**SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND**
**PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE**

# PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

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| **Country(ies): Global** |
| **Project Title: Country Support for Design, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning**<br>**Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project): PBF/IRF-549 (00140685)** |
| **PBF project modality:**<br>☒     IRF<br>☐    | **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts):**<br>    ☐         Country Trust Fund<br>    ☐         Regional Trust Fund<br>**Name of Recipient Fund:** |
| **List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.): DPPA/PBSO, UNOPS**<br><br>**List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO):** |
| **Project duration in months[1]: 24 + 24 months**<br>**Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: Global** |
| **Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below:**<br>☐ Gender promotion initiative[2]<br>☐ Youth promotion initiative[3]<br>☐ Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions<br>☐ Cross-border or regional project |
| **Total PBF approved project budget\* (by recipient organization):**<br>**DPPA/PBSO:** $7,675,686.94<br>**UNOPS:** $855,144.00\*\*<br><br>Total: $8,530,830.94<br><br>*\*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.*<br><br>*\*\* In May 2024, the initially approved budget for UNOPS represented $1,425,240.00 out of a total project budget of $4,989,410.00, and UNOPS had received a first tranche of $855,144.00 . As per this cost extension, UNOPS will no longer be a direct recipient under the project. UNOPS and PBSO will sign a support service agreement, under which the PBF Programme Support Team* |

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[1] Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 24 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.
[2] Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Gender Promotion Initiative
[3] Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Youth Promotion Initiative

*(PST) roster members will be treated as UNOPS personnel and not partner personnel. This change has been made in response to advice received from the Board of Auditors and the Controller's Office. The originally intended second tranche to UNOPS from the original project document, in the amount of $570,096.00, will not be required and the refund from the first disbursed tranche is expected. The second tranche has been removed from the project documents, to accurately reflect the project budget.*

Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source):

| PBF 1st tranche (28% PBSO; 60% UNOPS): | PBF 2nd tranche* (8% PBSO): | PBF 3rd tranche* (19% PBSO): | PBF 4th tranche* (25% PBSO): | PBF 5th tranche* (20% PBSO): |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DPPA/PBSO: $2,138,502.00 | DPPA/PBSO: $614,054.96 | DPPA/PBSO: $1,458,380.52 | DPPA/PBSO: $1,918,921.74 | DPPA/PBSO: $1,545,827.73 |
| UNOPS: $855,144.00 | | | | Total: $1,545,827.73 |
| Total: $2,993,646.00 | Total: $614,054.96 | Total: $1,458,380.52 | Total: $1,918,921.74 | |

**Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs):** This project provides for an enhanced design, monitoring, and evaluation function at PBSO to directly support country-based development of peacebuilding programming as well as country-based monitoring and evaluation efforts.

**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):** PBF Design, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (DMEL) Team conducted individual consultations and group feedback sessions with various stakeholders to consolidate reflections on the performance of the predecessor project (PBF/IRF-99) and identify DMEL priorities and needs to be addressed by this project.
An external evaluation of the last reiteration of the project was conducted by an independent consultant who also led consultations with Secretariats and made recommendations for the future. The Secretary-General's 7th independent Advisory Group was consulted on the elaboration of the project and supported the value of PBF investment in DMEL.
Among consulted stakeholders are PBF Programme Officers and PBF senior management, PBF Secretariats and UN and CSO funds' recipients (members of the PBF Community of Practice), as well as individual and institutional consultants who have supported PBF DMEL efforts to date.

