ANNEX 1: CARIAA Theory of Change CARIAA's Sphere of Control CARIAA's Sphere of Influence Beyond CARIAA's influence **CARIAA Strategies and Activities CARIAA Outputs** Influencing and uptake changes **Outcomes and Impact** Context Assumption 1.1: A 'gap' in Hot Spot 1: River Assumption 2: Excellent, high-impact research Context YEARS 2-4: INFLUENCING IMPACT YEAR 3-7: CARIAA combines: technical quality and scientific merit: Assumptions: Deltas amongst policy actors in 'hot spot CHANGE 1 - AWARENESS and esearch effectiveness; process excellence: innovation Key stakeholders, including the most Consortia implement regions, to produce demand for **ENGAGEMENT** vulnerable communities have the capacities obust adaptation knowledge and multi-site, with larae . The 'Hot spots' defined Target actors become aware tested adaptation ontions A high OUTPUT 1: YEAR 3-7: (institutions, systems, practices and skills) to by CARIAA are accepted multidsiciplinary populations whose impact research-policy-practice of CARIAA evidence on Consortia produce a range Actors & stakeholders as a valid scale/frame of engagement 'pathway' is an appropriate approach. research strategies livelihoods and enable them to make evidence-based adaptation. of scientifically validated engaged in 'hot spot' analysis in the climate place of are choices for coping with current variability and tested policy/ practice change and adaptation regions at community. particularly and potential future impacts of climate on relevant CARIAA research, sub-national, national vulnerable to evidence and innovation development. and regional & climate change CARIAA CONSORTIA YEAR 2-4: CARIAA LINK 2a: CARIAA Consortia results on what is effective 2. Some research capacity international levels Pathway Consortia establish undertake a range of research YEARS 4-6: INFLUENCING (and not) in adaptation in has been built in 'hot studies, including modelling, impact appropriate partnerships 'hot spot' regions. **CHANGE 2 - NATIONAL** spot' regions through assessments, policy development and collaborative multi-ENDORSEMENT Hot Spot 2: River previous programmes to and pilot applications in hot spot partner research Key champions in national enable testing of regions. processes. Over time, these policy and planning processes adaptation options and changes support the endorse CARIAA concepts and densely populated assess their potential OUTPUT 2: YEAR 5-7: Consortia evidence in their spheres of desired impact... river basins impacts. LINK 1: CARIAA team have developed future responsibility LINK 3: significantly funds Hot-Spot researchers and canacities to CARIAA research and evidence products are communicated through a Consortia, bringing affected by climate 3. Addressing gaps in YEAR 2 - 7: CARIAA conduct, communicate and use range of channels, including stakeholder engagement, direct policy support and piloting undertaken by CARIAA Consortia and Programme high levels of research Consortia implement change adaptation research adaptation issues in 'hot capacity and strategies to engage mplementation requires **CARIAA'S RESEARCH IMPACT** stakeholder networks spot' regions. a robust and credible policy, practice and in target regions. Actors in planning, programme, policy and YEARS 3-6: INFLUENCING evidence-base about research actors research use a range of evidence-based, Hot Spot 3: Semi-**CHANGE 3- INTERNATIONAL** tested options, to support tested options to enhance and support Arid Regions ENDORSEMENT Consortium OUTPUT 3: YEAR 3-7: the work of actors in partners in positions of communities' livelihoods in 'hot spot' Consortia have established policy, planning, practice of Africa and South influence in key processes regions in the face of climate challenges. (civil society) and engagement networks of YEAR 2-7: CARIAA and Central Asia; LINK 2b: CARIAA Programme endorse CARIAA concepts research communities. policy, practice and now and in the future, in ways that benefit Programme Team large numbers of Team implements engagement and evidence in key global research stakeholders to the most vulnerable. CARIAA Programme mplement cross-consortia trategies, knowledge management people depending policy documents. I. The provision of robust build an enabling Pathwav management, learning trategy, supports cross-consortia on rain-fed and credible evidence, environment for the uptake Actors & stakeholders learning and synthesis at the aariculture will he mechanisms and paired with effective programmatic level of CARIAA results. engaged at regional & knowledge management affected by engagement strategies, international levels increased climate Assumption 1.2 : The use of a will result in evidencevariability and nformed decisions. YEARS 4-7: INFLUENCING those who need the research change (such as policy-makers and YEAR 2-3: CARIAA Prog CHANGE 4 - DEMAND OUTPUT 4: Year 1-7: CARIAA Team ractitioners) and those doing the team develops Key actors demand CARIAA esearch and encourages nterdisciplinary working, so that more produces and supports synthesis, engagement strategies to evidence products to improve learning and knowledge-brokering ambitious adaptation research and Assumption 3: CARIAA establishes its niche with target users reach regional and their adaptation policies, policy questions can be tackled, at greater scale and over longer-term processes and products to engage through iterative interactions between consortial actors and international actors approaches and investments. regional and international

stakeholders

Year 2-7: Learning Products

Year 4-7: Synthesis Products

policy and practice stakeholders so that CARIAA-related

ifetime of the programme (a 2-way process).

evidence is championed in policy and practice. This process

s non-linear and cumulatively builds relationships over the

LINK 4: Actors take up CARIAA's results

them in adaptation initiatives at scale.

evidence and policy options and invest in testing

Note: Year 1= April 2012- March 2013, Year 2= April 2013- March 2014, Year 3= April 2014- March 2015, etc.

1.3: Consortium model facilitates

knowledge sharing and increases capacity for uptake and use of research