



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

Championing Inclusivity on Plastic Pollution (CHIPP)

A youth advocacy and inclusivity partnership with the United
Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

An Official Development Assistance Business Case
Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Championing Inclusivity on Plastic Pollution (CHIPP) – Blue Planet Fund Business Case

Title:	<i>Championing Inclusivity in Plastic Pollution (CHIPP)</i>
Programme summary	<i>This programme comprises two components to support the Blue Planet Fund’s objectives on delivering on inclusivity. The first component is an investment into the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)’s Tide Turners Challenge. This is a youth environmental education initiative which seeks to educate and empower young people on marine plastic pollution and how they can address it in their communities. The objective of this programme is to influence behaviour change, share knowledge, build awareness, and promote inclusive environmental decision-making from young people – giving them a voice in the fight against plastic pollution. The second component is financial support for the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) meetings to help foster inclusive participation by ODA-eligible country negotiators in the agreement of a legally binding instrument on plastic pollution. This is essential to allow developing countries’ views to be heard and reflected in the negotiations, whilst enabling this high-profile treaty to be negotiated within the ambitious timeline by the end of 2024 as agreed at the Fifth United Nations Environment Assembly. Together, these programmes reinforce the UK Government’s leading efforts to ensure an inclusive approach in tackling plastic pollution at all levels, from community to international action.</i>
Rationale	<p><i>Addressing marine pollution is a UK Government priority and the UK are global leaders in driving forward ambitious action to reduce plastic pollution in the ocean. Plastic pollution is a global challenge, and the UK prioritises engagement across multilateral forums and organisations to raise global ambition and drive actions that minimise plastic pollution from both land- and sea-based sources. These forums include the UN system (UNEA, UNGA, CBD, Basel Convention, IMO), G7 and G20, the OSPAR Convention, the World Trade Organisation and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.</i></p> <p><i>Providing financial support for the Tide Turners programme will ensure that the UK Government is reinforcing this priority by helping to promote awareness among disenfranchised young people within communities at the frontline of plastic pollution. The support for the INC meetings will help to ensure all countries can participate meaningfully in the discussions at a pivotal moment for the international community as it works to shape a new treaty on plastic pollution. Together, these will help to alleviate poverty by making host communities and countries more desirable for tourism, catalysing investment in waste management and other solutions across the lifecycle of plastic, helping to reverse biodiversity loss and reduced fish stocks that have been affected by generations of harmful plastic pollution and promoting inclusive environmental education for the next generation of changemakers.</i></p>
Geography	<i>Global</i>
Programme value	<i>£4.9m [Includes past Tide Turners commitments of £1.3m]</i>
Start date	<i>January 2023</i>
End date	<i>March 2025</i>
Risk rating	<i>RPA: Low</i>
Confirmation of review processes	<i>TBC</i>

Contact name	
Threshold for final approval:	<i>Deputy Director and SRO, with a courtesy note to the ODA Board</i>

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GLOSSARY

ACRONYM	MEANING
BAU	Business As Usual
BPF	Blue Planet Fund
BRS	Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions
CCOA	Commonwealth Clean Ocean Alliance
CDEL	Capital Delivery
CEE	Centre for Environment Education
CHIPP	Championing Inclusivity in Plastic Pollution
CLiP	Commonwealth Litter Programme
CPF	Captain Planet Foundation
Defra/DEFRA	Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (UK Government)
FY	Financial Year
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
FLD	Front Line Delivery
GBP	Great British Pound
GEF	Global Environment Fund
GGKP	Green Growth Knowledge Platform
GHG	Greenhouse Gas (Emissions)
GPAP	Global Plastic Action Partnership
IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative
INC	Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee
JMB	Joint Management Board
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
NSOs	National Scout Organisations
OCPP	Ocean Country Partnership Programme
ODA	(UK) Official Development Assistance
RAG	Red, Amber, Green (e.g., in risk context)
RPA	Risk Potential Assessment
RDEL	Resource Delivery
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SRO	Senior Responsible Officer
SUP	Single Use Plastics
ToCs	Theories of Change
UNEA	United Nations Environment Assembly
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNOC	United Nations Oceans Conference
USD	United States Dollar
WWF	World Wildlife Fund
WAGGGS	World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts
WOSM	World Organisation of the Scout Movement
VfM	Value For Money

1. INTERVENTION SUMMARY

1.1. SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

The UK government values diversity and inclusion as a core component of our policy priorities around the world, with Defra and the FCDO projecting the UK as a force for good. The FCDO disability inclusion and rights strategy 2022 to 2030¹ states that the UK government approach is a vision of a sustainable, inclusive and equitable future where:

“People with disabilities in all their diversity - including marginalised and under-represented groups - are meaningfully engaged, empowered and able to exercise and enjoy their full rights and freedoms on an equal basis with others, without discrimination and across the life-course. They are full and active members of society and decision-makers in all aspects of life, including diplomatic and development efforts.”

Inclusion refers to the practice of cultivating an environment where people feel a sense of acceptance and belonging. Inclusion in international development policy is now no longer an option but a fundamental human right. For too long, marginalised communities such as the disabled, youth, women and indigenous groups have been effectively kept on the fringes of the pollution policy debate. To this end, the UK government wishes to support international development programmes and diplomatic initiatives with inclusion at the forefront of their efforts. The two components outlined below have at their very core a progressive and inclusive strategy, ensuring a more fair and equitable approach to both educating and empowering marginalised communities, and enabling participation in key decision making, ensuring they have an equal voice.

The recipient of this support, The United Nations / United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), has a clear focus on inclusivity of marginalised communities in their Sustainable Development Goals including SDG 5: Gender Equality², and SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities³. The UN / UNEP have also developed their Disability Inclusion Policy⁴, which ensures there is a holistic approach to programme delivery that includes considerations towards all disabilities as well as targeted, inclusive programming across intersectional demographics (including gender, age and location).

COMPONENT 1 – UNEP TIDE TURNERS PROGRAMME

Tackling global marine plastic pollution is a UK government policy priority and an issue that is now one of the most pressing environmental challenges of our time, as beaches, rivers and lakes increasingly fill up with plastic pollution around the world. UK support is needed to ensure that there is targeted environmental education for the next generation that will help to ‘turn the tide’ of plastic pollution, preventing further plastics from entering the ocean and destroying our delicate marine ecosystem.

The UNEP-led Tide Turners programme is a global youth educational awareness programme which seeks to educate young people on the topic of plastic pollution and how they can address it in their communities. The programme takes participants on a learning journey consisting of three different levels: entry, leader, and champion. The young people who make it to the champion level will have gained a thorough understanding of marine plastic pollution and how to address it, and are well-equipped to become leaders in their communities, challenging plastic use and disposal as the status quo. The UK government (specifically Defra) have funded the UNEP Tide Turners programme since

¹ FCDO disability inclusion and rights strategy 2022 to 2030. Building an inclusive future for all: a sustainable rights-based approach - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

² United Nations: Gender equality and women's empowerment

³ Sustainable cities and human settlements | Department of Economic and Social Affairs (un.org)

⁴ UN Disability Inclusion Strategy

2018, investing £1.3m up to November 2022 in 35 countries⁵. The programme has reached over 500,000 young people worldwide through schools, colleges, organisations, and youth networks. During the pandemic, Tide Turners ensured there was continued engagement. For example in India, the programme worked with over 1000 eco-clubs and over 2000 educators, while delivering 80 webinars to train almost 15,000 youth.⁶ Tide Turners aim to continue working with several universities that have previously engaged with the programme.

Raising public awareness and affecting behaviour change is a key objective of the Tide Turners programme, and critical in the global effort to reduce plastic pollution. Globally, young people are a key demographic to engage and one that is currently hard to reach. Tide Turners works closely with delivery partners, including the Scout Movement and Girl Guiding Associations, who are uniquely placed to do this outreach, with a combined total global membership of 70 million young people.

COMPONENT 2 – SUPPORT FOR INC NEGOTIATIONS

The UK has worked with international partners to secure a breakthrough on negotiations to kickstart a new legally binding instrument on plastic pollution. Heads of State, Ministers of Environment, and other representatives from 175 nations endorsed a historic resolution at the UN Environment Assembly (UNEA-5.2) in March 2022 to forge an international legally binding treaty by the end of 2024. The new treaty will consider the full lifecycle of plastic, including its production, design, recycling and disposal. An international legally binding instrument is required to set up a series of coherent, global policies to effect change across the entire system which, according to the best available evidence, could significantly reduce the amount of plastic entering the environment by 2040.

As is standard practice for new activities that haven't been included in their annual budgets, UNEP has called upon donor countries for voluntary contributions to enable the negotiations to take place. Adopting the standard framework for costing negotiations under international conventions that are normally funded through a subscription model (e.g. CBD, Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention), UNEP have forecasted a required budget totalling 29 million USD, over 2.5 years. This includes funding for a dedicated secretariat for 2.5 years and running of the 5 INC meetings. We propose to allocate budget from the Blue Planet Fund as the UK's voluntary contribution to the INC costs that will be earmarked to support developing countries to participate in the treaty negotiations. This will ensure that countries who are historically marginalised to the fringes of the global policy debate, with fewer financial resources or located in more geographically dispersed areas further away from key meetings and conferences can contribute in a meaningful way to shaping the treaty.

To date, the amount committed by the UK is in line with other key donors, such as Norway of 2m USD (£1.7m), Switzerland in excess of 2m CHF Fr (£1.7m) and the European Commission 1m EUR (£0.8m) for year 1, strengthening the UK as one of the leaders in this space. This financial support will go some of the way to 'level the playing field' - ensuring easier, more accessible participation in the negotiations through the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) and intersessional regional meetings, which will in turn enable a more inclusive and diverse dialogue.

⁵ Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Abu Dhabi, Algeria, Antigua & Barbados, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Eswatini, Gambia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritius, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, Uganda, Tanzania, Thailand, Zambia and Zimbabwe

⁶ [TTC Evaluation Report HR 1.pdf \(tide-turners.org\)](#)

1.2. WHAT ARE THE MAIN PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES?

COMPONENT 1 – UNEP TIDE TURNERS PROGRAMME

Defra is looking to contribute an additional **£1.6 million** for the duration of a new three-year contribution to support the UNEP Tide Turners programme. As explored in the Financial Case, this will proceed via a contribution to UNEP. Tide Turner programme activities include:

- Increasing youth engagement around the plastic value chain with different stakeholders so that youth are meaningfully included in the policy and upcoming plastic treaty INC processes;
- Deepening and scaling up Tide Turners advocacy training, peer-to-peer training with coaching and mentoring from experts;
- Developing web stories and multimedia assets with an aim to have improved media placement and media engagement, along with Tide Turners promotions at key global moments in the build up to the INC and its implementation;
- Supporting the design and creation of the Tide Turners App to increase the reach and impact of the programme, to explore peer-to-peer learning, better monitor progress, and to have better access to data and success stories from communities;
- Exploring and developing a rural-specific programme to ensure that the programme reaches beyond urban areas, particularly in India.

COMPONENT 2 – SUPPORT FOR INC NEGOTIATIONS

Defra is looking to contribute **up to £2 million** of ODA funding to UNEP over three years⁷ to support the implementation of UNEA resolution 5/14, with funding towards ensuring more inclusive attendance at INC meetings. As explored in the Financial Case, this will proceed via a contribution to UNEP as is standard practice for new activities above UNEP's standard budget. Once a treaty is developed then payments would be expected through the normal Multilateral Environmental Agreement route. Activities that can use ODA funding include:

- Travel and subsistence for ODA-eligible countries, that combined with contributions from other donors has the ultimate goal of supporting 2 delegates per country. This is seen as critical to allow parallel negotiations to take place that is the only way the treaty can realistically be negotiated by the end of 2024;
- Support for ODA-eligible delegates at intersessional regional meetings including possible funding to support meeting proceedings where all attendees are ODA eligible (such as the Africa region);
- Training for delegates taking leadership roles from ODA-eligible countries (e.g. chair, co-facilitators, members of the Bureau).
- Support for intersessional work that has the development and welfare of ODA eligible countries as its main objective

⁷ INC 1: FY22/23
INC 2 & 3: FY23/24
INC 4 & 5: FY24/25

1.3. WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED RESULTS?

COMPONENT 1 – UNEP TIDE TURNERS PROGRAMME

Previous support (2018 – 2021)

Previous UK support to Tide Turners was profiled as follows: Phase 1 (2018) £78k, Phase 2 (2019) £500k, and Phases 3 and 4 (2020 - 2022) £750k, totalling £1.328 million. The UK has supported this programme since its inception, and to date has facilitated the engagement of over 500,000 young participants in 35 countries. With an initial aim of engaging 50,000 young people in 3 Commonwealth countries, this programme has demonstrated considerable value for money, scalability and adaptability, particularly through their pivot to digital means of engagement with the emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Proposed support

The UNEP Tide Turners programme will reach under-represented youth in ODA-eligible countries, helping to drive engagement and action in communities within youth advocacy, and activities regarding plastic pollution and environmental stewardship in their communities. **Through the preferred option (£1.6m), we expect the following results:**

- Consolidating support for 30 current priority countries, including extending delivery to rural and marginalised communities in those countries
- 20 participants achieving Level 4: Advocacy Champion Level qualifications
- 200 participants achieving Level 4 Policy training for Advocacy Champions
- 700 participants achieving Level 3 Champion Level qualifications
- 55,000 participants reaching Level 1 (Entry Level) or Level 2 (Leader Level) qualifications

COMPONENT 2 – SUPPORT FOR INC NEGOTIATIONS

In addition, financial support for the INC negotiations will support ODA-eligible delegates to participate in shaping global plastic pollution policy, which will bring the interests of under-represented voices to the negotiations, ensuring the interests of countries that have a high level of marginalised communities such as the informal waste picking sector are also at the table so their views can be reflected and protected in the negotiated treaty.

There are also opportunities for interoperability as during programme delivery, the Tide Turners Challenge would seek opportunities to create stronger connections to INC delivery so that the programme can be part of the youth advocacy component for this outcome. Equally, we are working with the Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) to uplift the support offered to the informal waste sector and better integrate their inclusion in the systems change approach to tackling plastic pollution. This will include working with waste picker associations and Ministers to advocate and involve the informal economy in negotiations.

2. STRATEGIC CASE

2.1. CONTEXT AND NEED FOR A UK INTERVENTION

ENVIRONMENTAL AND POVERTY CONTEXT

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

By 2040, the volume of plastics flowing into the ocean is expected to triple, hitting **29 million tonnes per year**.⁸ Up to 66% of marine mammal and 50% of seabird species are affected by the rising tide of ocean plastic⁹. Abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear (ALDFG) is currently the form of marine litter with the greatest known impact on marine life, and has been estimated to cause a 5-30% decline in some fish stock levels¹⁰. Over 90% of fish caught in ALDFG is of commercial value, endangering fish populations with no commercial benefit¹¹. This is a social, economic and environmental issue, reducing the value of global marine ecosystem services by up to **USD 13 billion each year**¹², altering habitats and natural processes, while reducing ecosystems' ability to adapt to climate change, thereby directly affecting millions of people's livelihoods, food production capabilities and social well-being.

