Annex A

Terms of Reference

OCPP Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Specification:

Glossary

The Authority	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
ALBs	Arms-length Bodies
BPF	Blue Planet Fund
Cefas	Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science
CMAR	Corredor Marino del Pacifico Este Tropical
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
FOA	Friends of Ocean Action
GOAP	Global Ocean Actions Partnership
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing
JNCC	Joint Nature Conversation Committee
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
MMO	Marine Management Organisation
MPA	Marine Protected Area
OCPP	Ocean Country Partnership Programme
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OHA	One Health in Aquaculture
SMB	Senior Management Board

VfM	Value for Money

Background

Blue Planet Fund (BPF)

The UK announced a £500 million Blue Planet Fund in June 2021 to support developing countries to protect the marine environment and reduce poverty. The BPF is financed through the UK Official Development Assistance (ODA) budget and will help eligible countries reduce poverty, by supporting sustainable management of their marine environment.

The BPF's programmes span activities including: creating and improving marine protected areas, tackling Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing, improving the management of large-scale and small-scale fisheries, supporting sustainable aquaculture, protecting and restoring important marine habitats, and tackling marine pollution.

More information can be found at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/blue-planet-fund/blue-planet-fund

Ocean Country Partnership Programme (OCPP)

The OCPP is Defra's (The Authority's) primary technical assistance programme under the BPF: launched in 2021, it has a projected lifetime budget of £65m over 5 years. The programme provides technical assistance to priority coastal developing countries (prioritised according to a suite of poverty and environment indicators of relevance to the BPF), to improve their management of the marine environment.

The technical assistance comprises: strengthening marine science expertise; developing science-based policy and management tools; and creating educational resources for coastal communities. The OCPP is demand-led, meaning delivery partners work with country governments to design projects: activities focus on capacity building in local institutions, organisations, and communities.

Programme structure and governance

Programme structure

The OCPP has two components – a main bilateral component (£55m) and a smaller strategic component (£10m) (see Figure 1) – supported by five delivery partners.

The bilateral component has three delivery partners – the Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (Cefas), the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) and the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) – supporting partner countries in tackling marine pollution, developing sustainable seafood practices and protecting and enhancing marine biodiversity.

The bilateral component of the programme covered seven countries in its first year (five are active and two are closing) and is aiming to scale up to between 10 and 15 full country partnerships over its lifetime. The bilateral component also enables ad-hoc partnerships to support a) scoping and needs assessments and b) emergency response. These partnerships are on a case-by-case basis.

The strategic component covers two investments, the Global Ocean Accounts Partnership (GOAP) and Friends of Ocean Action (FOA), providing additional support to a range of further partner countries and developing global public goods relevant to the programme's objectives. Both GOAP and FOA are in a piloting phase, concentrating on a few sites; scaling-up in either case is contingent on the success of these initial investments.

Further delivery partners may be brought on stream to increase capacity to meet programme ambitions and partner country needs, but the focus remains on the five existing partners.

