SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country(ies): Global
Project Title: Peacebuilding Impact Hub **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):**

PBF project modality:	**If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts):**
☒ **IRF** ☐ PRF	☐ Country Trust Fund ☐ Regional Trust Fund **Name of Recipient Fund:**

List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.): Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA)/Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) **List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO):** Harvard University Humanitarian Initiative, UNDP, IOM, 3ie, ODI, Canada Permanent Mission, Germany Permanent Mission
Project duration in months[1] [2]: 24 months **Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation:** Global
Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below: ☐ Gender promotion initiative[3] ☐ Youth promotion initiative[4] ☐ Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions ☐ Cross-border or regional project
Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): DPPA/PBSO: $ 1,391,551.05 **Total: $ 1,391,551.05**   **The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.* Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source):

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[1] Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 24 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.
[2] The official project start date will be the date of the first project budget transfer by MPTFO to the recipient organization(s), as per the MPTFO Gateway page.
[3] Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Gender Promotion Initiative
[4] Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Youth Promotion Initiative

PBF 1st tranche (70%):	PBF 2nd tranche* (30%) :	PBF 3rd tranche* (_%):
DPPA/PBSO: $ 974,085.74	DPPA/PBSO : $ 417,465.32	XXXX: $ XXXXXX
Total: $ 974,085.74	Total: $ 417,465.32	XXXX: $ XXXXXX
		XXXX: $ XXXXXX
		Total:

Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs):

The Peacebuilding Impact Hub project aims to foster a deeper understanding of the effects and impact of peacebuilding interventions to enhance the ability of peacebuilders to make timely and evidence-informed decisions on peacebuilding programming and policy. The Peacebuilding Impact Hub will be a UN system-side collaborative effort that will also bring together governments, think tanks, academia, and civil society peacebuilders. The Peacebuilding Impact Hub will share knowledge from peacebuilders and partners at local and national level; derive valuable insights and data-driven solutions; create space for learning; and continuously make the "business case" for investing in peacebuilding by demonstrating impact and the cost savings of prevention. The project will help illustrate peacebuilding impact for specific groups and communities, including with priorities defined in consultation with PCG. It will contribute to efforts to improve monitoring and tracking of disaggregated results on distinct groups and communities.

Summarize the in-country project consultation process prior to submission to PBSO, including with the PBF Steering Committee, civil society (including any women and youth organizations) and stakeholder communities (including women, youth and marginalized groups):

The proposed Hub has a unique position to "tell the story of peacebuilding and its impact" because it exists within the United Nations at the confluence of policymaking (with the PBC, DPPA and UN system through the Peacebuilding Strategy Group, and civil society partners), grant-making (through the PBF), and implementation of peacebuilding programmes (together with the Peacebuilding Contact Group including Agencies, Funds and Programmes), and because of the UN's global reach and engagement of Member States. DPPA/PBSO is well placed to play a the "hinge" role (supporting coherence across peace, humanitarian, and development action) for peacebuilding, together with the guidance and leadership of the Peacebuilding Strategy Group/Peacebuilding Contact Group that it chairs.

In 2023, during the early stages of conceptualization, the Peacebuilding Contact Group was regularly consulted for review, inputs, and comments on the project's concept note, workplan, terms of reference, and outline of deliverables. Initial discussions with CSOs, think tanks and IFIs have also taken place to introduce the project and for strategic engagement.

Project Gender Marker score[5]: 2
Specify % and $ of total project budget allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and

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[5] **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective and allocate at least 80% of the total project budget to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)
Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective and allocate between 30 and 79% of the total project budget to GEWE
Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 30% of the total budget for GEWE)

women's empowerment: 30% ($417,465.3)

Briefly **explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment [6]:**
The Impact Hub is an opportunity to further demonstrate the importance of promoting gender equality and women's empowerment to achieve peacebuilding.

The project will contribute to efforts to improve monitoring and tracking of results on women, peace and security through the availability of gender-disaggregated data and analysis related to gender responsive peacebuilding. When possible and context-specific, this effort should also be expanded to LGBTIQ+ persons to further advance gender equality. This will align with UN Women's ongoing work towards improved monitoring of WPS.

The Impact Hub's contribution is in line with the Secretary-General's 2020 goals for the decade on women, peace and security on a WPS data revolution. The Impact Hub's global overview report will integrate gender-sensitive analysis of impact of peacebuilding, together with knowledge sharing. The Impact Hub's dedicated web presence (including a repository of data and good practices) will include gender-disaggregated information and analysis of impact specific to women and girls and contribute to better understanding of their contribution to and role in peacebuilding. The Impact Hub's emphasis on communication, through its communication taskforce, is also an opportunity to convey messages on the impact of peacebuilding and women, peace and security efforts. Women peacebuilders will be included in any outreach and consultation at national and sub-national level related to this initiative.

Project Risk Marker score[7]: 0

Is the project piloting new approaches: Yes ☒ **No** ☐
Does the project design incorporate climate, peace and security related considerations:
Yes ☐ **No** ☒

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project *(select ONLY one)* [8]: 4.3

If applicable, SDCF/**UNDAF outcome(s)** to which the project contributes: N/A

Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s) to which the project contributes: SDG 16: 16.6; 16.7 16.a; SDG:17 17.3, 17.9, 17.14, 17.17, 17.18.

