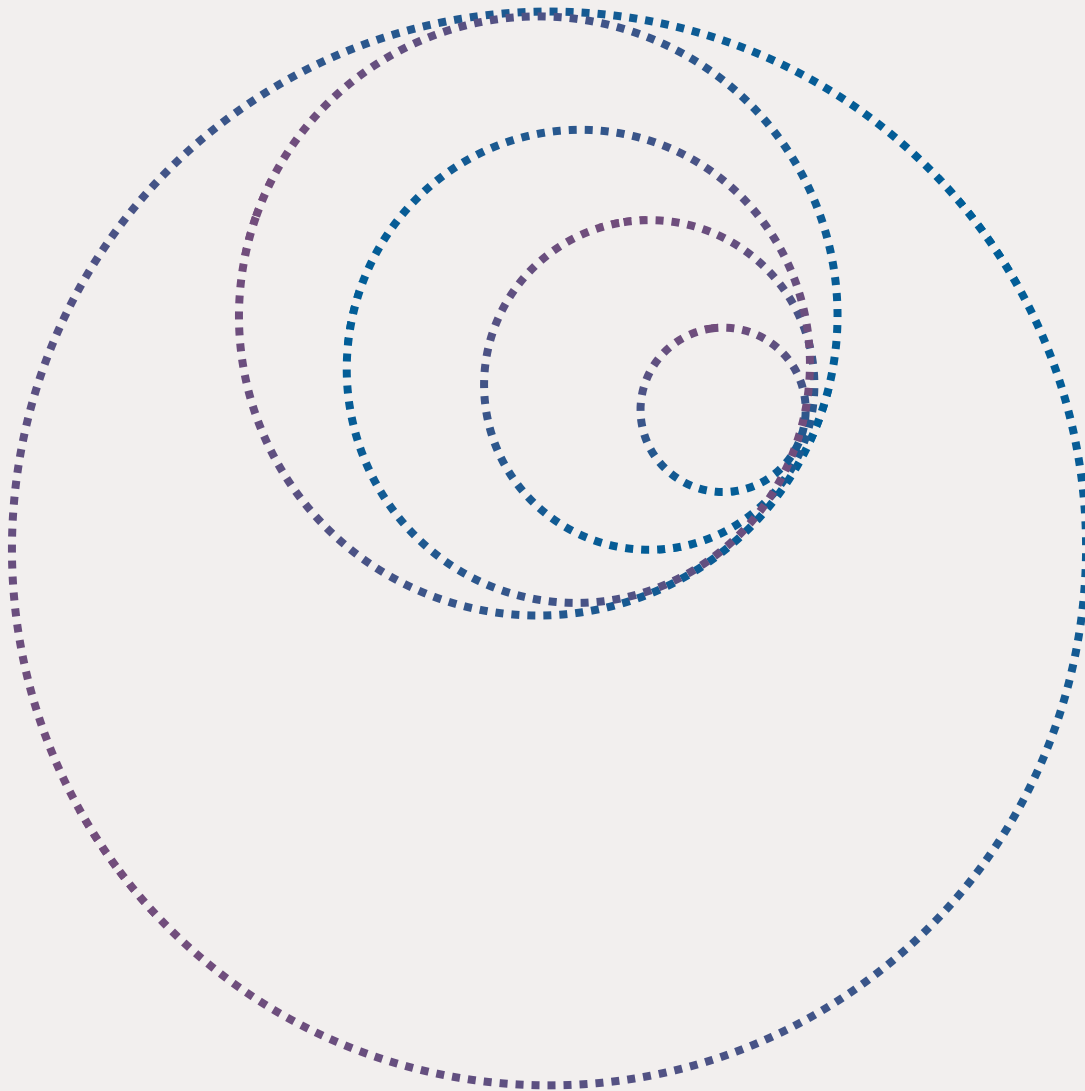




Beyond Numbers: A New Approach to Impact Storytelling

A guide to breaking silos and
communicating change more effectively



“So their vertical gaze is linear; it does not curve. We see things in a circular way; we think and act in a circular way, and for us there is no ending—we can always find a way to start over. Our way of thinking allows us to better scale things, movements, and spaces. Circular spaces can fit more than rectangular ones. This enables us to live well with diversity and always think that the Other is important. We understand the need for other people to exist.”

Nêgo Bispo (Antônio Bispo dos Santos), Brazilian activist, academic, and quilombo leader.

Introduction

Impact evaluation and storytelling are essential tools for understanding and communicating change. However, traditional approaches in the United Nations often reinforce silos between monitoring and evaluation teams, communicators and knowledge managers—limiting the depth, authenticity and effectiveness of impact reporting. This guide is designed to inspire approaches for breaking down those silos by offering a multidisciplinary framework for more integrated, participatory and meaningful impact reporting.

"By fostering a forward-thinking culture, we create an environment in which the cutting-edge skills of the “quintet of change” can flourish and amplify impact. In a rapidly evolving world, culture is the linchpin of every successful organizational adaptation. Accelerating change in our culture is a critical step to position the United Nations system at the forefront of global efforts to promote peace, development and human rights – to support transformative shifts and harness the capacities of all to deliver for all.”

UN 2.0 Policy Brief

As the Secretary-General’s Innovation Lab, UN Global Pulse supports UN teams on the ground in applying multidisciplinary capabilities to solve challenges and enhance implementation. While we may not work directly with communities on a day-to-day basis, innovating how we understand and communicate impact is essential for a future-oriented UN. This comes at a pivotal moment when public funding is shrinking dramatically, underscoring the urgent need to foster a more inclusive and innovative institutional culture.

Why **participatory** innovation matters: A UN 2.0 Imperative

As outlined in Our Common Agenda, today's complex global challenges and geopolitical tensions require a shift away from traditional, top-down approaches. These universalising methods often fail to capture the local realities, needs and aspirations of a diverse world, leading to a growing disconnect between people and the institutions meant to serve them.

UN 2.0 envisions a modernised multilateralism that brings together governments, the business sector, civil society and multilateral institutions. At its core, this vision is built on inclusivity, equality, and cooperation—values that require moving away from siloed practices toward multidisciplinary collaboration. This shift in how UN system organizations operate is essential to foster innovation by leveraging diverse talents and skills and applying a mixed evidence base to strengthen and expand meaningful impact.

The recently published Pact for the Future calls on the UN system to "recognise the need for science, technology, and innovation to be adapted and made relevant to local needs and circumstances." This includes fostering synergies between science, technology, and Indigenous and local knowledge systems.

As the Secretary-General's Innovation Lab, we must embed methodologies that weave in diverse voices and stakeholders as well as support UN colleagues to undertake a more inclusive innovation journey. Participatory innovation offers a transformative pathway for the UN to become more relevant, inclusive and responsive with approaches that:

Put people at the center:

By listening to the stories, aspirations, and experiences of beneficiaries, partners and our own colleagues, the UN can foster trust and create solutions that align with the needs of those we serve.

