

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action
Programme (WRAP)

**Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources
Action Partnership (WRAP)**

FULL BUSINESS CASE (FBC) – HIGH VALUE (OVER £2 MILLION VALUE OF PROCUREMENT)

| | |
|------------------|---|
| SRO: | |
| Project Manager: | |
| Organisation: | Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs |

| | Name | Signature | Date |
|--------------|------|-----------|------|
| Prepared by: | | | |
| Reviewed by: | | | |
| Approved by: | | | |

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

Cover sheet

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Programme summary | The Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) is a public-private partnership, established in 2018 by the World Economic Forum (WEF) to accelerate the global response to addressing the problem of ocean plastic pollution. Through developing inclusive multistakeholder platforms, GPAP brings public, private and civil society leaders together to develop joint solutions to the eradication of plastic pollution, both globally and nationally. GPAP will partner with the UK-based Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) as a consistent delivery implementor on-the-ground, contributing knowledge and experience from their flagship Plastic Pacts to support countries in translating commitment into action on plastic pollution. |
| Country / region | Nigeria, Philippines, Indonesia, Ghana, Vietnam. More countries TBC. |
| Programme value | £12,500,000 lifetime (£2,500,000 per year) |
| Start date | June 2021 |
| End date | March 2026 |
| Overall risk rating | RPA score = medium |

Version History

| Version | Date issued | Reviewer(s) | Brief summary of change | Owner |
|-------------|-------------|----------------------|---|-------|
| Final draft | 29/01/2021 | | Bringing partnership to forefront, drawing out poverty component | |
| Final v1 | 15/02/2021 | | Minor changes | |
| Final v2 | 24/02/2021 | | Minor changes | |
| Final v3 | 18/03/2021 | | No changes | |
| Final v4 | 22/03/2021 | | Drawing out wider WRAP relationship, headline impacts and UK leadership | |
| Final v5 | 29/03/2021 | Red Team | Give more consideration to management case (benefits, risks, timelines) | |
| Final v6 | 26/04/2021 | ODA Board | Few comments – risk, resource, ICF | |
| Final v7 | 05/05/2021 | Investment Committee | Few comments – contingency, resource costs, economic projections | |

Acronyms

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

| | | | |
|--------|---|-------|--|
| ASEAN | Association of Southeast Asian Nations | NPAP | National Plastic Action Partnership |
| BAU | Business As Usual | OCP | Ocean Country Partnerships Programme |
| BPF | Blue Planet Fund | ODA | Official Development Assistance |
| CAN | Canadian dollars | RDEL | Resource Departmental Expenditure Limit |
| CCOA | Commonwealth Clean Ocean Alliance | RPA | Risk Potential Assessment |
| CDEL | Capital Departmental Expenditure Limit | SDG | Sustainable Development Goal |
| COP 26 | Conference of the Parties | SIDS | Small Island Developing State |
| Defra | Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs | STEP | Systems Toolkit to Eliminate Plastic Pollution |
| EDI | Equality, Diversity and Inclusion | ToC | Theory of Change |
| EMF | Ellen McArthur Foundation | UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| EPR | Extended Producer Responsibility | UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| FBC | Full business case | UNGA | United Nations General Assembly |
| FCDO | Foreign and Commonwealth Development Office | UNIDO | United Nations Industrial Development Organisation |
| FLD | Front Line Delivery | USD | United States dollars |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility | WEF | World Economic Forum |
| CHOGM | Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting | WIEGO | Women in Informal Employment: Globalising and Organising |
| GPAP | Global Plastic Action Partnership | WRAP | Waste and Resources Action Programme |
| KPI | Key Performance Indicator | WRI | World Resources Institute |
| MEL | Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning | WTO | World Trade Organisation |
| MESTI | Ghanian Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation | WWF | World Wide Fund for Nature |

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

Contents

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Intervention Summary | 6 |
| 1.1 What support will the UK provide? | 6 |
| 1.2 Summary of programme and its objectives | 6 |
| 1.3 Why is UK support required and why now? | 6 |
| 1.4 What are the main project activities? | 7 |
| 1.5 Strategic alignment | 7 |
| 1.6 What are the expected results? | 7 |
| 1.7 Risk | 8 |
| 2. Strategic Case | 9 |
| 2.1 Context and need for intervention | 9 |
| Environmental and poverty context | 9 |
| Rationale for government intervention | 10 |
| Strategic and international context | 11 |
| 2.2 Programme introduction | 13 |
| GPAP and WRAP partnership | 13 |
| <i>Partnering for impact: an integrated delivery model</i> | 14 |
| Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) | 15 |
| Organisational overview | 15 |
| GPAP outcomes to date | 17 |
| Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) | 19 |
| Organisational overview | 19 |
| Plastic Pacts | 20 |
| 2.3 Alignment with BPF Theory of Change | 21 |
| 2.4 Gender equality and inclusion | 22 |
| Gender considerations - GPAP and WRAP | 23 |
| 2.5 Programme impacts, outcomes and outputs | 23 |
| Forward look | 23 |
| Impacts, outcomes and outputs | 26 |
| 2.6 Intention to extend | 26 |
| 2.7 Risk | 27 |
| 3. Economic Case | 31 |
| 3.1 Options for intervention | 31 |
| 3.2 Appraisal of benefits | 35 |
| 4. Commercial Case | 45 |
| 4.1 Competency of the delivery organisation | 45 |
| 4.2 Why is the proposed funding arrangement the right one for this intervention, with this delivery partner? | 46 |
| Agreed deliverables | 47 |
| Charging mechanisms | 47 |
| Key contractual arrangements | 47 |
| Agreed implementation timescales | 47 |
| Avoiding duplication of funds to WRAP | 48 |
| Commercial risks | 48 |

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Contingency beyond FY21/22 | 48 |
| 5. Financial Case | 49 |
| 5.1 Accounting Officer tests | 49 |
| 5.2 Nature and value of the expected costs | 49 |
| Breakdown of costs (preferred option) | 50 |
| Administrative costs | 51 |
| International Climate Finance (ICF) relevance | 51 |
| Other donors | 51 |
| 5.3 Schedule of funding | 52 |
| 5.4 HMG Front Line Delivery (FLD) costs | 52 |
| 5.5 Monitoring, reporting, and accounting for expenditure | 52 |
| 5.6 Financial management | 53 |
| 5.7 Financial and fraud risk assessment | 53 |
| 5.8 Provisions for Defra to withdraw funding | 53 |
| 6. Management Case | 54 |
| 6.1 Beyond Financial Year 2021/2022 | 54 |
| 6.2 Management and governance arrangements for implementing the intervention | 54 |
| 6.3 HM Government staffing – resource requirements | 56 |
| 6.4 How progress and results will be monitored, measured and evaluated | 56 |
| Benefits management | 56 |
| BPF Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) | 56 |
| GPAP and WRAP Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) | 57 |
| Indicative NPAP timeline | 58 |
| 6.5 Stakeholders | 58 |
| 6.6 What are the risks and how will they be managed? | 59 |
| Annex 0: Blue Planet Fund background | 60 |
| Annex A: Alternative options and assessment against BPF investment criteria | 61 |
| Annex B: Value for Money assessment using the ‘four Es’ | 62 |
| Annex C: Alignment of GPAP with overarching Blue Planet Fund Theory of Change | 64 |
| Annex D: GPAP Logic Model | 65 |
| Annex E: Details on GPAP and WRAP activities | 66 |
| Financial Year 2021/2022 | 66 |
| Financial Years 2022/2023 to 2025/2026 | 69 |
| Annex F: Additional information on GPAP outcomes delivered | 72 |
| Annex G: Calculation of illustrative benefits | 73 |
| Annex H: GPAP and WRAP indicator framework | 79 |
| Annex I: GPAP statement on inclusivity | 80 |
| Annex J: Programme risks, assumptions, issues and dependencies register | 81 |

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

1. Intervention Summary

1.1 What support will the UK provide?

The Blue Planet Fund (BPF)¹ team is seeking approval to provide £12.5 million of Defra Official Development Assistance (ODA) funding to respond to the escalating pressures of plastic pollution on the marine environment. As outlined in the economic case, Option 3, an investment of £12.5 million (£2.5 million per year) to the Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP), was identified as being the best investment option to deliver coordinated, evidence-led action against plastic pollution. As host to the GPAP secretariat, the World Economic Forum (WEF) will be awarded a direct grant, and WRAP will be sub-contracted by WEF. The programme is intended to run for 5 years, starting in FY21/22 and finishing in FY25/26, subject to strong delivery on programme outputs and outcomes and successful Spend Review bids.

1.2 Summary of programme and its objectives

GPAP is a public-private partnership, established in 2018 by the World Economic Forum (WEF), to accelerate the global response to addressing the problem of ocean plastic pollution. They are experienced in convening inclusive multistakeholder platforms to unite public, private and civil society leaders and empowering partner countries to achieve their commitments to tackling plastic waste. WRAP is a UK-based charity and global leader in facilitating the transition to a circular economy. Their UK Plastic Pact (launched in 2018 with the Ellen MacArthur Foundation) has become the model for Plastic Pacts on every continent, which focus on strong demonstrable delivery of practical, technical and policy actions.

GPAP and WRAP will partner to enable an integrated delivery model to create stronger, locally-led collaborative stakeholders networks to drive innovative solutions and political momentum in tackling plastic pollution. One of the many advantages of combining the expertise and experience of these two organisations is that we can address both the global issue, through GPAP-coordinated task forces and the convening power of WEF, and the national issues, through WRAP's consistent delivery implementation on the ground working with businesses, consumers and actors in the sector.

1.3 Why is UK support required and why now?

Marine (plastic) pollution is a crucial pressure on the marine environment – and a priority area for UK leadership. Not only is plastic pollution threatening marine biodiversity and healthy ecosystems, but it is also an important contributing factor to poor-quality livelihoods and risk to human health. Failures in coordination in waste management, a lack of capacity and information as well as investment held back by uncertainties and externalities means there is a clear role for government and a clear role GPAP and WRAP to set the conditions for effective action. Additionally, this investment will demonstrate continued UK leadership on marine plastic pollution following announcements, such as the launch of the Commonwealth Clean Ocean Alliance (CCOA) and the UK's initial support to GPAP, from the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) 2018, driving momentum forward through Ocean Super Year 2021. The response to this issue is an

¹ See Annex 0 for background on the Blue Planet Fund

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

overwhelming consensus (Pew 2020², Tearfund 2019³, World Wide Fund for Nature 2018⁴) **that the time to act is now**. With estimates of 11 million tonnes of plastic entering the ocean every year,⁵ delaying this intervention will result in continued and increased threats to the marine environment, livelihoods that depend upon the ocean, and people that are impacted by mismanaged waste.

1.4 What are the main project activities?

Consolidating the success of GPAP's National Plastic Action Partnerships (NPAPs) in Indonesia, Ghana and Vietnam, and WRAP's UK-led global Plastic Pacts, this partnership will create stronger, locally-led collaborative stakeholder networks to drive innovative solutions and political momentum in tackling plastic pollution. The main activities are as follows:

- Support for **3 existing NPAPs** in Indonesia, Ghana and Vietnam;
- **7 new full-scale NPAPs** to reduce plastic pollution by 2025 through close engagement with partner governments, including Nigeria and the Philippines;
- **15 additional NPAPs** through the Systems Toolkit to Eliminate Plastic Pollution (STEP) platform, an innovative online platform to support countries to create NPAPs and expand GPAP's impact;
- The establishment of an **Innovations Upstream Hub** to create opportunities for business ideas to scale and gain momentum to support long term impact in the transition to a circular economy for plastics.

1.5 Strategic alignment

The UK has demonstrated global leadership on driving action to tackle plastic pollution through the CCOA, co-established with Vanuatu in 2018. As the UK assumes its 2021 G7 Presidency, it is crucial that we continue the momentum on addressing these issues in line with Defra's organisational objectives, HMG's 25 Year Environment Plan, and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Following the 2020 UK Government Official Development Assistance (ODA) Review, UK Aid priorities have become streamlined to focus on strategic, evidence-led investments to address our most critical global challenges. Tackling environmental degradation within the ODA reform is one such priority to enable delivery of resilient growth in developing countries and mobilise UK expertise in the protection of natural resources.

ODA funding will be allocated under Section 1 of the International Development Act 2002 and expenditure will be in accordance with this legislation and all ODA requirements.

1.6 What are the expected results?

GPAP have focused targeted impact areas (informing policy, unlocking finance, transforming behaviour, boosting innovation, harmonising metrics and promoting inclusivity) to successfully deliver on their three main outcomes: convening communities and curating conversations;

² The Pew Charitable Trust, SYSTEMIQ, [Breaking the Plastic Wave](#), 2020

³ Williams, M., Gower, R. & Green, J. (2019) No Time To Waste. A report by Tearfund, Fauna & Flora International (FFI), WasteAid and The Institute of Development Studies (IDS)

⁴ <https://www.wwf.org.uk/updates/plastics-why-we-must-act-now>

⁵ The Pew Charitable Trust, SYSTEMIQ, [Breaking the Plastic Wave](#), 2020

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

generating new knowledge and action roadmaps; and catalysing strategic investment for high-potential solutions. They have identified several immediate outcomes that fall within these three pillars, including increased capacity of society to reduce plastic waste and pollution in partner countries and increased capacity of policymakers to generate evidence-based policy options to reduce plastic pollution. Results will be measured against the GPAP and WRAP indicator framework.

Results will vary from country to country, depending on national contexts, interests, and baseline analyses. However, each in-country partnership will produce an action roadmap that is grounded in long-lasting, system changes, with tangible steps for achieving their national targets.

The impact of this programme will be a reduced rate of plastic pollution reaching the marine environment, resulting in enhanced marine ecosystems, improved quality of livelihoods and more engaged populations.

Between 2018 and 2020, Defra invested £2.6 million into the GPAP programme. Analysis (see section 3.2, Box 1) has estimated that this funding has mobilised a further £8.2m-£11.5 of public and private funding to help fill investment gaps detailed in respective NPAP financing roadmaps and catalyse actions highlighted in national action plans. We project that an additional investment of £12.5m (~40% of the total investment in GPAP) could result in £20m-£55m of additional financing [medium confidence], taking into account the economic circumstances surrounding the global pandemic. Defra's 40% commitment is estimated to contribute to an *illustrative* reduction in mismanaged plastic waste of 7-9million tonnes/annum, an improvement in waste management for over 300million individuals [illustrative, low confidence] as well as creating alternative income options and leading to a reduction in poverty.⁶ This illustrative change in waste management relies on more than the action of GPAP and WRAP and Defra are only funding 40% of GPAP and WRAP's work. However, over 20 years⁷, we estimated that the benefits attributable to UK investment **would only need to be ~0.5% of the above estimated change in plastic pollution⁸ for the benefit to be equal to the costs. These calculations are highly illustrative. However, based on GPAP and WRAP's strong track record in addressing blockers and mobilising commitment, finance and action, we can be confident that GPAP and WRAP *enable* these benefits to be achieved, meaning we could attribute much more than 0.5% of the estimated change in waste management to their work. Based on this assessment, we can justify that this investment represents clear value for money in achieving the Government's aims.**

1.7 Risk

A full risk assessment is carried out in section 6.5. The Risk Potential Assessment (RPA) score for this programme is medium, as verified by the Department Assurance Coordinator (DAC). This is to be expected as a high-profile investment into an environmental issue of high political and public

⁶ It is difficult to accurately estimate the tonnes of plastic which will be better managed through this programme, since a foundational part involves deploying a baseline assessment tool. These are illustrative, based on the best evidence available.

⁷ and discounting costs and benefits

⁸ in the relevant countries

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

interest. GPAP and WRAP programme-level risks range from green to amber, and will be monitored throughout the course of the investment.

2. Strategic Case

2.1 Context and need for intervention

Environmental and poverty context

Marine (plastic) pollution is a crucial pressure on the marine environment – and a priority area for UK leadership.

It is estimated that 4.8 to 12.7 million tonnes of plastic enter the ocean every year,⁹ which is predicted to double between 2015 and 2025 if no action is taken.¹⁰ There are clear externalities¹¹ associated with the items which become marine litter: global costs have been estimated at \$13 billion¹², with other estimates suggesting a cost between \$3,300 and \$33,000¹³ per tonne of marine plastic pollution, in terms of reduced ecosystem services.

Marine pollution is threatening key species in the world's ocean, affecting the health of the ocean and the health and livelihoods of those living in coastal regions. Marine litter¹⁴, sewage and wastewater, chemicals and other pollutants have detrimental impacts on the marine environment and act as barriers to development.

The presence of pollutants in the marine environment can significantly harm biodiversity and coastal resilience to climate change. Evidence shows that plastic in the ocean impacts on food supply, climate regulation and tourism, as well as through impacts on biota.¹⁵ Marine litter from fishing gear ('ghost gear') is currently the form of marine litter with the greatest known impact on marine ecosystems; negatively impacting marine biodiversity including endangered and protected marine species, habitats and fisheries.¹⁶

With an estimated 80% of marine litter originating from land-based sources¹⁷, it is imperative that opportunities to target waste management systems are not overlooked. Adequate waste disposal or treatment using controlled landfills or more stringently operated facilities is almost exclusively the domain of high- and upper-middle-income countries. Lower-income countries generally rely on open dumping – 93 % of waste is dumped in low-income countries.¹⁸ This waste is often burnt, releasing pollutants that increase the risk of cancers, respiratory ailments and damage to the nervous system, or left, offering food or shelter for rats and mosquitoes, which are common vehicles for carrying diseases such as rabies and malaria.¹⁹ With links to polluting waterways, drains and wetlands can

⁹ Jambeck, J. et al (2015) Plastic Waste Inputs from Land into the Ocean. Science 347, 768-771.

¹⁰ <https://jambeck.engr.uga.edu/landplasticinput>

¹¹ there are wider costs to the (marine) environment and society beyond the price which consumers and producers pay.

¹² Trucost, UNEP (2014) <https://www.trucost.com/publication/valuing-plastic/>

¹³ Beaumont et al (2019) Global ecological, social and economic impacts of marine plastic. Marine Pollution Bulletin 142: 189-195

¹⁴ Marine litter refers to the human generated waste discharged into the marine environment, and plastic pollution is the accumulation of plastic in the environment to the point of being harmful to wildlife and humans. The two terms may be used interchangeably in the context of this business case since GPAP and WRAP will reduce both.

¹⁵ <https://news.un.org/en/story/2016/12/547032-new-un-report-finds-marine-debris-harming-more-800-species-costing-countries>

¹⁶ https://www.greenpeace.org/static/planet4-international-stateless/2019/11/8f290a4f-ghostgearfishingreport2019_greenpeace.pdf

¹⁷ <https://www.eunomia.co.uk/reports-tools/plastics-in-the-marine-environment/>

¹⁸ What a Waste 2.0: A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management to 2050, The World Bank Group

¹⁹ Williams, M., Gower, R. & Green, J. (2019) No Time To Waste. A report by Tearfund, Fauna & Flora International (FFI), WasteAid and The Institute of Development Studies (IDS).

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

become blocked, resulting in the transmission of waterborne diseases and even flooding.²⁰ **Tearfund's latest report suggests that between 400,000 and 1 million people die each year in developing countries because of diseases related to mismanaged waste.**²¹

Despite this, recycling rates can be relatively high for certain materials due to a generally informal sector of waste pickers, often comprising the most marginalised in society, sorting through unsegregated waste. This may range from individuals in dumpsites, to well organised cooperatives. It is therefore common for informal workers to be subject to exploitation, child labour, and exposure to severe health risks.²² The participation of women in the informal waste sector is high, but are especially vulnerable to the social stigma and economic deprivation associated with the largely unregulated sector. They are more likely to deal with competing demands from domestic responsibilities, and the physical nature and health risks of the work involved adds further pressure for women working in waste management.²³

Rationale for government intervention

The specific challenges and market failures requiring government intervention are multi-fold.

Many waste management solutions rest upon significant collection and processing infrastructure, requiring large sums of ongoing investment²⁴: there are private benefits to be gained from building and operating waste infrastructure. However, evidence²⁵ shows that less investment takes place than would be optimal. Firstly, private gains do not cover all the social costs: there are **negative externalities** which are not factored in to prices, from the health and social impacts mentioned above, to damage to marine ecosystems, to climate impacts: in 2016, 5% of global emissions were generated from solid waste management, excluding transportation.

In addition, there are **investment failures**: a lack of robust data and stable policy environment means that private investors do not have the confidence required for long term investments. And in turn, there are **gaps in local capacity**²⁶ to design these credible, evidence-based targets and implementation plans which are required to achieve investment certainty.

Effective action to address marine plastic pollution and waste management relies on reliable and timely **information**, to effectively prioritise policy action and infrastructure investments. This information is in many cases missing and the **positive externalities** means that there are insufficient private incentives to deliver the necessary science and country- or city-wide monitoring.

In addition, international reports suggest there are **coordination failures** in waste management systems²⁷. There are numerous actors who have a role to play: from the private companies who produce the plastic waste, through to the individuals and consumers who use the

²⁰ <https://wasteaid.org/marine-plastic-pollution-from-the-land-to-the-sea/>

²¹ Williams, M., Gower, R. & Green, J. (2019) No Time To Waste. A report by Tearfund, Fauna & Flora International (FFI), WasteAid and The Institute of Development Studies (IDS)

²² Ferronato, N. and Torretta, V. (2019) Waste Management in Developing Countries: A Review of Global Issues

²³ The Role of Gender in Waste Management (2019), The Ocean Conservancy

²⁴ A [World Bank brief](#) (2019) states that effective waste management often comprises 20%–50% of municipal budgets.

²⁵ For example, World Bank (2018) [What a Waste 2.0: A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management to 2050](#).

²⁶ See e.g. EPA (2020) [Best Practices for Solid Waste Management: A Guide for Decision-Makers in Developing Countries](#).

²⁷ For example, EPA (2020) [Best Practices for Solid Waste Management: A Guide for Decision-Makers in Developing Countries](#). Cited challenges to waste management include limited coordination as well as limited or lack of communication with relevant stakeholders

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

items and take disposal decisions, local and national government making waste collection decisions, researchers assessing where the need is the greatest. Each of these actors alone will not solve the issue. In many cases, there is a **lack of sufficient coordination**: researchers are not matched up with the investors, who may not be matched with the levels of government to enable the policies and conditions to support change and investment.

Furthermore, the private market cannot solve issues of **inequality and inclusion**. Informal waste pickers and households often lack access to decision-makers and are therefore excluded from key decisions which impact their basic needs and livelihoods, nor are they able to contribute to solutions. Despite being integral to local economies, to public health and safety, and to environmental sustainability, waste pickers often face low social status, poor living and working conditions, and receive little support from their governments.²⁸ When considering interventions to tackling plastic pollution to improve livelihoods and the environment, it is crucial to recognise the valuable contributions of informal waste pickers within the plastic value chain.