Type of submission:	**If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:**
☒ **New project** ☐ Project amendment	**Extension of duration:** ☐ Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date): **Change of project outcome/ scope:** ☐
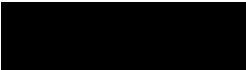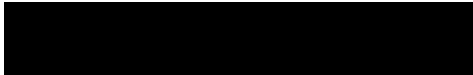
	Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%: ☐ **Additional PBF budget:** ☐ Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX **Brief justification for amendment:** *Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in* *TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.*

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA)	Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)
Xuejun Zhou	Elizabeth Spehar
████████████	██████████████████
Signature Executive Officer, DPPA-DPO *Date & Seal*	*Signature* Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support *Date & Seal*

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support (4 pages max)

a) A brief summary of gender-responsive **conflict analysis findings** as they relate to this project, focusing on the driving factors of tensions/conflict that the project aims to address and an analysis of the main actors/ stakeholders that have an impact on or are impacted by the driving factors, which the project will aim to engage. This analysis must be gender- and age-responsive.

Despite promising developments in policy and practice, peacebuilding has not been without its criticisms in the face of continued abuse of human rights and resurgence of violent conflict in recent years. Central to the question of how to build and maintain peace has been a shift toward context-specific approaches as opposed to an overarching policy agenda. However, it remains critical to gather more empirical evidence on the impact of peacebuilding in increasingly complex and uncertain environments. This includes impact on specific groups and communities, subject to consultation with partners. Analysis and data collection on peacebuilding must not only be context-specific but reflect the particularities of the different groups and communities within that context.

The evidence gap partly reflects the complex nature of peacebuilding interventions across all stages, from early warning, conflict prevention to recovery and sustainable peace and development, and the sensitive and unstable contexts in which they take place. Where valuable data on peacebuilding efforts exists, it often resides in isolated siloes within various organizations, making it difficult to derive valuable collective insights.

In his 2020 report on WPS, and as part of his 5 goals for the decade, the SG has called for a gender data revolution on women and peace and security that reaches the public focusing on closing data gaps and increasing knowledge on its most pressing issues, The report calls for expanding partnership on data production and investing in making knowledge that is both useful for policy makers and the general public that is relevant to current peace and security challenges and trends as related to WPS. The Hub can therefore contribute to filling existing gaps on both the impact of peacebuilding work, as well as the contribution of women to peacebuilding and obstacles to their meaningful participation across.

The Hub has been established with these specific gaps in mind, including the gaps in gender sensitivity and age-responsiveness. By bringing together the capabilities and data systems of multiple organizations and working in partnership with a broad set of stakeholders, the Hub aims to enhance the ability to draw collective lessons learned and transform the peacebuilding evidence and practice landscapes.

b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks[9],** how it ensures **national ownership**. If this project is designed in a PRF country, describe how the main objective advances a relevant strategic objective identified through the Eligibility Process. Elaborate on the catalytic nature of the project and how national ownership, including but not limited to, national and subnational entities are built in.

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[9] Including national gender and youth strategies and commitments, such as a National Action Plan on 1325, a National Youth Policy etc.

The relevance of peacebuilding to all societies is reflected in the UN Secretary-General's articulation in 'Our Common Agenda,' which accentuated the critical need to embed prevention and peacebuilding at the heart of A New Agenda for Peace. This recognition builds on the 2016 UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on Sustaining Peace, to re-think how to prevent and address violent conflicts in a more holistic and inclusive way – focused on addressing the root causes and using a three-pillar approach, and the incorporation of Goal 16 into the SDGs.

The 'Pathways for Peace' report further established the critical need for inclusion and prevention, contributing to the idea that durable peace can be built and maintained only by exploring and strengthening favorable local and nationally owned conditions for peace. The centrality of peacebuilding for the United Nations is further established and codified through many resolutions in the General Assembly and the Security Council.

It is also demonstrated through the prominent role of the Peacebuilding Commission and the increase in commitments to the Peacebuilding Fund. In this work, the United Nations efforts are significantly enhanced through active partnerships with other actors, particularly those from civil society rooted in local communities.

c) A brief explanation of how the project fills any strategic gaps and complements any other relevant interventions, PBF funded or otherwise. Also provide a brief **summary of existing interventions** in the proposal's sector by filling out the table below.

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
DPPA's Peace and Security Data Hub	UN partners and member states	A free public library of datasets on peace and security published by the United Nations to empower data consumers across the world.	The data on the platform is used by UN system, UN Member States, journalists, training partners, academia and think tanks, as well as the public at large. The impact hub aims to utilize relevant data to affect policy as well as programme design.
PBF impact evaluations (PeaceFIELD)	Germany and Canada	Initiated in 2021, PeaceFIELD (Peacebuilding Fund Impact Evaluation, Learning and Dissemination) project aims to bolster the evidence base in peacebuilding interventions by applying impact evaluation tools to specific PBF projects. It has since launched three case studies, in Guatemala, the Mali-Niger border region and Sudan (with Sierra Leone-Guinea impact evaluation to launch in 2024), analyzing and comparing communities where project implementation would occur or	The initiative aims to provide important new evidence on the effectiveness of international efforts to build and support peace at the project level. In the short-term, this involves generation of new case-study evidence, adoption of new methodological approaches to generate this evidence, dissemination of the evidence to key stakeholders, and capacity building to conduct future impact evaluations. In the long-term, it involves