Enable bottom-up change:

Engaging the most affected communities, activists and local social innovators in shaping policies and programs drives systemic transformation and supports the achievement of the SDGs.

Foster inclusive multilateralism:

Participatory processes—such as active listening, collaboration, and co-creation are essential to ensuring the UN remains a positive force for social cohesion amid the global decline in institutional trust.

Project Background:

The Participatory Innovation & Speculative Storytelling for Change



This project was born from the UN Global Pulse’s research paper, “The Most Creative Look to the Future”, as a first seed to inspire transformative, long-term change in multilateral collaboration, fostering a UN that is both innovative and inclusive in its approach.

Throughout 2024, what began as a seed has grown vital roots, supporting the project’s development journey. As an organization, we were exposed to promising practices within UN teams but were also offered the gift of insight from communities and other social innovators working at the intersection of policy-making, community-led activism, research, storytelling and art on how to undertake this work intentionally to improve our humanitarian and development interventions.

We learned a lot by exploring multiple pathways inspired by a renewed vision of how the UN can interact with communities, partners, and stakeholders through participatory and storytelling-based processes.

Key Learnings Rooting Our Work

STORIES AS A TOOL FOR INCLUSIVE PLANNING

Stories are the backbone of participatory processes, shaping interventions that reflect diverse needs and values.



CREATING SAFE SPACES FOR OPEN CONVERSATIONS

Open dialogue builds trust and allows for collective problem-solving.



THE ROLE OF CARE IN TRANSFORMATION

Care is foundational in fostering trust, designing projects, and engaging partners in meaningful ways.

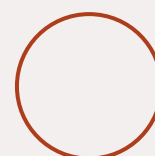


BUILDING LONG-TERM, VALUES-BASED PARTNERSHIPS

Sustainable relationships are key to impactful innovation efforts.

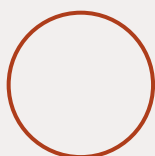
ACTIVE LISTENING LEADS TO BETTER OUTCOMES

Continuous feedback loops and reflection ensure our work remains responsive to real challenges.



CONTEXT OVER TOOLS

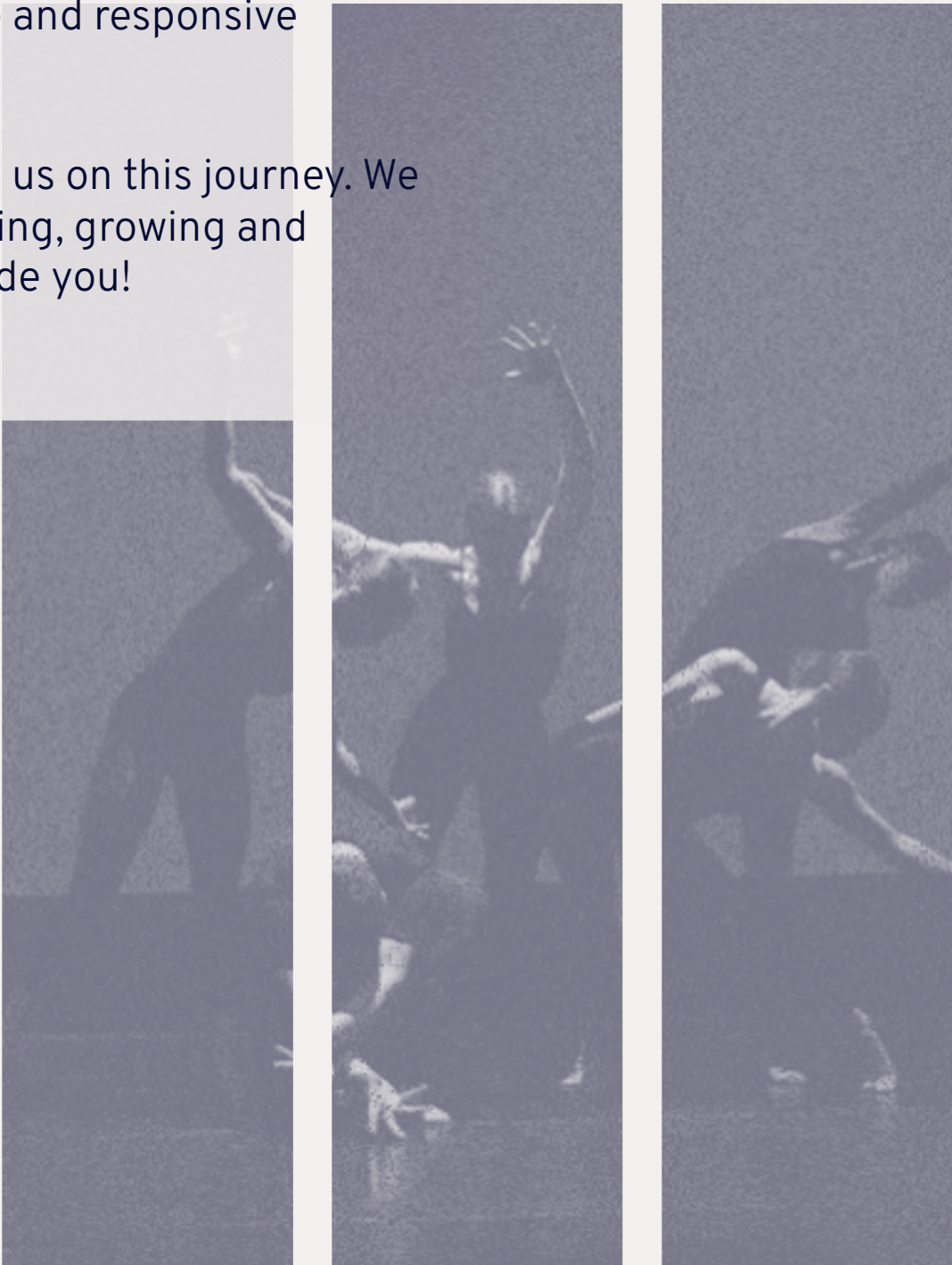
Multidisciplinary methodologies, such as ethnography, creative practices and in-depth engagement, are essential for tailoring approaches to specific needs.



This booklet is both a speculative roadmap and a practical resource for UN teams striving to deepen the impact of our work. It brings together insights from Our Common Agenda, the SDGs, and UN 2.0, alongside findings from surveys, in-depth interviews, workshops and research conducted throughout this project.

Yet, this is not a final blueprint but rather an open invitation to explore, adapt and co-create new pathways grounded in mutual respect and continuous exchange. By adopting participatory methodologies, strengthening cross-team collaboration and embracing a more holistic approach, we can shape more inclusive and responsive solutions—together.

