

PROJECT NAME						
IMPACT Key stakeholders, including the most vulnerable communities have the capacities (institutions, systems, practices and skills) to enable them to make evidence-based choices for coping with current variability and potential future impacts of climate on development.	Impact Indicator 1 Mid-term review judgement of progress towards impact in five or more focus countries (including: Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Ghana, Kenya)	Planned	Baseline 2014	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (date)
		Achieved				
		Source				
	Impact Indicator 2	Planned	Baseline 2014	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (date)
		Achieved				
		Source				

OUTCOME	Outcome Indicator 1		Baseline (2014)	Milestone (2016)	Milestone (2018)	Target (2019)	Assumptions	
Actors in planning, programme, policy and research use a range of evidence-based, tested options to enhance and support communities' livelihoods in 'hot spot' regions in the face of climate challenges, now and in the future, in ways that benefit the most vulnerable women and men.	Number and qualitative description of evidenced case studies/stories of change related to, for example, policies, pilots, projects, stakeholder engagement, new research or other investments being designed based on CARIAA-related research results, pilot projects, policy development processes or engagement processes in hot spot regions, with special attention to gender and inclusion	Planned	0	3 stories of change	6 stories of change	10 stories of change	#1. Use of evidence-based options will lead over time to the developmental impact. #2. Impact stories will be tracked in five or more focus countries; impact will also be tracked through CARIAA's M&E Framework. #3. Changes in use of evidence-based adaptation options are expected to be seen in sub-national, federal/national, regional and international settings, for example federal investment into pilots to test ceria options #4. Sufficient recognition of a 'gap' in adaption implementation exists amongst policy actors in 'hot spot' regions to produce demand for robust adaptation knowledae and tested adaptation options	
		Achieved (as of March 2016)		Pending - Consortia to submit them by March 2017				
			Source Annual and mid-year technical report from consortia					
	Outcome Indicator 2	Planned	0 cases of demand	2 cases of demand	4 cases of demand	6 cases of demand		
	Demand by CARIAA stakeholders and target actor groups: Number and description of requests to brief on, produce, partner in, or provide technical assistance to apply CARIAA evidence, outputs, recommendations or follow-on projects.	Achieved (as of March 2016)		Some cases of demand identified in the consortia's six monthly technical reports.				
			Source Quarterly reports from Consortia on performance and results of engagement strategies.					
	INPUTS (£)	DFID (£)		Govt (£)	Other (£)	Total (£)		DFID SHARE (%)
INPUTS (HR)	DFID (FTEs)							

OUTPUT 1	Output Indicator 1.1		Baseline 2014	Milestone (2016)	Milestone (2018)	Target (2019)	Assumption
<p>Consortia produce a range of scientifically validated, policy and practice relevant CARIAA research, evidence and pilot results on what interventions are effective (and not) in climate adaptation in 'hot spot' regions, with gender and inclusion integrated into designs, findings and results/outcomes</p>	<p>Outputs: Number of peer/non-peer reviewed outputs, authorship disaggregated by gender and membership in a southern institution.</p>	Planned	<p>1.1.1 Journal articles outputs accepted</p> <p>1.1.2 No other peer reviewed outputs published</p> <p>1.1.3 No non peer reviewed outputs published.</p>	<p>1.1.1 15 peer reviewed journal articles accepted, 30% female authors and 40% southern authors.</p> <p>1.1.2 15 peer reviewed outputs published other than journal articles, 30% female authors and 40% southern authors.</p> <p>1.1.3 20 non-peer reviewed outputs published, 30% female authors 40% southern authors.</p>	<p>1.1.1 40 peer reviewed journal articles accepted, 35% female authors and 45% southern authors.</p> <p>1.1.2 40 peer reviewed outputs published other than journal articles, 35% female authors 45% southern authors.</p> <p>1.1.3 85 Non-peer reviewed outputs published, 35% female authors and 45%</p>	<p>1.1.1 50 peer reviewed journal articles accepted, 40% female authors and 50% southern authors.</p> <p>1.1.2 50 peer reviewed outputs published other than journal articles, 35% female authors 45% southern authors.</p> <p>1.1.3 100 Non-peer reviewed outputs published, 40% female authors and 50% southern authors.</p>	<p>#1. The use of a consortium model facilitates linking of those who need the research (such as policy-makers and practitioners) and those doing the research (e.g. researchers in academia, NGOs, at the local level) and encourages interdisciplinary working, so that more ambitious adaptation research and policy questions can be tackled, at greater scale and over longer-term.</p> <p>#2. Systematic documentation of pilot outputs will be based on minimum reporting standards provided by CARIAA, and will cover both successful and unsuccessful pilots, with linkages to the CARIAA Learning Framework.</p>
		Achieved (as of March 2016)		<p>68 peer reviewed outputs have been published as of March 31, 2016, including 21 scientific papers in peer reviewed journals. 20 of those 21 papers are openly accessible, and they have been published in journals like The Cryosphere (impact factor 5.561), Science of the Total Environment (impact factor 4.099), WIREs Climate Change (impact factor 3.415), PLOS one (impact factor 3.234), and the International Journal of Climatology (impact factor 2.886). 34% of the authors of peer-reviewed journal articles are women and 34% are southern.</p> <p>The program has also produced 29 working papers and briefs (policy or research). 34% of the authors of which</p>			
		<p>Source Quarterly reporting by Consortia, outputs accepted or published with authorship disaggregated by gender and by membership in a southern institution.</p>					
	<p>Gender: Level of consideration of gender as a key element of social inclusion, from research design to output production.</p>	Planned	<p>Gender monitoring scale developed by cross-consortia Gender Working Group</p>	<p>Expert assessment rates attention to gender in CARIAA research design, process, and outputs as "acceptable" or better</p>	n/a	<p>Expert assessment rates attention to gender in CARIAA research design, process, and outputs as "good" or better</p>	
		Achieved (as of March 2016)		<p>Pending - To be assessed at mid-term by an independent gender specialist in the next months.</p>			
		<p>Source Measurement would be based on an independent review of peer reviewed and non-peer reviewed papers and the research design and analysis that underpinned them, through document analysis, interviews, and other methods as needed.</p>					

