available purchased for the applicable travel dates. Regional consultation meetings for Asia Pacific States, African States and Eastern European States were held back-to-back with other important regional environmental meetings to reduce travel. Reporting to date demonstrates that the Secretariat is supporting 75-80% of the maximum number of ODA eligible delegates to attend (based on 2 delegates per country). The programme has also repurposed funding intended for leadership capacity training to provide further travel support for leadership figures. The impact on VFM of this change is uncertain.

Effectiveness

Effectiveness relates to how well the outputs are achieving the desired outcomes and impacts. For TTPC, the outcomes will be measured at the end of the programme when a number of endline surveys on programme impact will be conducted. Sections A and B cover in more detail the challenges Defra faces in accurately understanding programme outcomes and impact. Whether an ambitious treaty is agreed by the end of 2024, and whether the agreement has the strong support of the Global South, will be evidence of the impact of the INC component. There remains uncertainty around when this will be achieved, and the level of ambition of the final treaty text. If the negotiations are extended, Defra will face pressure to extend its funding to the secretariat. In 2024, UNEP are conducting an evaluation of the Tide Turners component in partnership with Oxford University and Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE), that should strengthen Defra's understanding of effectiveness along with the changes to the logframe set out in *recommendation 1*.

Equity

Equity assesses the degree to which the results of the intervention – both positive and negative – are equitably distributed, with consideration of different vulnerable groups in the population such as women and girls, those whose livelihoods are most at risk, and the young and elderly. CHIPP was the only Defra marine ODA programme to be classed as GESI transformative in the 2023 GESI audit by Social Development Direct. Both programme components are designed around the core aim of fostering greater inclusion of marginalised groups, TTPC at the youth and grassroots level, and INC at the international level. The audit praised the programme's focus on providing young people with a platform to engage with policy making and prepare them with leadership training.

UNEP have prioritised embedding a gender-responsive approach across TTPC prioritising women, girls and traditionally marginalised groups (including disabled youths and youths in isolated rural communities) in the transition to a circular economy. This is achieved through challenge modules that are designed around these communities specifically. Both components disaggregate results where possible by gender and other protected characteristics where relevant, such as the overall youths reached by tide turners (53% female, 47% male, 0.024% non-binary). Defra should ensure that the updated logframe captures the disaggregated data that partners have available, and where people data is not disaggregated, Defra and partners should explore opportunities to take this further.

Date of last narrative financial report	Tide Turners: period covering January – March 2024 INC: October 2023 – April 2024	Date of last audited annual statement	UN Board of Directors' Annual Audit: 4 April 2024 – 6 May 2024
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Annex 1. Participant survey results and list of countries funded for the stand-alone Regional Consultations prior to INC-3 and INC-4

Survey results

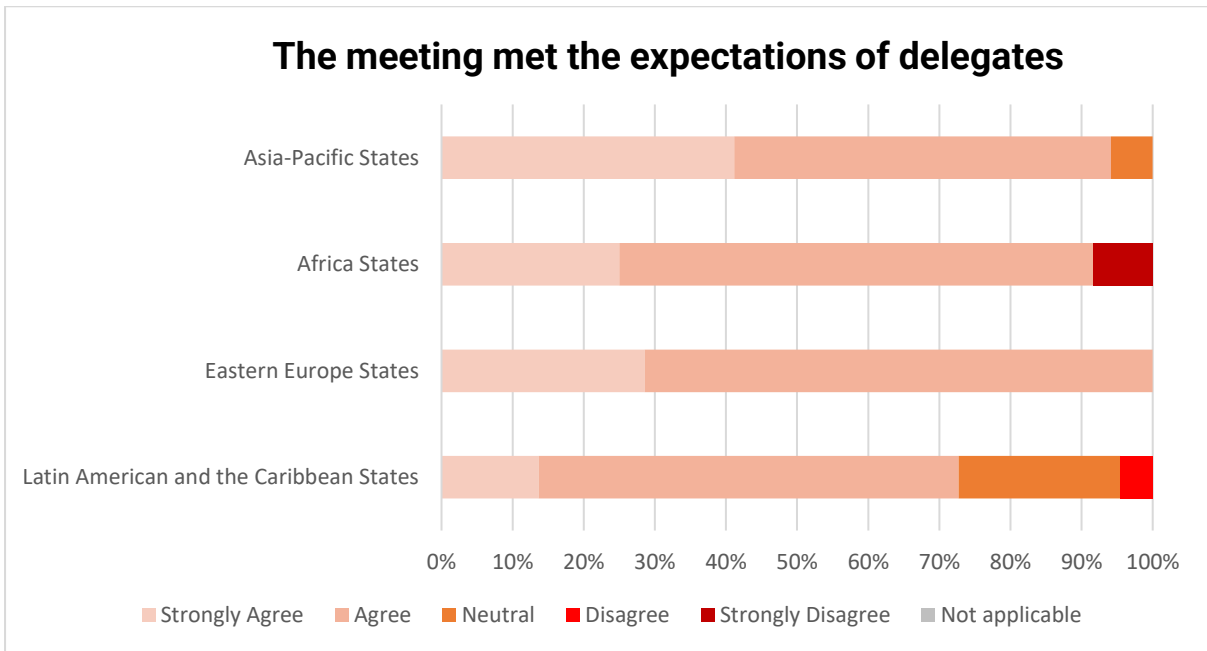
A total of 58 participants across all regions replied to the survey for the meetings prior to INC-3, in comparison to a total of 44 responses from participants that attended the stand-alone regional consultations prior to INC-4. Overall, the percentage of responses per region was as follows:

- 29% of respondents attended the Regional Consultations of the Asia-Pacific States.
- 21% of respondents attended the Regional Consultations of the Africa States.
- 12% of respondents attended the Regional Consultations of the Eastern Europe.
- 38% of respondents attended the Regional Consultations of the Group of Latin American.

43% of the respondents were women and 57% were men.

Most participants attended in-person regional consultations. The Regional Consultations of the Africa States were exclusively on-site and there is a general preference from delegates to have on-site regional consultations. The hybrid format has been, however, very useful for the Regional Consultations of the Eastern Europe States and the Asia-Pacific States. Around one third of surveyed participants for the Regional Consultations of the Asia-Pacific States attended online and majority of surveyed participants for the Regional Consultations of the Eastern Europe States attended online.

Overall, the regional consultations received very positive feedback from over 80% of the respondents to the survey.



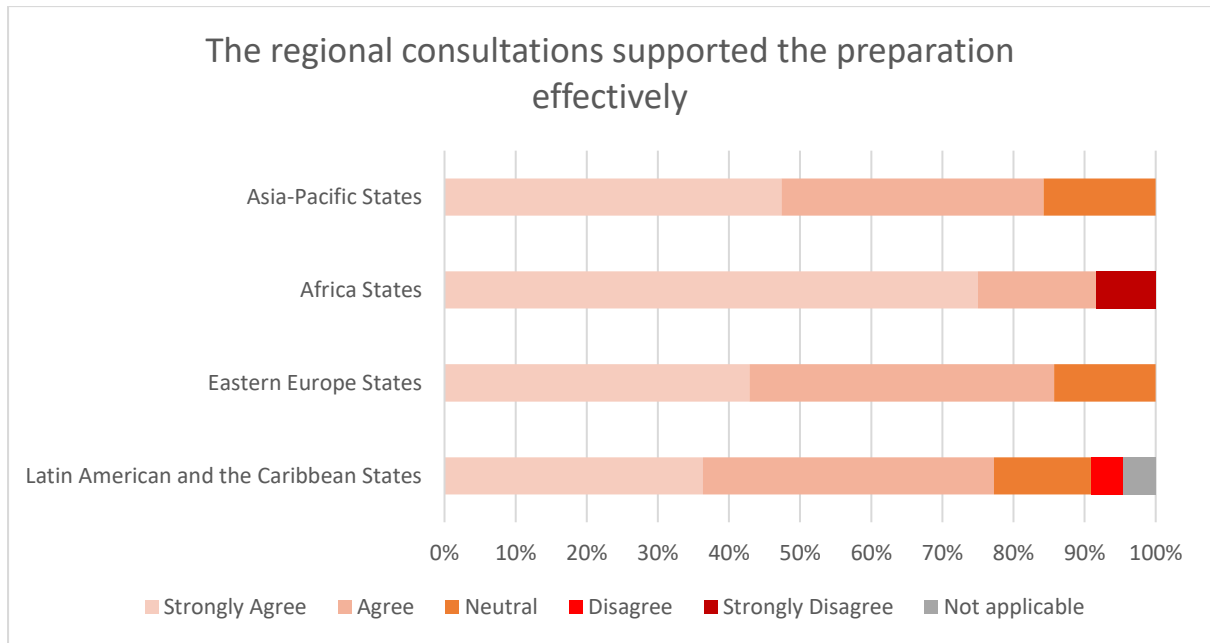
In terms of expectations and added value of the stand-alone regional consultations, the following feedback has been received:

- **Respondents from the Asia-Pacific States** indicated that the meetings were a good opportunity to share knowledge of best practices and initiatives to

understand the trends and gain experience. They were also important hear about countries’ feedback and positions, as well as their indications on how they would engage in each respective INC session. Some expressed hope that these consultations could also lead to strengthening of the coordination between Asia and Pacific and to build cooperation.