Thank you for joining us on this journey. We look forward to learning, growing and transforming alongside you!



Why siloed approaches to impact storytelling fall short

Impact storytelling is a powerful tool for understanding and communicating change, yet traditional approaches often fail to capture the full complexity of real-world experiences. To create more accurate, meaningful and equitable impact assessments, it is essential to integrate diverse methodologies, empower local voices and foster collaboration across knowledge management, evaluation and communication teams.

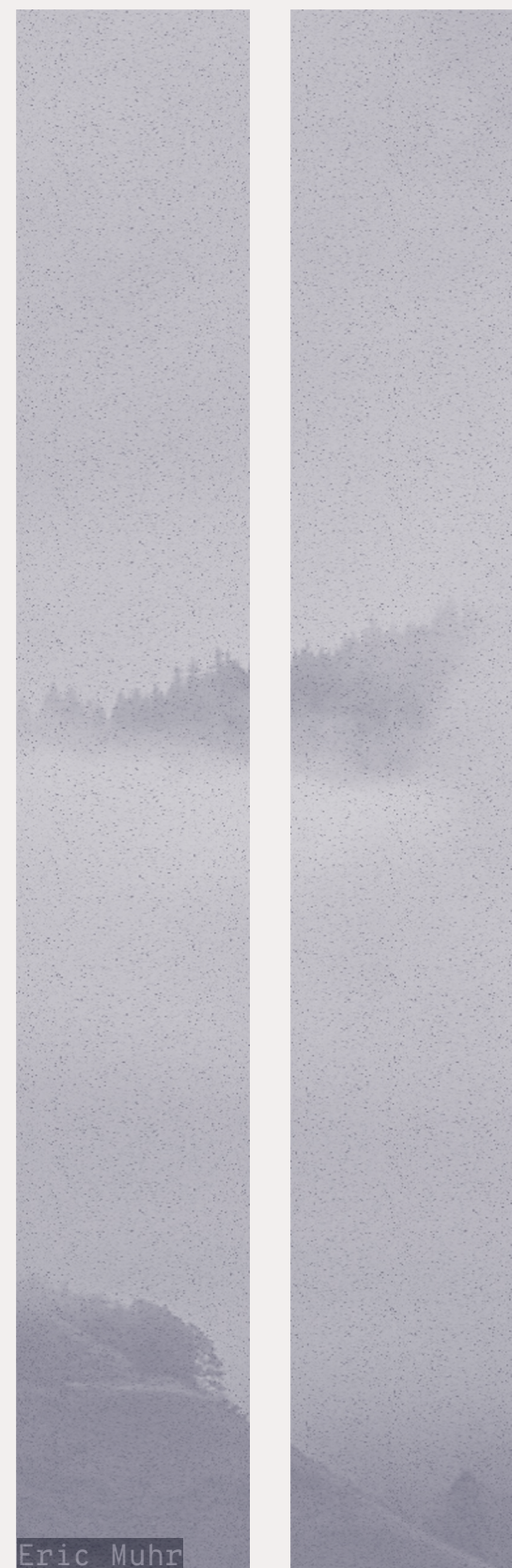
In the following pages, you will find common challenges to communicate change but also pathways for reflection and action in your own work.

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The Hidden Transcripts Problem

The concept of "hidden transcripts" was introduced by political scientist James C. Scott in *Domination and the Arts of Resistance: Hidden Transcripts* (1990). Scott describes hidden transcripts as the discourse, critiques and narratives that historically marginalized groups share privately, away from dominant institutional narratives. In the context of impact reporting, these hidden transcripts represent the lived experiences and nuanced offstage context-specific experiences that occur on the ground but are often excluded from formal reports. It provides valuable insights to establish causal relationships between efforts and outcomes with greater plausibility.

Many evaluations rely heavily on official documents and pre-framed research questions, which tend to reflect the perspectives and priorities of institutions rather than beneficiaries or local actors advocating for change. This creates a gap between reported outcomes and actual experiences. To address this, we must integrate lived experiences and hidden transcripts—the non-quantified insights from multilateral engagements that hold critical meaning.



Key Insight:

Research has shown that evaluations relying solely on institutional sources often miss unintended consequences of programs and fail to capture diverse interpretations of success. Massarella, Sallu, and Ensor (2021) in *Reproducing Injustice: Why Recognition Matters in Conservation Project Evaluation*, argue that a lack of community involvement in evaluation processes leads to incomplete assessments that reinforce existing inequalities. Similarly, studies on the UN system, such as Busumtwi-Sam et al. (2023) in *The Politics of Evaluation in International Organizations*, highlight how official evaluations often exclude alternative perspectives, leading to gaps in accountability and effectiveness.

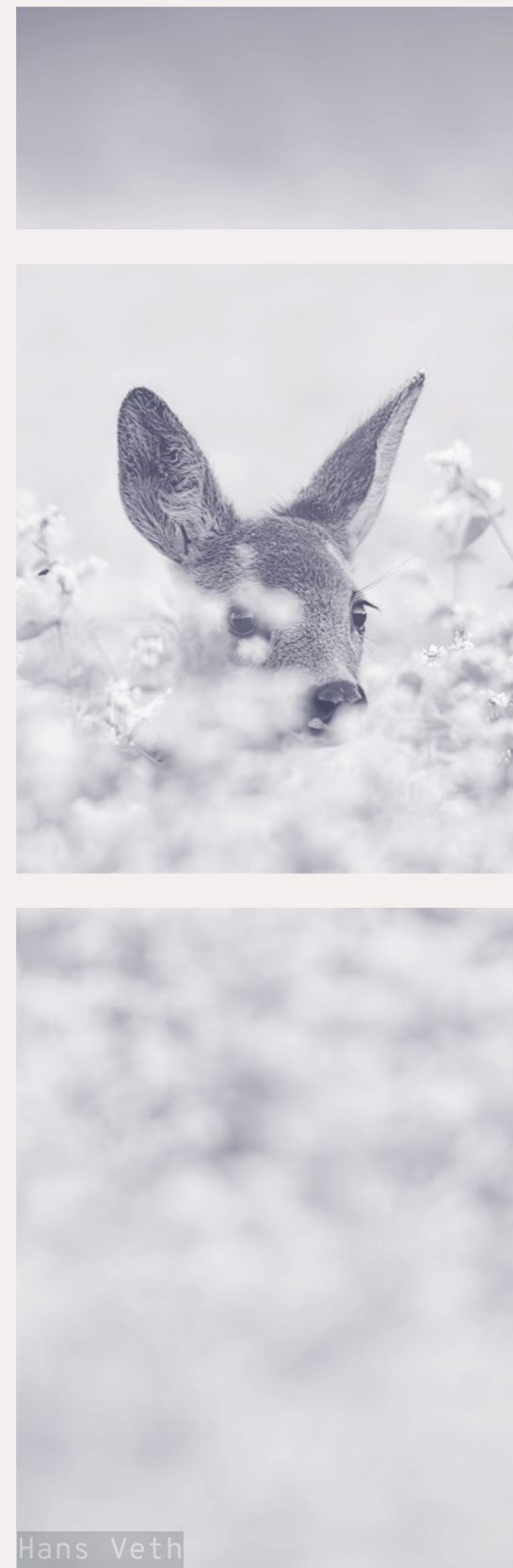
Reflection Exercise:

Consider a recent project you worked on. What perspectives might have been missing? How could these perspectives have been included to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the project's impact?