		had taken place with control groups.	supporting the creation of the structures that underpin an advanced learning agenda within the field, such as the PBSO Impact Hub.
PBSO's Thematic Reviews	Peacebuilding Fund and partners	Thematic Reviews examine past practices and promising innovations in specific areas of peacebuilding and reflect on the performance of the PBF as part of its commitment to continuous learning. Thematic Reviews are conducted in partnership with key actors in the field to ensure cross-fertilization of knowledge within the UN system and with other peacebuilding practitioners.	Thematic Reviews aim to address two avenues of inquiry: they examine global trends, including policy debates and theoretical underpinnings, as well as programmatic approaches by other practitioners and donors on a given peacebuilding theme; and take stock of PBF-funded projects on a given theme with the purpose of understanding good practices and areas for programming improvement, assessing results and lessons-learned, and guiding future investments in this theme. Thematic Reviews produce programmatic and policy recommendations regarding effective peacebuilding approaches and strategies that will contribute to the knowledge base consolidated within the PBSO Impact Hub.
PBF "Country Support to Design, Monitoring and Evaluation" project	PBSO and UNOPS	This project provides for an enhanced design, monitoring, and evaluation function at PBSO to directly support country-based development of peacebuilding programming and country-based monitoring and evaluation efforts.	The project provides comprehensive DMEL support to PBF in-country Secretariats and partners across four pillars: 1) design; 2) monitoring and reporting; 3) evaluation; and 4) knowledge management and learning. The project relies on support of independent consultants and consultancy firms to conduct such exercises as country portfolio evaluations, Thematic Reviews, cohort evaluations, and synthesis reviews. Knowledge generated by various exercises supported by this project will help

			generate the evidence base for the PBSO Impact Hub.
UN Evaluation Group (UNEG) Peacebuilding Working Group	PBSO, UNDP, UN Women, OHCHR, UNFPA, UNHCR, IOM, FAO, UNITAR, OIOS, GEF	UNEG's mission is to promote, strengthen and advocate for a robust, influential, independent, innovative, and credible evaluation function throughout the UN system to support decision-making, accountability and learning. The Peacebuilding Working Group has two workstreams: to take stock of currently available resource materials scattered across various UN agencies, and to help expand individual and/or organizational knowledge and skills in methodological approaches for peacebuilding evaluations.	As the co-chair of the UNEG Peacebuilding Working Group, PBSO will be able to advocate for greater cross-fertilization of knowledge among various UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes, both contributing to the evidence base of the PBSO Impact Hub and benefitting from the resources it offers.

II.   Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy (4 pages max Plus Results Framework Annex)

a) A brief **description of the project** focus and approach – describe the project's overarching goal, the implementation strategy, and how it addresses the conflict causes or factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- responsive).

The Hub will empower peacebuilders to make a positive impact by strengthening evidence-based operational, political, and strategic insights and supporting the design and implementation of impactful peacebuilding efforts, aligning with humanitarian, human rights and development actions, and contributing to sustainable peace. It will contribute to five strategic objectives:

1. Improved availability and utilization of disaggregated data and coordinated analysis across sectors for adaptive peacebuilding strategies and interventions across the triple nexus;
2. Enhanced global dialogue and partnerships on policies and interventions informed by evidence and analysis;
3. Better informed policies and interventions supported by member states, communities, civil society, the UN system, and other actors;
4. Greater investment in, and support for, prevention and peacebuilding, as called for in the Secretary-General's Our Common Agenda.
5. Contribute to stronger data and analysis in support of gender responsive peacebuilding.

b) Provide a **project-level 'theory of change'** – explain the assumptions about why you expect the project interventions to lead to changes in the conflict factors identified in the conflict analysis. What are the assumptions that the theory is based on? Note, this is not a summary statement of your project's outcomes.
   (Note: Change may happen through various and diverse approaches, i.e. social cohesion may be fostered through dialogue or employment opportunities or joint management of infrastructure. The selection of which approach should depend on context-specific factors.

What basic assumptions about how change will occur have driven your choice of programming approach?)

The Overall theory of change of the Hub is that:

IF peacebuilding impact can be measured and communicated across the UN system and external partners at local and global levels,

THROUGH generating, consolidating, disseminating, and using gender sensitive knowledge on peacebuilding interventions and their impact,

THEN peacebuilding work can be better designed and implemented to achieve necessary results and support additional resource generation.

The scope and reality of peacebuilding has expanded over the last decade in a rapidly changing global context. From its initial focus on forestalling a resurgence of violence in post-conflict contexts, peacebuilding has become an expansive, dynamic field, addressing a broader spectrum of contexts, and integrating a more comprehensive array of strategies aimed at preventing conflicts and fostering sustainable peace and social cohesion.

Despite promising developments in policy and practice, peacebuilding has not been without its criticisms in the face of resurgence of violent conflict in recent years. Central to the question of how to build and maintain peace has been a shift toward context-specific approaches. However, it remains critical to gather more empirical evidence on the role of peacebuilding in increasingly complex and uncertain environments.