On the resource efficiency side, there are also private incentives, given that costs can be reduced and new products can be developed. However, less action takes place than would be optimal due to the **negative externalities** not factored into business decisions and the **positive externalities** associated with Resource & Development (R&D).

There is a clear role for government to play in coordinating, providing the capacity and support to develop credible plans, enabling the gathering and sharing of information to support investment decisions and supporting innovation in waste management solutions.

Strategic and international context

The time to act is now. The 2020 comprehensive assessment of global plastic pollution by Pew Charitable Trust and SYSTEMIQ²⁹ presented projection models of global plastic production and disposal. Despite the conclusion that solutions to the problem of plastic pollution already exist, the authors have emphasised that the time to act is now. Delaying action a further five years, based on the business as usual trajectory, will result in an additional 80 million metric tonnes of plastic entering the ocean.

Addressing marine pollution is a UK Government priority. HMG's 25 Year Environment Plan states that "tackling marine litter requires coordinated global and regional strategies" and that "the UK will pursue a sustainable, international and transboundary approach".³⁰

The UK are global leaders in driving forward ambitious action to reduce plastic pollution in the ocean. During the UK's role as Commonwealth Chair-in-Office, the CCOA was launched in partnership with Vanuatu to bring together member states, businesses and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) from across the Commonwealth to commit to strengthening action in tackling marine litter. Since the launch of CCOA, the Alliance has grown to 34 Commonwealth member countries who have committed at Ministerial level to take steps to eliminate avoidable single-use plastic waste, cut down on single-use plastic bags and/or ban the sale and manufacture of microbeads in rinse-off care

²⁸ <https://www.wiego.org/informal-economy/occupational-groups/waste-pickers>

²⁹ The Pew Charitable Trust, SYSTEMIQ, [Breaking the Plastic Wave](#), 2020

³⁰ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/693158/25-year-environment-plan.pdf

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

products. Through the CCOA, the UK shares knowledge and best practice, leverages funding and pushes for global action to ensure that plastic pollution remains at the top of the agenda in the Commonwealth over the coming years. Building on this, the UK has pledged support to start negotiations on a Global Agreement on Marine Litter, sending a clear message about the UK's leading role in taking action to tackle plastic pollution internationally. This will be particularly important as the UK assumes its G7 Presidency in 2021, with strong emphasis likely to be placed on ocean action, including marine litter. As a global leader in science and environment, we will drive the development of innovative solutions to address the issue of plastic pollution entering the ocean.

Addressing plastic pollution will also positively assist our efforts against climate change.

The production of plastic is a carbon-intensive process, and may require invasive methods for extracting fossil fuels, as well as the clearance of trees to accommodate oil pipelines.³¹ The lifecycle of plastic produces carbon dioxide (CO₂) from production to disposal, with business as usual predictions for yearly CO₂ emissions to exceed a billion tonnes due to plastic production, disposal and incineration.³² As President of COP26, the UK must show leadership on climate change and recognise the contribution of plastic lifecycles to the release of greenhouse gases.

The 2020 UK ODA Review responded to the setback to development caused by COVID-19, as well as the unique opportunity to shape global structures and policies as the UK assumes G7 Presidency and hosts the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 26) in 2021. With a strong emphasis on value for money and evidence-led investments, UK ODA will be streamlined to deliver more strategic, focused aid to address our most pressing global challenges. **Tackling environmental degradation within the ODA reform is a UK Government priority** to deliver a cleaner and more resilient growth path in developing countries and drive ambitious policies towards the protection of natural resources.

This programme will directly contribute to Defra's organisational objective "to pass on to the next generation a natural environment protected and enhanced for the future", guided by the overarching BPF impact statement "to protect and enhance marine ecosystems through the sustainable management of ocean resources, to reduce poverty in developing countries". This will be actioned through pathways such as strengthening policy, engaging and supporting communities in decision making, and promoting education and awareness of marine litter issues. This investment will also complement proposed Defra BPF programming such as PROBLUE³³ and the UK Ocean Country Partnership Programme³⁴, both of which will have strong outcomes for marine pollution.

It will support the UN's SDGs 1 (No Poverty), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and 14 (Life Below Water). It will directly contribute to achieving SDG indicator 14.1: By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.

³¹ <https://debrisfreeoceans.org/how-plastics-contribute-to-climate-change>

³² Plastic & Climate (2019), Hamilton L.A. et al.

³³ PROBLUE is a World Bank multi-donor trust fund, founded in 2018, which supports the blue economy as a primary driver of growth in SIDS and least developed coastal countries.

³⁴ The UK Ocean Country Partnerships Programme is a 5-year programme to develop country and regional partnerships to improve the status of marine ecosystems, with a strong focus on science and capacity building.

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

2.2 Programme introduction

GPAP and WRAP partnership

To respond to these priority challenges and successfully deliver on the UK Government strategies and priorities, the UK will invest in the Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP), which will scale-up and build on Defra's flagship marine litter programming, and mobilise world-leading policy expertise to address plastic pollution needs identified by ODA-eligible beneficiary countries.

GPAP is a public-private partnership, established in 2018 by the World Economic Forum (WEF), to accelerate the global response to addressing the problem of ocean plastic pollution. Through developing inclusive multistakeholder platforms, GPAP brings public, private and civil society leaders together to develop joint solutions to the eradication of plastic pollution, both globally and nationally. **The UK, through the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) was amongst the first partners - announced by the Prime Minister at GHOGM in 2018 - with investments of £3.5 million since its launch.** Private partners include PepsiCo, Nestle, Coca Cola and Dow.

WRAP is a leading global sustainability charity. Based in the UK and with projects around the world, WRAP works with business, governments, citizens and charities to make the planet a cleaner, safer place. Their work aims to cut waste, advocate sustainability and share knowledge, working to promote sustainable resource use through product design, waste minimisation, re-use and reprocessing of waste materials. They work in over 20 countries with more than 160 organisations, working to consistent targets and adapting to local conditions to optimise delivery. **Defra have part funded WRAP's ODA programmes since 2018.**

A significant amount of the UK's international leadership on tackling marine plastic pollution has been delivered through GPAP and WRAP. GPAP has provided significant global visibility to the UK with partner country Ministers, private sector industry partners, global international community at international conferences e.g. the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), World Trade Organisation (WTO), and in-country delivery partners in the environment and development sector. Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) Heads of Mission have been actively engaged on the in-country steering boards, leveraging new partnerships and relationships to deliver the UK's international agenda to tackle marine litter. WRAP have equally demonstrated UK leadership in the management of plastic waste through the delivery of UK-led Plastic Pacts, both domestically and internationally, catalysing the movement away from a linear plastics economy.

Both GPAP and WRAP offer access to world-leading expertise in driving evidence-led change at a policy level. GPAP is uniquely placed to establish country-specific, collaborative approaches to developing and implementing measures to tackle plastic pollution, harnessing the convening power of WEF. Formalising the partnership between GPAP and WRAP will expand the scope of GPAP through establishing WRAP as a consistent implementor of action on-the-ground, complementing GPAP's strengths in convening stakeholders and creating task forces. WRAP will contribute knowledge and experience from their flagship Plastic Pacts to support countries in translating commitment into action, sharing technical advice on industry engagement, which is essential for ensuring inclusive and robust decision-making. Through these partners we will harness our existing relationships with trusted, uniquely placed partners to expand our plastic pollution

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

networks and build on the successes of previous investments. **We propose to consolidate the partnership between GPAP and WRAP to optimise synergies between different actors in the sector, mobilise more cohesive and extensive policy expertise, stimulate job creation, and drive momentum in tackling plastic pollution, ultimately leading to a reduction in poverty.**

Partnering for impact: an integrated delivery model

This intervention will create stronger, locally-led collaborative stakeholders networks to drive innovative solutions and political momentum in tackling plastic pollution. With GPAP currently implementing NPAPs in ODA-eligible countries and WRAP implementing Plastic Pacts, we believe that combining focused efforts will strategically place this programme at the forefront of addressing the problem, better equipping GPAP to deliver on their ambitious '25 countries by 2025' target. **The impact of this programme will be a reduced rate of plastic pollution reaching the marine environment, resulting in enhanced marine ecosystems, improved quality of livelihoods and more engaged populations.**

The key area that a GPAP and WRAP partnership will demonstrate additional value is in the delivery implementation of outcomes from GPAP's flagship activity: National Plastic Action Partnerships (NPAPs). GPAP are the global convener for plastic action, and NPAPs enable this action to happen. WRAP will play a crucial role in implementing this action through bringing practical and technical expertise to GPAP-coordinated task forces and working groups, overseeing smooth delivery and ensuring consistent implementation to increase the depth of GPAP's interventions. GPAP's strategic engagement and leadership plus sophisticated approach to baseline measurement enhances WRAP's ability to deliver real change international in line with its charitable aims. WRAP's role in working in-country with businesses and civil society provides a focal point for bringing best practice from around the world, through WRAP's delivery network, to the national and international implementation of GPAP. The partnership also presents the following advantages:

Experience in working together

WRAP is currently working with GPAP, to support the practical implementation of the NPAP in Ghana. This work is informing the model for the proposed partnership in other NPAP nations. The combination of following the NPAP approach and WRAP's experience in waste, plastics and global multi-stakeholder delivery models complements the skills and aims of GPAP and the partnership, and with Defra's visible support, will enhance the UK's global reputation for leadership in tackling waste and driving greater circularity. GPAP and WRAP have been involved in discussions relating to this proposed partnership, and are both in agreement that such a partnership will continue to work well going forward.

Systems change approach

GPAP's NPAPs and WRAP's Plastic Pacts follow very similar approaches with similar outcomes: supporting countries to take action on all parts of the system it needs to change. To do this, GPAP generate insights from their evidence-led country baseline analysis, whilst WRAP apply whole system changes to drive circularity. A GPAP and WRAP partnership will merge their thinking to drive action from roadmaps that are grounded in long-lasting, system changes, and allow for different countries to access the support that works for their contexts.

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

Delivery implementation

WRAP provides unique expertise in **practical implementation of action** across the plastics value chain through experience in developing Action Roadmaps for the UK, Chile, South Africa, USA, European and Canada Plastics Pacts. Using a franchise approach, WRAP will bring unique set of skills and experiences to delivery implementation, using the proven GPAP model and tools which will be augmented with their own experience and best practice to **lead up to ten NPAPs**.

Respective expertise in global and national approaches

GPAP's vision is to accelerate action against plastic pollution in **25 countries by the year 2025** – a global approach through which knowledge and practice is shared, and international networks are created to drive momentum. WRAP bring expertise to the national level; curating approaches led by country contexts and designing action roadmaps with tangible steps for tackling plastic pollution guided by respective country commitments. With WRAP as a consistent partner across multiple NPAPs, a standardised approach to reporting up to GPAP will be implemented, allowing for more effective learning and evaluation.

Exporting UK expertise

WRAP has extensive experience in advising and supporting countries to reduce waste and increase recycling. WRAP's work on plastics since 2000 is world-renowned and has led to many major changes in the plastics recycling sector, including a decoupling of packaging growth from sales growth and a transformation in how plastic is designed, collected, recycled and reused. WRAP's work proved that recycled plastic could be use in food grade packaging, a concept which is at the heart of the global push for a circular economy in plastics.

WRAP's deployment of the UK's Plastics Pact model internationally has provided an approach to creating and implementing an off-the-shelf approach to system change which is flexible and scalable to respond to the needs of a range of countries. This experience will be valuable in creating and then deploying the Systems Toolkit to Eliminate Plastic Pollution (STEP) approach around the world. WRAP will have particular capability in implementing the STEP approach (described p20) in countries that host existing Plastic Pacts to fast-track its impact.

Metrics and evidence

WRAP's work covers government policy, business action and citizen behaviour change with a **strong focus on metrics and evidence**, expanding the collective expertise in order to offer a more holistic approach to addressing plastic pollution. They will support development of the GPAP Annual Report with a renewed focus on data and analytics to be able to better measure progress.

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP)

Organisational overview

GPAP, convened by WEF, work with local partners to build flagship **National Plastic Action Partnerships (NPAPs)**: impartial and inclusive platforms that bring together the most influential players across the plastics value chain, from policymakers to consumer goods giants to non-

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

governmental organisations. GPAP value collaboration to develop and implement a unified national approach to tackling plastic pollution.

GPAP's focus is both at the global level, engaging with a broad range of partners from government, civil society and business as well as at the national level, spearheading multilateral efforts across ODA-eligible countries to drive change by curating data and insights, co-designing policy frameworks and action plans, supporting education and awareness campaigns and connecting investments to solutions to scale up impact.

Their work in each country is guided by **three strategic pillars**:

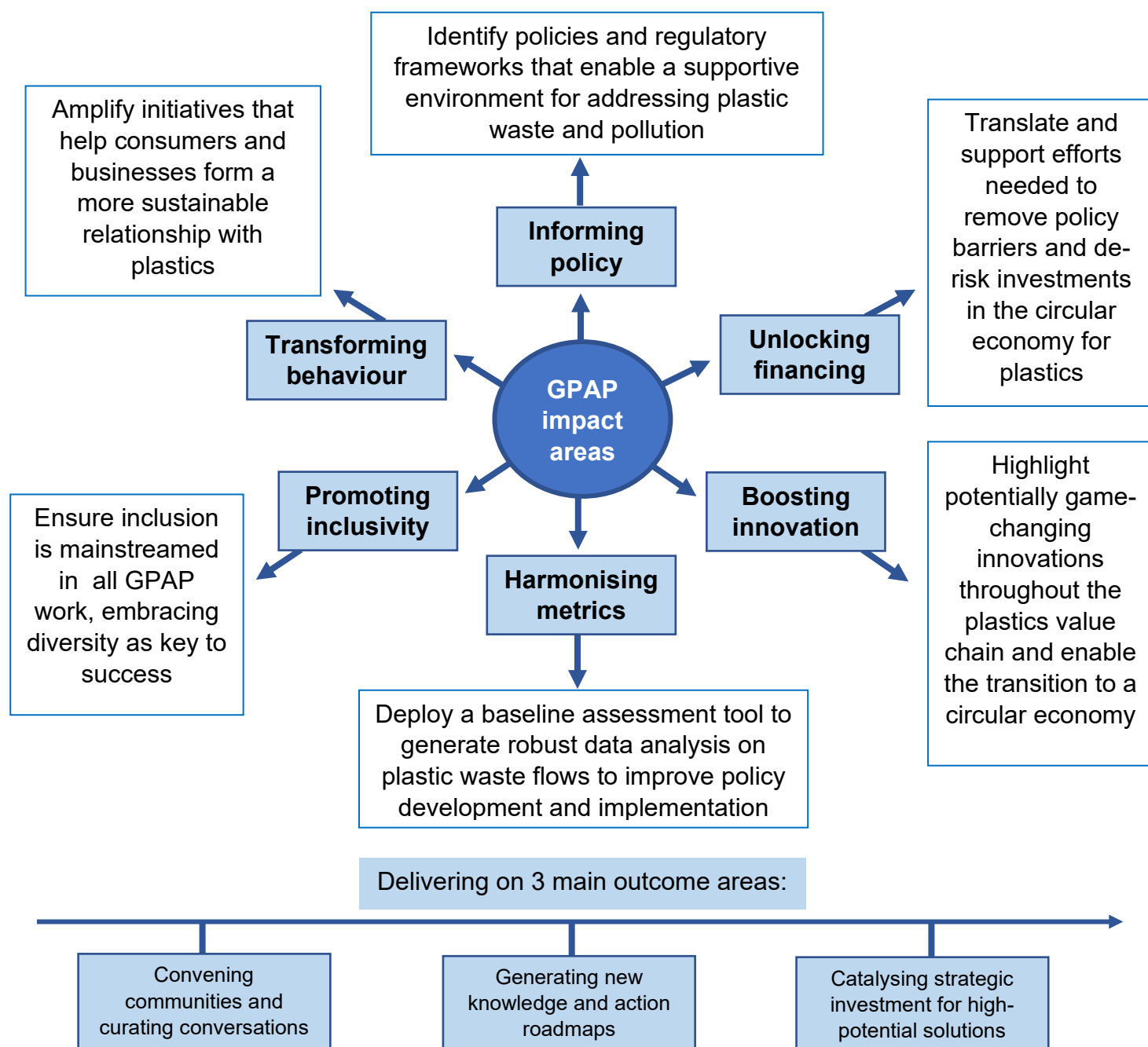
- **Convening communities** and curating conversations – making connections, amplifying each other's efforts and drawing strength from what everyone is doing;
- Generating **new knowledge and action roadmaps** - developing baseline model to help governments understand their current position to produce national action roadmaps;
- **Catalysing strategic investment** for high-potential solutions – making connection points within the action roadmaps to work out what it'll take to deliver, and how much it'll cost.

GPAP put plans into action through **six impact areas**: informing policy, unlocking finance, transforming behaviour, boosting innovation, harmonising metrics and promoting inclusivity, as described in *Diagram i*. GPAP drive action forward and measure their impact through these areas of focus, all of which will play a key role in informing and propelling the implementation of national initiatives to curb plastic pollution and transition to the circular economy.

Since launching in September 2018, GPAP have announced successful NPAPs with three national governments: **Indonesia, Ghana and Vietnam**. With BPF investment, they aim to rapidly expand the scale of their operations to include 25 countries by the year 2025, including Nigeria, the Philippines, and Bangladesh.

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

Diagram i: GPAP impact areas



GPAP outcomes to date

Since GPAP was established in 2018, they have focused their work in the impact areas described in *Diagram i* to, in turn, deliver on their three main outcomes: convening communities and curating conversations; generating new knowledge and action roadmaps; and catalysing strategic investment for high-potential solutions. *Table i* summarises how GPAP have acted on these impact areas since its launch, with specific details exemplified through a case study on their work through the Indonesian NPAP.

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

Table i: GPAP's outcomes delivered through their six impact areas

| Impact area | Outcomes delivered |
|------------------------------|--|
| Informing policy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three NPAPs established in Indonesia, Ghana and Vietnam have secured significant policy commitments and brought together powerful alliances for change; e.g. in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia, the NPAP Multistakeholder Action Plan to address plastic pollution included a commitment to prevent 16 million tonnes of plastic waste from entering the marine environment by 2040; Ghana, they aim to create an exemplary circular economy model for Africa; Vietnam, under the National Action Plan on Marine Plastic Debris Management, the country has pledged to reduce the flow of plastics into the ocean by 75% by 2030. |
| Unlocking financing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The UK has invested £3.5 million in GPAP since 2018, galvanising political ambition to tackle plastic pollution. The initiative has since received match funding from the Canadian Government (CAD\$6 million), and support from PepsiCo, Coca-Cola and Dow Chemicals (over USD\$2.4 million); In Ghana, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) committed USD\$7m and in Indonesia, approximately USD\$7m funding was committed by the World Bank and Circulate Capital Ocean Fund to support the respective NPAPs. |
| Boosting innovation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GPAP is developing a digital toolkit (Systems Toolkit to Eliminate Plastic Pollution (STEP)) for countries who wish to engage with the NPAP model through lighter-touch processes, allowing for the rollout of the NPAP model to many more countries at a lower cost; Co-designed digital solutions to support disadvantaged groups such as waste pickers through working with tech giants such as SAP. Supported local innovation challenges like UNDP Ghana's 'Waste' Recovery Innovation Challenge on plastic waste recovery and management. |
| Harmonising metrics | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved the accessibility and quality of data analysis related to plastic pollution by establishing a national baseline tool guided by the ground-breaking model developed by Pew Charitable Trusts and SYSTEMIQ; Established expert committees and metrics task forces³⁵ in all NPAPs; Built a scenario modelling tool to allow countries to identify the right combination of actions needed to achieve national targets. |
| Promoting inclusivity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National action plans recognise and support the role of informal waste pickers in the waste and recycling system. GPAP have collaborated with the civil society organisation Women in Informal Employment: Globalising and Organising (WIEGO) to ensure best advice and support is integrated into national action plans; Working with a global gender adviser to deliver two important pieces of guidance: a gender strategy to guide GPAP's priorities and actions at the programmatic level and a global gender guidance document to advise any actor tackling plastic waste and pollution seeking to mainstream intersectional gender considerations across its operations. |

³⁵ The importance of optimising the use of metrics is to ensure unbiased, evidence-based data to inform the right combination of actions needed to achieve national targets, as well as being able to evaluate and monitor progress from the starting point of a national baseline.

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Transforming behaviour | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established a behaviour change task force in Indonesia in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Culture and the NGO Aliansi Zero Waste Indonesia, with similar action tracks planned for Ghana and Vietnam; Support the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)'s ongoing behaviour change pilot project in Ghana, which will invest in education and women's empowerment through a USD 7 million grant from the GEF. |
|-------------------------------|--|

Case study 1: NPAP in Indonesia

In March 2019, Minister Luhut B. Pandjaitan, Indonesia's Coordinating Minister of Maritime Affairs and Investment, joined forces with GPAP to launch the Indonesia NPAP. With more than 150 member organisations, the Indonesia NPAP is the country's leading platform for public-private collaboration, working closely with leading changemakers from all sectors to forge a collective path towards a plastic pollution-free Indonesia. Over the course of a year, the NPAP developed the Multistakeholder Action Plan – Indonesia's first comprehensive, costed analysis of solutions to address plastic pollution through a systems change approach – whose launch at a virtual conference in 2020 was watched by over 5,000 people worldwide. In November 2020, the Indonesian NPAP launched a financing roadmap to unlock the financing needed to achieve their targets on reducing marine plastic pollution.

Key targets from this Action Plan include:

- **Cutting marine plastic leakage by 70% in Indonesia by 2025**, and by 2040, the aim to achieve a plastic pollution-free Indonesia;
- **Preventing 16 million tonnes of plastic waste** from entering the ocean by 2040 by implementing the NPAP evidence-based Multistakeholder Action Plan;
- Enabling large-scale government investments to set up waste management throughout Indonesia to expand coverage to the over **160 million Indonesians currently without waste collection**;
- Increasing social and economic benefits to enable **the creation of more than 150,000 direct jobs in the plastic waste and recycling sectors**, boosting economic growth and improving livelihoods in Indonesia.
- **Reducing greenhouse gas emissions** through the reduction in uncontrolled burning of waste, leading to better air quality.

Details of NPAPs in Ghana and Vietnam are found in Annex F.

Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

Organisational overview

WRAP is recognised as a pioneer in taking action against plastic waste. In addition to being behind many of the UK's world-leading actions to tackle plastic waste, from trailblazing food-contact recycled packaging and investment in recycling technology to local authority collection systems and citizen behaviour change campaigns such as Recycle Now, WRAP has many years' experience of

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

building and supporting multi-stakeholder agreements across multiple sectors in the UK and internationally.

Since their creation in 2000, WRAP has helped the UK become recognised as a world leader in reducing waste and increasing recycling. Their work has resulted in the **UK recycling rate rising from 11% in 2000 to over 50% today**, with Wales recognised as the third best recycling nation in the world.