There are clear externalities¹³ associated with the items which become marine litter: UNEP estimate global annual costs at \$13 billion¹⁴, with costs likely increasing as the issue worsens. Key species, the health of the ocean, and the health and livelihoods of those living in coastal regions are all threatened by marine litter¹⁵, sewage, wastewater, chemicals, and other pollutants, which not only have detrimental impacts on the marine environment but also act as barriers to climate resilient development. Evidence shows that plastic in the ocean impacts on food supply, climate regulation and tourism, as well as through impacts on the biosphere.¹⁶ 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.¹⁷

TIDE TURNERS

In the absence of structured environmental education, for instance with community-focused informal/non-formal educational programmes such as the **UNEP Tide Turners programme**, youth in developing countries have been hindered by failures at the institutional level, with limited access to information, initiatives, or incentives to receive education on the benefits of effective waste management and protection of the ocean. Non-formal education takes place outside the main education and training structures that often exclude marginalised communities (youth, women, the disabled) and can be offered as a cost-effective and equitable complement to the formal institutionalised system. The absence of non-formal education can result in those communities being

⁸ https://www.pewtrusts.org/-/media/assets/2020/10/breakingtheplasticwave_distilledreport.pdf

⁹ Kühn, S., Bravo Rebolledo, E.L., van Franeker, J.A. (2015). Deleterious Effects of Litter on Marine Life. In: Bergmann, M., Gutow, L., Klages, M. (eds) Marine Anthropogenic Litter. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-16510-3_4

¹⁰ NOAA. (2015) Impact of 'Ghost Fishing' via Derelict Fishing Gear. URL: <http://marinedebris.noaa.gov/impact-ghost-fishing-derelict-fishing-gear>

¹¹ NOAA. (2015) Impact of 'Ghost Fishing' via Derelict Fishing Gear. URL: <http://marinedebris.noaa.gov/impact-ghost-fishing-derelict-fishing-gear>

¹² <https://www.unep.org/resources/report/single-use-plastics-roadmap-sustainability>

¹³ There are wider costs to the (marine) environment and society beyond the price which consumers and producers pay.

¹⁴ Trucost, UNEP (2014) <https://www.trucost.com/publication/valuing-plastic/>

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ <https://news.un.org/en/story/2016/12/547032-new-un-report-finds-marine-debris-harming-more-800-species-costing-countries>

¹⁷ <https://www.greenpeace.org/static/planet4-international-stateless/2019/11/8f290a4f-ghostgearfishingreport2019-greenpeace.pdf>

further marginalised and restricting their right to participate and improve their communities and the world around them. It is these failures that are an important motivation for Tide Turners – to ensure youth organisations prioritise investing in environmental education. In addition, educational tools and approaches are co-created together with the partners and young people to test the viability of the teaching methods, approaches and practices at an early stage.

Key components of the Tide Turners programme are knowledge, access to resources, training, and education of local and indigenous youth, those with disabilities, non-formal educators, and teachers alike. This in turn provides a sustainable methodology for marine litter awareness in non-formal and formal education settings and an increased number of trained youth and educators within the system changing their daily plastic consumption behaviours, potential livelihood decisions and career paths.

SUPPORT FOR INC NEGOTIATIONS

UNEP have extensive expertise in setting up and running international negotiations as hosts for the secretariats of several international conventions, including Basel, Stockholm, Rotterdam, Minamata, Montreal Protocol among others. Through UNEP-mobilised support and government engagement, UNEP has leveraged its unprecedented access to member states through its Committee of Permanent Representatives, hosting the Regional Seas Programmes as well as being the anchor for the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) process. The Secretariat for the INC has issued a request for contributions from donor countries as is standard practice and have worked up a budget based on standard UN budgetary needs for running these negotiations. As a key donor country we are expected to provide some support toward the INC and can earmark our funding to ensure it goes towards supporting delegates from ODA-eligible participating countries.

This financial support will ensure more inclusive, diverse dialogue and decision-making, which will be crucial for less economically developed or more geographically dispersed member states. These member states can often not fund travel to meetings and conferences that are often far from conference nations (e.g., remote Small Island Developing States (SIDS)) or are simply too expensive for delegates to attend. This support will reinforce our vision for international development that is inclusive for all. The impacts of this intervention will far exceed this investment through the contributions (political, scientific, analytical etc) that recipient countries will make to the INC process, materialising within the next few years into a legally binding instrument on plastic pollution.

2.2. WHAT SUPPORT WILL THE UK PROVIDE?

TIDE TURNERS

Defra is looking to contribute **£1.6 million** over **three years** for the UNEP Tide Turners programme. As explored in the Financial Case, this will proceed via a **contribution to UNEP**. Tide Turners aim to use some of the £1.6m funding to work with 5-10 new universities that have previously engaged in the programme.

The investment breakdown is proposed to be granted as follows:

- Year 1 (FY22/23): **£0.3m**
- Year 2 (FY23/24): **£0.8m**
- Year 3 (FY24/25): **£0.5m**

NB: Existing donors include the Global Environment Fund (GEF); the Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP) (totalling USD 1,152,000); the Swedish International Cooperation and Development Agency (SIDA) and the Norwegian Government (combined total of USD 30,000).

Potential activities include (not exhaustive):

- **Establish a baseline on support to marginalised communities** within the first six months of the programme to determine new activities to support this sector. (e.g., supporting WAGGs member organisations through their special units for disabled girls);
- **A new area to be explored is a rural-specific programme to ensure that the programme reaches beyond urban areas**, particularly in India. The rural model is piloted in India with the programme seeking to reach marginalised youth populations in rural plastic pollution hotspots. The learnings of this approach will inform the extent to which the rural model is adapted into other contexts;
- **Building out stronger communications** around the impact and success of the programme through **robust storytelling**. This would see unpacking the stories of change from the grass-root level with a much stronger web and social presence, including within the Clean Seas campaign;
- **Developing web stories and multimedia assets** with an aim to have improved media placement and media engagement, along with Tide Turners promotions at key global moments in the build up to the INC and its implementation;
- **Supporting the design and creation of the Tide Turners App** to increase the reach and impact of the programme, to explore peer-to-peer learning, better monitor progress, and to have better access to data and success stories from communities;
 - **Inclusion and accessibility:** In addition, while budget implications will need to be considered with the developer, the accessibility of the Tide Turners app to disabled youth will be closely considered in the design process, particularly for those who may need audio-visual support to access the content.
- **Deepening and scaling up the advocacy training**, peer-to-peer training with coaching and mentoring from experts, with the ambition of securing clear and discernible policy outcomes from the programme;
- **Increasing youth engagement around the plastic value chain** at all levels with different stakeholders so that youth / youth networks are meaningfully;
- **Integrating the programme into over 100,000 ‘EcoClubs’** over the coming months, with strong leadership from different levels of the state to support the work.

Expanding support to marginalised groups

The principle of inclusion and engagement with all sectors of society is built into Tide Turners as a core offering. While more examples and approaches will be tested in the three-year cycle of the programme, there are four approaches Tide Turners will take on to deliver the inclusion of marginalised communities agenda:

- **Establishing best practice using the UN disability policy as a framework:** UN has in place its Disability Inclusion Strategy, which provides the foundation for sustainable and transformative progress on disability inclusion. The Strategy enables the UN system to support the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and includes a policy and an accountability framework, with benchmarks to assess progress and accelerate change on disability inclusion. The UNEP Tide Turners team will explore applying this framework. Partners in India have already confirmed that they would explore how to focus on disability and how the curriculum could be adapted for braille.

- **Indigenous groups as a key audience:** In Africa, India and the Pacific region, the UNEP Tide Turners team will explore with existing partners what current work is being undertaken with indigenous communities and what steps could be taken to improve this.

SUPPORT FOR INC NEGOTIATIONS

Defra is looking to provide **up to £2m** of ODA funding to UNEP over three years to support the implementation of UNEA resolution 5/14, with funding towards ensuring more inclusive attendance at INC meetings. As explored in the Financial Case, this will proceed via a contribution to UNEP.

The investment breakdown is proposed to be granted:

- Year 1 (FY22/23): **up to £0.4m**
- Year 2 (FY23/24): **up to £0.8m**
- Year 3 (FY24/25): **up to £0.8m**

Potential activities that can use ODA funding include (not exhaustive):

- **Travel and subsistence for up to 2 delegates per ODA-eligible country**, to ensure participation from all countries in the INC process. This contribution will de-risk the likelihood of only one negotiating track occurring, so negotiations can proceed at pace and be agreed by the end of 2024 with buy-in and support from the greatest number of countries possible, leading to more positive outcomes and a greater reduction in plastic pollution in the long-term;
- **Support for ODA-eligible delegates at intersessional regional meetings** including possible funding to support meeting proceedings where all attendees are ODA eligible (such as the Africa region);
- **Training for delegates taking leadership roles from ODA-eligible countries** (e.g., chairing, co-facilitating, members of the Bureau).

The funding for Tide Turners was envisioned in the Blue Planet Fund’s return for the 2021 Spending Review at 1.5 million across the three years. This has been revisited to optimise their spend profile across this time period. Funding was allocated for miscellaneous pollution programmes through the BPF, which at the time was not specifically attributed to the INC process. The opportunity to invest in this process has arisen since the 2021 SR, and will demonstrate the UK’s leading role in catalysing action as we negotiate a legally-binding global instrument on tackling plastic pollution.

2.3. HOW WILL THIS PROGRAMME CONTRIBUTE TO UK, DEFRA AND BPF OUTCOMES?

UK & Defra outcomes

Addressing marine pollution is a UK Government priority and the UK are global leaders in driving forward ambitious action to reduce plastic pollution in the ocean. 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”¹⁸. Plastic pollution is a global challenge, and the UK prioritises engaging across multilateral forums and organisations to raise global ambition and drive action to minimise plastic waste from both land- and sea-based sources, including the G7 and G20, the OSPAR Convention, the World Trade Organisation and Organisation for Economic

¹⁸ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/693158/25-year-environment-plan.pdf

Co-operation and Development. Both components fall within the marine pollution outcome for the Blue Planet Fund, which is governed by the following: **“Marine pollution reduced through action on land-based and sea-based sources that also contribute to improved livelihoods and healthier environments”**.

The UNEP Tide Turners programme takes participants on a learning journey consisting of three different levels: entry, leader, and champion. This programme was designed in collaboration with the Scouts and Girl Guides, and continue to work closely on the framework. The young people who make it to the champion level will have gained a thorough understanding of marine plastic pollution and how to address it and are well equipped to become leaders in their communities **(please see Case Study Example 1 below)**.

Case Study Example 1 - Sneha Shahi (India): Sneha signed up 300 other students from her college and worked to clean a section of the Bukhi River on her University campus in Gujarat which led to the return of crocodiles and flapjack turtles, as a result of this experience she is now doing a PhD in Environmental Science. In a joint effort, students signed up by Sneha removed 700KG (0.7 tonnes) of waste from the urban stream¹⁹.

The estimated GHG emissions savings of moving 700KG of waste from the residual waste in the marine environment to recycling is £120.74²⁰. If GHG emissions savings were replicated for all participants, 13,252 participants would be needed to deliver meaningful change in their community for the Defra investment (£1.6m) to breakeven. This equates to 8% of total Tide Turners participants projected to be trained over the next 3-years (on the basis that £1.6m of funding will be received and 165,000 participants are trained).

If we assume that 10% of the total waste removed from the urban stream was recycled and sold on a secondary market, a further £34 could be generated from material revenues. The material revenue benefits could be obtained by the local community but could alternatively be obtained by another community/organisation (such as an authoritative body). **In this scenario, 10,338 participants would be required to deliver meaningful change for the investment to breakeven - 6% of total participants.**

Please see a list of ‘Significant Country Outcomes’ as a result of UK investment below:

Country	Significant Outcome delivered with support of the Tide Turners
Uganda	Reduced plastic pollution, increased community involvement in reducing plastic pollution and introducing new legislation.
India	India has seen the strongest uptake of Tide Turners. Indian states across the whole of India have rolled out 100,000 EcoClubs schools. India has now reached 1,000 Advocacy Champions at grassroots level. <i>World Wildlife Fund (WWF):</i> Whilst working in India with WWF, Tide Turners adapted and revised the tide turners plastic challenge toolkit to make it suitable for the Indian population and conducted leadership workshops for over 1,600 young environment leaders. This phase witnessed participation from 25,400 youth from select universities within a period of four months and an outreach of over 10 million people through key partners.

¹⁹ 24-YO Removes 700 kg of Waste From River; Helps Turtles & Crocs Regain Their Home. (2022). Retrieved 15 July 2022, from <https://www.thebetterindia.com/268757/waste-recycle-gujarat-river-clean-up-sneha-shahi-unesp-plastic-tide-turner/>

²⁰ Using the 2022 UK BEIS Carbon Value (£107.38).

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	<p><i>Centre for Environment Education (CEE):</i> Through their work with the UNEP, CEE reached out to 25,000 youth who took action at individual, institutional and community level to beat plastic pollution.</p> <p>A survey on Indian Tide Turners participants showed that 31% of people reported having more discussions on plastic and 44% practised waste segregation after being on the programme.</p>
Pakistan	Advocacy campaigns delivered including: “Say no to plastic”, “Save our planet”, “Stop using disposable plastic materials”. And increased use of reusable items and shopping bags.
Malaysia	Delivery of the “#Bedrasticsaynotoplastic” campaign
Madagascar Mpanazava	Advocated for a law regulating the importation, production and use of plastic in Madagascar.
Madagascar Fanilo	Advocacy at the level of the Ministry of the Environment and Industry, to reduce the production of plastic bags and create new degradable tools.
Kenya	Engaged the government in enforcing existing laws on plastic use.
Tanzania	Following Tide Turners training in Tanzania, the Scouts lobbied the government to introduce a ban on plastic carrier bags.

The INC will deliver the international commitment made at the UN Environment Assembly in March 2022 to begin negotiating a legally binding treaty to end Plastic Pollution; the UK was a key supporter of the resolution that led to this decision.

A co-ordinated, global approach to the problem of plastic pollution will align with, and complement, the world-leading efforts to tackle plastic pollution the UK has already taken domestically to reduce single-use plastic and create a circular economy for plastic.

Global obligations set out in a Treaty could help ensure a more harmonised global regulatory framework that promotes transparency, enables and accelerates investment in technologies and provides long term certainty to businesses, helping to support the UK Government’s commitment to prevent all avoidable plastic waste by the end of 2042.

A clear direction of travel at international level is an important element of what the treaty can provide, as this can help mobilise funding. There are huge amounts of private sector finance waiting to be unlocked. The new treaty can act as an enabler to unleash that funding. For example, by establishing common standards and waste management principles, the treaty can unlock private investment into waste management infrastructure and aid the development of technologies. This will help support the BPF goal of bringing together a wide range of sectors to encourage action and investment into sustainable ocean projects.