**Project Gender Marker score[4]: 2**
Specify % and $ of total project budget allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: 30% ($2,559,249.28)

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[4] **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)

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| *Briefly* **explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment** [5]**:** The project will help strengthen gender-sensitivity of PBF-funded interventions through increased advocacy during project design and the mainstreaming of gender-sensitivity within monitoring and evaluation efforts commissioned both by in-country stakeholders and PBSO. | |
| **Project Risk Marker score**[6]**: 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)* [7]**:** 4.3<br>If applicable, SDCF/**UNDAF outcome(s)** to which the project contributes: N/A<br><br>**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:**<br><br>☐ **New project**<br>☒ **Project amendment** | **If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:**<br><br>**Extension of duration:** ☐ Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date): 24 months (new end date: 7 May 2028)<br>**Change of project outcome/ scope:** ☐<br>**Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:** ☐<br>**Additional PBF budget:** ☐ Additional amount by recipient organization: USD $4,111,516.94 (PBSO)<br><br>**Brief justification for amendment:**<br>The country requests for PBF's centralized DMEL support have continued to grow and therefore additional funding is required to be able to meet the demand until May 2028. Some of the major exercises budgeted under the cost extension include:<br>- 4-6 country portfolio evaluations and strategic reviews per year<br>- Cohort evaluations<br>- Annual Thematic Reviews<br>- Impact evaluations of PBF-funded projects<br>- Review of PBF Strategy<br>- Support for Secretary General's report on Peacebuilding.<br><br>As part of this extension, the project will undergo a change in |

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[5] Please consult the **PBF Guidance Note on Gender Marker Calculations and Gender-responsive Peacebuilding**

[6] **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

**Risk marker 1** = medium risk to achieving outcomes

**Risk marker 2** = high risk to achieving outcomes

[7] **PBF Focus Areas** are:

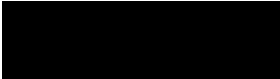(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management.

(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

| | Programme Support Team (PST) surge roster modality. UNOPS and PBSO will sign a support service agreement, under which the PBF Programme Support Team (PST) roster members will be treated as UNOPS personnel and not partner personnel, as per the Memorandum of Understanding between UN Secretariat and UNOPS.<br><br>*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.* |
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## PROJECT SIGNATURES:

| Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA) | Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) |
|---|---|
| Xuejun Zhou ███████████ | Elizabeth Spehar ███████████████ |
| *Signature*<br>Executive Officer, DPPA-DPO<br>*Date & Seal*<br><br>21/11/2025 | *Signature*   27 October 2025<br>Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support<br>*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.

For most sector specialists, identifying specific peacebuilding outcomes, articulating programme logic through a theory of change, and identifying indicators that capture the desired *peacebuilding* effect is no easy task.[8] PBSO has been frequently receiving country requests for support from monitoring and evaluation specialists with specific peacebuilding experience throughout the design stage. Monitoring and evaluation support, however, does not end with the acceptance of a proposal. Robust monitoring and evaluation is an essential aspect of programme accountability and improved learning for any organization.

Commissioning high quality peacebuilding evaluations is particularly challenging for many sectoral specialists. Similar to humanitarian evaluation, the evaluation of peacebuilding interventions is a subset within evaluation practice that requires specific expertise. Peacebuilding evaluators utilize a relatively new and innovative set of tools for confronting challenges stemming from the nature of conflict and post-conflict environments. Typical challenges include fluid programming contexts and constrained access to monitoring data and beneficiaries, all of which usually signal negative implications for quality evaluations using standard techniques. In addition to these challenges, peacebuilding evaluators frequently confront projects in which the peacebuilding aspect of an intervention's expected outcomes is not explicit or has become blurred over time. In these cases, peacebuilding evaluators must construct a *post hoc* logic model, including a theory of change and associated indicators, for assessing the specific peacebuilding gains an intervention has accomplished. In the absence of doing this, evaluations tend to assess a project's outcomes within a given sector – education, security, local governance – at the expense of examining peacebuilding outcomes, rendering the evaluation only marginally useful for peacebuilding practice and PBF accountability. Guaranteeing quality peacebuilding evaluations requires the specific technical expertise noted above, as well as administrative and political will to ensure that sufficient resources are in place in a timely fashion.