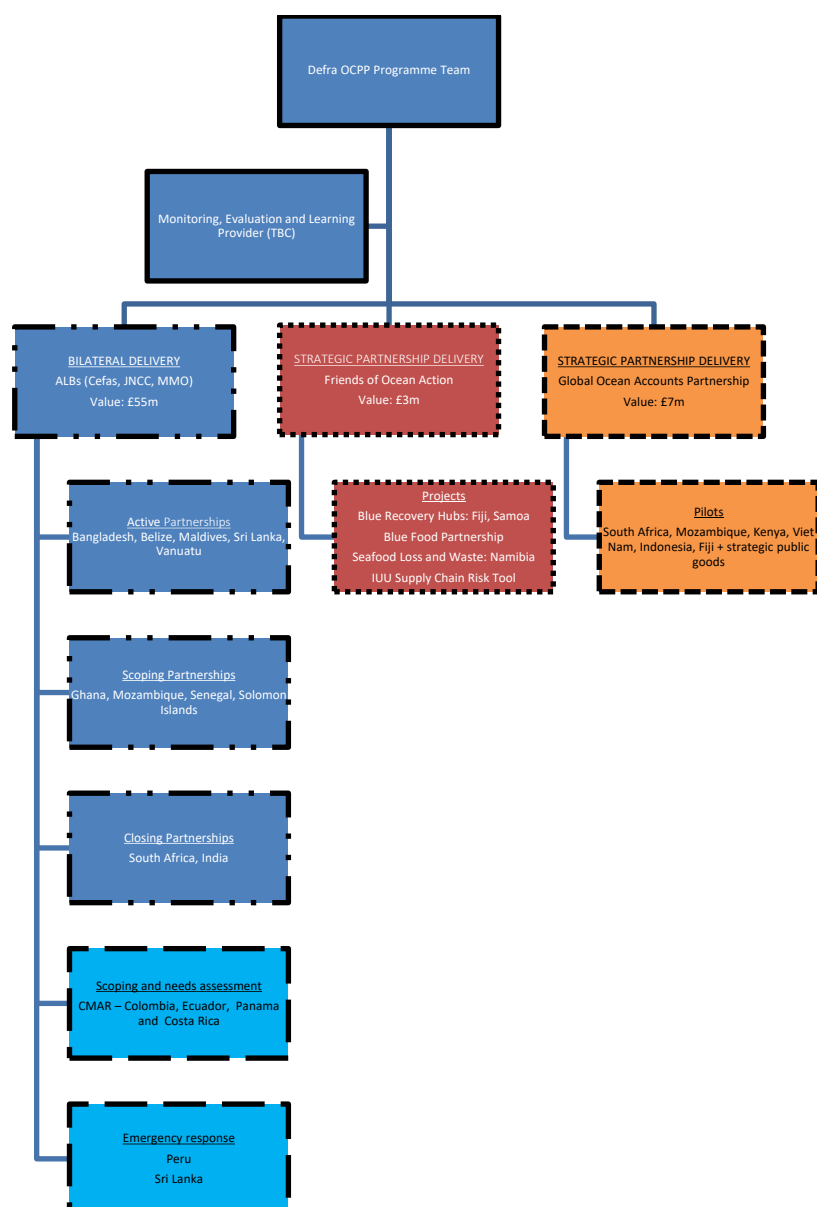More information on the OCPP can be found at:
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/blue-planet-fund/ocean-country-partnership-programme-ocpp

Governance/ programme management

The programme is centrally managed by The Authority and reports into a Senior Management Board (SMB), comprising representatives from The Authority, FCDO, each of the Delivery Partners and team leads from across the BPF. The SMB advises on programme strategy, planning and learning. A monitoring and evaluation steering group will be established to support the programme evaluator and will report into the OCPP SMB.

Programme governance is evolving to match the increased delivery demands and in the coming months we anticipate having a single point of contact in place to manage bilateral delivery partners.

Figure 1: OCPP Structure

Defra OCPP Programme Team

Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Provider (TBC)

BILATERAL DELIVERY
ALBs (Cefas, JNCC, MMO)
Value: £55m

STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP DELIVERY
Friends of Ocean Action
Value: £3m

STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP DELIVERY
Global Ocean Accounts Partnership
Value: £7m

Active Partnerships
Bangladesh, Belize, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Vanuatu

Projects
Blue Recovery Hubs: Fiji, Samoa
Blue Food Partnership
Seafood Loss and Waste: Namibia
IUU Supply Chain Risk Tool

Pilots
South Africa, Mozambique, Kenya, Viet Nam, Indonesia, Fiji + strategic public goods

Scoping Partnerships
Ghana, Mozambique, Senegal, Solomon Islands

Closing Partnerships
South Africa, India

Scoping and needs assessment
CMAR – Colombia, Ecuador, Panama and Costa Rica

Emergency response
Peru
Sri Lanka

Supplier requirements

The Authority is seeking a supplier to monitor, evaluate and support learning across the OCPP and beyond the programme.

Supplier role

The supplier will be expected to interact with a range of programme stakeholders, principally the programme team and bilateral and strategic delivery partners (see Figure 1). The Authority expects the supplier to work with the Programme Team to keep the overall approach under review and where necessary adapt to changing policy circumstances, e.g., changes to ODA requirements.

