

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.

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.

Mauritania

- 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.

Mali

- Food Security
- Health
- Agriculture/Livelihood
- Protection

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

Cote D'Ivoire

- Social Cohesion and National Reconstruction
- Community Violence Reduction.
- Protection, Prevention and Fight against SGBV
- Rule of Law, transitional justice and Human Rights

DRC

- Outbreak Prevention, Detection and Control
- Education
- IDPs and Refugees
- Justice Reform, Rule of Law and Human Rights

Chad

- Reduce the number of people suffering of food insecurity by 32%
- Reduce by 27% the number of people in IPC 3 and above
- 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, Education)

Niger

- protection and lifesaving needs of displaced persons due to the conflict and insecurity in Boko Haram held areas
- reinforce resilience towards stabilization through security sector reform, governance strengthening, and livelihoods

Cameroon

- WASH
- Food Insecurity
- Protection

CAR

- Peace, Security and Reconciliation processes are supported
- Social contract between the State and the Population is renewed
- Economic Recovery is Promoted and Productive Sector is boosted

Ukraine

- 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 infrastructure-related standards by 2023 in the two Eastern Conflict-affected Oblasts capacities.

Sudan

- By 2022, communities and households benefit from increased production and productivity that lead to sustainable livelihoods, sustainable access to food systems and improved nutrition status with emphasis on the agriculture sector as a driver.
- By 2022, people in Sudan, including refugees, have more equitable and sustainable access to social services.
- By 2022, people in Sudan benefit from more efficient, accountable and participatory governance, enhanced rule of law and access to justice, and greater 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.

Somalia

- 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.

Uganda

- 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

Collective Outcomes discussed and validated
 Work in Progress, Collective Outcome "Focus Areas" discussed
 Work in Progress, ongoing discussions