In FY20/21, Defra ringfenced a £7 million budget for various WRAP activities, with additional funding authorised through a Change Control Notice process. The £7 million covered domestic projects across food and drink, clothing, resource management, policy support and the UK Plastic Pact. Additional funding of £125,000 was awarded to support the ongoing development of Plastic Pacts in ODA-eligible countries, namely Malaysia, South Africa and in the South Pacific. This demonstrates Defra's wider confidence in WRAP as delivery partners, as well as their experience handling public money.

Plastic Pacts

The UK Plastics Pact was launched by WRAP in 2018 in partnership with the Ellen MacArthur Foundation (EMF) and has become the model for Plastics Pacts in several countries around the world. This model includes many features of GPAP's NPAP, including the use of technical advisory committees, task forces (or Collaborative Action Groups) and has a strong focus on demonstrable delivery which provides impact and value to the businesses and governments involved. In addition, WRAP's model has a strong focus on the delivery of practical, technical and policy actions which lead to long term system change in a country.

The UK Plastics Pact is already delivering impressive results for the UK market:

- It is on track to eliminate 1.1 billion single-use plastics items by 2021;
- 19,000 tonnes of non-recyclable items removed;
- 1.5 billion non-recyclable ready meal trays removed

WRAP runs the European Plastics Pact and has successfully led or supported the implementation of the Plastics Pact model in South Africa, Chile and the USA. Other Pacts currently under development include Kenya, Senegal, Morocco, India, Canada and the Australia, New Zealand and Pacific (ANZPac) Plastics Pact. Globally, WRAP has a number of strategic partnerships including EMF, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), World Resources Institute (WRI), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and World Bank, as well as many local delivery organisations and businesses in each country.

WRAP's Global Strategy is to develop a network of Plastics Pacts around the world with consistent targets, adapted to local conditions, and with a mechanism for sharing technical solutions developed in each country in order to maximise speed and scale of impact globally. WRAP does this through adjusting their approach depending on country context, identifying local partners, and engaging businesses and governments following the UK model. Chile, amongst other countries, will work towards:

- Eliminating unnecessary and problematic single-use plastic packaging by 2025, through redesign and innovation;

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

- Incorporating at least 25% recycled plastic into packaging by 2025;
- Ensuring 100% of plastic packaging is reusable, recyclable or compostable.

Case study 2: WRAP in South Africa

The South African (SA) Plastics Pact launched successfully in January 2020, providing a platform for collaboration and concerted action. All stakeholders involved have signed up to a joint set of ambitious and time-bound targets, ensuring that this collaboration will drive significant change by 2025.

With the rapid rise in single-use plastic consumption and South Africa's management system subject to pressure, they are unable to effectively process their solid waste disposal. 40% of households have no formal waste collection, only 7.8% of households have separation at source and informal waste pickers collect 80 – 90% of their recyclable materials.

The SA Plastics Pact will build on the positive work started by other initiatives and help rapidly scale up and disseminate best practice and knowledge sharing. **By 2025**, The SA Plastics Pact will transform the country's plastic packaging sector by meeting four ambitious targets:

- **Taking action** on problematic or unnecessary plastic packaging through redesign, innovation or alternative (re-use) delivery models;
- **100%** of plastic packaging to be reusable, recyclable or compostable;
- **70%** of plastic packaging effectively recycled;
- **30%** average recycled content across all plastic packaging.

By meeting these targets, through a high-level delivery roadmap, the SA Plastics Pact will also **stimulate job creation** in the South African plastics collection and recycling sector and help to create new opportunities in product design and reuse business models, tailored to the South African content.

WRAP has a trusted relationship with the local lead organisation, Green Cape. They are providing ongoing support in the development of monitoring and reporting processes, a Roadmap and technical support to working groups on specific priority actions. Because of the nature of relationships already developed, they have been able to deliver a lot of support through webinars and remote meetings.

Source: <https://www.saplasticspact.org.za/why/>

2.3 Alignment with BPF Theory of Change

The GPAP/WRAP partnership aligns well with the BPF Theory of Change (ToC) which steers the pathways to impact towards a holistic response of enabling and improving waste management, behaviour change and a move towards resource efficiency through strengthening governance, science and meaningful engagement.

“Marine pollution reduced through action on land-based and sea-based sources that also contribute to improved livelihoods and healthier environments” is the overarching outcome for

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

the marine pollution theme of the BPF, under which this programme falls. Through their inclusive multi-stakeholder platforms, GPAP are uniquely equipped to bring public, private and civil society leaders together to develop joint solutions to plastic pollution that are both pragmatic and ambitious, having strong, tangible impacts on the marine environment. The project also has the potential to deliver significant benefits to the world's poorest and improve livelihoods through job creation and income opportunities in an effective, after-use plastics economy. With focus on the implementation of better waste management, countries can move away from the reliance on uncontrolled dumping and burning, reducing community exposure to resultant CO₂ outputs and risk of disease.

This work strongly aligns with the overarching ToC, focusing on the interactions between several strategic areas to create an enabling environment through which ocean plastic pollution can be reduced:

- **Policy:** strengthening governance, improving inclusive ocean governance and mainstreaming in local and national planning;
- **Evidence, science and data:** strengthening and communicating locally relevant science, research and innovation to underpin and support investment and policy decisions;
- **Action:** supporting governments, businesses and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to translate commitment into practical implementation of these ambitions and improving waste management systems;
- **Mobilisation of finance:** enabling and scaling up leveraged finance in support of a sustainable ocean;
- **Education and awareness-raising:** promoting knowledge-sharing and increasing education and awareness surrounding marine pollution issues to develop community stewardship and inspire action.

Solutions within the marine pollution theme are designed to have synergies with all other BPF pillars, especially improved biodiversity. A 2012 report by the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) highlights the role of marine litter in the decline of biodiversity through the *“entanglement in, or ingestion of, debris items by individuals, through facilitation of the transport of organisms via rafting on marine debris, through the provision of new habitat for colonisation, and through effects at an ecosystem level”*.³⁶

2.4 Gender equality and inclusion

Defra will ensure that gender equality and inclusion is meaningfully considered and incorporated at portfolio level. All programmes funded through the BPF will deliver in line with relevant UK legislation, such as the UK International Development (Gender Equality) Act 2014. Gender has been integrated into the design of the fund through the following:

- **Cross-cutting themes:** gender consideration is one of the cross-cutting themes of the BPF and integrated into the underpinning outcomes that steer the direction of the programmes.
- **BPF equality, diversity and inclusion (EDI) strategy:** sets out Defra's approach to ensuring that we include a mixed portfolio where EDI is mainstreamed throughout, as well as including programmes where EDI is specifically targeted;

³⁶ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-67-en.pdf>

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

- **Investment criteria:** The BPF will only invest in programmes that meet the required criteria.
- **Monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL):** The BPF have designed fund-level indicators disaggregated to provide information on gender, such as number of projects or planning and/or governance processes with increased inclusion of local people and knowledge in decision making to improve the marine environment. Mid- and end-of-programme reports will investigate the potential impacts of the intervention on gender through targeted studies.

Gender considerations - GPAP and WRAP

GPAP and WRAP's work to address plastic waste and pollution is underpinned by their commitment to advancing gender equity, inclusion, and the livelihoods of traditionally marginalised people. The NPAP model has been shaped to form a gender-responsive and inclusive approach to addressing plastic pollution. The programme incorporates gender through the following:

- In close collaboration with WIEGO, GPAP have onboarded global and national gender advisors in target countries who are tasked with reviewing their global and national priorities to ensure that gender features as a cross-cutting solution;
- Launched a global gender guidance document for all stakeholders looking to embed gender-responsive practices in their work at different points of the plastics value chain;
- Embedding inclusivity as a key driving impact area for NPAP work – see *diagram i*.
- Ensuring that monitoring and evaluation considers gender mainstreaming through the outputs and indicators below:

| Output | Indicator |
|---|---|
| Gender advisors recruited & established at national & global levels | Number of gender advisors recruited nationally & globally |
| Gender-responsive approaches integrated through task forces | Percentage of task force plans created in consultation with a gender advisor |
| | Number of projects launched by task forces with an intention for gender equality or inclusivity |

Please see Annex I for GPAP's official statement on inclusivity.

2.5 Programme impacts, outcomes and outputs

Forward look

GPAP and WRAP aim to create multi-stakeholder platforms to accelerate and scale plastic action in **25 countries by 2025**. Increased UK investment into a GPAP and WRAP partnership will deliver:

- Support for **3 existing NPAPs** in Indonesia, Ghana and Vietnam;
- **7 new full-scale NPAPs** to reduce plastic pollution by 2025 through close engagement with partner governments;
- **15 additional NPAPs** through the Systems Toolkit to Eliminate Plastic Pollution (STEP) platform, an innovative online platform to support countries to create NPAPs and expand GPAP's impact;
- Essential **COVID-19 support** for waste pickers through the provision of personal protective equipment (PPE), hygiene facilities, helmets and boots, food supplies and cash grants for medication;

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

- Off-the-shelf **modular support** to collaborate with other actors in addressing plastic pollution, avoiding duplication and complementing efforts to maximise impact;
- The establishment of an **Innovations Upstream Hub** to create opportunities for business ideas to scale and gain momentum to support long term impact in the transition to a circular economy for plastics.

NPAPs

By popularizing the NPAP model, GPAP aims to create a common, “gold standard” approach to measuring and tackling plastic pollution – one that can be easily adapted by policy-makers and experts in each country to forge national roadmaps for achieving ambitious goals, and potentially even catalyse regional hubs for exchanging knowledge and progress on this front.

Year 1 funding from the Blue Planet Fund will support the establishment of **two new NPAPs in Nigeria and the Philippines**, as well as provide further support for the existing NPAPs in Indonesia, Ghana and Vietnam. These funds would also support the development of the countries’ action roadmaps that build on these evidence-based analysis to craft a set of recommended actions to address the plastic waste and pollution in country while also supporting the set-up of each country’s national secretariat to ensure proper delivery of these items in a timely and multistakeholder way.

Over the next five years, WRAP will lead the preparation, launch and implementation of **up to four NPAP countries** that align with their current geographical portfolio. The recommended countries for WRAP collaboration include the Philippines, India and Kenya, increasing the breadth and depth of NPAP implementation worldwide.

To visualise the intervention, we can break it down into three levels: the conveners, the enablers and the implementers.

| Level | Role | Actions |
|--------------|-------------|---|
| GPAP | Convener | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure partnerships for plastic action collaboration on a global scale; • Enable all sectors to come together at a global level to share information and knowledge; • Catalyse scalable solutions by turning commitments into tangible and investment-worthy action plans. |
| NPAP | Enabler | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a platform that convenes national leaders to drive the transition to a circular plastics economy; • Drive the delivery of baseline assessments, plastic waste flow analyses and action roadmaps; • Inform policy makers as to what is needed to create an enabling environment to unlock financing for achieving roadmap targets; • Promote the scaling of locally driven, high-potential solutions. |
| NPAP members | Implementer | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to NPAP deliverables, including the baseline assessments and action roadmaps; |

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in task forces to drive action in impact areas such as policy, innovation and financing; • Champion the NPAP and plastic pollution action within their organisations and on the national stage, galvanising public support for action and change. |
|--|--|--|

STEP platform

The concept of STEP is to create a GPAP-branded toolkit to support governments interested in addressing their plastic waste and pollution situation through a lighter-touch NPAP model. It will operate as an open-source, digital platform that will allow GPAP to probe the current evidence at national level, identify potential support and convene key stakeholders. The toolkit would serve as an off-the-shelf support system for national governments and will be a vehicle to bring to a wider audience some of the strong analytics and thinking that has been done about identifying leakage points, policy solutions, and a roadmap of actions and governance. This will allow GPAP to reach countries where the demand has outstripped GPAP's ability to work in-country to deliver full-scale NPAPs.

STEP presents an opportunity to export UK expertise. The toolkit builds on efforts that are already underway, embracing the opportunity to pull together and showcase the excellent work of British-based organisations who are engaging in the space of plastic waste and pollution mitigation, while following the GPAP approach and aligning the outputs with the GPAP three pillars and six impact areas. As well as supporting the development of best practice materials and technical guidance to be hosted on the STEP platform, WRAP will support the preparation, launch and implementation of **up to six STEP countries**, including South Africa and Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

COVID-19 support to informal workers

The key challenges for waste pickers and the informal sector include: (1) increased health and safety risks due to lack of PPE, (2) lack of accurate information about COVID-19 and plastics, and how they can protect themselves, (3) reduced daily income due to reduced collection rates as a result of social distancing and lockdown restrictions. There is an opportunity for GPAP to work with the informal sector in the current and soon-to-be-launched NPAP and STEP countries. These efforts could help mitigate the challenges in these countries, with a view to ensuring that NPAP-critical activities experience minimum disruption.

Through their partners on the ground, GPAP will support informal workers during the COVID-19 crisis through supplying food and water, PPE (including gloves and masks), cash grants for medication and other essentials, hand washing facilities, helmets and boots, and phones with data.

Off-the-shelf modular support

GPAP is seen as a convenor and collaborator, supporting action to address plastic pollution. Partners regularly seek GPAP's support aiming to avoid duplication and to complement each other's efforts. Over the past two years, GPAP has created a number of tools that can build off each other as is seen through the NPAPs. However, many of these tools can also be used and delivered on their own as an off-the-shelf modular tool.

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

In an effort to support GPAP's partners, GPAP will be working in FY21/22 to formalise this approach and test ways to support its partners in countries outside the scopes of NPAPs and STEP. With this approach, GPAP will also be able to support countries ahead of developing an NPAP. For example, working with WRAP, GPAP will deliver a handful of supportive tools before it designs and delivers a proper NPAP.

Innovations Upstream Hub

GPAP has started to explore the delivery of an innovation hub to support innovations upstream, including new business models and materials design. The hub would be created in partnership with other organisations like the EMF, WWF and UNEP. The main objective of the hub is to unite and amplify the approach of innovations upstream in the plastics value chain, to share best practices and act as an incubator and repository of information to help businesses, entrepreneurs and innovators to collaborate, learn from and build off one another.

Impacts, outcomes and outputs

The impacts, outcomes and outputs for this partnership are presented through an overarching framework (*diagram iii*) that will cover the five years of proposed funding. A detailed plan for Financial Year 2021/2022, the only year with secured funding from HMT, will be presented in terms of its activities in Annex E. However, given our intention to extend this programme into subsequent years of the BPF (at the time of writing, five years total), an overview of activities beyond FY 2021/2022 will be presented for the Financial Years 2022/2023 to 2025/2026, but these will be subject to change based on spending review outcomes, budget allocations and lessons learned from previous years of delivery.

Given that GPAP is co-funded by other organisations such as the Government of Canada and private corporations with renewable annual commitments, approximately 40% of the activities and outputs detailed in *diagram iii*, *table ii* and Annex E will be attributable to Defra funding.

Full details of how the impacts, outcomes, outputs and benefits will be managed and monitored can be found in the management case. The broad approach will be a combination of regular meetings with GPAP and WRAP, steering board meetings, quarterly operational and financial reviews, and annual reviews.

2.6 Intention to extend

The intention will be to fund GPAP and WRAP across the lifespan of the Blue Planet Fund, which at the time of writing is **five years**, starting from Financial Year 2021/2022, investing £2.5 million per year to a total of £12.5 million. Due to the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the UK Government have taken the decision to reduce the UK ODA spend from 0.7% GNI – 0.5% GNI. This accompanied a reform in how ODA is spent, and Defra's allocations were reviewed by the Foreign Secretary. Our full allocation for this programme (£2.5 million) for Year 1 (FY 2021/2022) has been confirmed, but future years will be subject to further spend reviews (SR), as well as assessment of how the investment is performing. Please find further information in the Management Case of this document.

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

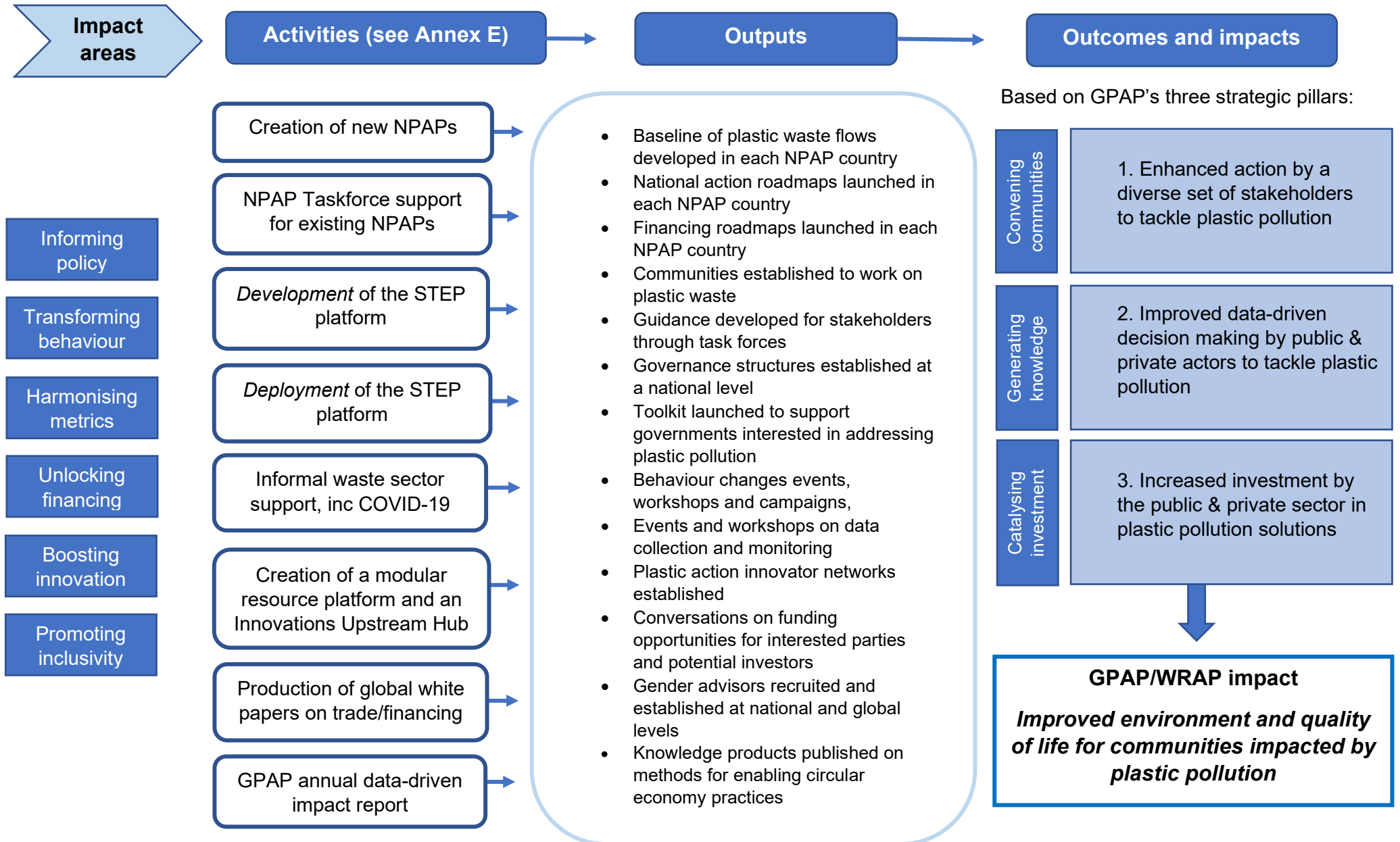
2.7 Risk

For a complete assessment of the risks associated with this programme, please refer to *table J1, Annex J*. A Risk Potential Assessment (RPA) and a Fraud Risk Assessment (FRA) have been carried out and will be found in accompanying documents.

We are aware that GPAP and WRAP intend to operate in some regions, such as Nigeria, that are classed as high-risk countries with restricted travel zones as advised by the FCDO. Conducting work in these countries will take careful consideration of state fragility and adopt conflict-sensitive approaches based on country contexts so to not contribute to escalating these risks. Risks to safety will be regularly reviewed and guided by FCDO advice, such as [this page](#) for Nigeria.

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

Diagram iii: Overview of GPAP and WRAP results chain: delivery, outcomes and impacts across five-year investment



Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

Impact statement: Improved environment, through the reduction of municipal solid and plastic waste leakage into the waterways, and improved quality of life, as self-reported, for communities impacted by plastic pollution.

Table ii: An overview of the programme's outputs mapped to their outcomes over the five-year investment window. Detail on activities can be found in Annex E.

| | Outputs | | Immediate outcomes | | Intermediate outcomes | |
|--|---------|---|--------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| NPAPs, STEP, the Innovations Upstream Hub and communications (activities 1.1 – 4.5 as per Annex E) will lead to: | 1 | Communities ³⁷ established to work on plastic waste | 1 | Increased capacity of society to reduce plastic waste and pollution in NPAP countries | 1 | Enhanced action by a diverse set of stakeholders to tackle plastic pollution |
| | 2 | Guidance developed for stakeholders through task forces | | | | |
| | 3 | Governance structures established at a national level | | | | |
| | 4 | Toolkit launched to support governments interested in addressing plastic pollution | | | | |
| | 5 | Gender advisors recruited and established at national and global levels | 2 | Increased access to inclusive approaches and diverse perspectives among the global plastic action community | | |
| | 6 | Events, workshops and campaigns targeting behaviour change | 3 | Increased knowledge among market influencers to incentivize circular economy behaviour change | | |
| | 7 | Knowledge products published on methods for enabling circular economy practices | | | | |
| | 8 | Baseline of plastic waste flows developed in each NPAP country | 4 | Increased awareness of consistent methods for measuring plastic waste among policymakers and standard setters | 2 | Improved data-driven decision making by public & private actors to tackle plastic pollution |
| | 9 | Events and workshops on data collection and monitoring | | | | |
| | 10 | National action roadmaps launched in each NPAP country | 5 | Increased capacity of policymakers to generate evidence-based policy options to reduce plastic pollution | | |
| | 11 | Plastic action innovator networks established | 6 | Increased access for plastics solution innovators to investors, policymakers and innovation enablers | 3 | Increased investment by the public & private sector in plastic pollution solutions |
| | 12 | Conversations on funding opportunities for interested parties and potential investors | 7 | Increased confidence of public funders & private financiers to invest in circular plastics solutions | | |
| | 13 | Financing roadmaps launched in each NPAP country | | | | |

³⁷ Refers to the formation of NPAPs and the associated members at a national & global level – networks that are in place already may be asked to join national steering boards, expert panels and task forces

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

Table iii: An overview of GPAP and WRAP activities across the proposed five-year investment. Specific activities to follow.

| Activity | 2021/2022 | 2022/2023 | 2023/2024 | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 |
|--|---|--|---|-----------|-----------|
| NPAPs: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Developing new NPAPs | Nigeria Philippines | Development and launch in five further priority countries, e.g. Bangladesh, Mexico, India, Kenya and Mozambique | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">Support with delivery and implementation of existing NPAPs | Indonesia Ghana Vietnam | Indonesia Ghana Vietnam Nigeria Philippines | Indonesia Ghana Vietnam Nigeria Philippines Plus five further priority countries, e.g. Bangladesh, Mexico, India, Kenya and Mozambique | | |
| Systems Toolkit to Eliminate Plastic Pollution (STEP) platform | Development, testing and pilot in Thailand and Egypt | Launch and roll out use of this platform to 15 countries by 2025 (3-5 countries per year, including South Africa and Jamaica), helping them apply the digitised NPAP model to their country context | | | |
| | | Continued development and upkeep of the STEP platform | | | |
| “Innovations Upstream Hub”³⁸ and modular support platform | Development and pilot | Maintenance of the Innovations Upstream Hub, exploring new business models that support the circular economy for plastics Continued support to partner countries engaging with GPAP’s modular toolkit outside of NPAP countries | | | |
| COVID-19 support to informal workers | NPAP countries | TBC depending on how pandemic develops | | | |
| Task forces at global and national level³⁹ | E.g.: Production of a global white paper on financing Production of a global white paper on trade policy GPAP Annual Report | Communications for a global bi-annual meeting Country-specific action roadmaps: publications to support the build-up and delivery of GPAP's goals and objectives | | | |

³⁸ Exploring new business models that support the circular economy for plastics

³⁹ These task forces will explore the needs and deliver research and communications to support driving these specific impacts, resulting in the translation of commitment to action. deliver white papers, roadmaps and recommendations in other NPAPs as well as at the global level.