As noted, programme governance arrangements are under review: the supplier can anticipate a reduction in direct interactions from six (the Programme Team plus all five Delivery Partners) to four (the Programme Team, plus a single point of contact for the bilateral delivery partners (the ALBs) and the two strategic delivery partners). This change will be in place before work on the interim evaluation is scheduled to begin.

Supplier tasks

Supplier tasks fall into two categories: core/ essential (Tasks 1-5) and ad-hoc/ call-off (Tasks 6 to 9).

The core tasks relate to all components of the programme: these are the priority for the programme team and delivery partners and must be delivered as part of our overall programming commitments.

The ad hoc/ call-off tasks are smaller, discrete tasks that focus on one aspect or project within the OCPP and are designed to inform future delivery of this programme and/ or similar programmes. The Authority seeks a quote for Tasks 6 to 9 to understand the time, resource and cost implications. We may not commission, dependent upon decisions regarding programming in the coming months.

The Authority outlines the full range of evaluation tasks as we understand them at this point: further ad-hoc tasks may arise as the OCPP and BPF evolve. The Authority may look to offer the supplier additional MEL work linked to the OCPP and of a similar nature to Tasks 6 to 9. Additional work will only be awarded on receipt of acceptable costs and The Authority would expect to see savings based on additional work taken on by the supplier. The Authority reserves the right to not offer / award additional contract and the supplier does not have to accept. Each contract would be awarded up to the value of 50% of the original contract.

Length

We expect this contract to start April 2023 and end Sept 2026 (3.5 years). See Programme Timeline for details on programme milestones.

1. Review OCPP monitoring and evaluation framework and products

The programme team and delivery partners have created a theory of change, log frame and programme indicators to track progress across all components of the OCPP. These products have been updated as the programme has developed but need refreshing again to reflect the evolution of the bilateral and strategic components of the programme.

Monitoring for the strategic component has been adapted to meet OCPP and portfolio-level monitoring requirements. Our strategic delivery partners will continue to lead monitoring for the components they are responsible for. They will be expected to provide data and supporting evidence for the evaluation as requested by the Supplier.

Monitoring for the bilateral component has been led by our bilateral delivery partners with support from the programme team: project/ country-level theories of change and indicators, as well as project-level monitoring will need developing.

The supplier will review the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) framework and products and recommend and implement improvements to tracking programme performance and delivery across the bilateral and strategic components of the programme. This review forms the main part of an inception report, the first output we are expecting following the on-boarding of the supplier. See "Required Outputs" – Output A – for further details on the format and content of the report.

2. Coordinate programme monitoring

Building on the recommendations in the inception report, the supplier will lead programme monitoring. This will involve:

a) coordinating delivery of the bilateral component of the OCPP (ensuring that country/ project-level monitoring is sufficient to meet programme-level reporting and evaluation requirements, engaging at country project-level to address gaps, supporting countries/ projects to implement monitoring);
b) engaging with the strategic delivery partners to ensure the continued supply of monitoring data and that this data is sufficient to inform programme evaluation; and
c) aggregating programme monitoring data to support programme evaluation

The Authority expects the supplier to store monitoring data such that it will be shareable, e.g., when contributing to the BPF meta evaluation. C.f. Task 5b and "Required Outputs" Output B.

3. Process and impact evaluation

The supplier will lead a process and impact evaluation, covering the bilateral and strategic programme components. We strongly encourage an approach that aligns with the bottom-up, demand-led nature of the programme and modes of delivery being undertaken by the Delivery Partners, e.g., developmental evaluation. We are open to suggestions for the best evaluation approach and data collection methods, based on supplier experience.

Evaluation questions should be refined as part of the development of the evaluation. We provide a long list to outline the nature and scope of the evaluation we expect, covering three areas: strategic (questions relating to all programme components), bilateral-specific and multilateral-specific. The questions are outlined in the Annex (Table 1). See "Required Outputs" – Outputs E and F – for further details on the reports associated with each evaluation.

4. Formal reporting, knowledge exchange and learning across OCPP

Reporting is intended to be iterative, with initial reporting providing the template and informing the content of subsequent outputs. The main formal reporting outputs will be an Inception Report (delivered shortly after contract award) and annual performance report, interim/ mid-way evaluation report and final evaluation report. We also anticipate quarterly check-ins to coincide with updates to OCPP Management Boards. The check-ins will also be an opportunity for informal knowledge exchange and learning regarding implementation across different geographies. See "Required Outputs" – Outputs A, C, D, E and F – for further details on associated reports.