- **Respondents from the Africa States** indicated that the stand-alone regional consultations were an opportunity to increase the skills of African negotiators, and more specifically get common understanding on the issues of environmental sound management of plastics. They contributed to identify common positions and ascertain areas of divergence to develop a common position on the priority for Africa and draft joint statements.
- **Respondents from the Eastern Europe States** pointed that the stand-alone regional consultations lead to a better understanding of the INC process (procedural processes, regional joint positions expediency) and to get an overview from the Secretariat on the most recent information and documents. Some expected to get more acquainted with the position and main approaches of the countries of the region to find common ground as a region.
- **Respondents from Latin American and the Caribbean States** indicated that the stand-alone regional consultations contributed to identify areas of consensus and divergence within the region to build a strong and specific regional position. The meetings were also important to share points of view on the topics discussed, as well as knowledge and experiences, to get an in-depth understanding of the meeting documents and eventually agree if the documents are a good way forward.

Overall, respondents considered that the stand-alone regional consultations contributed to preparing effectively for the INC-sessions:



Overall, more than 90% of surveyed participant consider that the regional consultations have increased understanding of the issues being discussed, more

than 80% considered that it has strengthened the capacity of institutions to prepare for the INC sessions, and about 80% believe that it has help to understand better the different positions and national circumstance within each region.

Annex 2: INC logframe

Support for the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC)							
IMPACT	Impact Indicator 1		Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (date)	Assumptions
[This funding will contribute to] building a global instrument on plastic pollution that is effective and eliminates plastic pollution by 2040, leading to significant improvements in environmental health and livelihoods, especially in developing countries	With the ambition of concluding negotiations on a legally binding international instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, by the end of 2024.	Planned	5 INC sessions to complete the work of the INC	3 sessions until end of 2023	2 session held until the end of 2024	end 2024	1. That the legally binding instrument reinforces global commitments as well as the institutional and legal architecture in support of progress towards a pollution free world. 2. That the widest possible participation and engagement in the process will lead to an effective legally binding instrument. 3. That participation from all Members of the Committee, in particular developing countries and countries with economies in transition leads, to better outcomes and to an inclusive and effective instrument for all.
		Achieved	4 INC sessions until mid-2024	all sessions convened	1 session convened until July 2024	end 2024	
		Data, sources and methods					
			Numbers of INC sessions to be convened, as defined in the nominal timeline agreed by the ad work open ended expert group that prepared for the work of the INC in May/June 2022.				
OUTCOME 1	Outcome Indicator 1.1		Baseline	FY23/24	FY24/25	Target (date)	Assumptions
[This funding will contribute to] increased inclusivity and representation from developing countries throughout the negotiation process	Number of eligible participants for funding that would attend the INC session	Planned	0	312 per session eligible (2 per country)	312 per session eligible (2 per country)	end 2024	1. That all eligible countries will send at least two delegates to the negotiations if the funding is available. 2. That all countries will agree to form 2 parallel negotiating tracks if at least two delegates from each country are present in negotiations.
		Achieved		237 delegates for INC-2 258 delegates for INC-3	285 funded delegates for INC-4		
		Data, sources and methods					
			Eligible countries are invited to nominate 2 delegates to benefit from travel support to attend INC sessions. The total number of countries eligible for travel support to INC sessions is 156. The data is based on the number of itineraries issued and DSA collected by the nominated delegates (only delegates attending the session are eligible for DSA)				
	Outcome Indicator 1.2		Baseline	FY23/24	FY24/25	Target (date)	
	Number of meetings held in parallel at each INC session.	Planned	0	2	2	end 2024	
		Achieved		2	2	end 2024	
Data, sources and methods							
			Number of parallel meetings that took place at each INC session so far				
OUTCOME 2	Outcome Indicator 2.1		Baseline	FY23/24	FY24/25	Target (date)	Assumptions
Delegates [report to] feel better equipped [through training/capacity building] to assume leadership roles within the INC process	Number of regional consultations held per eligible UN region to build negotiang capacity ahead of INC-3 and INC-4, respectively.	Planned	0	4	4	31-Mar-24	1. That training provided by the BRS secretariat will be available when delegates from developing countries take on leadership roles e.g. chairing contact groups. 2. That candidates for different leadership roles will be identified far enough in advance to undergo training before negotiations. 3. That wider participation from developing countries will automatically lead to more delegates from developing countries taking on leadership roles 4. That leadership roles will be provided to delegates from developing countries that rely on financial support from the secretariat (e.g. we could fund more delegates but the same already very active delegations could be elevated to leadership roles e.g. Brazil, Antigua and Barbuda, Senegal, Rwanda)
		Achieved		4	4		
		Data, sources and methods					
			Number of regional consultations per eligible UN region (there are 5 UN regions)				
	Outcome Indicator 2.2		Baseline	FY23/24	FY24/25	Target (date)	
	Number of funded delegates to participate in the regional consultations prior to INC-3 and INC-4, respectively.	Planned	0	156	156	31-Mar-24	
		Achieved		81	103		
Data, sources and methods							
			Number of eligible delegates participating in the regional consultations (1 funded delegate per eligible country/156 eligible countries)				