Quantitative Bias vs. Narrative Depth

While quantitative indicators are often considered neutral and objective, scholars like Merry (2016) in *The Seductions of Quantification* argue that they can obscure complex social realities, failing to capture the nuanced, context-specific dimensions of human experiences. Quantitative data can reveal trends and measurable outcomes, but qualitative narratives provide the deepness to understand the why and how behind those trends. Evaluation becomes inherently biased when lived experiences are fragmented into isolated data points without considering the broader context that shapes and sustains original stories.

Narrative depth, which refers to the richness, complexity, and context embedded within stories, includes emotions, motivations, and broader sociocultural factors that quantitative data alone cannot capture. Unlike anecdotal evidence, it involves rigorous analysis of patterns, themes, and insights that complement quantitative findings. A balanced approach to impact reporting should experiment with a mixed evidence base to integrate diverse data sources. This integration serves as a vital resource for institutional learning, providing more transparent and equitable explanations about the various aspects of our work and highlighting the collaborative nature of the impact, which often includes multiple actors.



Hans Veth

Key Insight:

Evaluations that rely solely on quantitative indicators risk overlooking critical social and cultural dimensions, leading to policies and interventions that fail to address systemic inequities.

By integrating qualitative methods (such as participatory storytelling, ethnography and narrative analysis), practitioners can uncover the deeper, often hidden, layers of impact. This approach enriches the evidence base and ensures a more inclusive and holistic approach to impact reporting, where numbers and narratives work hand in hand to move beyond surface-level metrics and create a fuller picture of change.

Reflection Exercise:

Think of a recent project or initiative in your organization where quantitative data was used to measure impact. Now, imagine if you had also incorporated qualitative storytelling methods: What stories might have emerged from the communities or individuals affected by the project? How could these narratives have provided a deeper understanding of the intervention's challenges, successes and unintended consequences?

Power Imbalances in Institutional Design

Evaluation structures often position institutions as the sole interpreters of impact, leaving beneficiaries and local partners as passive subjects. This top-down approach limits authentic representation and recognition of external actors, perpetuating power imbalances that undermine the legitimacy and effectiveness of interventions. A computational text analysis by Custer et al. (2020) of 1,082 UN evaluation reports revealed that assessments commissioned by operational units tended to present more favourable results compared to those conducted by independent evaluation offices. This suggests that institutional design choices can significantly influence the framing and outcomes of evaluations, often prioritising institutional agendas over the lived realities of those being served.

Similarly, Harvard's Humanitarian Initiative (2023) highlights how donor-driven evaluations frequently exclude the perspectives and contexts of local stakeholders. This exclusion reinforces the divide between international and national actors, limiting accountability, eroding trust and damaging social cohesion. When evaluations are designed to meet donor requirements rather than the perspective of those impacted, they risk becoming extractive exercises that prioritise measurable outcomes over meaningful engagement. This dynamic skews the findings and perpetuates a form of "techno-colonialism," where local knowledge and agency are systematically marginalised.



Key Insight:

Decentralising evaluation processes and incorporating community-led models can transform how the impact is understood and acted upon. When those most affected by interventions co-own the data and its interpretation, evaluations become more accurate, actionable, and equitable. This shift not only improves programme effectiveness but also strengthens the legitimacy of humanitarian efforts by ensuring that local voices and contexts are central to the process. By redistributing power in evaluation design, we can move from extractive practices to collaborative, context-sensitive approaches that truly reflect the needs and aspirations of the communities we serve.

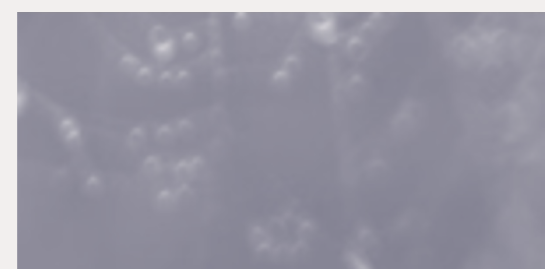
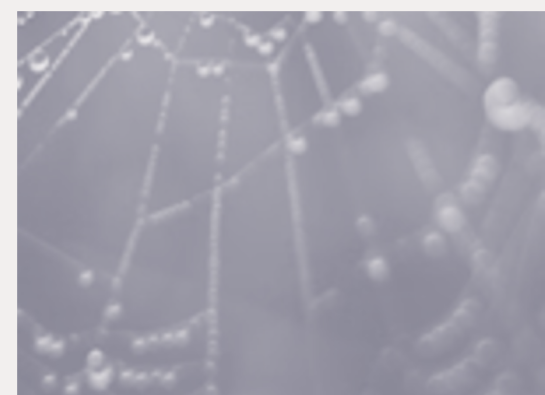
Reflection Exercise:

Reflect on a recent project in your organization: Who defined the evaluation questions, metrics and success criteria? How might the process have differed if local stakeholders had been involved from the outset? What long-term changes could a collaborative approach have inspired in the project's design and implementation?

Challenges in Collaboration and Integration Across Teams

The fragmentation between M&E, Knowledge Management, and Communication teams is a persistent issue across the UN. Research by Dartington Service Design Lab (2021) emphasises the importance of "ensemble thinking," where cross-disciplinary teams collaborate to generate richer, multi-layered impact assessments. Similarly, the Centre for Public Impact's Storytelling for Systems Change (2020) found that organizations implementing integrated evidence approaches significantly improved decision-making effectiveness. However, in practice, teams focused on "story" and "data" often operate in silos, with interactions that are shallow and transactional.

This divide reinforces the perceived superiority of quantitative data over qualitative narratives, with data teams seen as evidence-driven and rational, while storytellers and communicators are viewed as creatives lacking methodological rigour. Without a strategic, multidisciplinary approach, information exchanged across silos can be misinterpreted, leading to fragmented and decontextualised reports that fail to capture the full impact of interventions. Moving from a linear, compartmentalised evaluation model to an iterative, co-created process that integrates multiple perspectives from the outset is essential for creating holistic and inclusive impact evaluation frameworks.