5. Contribute to OCPP value for money evaluations and BPF meta evaluation

The data and findings from the process and impact evaluation will support a value for money assessment of the OCPP and two portfolio-level evaluations: VfM assessments of the OCPP and BPF (conducted in-house) and a portfolio-level/ meta evaluation (conducted by an external supplier).

5a. Provide data to support Value for Money (VfM) assessment of OCPP and BPF

The data gathered by the supplier for the OCPP evaluation will inform the programme and Fund-level VfM assessments: both assessments will be conducted in-house by economists. The supplier will need to provide data files and relevant information to inform these assessments.

5b. Provide data to inform BPF meta evaluation

The BPF will undertake a fund-level meta evaluation to understand the aggregate impacts of all the programmes within the BPF portfolio. The supplier for the OCPP

evaluation will be expected to facilitate the BPF meta-analysis by providing data to the portfolio evaluation provider.

See "Required Outputs" Output B.

Optional tasks (call-off requirements)

---

6. Case study: Exit strategy/ Transition planning

Case study of two OCPP country partnerships (South Africa and India) that are ending/transitioning, evaluating the formulation and execution of the exit strategy. The evaluation will include recommendations for exit strategies for other OCPP countries and inform the exit strategy template.

See "Required Outputs" Output G.

7. CMAR Scoping & needs assessment

The Corredor Marino del Pacifico Este Tropical (CMAR) initiative is a transboundary marine protected area (MPA), covering Colombia, Peru, Costa Rica and Ecuador and is being supported by the Blue Planet Fund. Our three bilateral delivery partners are leading assessments with these four countries to explore opportunities to roll-out the CMAR initiative. Building on in-country workshops, JNCC are leading the production of several products to inform long-term planning by each country and the CMAR secretariat, these include:

- Summary report of the workshops
- Country-specific reports and a concept note outlining what each country can do better in implementing CMAR and the actions that they can support
- A regional roadmap for the CMAR secretariat

The assessments are due to conclude in early 2023 and materials can be shared with the supplier.

The Authority requests a quote from the supplier to evaluate a) delivery partner performance in supporting the development of CMAR and b) the utility/ effectiveness of the outputs produced by the delivery partners for the four countries and the CMAR secretariat. The results from the evaluation will be used to inform future scoping and need assessment exercises for MPAs being considered in other contexts under the BPF.

[JNCC leads support for the world's largest trans-national MPA network | JNCC - Adviser to Government on Nature Conservation](#)

8.   Emergency response evaluations

During Sept 2023, the OCPP emergency response function delivered the workshop "Marine Pollution Response: preparedness and best practice from the UK" with Peruvian Governmental authorities.

The four-day workshop brought together representatives from the Peruvian environment, fisheries and coastguard sectors, including officers from the Ministry of Environment, the National Park Service and coastal municipalities. With the support of colleagues from the British Embassy in Lima, the UK delegation shared lessons learnt from historic UK incidents and discussed key legislation and preparedness principles to ensure an effective and timely response to marine pollution incidents.

The aim and objectives of the workshop were:

- Aim: To increase preparedness for marine pollution events in Peru.
- Objectives:
    - Share and explore lessons learned from previous incidents in the UK and Peru
    - Share experiences and best practice from the UK;
    - Invite expert guest speakers to share knowledge; and
    - Identify knowledge gaps, key next steps and priorities for preparedness in Peru.

The Authority requests a quote from the supplier to evaluate a) delivery partner performance in delivering this workshop and b) the utility/ effectiveness of the outputs of the workshop to inform and improve future emergency response exercises under the BPF.

[UK experts drive Peru's ongoing response to February's oil spill in the Pacific Ocean - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)](www.gov.uk)

9.   FOA Evaluation

FOA deliver four projects for the OCPP: Blue Recovery Hubs, Blue Food Partnership, Repurposing Seafood Loss & Waste and IUU Supply Chain Risk Tool. Each project focuses on different components of sustainable seafood. Next financial year (2023/2024) is the third and final year of our agreement with FOA: The Authority requests a quote from the supplier to undertake an impact evaluation of work conducted by FOA. The evaluation will inform future decision making on whether to continue funding FOA or to direct funding to alternative projects.