Data and evidence are needed to learn from both successes and failures to enhance peacebuilding action, especially when considering emerging methodologies and innovative adaptive interventions for which communities of learning and practice are lacking. This includes disaggregated data on how peacebuilding actions are affecting different groups and communities.

   c) **Provide a narrative description of key project components** (outcomes and outputs), ensuring sufficient attention to gender, age and other key differences that should influence the project approach. In describing the project elements, be sure to indicate important considerations related to sequencing of activities. Ensure that where relevant UN's Community Engagement Guidelines are adhered to.

OUTCOME 1: The Peacebuilding Hub will foster a deeper understanding of the effects and impact of peacebuilding interventions and practice to enhance the ability of peacebuilders to make timely and evidence-informed decisions for effective and adaptive action across all stages, from conflict prevention to recovery and sustaining peace and development.

The Hub key deliverables focus on inclusive expert and communities of practice engagement, knowledge generation, dissemination, and capacity building. Most importantly, the Hub will leverage its detailed analysis, case studies, and discussions of peacebuilding practices for an annual global peacebuilding overview report. The Hub will also serve as a major convener and engage regularly with communities of practice around thematic issues. Additionally, the Hub will support and empower practitioners through dedicated capacity sharing efforts and training, notably on designing peacebuilding for evaluation and impact.

They Hub's key project components are centered around five areas of action:

1. Engage – to serve as a convener and facilitator of communities of practice
2. Analyze – to derive valuable insights and data-driven solutions to complex challenges
3. Reflect – creating a space for thoughtful consideration, learning from experiences, and continuous improvement
4. Share – knowledge ideas, and resources, promoting collaboration for collective growth and impact
5. Empower – all actors to drive positive change and realize the full potential of peacebuilding

Accordingly, the project outputs are under Outcome 1 as follows:
- Output 1.1: Rigorous gender and age sensitive data analysis that is disaggregated according to different groups and communities and policy discussions on peacebuilding strategies and impacts are produced through a dedicated online platform
- Output 1.2: The impact of peacebuilding efforts and evidence-based operational and strategic policy insights are communicated and shared with a wide audience including peacebuilding donors, decision-makers, existing HDPN forums/networks, and practitioners.
- Output 1.3: Produce an annual Global Peacebuilding Overview report which will bring together in-depth thematic analysis and discussion, case studies, debates and perspectives, and data trends and analysis.
- Output 1.4: Identify convening opportunities and establish a network of stakeholders to exchange best practices for impact and evaluation and collaborate on peacebuilding initiatives.

Output 1.1: Rigorous gender sensitive data analysis and policy discussions on peacebuilding strategies and impacts are produced through a dedicated online platform.

This intervention emphasizes the enhancement of both the standard and accessibility of information related to peacebuilding methods and actions, across the span of peacebuilding from conflict prevention to recovery and sustainable development.

Activity 1.1.1. Establish a dedicated platform online for greater accessibility on data and knowledge sharing. To better understand and learn from peacebuilding successes and failures, data and evidence are needed, especially when considering emerging methodologies and innovative adaptive interventions. This includes disaggregated data, when available, on how peacebuilding actions are affecting different groups and communities. Given this, one of the Impact Hub's main objectives is to improve the availability and utilization of peacebuilding data through a dedicated data platform, with inputs from UN partners but also external entities and national authorities on its design, scope, and operationalization and estimated costs. During its initial phase on scope and design, we also aim to identify certain parameters on sources of data, type of data, and end user. The budget associated with this activity includes contracting web designers, data analysts, statisticians, technical experts on designing this platform.

Activity 1.1.2. Produce at least one new research study and/or in-depth evaluation annually Identify, formalize as needed, and diffuse field-based case studies leveraging the experience and expertise of partners. The hub will work closely with its partners to identify promising case studies from their peacebuilding work in the field. These could be both focused on broader collective

impact and on specific projects, programmes, or initiatives that have demonstrated notable impacts or innovations. The hub will then formalize these case studies through rigorous documentation, analysis, and dissemination, thus leveraging partner experiences and expertise to enrich the global knowledge base on effective peacebuilding.

Output 1.2: The impact of peacebuilding efforts and evidence-based operational and strategic policy insights are communicated and shared with a wide audience including peacebuilding donors, decision-makers, existing HDPN forums/networks, and practitioners.

Significant work is already underway to better understand how to assess the effectiveness of peacebuilding efforts among donors, NGOs, academia and others as indicated above. But it needs to be brought together into a shared repository and creative spaces using multimedia to foster shared learning and exchanges. It will explore the possibilities for improved systematization of qualitative and quantitative knowledge. It will include the critical peacebuilding experiences of UN support provided to Member states as presented by Resident Coordinators (particularly those in PBF-engaged countries), Special Political Missions, Peacekeeping Missions and UN agencies, funds and programmes active in peacebuilding. The Hub will also include experiences shared in the Peacebuilding Commission and those obtained through the Peacebuilding Fund project portfolio. The Hub would ensure broader dissemination of experiences from the national, regional and global levels.

Activity 1.2.1. Establish a Communications Task Force within the UN system for strategic communications and advocacy efforts. The Communications Task Force will drive the Impact Hub's mission through strategic communication and advocacy. It will serve as the advisory group on communications and will help shape a narrative that echoes the Hub's commitment to peacebuilding impact. The group will be co-led by the communication focal persons from DPPA/PBSO and other UN agencies, funds, and programmes.

