KEY MESSAGES:

The concept of Collective Outcomes is often cited as the core transformational aspect that sets aside current policy discussions on the Nexus from past attempts to link relief to development, or bridge the humanitarian-development divide.

The implementation, understanding, and even expectations for what and how collective outcomes should be varies widely in their interpretation and has resulted in COs that are pitched at different levels of specificity, granularity (national/sub-national), and timeframes.

A major influencing factor on the nature of Collective Outcomes is the type of joint-analysis and joint-assessment processes that underpin them. There are no established standards for joint context analysis approaches: some country teams use HNOs as entry points, some other use CCA, or RPBA, or RSA, or refugee analysis (CRRF), nationally owned SDG implementation plans or a mix thereof – adapted to their context.

Despite these major advancements in the articulation of COs, challenges remain. These include: developing robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to assess impact against these Collective Outcomes; ensuring appropriate short, medium, and long-term financing; as well as clarifying/ agreeing on accountability frameworks to deliver the activities under each Outcome.



Access to livelihood, to decent jobs and to economic opportunities is strengthened and food security is improved



Communities contribute to sustainable management of natural resources, and respond to climate change shocks



Vulnerable populations have access to adequate/durable services for health, nutrition, WASH



Institutions, civil society and communities ensure improved protect against different forms of discrimination.











Protection

Outbreak Prevention.

Detection and Control

IDPs and Refugees

and Human Rights

Justice Reform, Rule of Law

Burkina Faso



By 2020, reduce the number of people in IPC 3 by 50% and bring the number of people in IPC 4 and 5 of food insecurity to 0.



By 2020, reduce chronic malnutrition rates by 30% among children under 5.



By 2020, reduce by at least 1% the number of households vulnerable to climate shocks and increase by 50% the number of institutions with DRR



Social Cohesion and National Reconstruction



Community Violence Reduction.



Protection, Prevention and Fight against SGBV



Rule of Law, transitional justice and Human Rights

Collective Outcomes discussed and validated

Work in Progress, Collective Outcome "Focus Areas" discussed

Work in Progress, ongoing discussions

COLLECTIVE OUTCOMES PROGRESS MAPPING

Data presented in this mapping stems from two practitioners' workshops convened by the IASC Humanitarian Development Nexus Task Team; and from ongoing discussions among practitioners through the Community of Practice hosted by the HDN TT.



Increased self-sufficiency of populations living in affected oblasts and for all IDPs in Ukraine by xx% by 2023





Improved access to social services and universal health coverage by 20% by 2023 for people living in conflict-affected oblasts and for all IDPs in Ukraine



Reach xx% compliance with international (ISO, EU, etc) physical infrastructurerelated standards by 2023 in the two Eastern Conflict-affected Oblasts capacities.



and households

production and

to sustainable

food systems and

improved nutrition

on the agriculture

sector as a driver.

livelihoods.

By 2022, communities benefit from increased Sudan, productivity that lead refugees. have more equitable sustainable access to and sustainable access to status with emphasis social



efficient. greater



By 2022, people in Sudan benefit from more accountable and participatory governance. enhanced rule of law and access to justice, and protection of human rights.



By 2022, the population has increased access to energy and the risk for disasters is reduced, through more effective management of natural resources and environmental and climate change by national institutions and communities.



By 2022, the number of people in acute food insecurity decreases by 84 percent, with GAM rates reduced by 5% and sustained below the emergency threshold



Risk and vulnerability reduced and resilience of IDPs, refugee returnees and host communities strengthened in order to reach durable solutions for 100,000 displaced households by 2022

Proportion of population affected by



climate-induced hazards (drought and flood) reduces by 25% by 2022



Number of vulnerable people with equitable access to inclusive basic social



services increases by 27 percent by 2022.



Peace, Security and Reconciliation processes are supported



Social contract between the State and the Population is renewed

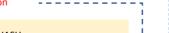


Productive Sector is boosted



To support governments to protect and assist refugees and support host communities involved, through a response based on the principle of international cooperation and on burden and responsibility sharing





Reduce the number of people suffering of food

Reduce by 27% the number of people in IPC 3

Reduce Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rates in children under 5 from 2.6% to 1.8%

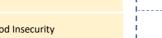
Reduce Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)

rates in children under 5 from 11.9% to 10%

Achieve 90% coverage of people in need of

basic and essential services (WASH, Health,

insecurity by 32%





protection and lifesaving needs of

insecurity in Boko Haram held areas

displaced persons due to the conflict and

reinforce resilience towards stabilization through security sector reform, governance strengthening, and





Economic Recovery is Promoted and