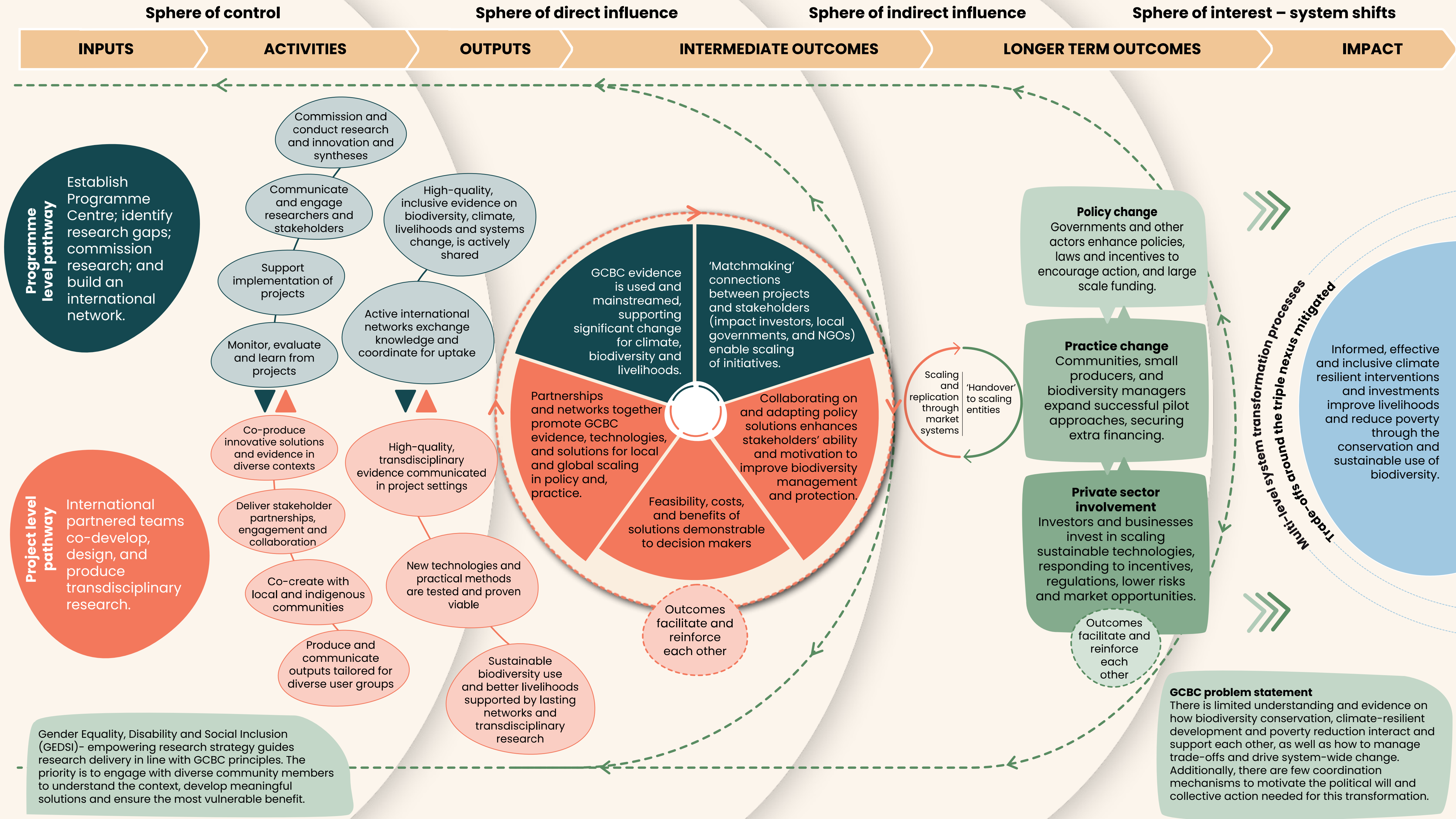




Sphere of control

Programme level assumptions

1. The programme Centre is defined, established and funded as an effective enabler of programme delivery.
2. The programme Centre effectively delivers research on cross-cutting areas and systems research relating to the nexus.

Commissioning assumptions

1. Strong teams of organisations and researchers, including in the global south are willing and have the capabilities to form networks and partnerships: and apply for GCBC funding.
2. Demand for funding can be managed in a context of reducing global funding for research and action on climate, biodiversity and livelihoods.

Sphere of direct influence

Research and innovation uptake assumptions

1. Uptake of evidence (including interventions and investments) adopts a systems approach and follows GCBC delivery principles, notably GEDSI.
2. GCBC policy and practice solutions demonstrate viability, cost-effectiveness and tailoring for local systems, with potential for translation to other settings in selected instances.
3. GCBC policy and practice evidence shows potential for contributing to critical aspects of transformational change and system shifts locally, including transforming GEDSI for inclusive change.
4. Synthesis – the tension between focus on context-specific research and synthesis for scaling – which requires translating research from one context to another, can be managed.
5. Self-sustaining, transdisciplinary networks with local/national governments, civil society organisations, community-based organisations, INGOs, private sector, and policy makers around biodiversity, climate and livelihoods can be catalysed to create ‘ecosystems’ and critical mass for further innovation and development of policy and practice solutions and respond to policy opportunities.
6. Scaling partners from national and global development systems are in a position to step up and partner for scaling (financially, institutionally, politically).

Sphere of indirect influence

Policy, practice and private sector pathway assumptions

1. Policymakers are willing and able to co-create and use an improved evidence base on the sustainable and inclusive use of biodiversity; and change their approaches based on new research and evidence.
2. Risks of reduced global financing for climate adaptation and biodiversity conservation at scale can be managed.
3. Enhanced availability and relevance of options for new policy design, improvement and/or enforcement stimulates policy action.
4. Feasible and attractive economic conditions ^{can} be optimized for adoption.
5. Practitioners, communities and investors, are willing and able to co-create and use an improved evidence base on the sustainable and inclusive use of biodiversity; and change their approaches based on new research and evidence.
6. Practices can be implemented effectively in their contexts, navigating the realities of politics and corruption.
7. Mitigations can be found by building in these assumptions to the design of projects – via co-production and using diverse stakeholder networks.
8. Identified approaches to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity can provide income opportunities that are sufficient to replace business as usual.

Sphere of interest – system shifts

Impact-level assumptions

1. ‘More’ biodiversity is not always the right outcome, it might be that what is needed is better ecosystem functionality (rather than using biodiversity as the sole metric of health) – linked to the system research, and alternative options for presenting science to policy.
2. Conditions needed for system shifts include political will, conducive public opinion, salience of potential solutions and finance across multiple layers of governance.