Activity 1.2.2. Develop and disseminate 2-3 knowledge products in partnership with communication experts. As part of the concrete deliverables of the Communications Task Force, the hub will produce peacebuilding related communication materials - including but not limited to knowledge briefs, infographics, interactive data visualizations, stories from the field, webinars, podcasts, etc.

Output 1.3: Produce an annual Global Peacebuilding Overview report which will bring together in-depth thematic analysis and discussion, case studies, debates and perspectives, and data trends and analysis.

Communicating impact in both quantitative and qualitative terms require the ability to build compelling narratives (with a storytelling, human-centric approach) and using a field adapted multi-media approach. These narratives would illustrate how important peacebuilding interventions are on the ground and how they can lead to more peaceful, stable, sustainable and cost-effective societies, further strengthening the business case for investing in peacebuilding. The Hub will adopt clear strategies to make the narratives accessible to a wider audience of key constituencies. This requires collaboration among peacebuilding and communications experts which the Hub will facilitate. This will serve all stakeholders (UN Agencies Funds and Programmes, the Peace Building Commission, donor partners, recipient governments, and many other organizations, including IFIs) in their communication efforts.

Activity 1.3.1. Identify chapter authors, case study authors, data analysis, editors for the report. In order to increase the profile and audience for this deliverable, a high-level advisory board (i.e. Editorial

Board) will also be established with representation from the UN, academia, CSOs, Private Sector, and IFIs.

Activity 1.3.2. Develop design report layout, cover, graphics/charts, arrangement of content once authors have submitted their contributions.

Activity 1.3.3. Ongoing efforts to review content, ensuring consistency, clear messaging, revisions, etc.

Activity 1.3.4. Finalization of report – including translation services for French, Spanish, Arabic – as well as printing and distribution

Activity 1.3.5 Ongoing monitoring of activities by the Hub's core team. This includes overseeing timeline and deliverables, coordination with authors and communications task force, ensuring deadlines, etc.

Output 1.4: Identify convening opportunities and establish a network of stakeholders to exchange best practices for impact and evaluation and collaborate on peacebuilding initiatives.

The hub will serve as a platform for different stakeholders to come together, exchange ideas, and collaborate on monitoring, evaluation and learning for peacebuilding initiatives. This could include local civil society organizations, government agencies, international organizations, and the private sector. This could also involve engaging with influential actors to raise awareness about the importance of peacebuilding and its impact.

Activity 1.4.1 An expert reference group is established – to identify convening opportunities for action, research, and learning. -Building on work done within and outside the UN system, The Hub will review existing methodologies to measure the impact of peacebuilding and, through a reference group of experts as well as commissioned and shared research, to identify and widely share knowledge about more innovative tools and ways to sharpen the existing ones.

Activity 1.4.2 Local/regional/global consultations with peacebuilding actors on specific themes/topics have been conducted. The work of the Hub is to help generate more sustained political and financial support for peacebuilding by helping to deliver more solid, evidence-based and comprehensive results and more effectively communicating their impact. PBC members would be encouraged to showcase findings and best practices and share experiences on prevention and peacebuilding, including specific topics such as social cohesion, community engagement, institution strengthening, youth and gender and human rights considerations, etc. Through these consultations and technical meetings, key inputs should also work towards the upcoming 2025 Peacebuilding Architecture Review (PBAR) and making a strong case for peacebuilding and local ownership.

Activity 1.4.3 Organizing 1-2 capacity building workshops/trainings related to peacebuilding impact. The Hub is designed to address challenges the wider peacebuilding community faces when it comes to measurability of impact. In order to support the visibility and access of existing tools, frameworks, and methodologies, the hub will conduct workshops to build and strengthen the capacity of relevant actors.

d) **Project targeting** – provide a justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, expected number and type of stakeholders/beneficiaries (must be disaggregated by sex and age). Indicate whether stakeholders have been consulted in the design of this proposal. Do not repeat all outputs and activities from the Results Framework.

The Peacebuilding Impact Hub, spearheaded by the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office, serves to enhance the UN's peacebuilding efforts and practice, fostering a deeper

understanding of the implementation and impact of peacebuilding interventions within the UN system. The Hub is a UN-based, practice-oriented initiative, but it extends its reach beyond the UN by providing an evidence-based platform for a broad array of peacebuilders. While the work will be global, we will be looking to learn from various peacebuilding interventions in-country and ensure engagement of peacebuilding actors at different levels. Geographic targeting will be determined collectively, drawing on the advisory bodies of the Hub. Countries eligible for the Peacebuilding Fund's Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility (PRF) provides a logical starting point.[10] Importantly, the Hub will be guided by PBSO's commitment to localization[11], The Hub's intended audience encompasses policymakers, researchers, practitioners, and local communities who are invested in peacebuilding, both within and outside the UN.

Thus, it strikes a balance between addressing internal UN needs for cohesive peacebuilding strategies, while also opening vital resources and insights to the wider global peacebuilding community.

The Hub will also rely on the efforts made under the Peacebuilding Fund where UN and CSO partners, based on the principles of national ownership implement projects on different thematic areas. Knowledge, evidence and lessons from the Fund will contribute to the Hub.

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

a) **Recipient organizations and implementing partners** – list all direct recipient organizations and their implementing partners (international and local), specifying the Convening Organization, which will coordinate the project, and providing a brief justification for the choices, based on mandate, experience, local knowledge and existing capacity.