PBF has been continually enhancing its Design, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (DMEL) capacities since 2010.[9] The impulse to improve has come internally as well externally, through the recommendations of various evaluative exercises which have called for the establishment of stronger M&E systems,[10] and for enhancing the integration of gender throughout PBF evaluations.[11] The 2014 PBF Review[12] recognized the positive impact these improvements had made, which underscored the need for continued and expanded support to country partners, specifically through the establishment of the predecessor PBF/IRF-99 Design, Monitoring and Evaluation (DM&E) project.

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[8] Kluyskens, Jups and Lance Clark, "Review of the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund," May 2014, p.60: https://www.norad.no/globalassets/publikasjoner/publikasjoner-2016/norad-collected-reviews/review-of-the-united-nations-peacebuilding-fund.pdf.

[9] Between 2010-2014, PBF relied exclusively on external assistance for its M&E capacity, including the generous secondment of a Senior M&E advisor from UNDP and a JPO funded by the Government of Australia.

[10] Kluyskens and Clark (2014), OIOS (2008), "Report of the Office of Internal Oversight on the Independent Evaluation of the Peacebuilding Fund," Ball and van Beijnum (2009) "Review of the Peacebuilding Fund"

[11] See recommendations from the SWAP 2014 Evaluation Performance review.

[12] Kluyskens, Jups and Lance Clark, "Review of the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund," May 2014: https://www.norad.no/globalassets/publikasjoner/publikasjoner-2016/norad-collected-reviews/review-of-the-united-nations-peacebuilding-fund.pdf.

The DMEL project was designed taking in consideration the findings and recommendations from the following DMEL analysis and Evaluations, from various actors:

-The **2020 PBF Synthesis Review**[13] recognized the improvements in M&E practices and useful experimentation with new M&E approaches, but also emphasized that "there is still a long journey ahead for PBF, RUNOs [Recipient UN Organizations of PBF funds] and NUNOs [Non-UN Recipients of PBF funds] to improve project-level DM&E and to design and monitor systematically for portfolio-level results."

-The **2021 UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office's (FCDO's) review** of its partnership arrangement with the Fund scored the PBF as "exceeds expectations" and noted that the PBF and recipient countries' results for M&E indicators "are a testament to the excellent work of the PBSO's Monitoring and Evaluation team," thus underscoring the relevance and impact of the DMEL investments to date and the need for continued and expanded support to country partners. Similarly, the survey of nearly 200 PBF country-based counterparts, including in UN entities, civil society and government, conducted as part of an **independent Mid-Term Review of the PBF Strategy 2020-2024**, found that the support from PBF Secretariats and PBSO on design, monitoring and evaluation, gender and youth-responsive programming, as well as conflict sensitivity is overwhelmingly deemed as sufficient or more than sufficient (80% of responses), thus reconfirming the importance of the DM&E support provided by the PBF HQ. The 2021-2022 Synthesis Review[14] findings also recommend a need for country level investments in capacity building and moving away from the DAC criteria for evaluations for more programmatic findings and more focus on impactsThe preliminary findings of the ongoing IRF 99 Evaluation show very high appreciation from the sample of clients interviewed about the support provided under the DMEL project. The evaluation also suggests using the DMEL project more strategically by building on its realizations and amplifying them.

It is also worth mentioning that the independent Evaluation Quality Assessment noted that out of the 51 PBF project evaluation reports that were assessed, the average overall score was 74% which is in the lower range for the Good rating (75-89%). Moreover, the 2022 UK **Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office's (FCDO's) report** noted that PBSO's central Monitoring and Evaluation team do not have the capacity to chase each individual project team to complete their individual evaluations. It was therefore recommended that the PBSO works with local secretariats to build their M&E capacity, and that the PBSO requires local PBF secretariats to improve compliance against this crucial performance metric. The FCDO should continue to work with the PBSO to understand progress to improving this output throughout the year and understand barriers in doing so.

b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**[15], 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

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[13] Synthesis Review of UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) Evaluations and Evaluative Exercises

[14] Synthesis Review of UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) 2021–2022 Evaluations and Evaluative Exercises, commissioned by the PBF

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

how national ownership, including but not limited to, national and subnational entities are built in.