2.4. PARIS AGREEMENT ALIGNMENT

It is expected that negotiations on a new legally binding instrument will consider circular economy approaches and alternatives to fossil fuel-based plastics, in a bid to reduce the GHG emissions associated with the plastics lifecycle. Action under this programme is in alignment with the Paris Agreement, acting as an accelerant to meet these outcomes as the youth and global south leaders that are engaging in this programme see this as a gateway to wider and deeper environmental action.

Over the past four decades, global plastics production has quadrupled. If this trend were to continue, the GHG emissions from plastics would reach **15% of the global carbon budget by 2050**. The life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions of plastics reached 1.7 gigatons of CO₂-equivalent in 2015, which is expected to grow to 6.5 GtCO₂e by 2050 under the current trajectory.

Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) from the production, recycling and incineration of plastics could account for 19% of the Paris Agreement's total allowable emissions in 2040 under a 1.5 degrees scenario.

2.5. COMPLIANCE

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING

Established by the General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII) on 15 December 1972, UNEP is a subsidiary organ of the United Nations General Assembly and as such, part of the UN Secretariat. UNEP is accordingly required to implement the misconduct, anti-fraud and anti-corruption rules, regulations, policies, and procedures of the United Nations. **UNEP Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption Guidelines** can be found [here](#).

DUE DILIGENCE

UNEP's downstream due diligence policy for partners is governed by the 2011 UNEP Partnership Policy and Procedures. Within the United Nations, partnerships are commonly defined as voluntary and collaborative relationships between various parties, both public and non-public, in which all participants agree to work together to achieve a common purpose or undertake a specific task, and to share risks, responsibilities, resources and benefits.

UNEP has two partnership due diligence procedures, applied to for-profit and not-for-profit entities, respectively. These require accomplishing a standard checklist of information, involving a screening of the prospective partner organisation. Each list covers negative or exclusionary criteria, followed by positive screening criteria that also serve to identify those organisations that are ahead of their peers. The due diligence procedures, as key components of the partnership review process, also serve as a risk and opportunity management tool. They also address potential audit concerns related to the credentials of the organisation involved, essential financial and administrative information and potential conflicts of interest. When conducting due diligence, UNEP ensures that potential partners are accorded the utmost respect, particularly by ensuring that the evaluation of their suitability is handled as early and as efficiently as possible.

The UNEP due diligence procedures align with the four FCDO 'Assessment Pillars' – namely, Governance and Control (UNEP examine governance, fraud, risk management and ethics); Ability to Deliver (UNEP have stringent performance and programme management reviews/checks); Financial Stability (financial management and viability of partners is continuously monitored and evaluated) and Downstream Partners (UNEP ensure partners are monitored, have clear and transparent management frameworks and contracts, and undergo fraud and corruption checks).

GENDER SECTIONS OF 2002 INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ACT / GENDER EQUALITY

All partner organisations will monitor and report the gender division of programme participants.

UNEP considers gender and generational balance when planning events, inviting youth voices to the events and when conducting publications. UNEP is also considering gender equality in the selection of partner organisations to implement the Tide Turners programme. The World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS) is targeting girls and young women within the Tide Turners programme, providing equal opportunities to young women around the world regardless of race and class, in alignment with the **International Development (Gender Equality) Act 2014, section 3.1.**

UNEP follows gender mainstreaming guidelines on data collection and gender-sensitive language in research, where all efforts should be made to ensure a gender balance of experts, and for all data and information collected all efforts should be made to collect data that is disaggregated by sex, age, and geographical distribution.

2.6. SAFEGUARDING AND EQUALITY

SOCIAL SAFEGUARDING

For the Tide Turners programme, the following considerations will be made:

- **Do no harm and referral as a first principle:** Due to the sensitivity of some Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) topics (including FGM) and safeguarding implications, WAGGGS works with civil society organisations with expertise in VAWG. Their approach is, when disclosures are made by girls and women, WAGGGS seeks appropriate referrals to suitable, expert organisations with the expertise and resources to support on these topics with the principle of “do no harm” being applied;
- **Integration:** All WAGGGS global programmes make reference to the Stop the Violence campaign. Staff working on Tide Turners will collaborate closely with STV staff for training and programme design and delivery and the WAGGGS approach to addressing STV will be shared with other partners in the programme for their consideration;
- **Safeguarding policies:** Offering safe spaces is an essential foundation for quality Girl Guiding and Girl Scouting and we acknowledge the importance of a strong safeguarding policy to support this. Of particular importance is the need to create safe and supportive spaces for Girl Guides and Girl Scouts to participate in our work, to reduce risks and for any (safety and welfare) concerns to be raised and responded to. WAGGGS safeguarding policy was updated in 2022 and applies to all programme work funded through donors.

Given their work on this agenda, WAGGGS are well prepared to address this critical issue with the above taken forward and absorbed into the design and MEL components of the programme.

Should further budget be made available from DEFRA, additional investment in WAGGGS to support this work and potentially a new collaboration with UN WOMEN could be explored. UN Women has developed a framework to inform policy makers and implementers about designing, planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating interventions and programmes on preventing and responding to violence against women, which provides an entry point to better mainstream gender into the Tide Turners programme.

UNEP work with some of the biggest youth organisations in the world who have extensive experience in working with youth. All the partners have their own safeguarding policies. For example, the World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM) has a Safe from Harm Policy and a new service on WOSM’s Service Platform, where National Scout Organisations (NSOs) can request direct support in strengthening efforts at the national level. Not having a Safe from Harm policy is considered a “major non-conformity issue” in WOSM’s quality standards for NSOs.

To date, over 110 NSOs have been assessed using their quality standard. WAGGGS Safeguarding and Child policy key principles ensures everyone has an equal right to protection from abuse and exploitation regardless of age, race, sex, sexual orientation, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy or having a child, gender reassignment, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic, or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status.

For INC support, the contribution will be provided to UNEP and therefore fall within the scope of UNEP's own safeguarding procedures.

DIGITAL SAFEGUARDING

Partner organisations have their own digital safeguarding policies, e.g., the World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM) has training on online safety. A digital Tide Turners Training guide is being created to support partners and advise ways to deliver Tide Turners trainings and badge activities online. This will be taken forward by partners who have online safeguarding built into their outreach programmes.

EQUALITY & INCLUSION

Evidenced by the flagship UN report on Disability and Development 2018, UNEP ensures the full and equal participation of persons with disabilities in all spheres of society and creates enabling environments by, for and with persons with disabilities, to ensure equal treatment and equal opportunities in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, pledge to "leave no one behind".

Diversity and inclusion is one of WOSM's Strategic Priorities, making Scouting inclusive by valuing the diversity of local and national communities, for example by designing inclusive youth programmes and ensuring diversity among adults who support scouting, promoting and defending human rights and strongly opposing all forms of prejudice and discrimination, recognising, understanding and valuing individual differences and developing inclusive management systems, processes and practices.

INC meetings will be held in accordance with standard UNEP operational policies, including on the prevention and response to sexual misconduct and other prohibited conduct.

2.7. IMPACTS AND OUTCOMES

DISABILITIES & MARGINALISED GROUPS INCLUSION: HIGH IMPACT

Tide Turners: Inclusion of those with both physical and mental disabilities, and those from marginalised communities with a focus on:

- a) **Disabilities:** The Tide Turners team will ensure they adapt the UN Disability Policy and framework to best suit the participants needs, working with delivery partners to ensure the Tide Turners challenge is accessible and inclusive for all who register. If insufficient work is being done in this area, the team will work with disability organisations, disability inclusive development partners, and local organisations in implementing countries to improve the programme;
- b) **Indigenous groups:** The UNEP Tide Turners team will work with delivery partners in the Africa, India and Pacific regions to ensure indigenous communities are collaborated with and fairly represented within the programme.

INC: The new Treaty has the potential to have a high impact on marginalised groups, through supporting actions which improve conditions for waste pickers (e.g. by encouraging global action on safer ingredients for plastics). The majority of waste pickers have generally low levels of formal education. In many places the work is done by primarily disadvantaged groups. However for the

Treaty to have this impact the countries with larger waste picking sectors, usually ODA eligible, must be able to participate in negotiations. UK funding will support this.

GENDER: HIGH IMPACT

Women are at a **higher risk of being negatively impacted by plastic waste**.²¹ At every stage of both components, every effort will be given to ensure that young girls and women are both fairly represented and adequately protected from risk and harm.

Tide Turners: Gender impact is an area that will be emphasised in the next phase of the programme with a focus on:

- a) **Reach:** Minimum of 50% of all the programme participants should be young women and girls
- b) **Advocacy Programme:** At least 50% of attendees should be young women and girls
- c) **Event representation:** At least 50% of the selected representatives that speak about Tide Turners should be young women and girls.

INC: Throughout the INC process, appointments to leadership roles, such as Bureau and chairing roles, will give due regard to gender balance. Therefore, it is likely that capacity building activities will benefit women from developing countries and support them to progress in their careers. Similarly, the UNEP Secretariat have invited Member States and stakeholders to promote the participation of women and youth in their delegations. We will explore with UNEP and other donors how we can further incentivise participation from women delegates, including through consideration of an initiative similar to the Women's Delegate Fund under UNFCCC.

Furthermore, the intended impacts of the new treaty on plastic pollution will have wide-reaching benefits for affected communities, including the informal waste picking sector, many of whom are women and girls. Possible outcomes from negotiations could include improved working conditions for informal sector workers. Women were identified in the note on stakeholder engagement for the first meeting as a key group to consider when planning engagement of stakeholders in the instrument and related work. The exact mechanism to achieve this have yet to be designed.

POVERTY REDUCTION: INDIRECT, MODERATE IMPACT

Tide Turners: Poverty reduction will be a moderate indirect outcome of this programme. It is anticipated that in some locations there will be economic benefits as a result of skills development and improved engagement in the circular economy from the youth community in specific programme locations. Given this, indicators associated with the number of rural youths in skills-based training will be used as an indirect impact on measuring poverty reduction.

LIVELIHOODS: INDIRECT, MODERATE IMPACT

Tide Turners: In the longer-term, improved livelihoods among target communities will result due to an improved state of marine and freshwater ecosystems and their associated services (including inter alia livelihood opportunities associated with improved fish stocks, tourism and agricultural yields).

INC: The benefits of a legally binding instrument on plastic pollution will be seen beyond the lifetime of this investment, including livelihoods benefits associated with the reduction in plastic waste. A global plastic treaty has the potential to not only curb plastic pollution, but to address poverty and gender inequality by creating better and more inclusive jobs. There are an estimated 20 million waste pickers worldwide, predominantly women from socially and ethnically marginalized communities. A global plastic treaty could support policies which would help to improve working conditions and livelihood for waste pickers. The job creation potential of inclusive recycling systems involving waste reduction strategies like reuse, repair, composting and recycling is greater than other disposal

²¹ <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2021/05/gender-women-plastics-ghana/>

methods such as landfilling and incineration. A global Treaty therefore has the potential to take action to address reduce poverty and support livelihood.

COMMUNITY IMPACTS: HIGH IMPACT

Tide Turners: The programme will measure the number of community projects/advocacy campaigns executed by Tide Turner participants in local communities, as described in the project’s logical framework. In the intermediate term the project is expected to lead to a decrease in the use of virgin and single-use plastics, a reduction in the quantity of plastic dumped into marine and freshwater ecosystems and an increased rate of recycling within the target communities.

INC: The impacts of plastic are not shared equally. Plastic production is fuelled by the fossil fuel and fast-moving consumer goods industries primarily based in the global north, which then export the most unrecyclable packaged goods and waste to developing countries. Developing countries also suffer disproportionately from having to manage the impacts of plastic pollution: Pacific islands have to pay to manage plastic pollution that they did not either create or use. Communities in developed countries reap the economic benefits of plastics industries while placing a disproportionate burden on the environment and communities in developing countries. A global Treaty has the potential to take action to address this imbalance, but to be effective the countries with the communities that are most affected must be able to participate. UK funding will help ensure this happens.

EDUCATION AND AWARENESS: HIGH IMPACT

Tide Turners: As described in the project’s logical framework, the key indicators of the project include “% of youth that have reported better understanding on plastic pollution after taking part in the training” and “% of youth that have reported change in the use of plastic after taking part in the training.”

INEQUITABLE ACCESS TO DECISION MAKING: HIGH IMPACT

Tide Turners: As described in the project’s logical framework one of the key indicators for the programme is “Number of stakeholder discussions among youth and key governments facilitated.”

INC: Bringing under-represented voices to the table will be critical in agreeing a global instrument that benefits the world’s most vulnerable, and takes into consideration the different social, economic and environmental contexts of the countries it will impact.

CAPACITY BUILDING: HIGH IMPACT

Tide Turners: One of the key qualitative indicators for the programme is “% of youth that have reported increased capabilities to execute advocacy projects/campaigns after taking part in the training.” In addition, the programme will measure the number of advocacy projects executed in the target communities and will present their impact.

INC: Working with the UNEP secretariat and other partners learn from the experience other Conventions and provide appropriate capacity building for ODA-eligible delegates (e.g. through regional training workshops. For INC1, for example, Australia set up a capacity building workshop for delegates from the Pacific to enable them to prepare for INC1. This is a model that it may be possible to replicate for other groups). The UK will also work with partners to support the proposed plans for a multi-stakeholder forum to enable stakeholders from developing countries, including marginalized groups, to engage with the Treaty design process.

2.8. TIDE TURNERS RISKS ANALYSIS

Please see the UNEP Tide Turners Programme Risks Analysis Table in **Table 1** below.

Table 1 – Risks Analysis

Risk	Risk category	Likelihood (RAG)	Impact	Mitigating actions
Covid-19 prevents face to face roll out of the programme.	Programmatic	RED – HIGH	Low	Online delivery curriculum has been developed and put in place since 2022 so programme well versed in virtual delivery. Tide Turners App launched in Q4 2022.
Lack of knowledge on behaviour change among participants negatively impacts content design.	Programmatic	RED – HIGH	Medium	A pre-programme/baseline assessment on participant skills/knowledge will be conducted.
Digital delivery increases participation attrition.	Programmatic	AMBER – MEDIUM	Medium	Programme delivery will utilize both online and in-person training of trainers. Tide Turners App created with gamification elements to engage users.
Funding delays disable coherent programme delivery.	Programmatic	AMBER – MEDIUM	Medium	Agreements and deliverables are created with partner organisations well in advance and there is a longer-term funding arrangement that reduces the risk. Open and transparent communication with partner organisations.
Safeguarding young girls and young women not delivered	Programmatic	GREEN - LOW	High	All the Tide Turners partner organisations working with young people have their safeguarding policies that are applied to all volunteers, employees and contractors, e.g., WAGGGS safeguarding policy, to create safe and supportive spaces for young women to participate in their work, and to reduce risk of harm. In addition, the Tide Turners activities will be mainly done in a group setting where leaders have been trained in child protection policies and procedures.
Partner organisation not delivering leads to reduced programme roll-out.	Programmatic	GREEN – LOW	High	Funding allocated to partners upon deliverables. Partners deliver monthly reports, which will evolve to a quarterly model with stronger KPI and M&E reporting processes put in place.