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

3. Economic Case

3.1 Options for intervention

The objectives for this proposal are to address the failures described in the strategic case to substantially improve policy, finance, measurement, behaviours, innovation and inclusivity in waste management and the circular economy. This will ultimately lead to an improvement in waste management and associated livelihoods (including poverty reduction), a reduction in marine litter (especially plastic) and a reduction in the associated environmental, economic and societal damage.

A number of options have been considered to achieve these objectives, including a small range of different approaches and scopes, a range of delivery partners and a range of funding options. These include:

0. Do nothing
1. Support to individual waste-management organisations within priority countries of £6.3m-£12.5m
2. Support to waste research organisations of £6.3m-£12.5m
3. **Support to GPAP and WRAP of £12.5m (preferred option)**
4. Support to GPAP and WRAP of £6.3m
5. Support through a multilateral development bank of £6.3m up to £12.5m
6. Support to the Alliance to End Plastic Waste of £6.3m
7. Support to GloLitter Partnerships of £6.3m

These are described below as well as assessed in Annex A against the Investment Criteria – the key criteria for the Blue Planet Fund.

Option 0: 'Do nothing'

For this option, the UK would not invest in GPAP and WRAP, or develop a similar initiative. Do nothing would result in no costs to Defra directly and there would be no resource costs of time associated with managing the programme. GPAP and WRAP would be required to find alternative sources of funding, which is likely to force these organisations to lower their level of ambition, or, may cease to exist in their current form.

In a 'business as usual' scenario (BAU), modelling suggests there will be an estimated 33 million tonnes of plastic leaking into the ocean every year in 2040⁴⁰ (three times more compared to an estimated 11 million metric tonnes in 2016), adding to the estimated 150 million metric tonnes already in the ocean.⁴¹ This is incompatible with the goals of the Paris Agreement: without action, GHG emissions associated with plastic production, use and disposal in 2040 would account of 19% of the total emissions budget if we are to limit global heating to 1.5°C.⁴²

⁴⁰ The Pew Charitable Trust, SYSTEMIQ, [Breaking the Plastic Wave](#), 2020

⁴¹ Noting the figures for total mismanaged waste are much higher – it is only a proportion which is assumed to end up in the ocean.

⁴² The Pew Charitable Trust, SYSTEMIQ, [Breaking the Plastic Wave](#), 2020

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

Coastal zones exhibit higher rates of population growth and urbanisation, with this trend expected to continue in BAU.⁴³ Not only does the development of coastal areas increase anthropogenic pressures on the marine environment through dependence on natural resources and increased pollution, but greater populations are being exposed to existing hazards such as climate change impacts and polluted waterways, leading to poorer quality of livelihoods.

In the BAU scenario, there are likely to be other organisations taking steps to improve waste management and reduce marine pollution. These organisations are likely to build on the existing foundations of GPAP and WRAP but a high ambition and coordinated global action approach is less likely to occur. Without support of GPAP and WRAP, existing National Plastic Action Plans created between 2018 and 2020 will not receive the continued Defra-funded support from GPAP that they need to deliver on their high-ambition targets, such as Indonesia's flagship, and ambitious, commitment to cut plastic leakage by 70% by the year 2025. Similarly, new countries to NPAP model will be unable to take advantage of GPAP's expertise to help shape action roadmaps, create inclusive and gender-sensitive multi-stakeholder networks and drive high impact in reducing plastic pollution.⁴⁴

The UK established GPAP and are a central funder. Not approving this investment would lead to significant reputational impact for the UK: the commitments and investments already made through the country plans would not be fully developed and the gains forgone. The UK would forgo a valuable opportunity to continue demonstrating the UK's leading role in catalysing action against plastic pollution, in line with domestic commitments and clear global leadership through the establishment of the Commonwealth Clean Ocean Alliance (CCOA) in 2018.

Option 1: Support to individual waste-management organisations within the priority countries in question

This option would support specific waste management organisations within our identified priority countries. Interventions may include addressing issues in the collection (including household and municipal services), transportation, treatment and disposal of waste. The potential benefits of this include a reduction in mismanaged waste leading to less litter reaching the marine environment, and positive changes in consumer behaviour from improved knowledge of and access to waste services.

The costs could be up to £12.5m. As set out in Annex A, we have assessed that this would not enable us to achieve UK strategic priorities nor achieve in-country alignment, without involving a number of further actors. This option would not necessarily lead to mobilisation of finance nor further

⁴³ Neumann B, Vafeidis AT, Zimmermann J, Nicholls RJ (2015) Future Coastal Population Growth and Exposure to Sea-Level Rise and Coastal Flooding - A Global Assessment. PLoS ONE 10(3): e0118571. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0118571. Asian countries such as China, India, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Vietnam are estimated to have the highest total coastal population exposure in the baseline year (2000) and this ranking is expected to remain largely unchanged in the future. However, Africa is expected to experience the highest rates of population growth and urbanisation in the coastal zone, particularly in Egypt and sub-Saharan countries in Western and Eastern Africa.

⁴⁴ **It is difficult to accurately estimate the tonnes of plastic which will be better managed through support for GPAP, since a foundational part of GPAP's work involves deploying a baseline assessment tool** to generate robust data analysis on plastic waste flows in each of the priority countries. Since we do not have a reliable baseline, in the baseline we assume that 10% improvement takes place due to independent work of other actors. When considering the options, we are only able to be illustrative with the attribution to GPAP and others.

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

stakeholder action and we do not have sufficient confidence nor oversight of the individual waste management organisations who would fill out this role. We would not achieve the required influence or coordination across actors in the sector to drive high impact, thus reduce value for money of delivery. Significant additional funding would be required for management.

This option has been **discounted**.

Option 2: Support to waste research organisations

This option would support research organisations modelling plastic waste leakages and developing solutions.

The costs could be up to £12.5m. As shown in Annex A, the benefits for the environment and poverty are likely to be constrained when this research is not part of a coordinated approach and incorporated into governmental plans, policies and investment decisions.

This option has been **discounted**.

Option 3: Support to GPAP and WRAP of £12.5m (preferred option)

This option involves taking a strategic, cross-cutting approach across research and action, with the private and public sector. Specifically, this includes the development and launch of 7 major NPAPs and ongoing support for 10 NPAPs; the development of the STEP programme to enable 15 additional NPAPs through an online platform and expand GPAP and WRAP's impact; and the Innovations Upstream Hub.

The outputs and outcomes are described in more detail in the strategic case and the benefits are illustratively appraised in the following section.

Option 4: Support to GPAP and WRAP of £6.3m

This option would provide ~50% of the proposed investment in GPAP and WRAP under option 3.

Compared to Option 4, this would result in a reduction in the number of countries and depth of support for NPAPs, namely: the development and launch of 4 major NPAPs and reduced ongoing support for 7 NPAPs; the Innovations Upstream Hub; but no STEP programme.

Benefits are illustratively appraised in the following section.

Option 5: Support through a multilateral development bank

Exploring other options for a multi-sector, cross-cutting approach, this option would involve Defra investing the same amount in multilateral development banks through specific programmes in order to improve policy, finance, measurement, behaviours, innovation and inclusivity in waste management and the circular economy.

Investments in multilateral development banks have the potential for achieving a strategic oversight and for significant financial mobilisation, including the introduction of innovative financial approaches. However, as highlighted in Annex A, Defra – and the UK – would not have as strong visibility and influence on the details and location of investments. Support through multilateral development banks may be the most appropriate option to achieve other objectives, but is a **less preferred option** when aiming for a multi-sector, on-the-ground approach.

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

Option 6: Support to the Alliance to End Plastic Waste

Again, exploring other delivery options working across sectors, this option would involve Defra investing in the Alliance to End Plastic Waste, an organisation working on public private collaboration in ODA countries. The Alliance to End Plastic Waste focus on project-level waste management reform, seeking improvements in waste management at a community level and reduction in marine plastic waste.

However, the focus of the alliance on project-level rather than national-level action plans constrains the reach and the potential of this intervention. The lack of national-level vision means that the ‘step change’ in waste management and marine litter set out in the strategic case is unlikely to be achieved: the Alliance to End Plastic Waste do not have the capacity to deliver cross-sector at the scale required. Although the work of the Alliance may be important to fill specific, strategic gaps, this option is **less preferred** for the purposes of this large-scale, strategic intervention.

Option 7: Support to GloLitter Partnerships⁴⁵

Exploring other internationally renowned organisations working strategically to reduce marine litter: this option would involve Defra supporting GloLitter Partnerships, an IMO/FAO project that assists developing countries to prevent and reduce marine litter within the maritime transport and fisheries sectors. This organisation takes a similar, evidence-based approach, seeking to enhance global knowledge and capacity building, involving multi-level partners and public/private partnerships.

However, GloLitter Partnerships is focused on sea-based sources of litter. GloLitter Partnerships does not target land-based sources and does not target the entire value-chain. Based on this, they are unlikely to achieve the whole-country ‘step-change’ required to reduce the impacts of marine litter. Although GloLitter are an important organisation for reducing sea-based sources of marine litter, this option is **discounted** for the purposes of this cross-sector, strategic intervention.

This assessment means we have discounted the options for support to individual waste-management organisations and support to waste resource organisations, due to their lack of ability to address the multi-multi-sector challenges and coordination failures. Support through a multilateral development bank is less preferred due to the lower level of direct, strategic input from the UK and support through the Alliance to End Plastic Waste is less preferred for this investment due to the focus on project level rather than national level plans. Considering wider organisations, we have discounted support to GloLitter Partnerships for the needs set out in this business case due to the focus on sea-based litter. This means that two options are carried forwards from the long list to be appraised in more detail: full strategic support to GPAP and WRAP of £12.5m or partial support to GPAP and WRAP of £6.3m.

See Annex A for a detailed assessment for each of these options against the Blue Planet Fund Investment Criteria.

⁴⁵ GloLitter is an illustrative option (that represents similar projects) to demonstrate that the issue in question needs resolving with a cross-cutting, multi-sector initiative and to mark this distinction from the preferred option.

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

3.2 Appraisal of benefits

Appraisal approach

The nature of this project, with a focus on systems-wide solutions and enabling effective action from others, means that there are uncertainties in the final, quantified benefits which will be achieved.

For this appraisal, we set out the description of the benefits which are expected, alongside an illustrative estimation of their quantification, based on the data available on the extent of the challenge alongside the commitments achieved from GPAP in other countries, scaled to new countries.

GPAP and WRAP bring together many actors to make these changes happen, so we can assume that GPAP and WRAP are only one of a number of contributors to these benefits in improved waste infrastructure and marine plastic pollution. To be confident in an assessment of value for money, we test the proportion of benefits which would need to be attributed to GPAP's work in order for the benefits to be outweigh the costs.

Benefits of Option 3: Support to GPAP and WRAP of £12.5m (preferred option)

For an investment of £12.5 million across five years and the activities described in Annex E, the benefits include:

- **Reduction in mismanaged waste** and that of which ends up in the marine environment. Supporting the existing 3 NPAPs, developing and supporting a further 7 NPAPs plus developing and rolling out the STEP programme alongside the innovation fund will enable the reduction of millions of tonnes less marine waste – with a focus on plastic. The UK will be one key funder, also supported by Canada and corporate contributions. It is anticipated that the UK's contribution will be 40% of the total contribution required for these NPAPs, the STEP programme and the innovation fund, meaning that 40% of the plans have been attributed to the UK's investment.

It is difficult to accurately estimate the tonnes of plastic which will be better managed through support for GPAP, since a foundational part of GPAP's work involves deploying a baseline assessment tool to generate robust data analysis on plastic waste flows.

However, we can arrive at an illustrative example through existing modelled estimates of each country's contribution to marine plastic waste in 2025 (Jambeck et al, 2015) alongside GPAP's track record of securing commitment to waste management in Indonesia, Ghana and Vietnam. Illustrative calculations set out in Annex G, using the scant data available, suggest that **GPAP could contribute to a reduction in mismanaged plastic waste of 17million - 22 million tonnes per annum** once the plans are operational.⁴⁶ The range represents a sensitivity analysis of the baseline change which could be expected to happen, as well as an optimism bias of the potential success of GPAP – i.e. that the future commitments may not be realised or as high as past commitments. This can only be considered illustrative, given the lack of sufficiently detailed baseline data.

GPAP's future work could be 40% attributed to the UK's investment.

⁴⁶ Based on the timescale for ambition in the existing NPAPs, we are assuming that this reduction could start within 2 years, with many benefits achieved within 7 years and changes to the circular economy realised within 20 years.

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

This change relies on more than the action of GPAP and WRAP and we cannot attribute all this reduction in marine plastic waste to GPAP's work - and Defra's investment. It is also challenging to assess what would have happened in the absence of GPAP and WRAP's interventions and whether other organisations would have stepped into this role. However, we can be confident that GPAP and WRAP *enable* these benefits in the select countries in which they operate in, since they have been and will continue to be the catalyst for addressing blockers, bringing actors and investors together to address the multi-sectoral waste management challenges. See calculations in Annex G.

- **Improvement in livelihoods** through improvements in waste management and reduction in health impacts due to mismanaged waste. Again, illustrative calculations based on the data available suggest that the investment in GPAP will be an **enabler** for **waste collection coverage to over 750 million individuals currently without access**⁴⁷. Again, as set out in Annex G, we can only attribute an illustrative proportion of this change to GPAP and WRAP's work and only 40% of GPAP and WRAP's work to the UK. Benefits to individuals include health impacts, reduction in lost productivity, flood damage, and damage to businesses and tourism as incorporated in the general waste-management BCR discussed below in 'costs'.
- **Reduction in poverty and improvement in livelihoods** through more jobs created and fairer wages for waste pickers. This is a cross-cutting theme across the work of GPAP, incorporated throughout the development and delivery of the NPAPs, and will be the specific focus of the Innovations Upstream Hub.
- **Exporting UK expertise** through the STEP programme (see above) and WRAP's knowledge and experience in implementing waste reduction pacts 'on the ground' with partner countries.
- **Leveraging further finance** to address the joint poverty and environmental challenges posed by inadequate waste management. As described below, £2.6m investment from the UK between 2018-2020 has been followed with £15.5m of co-financing and further financing. For estimates of future finance leveraged, we use the same leverage ratio as our starting point, but apply additional caution in the low estimate that the same results may not be possible to replicate, given the changed world economic situation in 2021 onwards compared to 2018. Based on this, the investment of £12.5m could result in **£20m-£55m of additional financing**, as described in Box 1 below and calculated in Annex G.

⁴⁷ For example, through the Indonesian NPAP, the country is aiming to enable enough investment to expand waste management coverage to over 160 million Indonesians currently without waste collection

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

Box 1: Public and Private Finance mobilised through GPAP

Following the steps set out in the KPI methodology (see Annex G), we estimate that the UK's investment of £2.6m in GPAP between 2018-2020⁴⁸ has mobilised £8.2m-£11.5m of further public and private funding.

Although it is clear that £15.5m has followed the UK's investment, the lower range of mobilised finance represents the uncertainty in quantifying the exact additionality: given the lack of adequate baseline for investment in waste management in these countries and action from other partners, we have followed ICF mobilising finance guidance used an 'adjustment factor', of 50%-70% of the total finance mobilised, i.e. we are assuming that 30%-50% of this investment in these waste management priorities could have taken place anyway.

Within this calculation, we assume that Canada's subsequent investment was due to the UK's initial investment. This is based on the steps taken at the time and that Canada invested only after confirmation of the finance from the UK and demonstration of GPAP's success.

Looking forwards, we have a low and a high scenario for potential future mobilisation. In the low scenario, we take the cautious assumption that only 50% of the previously achieved investment would be leveraged over the next 5 years. In the high scenario, we assume that the same scale of investment is achieved, based on the continuing importance of waste management within developing countries.

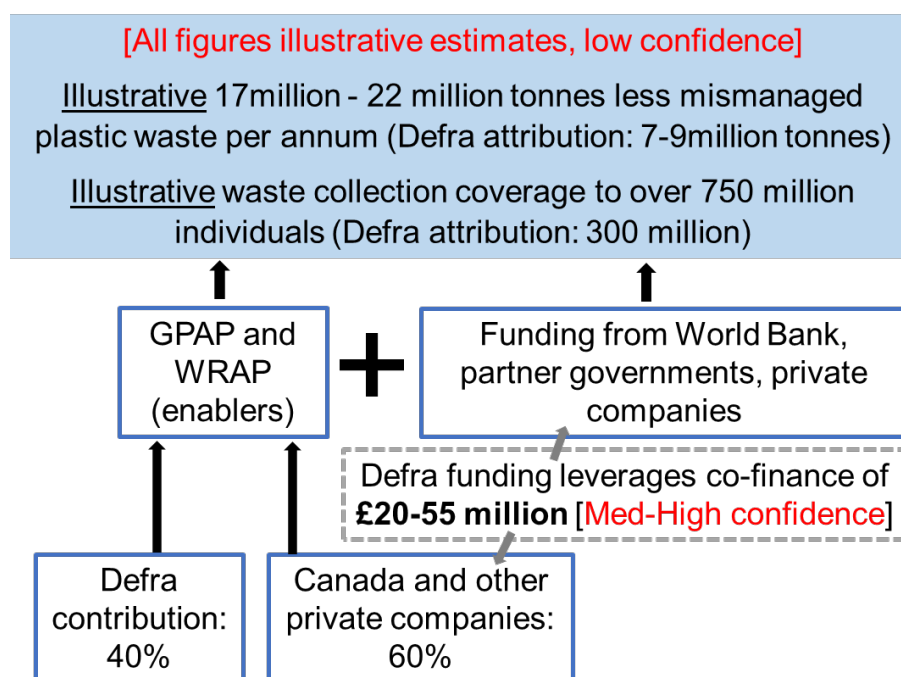
Note that there is strong likelihood of GPAP's creation of the enabling environment for investment will lead to further investments for the specific infrastructure investments, but these are too remote to claim to have mobilised in the KPI methodology.

To illustratively estimate the potential for future financing, we take this past leverage ratio of 1.6 to 4.4 and apply it to the investment by the UK. In option 3, this would be **an illustrative £19.7m to £55.2m of additional financing** over the 5 years.

Diagram iv: Illustrative benefits of GPAP & WRAP's work and Defra's contribution (Option 3)

⁴⁸ Note that these figures include only the investments from the UK from 2018-2020, for which we have information on the finance mobilised as a result. We have not included the investment of £950k made by the UK in January 2021, since it is not yet possible to establish the finance which has been mobilised from this later investment

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)



Costs and risks of Option 3

The costs associated with this proposal include:

- **Costs to Government** of £12.5m over 5 years, through the Blue Planet Fund. The split of costs across the programmes are set out in the financial case.⁴⁹ These costs per NPAP and for the development of STEP are based on GPAP's track record and experience in developing and supporting three NPAPs over the past 3 years.
- **Costs to industry in the countries involved.** An aim of the GPAP programme is to leverage private finance and private action to address market failures and reduce poverty and damage to the marine environment. It has not been possible to calculate the final costs to businesses and society, since the further costs of infrastructure and action are not incorporated in the totals. However, we can justify based on evidence available that the investments in waste infrastructure are value for money: in general, it has been estimated⁵⁰ that the cost of inaction to society of a lack of solid waste management exceeds the financial cost of proper waste management by a factor of 5-10 due to health impacts, lost productivity, flood damage, and damage to businesses and tourism.

Box 2: Illustrative monetisation of the benefits of reduced marine waste – and comparison to costs

GPAP's work has led to the development of the National Plastics Action Plan in Indonesia. This plan commits the government to a reduction or substitution of 6.5million tonnes of plastics annually by 2040 in Indonesia alone.

⁴⁹ With £2.5million for year 1 investment

⁵⁰ Global Waste Management Outlook (2015)

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

Annex G (*table G4*) has taken conservative estimates of what a similar reduction or substitution could represent, when replicated across the countries where NPAP will be rolled out. These illustrative estimates include the assumption that the STEP programme, with less direct and tailored support may lead to less of an impact as the more involved NPAP programmes. Using these estimates suggests that GPAP could **contribute to a reduction in mismanaged plastic waste of 17 million - 22 million tonnes per annum**, once the plans are operational. This figure can only be considered illustrative, given that the first stage in GPAP and WRAP's work is to establish a baseline in country. In addition, these cannot be directly compared with the global 'business as usual' estimates⁵¹ of 33 million tonnes, since the starting point for these individual, country-specific estimates is a different modelling source⁵². As a sense-check, we compare with the tonnage which has been incorporated as part of GPAP's work in Indonesia, where the programme has already been operating, the baseline in place and the National Plastic Action Plan established. For this country alone, the plan sets out to reduce or substitute 6.5million tonnes of plastic annually. Indonesia is one of 10 countries with a full NPAP programme planned, on top of this there are 15 further countries with the reduced 'STEP' programme – so the total of 17-22million seems a reasonable *illustrative* estimate. Due to Defra's 40% contribution to the programme, we attribute 7-9million tonnes of reduced mismanaged plastic waste to Defra's investment.

Based on the timescale for ambition in the existing NPAPs, we are assuming that this reduction could start within 2 years, with many benefits achieved within 7 years and changes to the circular economy realised within 20 years. Based on this, we can illustratively estimate the total reduction in mismanaged plastic waste (reduced or avoided) over 20 years of the programme⁵³ at over 300million tonnes.