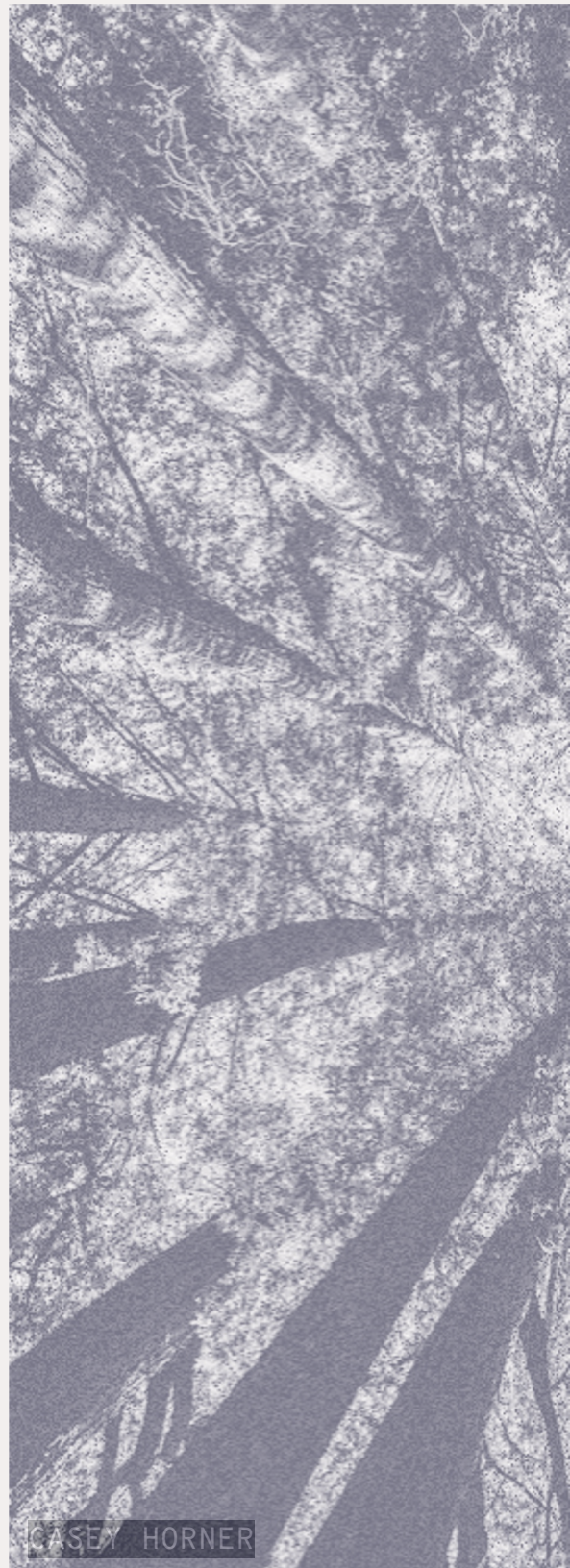
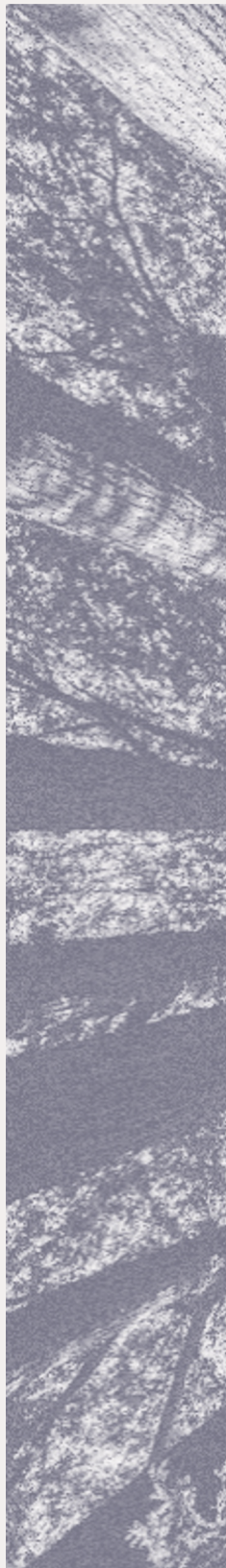
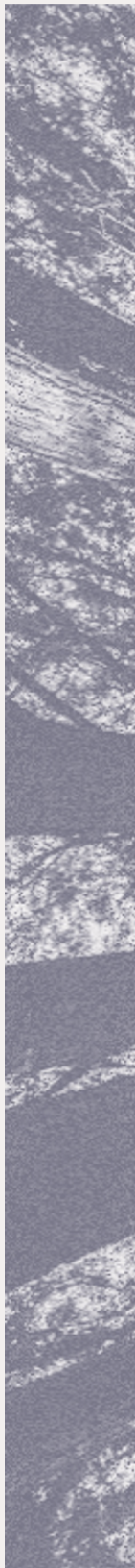