Example questions for evaluation:

- Have FOA projects achieved their intended impact?
- What impact have FOA projects have on stakeholders, including in-country stakeholders?
- Has FOA had a positive impact on a) women and b) other marginalised groups?

- How have women and other groups benefitted/ been affected by the changes made under FOA? Were there any unintended consequences?
- Are the changes prompted by FOA likely to continue once the project has finished?

[Projects > Friends of Ocean Action | World Economic Forum (weforum.org)](#)

Evaluation outputs

Evaluation outputs are split across two Tables below. Table 1 outlines the outputs The Authority expects the supplier to provide over the lifetime of the programme, with each output linked to one or more of the essential tasks outlined in the previous section. Table 2 outlines the outputs associated with the ad-hoc/ call-off tasks.

The descriptions in both tables outline the core content and potential format of the output: The Authority welcomes suggestions from suppliers for the most efficient and effective ways of producing and disseminating these products. The final content and format of all outputs will be agreed between The Authority and the supplier at the kick-off meetings and/ or subsequent review points. The payment milestones linked to each output are outlined in the Programme timeline.

The Authority does not require the supplier to translate any of these products. The Authority encourages outputs that are accessible, with content that can be easily adapted to suit audiences across multiple countries and who speak a wide range of languages.

Table 1: Essential outputs

Output	Description	Frequency	Linked Task(s)
A. OCPP Evaluation Inception Report	**The inception report should consist of two parts: a review of the MEL framework and a draft communications plan to support learning.** **Review of MEL framework** - Review OCPP programme-level MEL plans, identifying gaps/ issues and recommending improvements for the programme-level Theory of Change (see Annex B), Logframe and Indicators - Review project-level bilateral monitoring, outlining how the supplier plans to support ongoing monitoring or the steps the supplier proposes to take to address instances where current monitoring is	One-off	1, 4, 6

Output	Description	Frequency	Linked Task(s)
	insufficient to inform the programme-level reporting • Review strategic component monitoring recommending changes that strategic partners should undertake where current monitoring is insufficient to inform the programme-level reporting **Content and format can be agreed at the kick-off meeting, although we would anticipate sections including context and aims of the evaluation, an outline of the anticipated framework, data collection and analysis, workplans, management of MEL activities, a review of the status of MEL planning for each project and ethics and safeguarding.** **Communications outline** A short outline of how to support implementation/ coordination of MEL and reporting/ knowledge exchange. The outline should include: • Audiences and knowledge dissemination products (i.e., how to best reach different stakeholders, from delivery partners through to programme beneficiaries) • Timings and resource implications for creating and disseminating knowledge (e.g., workshops, webinars, accessible and engaging reports, guidance, (if applicable) peer-reviewed materials for journals) As with the MEL framework, the development of the plan will be supported by the OCPP Communications Working Group which coordinates communications across the programme. The working group can advise on how to integrate communications around existing products and processes (e.g., the		

Output	Description	Frequency	Linked Task(s)
	newly launched quarterly blogs) and events (e.g., a future OCPP conference). The outline can be refined and formed into a full plan as part of the development of the interim evaluation (Output C) and Annual performance reports (Output E).		
B. Raw data files	We expect the supplier to provide raw data from all in-country field work, as well as any other workshops and reports that are carried out related to the programme. Raw data files may be used to inform the in-house VfM evaluation as well as the BPF meta-evaluation. We welcome suggestions for the best format to supply raw data files in and secure modes of delivery.	Ongoing	All
C. Interim evaluation report	The interim evaluation cover both process and impact aspects of the programme. We expect the focus to be on programme implementation but with early insights on impact/ progress towards achieving impact where possible. The content, format and precise timings for the interim evaluation can be discussed as part of the kick-off meeting and refined following the inception report and via quarterly check-ins.	One-off	3, 4, 5
D. Final evaluation report	A final evaluation, due six months following the end of the programme. The evaluation will review the OCPP's implementation and impact and is expected to include recommendations for future programming. The content, format and precise timings for the final evaluation can be discussed as part of the kick-off meeting and refined over the course of programme delivery, informed by the outputs detailed above.	One-off	3, 4, 5