The benefits associated with each tonne of plastic waste better managed includes:

- **Reduced social costs of mismanaged plastic** including social costs of marine plastic waste: global estimates of the cost per tonne of marine plastic waste are between £2,865 and £28,655 per tonne in terms of reduced marine natural capital.⁵⁴ However, these are highly uncertain and any value would need to be adjusted for the Purchasing Power Parity of the countries in question.
- **Revenue associated with recovered plastic:** GPAP's focus is on building the circular economy, with the expectation is that many of these tonnes will end up recycled. The revenue gained per tonne of recovered plastic in the UK ranges from £50-£400⁵⁵, depending on the mix.
- **Carbon savings** associated with reuse, recycle and reduction of plastic. There are uncertainties in this estimation, since the carbon implications depend on the method of waste disposal, the baseline and the alternatives which are used.

The above provides an initial indication of the potential benefit per tonne of plastic better managed, from which we estimate a highly conservative benefit of £40 per tonne of plastics better managed.

⁵¹ The Pew Charitable Trust, SYSTEMIQ, [Breaking the Plastic Wave](#), 2020

⁵² Jambeck, J. et al (2015) Plastic Waste Inputs from Land into the Ocean. Science 347, 768-771.

⁵³ Assuming that the programmes take a number of years to develop, operationalise then see the results of

⁵⁴ Beaumont et al (2019) Global ecological, social and economic impacts of marine plastic. Marine Pollution Bulletin 142: 189-195 have roughly estimated that the cost of plastic pollution could be between £2,865 and £28,655 per tonne in terms of reduced marine natural capital.

⁵⁵ <https://wrap.org.uk/content/plastic>

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

This would represent an *annual* social benefit of £680 million - £830million by 2040⁵⁶ (£270 million to £330 million for Defra's 40% contribution⁵⁷): exceeding the £12.5 million investment by Defra by magnitudes, even if GPAP's contribution can only be *partially* attributed to this change.⁵⁸

Over 20 years, and discounting costs and benefits, we estimated that the benefits attributable to GPAP intervention would only need to be ~0.5% of the change in plastic pollution, ⁵⁹ in order for the benefit to be equal to the costs.

We can be confident that this is the case, given the strong position of the UK in establishing, steering and funding 40% of GPAP's work, alongside the transformative impact of GPAP in enabling commitments, credible plans and financing.

These calculations are highly illustrative, given the information available and the focus of the programme on building the baseline to enable these benefits to be realised. However, based on the strong track record of GPAP in mobilising commitment, finance and action, we can be confident that this investment represents clear value for money in achieving the Government's aims.

To provide an illustrative benefit to cost ratio, the benefits of Defra's 40% investment would be 7 times the cost with the assumption that GPAP and WRAP are responsible for only 5% of these changes (confident, due to past track record). With these assumptions, the total attribution to Defra's investment is therefore 40% of investment multiplied by the 5% attribution of GPAP and WRAP, or 2% of the change.

This is a partial BCR – including only the conservative estimates of the benefits of reduced marine plastic in terms of ecosystem service benefits / reduced ecosystem service costs. As described above, a low value for benefits per tonne has been taken, far below the lowest value of the range. It doesn't include the wider benefits to individuals with better waste management, nor the wider costs associated with further, resulting financial investments from others.

Benefits of Option 4 (do minimum): Support to GPAP and WRAP of £6.3m

As above, these benefits are illustrative, based on modelled data and broad estimates.

The type of benefits of Option 4 reflect those in option 3, but a reduction in the depth of support and the number of NPAPs results in a lower annual tonnage reduction in modelled mismanaged plastic which GPAP and WRAP contribute to **(8-10 million tonnes per annum)** and a reduction in the number of individuals with improved waste collection *enabled* **(150 million individuals)** – where again, we can only attribute an illustrative proportion of this change to GPAP and WRAP's work and only a proportion of GPAP and WRAP's work to the UK. In this case, 25% is attributed to Defra's investment, representing the lower proportion of the total investment in GPAP and WRAP. The tonnage and individuals attributed to Defra's investment under this option are 2-2.5 million tonnes per annum and 40 million individuals. The focus on a reduction in poverty through new jobs and fairer wages, including through the Innovations Upstream Hub, will still apply. Not rolling out the STEP programme will mean that this option does not include the option of exporting UK expertise

⁵⁶ The range represents the uncertainty in the estimates of **tonnage** reduced – and a high and low potential estimate of this

⁵⁷ Including only the ecosystem service benefits – i.e. this figure is not including the mobilised finance

⁵⁸ A 5% attribution to GPAP, below the smallest end of our scale, would still represent ongoing benefits of £17 million - £23 million per annum for an annual investment of £2.5million.

⁵⁹ 0.66%, rounded to nearest 0.5%. the 40% is considered on top of this – i.e. the total attribution to Defra's investment is 0.25%

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

as part of this programme. Leveraging further finance will still take place in option 4, since this is key to GPAP's operations. If we follow the estimation of the future finance leverage ratio discussed in Box 1 and calculated in Annex G, this could be around **£9.9m-£27.8m of further finance** to fund the NPAPs and waste management.

Costs and risks of Option 4

The costs associated with this proposal include:

- **Costs to Government** of £6.3m over 5 years, through the BPF (details and split in Annex G);
- **Costs to industry in the countries involved.** As above, this option would also be associated with further private finance for improved waste infrastructure. However, as above, and based on global BCR estimates, we can be confident that the investments in waste infrastructure are value for money.

Although the costs to Defra are lower in this option, the illustrative costs *per tonne of marine waste avoided* and the cost *per household with improved waste collection*⁶⁰ are higher. This is down to three reasons:

- This option does not include STEP: an easily-replicated, low cost solution to rolling out NPAPs;
- This option does not enable the same economies of scale as in Option 4: there are a number of fixed costs for GPAP's effective operation as a convenor, including staff, IT and communications. Although STEP is not rolled out and there are fewer NPAPs (with reduced support), the costs for staff and communications reduce only 25% compared to Option 3;
- With a reduction in the number of NPAPs, there is less opportunity for learning and regional replication. In the full option (option 3), GPAP have estimated a reduction in cost per NPAP in following years due to this effect.

Following the same approach in Box 2 means we can also calculate an illustrative BCR, taking a highly conservative estimate for the social costs per tonne of marine litter and applying to these estimates. Under option 4, using the same assumption of 5% attribution to GPAP and WRAP, but with lower estimated tonnages and applying the lower attribution of the UK, **the benefits of UK's investment are estimated to be 3.5 times the cost.**

As above, this is a partial BCR – including only the conservative estimates of the benefits of reduced marine plastic. These benefits are measured in terms of reduced ecosystem service costs, see box 2 – a low value for benefits per tonne has been taken, far below the lowest value of the range. It doesn't include the wider benefits to individuals with better waste management, nor the wider costs associated with further, resulting financial investments from others.

This is a less preferred option.

⁶⁰ Considering benefits to 20 years

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

Table iv: Conclusion and preferred option (also refer to Annex A)

| | Activities attributable to the UK | Illustrative benefits over 5 years + ⁶¹ | Costs over 5 years | Estimated BCR (partial) ⁶² | Risks and challenges | Conclusion |
|--|---|--|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| Option 0: Do nothing | N/A | £0m | £0m | | Ongoing risks to poverty & the environment from marine litter. | Option discounted |
| Option 1: Support to individual waste organisations | -Increased waste collection | -Reduction in plastic waste leakage -Improvement in livelihoods relating to improvement in waste management | £6.3m-£12.5m | | Lack of strategic, cross-sector approach | Option discounted |
| Option 2: Support to waste research organisations | -Increased modelling of waste | -Improvement in data and monitoring underpinning waste management | £6.3m-£12.5m | | Lack of strategic, cross-sector approach. Research may not translate into action. | Option discounted |
| Option 3: Full strategic support to GPAP and WRAP (preferred option) | -~3 new major NPAPs to reduce plastic pollution by 2025 ⁶³ , plus ongoing support to 4 NPAPs -STEP: 6 additional NPAPs through an innovative online platform to support countries to create NPAPs and expand GPAP's impact; -Contribution to a plastics innovation challenge fund uniquely designed to | -Reduction in mismanaged plastic waste (contribution to illustrative total of 7-9million tonnes/annum) -Improvement in waste management for individuals currently without adequate waste collection (contribution to illustrative total of over 300million individuals ⁶⁴) - Reduction in poverty and alternative income options -Co-finance of £20-55 million to finance NPAPs and waste infrastructure if previous ratio replicated | £12.5m (see split in financial case) | 7:1 | | Preferred option for delivering systems-level change |

⁶¹ The total changes which GPAP is estimated to contribute to has been scaled by 40% in option 3 and 25% in option 4, representing Defra's respective share of investment under these funding options

⁶² As above, this is a partial BCR – including only the conservative estimates of the benefits of reduced marine plastic. These benefits are measured in terms of reduced ecosystem service costs, see box 2 –It doesn't include the wider benefits to individuals with better waste management, nor the wider costs associated with further, resulting financial investments from others.

⁶³ Indonesia, Ghana, Vietnam, the Philippines and Nigeria being of focus pre-FY 2022/2023, the identified countries beyond this include Bangladesh, Mexico, India, Kenya and Mozambique.

⁶⁴ Direct proposals in Indonesia alone extend coverage to over 160million individuals without waste collection.

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|-------------------------------------|-------|---|-----------------------|
| | support GPAP and avoid duplication of efforts. The fund will focus on areas such as gender and inclusion and/ or the informal waste picker sector. | -Exporting UK expertise in waste management Although this is almost double the cost of option 4, benefits are more than double since the cost per NPAP decreases with wider roll-out ⁶⁵ and the STEP programme enables a much wider, cost-effective roll out to further, interested countries | | | | |
| <u>Option 4:</u> Partial programme of support to GPAP and WRAP (do minimum option) | -Development and launch of 1.5 new major NPAPs to reduce plastic pollution and <u>reduced</u> ongoing support for ~3 NPAPs -No STEP -Contribution to plastics innovation challenge fund | - <i>Contribution</i> to reduction in mismanaged plastic waste (contribution to illustrative annual total of 2-2.5million tonnes) - Improvement in waste management for individuals currently without adequate waste collection (<i>contribution</i> to illustrative total of over 40million individuals) - Reduction in poverty and alternative income options -Co-finance of £10-£28million ⁶⁶ to finance waste infrastructure if previous leverage ratio replicated | £6.3m (see breakdown in Annex G) | 3.5:1 | Potentially less intensive (and effective) support for the existing NPAPs | Less preferred option |
| <u>Option 5:</u> Support through a multilateral development bank | | -Contribution to reduction in mismanaged plastic waste -Contribution to improvement in livelihoods relating to improvement in waste management - Contribution to reduction in poverty and alternative income options -Leveraging further finance | £12.5m | | Less influence in decisions in delivery and country | Less preferred option |

⁶⁵ GPAP have estimated that the cost for establishing an NPAP will decrease over time as expertise builds in regions, stakeholder networks are growing, lessons are learnt and same procedures are followed

⁶⁶ Rounded to nearest million

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Option 6: Support to the Alliance to End Plastic Waste | -Development of project-level waste management reform | -Contribution to reduction in plastic waste leakage -Contribution to improvement in livelihoods relating to improvement in waste management | | | | |
| Options 7: Support to GloLitter | | -Contribution to reduction in sea-based sources of marine litter | | | | |

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

This assessment has a lot of uncertainties – not only in the estimates and assumptions of the attribution of GPAP’s work, but also of the attribution of the UK to GPAP’s outputs. Based on the level of co-financing from private companies and other donor countries, we are attributing only 40% of GPAP’s activities and estimated outcomes to the UK. However, this could be considered conservative, given the UK’s role in leveraging this co-finance.

Overall and based on this assessment, funding coordinated delivery through GPAP and WRAP with the full suite of NPAPs, including development and roll out of STEP is the favoured approach for achieving systems-level change at a country level. **We have assessed that GPAP and WRAP are the only organisations able to address the cross-sector challenges and deliver the holistic, multi-sector approach which is required to lead to fundamental change – at the scale required.** Alongside this, their track record and the influential role of the UK within the steering group provides the confidence that this is the best investment to achieve the desired outcomes. Collaboration with WRAP offers a strategic advantage to GPAP in expanding their breadth and depth of delivery, and exports world-leading UK expertise in promoting global sustainability.

The larger investment of £12.5m will lead to fuller development and support of NPAPs, a greater number of NPAPs and the development and roll-out of STEP, **leading to a lower cost of the programme per illustrative improvement in household waste collection and reductions in marine litter.**

See Annex A for a detailed assessment against the Blue Planet Fund Investment Criteria.

4. Commercial Case

4.1 Competency of the delivery organisation

The intention is to make a direct award to WEF who will sub-grant WRAP to allow coordinated co-delivery of the programme. The justification is based on WEF’s technical ability to catalyse international action on plastics, with many leading companies and international organisations already engaged in GPAP activities, including WRAP. WRAP is an existing partner to Defra and GPAP; a leading global sustainability charity that will bring British expertise to GPAP’s NPAP model.

In addition, further considerations which support a decision to work directly with WEF include:

- Status as an independent international organisation, without political, partisan or national interests, and with a mandate to engage business, political, academic and other leaders of society to shape global, regional and industry agendas;
- Incorporation as a not-for-profit foundation (and now as an international organisation under Swiss Law), offering good VfM;
- Evidence of significant convening power, including capacity to promote dialogue between heads of state, ministers and corporate leaders from the developed and developing world, augmented by a specific strength in convening the private sector. Evidence includes:
 - Three NPAPs in partner countries have already been established through the convening of key actors in the field of plastic pollution. National platforms in Indonesia, Ghana and Vietnam are led and guided by each nation’s most influential leaders and change-makers in government, business and civil society. In Indonesia, over 150 partners are collaborating through the NPAP platform;

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

- The global platform vision draws its strength from the inclusive and enthusiastic participation of policy-makers, business leaders, researchers, civil society advocates and social entrepreneurs.
- Track record of convening and mobilising effective public-private partnerships and collaboration;
- Best able to fulfil the identified functions of the secretariat, including:
 - Establishing effective governance for an international, multi-stakeholder partnership;
 - Creating an action-oriented platform for ideas and initiatives where governments, companies and NGOs can form coalitions to address specific issues and challenges and for bringing partners together with a focus on action and commitments;
 - Providing a neutral forum for the discussion and resolution of divergent views and perspectives; with the intention of finding compromises and solutions in reaching common goals;
 - Tracking high level progress towards achieving objectives and communicating major achievements and lessons learned by partners.

Defra have invested £3.5 million in GPAP since its launch in 2018, co-funding its ground-breaking NPAPs in Indonesia, Ghana and Vietnam. Details on the successes of these NPAPs can be found in the strategic case (p15) and Annex F.

Any risks associated with the grant-recipient have been explored in the Fraud Risk Assessment (FRA) and the risk section in the management case (p44).

4.2 Why is the proposed funding arrangement the right one for this intervention, with this delivery partner?

GPAP is hosted and owned by WEF, and therefore there is no other grant recipient that can deliver this programme, and it cannot be transferred to any other organisation. Justification for why we are proposing to invest in GPAP over other programmes can be found in the strategic and economic cases, but to summarise: GPAP are in a strong position to deliver on our shared vision, and have a strong track record in this area. WEF are in a unique position to deliver on our expectations and requirements because no other organisation has the convening power, and international reputation, to reach the key stakeholders needed to catalyse action and investments in reducing plastic pollution. The advantage of pairing the international, strategic work of GPAP with the delivery implementation expertise of WRAP is that it supports a coordinated approach to all components of the NPAP system, capitalising on respective knowledge and experience and accelerating the response to addressing plastic pollution in partner countries.

An investment in GPAP, through WEF, is further justified because it is an existing international programme, which already has a number of large third party donors including the Government of Canada, Coca Cola, Nestle, PepsiCo and Dow. A grant to WEF offers attractive value for money because Defra will not have to issue funds to establishing a new initiative, nor will resource have to be used to garner alternate sources of third party revenue. In providing a grant to WEF, Defra can continue the proven and well-established work that GPAP is currently undertaking to tackle plastic pollution.

In consideration of the various available funding mechanisms, the Cabinet Office *Government Grants and alternative funding options* guidance was considered and the conclusion was that a grant

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

will be the most appropriate funding arrangement to create with WEF. A grant is appropriate because this funding will not deliver any direct economic benefit to Defra. Any benefit to the department will be felt indirectly through our strategic objectives being met, i.e. a reduction in plastic pollution in developing countries such as Nigeria and the Philippines, the first partner countries envisioned through this investment.

A breakdown of the costs can be found on p.38/39 and will be paid in arrears against agreed milestones, as will be set out in the final grant agreement. The final milestones and the amount of payment linked to each one is subject to discussion and confirmation. Please note that although the milestones will be agreed between GPAP, WRAP and Defra, we must allow flexibility to support the adaptivity of the programme and response to changing external contexts.

Agreed deliverables

A high-level overview of deliverables and timelines can be found in *table iii*, p24. Details of these can be found in Annex E.

Charging mechanisms

In accordance with previous Defra grants to WEF, payments will be made in arrears against agreed milestones that will be written directly into the Grant Agreement. Milestones payments will be made on a biannual basis. However, the exact activity and exact payment amount linked to each one is subject to confirmation and agreement with WEF.

Key contractual arrangements

It is intended that Defra's standard Grant Agreement will be used to govern the relationship between WEF and Defra. Based on historical relationships and past Grant Agreements Defra have signed with WEF, it is not expected that any special terms or conditions will need to be inserted into the new Agreement with WEF.

Due to the one-year spending settlement, it will only be possible to agree a payment schedule for Year 1. There is an intention to grant £2.5 million each year to GPAP during the lifetime of the BPF for the delivery of GPAP, but this is subject to the outcomes of future Spending Reviews (SR). Within the Grant Agreement, Defra will state our funding intentions for Year 2 onwards but clearly relay its dependency on programme performance and future SRs. After the Spending Review, should the funding be secured, Defra will issue a Variation to add a detailed payment schedule for Year 2 onwards.

There are no personnel implications and TUPE does NOT apply to this arrangement with WEF.

Agreed implementation timescales

The key delivery dates are as per section 5.3 within the financial case. As previously mentioned, the exact activities linked to each milestone are subject to agreement with WEF.

Domestic Subsidy UK

Schemes need to be assessed against 3 pieces of legislation:

- World Trade Organisation (WTO);
- New subsidy controls under the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA), Chapter 3 TCA;

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

- Northern Ireland Protocol Article (NIP) 10.

Subsidy control colleagues have confirmed that this programme falls outside the scope of Chapter 3 of the TCA and Article 10 of NIP.

Avoiding duplication of funds to WRAP

In FY20/21, Defra budgeted £7 million for domestic WRAP activities. These are detailed on p20. ODA funds for WRAP's international Plastics Pact work were additional to this and uniquely managed by the Defra Marine team, where this programme will continue to sit. Regular communication between colleagues at WRAP and Defra, as well as thorough fraud risk assessments, further prevent the double-funding of work.

Commercial risks

A full risk register can be found in Annex J (*table J1*), but here the main commercial risks are considered.

Table v: Commercial risks

| Risk type | Risk description | Mitigation measure | RAG ⁶⁷ |
|------------------|--|--|-------------------|
| External context | Funding beyond FY21/22 is not secured, subject to the next SR | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensuring that the performance of GPAP and WRAP is sufficiently reported so to support the case for financial extension during the next Spending Review - Ensuring that the importance and value add of this programme is recognised at a Ministerial level and links to UK priorities are demonstrated | |
| Operational | GPAP and WRAP fail to deliver on agreed outputs and activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Routine monitoring of activities (on WEF and Defra-side) to track their impact, results and progress, including regular meetings and financial reports - Defra presence on the steering board will maintain level of Defra input and expectations - Monitoring and evaluation activities on WEF and Defra-side will use indicators to measure and report on progress | |

Contingency beyond FY21/22

In the event that funding is not awarded through bidding into the next Spending Review process, the initial £2.5 million will not be a wasted investment. Although the investment will be considered greater as the sum of its parts, we can also demonstrate the benefits of isolated pockets of funding. As detailed in the Economic Case p35, it is estimated that Defra's investment of £2.4 million between 2018 and 2020 has mobilised a further £8.2m-£11.5m of public and private funding to help fill

⁶⁷ Based on an assessment of likelihood and impact. Green is low risk, amber is medium risk, red is high risk.

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

investment gaps detailed in respective NPAP financing roadmaps and catalyse actions highlighted in national action plans. We do not believe that ceasing Defra funding will prevent continuation of the programme, as GPAP are co-funded by the Government of Canada and by corporate partners, but it will slow progress and impact.

5. Financial Case

5.1 Accounting Officer tests

The primary accounting office tests have been considered throughout the development of this business case:

Regularity: the programme funds will be managed in accordance with HMT's Managing Public Money guidance and ODA guidance.

Propriety: ODA funding will be allocated under Section 1 of the International Development Act 2002 and expenditure will be in accordance with this legislation and all ODA requirements.

Value for Money: the recommended approach has been appraised carefully against alternative options, including doing nothing and alternative funding mechanisms and delivery approaches. Please see Annex B, *table B1* for a 'four Es' ODA value for money assessment of the programme, and the economic case for a detailed appraisal of the value for money for this investment in comparison with alternative options.

Feasibility: the need for this investment has been explored fully in the strategic case, and ensured that it can be realistically implemented and delivered within the proposed timeframe.

Affordability: the first year of this investment has been initially agreed by the Foreign Secretary. Subsequent investment will be delivered subject to successful SR submissions and subsequent agreement of future budgets.

5.2 Nature and value of the expected costs

The BPF will invest £12.5 million in GPAP/WRAP over the 5 years. Based on the calculations of expected staff resource in *section 5.4*, FLD costs for Y1 (FY 2021/2022) will likely total £50,000. This will not be paid from the £2.5 million programme budget but will be afforded from a separate FLD budget. It is anticipated that this programme will be 100% RDEL because the programme expenditure is not to buy assets, but for human resource, consultancies and the convening of people.

Research activities are minimal, and whilst there will be an inherent component of R&D to be able to inform courses of action, this is not the focus of the programme. This programme brings visibility to innovative solutions to tackling plastic pollution, and indeed provides such innovation with a platform to gain momentum. However, it does not direct focused innovation-based R&D in this area. We have been advised that it does not meet ESA10 requirements.

The investment will be made in the form of a grant to WEF, who will sub-grant WRAP to allow coordinated co-delivery of the programme.