OUTPUT 1	Output Indicator 1.1		Baseline	FY23/24	FY24/25	Target (date)	Assumptions		
Attendance for ODA-eligible delegates within the INC process	# of ODA-eligible delegates supported to attend the INC meetings (INCs 2-5) (disaggregated by country of delegate)	Planned	0	272	272	end 2024	1. That national and global contexts allow for international travel. 2. That developing countries will choose to send 2 delegates if the funding is available.		
		Achieved		213 delegates for INC-2 228 delegates for INC-3	254 delegates for INC-4	end 2024			
		Data, sources and methods			Number of ODA eligible delegates supported to attend (136 countries eligible x 2)				
	Output Indicator 1.2	Baseline	FY23/24	FY24/25	Target (date)				
	# of ODA-eligible delegates supported to attend intersessional regional meetings (disaggregated by country of delegate)	Planned	0	136	136	end 2024			
		Achieved		75	96				
Data, sources and methods			Number of ODA eligible delegates supported to attend.						
IMPACT WEIGHTING: 80%	Defra (£)		Govt (£)	Other (£)	Total (£)	UK SHARE (%)			
OUTPUT 2	Output Indicator 2.1		Baseline	FY23/24	FY24/25	Target (date)	Assumptions		
Capacity building for delegates taking leadership roles from ODA-eligible countries (e.g. chair, co-facilitators, members of the Bureau)	# of ODA-eligible delegates supported to participate in leadership capacity building in the context of the negotiations (disaggregated by content of training and country of delegate)	Planned	0	7	7		1. That chosen delegates will require leadership training. 2. That ODA eligible delegates will volunteer to take on leadership roles.		
		Achieved		7	6				
		Data, sources and methods							
	Output Indicator 2.2	Baseline	FY23/24	FY24/25	Target (date)				
		Planned							
		Achieved							
Data, sources and methods									
IMPACT WEIGHTING: 20%	Defra (£)		Govt (£)	Other (£)	Total (£)	UK SHARE (%)			

Annex 3: TTPC logframe

Impacts (Global indicators contributing to)
<p>> SDG 4: Quality education, Target 4.7: By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development.</p> <p>> SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities, Target 11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.</p> <p>> SDG 12: Responsible consumption and production, Target 12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse</p> <p>> SDG 13: Climate action, Target 13.3. Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning</p> <p>> SDG 14: Life below water (protection of the seas and oceans), targets 14.1 and 14.2</p>

Indicators/ KPIs	Target %/no. and/or date	Methodology	Frequency of data collection
Long term outcome: decreased use of single-use plastic, less plastic dumped into oceans and watersheds and increased waste management in target communities			
3 training on skills-based training on circular economy / waste management that can enhance alternative livelihood opportunities (implemented by India partners)	11 Training/ July 2023 – March 2024 ; exceeded target	Management Information	Yearly
Project/Medium Term Outcome: Sustainable use of plastics increased and increased capacity to influence change among youth in target countries.			
% of youth reporting better understanding on single-use plastic and pollution after taking part in the training. (girls/boys/other)	70% of total participants	Baseline and Endline surveys/tests conducted to assess the knowledge and behaviour change among youth who have taken part in the programme	Baseline Q1 2024/ Endline Q2 2025
% of youth reporting change in the use of single-use plastic after taking part in the training. (girls/boys/other)	60% of total participants		Baseline Q1 2024/ Endline Q2 2025
% of youth reporting change in capabilities to execute advocacy projects after taking part in the training. (girls/boys/other) (reported by Captain Planet)	70% of total participants	Baseline and Endline surveys conducted to assess the increased capabilities of young people to impact change	Baseline Q1 2024/ Endline Q2 2025