OUTPUT 2	Output Indicator 2.1		Baseline 2014	Milestone 1 (2016) March 2016 data = new baseline 2016	Milestone 2 (2018)	Target (2019)	Assumptions
Stakeholders in policy, practice and research in sub-national, national and international settings have access to, and facilitated opportunities to engage with, a new body of quality evidence on options to tackle climate vulnerabilities and adaptation that benefit vulnerable women and men in 'hot spot' regions.	<p>Access: CARIIA outputs, concepts and debates are made widely and proactively accessible within and outside academic communities.</p> <p>2.1.1 Web sessions</p> <p>2.1.2 Document downloads</p> <p>2.1.3. Media Mentions</p> <p>2.1.4 Social Media Mentions</p>	Planned	n/a	<p>2.1.1 Total website visits as of March 31, 2016 (29,805)</p> <p>2.1.2 Total document downloads as of March 31, 2016 (10,857)</p> <p>2.1.3 Total media mentions as of March 31, 2016 (141)</p> <p>2.1.4 Total social media mentions as of March 31, 2016 (7337)</p>	<p>2.1.1 50% increase against baseline 2016</p> <p>2.1.2 25% increase against baseline 2016</p> <p>2.1.3 25% increase against baseline 2016</p> <p>2.1.4 25% increase against baseline 2016</p>	<p>2.1.1 60% increase against baseline 2016</p> <p>2.1.2 30% increase against baseline 2016</p> <p>2.1.3 50% increase against baseline 2016</p> <p>2.1.4 50% increase against baseline 2016</p>	<p>#1. CARIIA establishes its niche with target users through iterative interactions between consortia, actors and policy and practice stakeholders so that CARIIA-related evidence is championed in policy and practice. This process is non-linear and moves iteratively through access, engagement and endorsement to cumulatively build relationships over the lifetime of the programme (a 2-way process).</p> <p>#2. Effectiveness of stakeholder engagement cannot be fully assessed on a short time-scale, and therefore perceived relevance is an interim measure of progress. Follow-ups with participants in early stakeholder engagement events in 2016 and 2019 as a part of the mid-term and final external evaluation will provide an opportunity to triangulate the data and contribute to stories of impact.</p> <p>#3. It is assumed that endorsement will begin to be seen from 2016 - 2019. Based on one endorsement per consortium at milestone 1.</p>
		Achieved (as of March 2016)		<p>Google Analytics was used to track user traffic to the internal CARIIA website (also known as the CARIIA Knowledge Management Platform). As of March 31, 2016, the website saw an increase of 1374% in website visits since December 2014 (29,805 vs 2,021 sessions). The program registered a 10,857% increase in document downloads since Dec. 2014 (since there was 0 download in Dec. 2014, but 53% increase since March 2015). The Program has been mentioned in 141 print and web communications and engagement products in national and international newspaper articles, print, YouTube clips, newsletters and websites. The total social media mentions has also increased from 131 to 7737 by end of</p>			
Source							
			Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (date)	
		Planned					
		Achieved					
Source							
Web analytics and media/social media tracking, with a baseline mapping against the selected indicators in 2014. Monitoring of geographical distribution.							
IMPACT WEIGHTING (%)	Output Indicator 2.2		Baseline 2014	Milestone 1 (2016)	Milestone 2 (2018)	Target (2019)	
30	<p>Engagement of stakeholders: Frequency and perceived relevance of stakeholder engagement activities. Representation of CARIIA's targeted stakeholder groups in engagement activities.</p> <p>2.2.1 Number of events and perceived relevance</p> <p>2.2.2 Stakeholder representation</p>	Planned		<p>2.2.1 150 events with appropriate stakeholders with 60% perceived relevance.</p> <p>2.2.2 70% of events with at least 2 CARIIA targeted stakeholder groups represented</p>	<p>2.2.1 200 events with 70% perceived relevance.</p> <p>2.2.2 80% of events with at least 2 CARIIA targeted stakeholder groups represented.</p>	<p>2.2.1 250 events with appropriate stakeholders with 75% perceived relevance.</p> <p>2.2.2 85% of events with at least 2 CARIIA targeted stakeholder groups</p>	