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

The grant agreement will initially cover only FY 2021/2022, as the current settlement is only applicable to this year. It must be noted that the intention is to fund GPAP and WRAP across the lifespan of the Blue Planet Fund, which at the time of writing is **five years**, starting from Financial Year 2021/2022, investing £2.5 million per year to a total of £12.5 million. We currently only have confirmation that FY 2021/2022 will be fully funded, but as this is a priority programme backed by Ministers, we will be bidding for the full £2.5 million each year through the Spend Review process.

Table vi: Breakdown per year

| | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 | Total |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| GPAP/WRAP | £2.5m | £2.5m | £2.5m | £2.5m | £2.5m | £12.5m |

Breakdown of costs (preferred option)

Descriptions of the following activities can be found in Annex E.

Table vii: costs per activity

| Activity | Related sub-activity | 2021/22 cost | 2022/22 – 2025-2026 ⁶⁸ | Total |
|--|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Creation of new NPAPs⁶⁹ | 1.1, 1.3 | £432,000 | £975,000 | £1,375,000 |
| Continued support for existing NPAPs | 1.2, 1.4 | £158,000 | £1,875,000 | £2,125,000 |
| Development and deployment of STEP platform | 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 | £275,000 | £1,625,000 | £2,145,000 |
| Informal sector support | | £400,000 | TBC | TBC |
| GPAP modular support | | £98,450 | TBC | TBC |
| Innovations Upstream Hub | 3.1, 3.2 | £59,000 | TBC | TBC |

⁶⁸ Costs for Y2 onwards currently indicative

⁶⁹ Indicative timelines for the creation of an NPAP are found in *section 6.4*, management case

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

| | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Research, impact measurement and communications | 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5 | £100,000 | £601,200 | £741,200 |
| Resource for GPAP secretariat (operations, metrics, reporting)⁷⁰ | | £578,000 | £1,541,600 | £2,298,050 |
| WRAP partnership | All | £236,000 | TBC | TBC |
| Defra audit | | - | £28,000 | £28,000 |
| 7% WEF admin charge | - | £163,550 | £654,200 | £817,750 |
| Totals | - | £2,500,000 | £10,000,000 | £12,500,000 |

See Annex G, *table G4* for a breakdown of costs for alternative Option 4.

Administrative costs

The WEF has a 7% admin fee for public sector bodies. This is a reduced rate from the 10% charged for private sector partners. GPAP can share the overhead fees with WRAP with a minimum of 2% retained by the Forum to cover the sub-grant process fees. These fees are accounted for in *Table vii* under **admin**.

International Climate Finance (ICF) relevance

Based on OECD guidance on using Rio Markers and our scrupulous approach to assigning ICF, we are unable to currently class this programme as ICF-relevant. Whilst the thematic focus of the programming will be on marine litter, there will likely be links to climate change and ICF through building coastal resilience, building capacity within coastal communities and developing solutions to a carbon-intense plastics lifecycle. However, such climate objectives are not yet explicitly drawn out directly in the work plan, alongside robust reporting of indicators relevant to the Rio Convention. Through active conversations with GPAP, we are exploring how this programme can consider their climate efforts more purposefully and build these positive linkages further for future years of funding, alongside robust reporting.

Other donors

GPAP's main national donors are the UK and Canada. Since its launch, GPAP have received CAD\$6 million from the Government of Canada, and support from PepsiCo, Coca-Cola and Dow Chemicals (over USD\$2.4 million). In FY 2021/2022, GPAP will continue their agreement with the

⁷⁰ Funding to the GPAP secretariat will cover the following roles: GPAP director, partnership and programme lead, knowledge curation and impact head, operations lead, NPAP manager, communications specialist, impact measurement specialist, knowledge curation, governance and events specialist, knowledge curation, diversity and inclusion specialist, operations specialist. It will also support GPAP's impact measurement and reporting; budget and operations and content creation in finance and metrics.

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

Canadian Government to supplement the UK's investment, specifically focusing on the implementation of NPAPs. GPAP also request the corporate supporters renew their commitments annually.

5.3 Schedule of funding

Payments will be made in arrears according to the fulfilment of pre-determined milestones, as agreed between Defra and the delivery partners. Due to the settlement uncertainties beyond Year 1, a payment schedule for FY 2022/2023 onwards will be confirmed in due course.

Table viii:

| Milestone | Amount of grant funding payable | Expected date of invoice |
|-----------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | £1,250,000 | 31 August 2021 |
| 2 | £750,000 | 31 November 2021 |
| 3 | £500,000 | 31 February 2022 |
| 4 - X | £10,000,000 ⁷¹ | TBC |

5.4 HMG Front Line Delivery (FLD) costs

Within HM Government, managing the UK's contribution, as well as influencing and participating in key decisions, will require the below staff dedication (full time equivalent (FTE)) from DEFRA and the overseas network:

Table ix:

| GRADE | HEO | SEO | G7 ⁷² | G6 | SCS | Total |
|---|----------|-----|------------------|---------|-----|----------|
| FTE | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 |
| FY 2021/2022 cost | £25,923 | - | £14,300 | £8,513 | - | £48,736 |
| Whole life cost (5 years) ⁷³ | £129,615 | | £71,500 | £42,565 | | £243,680 |

The FLD budget will be sourced from the wider BPF budget for FY21/22 and will cover a fully resourced programme management team. Future resourcing will be subject to upcoming Spend Reviews.

5.5 Monitoring, reporting, and accounting for expenditure

GPAP and WRAP will closely monitor the delivery and success of the programme throughout the grant period to ensure that the aims and objectives are being met and the agreement is being adhered to. Defra will hold recorded monthly meetings with GPAP and WRAP to monitor progress

⁷¹ Subject to securing budget through Spend Review

⁷² Includes economist and policy

⁷³ Based on staff costs at the time of writing. Please note, staff costs are likely to change over 5 years.

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

and report on how the money is being used against the milestones set out in the grant agreement, as well as for audit evidence.

GPAP and WRAP will provide Defra with a financial and operational report on its use of the grant funding every three months. This will coincide with the payment schedule. The annual report (GPAP/WRAP-led) is a more general progress report on activities over the year and will be issued at the end of the calendar year. This programme will also be subject to the ODA annual review (AR) process which will be initiated by the programme manager every year that the programme is funded by Defra.

5.6 Financial management

There is no expected accrued costs, leftover funds or interest as a result of this investment. The investment will be paid out in British sterling (GBP) and converted into local currency by the delivery partner; therefore, there is no financial risk to Defra due to fluctuating exchange rates.

5.7 Financial and fraud risk assessment

In line with ODA guidance, Defra expects all organisations to have a zero-tolerance approach to fraud and corruption; acting immediately if it is found, working with authorities to bring perpetrators to account and pursuing aggressive loss recovery approaches. The work of GPAP is governed by a code of conduct which includes both a strict anti-corruption policy and a conflicts of interest policy. The code of conduct can be read [here](#). Sub-grantees also subscribe to these codes and violation of any of these codes allows GPAP to terminate contractual relationship with the vendor/ sub-grantee and craft a new partnership for support locally.

5.8 Provisions for Defra to withdraw funding

The scenarios of potential suspension of funding, termination and returns to Defra and how they might be triggered, including by the monitoring and reporting cycle, are as follows:

Table x:

| Scenario | Timing and reporting trigger (if relevant) |
|---|--|
| Occurrence of any illegal or corrupt practice | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual reviews (by Defra) • Monthly updates (delivery partners) • Press-release or media coverage • Whistle-blowing |
| Extraordinary circumstances that seriously jeopardise the implementation, operation or purpose of the programme | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual reviews (by Defra) • Monthly updates (delivery partners) • Press-release or media coverage |
| If GPAP and/or WRAP do not fulfil their commitments according to the cooperation contract | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring and evaluation procedures at mid- and end-points of the programme • Monthly financial reports (by Defra) • Annual reviews (by Defra) • Monthly updates (delivery partners) |

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

6. Management Case

6.1 Beyond Financial Year 2021/2022

The intention will be to fund GPAP and WRAP across **five years**, starting from Financial Year 2021/2022, investing £2.5 million per year to a total to £12.5 million. At the time of approval of this business case, we will only have funding for Financial Year 2021/2022, as settled as an outcome of the 2020 Spend and ODA Review processes. We can therefore not guarantee that our intention to fund this programme beyond FY 2021/2022 will be met, but we will continue to bid for the funding.

6.2 Management and governance arrangements for implementing the intervention

GPAP and WRAP governance

GPAP is managed by a director and is governed by a secretariat, which is hosted at the World Economic Forum (WEF). They benefit from oversight from:

- **Governing council:** A group of chief executives from the public, private and civil society sectors who appoint the members of the Steering Board and champion GPAP at high-level fora;
- **Steering board(s):** Nominated senior representatives who guide the strategic direction of GPAP, both at a global level and for each of the NPAPs;
- **Advisory committee:** A cross-sector group of leading experts who provide strategic advice and impartial reviews on global-level analyses and knowledge products;
- **Affiliate members:** A circle of influential global organisations that commit to reducing plastic waste and sharing practical knowledge with like-minded peers through GPAP.

There is representation from Defra on both the governing council, and the steering board. The advisory committee consists of members from across research institutes, NGOs and UNEP.

WRAP, as a registered charity, is governed by a Board of Trustees and a Senior Leadership Team.

As an existing initiative, these GPAP secretariat-level governance measures exist already and Defra is already closely working within this structure to support delivery.

Each respective NPAP will have its own governance, as set out in *diagram v*.

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

Diagram v: an indicative NPAP governance structure and respective roles

| | | Responsibilities | Meetings | Ministry role |
|---------------------------|-----------------|--|-------------------|---|
| Strategy, decision-making | Steering board | Guiding strategic direction of the NPAP. Consists of senior executives to provide guidance on action roadmaps and participate in GPAP events | 4 times a year | Senior leadership representation |
| | Representatives | Supporting operational management, manages all NPAP communications between their organisations and the secretariat | 4 times a year | Lead and delegate representatives |
| Advisory and partnership | Advisory panels | Group of leading experts across government, academia, the private sector and civil society, providing impartial reviews of NPAP deliverables | 3-4 consultations | Technical expert may be asked |
| | Taskforces | A multistakeholder group of technical specialists to support delivery across GPAP's six impact areas and implementation of action plans | 4 times a year | Launching in Y2, Ministry can engage in taskforce |
| Operational | Secretariat | Day to day management of NPAP operations, representing the NPAP at events, overseeing roadmap delivery and supporting engagement | Ongoing | Key point of contact between NPAP and Ministry |

BPF governance

The Defra Project Manager will be required to report to the BPF Programme Board, which has oversight of all BPF investments, their timelines, realised benefits and the potential risks. There will also be requirements to report to the Marine & Fisheries programme board, and the BPF Joint Management Board on a regular basis.

The project will also be required to report to the ODA Board. The role of an ODA board is to provide accountability and assurance for Defra's ODA budget and to provide strategic direction for Defra's ODA spend. The ODA board meets quarterly and consists of Senior Civil servants from FCDO and Defra. Within Defra the ODA Board has a remit to:

- Monitor the strategic direction for ODA spend in Defra;
- Monitor the implementation of Defra's ODA strategy and policy priorities;
- Clear Business Cases for ODA spend above £5 million;
- Monitor progress against the results set out in business case;
- Monitor and advising on significant risks to implementation;
- Recommend remedial actions to the SRO if operational or financial performance is off track;
- Ensure ODA rules are met;
- Ensure consistency with X-Whitehall ODA rules.

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

6.3 HM Government staffing – resource requirements

As this is a pre-existing initiative, Defra resource requirement will be minimal; the programme will not require initial set up. Defra resources will be required for regular progress monitoring in the form of requesting and evaluating proof of delivery on agreed milestones between us, GPAP and WRAP. Defra will continue to sit on the steering board, which meet once a month. Please see the FLD requirements in *table ix* of the financial case for details.

6.4 How progress and results will be monitored, measured and evaluated

GPAP and WRAP will be responsible for the continuous monitoring and evaluating of all fund programmes, the data from which will be consolidated into programme-level information. Performance data will be gathered at the outcome and outputs level. The Defra programme manager will undertake regular calls with GPAP and WRAP throughout the lifetime of the investment to monitor progress. Defra will continue to sit on the steering board, which allows us to not only monitor and assure the direct outputs of Defra's funding are delivered, but also to monitor progress towards medium-term objectives which Defra's funding supports. MEL activities are likely to include:

- Routine monitoring of activities to track their impact, results and progress, such as through annual reviews, which help departments manage the programme's performance and maintain VfM;
- A process of mid-term and end-term evaluation of projects and programmes to assess their contributions and identify if they are meeting or met milestones and expectations for performance and delivery;
- Promoting learning and building the evidence base where this is weak to inform future programming and adaptive management of projects.

Benefits management

It is important to identify and track the benefits that are derived from the programme's outputs and outcomes. For an indicative appraisal of the benefits associated with this option, please see *section 3.2*. The management of benefits will be seen through the channels indicated above, including regular meetings with GPAP and WRAP, quarterly commissioning of operational and financial reporting, and annual reviews. We will monitor delivery of the programme through the BPF Programme Board, including ensuring that benefits are being realised and taking mitigating actions if not. We will work with GPAP and WRAP to identify areas in which changes can be optimised to ensure maximum benefit realisation. It is the responsibility of GPAP and WRAP to ensure that benefits are being realised, and the responsibility of the Defra programme management team to recognise when to take mitigating action.

BPF Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL)

Monitoring, evaluation and learning is important to evaluate the ongoing validity of the BPF's overarching Theory of Change (ToC), and the GPAP/WRAP ToC. Mid and end of programme evaluations will be commissioned to understand the programme's long-term impact, value for money, and effectiveness.

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

This programme will report against a set of indicators at a portfolio level. The Blue Planet Fund key performance indicators (KPIs) are still being drafted but are likely to cover several aspects of the GPAP/WRAP programme (see *table xi*).

GPAP and WRAP Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL)

The programme will also report against its own KPIs. See Annex G for the complete GPAP Indicator framework, including those of which align with WRAP. Their indication framework reports on KPIs at the impact, intermediate outcome, immediate outcome, and output levels. Learning and evidence generated under this investment will be integrated into the iterative design of the programme, and shared both across the BPF partner network and externally to help raise awareness, ambition and action in support of effective approaches towards managing and tackling marine environmental issues and reducing poverty in developing countries.

Please note that a logical framework (logframe) will be developed within the first 6 months of delivery. This will serve as a vital MEL structure against which progress will be measured, notably for the annual ODA programme review but also for the mid-programme and end-of-programme evaluations.

Table xi maps out the BPF KPIs against the most relevant KPIs against which that GPAP and WRAP will be reporting.

Table xi: Proposed BPF and GPAP KPIs

| BPF KPI | | Relevant GPAP and WRAP KPI | | GPAP level ⁷⁴ |
|---------|---|----------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1 | Volume of finance mobilised | 1 | Volume of finance committed by GPAP members to plastics-related initiatives | Intermediate outcome (3) |
| 2 | Number of people with improved outcomes | 2a | Percentage of people reporting an improved quality of life (based on sample population) | Impact |
| | | 2b | Number of people newly employed in the environment sector | Output |
| 3 | Indicator on equity and inclusion (content TBC) | 3a | Number of projects launched by task forces with an intention for gender equality or inclusivity | Output |
| | | 3b | Number of stakeholder consultation dialogue attendees (disaggregated by gender & sector) | Output |
| 4 | Indicator on marine ecosystems under sustainable management practices (content TBC) | 4a | Number of NPAPs launched | Output |
| | | 4b | Number of action plans launched | Output |

⁷⁴ As detailed in Table ii

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

| | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--------|
| 5 | Amount of waste averted from entering the marine environment | 5 | Percentage of tonnes of municipal solid waste plastic leakage into waterways reduced | Impact |
|---|--|---|--|--------|

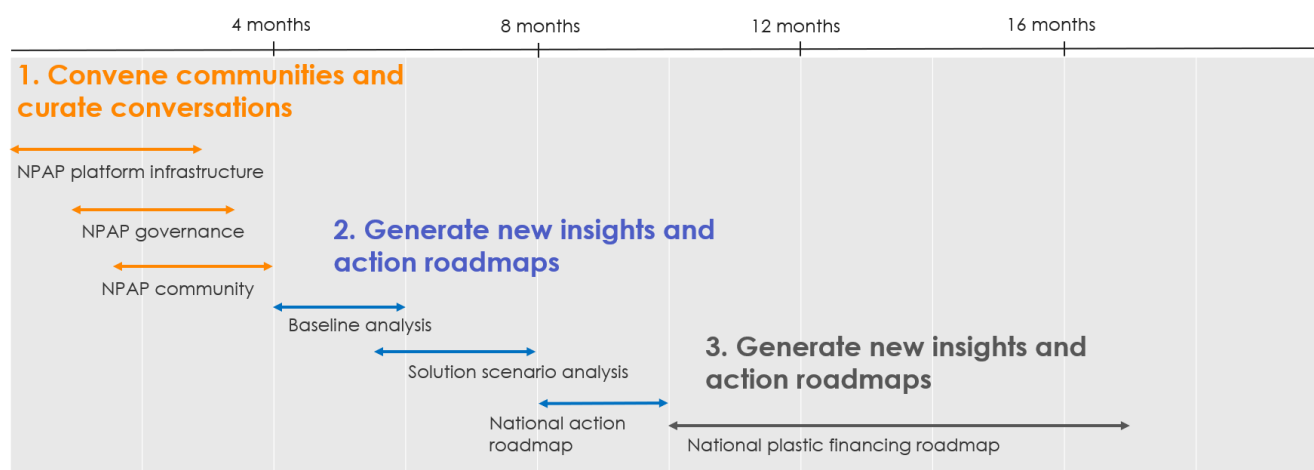
Indicative NPAP timeline

Diagram vi presents a high-level timeline for the establishment of an NPAP. As the launch of an NPAP can be influenced by country-specific and wider contextual factors, expectations for specific countries will not hold this timeline to account. It can be referred to as a tool to understanding how an NPAP is developed, and used as a rough guide to gauge progress. As some of the windows, such as the window for generating action roadmaps and country insights, span periods of several months, it is expected that activities will not always be held to rigid timeframes and may overrun or occur at a different time. We understand that for such a large-scale collaborative programme, flexibility needs to be agreed in order for delivery to take place to the standards that we expect.

Diagram vi: expected timeline for launching an NPAP

Launching a new NPAP: Expected Timeline

Based on previous NPAPs, it should take 18 to 24 months (m) to set up an NPAP and achieve its core deliverables (although some outputs may take more or less time depending on local context)



6.5 Stakeholders

We recognise the importance of stakeholders for the successful delivery of our programming, and the BPF is currently finalising a wider stakeholder engagement strategy and communications plan. This plan includes opportunities for announcements, on which will we work with GPAP and WRAP to ensure maximum impact.

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

With stakeholders at the heart of the GPAP and WRAP delivery model, there will be a large focus on convening and engaging inclusive multistakeholder platforms that will be led by the delivery partners.

It is also important to recognise the Minister as a key stakeholder, and as such we will keep the Minister up to date through regular BPF meetings. We will look for opportunities to engage the Minister throughout the programme, for example speaking slots at events showcasing the UK's leadership and commitment in this space.

6.6 What are the risks and how will they be managed?

GPAP and WRAP have many controls in place to manage programme-level risk (*table J1, Annex J*) which will be reviewed throughout the investment by GPAP, WRAP and Defra. As per *section 6.4*, the programme manager will undertake regular meetings with the delivery partners to assess progress, issues and to understand how risks have changed since the previous meeting. It is the responsibility of GPAP and WRAP to flag any risks to Defra, which may follow in escalation to the BPF Programme Board and/or programme SRO.

The programme manager is responsible for keeping a risk register relevant to Defra management of the programme, such as funding uncertainty (Spend Reviews), delays to payments and issues with reporting. These will be reviewed in preparation for each meeting of the BPF Programme Board (once per month, minimum) and escalated if necessary. This forms part of a wider BPF project portfolio management process.

A Risk Potential Assessment (RPA) has been completed and has been reviewed through the Departmental Assurance Coordinator. The risk rating for this form is medium. A fraud risk assessment (FRA) has also been completed to help mitigate against fraud and corruption, both within Defra and through our delivery partners.

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

Annex 0: Blue Planet Fund background

Identifying we are now at a pivotal moment, the 2019 Conservative Manifesto formally committed to “*establish a new £500 million Blue Planet Fund to help protect our oceans from plastic pollution, warming sea temperatures and overfishing*”⁷⁵. Reflecting the value of the ocean to the development agenda, the Conservative Party earlier stated that this would be “resourced from the International Aid budget”.⁷⁶

Recognising, the indivisible link between ocean health and its effect on poverty alleviation and the sustainable development prospects of the world’s most disadvantaged communities, the Blue Planet Fund (BPF) will ‘*protect and enhance marine ecosystems through the sustainable management of ocean resources, to reduce poverty in developing countries*’.

Based on evidence from the World Bank⁷⁷, reports by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES); the Biodiversity and Sustainable Development Advisory Council’s report into UK Official Development Assistance and the High Level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy; we have identified four key themes that underpin this overarching impact. A specific outcome has been agreed under each theme:

- Biodiversity
*Improved **marine biodiversity** and livelihoods by protecting and enhancing marine ecosystems, reducing pressures and increasing resilience, and enabling sustainable and equitable access to, and use of, these resources.*
- Climate change
*Improved resilience, adaptation to and mitigation of **climate change**, particularly through enabling and investing in inclusive nature-based solutions.*
- Marine pollution
***Marine pollution** reduced through action on land-based and sea-based sources that also contributes to improved livelihoods and healthier environments.*
- Sustainable Seafood
***Seafood** produced and distributed in ways which support healthy ecosystems, do not overexploit marine stocks, provide sustainable inclusive and equitable livelihoods and enhance resilience to climate and socioeconomic shocks.*

⁷⁵ https://assets-global.website-files.com/5da42e2cae7ebd3f8bde353c/5dda924905da587992a064ba_Conservative%202019%20Manifesto.pdf

⁷⁶ <https://www.conservatives.com/news/vote-blue-go-green>

⁷⁷ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/results/2013/04/13/oceans-results-profile>

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

Annex A: Alternative options and assessment against BPF investment criteria

This table sets out the assessment of each option against the Blue Planet Fund Investment Criteria.

A score of 0 is coloured red, a score of 1 is coloured orange, a score of 2 is coloured yellow and 3 is green. Note that where both score 3 but we consider that one is higher than the other, the paler green is the reduced impact.