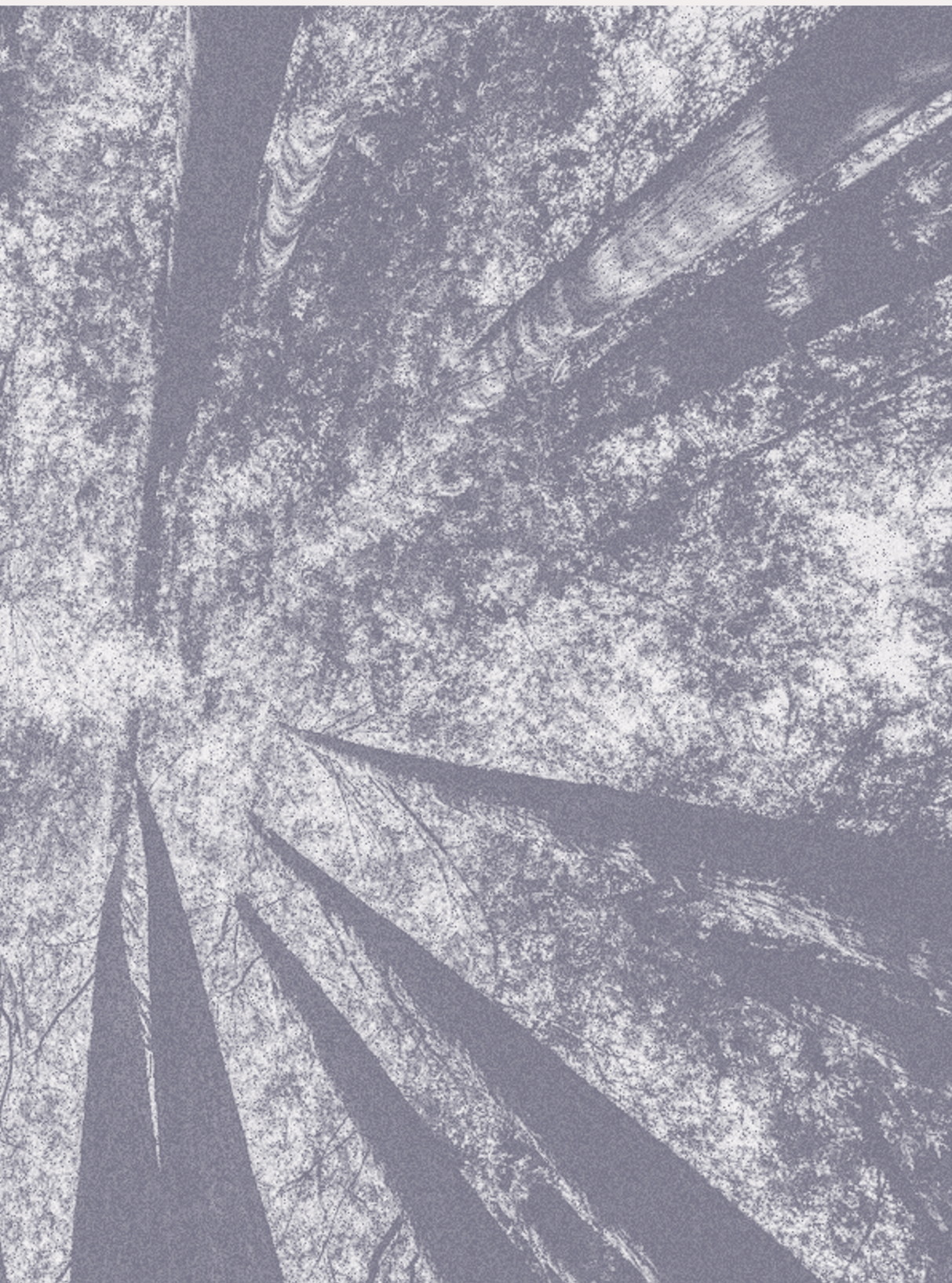
Key Insight:

Fragmentation between data, storytelling and knowledge management teams limits the potential for interdisciplinary synthesis, resulting in reports that lack coherence and fail to resonate with key stakeholders. By fostering ensemble thinking and integrating diverse perspectives from the outset, organizations can create richer, more meaningful impact assessments that reflect the complexity of their work and the lived experiences of those they serve.

Reflection Exercise:

Think about a recent project or evaluation in your organization where data, storytelling and knowledge management teams worked in isolation. What were the key points of friction between teams? How did these tensions affect the quality and coherence of the final report or evaluation?





A UN 2.0 Approach

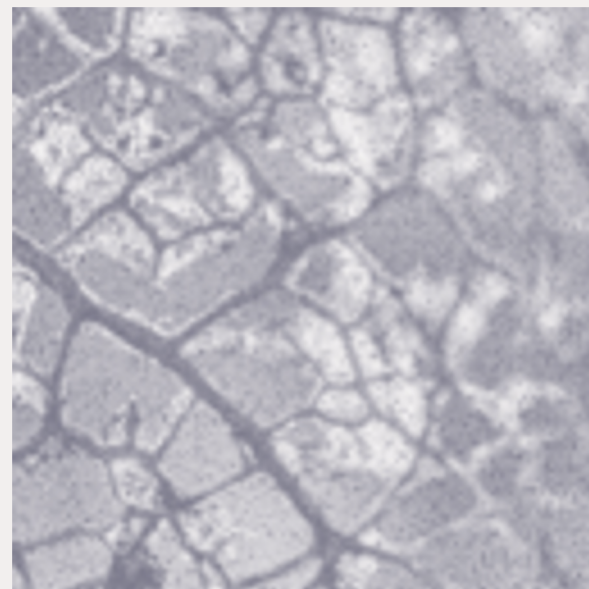
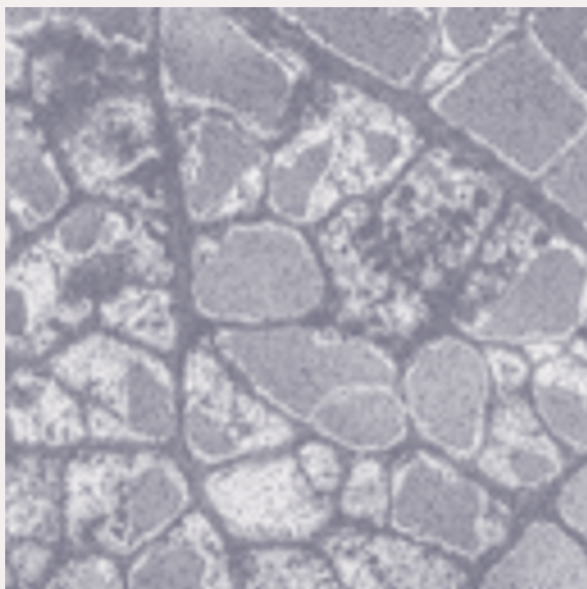
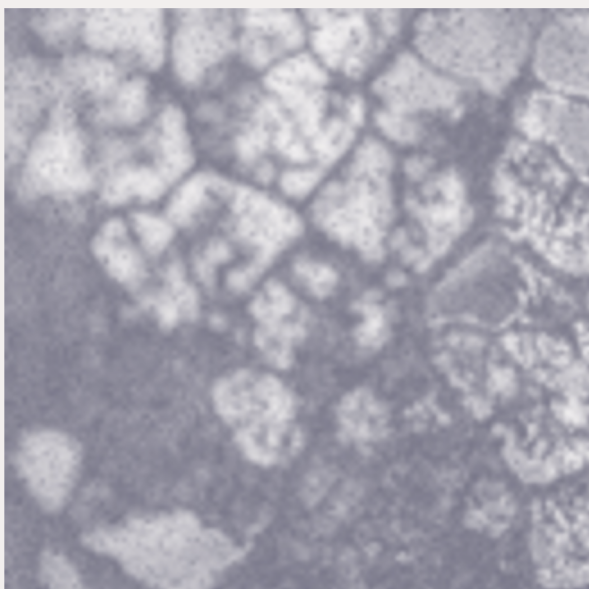
Multidisciplinary & Participatory Impact

Overcoming siloed approaches in impact reporting

According to Yvonne Hutchinson, CEO of ReadySet, "Impact measurement is not just about numbers—it's about understanding the systems behind those numbers and ensuring that diverse voices shape the narrative of change."

Many impact reporting processes, however, remain fragmented, with data collection, storytelling and evaluation conducted by siloed teams that rarely interact. This disconnect weakens the depth and credibility of findings, as insights become limited to specific expertise areas rather than integrating multiple perspectives. A study by Patton (2015) in *Qualitative Research & Evaluation Methods* highlights that systems-based approaches foster more holistic and actionable findings, helping organizations move beyond isolated evaluation techniques.