The Peacebuilding Support Office in the UN's Department for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs will be the sole recipient and responsible for managing this project. PBSO will ensure that the advisory capacity and ongoing consultative processes for this project will benefit a range of UN and non-UN partners, already active and engaging in this space of peacebuilding measurability.

b) **Project management and coordination** – Indicate the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explicitly indicate how the project implementation team will ensure sufficient gender or youth expertise. Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements and ensure link with PBF Secretariat if it exists. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex A.1** and attach key staff TORs.

The Hub will be under the overall leadership and guidance of the Director and Deputy Head of PBSO.

The initial set-up will be based on the staffing outlined below, with plans to expand support resources in data science and communications.
- Project lead in PBSO (P5)
- M&E officer in PBSO/PBF (P3) - 50%
- Programme Assistant (G6)

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[10] https://www.un.org/peacebuilding/content/list-pbf-countries-declared-eligible
[11] For more information, please see Community Engagement Guidelines

- Senior Consultancy (6-months) to lead on various elements of the hub during the hiring process for the P5- including coordination and project management of the Global Overview Report
- Short-term consultancies on data collection, analysis, statistics/communication efforts
- Ad hoc support from PBSO core group across all three branches

Beyond the PBSO support team, the Hub will be operationalized through various working groups with distinct roles and responsibilities as outlined below:

1. Peacebuilding Strategy Group (PSG): Comprising senior representatives at the level of Assistant Secretary-General from the UN, the PSG provides strategic guidance to the Hub and supports collective contributions to its work. As a high-level body, they lay down the strategic pathway for the Hub.

2. Peacebuilding Contact Group (PCG): This expert-level body, subsidiary to the PSG, meets frequently to contribute to shaping the Hub's initiatives and ensures coherence and coordination within the UN system. This group guides the practical implementation of the strategic guidance provided by the PSG.

3. Expert Reference Group: An expansion of the Peacebuilding Contact Group, the Expert Reference Group is a diverse forum, composed of experts from UN agencies, civil society, academia, donor agencies, and ideally representatives from affected communities. It provides specialist advice on technical matters and is responsible for setting unified research and impact-focused agenda, reviewing progress, and enhancing knowledge sharing.

4. Communication and other Ad-Hoc Technical Workgroups: Facilitating the work of the Expert Reference Group, these groups work on specific areas of interest or initiatives, notably on data gathering and sharing, communications, and impact. They are various stakeholders, including civil society actors, professional communicators, academics, and local community representatives. They execute tasks in their specific domains under the broad guidance of the Expert Reference Group.

c) **Risk management** – Identify project-specific risks and how they will be managed, including the approach to updating risks and making project adjustments. Include a Do No Harm approach and risk mitigation strategy.

Project specific risk	Risk level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)
Increased complexity of peacebuilding makes it difficult to create a unified evidence base that captures the full breadth of peacebuilding work, including gender and age sensitive data and analysis.	Low	The Hub will explore what evidence already exists , ensure that there is balanced approach where all stakeholders benefit, and that we avoid duplication of efforts
Contextual differences for each conflict-affected	Low	To address evidence and analysis gaps, the hub will

setting, which can make applicability and relevance of evidence across contexts challenging.		seek relevant partners where possible and prioritize themes/topics and countries in a consultative manner – an ongoing process.
Difficulty measuring impact in short term as peacebuilding is a long process, which requires sustainability of the Hub's operations and capacity.	Low	Through the hub, we are looking to establish systems, and an enabling environment for a long-term approach to measuring impact. We are also working to ensure resource needs are addressed through continuous donor engagement and partnership outreach.
Data availability and quality: lack of integrating systems and datasets that can be accessible to multiple sources	Low	The hub's aim is to establish a platform and make data accessible to a wider audience that will help address the identified data gaps.
Attribution vs. Contribution: difficulty in mapping out multitude of factors influencing peace and conflict	Low	Project focus will be on national ownership of results rather than individual entities.
Failure to reach the targets for gender sensitivity and human rights responsiveness in its products	Low	As embedded within the design of the Hub, the project team will work closely with the Gender and HR focal points at PBSO to ensure these targets are met and all data analysis reflects gender, age, and diverse groups and communities.

d) **Monitoring and evaluation** – Describe the M&E approach for the project, including M&E expertise in the project team and main means and timing of collecting data? Include: a budget break-down for both monitoring and evaluation activities, including collection of baseline and end line data and an independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. To ensure alignment, as relevant, indicators from the existing Strategic Results Frameworks or UN Cooperation Frameworks should be included. Fund recipients are obligated to reserve at least 5-7% of the project budget for M&E activities, including sufficient funds for a quality, independent evaluation. Projects are recommended to invest in community-feedback loops (including with women), Community-based monitoring systems or output and/or outcome data collection mechanisms.

In order to comply with PBF global projects of this nature, the project has dedicated 5% of the allocated budget to M&E related activities – regular reporting and progress updates will be provided to show advancements and forward movement on the deliverables and activities – to help strengthen the measurability of peacebuilding impact.