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<p>Reduced interest of global community towards plastics demotivates action.</p>	<p>Political</p>	<p>GREEN – LOW</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Plastics is a high priority for UNEP and UNEP raises the topic in global conversations within the INC and member states.</p>
<p>Reduced youth agency on plastics demotivates action.</p>	<p>Political</p>	<p>GREEN – LOW</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>UNEP publishes a Youth Advocacy Mainstreaming manual with best practices on how to support youth movements operating in the environmental sphere.</p> <p>UNEP is also committed to giving youth a meaningful voice and has a wider strategy on this agenda.</p>

3. APPRAISAL CASE

3.1. APPRAISAL SUMMARY

The objectives for this proposal are to address the failures described in the strategic case to improve policy, behaviours, innovation and inclusivity in waste management and the circular economy. This will ultimately lead to improved environmental outcomes and associated livelihoods. Due to the limited available evidence, a qualitative approach has been taken to appraising the costs and benefits of this programme. This includes a qualitative assessment of all long list options against the BPF investment criteria. For the short list, a description of the benefits which are expected has been provided, alongside an illustrative estimation of the impact of participants going on to deliver meaningful change.

Options:

Tide Turner sub-options

Option 0: Do nothing

Option 1: Invest £900k in Tide Turners

Option 2: Invest £1.6m in Tide Turners

Option 3: Invest £2.4m in Tide Turners

Option 4: Invest £3m in Tide Turners

INC sub-options

Option A: Don't invest in INC support

Option B: Invest in INC support

The preferred option is **Option 2B** – the proposed split of the investment by year and programme is summarised in **Table 2**.

Table 2 – proposed split of the Defra investment by year and programme (preferred option)

	22/23	23/24	24/25	Total
Tide Turners	£300k	£800k	£500k	£1.6m
INC support	£400k	£800k	£800k	£2m
Total	£700k	£1.6m	£1.3m	£3.6m

3.2. ASSESSMENT OF TIDE TURNERS TO DATE

The UK has funded the Tide Turners Plastic Challenge project since 2018 (£1.3m in total with £250k coming from the Blue Planet Fund). The current contribution agreement with UNEP (£750,000) expired on 31st March 2022.

Assessment of year 1 performance is based on interim results provided by UNEP and BPF team judgement. Defra will receive a formal programme monitoring and evaluation report for year 1 at the end of 2022, specifically on the impact of the UK's BPF investment. This will include an evidence-based narrative of progress to date, specific stories of change, and progress against the Key Performance Indicators. We expect the impact of the investment to only be partially realised even at the 1-year review stage given many environmental and livelihood benefits take multiple years to develop.

Our interim assessment of Tide Turners to date can be found in **Section A2.1 in Appendix 2**. A summary is provided below in **Table 3**

Table 3: Outcomes as a result of the UK investment

Indicator	Result
Total number of participants engaged (Levels 1-4)²²	500,000 (468,000 since Feb 2019)
Number of countries reached	35 (since Feb 2019)
Number of youth summits organised	5
Leveraged finance as a result of the UK's £1.3m investment	£0.98m (leveraged finance ratio: ~0.75)

3.3. APPRAISAL DESIGN AND SHORTLISTED OPTIONS

All options were scored against the BPF Investment Criteria – see section A2.2 in Appendix 2 for further details.

BASELINE (OPTION 0):

No investment in Tide Turners or to INC. Option 0 would result in no costs to Defra directly and there would be no resource costs of time associated with managing the programme. Tide Turners and UNEP would be required to find alternative sources of funding, which is likely to force these organisations to lower their level of ambition or may result in them ceasing to exist in their current form.

In the baseline scenario, there are likely to be other organisations taking steps to improve waste management and reduce marine pollution. For example, through GPAP and the BPF Competitive Fund. However, UNEP's Tide Turners programme and INC negotiations over the next two years offer unique opportunities for impacts. Tide Turners is currently the only project within the Blue Planet Fund that focuses on youth empowerment and equipping future leaders to advocate for plastic pollution issues. This bottom-up approach complements the more systems enabling BPF pollution work through GPAP, which is working to better integrate the informal waste sector into its operations and collaborations to tackle plastic pollution. In addition, working with UNEP on Tide Turners and the INC negotiations ensures global reach and coordination with respect to both political leaders and members of society in their youth.

By not approving this investment, 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 and international commitments. Not approving the investment would also limit opportunities for Tide Turners and INC to build and scale programming at the rate they are seeking to do, as this is a key moment for capitalising on the INC negotiations and global momentum.

Tide Turners Investment options

OPTION 1: INVEST IN TIDE TURNERS (£900K)

Continue the delivery in a limited number of countries (10), with limited options for partners to deliver. This option retains the programme as a platform to leverage other funding, allows partners to carry out yearly outreach and offers minimal amount of advocacy training.

²² Number of people supported to participate in one of Tide Turner's programmes: Level 1 (Entry level), Level 2 (leader level), Level 3 (champion level), and Level 4 (hero level, which is focused on advocacy and called 'Wave Makers').

OPTION 2: INVEST IN TIDE TURNERS (£1.6M)

Sustain the progress with all the partners in all the current target countries. This option would allow UNEP resources to be committed to country support, advocacy investment and communications to showcase success stories through social media. This option is also expected to result in development and delivery of an app - which is due to be launched in Q4 2022.

OPTION 3: INVEST IN TIDE TURNERS (£2.4M)

This option would be similar to Option 2 (albeit with increased scale). UNEP believe that the increased investment could advance events and help to integrate the programme into global campaigns.

OPTION 4: INVEST IN TIDE TURNERS (£3M)

Option 4 would be similar to Option 3 (but delivered at a greater scale). In addition, Option 4 would deliver updates to the content of the curricula and enhanced event delivery.

Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) investment options

OPTION A: DON'T INVEST IN INC SUPPORT (DISCOUNTED)

An insufficient funding pot risks a number of countries being excluded from INC negotiations and losing their input or support of the final text. This limits their ability to ratify the treaty. By not ratifying the treaty the countries will not be legally bound to make critical changes in the management of plastic within their country and the global environmental improvements necessary to stabilise the marine environment may not be achieved. This option has been discounted as it scored poorly against the BPF investment criteria (see Section 7.2, p. 38-39).. Whilst the UK would not be the only contributor to the fund, not contributing would not be in support of our global objective to be a leader on this issue. In addition, as the UK's contribution will be ODA – unlike other contributors - we will help to ensure targeting of funding on the issues of most importance to developing countries in support of the objectives outlined in this business case.

OPTION B: INVEST IN INC SUPPORT

By providing funding to the INC process there is a greater chance that the final agreement will reflect the needs of developing countries and more effectively guide national level actions. Investment in INC support could be comprised of up to three components. Which components will be invested in and how much will be decided based on priorities identified by UNEP partly based on the funding provided by other donors, and a certain degree of flexibility will be required to ensure that our funding continues to be used in the most effective way as the INC meetings progress. This funding will also be provided to UNEP as a contribution, which limits the control we have on how the money will be spent, although ODA eligibility rules will apply. The full estimated cost of each activity provided by UNEP is included in Appendix 6, but is likely to cover activities such as:

- 1) Attendance and participation costs (funding for travel and accommodation)
- 2) Capacity building costs (training for ODA-eligible participants in leadership positions).
- 3) Regional meeting costs in regions where the participating countries are majority ODA-eligible.

The countries that will benefit from the INC support are yet to be determined. UNEP will work closely with Defra and other countries (both donors and those that may seek funding) to understand which countries face barriers from attending such negotiations. Separately, Defra will confirm ODA eligibility as part of the prioritisation process. The effectiveness of the funding will be closely monitored and evaluated to a) keep updated on progress and intervene if necessary and b) note lessons learnt from supporting negotiations for future possible interventions.

The amount of funding for INC support (£2m) was chosen for both logistical reasons (more support at the negotiations will improve outcomes) and reputational reasons (it is important that the UK is seen

to be sufficiently supporting developing countries). The following table indicates formal pledges as received by the UN Environment Programme in support of the mandate, as of 10 November 2022. Note that these are not all ODA and will cover other costs such as staff and venues.

Member States	Unpaid Pledge (USD)	Received (USD)
Finland		48,193
France		102,394
Germany	1,502,457	99,308
Ireland	484,496	
Japan	** 90,000	
Netherlands	410,000	
Norway		2,174,168
Spain	70,281	
Sweden -		339,583
Switzerland	350,000	323,729
USA		1,500,000
Total	2,907,234	4,587,374

3.4. APPRAISAL OF SHORTLISTED OPTIONS

All the Tide Turners funding options have been progressed to the shortlist for further appraisal as they all demonstrated potential to deliver against the BPF Investment Criteria (see Section 7.2, p.38-39). For the INC sub-options, only the option for supporting INC negotiations has been shortlisted (the option to not support INC negotiations was discounted on the basis that it scored poorly against the BPF investment criteria and would not meet the BPF’s aims).

The nature of this project, with a focus on 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 the impact of participants going on to deliver meaningful change. This assessment is based on data shared by UNEP.

Costs and Benefits

The costs of supporting Tide Turners and the INC negotiations will include costs to Defra of the investment only. A split of the profiled costs under each option can be found in Table A4 in Section 7.2 (p. 40).

Table A5 in Section 7.2 (p. 41) describes in detail the specific benefits expected under each option.

The benefits that are projected under each option are summarised in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Summary of the proposed impact of different Tide Turners Programme funding scenarios – information provided by UNEP. The projection of participants (reach) is uncertain so should be viewed as indicative only.

3-year funding options	£900k	£1.6m	£2.4m	£3m
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Additional partners ²³		+ 1	+ 1	+ 2
Countries	10	30	32	35
REACH (people per year)				
LEVEL 4: Advocacy Champion level (Engaged in live advocacy trainings)		20	30	50
LEVEL 4: Broad change making policy training for Advocacy Champions		200	400	200
LEVEL 3: Champion level	200	700	2,350	3,400
LEVEL 2: Leader level	The remaining participants (the majority) will complete level 1 and 2 qualifications.			
LEVEL 1: Entry level				
TOTAL ADDITIONAL PARTICIPANTS:	20,000	55,000	115,000	125,000 ²⁴
LEVERAGED FINANCE				
Estimated leveraged finance (based on an estimated leveraged finance ratio achieved from the UK investment to date (0.75))	£0.7m	£1.2m	£1.8m	£2.25m

3.5. COSTS - THE PREFERRED OPTION

We would recommend opting for a smaller budget and guaranteeing that the programme has the capacity to spend it effectively. We have therefore chosen **£1.6m as the preferred option**. We are not confident that Tide Turners have the capacity to spend £2.4m and there is a risk of them spending money ineffectively.

APPRAISAL OF THE PREFERRED OPTION

Table 5 – proposed split of the Defra investment by year and programme (preferred option)

	22/23	23/24	24/25	Total
Tide Turners	£300k	£800k	£500k	£1.6m
INC support	£400k	£800k	£800k	£2m
Total	£700k	£1.6m	£1.3m	£3.6m

Benefits specific to investing in Tide Turners (preferred option)

Communications: The preferred option is projected to deliver 3 Tide Turner global events (virtual or hybrid) per year and 5-10 Tide Turner change-maker stories and videos would be profiled online per year as part of UNEP’s Climate Leadership Series and Young Champs changemakers.

Increased reach: Tide Turners hope to use some of the £1.6m funding to work with 5-10 new universities that have previously engaged in the programme. This will help catalyse further change by tapping into a community that is eager for change, relatively time-rich and highly skilled. Separately, the Tide Turners app will help enable digital delivery of the programme which will further increase the

²³ All funding scenarios will support Captain Planet Foundation (CPF), Girl Guides (WAGGGS), WWF India and CEE India).

²⁴ The reason that Tide Turners have been able to train nearly 500,000 participants with the UK’s £1.3m investment to date (at a cost of £2.60/participant), but only project to train an additional 125,000 participants per year with a further £1m invested per year (at a cost of £8/participant), because in this scenario there is a strong focus on advocacy and communications interventions, rather than direct training of participants. In addition, the impact of training an individual at level 3 or 4 compared to level 1 is expected to be significantly different with communication and advocacy training having a much greater impact.

reach of the programme. Through the application of these approaches (amongst others), Tide Turners aims to reach a total of 55,000 individuals per year (based on the £1.6m funding being approved), including those from marginalised communities.

Improved monitoring and evaluation: The Tide Turners app will improve access to data which will support monitoring and evaluating the programme against KPIs²⁵.

Improved regulations: Using the £1.6m investment, Tide Turners hope to engage with 5-10 key governments to identify the state of plastic regulations and support them in single-use-plastic bans and in the implementation of the new Plastic Resolution.

Leveraged finance: Based on the estimated leveraged finance ratio achieved to date from the £1.3m investment into Tide Turners (0.75), a £1.6m investment could deliver further leveraged finance of £1.2m. This estimation is indicative only.

Evidence of participants delivering meaningful change: It is important to recognise that the programme can be undertaken by a cohort of participants that are dedicated change-makers but can also be undertaken by a cohort who are motivated to just “get the badge” (who don’t intend on going on to deliver meaningful change). In addition, working with youth to support their agency can take time and can be disrupted by other life-events. Therefore, it is accepted that only a certain % of participants will go on to deliver meaningful change. We have indicatively quantified the impact of certain case studies where individuals have gone on to deliver meaningful change in their community and calculated the number of individuals that would have to deliver such activities for the £1.6m investment to breakeven. In addition to the example of impact on **Sneha Shahi (India)** above in the programme summary, please find **Case Study Example 2, below**.

Case Study Example 2: Aditya (India): Aditya is a student who has diverted the use of 26 million plastic straws in India. Aditya led a door-to-door campaign which resulted in 150 restaurants and cafes going plastic-free. This amounts to approximately 14.3 tonnes of plastic straws²⁶. He joined the Tide Turners during lockdown and has evolved his campaign to work with recyclers on plastic waste and encouraging policy makers to act.

The estimated GHG emissions savings of removing and recycling 14.3 tonnes of plastic straws from the marine environment is £2,514. If GHG emissions savings were replicated for all participants, **636 participants would need to deliver meaningful change in their community for the Defra investment to breakeven. This equates to 0.4% of total Tide Turners participants (based on 55,000 participants being trained each year for 3-years).**

NB: There are several uncertainties associated with these figures. Firstly, all carbon and material revenue figures are UK-derived figures. There is also uncertainty regarding the proportion of total waste that might have been diverted anyway (in the absence of Tide Turners) and uncertainty regarding how much of the diverted plastic will be recycled/not produced at all and how much material revenue could be obtained. There are also several likely impacts of these examples which have not been monetised, these include: social and wellbeing benefits, benefits from improved access to clean water and wider environmental impacts.

²⁵ The App will help identify success stories from the communities

²⁶ Assuming all plastic straws weigh 0.55g - [Impact Assessment \(defra.gov.uk\)](https://www.defra.gov.uk/impact-assessment)

Based on case studies, the outcomes achieved in certain countries and discussions with UNEP, we are confident that a sufficient proportion of participants do go on to deliver significant impacts which results in an overall positive return for the investment in Tide Turners.