The Peacebuilding Fund's [Strategic Plan 2020-2024](#) and the corresponding [PBF Performance Framework](#) commit PBSO to ensuring a robust Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning system. Through piloting and scaling up new DMEL support exercises, the Fund will equip recipient UN entities and their national partners with more reliable data, evidence-based good practices and lessons learned. Enhancing DMEL capacity on both project and country portfolio levels will  contribute to national ownership, catalyzing additional resources, and ensuring sustainability of results. The undertaking of evaluations of projects and portfolios is an integral part of any country activity requested by national partners, and national partners shall necessarily be involved in the undertaking of evaluations or other activities financed by this project. Additionally, the catalytic effect guidelines elaborated as part of the DMEL project are now embedded in the PBF project and portfolio evaluations' standard TORs to ensure a common, independent, and in-depth analysis of the catalytic nature of the projects and portfolios (both financial and non-financial catalytic effects).

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 |
|---|---|---|---|
| PBF/IRF-99: "Country Support for Design, Monitoring and Evaluation" (November 2014-December 2023) | PBF ($7,367,868) | The predecessor 'IRF-99' DM&E project also focused on providing comprehensive DMEL support to in-country stakeholders and partners. | Learning from the experience of the predecessor IRF-99 project, this project will expand the type of DMEL support provided based on the current needs based on country consultations, project evaluations, partner survey and internal PBF consultations. |

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 overall aim of the project is to ensure that peacebuilding design, monitoring, evaluation and learning are strengthened within PBF-funded programming to ensure the most effective possible use of funds entrusted to the PBF and high value-for-money.

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?)*

If country partners are supported with dedicated peacebuilding DMEL expertise from design through, monitoring and  evaluation of interventions, if opportunities for cross-fertilization of knowledge are provided, and if PBF Secretariats where present provide adequate guidance, analysis and learning, then PBF-funded interventions will be able to generate long-term peacebuilding impact, because expert DMEL support strengthens in-country capacities and helps design clearer peacebuilding outcomes, collect rigorous peacebuilding data, produce timely and credible reports and evaluations, and incentivize learning among peacebuilding practitioners.

   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.

   **Use Annex C to list all outcomes, outputs, and indicators.**

The project will provide comprehensive DMEL support across four pillars: 1) design; 2) monitoring and reporting; 3) evaluation; and 4) knowledge management and learning. Support will be provided across three levels – Fund-level, country portfolio, and project level, as further outlined below.

1) **Design pillar** – includes (a) support to country portfolio-level design of peacebuilding frameworks, such as PBF Strategic Results Frameworks (SRFs) or peace pillars within the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs); as well as (b) expert support from the PBF Programme Support Team roster of consultants for the design of peacebuilding projects, especially cross-border/regional projects and those in transition contexts. Support shall be provided upon RC's request in consultation with relevant national partners. Support can include eligibility package support, and design as per PBF guidelines (including gender responsiveness and do no harm approach).

2) **Monitoring and reporting pillar** – includes support to (a) country portfolio-level monitoring activities to enable Joint Steering Committees to monitor PBF-supported programming, including for SRFs' or UNSDCFs' data collection; (b) project-level monitoring and reporting, including support to bi-annual PBF reporting cycles; and (c) community-based monitoring, feedback loops and similar participatory initiatives at both project and country portfolio levels. This pillar aims at strengthening the accompaniment of the Joint Steering Committee, the PBF Secretariat and country partners in collecting quality information for reporting and correcting purposes.