A long-term strategy would require shifting from isolated approaches to cross-disciplinary collaboration, where diverse teams—including those with quantitative, qualitative and contextual expertise—work together throughout the entire impact assessment process.



Key Insight:

Siloed approaches limit the effectiveness of impact evaluation by creating gaps between quantitative data, qualitative insights, and lived experiences. Integrated, cross-disciplinary collaboration strengthens analysis and ensures more inclusive, actionable insights.

Reflection Exercise:

Think about a time when the lack of communication between teams in your organization created a challenging event. How might integrating diverse teams from the start have improved the process?

The participatory and relational nature of decolonial approaches

Who owns the agenda?

Who owns the narratives?

Who owns the methodology?

Who owns the perception of impact?

Decolonial studies emphasise that control over narratives and evaluation should reside with the storyholders rather than external researchers or institutions. Linda Tuhiwai Smith (2012), in *Decolonizing Methodologies*, argues that conventional impact assessment methods often reinforce dominant power structures rather than centring the perception of involved communities and partners (especially when those are mostly based on intervention-centric indicators).

Participatory Approach:

A method in which communities, stakeholders, and affected groups co-create evaluation processes, ensuring that data collection, analysis, and decision-making are inclusive and locally driven (Gaventa & Cornwall, 2008).

Relational Approach:

Recognises that impact evaluation is not just about measuring outcomes but about fostering relationships, trust, and long-term engagement with communities (Chilisa, 2019).

In the words of Sabelo J. Ndlovu-Gatsheni, "*Decoloniality is about rehumanizing the world—restoring agency to those whose ways of knowing have been marginalized.*" This perspective underscores the importance of multilateral work in building "affective alliances" between diverse knowledge systems and worldviews based on cooperation, solidarity, and affection, as suggested by Krenak (2015). A critical goal of the Secretary-General's vision for a modernized United Nations is to identify effective methods that ensure the experiences and perspectives of those most affected are acknowledged and actively shape the measurement and communication of impact.

Based on our research findings, we advocate for participatory and relational approaches that balance power dynamics, to shift evaluation and storytelling from rigid frameworks driven by donor accountability to learning practices rooted in community contexts and organizational norms. Key aspects of this shift include:

Shared Ownership

Decolonial methodologies enable different groups involved in an intervention to retain a certain level of control over their stories, interpretations, and the dissemination of information. At the same time, it acknowledges the relational nature of the work, emphasising that storytelling and evaluation are co-constructed processes rooted in mutual respect and dialogue.

Reflexivity

Practitioners adopting decolonial methods must consistently engage in introspection, critically examining their own biases and how those might shape research outcomes. This (self)critical reflexivity fosters greater self-awareness and accountability, enabling more ethical and equitable practices.

Intersectionality

Decolonial frameworks highlight how social categories such as race, class, gender, and ethnicity are interconnected and shape individual experiences. These intersections can lead to overlapping systems of discrimination or privilege. Recognising these connections is essential for moving beyond a one-dimensional analysis and ensuring that interventions are grounded in context to address structural inequalities.

(Re)Generative Practices

Impact reporting should be an ongoing, reflexive process rather than a one-time assessment through iterative methods that use curiosity and social imagination to encourage participatory spaces where groups define what matters to them. Instead of a tool for external accountability, evaluations become a participatory learning journey that reflects lived realities, builds mutual trust, and supports long-term collaboration.

Ensembles of Evidence

Blending storytelling, ethnography, and quantitative data within cross-disciplinary teams enhance the credibility of impact assessments. These teams integrate various modelling techniques and knowledge-generation methods, drawing on the unique expertise of their members. By working closely together, they can effectively communicate and understand each other's language, bridging the gap between reporting achievements and actually having their importance understood externally.



From theory to action: alternative practices to inspire our work

Shifting from siloed to multidisciplinary impact evaluation and storytelling requires practical methodologies that translate theory into action. Gaventa and Cornwall (2008) in *Power and Knowledge* highlight how participatory methods improve evaluation accuracy while strengthening stakeholder engagement. Similarly, Escobar (2018), in *Designs for the Pluriverse* argues that true impact reporting must prioritise local knowledge and iterative learning.

This section provides adaptable resources, approaches, and methods to bridge the gap between organizational narratives and on-the-ground realities. It focuses on inspiring our collective exploration during the practice-based training through the use of case studies and best practices.

By sharing power across our impact ecosystem and integrating learning into our daily operations, we aim to develop a comprehensive understanding of how change occurs over time. We hope this handbook serves as a valuable learning resource, helping us uncover the multiple layers of complexity in our work. Our goal is to gradually cultivate a collaborative culture that values solutions that are both locally relevant and globally impactful.

Participatory Action Research (PAR)

Originating in the 1960s and 1970s in countries like Brazil and Colombia, PAR was developed by social scientists aiming to engage affected populations in the design and implementation of health programs. Unlike traditional research, which often positions communities as passive subjects, PAR prioritises experiential knowledge grounded on real-world agendas and knowledge by involving participants as co-researchers of the project.

Featured Initiative: Participatory Foresight for National Development Planning, UNFPA Colombia & UN Global Pulse – Tejiendo Futuros (2022). Through foresight and innovation training, youth leaders from indigenous Amazonian and Afro-Colombian groups developed the skills necessary to co-create future-oriented policy discussions. Community-led workshops and storytelling sessions were held to gather lived experiences, allowing participants to envision their preferred futures while mapping out structural barriers that prevent these visions from becoming reality. These participatory dialogues informed concrete policy recommendations, advocating for the institutionalization of participatory foresight in Colombia's national planning frameworks.

Creative Reflection: Reflect on how to ensure community-based actions genuinely amplify agency without adopting a saviour narrative. What steps can we take to remain reflexive about our methods and their origins, respecting the principles of Participatory Action Research (PAR) as a decolonial tool?