INC support benefits (preferred option)

Funding countries to partake within the INC negotiations will a) enable countries to help shape the future policy and b) will support ‘buy-in’ from these countries who may develop a strengthened interest in committing to the treaty²⁷. Getting countries to commit to the treaty is the principal desired outcome from the investment in INC support. The specific commitments could include developing national action plans that tackle plastic pollution through a life-cycle approach with associated monitoring and reporting, supporting the strengthening of the science-policy interface at all levels (including improving our understanding of the global impact of plastic pollution on the environment) and strengthening global cooperation and governance to take immediate action towards the long-term elimination of plastic pollution. Bringing under-represented voices to the table will be critical in agreeing a global instrument that benefits the world’s most vulnerable, and takes into consideration the different social, economic, and environmental contexts of countries.

Up to 120 ODA-eligible countries may be entitled for support through this funding, but countries will be assessed and selected through an application process.

3.6. UNCERTAINTY

There are many challenges associated with appraising both Tide Turners and INC due to substantial uncertainty. Uncertainty in this appraisal is summarised in full in Section 7.2 (p. 43).

3.7. VALUE FOR MONEY APPRAISAL

ECONOMY (ARE WE BUYING AT THE RIGHT PRICE?)

Tide Turners have 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.

The Tide Turners Programme has successfully engaged with both governments and youth networks to integrate environmental education into their offer by making plastic pollution a key theme for their curricula. Based on the BPF investment to date (£1.3m) and the number of participants (~500,000), the total cost per beneficiary of the programme is estimated to be approximately £2.80. This amount is approximately half the cost of similar programmes run by youth agencies.

For the INC negotiations, eligible delegates are provided with a lump sum for travel and subsistence to minimise the administrative burden on UNEP staff. The funding will cover economy-class round trip air ticket, as well as daily subsistence allowances and terminal expenses, in accordance with the United Nations rules and regulations.

EFFICIENCY (‘ARE WE SPENDING WELL?’)

UNEP is uniquely placed to deliver the Tide Turners programme due to the relations with member states through both its Committee of Permanent Representatives (which hosts the Regional Seas Programmes) as well as being the anchor for the INC process. Additionally, UNEP involvement makes the programme very attractive to youth and UNEP is able to bring together mass reach youth networks to share learnings and best practices.

²⁷ [UNITED \(unep.org\)](http://unep.org)

Investment into the INC negotiations will enable certain countries to engage fully with the negotiations, improve the quality of the final treaty, and ensure the largest number of countries ratify the agreement, resulting in a more effective and successful treaty in the long term. By investing in capacity building (e.g., training to delegates in leadership positions) funding will support delegates beyond the INC negotiations in a variety of other multilateral fora.

EFFECTIVENESS AND COST-EFFECTIVENESS ('ARE WE SPENDING WISELY?')

To monitor effectiveness, delivery partners downstream of Tide Turners are required to complete an annual evaluation report on their programme with common indicators of success. If a delivery partner is not providing these reports, or not delivering sufficiently in other ways, Tide Turners have the ability to cut ties with them.

Defra and UNEP meet every month to discuss the effectiveness of Tide Turners. Specifically, the discussion covers how money is being spent, the progress the project is making and any issues or risks. This is accompanied by a bi-monthly update report compiled by UNEP. UNEP will also conduct an end of grant financial report and a narrative report (due late 2022). The metrics the Tide Turners team will use to measure success are found in Section 6.2.

EQUITY ('ARE WE SPENDING FAIRLY?'):

Tide Turner's work leads to improved waste management for those living without access to safe and effective waste management systems.

The programme will ensure equity through social safeguarding, digital safeguarding, gender equality and inclusion, and disabilities equality and inclusion. Tide Turners 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. Specifically, the delivery partner that Tide Turners supports the most is the 'Girl Guides' which enables girls around the world to be empowered with new skills. In addition, Tide Turners facilitate multistakeholder networks which supports inclusive decision-making.

Throughout the delivery of Tide Turners programming, all delivery partners will monitor and report the gender division of programme participants. This will include the number of gender advisors recruited nationally and globally, and number of projects launched by task forces with an intention for gender equality or inclusivity.

4. COMMERCIAL CASE

4.1. COMMERCIAL APPROACH

For both the Tide Turners and the INC components, this funding will proceed through financial contribution to the UN Environment Programme. Defra has been contributing to the UNEP Tide Turners programme since 2018. The Tide Turners programme is managed by UNEP and therefore there is no other contribution recipient that can coordinate this programme. The standard template should not be used for this contribution. UNEP would not accept our standard terms and conditions, therefore the format of the contribution letter used in phases 2 and 3 of the Tide Turners programme will need to again be used.

Similarly, UNEP is the UN body responsible for hosting the global negotiations and housing the INC, and therefore operations involving the INC will be managed by a secretariat within UNEP. This stream of funding will proceed through a financial contribution, as the UK will be one of several global donors contributing to the facilitation of this negotiation process. We have agreed with UNEP that the funding must be ringfenced for ODA-eligible countries only.

4.2. ENSURING VALUE FOR MONEY THROUGH PROCUREMENT

Downstream, the UNEP is obliged to abide by the UN's procurement policy²⁸ which sets out procurement principles including VfM and transparency, ethical standards including conflicts of interest, and ensures effective competition.

The UN is best placed to deliver this procurement requirement as they possess the most expertise, have extensive global reach, are present in every delivery partner country and can therefore secure the best VfM for the purposes of this programme.

4.3. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND ABILITY OF PARTNERS TO DELIVER

The UN is the world's largest international, intergovernmental organisation. UNEP is the principle environmental organisation within the UN and the leading global environmental authority. It has a range of programmes, platforms, networks and events which it uses to promote the environmental dimension of sustainable development. UNEP is based in Nairobi, Kenya, the UN's primary presence in the global south and work through regional, liaison and out-posted offices and a growing network of collaborating centres of excellence. UNEP has the widest membership of any international environment forum and also host several environmental conventions, secretariats and inter-agency coordinating bodies.

Justification for an additional contribution to UNEP to disburse through Tide Turners verses other similar non-UN programmes is as follows:

- **Relationship with member states:** UNEP has unprecedented access to member states through both its Committee of Permanent Representatives in Nairobi, hosting the Regional Seas Programmes as well as being the anchor for the INC process. Being the multilateral anchor for this agenda means that the Tide Turners programme is framed as a core contribution to the global plastics agenda. The impact this programme has had in India is due to the fact that UNEP has a national office which is then convening youth, youth partners, different Ministries and other UN agencies which combined, has made Tide Turners the pre-eminent youth initiative in the country.

²⁸ <https://www.un.org/Depts/ptd/sites/www.un.org.Depts.ptd/files/files/attachment/page/pdf/pm.pdf>

- **Generating collaboration with major youth networks:** Traditionally, youth networks might be competing for funds and may not be collaborating or sharing insight on what they can do as a collective. UNEP’s role as a convener means partners are increasingly learning, sharing and collaborating with each other. The initiative has also helped to accelerate the wider integration of environmental education into their global curricula.
- **Attraction to youth:** Anecdotal feedback has shown that this being a “UN initiative” makes the programme more attractive to youth than if it was run by an NGO. Having a UN credential validates the initiative with certificates of completion being a strong incentive which is highly sought-after.
- **Connecting Tide Turners to the wider UNEP programme:** UNEP is engaging with all stakeholders in the plastics value chain in scaling up resource efficiency, sustainable materials management and circularity, by building political support and leadership for reducing and reusing plastics. Tide Turner's Plastic Challenge is connected to programmes such as the Clean Seas Campaign and is being mainstreamed as a key youth offer in GEF ISLANDS Pacific Child Project portfolios, and UNEP’s wider plastic programme.

FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

The UN secretariat has established **The Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption Framework of the United Nations Secretariat**²⁹ provides definitions for mismanagement and lists prohibited practices, as well as providing information on prevention, mitigation and corrective strategies. In addition, UNEP has established **Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption Guidelines**³⁰ covering fraud detection and prevention, fraud, risk management, internal control systems etc. The UNEP guidelines implement the provisions of the Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption Framework of the United Nations Secretariat ST/IC/2016/25 and provide for rigorous measures to prevent and combat financial and other forms of financial mismanagement by employees. The Guidelines reiterate the standards and codes of conduct for UN secretariat personnel and provide internal guidance on reporting of fraud and corruption and the processes thereunder.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR DELIVERY PARTNERS

UNEP provides trainings to Executing Entities on Financial reporting and fraud and corruption, for all approved Funded activities. As per the standard UNEP-GCF legal instruments, **Executing Entities must provide regular reports to UNEP on project implementation progress and expenditure reports for the subsequent disbursements.**

- Should the project monitoring reveal irregularities and/or fraud, this would trigger internal investigations within UNEP, and if necessary, recovery of funds in line with the project implementation agreement.
- If the project review reveals non-compliance with any terms of the legal instrument, and subsequent requests for justifications and information are unsatisfactory, the project implementation may be suspended pending investigation by UNEP in accordance with UN Regulations and Rules.
- If the Executing Entity is unable to remedy the event of default, the agreement may be terminated after due consultation with stakeholders and donors.
- UNEP legal instruments require Executing Entities to ensure that in any procurement activities, the Executing Entities will safeguard the principles of highest quality, economy,

²⁹<https://www.unep.org/about-un-environment-programme/policies-and-strategies/misconduct-and-anti-fraud-policies>

³⁰ <https://www.unenvironment.org/about-un-environment/policies-and-strategies/reporting-wrongdoing>

and efficiency, and that the placing of such orders will be based on an assessment of competitive quotations, bids, or proposals unless otherwise agreed to by UNEP.

The UN expects all its vendors to comply with the **United Nations Supplier Code of Conduct**³¹, which reflects the core values outlined in the Charter of the United Nations. As such, an acknowledgment of the United Nations Supplier Code of Conduct is a requirement to register as a vendor in the United Nations Global Marketplace (UNGM). The United Nations Supplier Code of Conduct includes principles of the United Nations Global Compact on Labour, Human Rights, Environment and Ethical Conduct and sets the minimum requirements expected by vendors across their supply chain. **The UN General Conditions of Contract** include requirements for the vendors to hold responsibility for the behaviour of their personnel, and to respect local laws and customs and conform to a high standard of moral and ethical conduct.³² Recently issued OIOs internal reports on UNEP’s core financial areas are available at: <https://oios.un.org/audit-reports>.

4.4. COMMERCIAL RISKS TO UNEP (TIDE TURNERS PROGRAMME)

Risk description	Risk category	Impact	Likelihood	RAG ³³	Mitigation measure
UNEP fails to deliver on agreed outputs and activities, leading to poor VfM and reputational damage	Operational	High	Low	Medium	Ensuring that the performance of UNEP is sufficiently reported through regular meeting and financial reports to continuously review VfM and whether the budget is being spent as agreed
Tendering process does not complete in time to have appointed suppliers/partners in place	Operational	High	Low	Medium	Timetable has been agreed and project management principles have been applied
There is a lack of suitable appointed suppliers/partners	Operational	High	Low	Medium	Market engagement will establish the opportunity and attract sufficient interest
Challenge by unsuccessful supplier	Operational	High	Low	Medium	Audit trail to support fair open and transparent process

³¹ <https://www.un.org/Depts/ptd/about-us/un-supplier-code-conduct>

³² <https://www.un.org/Depts/ptd/about-us/conditions-contract>

³³ Based on an assessment of likelihood and impact. Green is low risk, amber is medium risk, red is high risk.

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. 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.
- **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 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. Please see *Section 4.3* for information on UNEP's capacity to deliver.
- **Affordability:** the budget covering the lifetime of this investment has been secured through the 2021 Spending Review. It comes from the BPF delivery budget.

5.2. NATURE AND VALUE OF THE EXPECTED COSTS

Defra is looking to contribute **£1.6 million** for the duration of a three-year contract to support the UNEP Tide Turners programme and **up to £2 million** to support the INC negotiations. **This will proceed via a contribution to UNEP.** The investment breakdown is proposed to be granted as follows:

- Year 1 (FY22/23): **£0.3m (Tide Turners) + up to £0.4m (INC)**
- Year 2 (FY23/24): **£0.8m (Tide Turners) + up to £0.8m (INC)**
- Year 3 (FY24/25): **£0.5m (Tide Turners) + up to £0.8m (INC)**

The Tide Turners programme is a multi-donor programme from a limited number of sources, which includes the Global Environment Fund (GEF), the Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP), the Norwegian Government and SIDA, as well as UNEP's own resources.

The INC negotiations will be financially supported by a wide range of UN Member States, as part of the UN-wide commitment to tackling global plastic pollution. All funding for both components has been ringfenced as ODA spending and is from the UK ODA budget.

This will be paid as an advance payment as they do not have a stockpile of funds from which to pay onward partners up front. They have demonstrated the need for the funding and set out in advance what this funding will be used for. This agreement is common with UNEP-delivered programmes, and we have historically worked with Tide Turners through this mechanism.

5.3. SCHEDULE OF FUNDING / COSTS (I.E. HIGH-LEVEL BUDGET)

Table 6 - The overall cost of the investment to HMG is forecast as follows:

Financial year	Component	Programme RDEL/£	Total	Payment schedule
Pre-BPF 2019 - 2021	(Historic budget - spent) Tide Turners	1,340,000	1,340,000	N/A
2022/23	Tide Turners	300,000	700,000	October 2022
	INC	400,000		October 2022
2023/24	Tide Turners	800,000	1,600,000	April 2023
	INC	800,000		April 2023
2024/25	Tide Turners	500,000	1,300,000	April 2024
	INC	800,000		April 2024

STAFFING DELIVERY COSTS

Within HM Government, managing the UK’s contribution, as well as influencing and participating in key decisions, will require the below staff dedication³⁴ (full time equivalent (FTE)) from DEFRA and the overseas network:

GRADE	HEO	SEO	G7 ³⁵	G6	SCS	Total
FTE	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.0
FY 2021/2022 cost	£22,187	£10,737	£14,350	£8,685	-	£55,959
Whole life cost (3 years)	£66,561	£32,211	£43,050	£26,055	-	£167,877

The Front-Line Delivery (FLD) budget will be sourced from the wider BPF budget for FYs 22/23-24/25 and will cover a fully resourced programme management team.

5.4. FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING CONSIDERATIONS FOR DEFRA

This funding **does not require an ESA10 assessment because it is a financial contribution** and will not be spent on direct contracting of capital or research costs.

This spend/contribution **will be categorised as RDEL** in accordance with *Managing Public Money and Consolidated Budgeting Guidance*.

5.5. MONITORING, REPORTING AND ACCOUNTING FOR EXPENDITURE

Document	Lead	Description	Form	Cycle	Deadline
Tide Turners: Financial and	Programme lead	Progress of the programme including	Digital	Quarterly	28 days after end of quarter

³⁴ Based on staff costs at the time of writing. Please note, staff costs are likely to change over 3 years.

³⁵ Includes economist, MEL and policy

operational report		key indicators, successes and risks			
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5.6. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

There is no expected accrued costs, leftover funds or interest as a result of this contribution. 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 UNEP is governed by anti-fraud and anti-corruption guidance, which can be accessed [here](#).