Indicators/ KPIs	Target %/no. and/or date	Methodology	Frequency of data collection
Number of events with Tide Turners youth voices presented	2/year – 26/ July 23- March 24; exceeded	Management Information	Quarterly
Number of community projects/advocacy campaigns executed by young people in target countries.	5-10/year (depending on the funding amount)- 11 /July 23 – March 24; exceeded		Quarterly
Number of success stories on the programme shared through communication channels.	2-10/year (depending on the funding amount)- 10/July 23 – March 24; exceeded	Management Information	Quarterly
Direct/ Short term Outcome: Youth organisations deliver training for young people in target countries			
Tide Turners App developed and launched by Q1 2023	Q1 2023	Management Information	Yearly
Numbers of young people reached within the programme (Including: gender, age group, disability and/or other regional specific categories) Note: levels will be reported at the end of phase 5	20,000-125,000 young people reached (minimum of 50% girls/young women) by Q4 2024 – 135,000 young people reached; exceeded target		Quarterly
Numbers of young people reached within the programme (Advocacy Level). (Including: gender, age group, disability and/or other regional specific categories)	30-700 Advocacy champions trained by Q4 2023 – 180/ on track		Quarterly
Number of countries in which the programme is implemented	Programme implemented in 10-30 countries by Q4 2023 – 11/ on track		Quarterly
Number of training sessions organised by partner organisations	Minimum of 5 per year – 40/July 23 – March 24 exceeded	Management Information	Quarterly
Outputs			
Increased awareness of the Tide Turners programme among youth and youth networks/organisations	<i>This would be measured with number of partner organisations implementing/supporting the programme</i>	<i>Measured with number partner organisations implementing/supporting the programme</i> 2/July 2023 – March 2024	Yearly

Indicators/ KPIs	Target %/no. and/or date	Methodology	Frequency of data collection
Increased technical capabilities among youth organisations to reach beneficiaries	<i>This would be measured with number of technical tools produced</i>	<i>Measured with number of tools/resources produced</i>	Yearly
Increased knowledge among governments on how to meaningfully engage with young people through reports conducted.	<i>This would be measured with number of reports produced**</i>	<i>Measured with number of reports produced-2/July 2023 – March 2024</i>	Yearly

* Estimates on the back of the previous India Surveys

**UNEP will be encouraging partners to facilitate regular dialogues with government entities and Tide Turners. This will be recorded as an additional qualitative outcome, but as there are high dependencies on others to deliver these interactions, the recommended milestone is based around guidance.

Annex 4: TTPC deliverables by phase

Phase 5.1: March 2023 – July 2023 (£300,000)	Phase 5.2: August 2023 – April 2024 (£800,000)	Phase 5.3: June 2024 – March 2025 (£500,000)
<p>Summary: The GBP 300,000 allocation aims to develop the advocacy training further and continue the delivery in a limited number of current target countries, with main focus on India.</p> <p>Partners: Captain Planet Foundation (CPF), World Association of Girl Guides & Girl Scouts (WAGGGS), WWF India and CEE India.</p> <p><u>Deliverables</u></p> <p>Reach: Minimum of 20,000 new participants have registered to the Tide Turners programme (focus on India) and the process has been set up to reach 20 new advocacy champions through a Hero Level training.</p> <p>Advocacy: 1 new Hero level Advocacy training designed and 5 Hero Level Training Hosts identified and contracted in strategic regions. Number of youth-led community projects funded. Deepen and scale up Tide Turners advocacy training, through e.g. peer-to-peer training program to provide local training and mentorship for Tide Turner Heroes. Conduct institutional gap analysis to identify opportunities and barriers to meaningful youth</p>	<p>Summary: This option will scale and sustain the programme in 11 target countries and deepen and scale the advocacy level. In addition, this option will see higher investment in communications and advocacy, that will enable higher end policy influencing as well as youth-led storytelling, Clean Seas Campaign integration and presence in global high-level global events.</p> <p>Partners: Captain Planet Foundation (CPF), the World Organization of Scout Movement (WOSM), World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS), WWF-India and CEE India. New implementation partners may be considered for additional deliverables.</p> <p>Countries: India, Congo (DRC), Zimbabwe, Madagascar, Kenya, Pakistan, Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire, Uganda, Nigeria, and Gambia.</p> <p><u>Deliverables</u></p> <p>Reach: Minimum of 127,000 Tide Turners reached.</p> <p>Advocacy: Minimum of 300 Advocacy Champions trained through CPF and WAGGGS and 1500 Youth Champions trained on advocacy through India partners. At least 30 advocacy campaigns/projects delivered in local communities.</p>	<p>Summary: This option would seek to sustain the programme with all the partners in all the current target countries. This option would provide storytelling in UNEP and partners' channels and the following deliverables:</p> <p>Partners: Captain Planet Foundation (CPF), Scout Movement (WOSM), Girl Guides (WAGGGS), WWF India, Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA) and Centre for Environment Education (CEE) India.</p> <p>Countries: 20 countries (Including Caribbean & Pacific regions – GEF funding).</p> <p>Reach: 55,000 Tide Turners and 700 Advocacy Champions per year.</p> <p><u>Partner deliverables:</u> 5 projects by Advocacy Champions in local communities supported (WAGGGS) 45,000 community members reached, deepening the advocacy level of the programme (WAGGGS) 20 Tide Turner Heroes from strategic regions engaged in 6-month policy training and mentorship program (CPF)</p>