3) **Evaluation pillar** – entails commissioning and managing a range of evaluations: (a) Fund-wide evaluative exercises, including but not limited to cohort evaluations, synthesis reviews, and the reviews of the Fund's strategy; (b) country portfolio-level evaluative exercises, including but not limited to portfolio evaluations, strategic reviews, lessons learned exercises, and evaluability assessments, with a focus on PBF specificities such as national ownership and localization; catalytic effects; conflict

sensitivity; human-rights based approach, inclusion and empowerment of vulnerable groups; and participatory approaches; (c) external Evaluation Quality Assessments (EQA) for project-level evaluations; (d) impact evaluations in select countries. The impact evaluations supported by the project will be conducted in complementarity with those supported by the Impact Hub, while building on the Hub's convening role for dissemination purposes.

4) **Knowledge management and learning pillar** – includes (a) commissioning and managing PBF flagship knowledge products – Thematic Reviews of PBF country programmes; (b) development of guidance resources on peacebuilding programming and M&E in support to the countries receiving PBF funds; (c) facilitating iterative learning processes and trainings for country-based staff and partners on DMEL according to learning needs, develop an online DMEL user guide and training package, to be disseminated through the PBF Community of Practice (COP). The PBF Secretariat M&E officers shall benefit from dedicated sessions and support to enhance their capacities to play a role in the quality assurance of projects' design-mentoring and evaluation, take stock and disseminate best practices in countries and contribute to knowledge management. As part of this pillar, the project will continue to strengthen collaboration with International Financial Institutions (IFIs) including the World Bank and the African Development Bank, offering joint learning exchanges on conflict-sensitive and peace positive project design, as well as workshops on aligning M&E frameworks between relevant IFI- and PBF-funded projects in countries.

The PBF will draw on the services of independent consultants or consultancy firms to manage and guide some of these exercises, including through individual consultants who are members of the Programme Support Team (PST) expert roster, and consultancy firms under Long-Term Agreement modality.

The project will also work alongside and provide evidence to advance the work of the newly established **PBSO-housed Peacebuilding Impact Hub,** which will serve as a one-stop resource for the UN system and the broader peacebuilding community and aim to foster a deeper understanding of the impact of peacebuilding interventions and policies to enhance the ability of stakeholders to make timely and evidence-informed decisions for effective peacebuilding. The budget includes country-level impact data collection to support the work of the Impact Hub. All data produced as part of the PBF evaluations, aggregation and other exercises will contribute to the Peacebuilding Data Platform, managed by the Impact Hub.

The project will take a Human Rights-Based Approach and promote inclusivity in all undertaken activities, following the Leave No One Behind principles. Evaluations, reviews and other products commissioned under the project will pay particular attention to assessing the Fund's impact and generating recommendations on further improving inclusive practices and policies. This entails meaningful inclusion and partnerships with local communities and civil society, women and girls, young people, persons with disabilities, and indigenous peoples, among others.

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 project is global in its geographic coverage, while support to countries eligible for the Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility (PRF) will be prioritized. The main beneficiaries of the project include PBF Secretariat staff, fund recipients and their national partners, as well as PBF HQ Programme Officers. PBF DMEL Team conducted individual consultations and group feedback

sessions with various stakeholders to consolidate reflections on the performance of the predecessor project (PBF/IRF-99) and identify DMEL priorities and needs to be addressed by this project. Among consulted stakeholders are PBF Programme Officers and PBF senior management, PBF Secretariats and UN and CSO funds' recipients (members of the PBF Community of Practice), as well as individual and institutional consultants who have supported PBF DMEL efforts to date.

PBF will expand its partnerships across the globe with the attempt to identify and build upon monitoring and evaluation expertise in the Global South. It will also ensure that its interventions collect disaggregated data to assess the differential impact of the Fund's work.