Output	Description	Frequency	Linked Task(s)
E. Annual performance report	Detailed review of the programme's performance: what works and where improvements can be made in programme performance. How outcomes are being met. Builds into the interim evaluation report	Annually	4
F. Quarterly updates	A 90-minute meeting every quarter to discuss progress towards milestones/ outcomes, areas for concern and a forward look to upcoming outputs. Discussions will inform annual performance reports. We expect the quarterly updates to be supported by regular (weekly/ fortnightly) half-hour calls with the supplier to keep on top of programme developments and to anticipate/ tackle issues at the earliest possible opportunity.	Quarterly	All

Table 2: Optional Outputs

Output	Description	Frequency	Linked to Task
G. Exit strategy: Case Study	Conduct case study of two OCPP country partnerships (South Africa and India) that are ending/transitioning, evaluating the formulation and execution of the exit strategy	One-off	6
H. CMAR Scoping & Needs Assessment Evaluation Report	Report detailing delivery partner performance in supporting the development of CMAR and the utility/ effectiveness of the outputs produced by the delivery partners for the four countries and the CMAR secretariat. The results from the evaluation will be used to inform future scoping and need assessment exercises for MPAs being considered in other contexts under the BPF.	One-off	7

Output	Description	Frequency	Linked to Task
I. Emergency Response Evaluation Report	Report detailing the delivery partner performance in delivering the Peru emergency response workshop and the utility/ effectiveness of the outputs of the workshop, to inform and improve future emergency response exercises under the BPF.	One-off	8
J. FOA Impact Evaluation Report	Report detailing the impact of the four FOA projects funded via the OCPP. Report will inform future decision making on future funding. See Task 9 for example questions.	One-off	9

Support for suppliers

Beyond the kick-off meeting involving the programme team and delivery partners, we will provide a supplier with a range of materials to inform evaluation design and delivery, including:

- Programme Theory of change, logframe and indicators
- Programme Operating Manual
- Individual Country/ Project Plans (developed by Bilateral Delivery Partners to outline work undertaken and scheduled to occur over the coming year
- Delegation and technical visit reports
- Year 1 Annual Review and all future Annual Reviews – conducted by the Programme Team
- Slides from the first annual bilateral "Country Stocktake" – project-level updates from delivery partners
- Slides and minutes from previous Senior Management Board meetings

The Authority will also support the supplier during the on-boarding and inception phase through introductions to our Communications Working Group and Delivery Partners. Suppliers are also welcome to attend future Country Stocktakes and quarterly programme management board meetings to gain further insight into OCPP delivery.

Programme timeline

The timeline overleaf details the major contract milestones, including delivery dates for main outputs (interim report, mid-term and final evaluation dates), decision/ approval dates and payments. We include the timings for a few of the programme deliverables/ activities undertaken by the programme team and/ or delivery partners and which may inform the supplier's work.

We will cover the timeline as part of the on-boarding meeting. We also plan regular check-ins with the supplier to identify pinch-points and agree precise delivery dates for each output.

Table 3: OCPP timeline

Task/ Output*	2023				2024				2025				2026			
	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sept	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sept	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sept	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sept	Oct-Dec
Annual Review*			Sept				Sept				Sept				Sept	
Programme delivery ends														Mar		
Supplier on-boarding^		Contract														
Inception report			Jul/Aug													
Present to SMB^			Sept													
Interim Evaluation report					Mar											
Formal check-ins^						Apr				Apr			Apr			
Present to SMB					Mar						Sept					
Final Evaluation report^															Sept	

*Not delivered by supplier
Output deadlines
^Payment milestones

Annex A

Proposed evaluation *questions*

The following is a long list of potential evaluation questions, designed to demonstrate the scope and main areas of interest amongst the Programme Team and other stakeholders. The Authority anticipates refining the list during on-boarding and in the development of the inception report as well as interim and final evaluations.