5.8. APPROACH TO DUE DILIGENCE

Please see **Section 2.5 - Compliance** for details on UNEP due diligence. We will also abide by ODA requirements to consider due diligence at the commercial stages, including a due diligence assessment and consideration of the enhanced due diligence report that KPMG undertook in **September 2019**.

5.9. 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:

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”. This is primarily designed to cover instances of force majeure. We assess this may also provide some cover in extreme cases of under-delivery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual reviews (by Defra) • Monthly updates (delivery partners) • Press-release or media coverage
“If UNEP does not fulfill its 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)

6. MANAGEMENT CASE

6.1. WHAT ARE THE MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS?

ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACCOUNTABILITIES

The Defra Project Manager will work closely with the delivery partner to ensure progress is on track, request delivery evidence and reporting, and ensure timely payments are processed. This involves bi-monthly progress meetings with UNEP to discuss deliverables, risks and issues with the Tide Turners programme. The process for regularly engaging on INC spending and delivery will be similar, with UNEP providing annual reporting on Defra funding in addition to routine reporting to the Bureau and member states on the overall INC budget. Progress review meetings to discuss deliverables, risks and issues can be arranged if required by project and policy teams after review of the annual reporting. The 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 (JMB)** on a regular basis. **The Senior Responsible Officer (SRO)** will retain policy oversight and accountability for the programme.

ODA BOARD

The role of the ODA board is to provide ongoing assurance for Defra's ODA budget and to provide strategic direction for Defra's ODA spend. High RAG-rated programme risks will be escalated to the ODA Board for sight and be kept involved in the mitigation process. 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 advise 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 Cross-Whitehall ODA rules.

TIDE TURNERS WORKPLAN / DELIVERY PLAN

The **tentative timeline** for the Tide Turners programme, starting from June 2022, is presented in Table 7 below. In addition, key milestones for the programme are described.

Table 7 – Tentative timeline for project implementation following wider discussion with DEFRA:

DATE	KEY ACTIVITIES
June 2022	Draft Programme Plan shared with Defra
July 2022	Final version of Programme Plan (with partners proposal) shared with Defra
August 2022	Partner & youth consultations and draft implementation plans
September 2022	Launch of Mainstreaming Youth Advocacy manual
November 2022	Funding confirmed and implementation plans with partners finalised Event launching next phase of Tide Turners organised
December 2022	Funding allocated to partners Legal agreements with partners finalised

Championing Inclusivity on Plastic Pollution (CHIPP) – Blue Planet Fund Business Case

DATE	KEY ACTIVITIES
	(Dec 2022 cont.) Funding allocated to UNEP for Tide Turners
Early 2023	Tide Turners App launched
January 2023	Programme kick off
February – April 2023	Programme delivery
May 2023	Mid-term report delivery to Defra
June 2023	Programme delivery World Environment Day
July 2023	Programme delivery
August 2023	Programme delivery World Youth Day - Tide Turners Summit
September 2023	Programme delivery UNGA - presentation of the work First Annual Review
Q4 2023	Roundtable discussion with youth and policymakers organised
October – November 2023	Programme delivery
December 2023	Programme delivery Annual plan for 2024 agreed and partner assessment conducted
January - December 2024	Yearly report delivery to Defra Year to follow similar pattern to 2023
March/ April 2024*	Interim Evaluation
September 2024	Second Annual Review
January - December 2025	Programme delivery (TBC) Year to follow similar pattern to 2025
September 2024	Third Annual Review
Q4 2025	Training on skills-based training on circular economy / waste management that can increase alternative livelihood outcomes
December 2025/ January 2026*	Final evaluation

*Dates subject to change, depending on scale and scope of the evaluation undertaken, as well as the data required.

Please see **Appendix 4** for detailed delivery information.

INC GOVERNANCE

There are existing governance structures in place to scrutinise secretariat spending and ensure value for money. The assurance and oversight on the use of the resources of the donors is undertaken by independent internal and external oversight bodies. Internally, the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) helps UNEP become more efficient, effective and relevant through performing internal audit, Inspection and evaluation and providing investigations services. In addition, UN Board of Auditors (UNBOA) appointed by the member states, ensures that the resources are utilized in accordance with the rules and regulations, internal procedures and guidelines by conducting financial and assurance auditing.

Secondly, the Secretariat will share an Information Document related to the programme of work and budget to the INC ahead of the second INC meeting of each year. The Secretariat is also obliged to report on progress related to the implementation of UNEA resolution at 5/14 to UNEA 6, alongside the usual financial overview conducted on all resolutions agreed at UNEA 5. The Secretariat will also provide the Bureau with financial reporting on an annual basis. However, any scrutinization of the financial reporting by the Bureau, which the UK could feed into the JUSSCANNZ Bureau member, would require a mandate from Member States before taking place.

In addition to the governance structures already in place, Defra will request additional reporting in our commitment letter as a condition of our funding. We intend to request financial reporting every year outlining ODA-eligible expenditure and evidence of value for money, as shown in the proposed reporting schedule below. We also propose the following conditions to include in the agreement letter:

Funding for Financial Years 2023/2024 and 2024/2025 will be subject to the fulfilment of the following conditions:

1. *Defra's funding should be used to support ODA-eligible activities only*
2. *Where these activities support delegates, this funding should generally target Low Income Countries (LICs) and Lower/Middle Income Countries (LMICs) only.*
3. *Where Defra's funding is spent on travel and subsistence (T&S), only economy class will be eligible for travel.*
4. *A report will be provided to Defra after the first 6 months (April 2023) and then annually in April setting out how the Defra funding has supported ODA-eligible county engagement with the INC process, describing the types of activity supported and how they represent value for money and help deliver the objectives for the funding. The report should also confirm that conditions 1-4 have been fulfilled. The report should take the form of a proforma containing the following:*
 - a. *Expenditure for the year*
 - b. *Comments on Value for Money*
 - c. *Outcomes of the funding*
 - d. *Which countries funded*
 - e. *Types of activities funded*

Reporting schedule:

DATE	KEY ACTIVITIES
October 2022	2022 funds dispersed (£400,000)

November 2022	INC 1
April 2023	UNEP report 1 due 2023 funds dispersed (£800,000)
May 2023	INC 2
October 2023	UNEP Secretariat share Information Document outlining programme of work and budget
November 2023	UNEP Secretariat share Expenditure reporting with Bureau INC 3
April 2024	UNEP report 2 due 2024 funds dispersed (£800,000) INC 4
October 2024	UNEP Secretariat share Information Document outlining programme of work and budget
December 2024	UNEP Secretariat share Expenditure reporting with Bureau INC 5
April 2025	UNEP report 3 due

6.2. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING (MEL)

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) underpin our understanding of whether Tide Turners and the INC programmes are: delivered efficiently; prove effective; and provide value for money (VfM). Programme monitoring will be built from the Theories of Change (ToCs) and log frames (see below) and – together with annual reviews – will inform interim and final evaluations. The ToCs and log frames are shaped by the outline BPF Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Strategy, with Tide Turners and INC Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) feeding-into Fund/ Portfolio level indicators and reporting. A full BPF MEL Delivery Plan will set reporting milestones and opportunities to share lessons learnt.

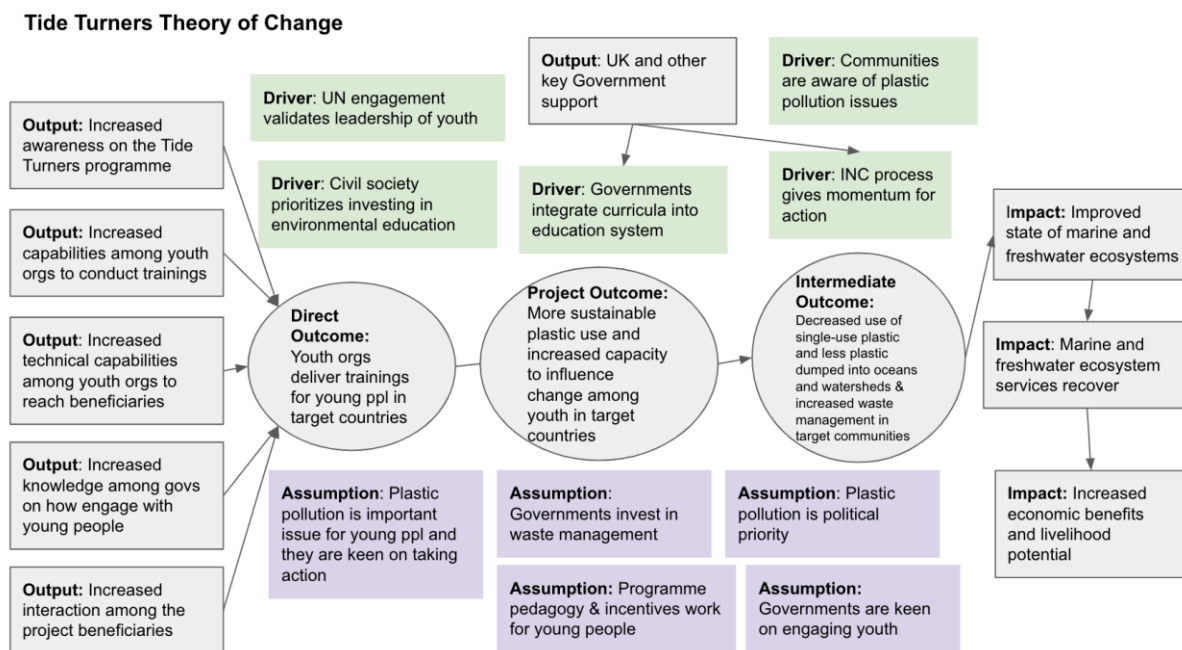
Responsibility for MEL is shared between the Defra programme management team (including support from the BPF MEL Advisor) and the Tide Turners and INC teams. The Tide Turners ToC and log frame have been reviewed by the Defra team, with additional KPIs suggested. M&E for the INC programme is being developed (specifically data collection and analysis methods, plus reporting arrangements). The INC indicators below are indicative, with a full ToC, log frame and learning plans to follow. Defra will lead the annual reviews into both programmes.

To provide adequate oversight for the VfM and impact of this contribution to the INC component, we will agree a framework with UNEP to ensure they provide a reasonable level of evidence to support our monitoring and evaluation activities. Given the nascency of the INC Secretariat, these conversations will take place beyond the timelines of this business case.

We have proposed a MEL outline which will complement the qualitative and quantitative framework for collecting evaluative data designed by the Secretariat. In addition to reporting on the number of delegates or countries that were in participation, the Secretariat will collect qualitative case studies and seek information from post-INC meeting feedback. UNEP has a fully budgeted independent evaluation office and its main role is to provide evaluative evidence on the effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation and delivery of UNEP; identify challenges in the implementation; and provide lessons and recommendations to guide the future strategic direction of the organisation and improve programme formulation and implementation.

MEL costs will be integrated into programme delivery costs. If the programme fails to demonstrate good VfM, we may draw on the exit clauses detailed in the commercial agreement to claw back funds or reduce the funding allocation.

TIDE TURNERS THEORY OF CHANGE



A series of activities and outputs feed into the direct/ short term outcome of the Tide Turners programme: the training youth organisations deliver to educate young people on plastic pollution and how they can address it in their communities. This outcome in turn contributes to wider programme and intermediate/ medium to long term outcomes of decreased use of single-use plastic, reduced marine plastic litter and increased waste management in the countries and communities targeted through the programme.

TIDE TURNERS LOGFRAME

The Tide Turners programme log frame is presented below. The log frame has been developed through discussions with the Tide Turners team and focuses on the work resulting from and/ or directly influenced by the programme. The short-term outcome targets have mostly been set; a priority in the coming months will be to agree the output and medium/ long term outcome indicators.

CHIPP (TIDE TURNERS) LOG FRAME

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

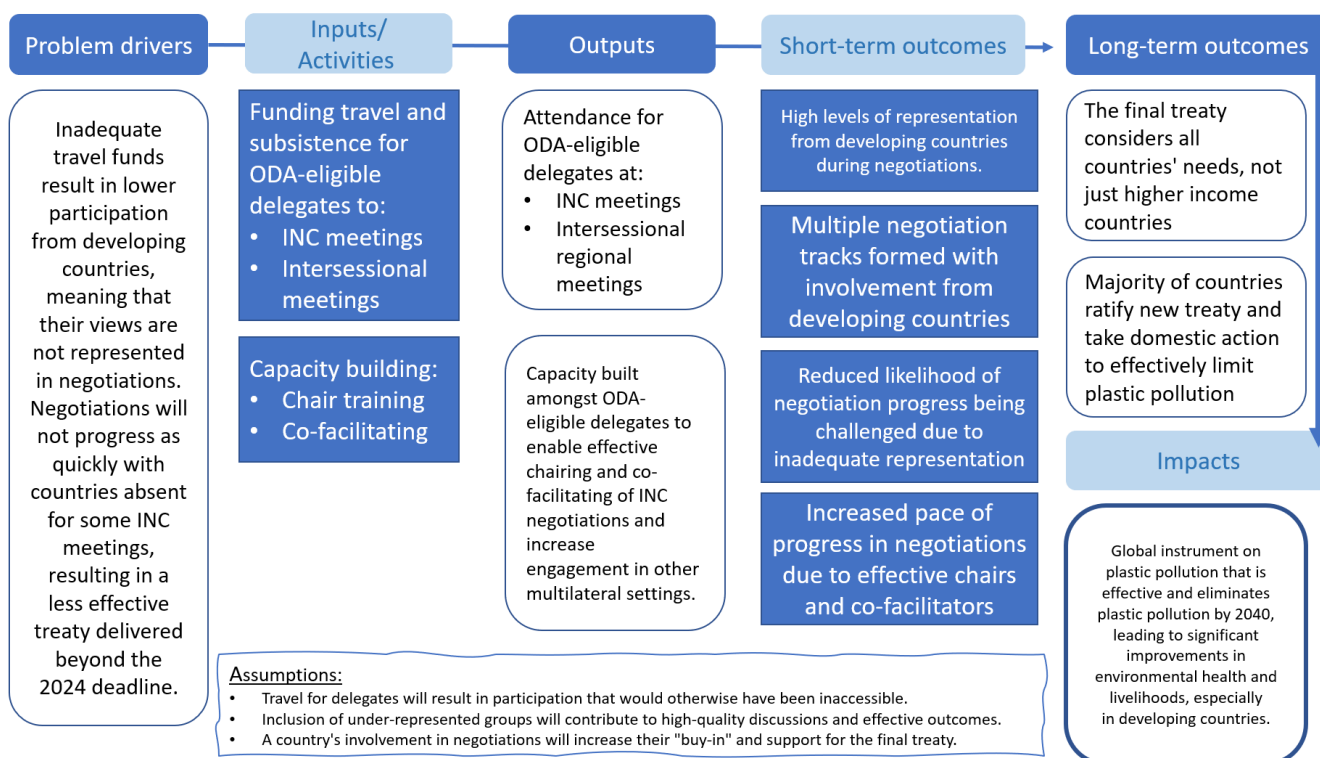
Indicators/ KPIs	Target %/no. and/or date	Methodology	Frequency of data collection
Long term outcome: decreased use of single-use plastic, less plastic dumped into oceans and watersheds and increased waste management in target communities			
3 training on skills-based training on circular economy / waste management that can increase alternative livelihood outcomes	Target no. TBC / Q4 2025	TBC	TBC
Project/Medium Term Outcome: Sustainable use of plastics increased and increased capacity to influence change among youth in target countries.			
% of youth reporting better understanding on single-use plastic and pollution after taking part in the training.	TBC	Baseline and Endline surveys conducted to assess the knowledge and behaviour change among youth who have taken part in the programme	Baseline Q1 2024/ Endline Q2 2025
% of youth reporting change in the use of single-use plastic after taking part in the training.	TBC		Baseline Q1 2024/ Endline Q2 2025
% of youth reporting change in capabilities to execute advocacy projects.	TBC	Baseline and Endline surveys conducted to assess the increased capabilities of young people to impact change	Baseline Q1 2024/ Endline Q2 2025
Number of events with Tide Turners youth voices presented	TBC	Management Information	TBC
Number of community projects/advocacy campaigns executed by young people in target countries.	TBC		TBC
Roundtable discussion with youth and policymakers organised	Q4 2023		TBC
Number of stakeholder discussions among youth and key governments facilitated.	TBC	Management Information	TBC
Number of success stories on the programme shared through communication channels.	TBC		TBC