PBF will also share (50%) a Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist who will be working on generating evidence under the Fund's projects and contribute to the Impact Hub data collection, analysis, engagements, and communication efforts.

e) **Project exit strategy/ sustainability** – Briefly explain the project's exit strategy to ensure that the project can be wrapped up at the end of the project duration, either through sustainability measures, agreements with other donors for follow-up funding or end of activities which do not need further support. If support from other donors is expected, explain what the project will do concretely and proactively to try to ensure this support from the start. Consider possible partnerships with other donors or IFIs.

This global PBF project enables the start-up of the Peacebuilding Impact Hub as a UN system-wide collaborative effort. During the lifecycle of the project, PBSO will work with the Hub's UN, government, think tank, academic and civil society partners to determine the longer-term institutional arrangements for the Hub and the required resource mobilization needs. Substantively, the project will ensure sustainability by increasing the capacities of peacebuilders to make timely and evidence-informed decisions on peacebuilding programming and policy. The aim is that the knowledge generated and shared by the Hub will be used by programming teams and policy makers for more effective and sustainable conflict prevention and peacebuilding interventions.

IV. Project budget

Provide brief additional information on projects costs, highlighting any specific choices that have underpinned the budget preparation, especially for personnel, travel or other indirect project support, to demonstrate value for money for the project. The proposed budget for all projects must include sufficient funds for an independent evaluation. The proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit. Fill out **Annex A.2** on project value for money.

Please note that in nearly all cases, the Peacebuilding Fund transfers project funds in a series of performance-based tranches. PBF's standard approach is to transfer project funds in two tranches for UN recipients and three tranches for non-UN recipients, releasing second and third tranches upon demonstration that performance benchmarks have been met. All projects include the following two standard performance benchmarks: 1) at least 75% of funds from the first tranche have been committed, and 2) all project reporting obligations have been met. In addition to these standard benchmarks and depending on the risk rating or other context-specific factors, additional benchmarks may be indicated for the release of second and third tranches.

Please specify below any context-specific factors that may be relevant for the release of second and third tranches. These may include the successful conduct of elections, passage of key legislation, the standing up of key counterpart units or offices, or other performance indicators that are necessary before project implementation may advance. Within your response, please reflect how performance-based tranches affect project sequencing considerations.

Fill out two tables in the Excel budget **Annex D**.

In the first Excel budget table in Annex D, please include the percentage towards Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) for every activity. Also provide a clear justification for every GEWE allocation (e.g. training will have a session on gender equality, specific efforts will be made to ensure equal representation of women etc.).

Annex A.1: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
Planning			
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	X		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission		X	The project entails support from in-house experts, external working groups, and project-specific staff. The ToRs for project-specific staff are being developed in a consultative manner while PBSO's staff ensures that the project can start implementation in due course.
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline		X	N/A - global initiative
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.		X	N/A - global initiative
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	X		
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	X		
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?		X	N/A - global initiative
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X		
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?	N/A		
Gender			
10. Did UN gender expertise inform the design of the project (e.g. has a gender adviser/expert/focal point or UN Women colleague provided input)?	X		
11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?		X	The gender policy of this global project will be developed during implementation phase
12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?	X		
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?	X		

Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money

Question	Yes	No	Project Comment
1. Does the project have a budget narrative justification, which provides additional project specific information on any major budget choices or higher than usual staffing, operational or travel costs, so as to explain how the project ensures value for money?	X		
2. Are unit costs (e.g. for travel, consultancies, procurement of materials etc) comparable with those used in similar interventions (either in similar country contexts, within regions, or in past interventions in the same country context)? If not, this needs to be explained in the budget narrative section.	X		
3. Is the proposed budget proportionate to the expected project outcomes and to the scope of the project (e.g. number, size and remoteness of geographic zones and number of proposed direct and indirect beneficiaries)? Provide any comments.	X		
4. Is the percentage of staffing and operational costs by the Receiving UN Agency and by any implementing partners clearly visible and reasonable for the context (i.e. no more than 20% for staffing, reasonable operational costs, including travel and direct operational costs) unless well justified in narrative section?	X		
5. Are staff costs proportionate to the amount of work required for the activity? And is the project using local rather than international staff/expertise wherever possible? What is the justification for use of international staff, if applicable?	X		As this is a global initiative, international staff is required for project management. The project will rely on expertise and knowledge of local partners to contribute to the Impact Hub's operation.
6. Does the project propose purchase of materials, equipment and infrastructure for more than 15% of the budget? If yes, please state what measures are being taken to ensure value for money in the procurement process and their maintenance/ sustainable use for peacebuilding after the project end.		X	
7. Does the project propose purchase of a vehicle(s) for the project? If yes, please provide justification as to why existing vehicles/ hire vehicles cannot be used.		X	
8. Do the implementing agencies or the UN Mission bring any additional non-PBF source of funding/ in-kind support to the project? Please explain what is provided. And if not, why not.		X	This is a PBSO-led global initiative fully funded by the Peacebuilding Fund for the current project duration.

Annex B.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

AA Functions

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved "Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds" (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;

- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;

- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially closed a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations' headquarters);

- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any cost extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by

Semi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reporting and timeline

Timeline	Event
30 April	Annual reporting – Report **Q4 expenses** (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure	

UNEX also opens for voluntary financial reporting for UN recipient organizations the following dates

31 July	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250, at the closure of the project would have to been refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund) and the Administrative Agent's website (www.mptf.undp.org).