	Definition of strategic engagement events: Strategic engagement events are facilitated events led by CARIIA partners that are used to inform, consult or collaborate with stakeholder groups (researchers, policy-makers, practitioners, community members and media/media intermediaries) that inform the research or/and influence the activities of targeted stakeholder groups based on research results.		Achieved (as of March 2016)	As of March 31, 2016, 148 stakeholder engagement events were held by CARIIA consortia: ASSAR (25), DECCMA (29), HI-AWARE (55), PRISE (36). These comprised a mixture of field visits, science-policy dialogues and national and sub-national workshops covering a wide range of stakeholders. In total the program is estimated to have reached over 5,700 stakeholders through this process. Results of a standard survey administered to participants at these events indicated that respondents qualified in average the relevance of the event's focus and content to their work as 4.58 on a scale from 0 to 5 (where 1 is "not relevant" and 5 "very relevant").			
	Source Number of events and stakeholder representation collected through ongoing reporting by consortia members/consortia. To determine stakeholder representation, the consortia will respond to a Y/N question to indicate if the event involved a) only 1 stakeholder group, or b) 2 or more stakeholder groups (policy-makers, practitioners, community members and media/media intermediaries, etc.). Perceived relevance measured through a paper survey administered at engagement activities on scale of 1-5, and in 2019 through follow-up with participants in earlier events on whether/how engagement activities informed and/or influenced their actions. When the paper survey cannot be used, organizers should ensure participants report on the perceived						
	Output Indicator 2.3		Planned	Baseline (2014) 2.3.1 0 examples of contributions 2.3.2 0 citation of peer reviewed journal articles	Milestone 1 (2016) 2.3.1 4 examples of contributions 2.3.2 50 citations of peer reviewed journal articles	Milestone 2 (2018) 2.3.1 8 examples of contributions 2.3.2 300 citations of peer reviewed journal articles	Target (2019) 2.3.1 10 examples of contributions 2.3.2 450 citations of peer reviewed journal articles
	Endorsement: CARIIA research findings evident in policy dialogues, decision-making forums, networks, and planning activities in CARIIA focus countries. 2.3.1 Number of examples of contribution 2.3.2 Number of citations of peer reviewed journal articles Definition of endorsement: Endorsement refers to an indication of a binding use (formally or officially communicated by users, for example in office orders, meeting minutes or official messages that have been formally documented and announced) of any products, recommendations or communications from the project research.		Achieved (as of March 2016)	There has been over 8 examples of contributions that have been reported, but among them only those 3 stories align with the proposed definition of endorsement: (i) Namibia's vulnerability and adaptation chapter for the third national communication on climate change included reviews and contributions from ASSAR. (ii) UNEP in Bangladesh integrated in their "Road map to adaptation" the adaptation inventory led by DECCMA's Bangladesh teams. (iii) The International Organization of Migration's "Atlas of Environmental Migration" used maps and analysis for Bangladesh developed by DECCMA.			
Source Consortia's annual and mid-year reports; Google Scholar.						RISK RATING MEDIUM	
INPUTS (£)	DFID (£)	Govt (£)	Other (£)	Total (£)	DFID SHARE (%)		
INPUTS (HR)	DFID (FTEs)						