Go Deeper: Critical Participatory Inquiry: An Interdisciplinary Guide (2023), Participatory Action Research: Ethics and Decolonization (2022)



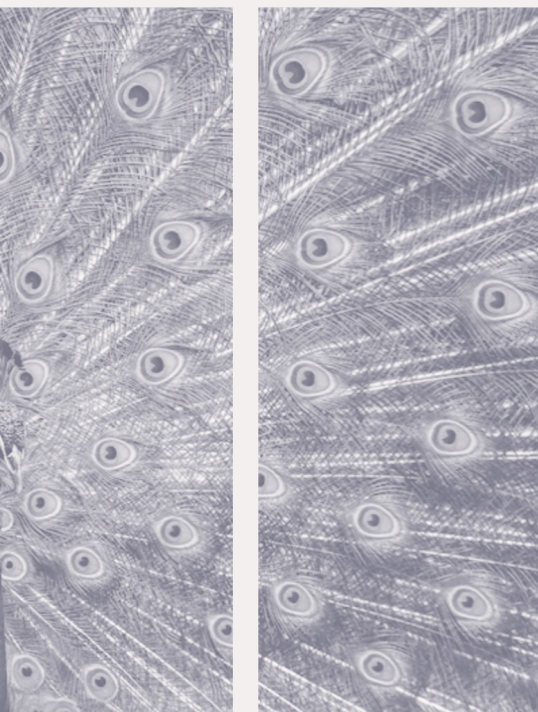
Narrative Assessment

A qualitative approach to monitor, evaluate, and communicate about advocacy. It prioritizes personal stories and lived experiences over standardized metrics, recognizing that impact is often embedded in the broader social and political ecosystems of interventions rather than in isolated quantitative indicators. By focusing on oral histories and ethnographic methods, Narrative Assessment allows evaluators to understand how programs influence identities, relationships, and agency over time.

Featured Initiative: Advocacy in context. Stories from South Sudan, Nigeria, Burundi, Central African Republic and Afghanistan (2021). The book utilizes narrative assessment to brighten the advocacy efforts of organizations in fragile contexts, emphasizing the importance of personal stories in understanding effective strategies on the ground. Through interviews with staff and allies, it reveals how diverse narratives can capture the complexities of advocacy work, highlighting achievements such as community engagement in South Sudan, environmental accountability in Nigeria, legal aid development in Burundi, gender education initiatives in the Central African Republic, and collaboration in Afghanistan's justice sector. By sharing these experiences, the book serves as a valuable resource for learning from the practical, real-world applications of advocacy and the lessons gleaned from successes and challenges faced by organizations.

Creative Reflection: Reflect on a recent advocacy effort in your agency. How might collecting personal narratives from colleagues who are actively engaged on the ground help us better understand the essential levers for change?

Go Deeper: Narrative Assessment. A new method for monitoring, evaluating, learning, and communicating about advocacy (2021), Storytelling for Systems Change: Listening to Understand by Centre for Public Impact (2020)



Arts-Based Methods in Evaluation

Approaches that integrate creative expression—such as visual art, theatre, poetry and music—into impact assessment. This approach is particularly effective for groups who have experienced traumatic events, as it allows for non-verbal communication of complex emotions and lived experiences. Art provides an alternative means for participants to share their stories in ways that respect their agency and cultural contexts.

Featured Initiative: Arts-Based Methods in Refugee Research: Creating Sanctuary (2019). This initiative explored how participatory photography and creative writing workshops could be used as evaluation tools in refugee research. Displaced individuals created photo essays and poetry collections, which were later exhibited publicly, reframing how migration narratives were presented in mainstream discourse. By prioritizing direct creative expression, the project ensured that refugee experiences were documented in ways that preserved their agency and dignity. The initiative also highlighted how arts-based methodologies can serve both as a research tool and a means of community healing.

Creative Reflection: Arts-based methods can be transformative but may risk tokenizing participants if not applied with care. Without ethical safeguards, they might exploit trauma rather than empower communities. What creative mediums (e.g., photography, painting, music) could you explore to capture impact in a way that respects participants' agency?

Go Deeper: Drawing Out Experiential Conflict Knowledge in Myanmar: Arts-Based Methods in Qualitative Research With Conflict-Affected Communities (2021), Ethical issues in participatory arts methods for young people with adverse childhood experiences (2021).

Participatory Impact Evaluation (PIE)

This approach shifts the focus of impact measurement from external experts to the communities affected by an intervention. Unlike top-down evaluations, PIE ensures that those most impacted define success, shape evaluation criteria, and interpret findings. This method aligns with decolonial research approaches by centering local knowledge and participatory decision-making.

Featured Initiative Entre Vozes e Vivências – UNICEF (2023). The evaluation included community narratives collected through interviews, reading workshops, and focus groups with children, youth, women, and individuals affected by urban violence led by trained community members instead of external evaluators. Rather than producing a conventional impact report, the findings were transformed into a creative storytelling process that weave experiences to make the results accessible to a wider audience.

Creative Reflection: Reflect on a recent evaluation you conducted. How might involving community members as co-evaluators have changed the way success was defined and measured? What steps could you take to ensure that future evaluations are more participatory and community-driven?

Go Deeper: Who Owns the Story? Live financial testing of charity vs participant-led storytelling in fundraising (2022). Participatory Approaches UNICEF Methodological Briefs Impact Evaluation No. 5 (2014).

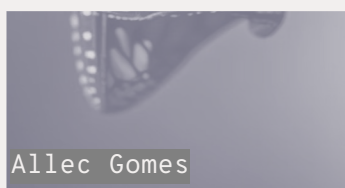
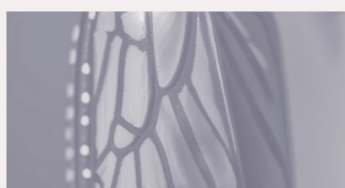
Future Generations Impact Assessment

Many practitioners have been advocating for the need to conduct impact assessments at the beginning of a project or program, taking into consideration the long-term effects of interventions on future generations. While this discussion is still emerging, it is worthwhile to track this practice, especially in light of the recent adoption of the Pact for the Future by the UN General Assembly.

Featured Initiative: Future Generations Impact Assessment WWF & UK Gov (ongoing). This project aims to develop a prototype impact assessment (IA) that evaluates and presents the costs, benefits, and risks of a proposal's projected impact on climate change for future generations. Under the Well-being of Future Generations Act of 2015, public bodies in Wales are required to consider the long-term effects of their decisions. This legislation encourages collaboration with the public, communities, and each other while addressing ongoing and emerging challenges such as poverty, health inequalities, and climate change. Additionally, the Act established the position of the Welsh Future Generations Commissioner, appointed by Welsh ministers, to advocate for the needs of future generations and ensure that government policies take a long-term perspective on their impacts.

Creative Reflection: What new methodologies can we use to capture the intangible dimensions of future impact, such as well-being, justice, and environmental health? How can storytelling, participatory insights, and alternative metrics centered on human flourishing, care, and equity reshape how we envision and measure impact?

Go Deeper: The use of strategic foresight in Commission impact assessments Existing practices and the way forward (2024), Forward-looking impact assessment – An interdisciplinary systematic review and research agenda (2022)



Allec Gomes



**The Participatory Innovation
and Speculative Storytelling
for Change Project**

UN Global Pulse offers its gratitude to the Resident Coordinator's Office in Brazil for its openness, partnership and collaboration on this project. May we continue to seed together a world of many worlds, where participatory, inclusive and innovative ways of doing and being become our norm within the United Nations and beyond.

Learn more about UN Global Pulse at
www.unglobalpulse.org