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

Annex B: Value for Money assessment using the ‘four Es’

Table B1: The ‘four E’s of ODA Value for Money: assessment for GPAP and WRAP

| VfM principle | Assessment for GPAP and WRAP |
|--|--|
| Economy (are we buying at the right price?) | <p>GPAP has policies and procedures in place to appropriately manage HMG funding and ensure financial soundness, as well as a good track record of managing HMG funding.</p> <p>GPAP applies the appropriate type of financing for the country, partner or issue in question: seeking co-funding where relevant (e.g. waste infrastructure), grants to local organisations where relevant.</p> |
| Efficiency (‘spending well’) | <p>Efficiency means turning inputs into the desired outputs – in this case, producing National Plastic Action Plans, a cross-sector commitment and action plan for reducing mismanaged waste alongside the investments to enable this to be realised.</p> <p>GPAP and WRAP have demonstrated this through past work. For example, GPAP in Indonesia has secured a commitment to reduce over 6.5 tonnes of marine plastic waste per annum by 2040 and to expand waste management coverage to the 160million Indonesians currently without waste collection, alongside \$millions of investments to enable this plan to be realised.</p> <p>One of the in-country partner organisations of GPAP, Project STOP, has introduced a waste collection system to over 50,000 residents in Muncar for the first time.</p> |
| Effectiveness (‘spending wisely’): | <p>Effectiveness means focusing on the ‘right’ investments in order to lead to a reduction in poverty and marine waste.</p> <p>In terms of spending effectively to reduce marine waste, this project is well prioritised. The 2020 report between Pew and SYSTEMIQ⁷⁸ presented the need to apply upstream (pre-consumer) and downstream (post-consumer) solutions together as an integrated, system-change response to tackling plastic pollution. This investment focuses on both – upstream interventions are driven through preparing for a transition to a circular economy, helping countries to reduce their plastic production and consumption, and downstream interventions are addressed in recycling and disposal.</p> <p>This project will directly address the health and livelihoods impacts associated with mismanaged waste, as well as creating jobs and improving wages for some of the most vulnerable working in the waste sector. Commitments from the Indonesia NPAP include expand coverage to the over 160 million Indonesians currently without waste collection, with the investments to create more than 150,000 direct jobs.</p> |

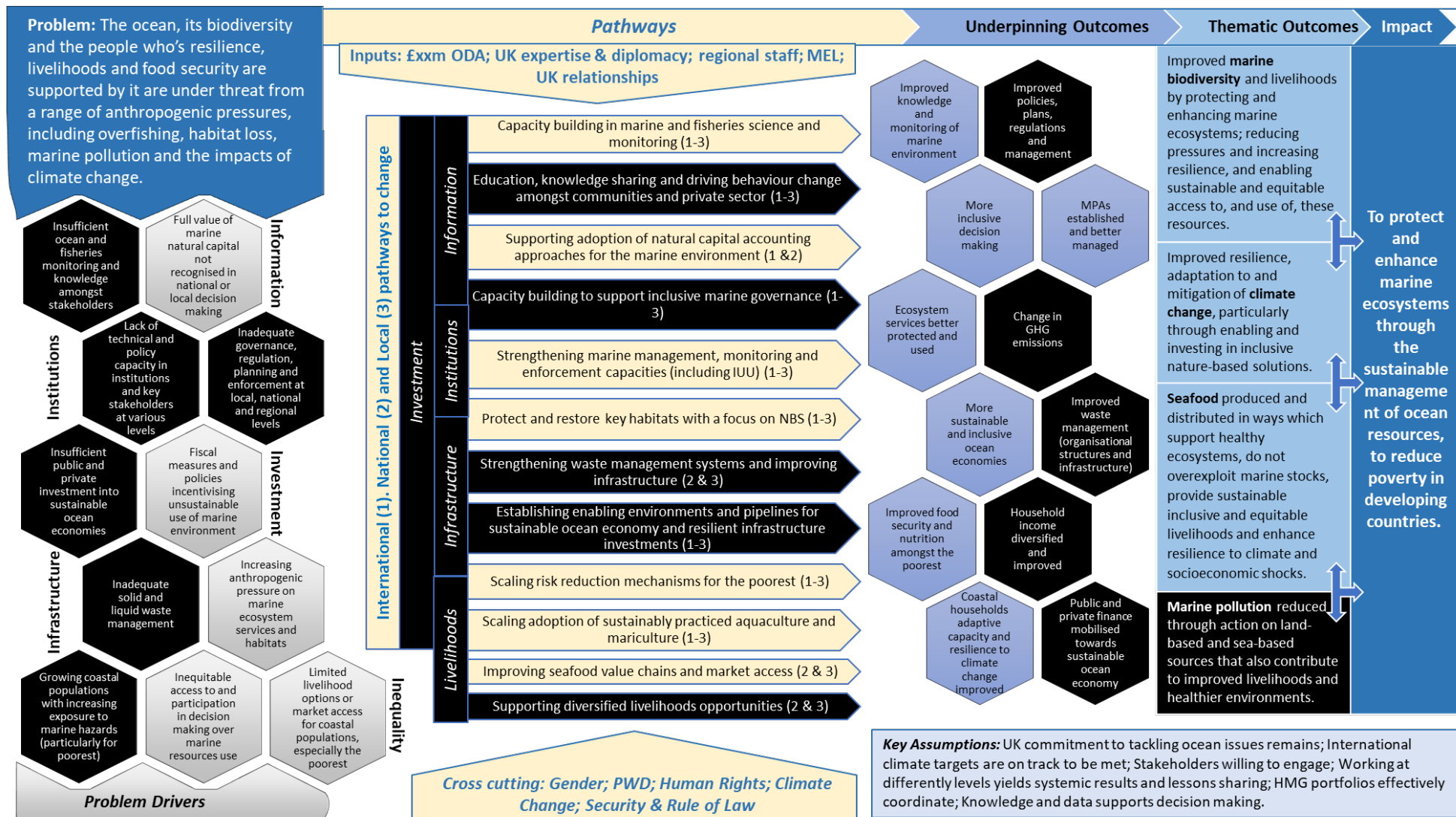
⁷⁸ The Pew Charitable Trust, SYSTEMIQ, Breaking the Plastic Wave, 2020, <https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/articles/2020/07/23/breaking-the-plastic-wave-top-findings>

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Equity ('spending fairly'): | <p>GPAP's work leads to waste collection for those living without access – i.e. those with significant and the highest need when considering waste management.</p> <p>GPAP are working to scale up their operations through embedding a gender-responsive approach across all work, prioritising women, girls and traditionally marginalized groups in the transition to a circular economy. Convening multistakeholder networks enables inclusive decision-making, guided through embedding inclusivity as a key driving impact area for NPAP work and standardising stakeholder guidance so that gender-responsive practices are replicated throughout the plastics value chain.</p> <p>This programme includes reporting indicators on gender mainstreaming, including number of gender advisors recruited nationally and globally, and number of projects launched by task forces with an intention for gender equality or inclusivity.</p> |
|------------------------------------|---|

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

Annex C: Alignment of GPAP with overarching Blue Planet Fund Theory of Change (Relevant pathways and outcomes emphasised with black shading)



Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

Annex D: GPAP Logic Model

Logic model as used of time of writing is outdated. Most recent version at time of publishing can be found in GPAP's 2022 Annual Impact Report, page 31: [GPAP Annual Report 2022](#).

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

Annex E: Details on GPAP and WRAP activities

Given that GPAP is co-funded by other organisations such as the Government of Canada and private corporations with renewable annual commitments, approximately 40% of the activities and outputs detailed in *diagram iii*, *table ii* and Annex E will be attributable to Defra funding.

Financial Year 2021/2022

Activity 1(a): Through continuing to develop the NPAP model, **partner governments are well supported and equipped to reach evidence-led baselines regarding their country's waste flows, and further to develop action roadmaps to craft a set of recommended actions to address the plastic waste and pollution in country.** Decision-makers in-country are brought together to facilitate a national transition from a linear plastic value chain to a circular economy. The creation of new NPAPs expand GPAP's reach and influence, and existing NPAPs in Indonesia, Ghana and Vietnam are better supported to build on current successes and continue driving change through the impact areas.

- a. Activity 1.1: The creation of new NPAPs in Nigeria and the Philippines.** The funding proposed will support the set-up of two new National Plastic Action Partnerships in Nigeria and Philippines. Specifically, these funds will enable the following activities:

Stakeholder mapping in country

- Deliver desktop research on current initiatives and potential stakeholders in Nigeria and the Philippines;
- Create a database of all initiatives and stakeholders;
- Facilitate outreach interviews to connect with potential stakeholders;
- Develop summary paper outlining key insights uncovered.

Generating insights and creating action roadmaps

- Set up the necessary analysis for baseline assessment;
- Collect data and carry out data quality assurance;
- Input into plastic waste flow model;
- Draft the baseline analysis report and model scenarios.

WRAP's global experience of initiating new multi-stakeholder frameworks and supporting local delivery partners in multiple countries will be an asset in the delivery of new NPAPs. WRAP will lead the **stakeholder mapping exercise** in preparation for launch of an NPAP in the **Philippines**. Using their proven readiness assessment approach, WRAP will engage key stakeholders in the NPAP country to map the ecosystem, identify NPAP champions and co-develop a value proposition that is tailored to the local environment and build buy-in with national leaders. The sharing of technical, policy and behavioural solutions from the UK and the network of Plastics Pacts will be a unique asset that WRAP will bring to the NPAP process.

- b. Activity 1.2: Continued NPAP Taskforce support for established NPAPs.** GPAP have already created NPAPs in Indonesia, Ghana and Vietnam. NPAP consultants will support the

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

creation and evolution of action and finance roadmaps for these nations, as well as future GPAP partner countries, along with communications and project management assistance. This may be seen through the implementation of task forces and workshops in these key countries.

WRAP will support the implementation of the existing NPAPs, with a **focus on Ghana**, including monitoring and evaluation of impacts for the NPAP and providing technical assistance to guide taskforces. WRAP will use their **learning and experiences implementing Plastic Pacts** in other countries and regions to co-develop the NPAP Taskforce approach.

Activity 2(a): GPAP will develop the next stage of their STEP platform in preparation for end consumer-testing and deployment. Through this innovative open-source digital platform, governments that are interested in addressing their plastic waste and pollution situation with a light to medium touch will be **supported and guided** through the process. **Leaders will be empowered to engage on a variety of levels, including policy, education and awareness, investment attraction and data analysis, allowing for more efficient scenario modelling and action roadmap creation.** Countries will engage with the NPAP approach without the need for in-country intervention.

- a. **Activity 2.1: Development of the Systems Toolkit to Eliminate Plastic Pollution (STEP) platform.** BPF funding will support strategic workshops as well as research into government readiness for use of the STEP toolkit, along with the development phase for a user-friendly interface of the GPAP data analysis model. It will fund continued technical support and advice on the STEP approach, end consumer-testing, refining and servicing as needed.

WRAP will apply best practice from UK and Plastic Pact networks and **develop technical guidance documents**, case studies and materials as part of the STEP content. This could include best practice content creation on the following topics:

- Whole value chain collaboration;
- Data collection and analysis of priority areas for action;
- Technical guidance on plastic products (e.g. design for recyclability, reuse and refill models, recycling infrastructure and markets for recycled content);
- Technical guidance on wider waste issues (e.g. optimised collections systems and food waste prevention);
- Metrics and practical measurement methodologies to set baselines and evaluate progress;
- Approach to consumer and small- and medium-sized enterprise (SME) engagement and behaviour change.

- b. **Activity 2.2: Launch of the Systems Toolkit to Eliminate Plastic Pollution (STEP) platform.** Initial countries for STEP platform end consumer-testing include Egypt and Thailand, with Jamaica and South Africa also in consideration for support through STEP.

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

WRAP will support the preparation, launch and implementation of up to six STEP countries over the five years, with South Africa being a potential Year 1 partner.

Activity 3(a): Additional GPAP services, including modular tools and outputs to support partners and governments, and scoping for an Innovation Hub, which will create opportunities for business ideas to scale and gain momentum to support long term impact in the transition to a circular economy for plastics.

- a. **Activity 3.1: Adopting a modular approach to GPAP products, GPAP will also be able to support countries ahead of developing an NPAP.** For example, working with WRAP, GPAP will deliver a handful of supportive tools before it designs and delivers a proper NPAP. Tools and outputs could include items like baseline assessments, gender strategy, stakeholder mapping, innovation challenge, informal sector project support and others. We will continue to develop these tools as well as curate and catalogue them for support in countries where partners are already engaging and could be further supported.
- b. **Activity 3.2: Creation of a platform to connect and promote innovation upstream (“Innovations Upstream Hub”), exploring new business models that support the circular economy for plastics.** Created in partnership with other organisations such as the EMF, WWF and UNEP. Businesses, entrepreneurs and innovators will be better equipped to collaborate, learn and build on their approaches to innovation in the plastics value chain, and have access to resources that support upstream solutions. With Indonesia envisioned as a key partner country in creating this platform, the hub will be tested in the relevant contexts and optimised for respective country use.

Activity 4(a): To deliver positive outcomes in the six GPAP impact areas - innovation, policy, metrics, financing, behaviour change and inclusivity taskforces will be established at global and national levels. **These task forces will focus in on what is needed to translate commitment to action and could include further research, or supporting communications.** A few of the NPAPs have already started work in these areas, which will be built on to deliver white papers, roadmaps and recommendations in other NPAPs as well as at the global level.

- a. **Activity 4.1: Production of a global white paper on financing.** GPAP will look to better understand the current situation regarding investments in supporting efforts to adopt the circular economy and address plastic waste and pollution. It will explain the barriers to investments in the circular economy and articulate an approach to removing those barriers and incentivising financial engagement in the transition to a circular economy for plastics.
- b. **Activity 4.2: Production of a global white paper on trade policy.** GPAP will continue to support a new green trade community through conducting research and scoping next steps for public-private action on sustainable trade.
- c. **Activity 4.3: GPAP Annual Report.** GPAP publish an annual report to highlight impact and progress made, as well as next steps and strategic vision. In 2021, this impact will be **data driven** and they will use analytics to measure the progress more specifically while also capturing case studies and more qualitative evidence to share with others looking to engage in plastic action.

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

WRAP will bring expertise and experience with **measurements and evaluation**, facilitating the shift towards data-driven impacts, best-practice and the demonstration of success through case studies.

Activity 5(a): GPAP will work with the informal sector in current and soon-to-be-launched NPAP and STEP countries. These efforts will help mitigate the challenges in these countries – with a view to ensuring that NPAP-critical activities experience minimum disruption.

- a. **Activity 5.1: COVID-19 waste picker support.** In FY21/22, the COVID-19 pandemic is still strongly impacting the world's most vulnerable. Through their partners on the ground, GPAP will support informal workers during the COVID-19 crisis through supplying food and waste, PPE (including gloves and masks), cash grants for medication and other essentials, hand washing facilities, helmets and boots, and phones with data.

Financial Years 2022/2023 to 2025/2026

Activity 1(b): Through continuing to develop the NPAP model, partner governments are well supported and equipped to reach evidence-led baselines regarding their country's waste flows, and further to develop action roadmaps to craft a set of recommended actions to address the plastic waste and pollution in country. Decision-makers in-country are brought together to facilitate a national transition from a linear plastic value chain to a circular economy. The creation of new NPAPs expand GPAP's reach and influence, and existing NPAPs in Indonesia, Ghana, Vietnam, the Philippines and Nigeria are better supported to build on current successes and continue driving change through the impact areas. Existing partner countries will be further engaged in the delivery of task forces to turn commitment into action.

- a. **Activity 1.3: The creation of new NPAPs in five further partner countries.** Over the five years of investment, GPAP aim to develop NPAPs in 10 countries. With Indonesia, Ghana, Vietnam, the Philippines and Nigeria being of focus pre-FY 2022/2023, the identified countries beyond this include **Bangladesh, Mexico, India, Kenya and Mozambique**.

WRAP will lead on the delivery of new NPAPs in Mexico, and India and/or Kenya, using their lessons learnt from launching the NPAP in the Philippines (FY 2021/2022) and their wealth of implementation expertise.

- b. **Activity 1.4: Continued NPAP Taskforce support for established NPAPs.** NPAPs will be established in five countries by FY 2022/2023: Indonesia, Ghana, Vietnam, the Philippines and Nigeria. Local consultants will support the creation of action and finance roadmaps, along with communications and project management efforts to drive change through GPAP's impact areas. This may sometimes be seen through the implementation of task forces and workshops in these key countries.

All ten in-country NPAPs should be launched by the end of FY 2023/2024, by which point continuing to update the GPAP country analysis model will better support both the newest and longest-serving country partners.

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

WRAP's experience of identifying and taking practical, measurable action along the plastics (and wider) value chain in multiple countries, and their experience in providing remote support and capacity building to local delivery partners will be valuable in supporting the ongoing delivery of NPAPs. WRAP will support the implementation of the existing NPAPs, in particular Ghana, the Philippines and Mexico, **including monitoring and evaluation of impacts for the NPAPs and providing technical assistance** (e.g. how to identify problematic plastic, set up an Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) scheme, etc.).

Activity 2(b): Deploying the STEP toolkit with GPAP partners will better support governments in reaching evidence-based baselines regarding their countries' waste flows. These funds will also support any updates to the user-friendly interface of this model allowing an easier approach for government engagement and more efficient scenario modelling and action roadmap creation. This will allow more countries to engage in the NPAP approach but with a lighter touch and level of engagement from the central secretariat. **Thus, more governments will be able to gain evidence-based insights to their plastic waste flows and be able to take concrete action. It will also allow for development of regional expertise and knowledge sharing.**

- a. **Activity 2.3: Continued deployment of the STEP platform to support light-touch NPAP implementation in partner countries.** Following beta-testing in FY 2021/2022 and building on these lessons learnt, GPAP will work with consultants such as SYSTEMIQ and GA Circular to roll out use of this platform to 15 countries by 2025 (3-5 countries per year), helping them apply the digitised NPAP model to their country context.

WRAP will support government readiness assessments for use of the STEP toolkit, which will provide current evidence at a national level and allow for an informed course of action to be determined. This will include piloting implementation in up to six countries over five years.

- b. **Activity 2.4: Continued development and upkeep of the STEP platform.** Continued BPF investment will support any updates to the user-friendly interface of this model, allowing an easier approach for government engagement and **more efficient scenario modelling and action roadmap creation**. This will allow more countries to engage in the NPAP approach but with a level of engagement from the central secretariat. Thus, more governments will be able to gain evidence-based insights to their plastic waste flows and be able to take concrete action.

WRAP will continue to create and update technical guidance documentation, including best-practice, case studies and materials for the STEP platform. Information on these products are included in Output 2.1, FY 2021/2022.

Activity 3(b): The continued deployment of additional GPAP services will mean that businesses, entrepreneurs and innovators will be better equipped to collaborate, learn and build on their approaches to innovation in the plastics value chain, and have access to resources that support upstream solutions.

- a. **Activity 3.3: Continuation of the GPAP modular support toolkit.**

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

- b. **Activity 3.4: Maintenance of the Innovations Upstream Hub, exploring new business models that support the circular economy for plastics.** With Indonesia envisioned as a key partner country in creating this platform, the hub will be tested in the relevant contexts and expanded to further countries.

Activity 4(b): Through the publication of various roadmaps, white papers and other research tools, GPAP will educate people – governments, corporates, civil society and the general public – on not only the issue of plastic waste and pollution, but what each of their respective roles can be in addressing the issue. **Whether through potential policy shifts, individual behaviour change, incentivising new innovations or attracting investments into plastic action,** their communications tools will deliver impact in supporting plastic action beyond implementation of the NPAP model.

- a. **Activity 4.4: White papers and other communications, including action roadmaps.** Includes communications for a global bi-annual meeting and publications to support the build-up and delivery of GPAP's goals and objectives. Country-specific action roadmaps will be published through the NPAP taskforces, setting out national action plans for achieving their plastic and waste targets.
- b. **Activity 4.5: GPAP annual reports.** See Output 4.3 for FY 2021/2022.

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

Annex F: Additional information on GPAP outcomes delivered

NPAP in Ghana

In October 2019, under the leadership of President Nana Akufo-Addo, Ghana became the first African nation to join the Global Plastic Action Partnership, thus establishing the Ghana NPAP. The Ghana NPAP serves as the national platform for multistakeholder cooperation, facilitating initiatives and funding to scale up and accelerate in-country partnerships that address plastic waste and pollution while contributing to the nation's progress towards achieving many of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Key outcomes from the initial stages of the Ghanaian NPAP include:

- Ghana aims to achieve **zero plastic leakage** into its seas and waterways and position themselves as the regional circular economy leader;
- Collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and **over 120 Ghanaian partners** across all sectors;
- Partnership with UNDP Ghana to support the delivery of the second edition of the 'Waste' Recovery Innovation Challenge. Sponsored by the Coca-Cola Foundation, which will provide a minimum **of 3 start-ups with seed capital and 10 start-ups with technical support** to scale their businesses in the plastic waste recovery value chain, giving special consideration to projects that contribute to COVID-19 response and recovery effort;
- Alongside the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation ((MESTI), and in partnership with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the NPAP will develop a **five-year programme** to establish a **circular economy framework** for the plastics sector in Ghana. The plan will receive **USD \$7 million** from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Trust Fund in 2021 and is anticipating the mobilisation of an additional USD 70 million in co-financing.
- The Ghana NPAP will soon be announcing a Multistakeholder Action Plan.

NPAP in Vietnam

2020 saw the official launch of the Vietnam NPAP, with over 80 organisations in Vietnam collaborating through the platform. As the chair of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in 2020, Vietnam committed to leading the way for the broader South-East Asia region in developing and implementing meaningful policies to address plastic waste and pollution. Under the National Action Plan on Marine Plastic Debris Management, the country has pledged to **reduce the flow of plastics into the ocean by 75% by 2030**, and to collect **100% of abandoned, lost or discarded fishing gear**.

