Theory of Change
(Upper Indus Basin Network)

Farid Ahmad, ICIMOD
• January 27, 2021
Change processes

Project Inputs (resources), activities, outputs

Boundary partners
Outcomes: Changes in behavior

Impact: Changes in state

Sphere of control

Sphere of influence

Sphere of interest
Theory of Change

A **Theory of Change** examines our ideas or assumptions of how change is expected to happen. This is precisely what your **Theory of Change** explains. ... At the outset, programme invests resources such as money, time, expertise and many more to achieve an overall objective.

1. A strategic roadmap- objectives and visions
2. Clear understanding of the change process- change pathways and linkages
3. Provide basis for detailed planning- strategies and actions
4. Provide basis for M&E
Assumption: Science diplomacy is a key for regional cooperation in a given geo-political situation in HKH region.

**Major Challenges**
- Geo-political and security issues
- Mistrust among countries
- Lack of data sharing
- Impacts of Climate Change
- Insufficient institutional capacities

**Opportunities**
- Cooperation forums like ICIMOD
- Climate change
- Growing awareness among public
- Evidence based credible research
- Himalayan Glaciers
- Academic networks
- Capacity building
- Transboundary Rivers

**Key Strategies**

**Regional**
- Regional Coordination & facilitate collaborative agreements
- Coordinate with policy champions
- Media engagement at national, regional and global levels
- Advocacy for regional cooperation
- Ensure data, information and knowledge sharing
- Communicate with Think Tanks
- Coordinate communication strategies

**National**
- Coordinate with national, provincial and local level policy champions
- Coordination relevant government ministries and institutions
- Ensure communication among members
- Develop and execute capacity building strategies

**Science Based**
- Apply regional scientific harmonized and co-developed methodologies and approaches
- Ensure High quality Scientific Products
- Coordinate data and knowledge sharing
- Mobilize resources for scientific projects

**Intermediate Results**
1. Increased country ownership of the network
2. Policy level participation in network meetings
3. Regional Collaborative Projects on science and capacity building
4. Increased policy interactions of the network with relevant government set ups
5. Increased evidence of use of UIBN products for policies, development projects and research

**Outcomes**
1. **Outcome 1**
   - Improved regional cooperation on Indus Basin
2. **Outcome 2**
   - Strengthened upstream and downstream linkages
3. **Outcome 3**
   - Improved capacities of institutions and individuals
4. **Outcome 4**
   - Uptake of context-specific and gender-sensitive solutions

**Impact**
Resilient and empowered UIB region

Assumption: Country ownership is critical for the success of a regional network.
Key learnings

- Clarity in our objectives
- Focus on key priorities
- Increased ownership
- Joint workplan
Looking forward

- Best use of the regional forum/platform
- Strengthen country ownership
- Clarity in responsibilities
- Setting accountability parameter for CC/RSC
- Resource mobilization
Thank you

Let’s protect the pulse.