## 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.

| Agency | Total budget in previous calendar year | Key sources of budget (which donors etc.) | Location of in-country offices | No. of existing staff, of which in project zones | Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Convening Organization:** | DPPA/PBSO | N/A | N/A | N/A | DPPA – as the provider of administrative services for PBSO - is the recipient UN Department responsible for the finances and the overall implementation of the project. PBSO is the implementing agency which is responsible for the day-to-day running of the project. |
| Implementing partners: | | | | | |

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 project activities are implemented by the PBSO Design, Monitoring and Evaluation team under the responsibility of the Senior Advisor on Monitoring and Evaluation. The Senior M&E Advisor will be ultimately accountable for the success of the project in contributing to the improvement of the Unit's DMEL function. The Head of the DMEL Unit/Senior Advisor reports to the Chief, Financing for Peacebuilding Branch, Peacebuilding Support Office.

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) |
|---|---|---|
| There is no country-level buy-in for the deliverables produced as part of the project (such as country portfolio evaluations). | Low | All exercises conducted as part of this project will ensure participatory, inclusive and conflict-sensitive approaches, consulting all relevant in-country counterparts, including government partners and civil society. The Joint Steering Committee at national level shall be involved as appropriate in any major exercises. |
| There is no sufficient or readily available DMEL expertise to provide to in-country stakeholders. | Low | PBF Programme Support Team roster includes specialists with expertise in diverse thematic and DMEL technical areas. PBF DMEL Unit will ensure to disseminate calls for expressions of interest to the roster members at least one month before the expected start date to ensure that consultants are available. |
| In-country stakeholders experience participation fatigue from being engaged in too many PBF DMEL exercises. | Low | PBF DMEL Unit will ensure that when the same project is being reviewed as part of multiple exercises, consultants will tap into collected data and will not duplicate the efforts of consulting the same stakeholders, unless there is a justifiable cause. |
| The DMEL project is not gender responsive and doesn't adequately support GEWE throughout the project cycle phases. The project evaluation quality assessment shows in particular a mixed success in achieving expectations on gender (only 50% of evaluations reviewed met the requirement). | Low | The PBF builds on GEWE results in the IRF 99 to continue providing dedicated support to gender products, working in close collaboration with the gender advisor. 30% of the total budget contributes to GEWE. Gender sensitive indicators are embedded in the Results Framework |

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 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.

PBF Senior M&E Advisor will provide oversight for the implementation of this project. Monitoring project performance and affiliated data collection efforts vis-à-vis project results framework will be taking place as part of wider PBF efforts, such as those related to monitoring PBF Strategic Performance Framework and conducting PBF partner surveys. PBF DMEL Unit will be preparing annual progress reports (narrative and financial) on behalf of the project to meet PBF requirements. There will be no costs affiliated with monitoring of the project performance. At the end of the project, PBF will commission an independent evaluation with the budget of up to $30,000 to assess the effectiveness and relevance of support provided by the project, as well as to provide recommendations for future PBF DMEL activities.

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 pro-actively to try to ensure this support from the start. Consider possible partnerships with other donors or IFIs.

Through providing DMEL support to in-country counterparts, the project will aim to strengthen DMEL capacities of PBF Secretariats and funds' recipients, therefore minimizing the demand for future centralized PBF DMEL support.

## 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. Proposed budget for all projects must include sufficient funds for an independent evaluation. 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 | | | N/A - global project |
| 3.  Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline | X | | |
| 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. | | | N/A – global project |
| 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? | | | N/A – global project |
| 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 | | |
| 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 | | Considering the large number of evaluative exercises with both country and global focus, it is important to have a unit which has the capacity to lead on and manage robust evaluations. International staff is necessary for impartiality, diverse global and country experience and languag[e] needs. |
| 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 | |