Table 1: proposed process and impact evaluation questions

Coverage	Process evaluation	Impact evaluation

Whole programme	**Delivery model**
	
	Overarching questions
	
	• Is the OCPP being delivered efficiently and effectively?
	  o What works well? Where can we improve?
	  o How well integrated are the strategic components into the overall delivery model?
	  o To what extent are delivery partners learning from each other? (Avoiding silos across themes/ countries)
	  o What are the barriers to implementing the OCPP?
	  o Does the OCPP has sufficient funding to achieve its aims?
	  o Comparisons between bilateral and strategic delivery
	  o Comparisons between in-country vs. remote delivery
		Overall programme performance
		
		INTERIM AND FINAL EVALUATIONS
		
		• Is the OCPP on track to deliver against its objectives (INTERIM)/ Has the OCPP delivered against its objectives (FINAL)?
		  o Is the OCPP meeting the needs of a) partner country governments and b) local communities?
		  o To what extent has the OCPP increased the capacity of partner countries to conduct/ extend science?
		  o Is scientific knowledge of the ocean being used more effectively (better coordinated, used, integrated into decision-making)?
		  o To what extent has the OCPP increased UK Science partnerships?
		
		• Are the changes that the OCPP has brought about likely to be sustainable once the programme has

Coverage	Process evaluation	Impact evaluation
	- How well is the OCPP joining-up with other Blue Planet Fund programmes? - Are there any gaps in skills and expertise to deliver the programme? In-country questions - To what extent is each in-country partnership learning from the others? - Are exit and transition plans in place/ being designed so that projects can continue once funding ends? - Is local knowledge being integrated into the application of programme? - Have in-country partners engaged in partnerships as expected? ***Delivery partner performance*** - Are delivery partners performing efficiently and effectively? - How well are delivery partners engaging/ working with: local communities; in-country organisations & local delivery partners; local and national governments; each other? ***Defra programme team performance***	finished? (C.f., exit and transition plans in process evaluation) FINAL EVALUATION (Where funding has ended) are exit and transition plans being delivered on? - NB: Differences bilateral and multilateral programmes - Did OCPP lead to any unintended consequences (positive, e.g., attracting further donors and/ or negative, e.g., crowding-out local sources of support)? - What impact (if any) did the BPF regional advisers have on facilitating OCPP impacts? - Socio-economic impact (framing TBC) ***Impact on programme stakeholders*** - Has OCPP had its intended impact on local communities? - What have been the changes for local communities in the partner countries OCPP is delivering in? - Has OCPP had a positive impact on a) women and b) other marginalised groups - How have women and these other groups benefitted/ been affected by the changes made under OCPP? Were there any unintended consequences?

Coverage	Process evaluation	Impact evaluation

	• Are the programme team performing efficiently and effectively (e.g., facilitating learning)?
	• How well are the programme team working with:
	   ○ delivery partners?
	   ○ partner governments, including in-country posts?
	   ○ Other donors?	

Bilateral Partnerships	• To what extent does the propositional approach integrate partner country priorities? • How well has the programme managed to blend demand-led and propositional approaches (i.e., balancing partner country priorities with HMG in-country plans and/ or OCPP and BPF objectives)? • Are projects given sufficient time to properly plan and implement in-country?	
Strategic Partnerships	• Efficiency of working relationship/ ways of working of FOA and GOAP	• Value-add of FOA and GOAP for the OCPP

Annex B: OCPP Theory of Change

Ocean Country Partnership Programme: a £65m, five-year bilateral overseas development assistance programme helping partner countries effectively manage human activities that impact the marine environment and ensuring that all their citizens can benefit from its long-term sustainable use.

During active partnership	Two years post-active partnership	Five years post-active partnership

Activity and output summary

Utilising UK scientific/ technical and policy expertise, combined with the wider Blue Planet Fund portfolio, OCPP will work with partner country priorities and initiatives to deliver capacity building, covering:

Increased scientific/ technical assistance

1. Training in marine and fisheries science, management and monitoring
2. Providing access to and training in use of scientific equipment, infrastructure and data
3. Emergency technical assistance to support marine disaster response, and strengthening long-term disaster preparedness

Improved regulation/ governance

4. Supporting adoption of natural capital accounting for the marine environment
5. Strengthening marine management, monitoring and enforcement capacities
6. Strengthening regulatory frameworks, policies and plans for the marine environment
7. Supporting inclusive and sustainable marine governance
8. Supporting marine spatial planning to strengthen integrated management