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Indicators/ KPIs	Target %/no. and/or date	Methodology	Frequency of data collection
Number of schools/ universities/clubs utilising the Tide Turners curricula	TBC		TBC
Direct/ Short term Outcome: Youth organisations deliver training for young people in target countries			
Tide Turners App developed and launched by Q4 2022	Q4 2022	Management Information	TBC
Numbers of young people reached within the programme (Levels 1, 2, 3 and Advocacy Level).	20,000-125,000 young people reached (minimum of 50% girls/young women) by Q4 2024		TBC
Numbers of young people reached within the programme (Levels 1, 2, 3 and Advocacy Level).	30-700 Advocacy champions trained by Q4 2023		TBC
Number of countries in which the programme is implemented.	Programme implemented in 10-25 countries by Q4 2023		TBC
Outputs			
Increased awareness of the Tide Turners programme among youth, youth organisations and governments.	TBC	Method TBC – likely baseline/ endline surveys	TBC
Increased capabilities among youth organisations to conduct training.	TBC		TBC
Increased technical capabilities among youth organisations to reach beneficiaries.	TBC		TBC
Increased knowledge among governments on how to meaningfully engage with young people through reports conducted.	TBC		TBC
Increased knowledge among youth networks on how to meaningfully engage with the government and decision-making process.	TBC		TBC
Increased interaction among the project beneficiaries.	TBC	Method TBC	TBC
Number of training sessions organised by partner organisations.	TBC	Management Information	TBC

This logframe will be developed beyond the approval of this business case. We will consider how the indicators and assumptions for the INC piece (following page) fit in, and how they contribute to shared outcomes on inclusivity in tackling plastic pollution.

INC proposed Theory of Change



Note: This is an indicative Theory of Change to represent how Defra foresees their funding outcome pathways. This is not an official UNEP product.

INC PROPOSED INDICATORS OF SUCCESS

1. Number of ODA-eligible delegates supported to:
 - a. Attend INC meetings
 - b. Attend intersessional regional meetings
 - c. Participate in leadership capacity building in the context of the negotiations

Disaggregated by:

 - a. Gender
 - b. Country represented
 - c. Type of meeting and meeting outcome
2. Surveys and/or key informant interviews issued to supported delegates following INC or intersessional meetings to:
 - a. Identify role played in the meeting(s)
 - b. Overall reflections on the running of the meeting(s)
 - c. Comments on the outcome(s) of the meetings(s)
 - d. Miscellaneous feedback

6.3. WHAT ARE THE KEY RISKS AND HOW WILL THEY BE MANAGED?

UNEP have many controls in place to manage programme-level risk (please see **Section 2.8**) which will be reviewed throughout the investment by UNEP and Defra. As per **Section 6.1**, 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 UNEP to flag

any risks to Defra, which may follow in escalation to the BPF Programme Board and/or programme SRO. At each quarterly meeting Defra will revisit the risk register with UNEP and update as and when required.

The programme manager is responsible for keeping a risk register relevant to Defra management of the programme. These will be reviewed in preparation for each meeting of the **BPF Programme Board** (once per month) and escalated if necessary. This forms part of a wider BPF project portfolio management process.

A **Risk Potential Assessment (RPA)** has been completed. The risk is low.

6.4. AVOIDING FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

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 UNEP is governed by anti-fraud and anti-corruption guidance, which can be accessed [here](#).

6.5. TRANSPARENCY

Defra requires all its partners to meet the *International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standard* that aims to ensure that organisations publish information to ‘improve the coordination, accountability and effectiveness to maximise their impact on the world’s poorest and most vulnerable people’. This includes information on the organisation, funds, and planned activities. This intervention will generate significant outputs including log frames, annual reviews, programme/project proposals and technical reports which will be of interest to other countries and stakeholders. All outputs should be published on IATI, free to users whenever possible. Most agencies are now following this standard. Defra also uploads relevant programme outputs to the UK Development Tracker.

6.6. SAFEGUARDING

Safeguarding is a priority for Defra and UK ODA. Defra believes that everyone involved in delivering ODA funded projects, regardless of age, gender identity, disability, sexual orientation, religion, ethnic origin or any other protected characteristic has the right to be protected from all forms of harm, abuse, neglect and exploitation. Defra will not tolerate abuse and/or exploitation by staff or associated personnel involved in Defra-funded ODA projects. This policy will address safeguarding in the context of sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment. Teams are also expected to consider wider social, economic and environmental safeguarding beyond the scope of this document during project design and implementation and to monitor and evaluate safeguarding throughout the delivery stage.

It is a mandatory responsibility of the delivery partner or organisation that is delivering an ODA funded project, to have appropriate and proportionate safeguarding policies and procedures and it is the responsibility of the SRO within Defra to seek assurance that these are in place. A delivery partner/organisation’s safeguarding policy should clearly set out policies that seek to prevent and address sexual exploitation, abuse and sexual harassment and have clear behavioural expectations of all staff and associated personnel that apply in all countries in which aid work is being delivered. Defra expects all partners and organisations delivering ODA funded projects to commit to addressing safeguarding throughout their work, through the safeguarding cycle of identify, prevent, report, respond and learn.

Please see **Section 2.6** for more details on UNEP and UN safeguarding approaches.

7. APPENDICES

7.1. APPENDIX 1: DETAIL ON BLUE PLANET FUND AND UK/DEFRA OUTCOMES

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”³⁶. 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”³⁷.

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*’.

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

Through the £500 million Blue Planet Fund, the UK supports the Global Plastic Action Partnership alongside the Government of Canada and several corporate partners. GPAP brings together world leaders, decision-makers, and industry to take collaborative action on tackling plastic pollution in developing countries, so far (correct at time of business case approval) having established partnerships in Indonesia, Ghana, Vietnam, Nigeria, Pakistan and the Indian state of Maharashtra. Furthermore, the UK’s bilateral technical assistance facility – the Ocean Country Partnership Programme (OCPP) – builds on successful UK Official Development Assistance (ODA) programming and partnership work, including the Commonwealth Litter Programme (CLiP), to tackle marine pollution at its source and build scientific capacity in ODA-eligible partner countries.

³⁶https://assets-global.website-files.com/5da42e2cae7ebd3f8bde353c/5dda924905da587992a064ba_Conservative%202019%20Manifesto.pdf

³⁷ <https://www.conservatives.com/news/vote-blue-go-green>

7.2. APPENDIX 2: FURTHER DETAIL ON THE APPRAISAL CASE

ASSESSMENT OF TIDE TURNERS TO DATE

Leveraged

finance

Following the UK's £1.3m investment and the successful delivery of the UK funded Tide Turners Plastic Challenge programme, several other donors have also invested in the programme between 2019 and 2022.

Based on discussions with the Tide Turners team and the information in table A1 we can derive an indicative estimate of the leveraged-finance ratio as 0.75 (£1.3m / £0.98m). This ratio could be lower if the investors would have made the investment anyway, in the absence of the UK investment. However, this ratio could be higher if further investments are made in the future which haven't yet been accounted for. Given the uncertainty, this estimated leveraged-finance ratio should be interpreted as indicative only.

The impact of the UK's investment (and the mobilised finance associated with it) has had a significant impact. The specific outcomes are captured in **Table A2 below**.

Table A2: Outcomes as a result of the UK investment

Indicator	Result	Description
REACH		
LEVEL 4: Training and live advocacy (wave makers)	2,927 youth trained	The Wave Makers level involves two weeks of intensive advocacy training with each participant training four of their peers to join them within the two weeks, and thereafter being inspired to continue their peer-to-peer training.
TOTAL (LEVELS 1-4) Number of people reached (people supported to participate in one of Tide Turner's programmes ³⁸)	500,000 (468,000 since Feb 2019)	Despite the Covid-19 pandemic having a significant impact during the first 3 years of the programme, UNEP were still able to reach 468,000 people.
Number of countries reached	35 (since Feb 2019)	Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Abu Dhabi, Algeria, Antigua & Barbados, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Eswatini, Gambia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritius, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, Uganda, Tanzania, Thailand, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
YOUTH SUMMITS ORGANISED		
Number of youth summits organised	5	The youth summits described below attracted over 3000 individuals across the three events: Campfire dialogue: This was hosted with the Minister for Environment for the UK, Lord Goldsmith, and the UNEP Director of Ecosystem Division, to celebrate the Tide Turner journey of Girl Guides and Scouts in Kenya. Our Oceans, Our Future: A youth dialogue on plastics with UNEP ED Inger Andersen in advance of UN Environment Assembly 5.2. The event was a dialogue between UNEP ED Ms. Inger Andersen and six young Tide Turners Plastic

³⁸ Level 1 (Entry level), Level 2 (leader level), Level 3 (champion level), and Level 4 (hero level, which is focused on advocacy and called 'Wave Makers').

		<p>Challenge champions for them to share perspectives on why action on plastic pollution matters to them, and to celebrate the leadership they have shown.</p> <p>Indian National Youth Summit: WWF and CEE India hosted the TTC National Youth Summit that attracted 1686 participants. The Summit was attended by Government officials, the representative of the British High Commission, UNEP, celebrities like Dīa Mirza, Dr Sonam Wangchuk.</p>
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Delivery partner work highlights: Example Key Outcomes by Country

To date, Tide Turners have successfully increased awareness and educated young people on the challenges and solutions related to the production and pollution impacts of single-use plastics.

Specific examples for actions taken in certain countries are described in **Table A3 below**.

Table A3: Outcomes as a result of the UK investment

Country	Significant Outcome delivered with support of the Tide Turners
Uganda	Reduced plastic pollution, increased community involvement in reducing plastic pollution and introducing new legislation.
India	<p>India has seen the strongest uptake of Tide Turners. Indian states across the whole of India have rolled out 100,000 EcoClubs schools. India has now reached 1,000 Advocacy Champions at grassroots level.</p> <p><i>World Wildlife Fund (WWF):</i> Whilst working in India with WWF, Tide Turners adapted and revised the tide turners plastic challenge toolkit to make it suitable for the Indian population and conducted leadership workshops for over 1,600 young environment leaders. This phase witnessed participation from 25,400 youth from select universities within a period of four months and an outreach of over 10 million people through key partners.</p> <p><i>Centre for Environment Education (CEE):</i> Through their work with the UNEP, CEE reached out to 25,000 youth who took action at individual, institutional and community level to beat plastic pollution.</p> <p>A survey on Indian Tide Turners participants showed that 31% of people reported having more discussions on plastic and 44% practised waste segregation after being on the programme.</p>
Pakistan	Advocacy campaigns delivered including: “Say no to plastic”, “Save our planet”, “Stop using disposable plastic materials”. And increased use of reusable items and shopping bags.
Malaysia	Delivery of the “#Bedrasticsaynotoplastic” campaign
Madagascar Mpanazava	Advocated for a law regulating the importation, production and use of plastic in Madagascar.
Madagascar Fanilo	Advocacy at the level of the Ministry of the Environment and Industry, to reduce the production of plastic bags and create new degradable tools.
Kenya	Engaged the government in enforcing existing laws on plastic use.

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Tanzania	Following Tide Turners training in Tanzania, the Scouts lobbied the government to introduce a ban on plastic carrier bags.
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The Blue Planet Fund investment criteria are based on the BPF Theory of Change, the principles and conditions which are important for a project to deliver the greatest benefits for the world's poorest, the greatest environmental outcomes and prove value for money. The investment criteria draw upon HMG's Strategic Framework for ODA and aim to help embed its priorities within the BPF's delivery.

BASELINING

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 2040³⁹ (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.⁴⁰ 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.⁴¹

Coastal zones currently exhibit higher rates of population growth and urbanisation, with this trend expected to continue in BAU.⁴² 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.

Plastic pollution is not only an environmental tragedy, it is also economically irresponsible. The economic impact of plastic pollution alone on marine natural capital has been estimated at USD 330 billion loss⁴³ to the global economy each year. In addition, 95% of aggregate plastic packaging value—US\$80 billion to US\$120 billion a year—is lost to the economy following a short one-use cycle⁴⁴. For each tonne of plastic waste avoided (for example through reduced production of plastic packaging) it is projected that there will be a saving of 2,241 USD.

COSTS

Table A4 below summarises the potential cost streams for each of the shortlisted options.

Table A4: Proposed split of the Defra investment by year and programme (preferred option)

Option	Element	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	Total
1B	Tide Turners	£100k	£500k	£300k		£0.9m
	INC support	£1m	£750k	£250k		£2m
	Total					£2.9m
2B	Tide Turners	£300k	£800k	£500k		£1.6m
	INC support	£1m	£750k	£250k		£2m
	Total					£3.6m
3B	Tide Turners	£500k	£1.1m	£800k		£2.4m
	INC support					£2m
	Total					£4.4m
4B	Tide Turners	£700k	£1.3m	£1m		£3m

³⁹ The Pew Charitable Trust, SYSTEMIQ, [Breaking the Plastic Wave](#), 2020

⁴⁰ Noting the figures for total mismanaged waste are much higher – it is only a proportion which is assumed to end up in the ocean.

⁴¹ The Pew Charitable Trust, SYSTEMIQ, [Breaking the Plastic Wave](#), 2020

⁴² 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.

⁴³ [Global ecological, social and economic impacts of marine plastic - ScienceDirect](#)

⁴⁴ [breakingtheplasticwave_summary.pdf \(pewtrusts.org\)](#)

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	INC support	£1m	£750k	£250k		£2m
	Total					£5m

BENEFITS

As can be seen from the information provided by UNEP, increased funding will lead to a higher number of participants due to the partners strengthened ability to reach youth.

Table A5 summarises the expected benefits associated with each funding scenario of the programme.