**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.[16]
➢ 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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[16] 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:<br><br>Design: PBSO's support, including through capacity building on SRF and project design leads to better designed peacebuilding and conflict prevention interventions, including in cross-border and transition contexts and in support of more inclusion of women and youth and other groups in need and application of HRBA, for stronger and more actionable country's peacebuilding frameworks and portfolios. | | Outcome Indicator 1<br><br>% of PBF in-country stakeholders assessing that the PBF makes a large or very large contribution to peace, disaggregated by sex and age.<br><br>Baseline: 70% (2023 partners survey)<br>Men: 74,8%<br>Women: 65,7 %<br><br>Target: 75% | PBF annual partner survey<br>(UK-PBF output indicator 3.4) | 2024-2028: 75% |
| | Output 1.1<br><br>PBSO enhances the impact of the PBF resources in eligible countries by engaging with national stakeholders for the development and/or strengthening of PBF Strategic Results Frameworks (SRFs), peacebuilding pillars of the UN Sustainable | Output Indicator 1.1.1<br><br>Percentage of eligible countries that adopted country-level Strategic Frameworks (SRF – UNSDCF dedicated SP –else) to guide PBF investment strategy in collaboration with national stakeholders.<br><br>Baseline: 40%<br>Target: 60% | SDCFs, ISFs, PBF Strategic Frameworks (PBF Strategic Performance Framework, indicator 1.0.2) | 2024: 50%<br>2025: 50%<br>2026: 50%<br>2027: 55%<br>2028: 60% |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs), or other national peacebuilding strategies or frameworks. | | | |
| | Output 1.2<br><br>PBF-funded projects are better designed through direct country support of the PBF Programme Support Team (PST) roster of consultants, especially for cross-border and transitions contexts, and for strengthening the integration of a human-rights based approach. | Output Indicator 1.2.1<br><br>Number of countries utilizing PBF Programme Support Team (PST) roster to support project design for GM2 and GM3 projects.<br><br>Baseline: 5<br>Target: 8 | PBF-UNOPS PST roster assignment tracker | 2024: 1<br>2025: 2<br>2026: 2<br>2027: 2<br>2028: 1 |
| Outcome 2:<br><br>Monitoring and Reporting:<br>PBF supports monitoring and reporting processes and systems that effectively collect and consolidate data on peacebuilding impact. | | Outcome Indicator 2<br>% of PRF countries with Strategic Frameworks where outcome-level data is collected.<br><br>Baseline: 36%<br>Target: 50% | PRF country tracker (PBF Strategic Performance Framework, indicator 1.5.1) | 2024: 40%<br>2025: 40%<br>2026: 45%<br>2027: 50%<br>2028: 50% |
| | Output 2.1<br><br>PBSO supports the set-up and strengthening of country portfolio-level | Number of PRF countries where PBF planning is aligned with new UNSDCFs<br><br>Baseline: 2 | Annual Strategic Reports from RCs, PBF/DCO reporting | 2024: 1<br>2025: 1<br>2026: 1<br>2027: 1<br>2028: 1 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | monitoring frameworks (such as for SRFs, UNSDCFs, etc.) | Target: 5 | | |
| | Output 2.2

PBSO provides guidance and support to projects on peacebuilding monitoring and reporting. | Output Indicator 2.2.1

# of training sessions or other meetings and events organized covering the topics of peacebuilding monitoring and/or reporting.

Baseline: 1
Target: 5 | PBF Community of Practice event announcements | 2024: 1
2025: 1
2026: 1
2027: 1
2028: 1 |
| | Output 2.3

PBSO provides support to participatory community-based mutual accountability monitoring systems (CBM) at project and country portfolio levels, working closely with civil society. | Output Indicator 2.3.1

% of PRF countries that engage in gender-responsive community-based monitoring mechanisms or other feedback loops.