Education & knowledge exchange (governments, agencies, communities, private sector)

9. Strategic environmental assessments, needs assessments, and scoping of requirements for support
10. Networks and collaboration between partner countries and sectors to facilitate knowledge sharing, collaboration and innovation

Intermediate outcomes

1. Improved policies, plans, and management of human activities in the marine environment at national, sub-national and community levels
2. Improved regulation and protection of the marine environment, including through MPAs
3. Marine ecosystem services more effectively valued, protected and enhanced, including through marine natural capital accounting
4. Increased capability and capacity to control and enforce marine policies, including combatting IUU fishing
5. Improved monitoring data and knowledge of the marine environment
6. Stakeholders – particularly local communities – are empowered to actively participate in sustainable management of the marine environment
7. Increased national capability and capacity to respond to marine environmental emergencies
8. Management of human activities in the marine environment is better integrated across sectors and government departments

Outcomes

Marine pollution

Stronger waste management systems and reduced solid waste and other forms of pollution entering the marine environment through move towards circular economy

IUU

IUU fishing activities are more effectively monitored, deterred and eliminated in partner countries, helping to minimise international enablers of IUU fishing

Large scale fisheries

Stronger management of regional and national fisheries and aquaculture to deliver sustainable fish stocks and healthy marine ecosystems; provide alternative livelihood; and reduce overfishing

MPAs

Countries are more willing and able to establish and manage marine protected areas and other effective conservation measures within national waters. They implement them sustainably, effectively and inclusively, also considering transboundary activities

Context/ Challenges
- Increasing threats to coastal states from unsustainable use of their marine environment, climate impacts and environmental hazards
- Limited capacity of many governments in low-to-middle income countries to monitor and regulate human activities in the marine environment
- Full value of marine ecosystems often not accounted for in national or local decision making
- Decision making over marine resource use is often inequitable and does not include all stakeholders
- Public and private investment into sustainable management of the ocean is insufficient and sometimes poorly targeted
- Limited knowledge sharing between different groups about the ocean and how best to govern it (e.g., local knowledge missing from donor understanding; marine science not shared at local levels)

Annex C: Ethical Principles for Research and Evaluation

Research and evaluation funded by the Authority must adhere to the highest ethical standards. This project must be designed and conducted in line with Government Social Research Profession standards (see [GSR Ethical Assurance for Social and Behavioural Research - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)](www.gov.uk) for the guidance and an ethics checklist).

As an ODA-funded programme, bidders are also encouraged to refer to FCDO's Ethical Guidance for Research, Evaluation and Monitoring Activities (https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dfid-ethical-guidance-for-research-evaluation-and-monitoring-activities), particularly regarding:

- ensuring work undertaken is appropriate to the local contexts (cultural, socio-economic, environmental and political considerations)
- risk management and mitigation (e.g., in the field/ safeguarding of personnel)
- opportunities for feedback, particularly for women and/ or marginalised groups

For wider guidance relating to Monitoring and Evaluation, see the Magenta Book ([HMT_Magenta_Book.pdf (publishing.service.gov.uk)](publishing.service.gov.uk) – see "5.9 Ethics").

Appendix 1 of Call-down Contract (Terms of Reference)
Schedule of Processing, Personal Data and Data Subjects

This schedule must be completed by the Parties in collaboration with each-other before the processing of Personal Data under the Contract.

The completed schedule must be agreed formally as part of the contract with FCDO and any changes to the content of this schedule must be agreed formally with FCDO under a Contract Variation.

Description	Details
Identity of the Controller and Processor for each Category of Data Subject	The Parties acknowledge that for the purposes of the Data Protection Legislation, the following status will apply to personal data under this Call-down Contract 1) The Parties acknowledge that Clause 33.2 and 33.4 (Section 2 of the contract) shall not apply for the purposes of the Data Protection Legislation as the **Parties are independent Controllers** in accordance with Clause 33.3 in respect of the following Personal Data:
Subject matter of the processing	N/A
Duration of the processing	N/A
Nature and purposes of the processing	N/A
Type of Personal Data [and Special Categories of Personal Data]	N/A
Plan for return and destruction of the data once processing complete	**(UNLESS requirement under EU or European member state law to preserve that type of data)**