<p>engagement in policy dialogues & develop practical tools and solutions to overcome these barriers.</p> <p>Start to plan and develop policy training cohorts for Tide Turners in priority regions to engage youth in meaningful activation around the UNEA resolution on plastic pollution.</p> <p>India delivery:</p> <p>Develop the rural model in India further and revise challenge activities for under represented communities.</p> <p>Develop resource material including educational content and outreach material for the TTPC in India.</p> <p>Communications:</p> <p>Tide Turners event organized to celebrate the success of the programme and the launch of the Blue Planet Fund phase</p> <p>Support the design and creation of the Tide Turners App (GEF funded project) to increase the reach and impact of the programme, to explore peerto-peer learning, better monitor progress, and to have better access to data and success stories from communities.</p>	<p>At least 30 Tide Turners engaged in a 6-8 month policy training</p> <p>Communication outcomes: Tide Turners voices amplified at least in 1 global high-level event.</p> <p>At least 5 Tide Turners stories released on UNEP’s global and regional channels.</p> <p>UNEP Coaching for key Tide Turners to support them in their policy goals.</p> <p><u>Specific partner deliverables</u></p> <p>WAGGGs: Reach 15,000 young people, including vulnerable girls and/or girls with disabilities.</p> <p>Support 11 Member organisations for their continued roll out of the Tide Turners curriculum and for delivery of advocacy projects & community action projects.</p> <p>150 advocacy champions trained, and 750 peers recruited and trained using the peer-to-peer model</p> <p>10 community projects/campaigns delivered.</p> <p>45,000 community members reached through Tide Turners activities.</p> <p>India partners:</p> <p>Reach 100,000 young people.</p> <p>Train 1500 youth on advocacy.</p>	<p>Rural execution of Tide Turners in 3 Indian villages (WWF India)</p> <p>3 virtual regional events to recognize champions & partners organised (WWF India)</p> <p>5-10 Tide Turner Champion stories delivered in UNEP and/or partners’ social channels per year</p>
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	<p>Engage youth from marginalized, indigenous, and rural communities to take action against SUPs and advocate for systems for waste management.</p> <p>Engage youth from the fishermen community and villages from the coastal community to take action against SUPs and marine litter.</p> <p>Organize the annual National Summit for TTPC and at least 2 additional events.</p> <p>Training of rural youth in the challenge activities and skill-based livelihood TTPC in rural areas in up to 5 villages.</p> <p>WOSM:</p> <p>Reach 12,000 young people</p> <p>Support 4 National Scout Organizations to roll-out the Tide Turners programme.</p> <p>Support 20 advocacy campaigns executed by young people.</p> <p>Reach 100,000 community members through messaging and campaigns.</p> <p>CPF:</p> <p>At least 200 Tide Turners are trained through the Hero Advocacy level.</p> <p>Recruit at least 30 Tide Turner Heroes to join the Tide Turner Policy Change training cohort and support them with mentorship and coaching over the course of the 6–8-month program (at least 10 campaigns supported).</p> <p>Develop 10 stories of policy action around plastic pollution.</p>	
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