Baseline: 27%
Target: 35% | CBM analytic reports; minutes of JSC meetings (PBF Strategic Performance Framework, indicator 1.5.3) | 2024: 30%
2025: 30%
2026: 30%
2027: 35%
2028: 35% |
| Outcome 3:

Evaluation: PBSO ensures robust gender responsive evaluation processes and high-quality deliverables at | | Outcome Indicator 3a

% of PBF in-country stakeholders who find PBF evaluations (PBSO-commissioned and decentralized) credible and useful, both for | PBF annual partner survey | 2024-2028: 80% |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| global, country portfolio and project levels. | | accountability and learning purposes, disaggregated by sex.<br><br>Baseline: 76%<br>Target: 80% | | |
| | Output 3.1<br><br>PBSO commissions and manages global Fund-wide evaluations as per the PBF Evaluation Policy (including cohort evaluations, synthesis reviews, and the reviews of the Fund's strategy). | Output Indicator 3.1.1<br><br># of global Fund-wide evaluations commissioned a given year.<br><br>Baseline: 1<br>Target: 5 (2 Cohort Evaluations in 2025 & 2026, 2 synthesis reviews (in 2025 and 2027); 1 PBF Strategy Evaluation in 2027) | PBF website | 2024:1<br>2025:1<br>2026: 1<br>2027: 2 |
| | Output 3.2<br><br>PBSO procures and manages timely, high-quality, gender- and age-sensitive independent portfolio-level evaluative exercises based on country requests (including portfolio evaluations, strategic reviews, lessons learned exercises, evaluability assessments, etc.). | Output Indicator 3.2.1<br><br># portfolio evaluations and strategic reviews commissioned<br>Baseline:  3<br>Target: 20 | Internal tracking | 2024: 5<br>2025: 5<br>2026: 5<br>2027: 5 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Output 3.3<br><br>PBSO administers external project-level Evaluation Quality Assessments (EQA) for greater accountability, compliance, and learning. | Output Indicator 3.3.1<br><br># of completed gender-responsive EQAs<br><br>Baseline: N/A<br>Target: 150 | PBF website | 2024: 30<br>2025: 45<br>2026: 30<br>2027: 45 |
| | Output 3.4<br><br>PBSO supports the conduct of impact evaluations in select countries. | Output Indicator 3.4.1<br><br># of countries where PBF's impact is being measured through quasi-experimental methodology<br><br>Baseline: 2<br>Target: 8 | PBSO PeaceFIELD initiative records | 2024: 1<br>2025: 1<br>2026: 4<br>2027: 2 |
| Outcome 4:<br><br>Knowledge Management and Learning: PBSO contributes to capacity development and global knowledge about gender-responsive and human rights-centered peacebuilding. | | Outcome Indicator 4a<br><br>% of PBF in-country stakeholders assessing that the PBF makes a large or very large contribution to capacity building and knowledge sharing on peacebuilding within its Community of Practice, disaggregated by sex. | PBF annual partner survey | 2024-2028: 70% |

| | | Baseline: 65.5 %<br>Men: 73.2 %<br>Women: 58 %<br><br>Target: 70% | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Output 4.1<br><br>Thematic Reviews provide in-depth analysis and recommendations on pressing peacebuilding topics that inform PBF decision-making. | Output Indicator 4.1.1<br><br>Number of Thematic Reviews commissioned per year.<br><br><br>Baseline: 2<br>Target: 4 | Terms of Reference finalized, and consultancy contract issued<br>(PBF Strategic Performance Framework, indicator 1.5.4) | 2024: 1<br>2025: 1<br>2026: 1<br>2027: 1 |
| | Output 4.2<br><br>PBSO develops guidance resources on peacebuilding programming and M&E (including guidance notes, tip sheets, checklists, templates, flowcharts, etc.). | Output Indicator 4.2.1<br><br># of guidance resources produced by PBSO.<br><br>Baseline: 1<br>Target: 5 | PBF website | 2024: 1<br>2025: 2<br>2026: 1<br>2027: 1 |
| | Output 4.3 | Output Indicator 4.3.1 | PBF Community of Practice event announcements | 2024: 4<br>2025: 4 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | PBSO facilitates iterative learning processes within the PBF Community of Practice through managing communication platforms and coordinating training sessions and learning exchanges, both in-person and virtually. | # of PBF virtual Community of Practice sessions  organized<br><br>Baseline: 4<br>Target: 16 | | 2026: 4<br>2027: 4 |