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

Annex G: Calculation of illustrative benefits

Table G1: Country data to inform GPAP benefits: *illustrative* benefits of NPAPs and STEP programme (reduction in marine litter)

| Programme | Country | Annual marine plastic 2025 (tonnes) ⁷⁹ | Estimated % improvement in baseline | Estimated % reduction with NPAPs / STEP ⁸⁰ | Illustrative reduction in marine plastic <i>compared to baseline</i> improvement (tonnes) Option 3 ⁸¹ Low-High scenario | | Illustrative reduction in marine plastic <i>compared to baseline</i> improvement (tonnes) Option 4 ⁸² Low-High scenario, less support with NPAPs | |
|--|--------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|--|-----------|---|-----------|
| Existing NPAPs: ongoing support | Indonesia | 7,415,202 | 5-15% | 70% | 4,449,121 | 5,190,642 | 2,780,701 | 3,522,221 |
| | Ghana | 325,116 | 5-15% | 100% | 276,348 | 308,860 | 178,814 | 211,325 |
| | Vietnam | 4,172,828 | 5-15% | 75% | 2,295,055 | 2,712,338 | 1,418,762 | 1,836,044 |
| Developing NPAPs 2021 | Nigeria | 2,481,008 | 5-15% | 70% | 1,364,555 | 1,736,706 | 843,543 | 1,091,644 |
| | Philippines | 5,088,394 | 5-15% | 70% | 2,798,617 | 3,561,876 | 1,730,054 | 2,238,894 |
| Illustrative countries for future NPAPs (2022/23 onwards) | Bangladesh | 2,210,230 | 5-15% | 70% | 1,215,626 | 1,547,161 | 751,478 | 972,501 |
| | Mexico | 233,393 | 5-15% | 70% | 128,366 | 163,375 | 79,354 | 102,693 |
| | Mozambique | 287,067 | 5-15% | 70% | 157,887 | 200,947 | - | - |
| | Kenya | 87,109 | 5-15% | 70% | 47,910 | 60,977 | - | - |
| | India | 2,881,294 | 5-15% | 70% | 1,584,712 | 2,016,906 | - | - |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Illustrative STEP countries with additional WRAP involvement | South Africa | 836,279 | 5-15% | 40% | 209,070 | 292,698 | - | - |
| | Egypt | 1,937,428 | 5-15% | 40% | 484,357 | 678,100 | - | - |
| | Thailand | 2,179,508 | 5-15% | 40% | 544,877 | 762,828 | - | - |
| | Morocco | 706,583 | 5-15% | 40% | 176,646 | 247,304 | - | - |
| | Sri Lanka | 1,918,670 | 5-15% | 40% | 479,667 | 671,534 | - | - |
| | Malaysia | 1,765,977 | 5-15% | 40% | 441,494 | 618,092 | - | - |
| Illustrative STEP countries without additional WRAP | Myanmar | 1,149,267 | 5-15% | 30% | 172,390 | 287,317 | - | - |
| | Senegal | 738,264 | 5-15% | 30% | 110,740 | 184,566 | - | - |
| | Pakistan | 1,221,460 | 5-15% | 30% | 183,219 | 305,365 | - | - |

⁷⁹ Source: Jambeck et al (2015), "Plastic waste inputs from land into the ocean", Science, 347.

⁸⁰ Based on existing commitments for existing NPAPs, using a conservative assumption of a 70% commitment where no NPAP is in place. For STEP, based on estimate, lower success rate since STEP involves less direct support, Greater success where on-the-ground implementation support from WRAP

⁸¹ Development and launch of 7 new major NPAPs plus ongoing support of all 10 NPAPs, innovation fund

⁸² Development and launch of 4 new major NPAPs and reduced ongoing support for all 7 NPAPs, innovation fund

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------|-------|-----|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| implementation support | Cote d'Ivoire | 537,163 | 5-15% | 30% | 80,575 | 134,291 | - | - |
| | Mozambique | 287,067 | 5-15% | 30% | 43,060 | 71,767 | - | - |
| | Tanzania | 214,196 | 5-15% | 30% | 32,129 | 53,549 | - | - |
| | Madagascar | 177,625 | 5-15% | 30% | 26,644 | 44,406 | - | - |
| | Peru | 377,111 | 5-15% | 30% | 56,567 | 94,278 | - | - |
| | Ecuador | 211,021 | 5-15% | 30% | 31,653 | 52,755 | - | - |
| Illustrative annual totals of reduction in marine litter, compared to baseline, once programmes are operational (note that other actors are involved in the resulting finance and infrastructure and, although GPAP's plans enable this, only a proportion can be attributed to GPAP) | | | | | 17million | 22million | 8million | 10million |

Table G2: Country data to inform GPAP benefits: illustrative benefits of NPAPs and STEP programme (access to waste management)

| Programme | Country | % with inadequate waste collection (latest available data) ⁸³ | Improving baseline | | | With intervention | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|
| | | | Estimated improvement in baseline %, not percentage points) | Estimated coverage in improving baseline | Number of individuals with inadequate access to waste collection in improving baseline ⁸⁴ | Committed % coverage through NPAP ⁸⁵ [BOLD: commitments. Others: illustrative estimates] | Improvement in waste collection compared to baseline (number of individuals): Option 3 | Improvement in waste collection compared to baseline (number of individuals): Option 4 |
| Existing NPAPs: ongoing support | Indonesia | 81% | 15% | 31% | 183,541,108 | 80% | 130,008,421 | 91,005,895 |
| | Ghana | 81% | 15% | 31% | 20,499,639 | 100% | 20,499,639 | 14,349,747 |
| | Vietnam | 86% | 15% | 27% | 69,773,715 | 40% | 12,313,009 | 8,619,106 |

⁸³ Source: Using a model developed for Jambeck et al (2015)

⁸⁴ Source: Using a model developed for Jambeck et al (2015), applying to total population data from The World Bank <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL>

⁸⁵ Based on existing commitments for existing NPAPs, using an assumption of a 70% **improvement in coverage** where **no** NPAP commitment is in place. For STEP, based on estimate of 30% **improvement in coverage**, lower success rate since STEP involves less direct support, Note that many STEP countries have a higher baseline of inadequate waste collection, therefore the smaller improvement still leads to a higher % coverage

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|
| Developing NPAPs 2021 | Nigeria | 81% | 15% | 31% | 134,841,311 | 43% | 23,795,525 | 16,656,868 |
| | Philippines | 81% | 15% | 31% | 73,189,418 | 43% | 12,915,780 | 9,041,046 |
| Illustrative countries for future NPAPs (2022/23 onwards) | Bangladesh | 87% | 15% | 26% | 119,364,663 | 39% | 21,064,352 | 14,745,047 |
| | Mexico | 12% | 15% | 90% | 13,113,371 | 91% | 2,314,124 | 1,619,887 |
| | Mozambique | 84% | 15% | 29% | 21,041,380 | 41% | 3,713,185 | - |
| | Kenya | 83% | 15% | 30% | 36,122,042 | 42% | 6,374,478 | - |
| | India | 85% | 15% | 27% | 981,700,679 | 40% | 173,241,296 | - |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Illustrative STEP countries with additional WRAP involvement | South Africa | 54 | 15% | 54% | 26,514,645 | 78% | 14,037,165 | - |
| | Egypt | 67 | 15% | 43% | 55,763,420 | 73% | 40,895,828 | - |
| | Thailand | 73 | 15% | 38% | 43,313,502 | 71% | 30,597,525 | - |
| | Morocco | 66 | 15% | 44% | 20,195,376 | 74% | 14,868,273 | - |
| | Sri Lanka | 82 | 15% | 30% | 15,182,090 | 67% | 10,176,615 | - |
| | Malaysia | 55 | 15% | 53% | 14,729,890 | 78% | 11,491,452 | - |
| Illustrative STEP countries without additional WRAP implementation support | Myanmar | 87 | 15% | 26% | 39,560,874 | 74% | 29,276,167 | - |
| | Senegal | 82 | 15% | 30% | 11,046,650 | 75% | 8,330,118 | - |
| | Pakistan | 86 | 15% | 27% | 155,567,978 | 74% | 115,317,911 | - |
| | Cote d'Ivoire | 82 | 15% | 31% | 17,393,136 | 76% | 13,134,043 | - |
| | Mozambique | 84 | 15% | 29% | 21,041,380 | 75% | 15,743,670 | - |
| | Tanzania | 84 | 15% | 29% | 39,982,681 | 75% | 29,964,330 | - |
| | Madagascar | 84 | 15% | 29% | 18,717,209 | 75% | 14,009,056 | - |
| | Peru | 25 | 15% | 79% | 6,794,553 | 93% | 6,285,198 | - |
| | Ecuador | 30 | 15% | 75% | 4,356,236 | 91% | 3,964,200 | - |
| Illustrative improvement in number individuals with adequate access to waste collection, once programmes operational (rounded to nearest 5 million) (note that other actors are involved in the resulting finance and infrastructure and, although GPAP's plans enable this, only a proportion can be attributed to GPAP) | | | | | | | ~750 million | ~150 million |

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

Table G3: Calculation of finance mobilised from GPAP investments 2018-2020 and illustrative leverage ratio

| Stage in Finance Mobilisation calculation ⁸⁶ | Previous GPAP (£, million): low scenario | Previous GPAP (£, million): high scenario | Notes |
|---|--|---|--|
| 1. Identify HMGs' financing contribution | £2.6 | £2.6 | HMT investment from 2018-2020 (2018 prices) |
| 2. Identify all public and private finance contributions from various sources (debt, equity, etc) and its origin, distinguishing between private and public finance. | £16.4 | £16.4 | Including investment from Canadian Government. multilateral funds as well as private sector. |
| 3. Identify the 'Business as Usual' (BAU) baseline private / public co-finance that would have been provided in the absence of ICF spending/action. | Difficult to ascertain | Difficult to ascertain | Difficult to ascertain. As per ICF mobilising finance guidance, where it is not possible to estimate what the counterfactual is, it is suggested to use an 'adjustment factor', which should be high (e.g. 95%) where confident the results are additional, and your data quality is good. A lower 'adjustment factor' (e.g. 50%) should be used if you have a lot of uncertainty and there are other partners in the area undertaking similar activities. The data on additional finance is good, but it is difficult to ascertain baseline. |
| 4. Determine the quantity of mobilised private finance. | £8.2 | £11.5 | (2) –(3) <u>Low scenario:</u> Using 50% attribution due to lack of baseline <u>High scenario:</u> Using 70% attribution due to lack of baseline |
| 5. Attribute finance among all actors who have mobilised the additional finance. (percentage shows proportion which can be attributed to UK) | 100% | 100% | Assuming that \$ from Canada was due to the UK's initial investment – based on discussions with policy colleagues of the situation at the time |
| 6. Report public co-financing and mobilised private finance which | £8.2 | £11.5 | Low-High estimation of past UK investment in GPAP |

⁸⁶ Following stages from ICF KPI: *Volume of private finance mobilised for climate change purposes as a result of ICF* and adapting for "waste management purposes as a result of BPF financing"

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

| | | | |
|------------------------------|------|------|---|
| can be attributed to the UK | | | |
| Past leverage ratio | 3.15 | 4.41 | Low – High estimated leverage ratio of past UK investment in GPAP |
| Future leverage ratio | 1.58 | 4.41 | Low – High assumed future leverage ratio. <u>Low scenario:</u> 50% of past ratio of investment is achieved <u>High scenario:</u> 100% of past ratio of investment is achieved |

Note that these figures include only the investments from the UK from 2018-2020, for which we have information on the finance mobilised as a result. We have not included the investment of £950k made by the UK in January 2021, since it is not yet possible to establish the finance which has been mobilised from this investment.

This table shows the previous leverage ratio, where the UK was considered catalytic in achieving public co-finance and private finance mobilised. The future leverage ratio applies a more conservative estimate and assumes that, in a low scenario, 50% of the past ratio of investment is achieved.

Applying this estimated future leverage ratio to the proposed investments:

Option 3: £12.5m UK investment from the UK could result in **£19.7m-£55.2m** of additional financing (2021 prices)

Option 4: £6.3m UK investment from the UK could result in **£9.9m-£27.8m** of additional financing (2021 prices)

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

Table G4: Breakdown of costs associated with Option 4

| Activity | Related sub-activities | Explanation / comparison to Option 3 | 2021/22 cost | Explanation / comparison to Option 3 | 2022/22 – 2025-2026 | Total |
|---|-------------------------|---|-------------------|--|---------------------|----------------|
| Creation of new NPAPs | 1.1, 1.3 | Contribution to 2 new NPAPs, but less resources as compared to past experience – assumed less effective | £ 300,000.00 | Contribution to 2 NPAPs | £ 250,000 | £ 550,000 |
| Continued support for existing NPAPs | 1.2, 1.4 | Supporting 3 existing NPAPs, but less effective (25% less resources per NPAP) | £ 187,500.00 | Supporting 7 NPAPs, but less effective (25% less resources per NPAP) less learning from new NPAPs developing in region | £ 1,811,111 | £ 1,998,611 |
| Development and deployment of STEP platform | 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 | N/A | | N/A | | £ - |
| Innovations Upstream Hub | 3.1, 3.2 | As option 3 | £ 70,000.00 | As option 3 | - | £ 70,000 |
| Communications | 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5 | 75% of costs of option 3: not all costs directly scalable to number of NPAPs | £ 105,000.00 | 75% of costs of option 3: not all costs directly scalable to number of NPAPs | £ 450,000 | £ 555,000 |
| Admin and resource | | | £ 840,000.00 | | £ 2,306,250 | £ 3,146,250 |
| Total | | | £ 1,502,500.00 | | £ 4,817,361 | £ 6,319,861 |

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

Annex H: GPAP and WRAP indicator framework

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

Annex I: GPAP statement on inclusivity

GPAP is mainstreaming inclusivity and equity across all aspects of our plastic pollution action.

We are committed to setting a gold standard for gender-responsive plastic action.

Recognising and supporting the leadership roles that women and traditionally marginalised communities play in combatting plastic pollution are key to achieving progress on a circular economy for plastics. Women and marginalised communities – many of whom earn their livelihoods from [waste collection in the informal labour sector](#) – must be placed at the forefront of efforts to curb plastic waste and pollution.

While we drive impact in six focus areas, one is paramount to all we aim to deliver – inclusivity. GPAP has identified a critical knowledge gap in how gender equality can and must be mainstreamed across all parts of the plastics value chain – from material design to consumption to waste management and recycling.

Throughout 2020, GPAP worked with a global gender adviser to deliver two important pieces of guidance: a gender strategy to guide GPAP's priorities and actions at the programmatic level and a global gender guidance document to advise any actor tackling plastic waste and pollution seeking to mainstream intersectional gender considerations across its operations.

At the country level, we have engaged national gender advisers to deliver country-specific gender guidance. This includes developing a gender-responsive approach for each impact area and guiding the respective task force in embedding this approach in its governance, strategy and any activities led by or supported through the task force.

Inclusivity more broadly is a common thread that runs throughout our work and supports our efforts to catalyse positive impact.

We will strengthen our platform as an inclusive and impartial partnership.

GPAP is continuously working to identify and implement actions that will contribute to a more diverse, inclusive and equitable platform for plastic pollution action. This includes but is not limited to:

Building an engaged Global Advisory Committee that includes **expert perspectives from nations in the Global South** and leverages diversity in many forms;

Targeting **gender parity, equitable geographic representation** and intergenerational diversity among speakers at GPAP events;

Crafting a dedicated strategy for **engaging diverse youth leaders** in plastic pollution action to ensure their insights inform, guide and dovetail with GPAP's work;

Including **Key Performance Indicators** related to equity and inclusion in GPAP's impact measurement framework; and

Adding language to requests for proposals that encourages the **voluntary disclosure of diversity and inclusion practices** in vendor proposals

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

Annex J: Programme risks, assumptions, issues and dependencies register

Table J1:

| RAID | Category | Cause | Result | Mitigation | Likelihood | Impact | RAG ⁸⁷ |
|------------|-------------------------------|--|---|--|------------|--------|-------------------|
| Dependency | Operational | (Lack of) funding to GPAP and NPAPs over 2021 and 2022 | Reduced delivery capacity and targeted impact in action against plastic pollution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building a fundraising mechanism - Secure funding for the NPAPs launched to become self-sustaining - Advocate for all board members to continue financial support beyond 2020-2021 | Low | High | |
| Risk | External context, operational | COVID-19 pandemic | Stakeholders cannot be convened to share knowledge and gather insights, leading to reduced action against plastic pollution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GPAP and NPAPs will continue developing online workshops and engagement opportunities for all stakeholders - GPAP team has strengthened the team with a Programming Specialist to take the lead on design of online engagement opportunities - NPAPs Manager will support the marginalized communities who have no access to IT to enable them to join online events | Low | Medium | |

⁸⁷ Based on the combination of likelihood and impact, green is low risk, amber is medium risk, red is high risk.

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

| | | | | | | | |
|------|-------------------------------|-------------------|--|---|--------|--------|--|
| Risk | External context, operational | COVID-19 pandemic | Workers on the ground are unable to carry on their jobs, slowing the work and / or negatively impacting the intended outcome | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By developing a platform approach to the national plastic action partnerships, the NPAPs will have the ability to tap into numerous partners to support the efforts of the project and identify ways to continue the work during difficult times - Identifying a positive local partner organisation to support the platform will help lend support to the NPAP workers on the ground, during the pandemic and other difficult times - They will also work with humanitarian / development partners to support the informal sector workers who are impacted by COVID-19 (potentially through the creation of handwashing stations, the provision of food staples and PPE) | Medium | Medium | |
| Risk | External context /operational | COVID-19 pandemic | There is a reduced government focus and staffing for plastics issues, leading to less momentum for action on plastic pollution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GPAP continue to work closely with our government partners on the ground and through our networks – and using technology tools – to ensure the NPAPs remain focused and progressing. Recognising the impact of COVID is important and we aim to continue to stay connected with our partners throughout this difficult time - They will also look to leverage their GPAP advisors and others to work with NPAP country governments to support them in creating an evolved policy framework, particularly in relation to SUPs given their particular relevance to pandemic management | Low | Medium | |

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---|---|--------|------|--|
| Risk | External context | COVID-19 pandemic | Donors reallocate public/private funds away from plastic material innovation, leading to reduced action on plastic pollution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GPAP will continue to convene high level conversations with a range of financial institutions and donor organisations to understand how COVID-19 has impacted their short- and medium-term investment strategies and to promote the support of GPAP as one of the key platforms addressing plastic waste and pollution | Low | High | |
| Issue | External context, operational | COVID-19 pandemic | GPAP encounters delayed timelines for NPAP operations, leading to delays in full-scale action against plastic pollution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adjust and manage NPAP timelines, milestones and meetings to reflect the medium-term reality of lockdown and social distancing policies – in partnership with local chairs, NPAP managers and Steering Board members | Medium | Low | |
| Risk | Fiduciary | Various causes, unforeseen | Stakeholders stop engaging on plastic waste and pollution, leading to reduced momentum and will to take action on plastic pollution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GPAP to continue sharing information on the plastic waste and pollution challenges and impact on health, well-being and economy. - GPAP to continue reaching out and engaging with strategic stakeholders (e.g. businesses along the plastic value chain, local communities, local governments) to ensure their commitment and support to act on plastic waste and pollution | Low | High | |
| Risk | Fiduciary | Various causes, unforeseen | Lack of engagement of local leaders on the NPAPs, leading to reduced momentum and will to take action on plastic pollution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By developing a diverse platform, they are able to engage a wide range of leaders locally to address plastic waste and pollution. Not only is the focus across many different ministries within the government, but also with private sector and civil society organisations. Thus, even if one leader is absent, many others are stepping up - Implement NPAPs based on invitations from local government | Low | High | |

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

| | | | | | | | |
|------|------------------|--|---|---|-----|--------|--|
| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leverage relationships of the World Economic Forum and partners to engage government agencies | | | |
| Risk | Operational | Lack of access or availability of data | Unable to utilise data to inform decision-making | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mapping stakeholders on country based plastic value chain and engaging with them to access their data and research - Partner with the World Bank and leverage country-based data - Evaluate feasibility of data collection where needed and decide whether to outsource it - Develop hypothesis where data is not available and validate those with a group of experts | Low | Medium | |
| Risk | External context | Various causes, unforeseen | Lack of incentives and positive market forces to encourage innovation, leading to reduced action on plastic pollution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leverage GPAP and NPAP's networks to raise awareness of contribution of innovators and social entrepreneurs to address plastic waste pollution - Connect innovators with large businesses members of GPAP to explore support options - Work with partners with investment potential to earmark funding towards innovation | Low | Medium | |

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

| | | | | | | | |
|------------|------------------|---|--|---|--------|--------|--|
| Risk | External context | Financing solutions to plastic pollution is too risky | Public and private investors are wary or reluctant to invest in solutions to plastic waste and pollution, leading to not being able to fill the funding gaps for developing solutions to plastic pollution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GPAP will develop financing and investment roadmaps to provide evidence-based strategy options - GPAP will continue nurturing, and establishing new, relationships with institutional and private investors to engage and inform about opportunities in plastic waste and pollution solutions | Medium | Medium | |
| Risk | Delivery | Various causes, unforeseen | There is a lack of experts able and available to support the outreach, analysis and delivery of the NPAP, leading to reduced implementation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In selecting where to engage, GPAP is working through a specific set of criteria to ensure that wherever the NPAPs are located, there is a full network of support from throughout government, private sector and civil society. These learnings might support efforts in other countries, but GPAP will not blindly engage in a country without the foundational requirements to progress | Low | Medium | |
| Dependency | Operational | Local organisations are (un)available or (un)interested | The NPAP is (un)able to partner with appropriate local organisations, leading to reduced local input and country-led action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By developing a diverse platform, we are able to engage a wide range of partners locally to address plastic waste and pollution. Not only is the focus across many different organisations, but it is purposefully engaging with a variety of government, private sector and civil society organisations. Thus, even if one organisation is unavailable, many others are stepping up and engaging to support the approach | Low | High | |

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

| | | | | | | | |
|------|-----------------------|---|---|--|-----|--------|--|
| Risk | Reputational | There is a misperception about GPAP, what it is intending to do/achieve | This leads to difficulty collaborating with stakeholders and driving action on the ground | - GPAP is working across numerous government ministries and with a variety of private sector and civil society organisations to support the mission and to align on a vision to address plastic waste and pollution. By engaging upfront with governments and supporting our partnership with templated MOUs we will have the ability to directly explain our intentions and approach | Low | Medium | |
| Risk | Safeguards, fiduciary | Various causes, unforeseen | Organisations GPAP partners with commit human rights or other similar violation | - GPAP will not tolerate human rights violations, including sexual exploitation and harassment (SEAH). Should one of their local partner organisations commit such a violation, they will sever our ties with that organisation and craft a new partnership for support locally. By developing a diverse platform, they are able to engage a wide range of partners locally to address plastic waste and pollution and they will be able to find a new host organisation locally should such a situation arise | Low | High | |
| Risk | Safeguards, fiduciary | Various causes, unforeseen | Organisations GPAP partners with commit fraud | - Their work is governed by a code of conduct which includes both a strict anti-corruption policy and a conflicts of interest policy. The code of conduct can be read here . Sub-grantees also subscribe to these codes and violation of any of these codes allows GPAP to terminate contractual relationship with the vendor/ sub-grantee and craft a new partnership for support locally | Low | High | |

Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) and Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

| | | | | | | | |
|------|------------------|---|--|--|-----|------|--|
| Risk | Reputational | Lack of UK ambition | Leads to reduced momentum and leveraged support amongst other actors, resulting in reduced action and impact | - The BPF is ideally positioned to coordinate collaborative action against marine pollution, given its expertise in world-leading science and policy. This partnership will be an important vehicle in delivering on the UK's global commitment to lead action on marine pollution, and opting for a 'do nothing' scenario will compromise our leadership on this issue with significant potential reputational impacts, especially following our co-establishment of the Commonwealth Clean Ocean Alliance (CCOA) in 2018 | Low | High | |
| Risk | External context | Fluctuations in currency exchange rates | May reduce the value of the investment, reducing value for money | - Defra will pay GPAP in GBP and therefore changes in exchange rate will not change the committed amount of investment | Low | Low | |