Going forward, the Tide Turners programme will have a strong focus on advocacy and communications interventions which are expected to lead to more impactful outcomes (e.g., policy change) compared to just increasing the number of participants reached.

Table A5: Summary of the proposed impact of different funding scenarios – information provided by UNEP. The projection of participants is uncertain so should be viewed as indicative only.

3-year funding options	£900k	£1.6m	£2.4m	£3m
Countries	10 current countries, with the main focus being in India (work in India would likely continue at the current pace, but it would be unlikely to scale further).	30	32	35
REACH per year				
LEVEL 4: Advocacy Champion level (Engaged in live advocacy trainings)		20 Tide Turner Heroes from across Caribbean nations (or another strategic region) in a 6-month policy training and mentorship program.	30 Tide Turner Heroes from across Caribbean and African nations (or another strategic region) in a 6-month policy training and mentorship program.	50 Tide Turner Heroes from across African, Caribbean and Asia Pacific nations (or another strategic region) in 6-month policy training and mentorship programme
LEVEL 4: Broad change making policy training for Advocacy Champions		At least 200 Tide Turners engaged per year from across the Caribbean (or another strategic region) in broad changemaking training	At least 400 Tide Turners engaged per year from two regions in broad changemaking training.	At least 200 Tide Turners engaged per year from two regions in broad changemaking training
LEVEL 3: Champion level	200 Tide Turners engaged per year	700 Tide Turners and 5 projects delivered by	2,350 Tide Turners and 20 projects delivered by	3,400 Tide Turners and 24 projects delivered by Advocacy

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		Advocacy Champions	Advocacy Champions	Champions supported and 5,500 benefiting from capacity building for champions programme
LEVEL 2: Leader level	The remaining participants (the majority) will complete level 1 and 2 qualifications.			
LEVEL 1: Entry level				
TOTAL ADDITIONAL PARTICIPANTS:	20,000	55,000	115,000	125,000⁴⁵
LEVERAGED FINANCE				
Estimated leveraged finance (based on estimated leveraged finance ratio achieved from the UK investment to date (0.75))	£0.7m	£1.2m	£1.8m	£2.25m

RISKS

Table A6: Summary of the proposed risks associated with different funding scenarios – information provided by UNEP

3-year funding options	£900k	£1.6m	£2.4m	£3m
Risks	Limited funding to partners could lead to them reducing/stopping delivery. Limited funding for project management and oversight compared to the current position.	This option would not allow investment in additional communications & advocacy resources nor events, programme integration into global campaigns, which would risk the policy	In addition the scope and amount of media stories would be lower. This option would now allow for updating the curricula with new content and timely information. This option would not allow financial support for community projects.	This option would be the most expensive option for investment.

⁴⁵ The reason that Tide Turners have been able to train nearly 500,000 participants with the UK’s £1.3m investment to date (at a cost of £2.60/participant), but only project to train an additional 125,000 participants per year with a further £1m invested per year (at a cost of £8/participant), because in this scenario there is a strong focus on advocacy and communications interventions, rather than direct training of participants. In addition, the impact of training an individual at level 3 or 4 compared to level 1 is expected to be significantly different with communication and advocacy training having a much greater impact.

		level outcomes of the programme.	Hence, the policy level impacts would be limited.	
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UNCERTAINTY

There are many challenges associated with appraising this programme due to substantial uncertainty. This uncertainty occurs as a result of:

- **Evidence gaps in the ‘business as usual’ situation:** i.e. we don’t have 100% knowledge of what would happen without action from UK Government. This includes uncertainties in the scale of pressures, trends and action of others. To reduce uncertainty, we will also look to fill any evidence gaps – where possible – by engaging with relevant experts and incorporating new evidence into our appraisal when it becomes available.
- **Covid 19 outbreaks:** As the programme implementation is global and ODA country focused, the risks of Covid-19 pandemic outbreak remain. The pandemic may prevent face to face rollout of the programme in some target locations.
- **Exchange rates:** There is uncertainty regarding how fluctuations in exchange rates could impact the value of the UK investment in other countries. If it is the case that the pound loses value relative to other currencies, this could reduce the work that Tide Turners could deliver.
- **Macroeconomic instability,** including rising inflation, could impact the value of the UK investment in other countries.
- **Risk of delivery partners not delivering,** this could lead to reduced roll out of the programme. However, the selected partners have successfully implemented the programme since 2019 and have delivered programme deliverables for the last three years. Tide Turners have measures in place to mitigate risk in programme delivery, expanded upon in ‘Section 3.7: Value for Money Appraisal’.
- **Risks of reduced youth interest in the global community to address plastic pollution:** It takes time to build confidence and competence for youth on this agenda and reduced interest among young people may lead to reduced advocacy impact due to lack of confidence and capability of youth in influencing change. UNEP is addressing this risk through the Youth Advocacy Mainstreaming manual, which will include recommendations on how to best support youth movements operating in the environmental sphere.
- **Risk of participation attrition due to digital delivery:** in previous programme delivery, there has been an attrition rate of 57% of participants that engage in level 1-3 programmes. Delivery since 2020 has been predominantly via open online courses, due to the limitations presented by COVID-19. However, moving forward the programme delivery will utilise both in-person training of trainers, especially in rural regions, together with an online model through the Tide Turners app that will seek to retain participation.
- **Risk of countries not joining negotiations or signing up to the resolution:** Whilst the funding will be made available, it may not be effective in instigating participation with the negotiations.

7.3. APPENDIX 3: TIDE TURNERS DETAILED DELIVERY INFORMATION

Planned delivery – themes and components

For the next phase of the Tide Turners Programme (2022-2025), UNEP seeks to focus on the following components including:

i) Open up the relationship between youth and policy makers:

In the last phase of the Tide Turners programme, a new piece of research was commissioned by UNEP which evaluates the state of the global youth environmental movement and its support network. The report aggregated insights from more than 600 young leaders across 67 countries received through interviews and a globally distributed survey. The findings of this new paper by UNEP/Lonely Whale will be critical to inform the future direction of not just the Tide Turners programme, but what “meaningful engagement” should look like between policy makers and youth. Salient insight to inform the programme include:

- **Youth do want government support:** When asked what was needed to help youth movements be more successful, the key findings were government support, mentorship and training.
- **Youth feel that they are excluded from policy making:** Interestingly, the core objective of the youth movements engaged was raising awareness (86%), changing behaviours (73%) – with policy change being a core objective of only 52% of respondents. Many reported that they don’t know how to get started (55.81%) with engaging policymakers and others don’t feel welcome (22.09%) – but a resounding majority, 67.7%, believe that the most important thing governments can do to support youth is to give them a space in the policy-making arena.
- **Peer-to-peer learning is key:** Young people said when it comes to learning modality, learning from peers is the most effective route with positive emotional benefits including deeper connections with like-minded peers and access to support networks. In response to this, the Tide Turners programme is bringing movements together so they can learn from each other at the macro-level (Scouts, Guides, WWF and CEE) and learn from each other as peers.

ii) Scale and sustain but with a focus influencing policy outcomes:

- **Focus on qualitative, not only quantitative:** Retain the work that has been started but with a new longer-term funding cycle, balance the programme with not just quantitative outcomes of participants in the programme, but stronger emphasis on qualitative impact by discerning how youth in movements can be change makers around the issue of plastic pollution. In addition to quantitative indicators, the programme will utilise qualitative indicators such as “% of youth that have reported change in capabilities to execute advocacy projects”.
- **Stories, stories, stories:** Tide Turners is the UN’s largest youth-led plastic movement, however to date, the priority focus has been on building a movement and investing in partners to deliver the youth-engagement, educational and capacity-building aspects of the programme. For this next phase of Tide Turners, UNEP will build-out stronger communications around the impact and success of the programme through robust storytelling and to expand the reach, momentum and impact of the Tide Turners movement.
- **Digital delivery:** This next phase would support the design and creation of the Tide Turners App to increase the reach and impact of the programme; to explore peer-to-peer learning; to better monitor progress; and to have better access to data and success stories from communities.

iii) Policy leadership outcomes:

In the previous phase, the Advocacy Level 4 saw ~2,000 youth trained around influencing change. This will be a key area for further development of the programme, with specific focus on:

- **Advocacy capable:** The results from the report by Lonely Whale will be critical to inform the policy engagement of the next phase. The new phase will learn from the Advocacy Level of the programme and from the leaders that have completed the training.
- **Micro-targeting plastic hotspots to be explored:** The programme will consider where youth interventions can make a meaningful difference, where plastic is of serious concern. With a longer-term programme, the ability to do pre- and post- interventions is possible.

iv) Institutional engagement:

- **Governments take on Tide Turners as part of their education offering:** The programme implementation in India is a model approach which UNEP is seeking to replicate with other nation states. In India, three states have embedded the Tide Turners programme into their curriculum, and the government in India is recommending that the programme is integrated into over 100,000 'EcoClubs' over the coming months, with strong leadership from different levels of the state to support the work.

v) Rural scale up:

- A new area to be explored is a **rural-specific programme** to ensure that the programme reaches beyond urban areas, particularly in India. The rural model is piloted in India with the programme seeking to reach marginalised youth populations in rural plastic pollution hotspots. The learnings of this approach will inform the extent to which the rural model is adapted into other contexts.
- With **India's new plastic ban on certain single-use plastics (SUP)** coming into effect, a number of small businesses making or dependent on SUP will be affected. Tide Turners' training and activities will be undertaken to offer an opportunity to provide alternative solutions through **youth-created enterprises** that can feed into circular, more sustainable business models. Instead of plastic spoons and cutlery used during weddings/events, reusable alternatives can be made available through youth-lead cutlery bank enterprises. Trained youth can support local governments especially in small towns, suburban and rural areas to comply and implement municipal solid waste management rules, while orienting and training their communities.

7.4. APPENDIX 4: THE TIDE TURNERS PROGRAMME: 2019-2021

Reach

- The programme has reached a total of 468,005 young people in 35 countries.
- A new Advocacy Champion level was created for the programme to increase the capabilities of young people with a reach of 2,927 Tide Turners through 2 advocacy bootcamps

Advocacy

- More than 20 advocacy projects and community plans have been delivered by Tide Turners in local communities including Uganda, Pakistan, Malaysia, Ghana, Kenya, Gambia and Nigeria.
- The Challenge has been integrated into a new digital platform for World Scouting's new environmental education initiative: Earth Tribe, which connects 54 million Scouts in a global youth movement for the environment and offers young people the opportunity to learn and act on key environmental issues that are affecting their communities.
- Following Tide Turners training in Tanzania, the Scouts lobbied the government to introduce a ban on plastic carrier bags.

Behaviour change

- A [Monitoring and Evaluation report](#) for Indian Tide Turners participants showed that 31% of people reported more discussions on plastics and 44% practised waste segregation after being on the programme.

Material development

- The Tide Turners Plastic Challenge Badge is the first ever Scout and Girl Guide Badge made from recycled plastic.

Leveraging funding

- On the successful delivery of the UK funded programme, the Tide Turners Challenge is being launched in the Pacific and Caribbean SIDS and a new app is being developed.

Regional outreach

- India has seen the strongest uptake of Tide Turners, with individual states rolling out the programme with some 100,000 'EcoClubs' schools across the whole of India.
- Two states in India have committed to integrate and pilot a new rural model of the Tide Turners programme.
- Multiple regional Tide Turners summits organised in India and Africa to celebrate the success and impact the young people are making.

Events and Communications

- High-level Tide Turners Youth dialogues and summits have been organised including:
- Campfire dialogue: This was hosted with the Minister for Environment for the UK, Lord Goldsmith, and the UNEP Director of Ecosystem Division, to celebrate the Tide Turner journey of Girl Guides and Scouts in Kenya.
- Our Oceans, Our Future: A youth dialogue on plastics with UNEP ED Inger Andersen in advance of UN Environment Assembly 5.2. The event was a dialogue between UNEP ED Ms. Inger Andersen and six young Tide Turners Plastic Challenge champions for them to share perspectives on why action on plastic pollution matters to them, and to celebrate the leadership they have shown.
- Indian National Youth Summit: WWF and CEE India hosted the Tide Turners National Youth Summit that attracted 1686 participants. The Summit was attended by Government officials,

the representative of the British High Commission, UNEP, celebrities like Día Mirza, Dr Sonam Wangchuk.

- The UN Oceans Conference (UNOC): A Tide Turner Champion from Kenya was allocated a participation slot as part of the Youth and Innovation Conference at the UNOC, as well as the UN Cinema Launch of the film “The Loneliest Whale” in Lisbon, Portugal– where she spoke on panels with ministers and other young change-makers on the value of meaningfully engaging youth in plastic decision-making processes – as well as ‘handed over the baton’ from the youth to Secretary General Antonio Guterres and celebrity Jason Momoa during his designation as SDG 14 Advocate for Life Below Water.

7.5. APPENDIX 5: FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN FOR INC PROCESS (USD)

Travel for INC Meetings						
Expenditure Category	2022	2023	2024	2025	Overheads	Total
Secretariat travel	50,000	100,000	100,000	50,000	39,000	339,000
Participant travel only for INC meetings	649,180	1,199,800	1,455,800	569,698	503,698	4,378,298

Regional Consultation Meetings Before Each INC Meeting				
Meetings	Travel	Venue + Misc costs	Overheads	Total
Africa	113,940	36,060	19,500	169,500
Asia Pacific	113,940	11,060	16,250	141,250
EEG	48,530	26,470	9,750	84,750
GRULAC	69,630	30,370	13,000	113,000
WEOG	-	-	-	-
Total	346,040	103,960	58,500	508,500

Overall budget table, with year-by-year estimated costing						
Expenditure Category	2022	2023	2024	2025	Overheads	Total
Secretariat Annual Requirements						

Championing Inclusivity on Plastic Pollution (CHIPP) – Blue Planet Fund Business Case

Staff and other personnel costs*	1,197,825	2,395,650	2,395,650	1,197,825	934,304	8,121,254
Consultants	360,000	720,000	720,000	360,000	280,800	2,440,800
Operational cost	38,500	77,000	77,000	38,500	30,030	261,030
Travel	50,000	100,000	100,000	50,000	39,000	339,000
Other costs	113,500	267,000	267,000	133,500	104,130	905,130
Sub-total	1,779,825	3,559,650	3,559,650	1,779,825	1,388,264	12,067,214
INC Meetings						
OEWG Dakar	1,186,278				154,216	1,340,495
INC Meetings (5)	1,651,053	3,373,338	1,724,973	1,567,725	1,081,222	9,398,311
Diplomatic Conference**				1,567,725	203,804	1,771,529
Multistakeholder Forum	487,782	-	-		63,412	551,193
Regional Consultations	633,000	633,000	633,000	633,000	329,160	2,861,160
Sub-total	3,958,113	4,006,338	2,357,973	3,768,450	1,831,814	15,922,689
Total	5,737,938	7,565,988	5,917,623	5,548,275	3,220,077	27,989,902

* The provision for 2022 reflects a full year equivalent under the assumption that the staff members will remain for at least 6 months in 2025

** The total cost will be distributed across the years based on the INC schedule and regional consultations