Annex B.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient Non-United Nations Organization:

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each recipient in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will have full responsibility for ensuring that the Activity is implemented in accordance with the signed Project Document;

In the event of a financial review, audit or evaluation recommended by PBSO, the cost of such activity should be included in the project budget;

Ensure professional management of the Activity, including performance monitoring and reporting activities in accordance with PBSO guidelines.

Ensure compliance with the Financing Agreement and relevant applicable clauses in the Fund MOU.

Reporting:

Each Receipt will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist

Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reports and timeline

Timeline	Event
28 February	Annual reporting – Report **Q4 expenses** (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
30 April	Report **Q1 expenses** (January to March)
31 July	Report **Q2 expenses** (January to June)
31 October	Report **Q3 expenses** (January to September)
Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure	

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to been refunded and a notification sent to the Administrative Agent, no later than three months (31 March) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the Recipient Non-UN Recipient Organization will be determined in accordance with applicable policies and procedures defined by the PBSO.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund) and the Administrative Agent website (www.mptf.undp.org).

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

An independent project audit will be requested by the end of the project. The audit report needs to be attached to the final narrative project report. The cost of such activity must be included in the project budget.

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

Consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and related resolutions, the Participants are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism. Similarly, all Recipient Organizations recognize their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. Each of the Recipient Organizations will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement are not used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime. If, during the term of this agreement, a

Recipient Organization determines that there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

In order to be declared eligible to receive PBF funds directly, NUNOs must be assessed as technically, financially and legally sound by the PBF and its agent, the Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO). Prior to submitting a finalized project document, it is the responsibility of each NUNO to liaise with PBSO and MPTFO and provide all the necessary documents (see below) to demonstrate that all the criteria have been fulfilled and to be declared as eligible for direct PBF funds.

The NUNO must provide (in a timely fashion, ensuring PBSO and MPTFO have sufficient time to review the package) the documentation demonstrating that the NUNO:

- ➢ Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation.
- ➢ Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE**: If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches).
- ➢ Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant.
- ➢ Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE**: If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project-based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- ➢ Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project.[12]
- ➢ Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought.
- ➢ Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

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[12] Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

Annex C: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated targets)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
Outcome 1: The Peacebuilding Hub will foster a deeper understanding of the effects and impact of peacebuilding interventions and practice to enhance the ability of peacebuilders to make timely and evidence-informed decisions for effective and adaptive action across all stages, from conflict prevention to recovery and sustaining peace and development. (Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to. As relevant, alignment to UNSDCF and/or Strategic Results Framework indicators recommended at outcome and output levels) (Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)		Outcome Indicator 1a % of peacebuilding practitioners who report increased knowledge about peacebuilding data and programmatic approaches as a result of their engagement in the Impact Hub Baseline: N/A Target: At least 50%		
		Outcome Indicator 1b % of analytical products that contain gender and age-sensitive analysis Baseline: N/A Target: 100%		
	Output 1.1 Rigorous gender and age-sensitive data analysis (when available) and policy discussions on peacebuilding strategies and impacts are produced through a dedicated online platform.	Output Indicator 1.1.1 Number of functional platforms that exist on peacebuilding Baseline: 0 Target: 1	Ongoing	Establish a dedicated platform online for greater accessibility on data and shared knowledge
		Output Indicator 1.1.2 Number of research/evaluation products developed by the Hub. Baseline:0 Target: 2	Semi-annually	At least one new research and/or in-depth evaluations are produced annually
	Output 1.2 The impact of peacebuilding efforts and evidence-based operational and strategic policy insights are communicated and shared with a wide audience including peacebuilding donors, decision-makers, existing HDPN forums/networks, and practitioners.	Output Indicator 1.2.1 Number of partners collaborating on the multi-stakeholder communication task force Baseline:0 Target: 7	Ongoing	Establish a Communications Task Force within the UN system for strategic communications and advocacy efforts
		Output Indicator 1.2.2: Number of gender sensitive knowledge products produced on peacebuilding. Baseline:0 Target: 3	Ongoing	Produce 2-3 knowledge products annually - examples include practice briefs, infographics, interactive data visualizations, webinars, and podcasts, etc.

	Output 1.3 Global Peacebuilding Overview report provides in-depth thematic analysis and discussion, case studies, debates and perspectives, and data trends and analysis.	Output Indicator 1.3.1 Number of Global Overview Reports that exists. Baseline: 0 Target: 1	Annual	A Global Overview Report on the state of peacebuilding is produced and disseminated within the peacebuilding community
	Output 1.4 Convening opportunities enable exchange of best practices for impact and evaluation and collaborate on peacebuilding initiatives.	Output Indicator 1.4.1 Number of expert reference groups on peacebuilding exists Baseline: 0 Target: 1	Ongoing	An expert reference group is established in accordance tot the agreed upon TOR and includes diverse representation
		Output Indicator 1.4.2 Number of inclusive consultations at global and local levels on peacebuilding themes. Baseline: 0 Target: 2	Ongoing	Local/regional/global consultations on specific themes/topics such as on social cohesion have been conducted, with different groups and communities.
		Output Indicator 1.4.2 Number of capacity building workshops on peacebuilding impact and evaluation organized. Baseline: 0 Target: 2	Ongoing	Capacity building workshops/trainings have been organized