

Towards IASC Light Guidance on Collective Outcomes
Outputs of IASC Workshop on Collective Outcomes Geneva 29-31 October 2018

Overarching and Driving Considerations

- A driver of the concept of collective outcomes is a requirement to take all possible actions to reverse the exponential increase in humanitarian needs. This will inevitably include a focus on those furthest behind.
- Design and implementation of both humanitarian and development action is rights-based. Humanitarian action is based on specific agreed humanitarian principles and factors mechanisms for accountability to affected populations (AAP).
- Of total ODA around 15% is spent on humanitarian action and around 85% on development. Of the 15% of ODA that is spent on humanitarian action 80% goes through multilateral channels. There is a very clear need to factor and engage with this wider effort.

Process and Scope	Elements of a Collective Outcome	Enablers to Success
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Context specific – “no one size fits all” and may not be appropriate in 100% of situations. • Triple nexus – humanitarian / development / peacebuilding. • Contributes to wider efforts addressing root causes and engagement with other national and bilateral efforts will be critical. • Joint analysis identifying problems that are susceptible to nexus solutions (crisis drivers). • Joint/aligned approaches, including in planning and implementation. • Potential requirement for consecutive instalments in multiple 3-5 year periods. • Iterative/periodic stock tacking around monitoring at outcome level. • Multi-stakeholder (international actors - national actors - private sector/civil society- affected population). • A clearly articulated theory of change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two inter-related elements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ An element that involves humanitarian action ○ An element involving longer term- development action that seeks to reduce the requirement for humanitarian assistance (including through reducing vulnerability and risk). • An explanation as to how the two elements relate to one another, as well as to other related activity as part of SDGs/national development plans. • Agreed quantifiable results. • Measurable targets and the rationale behind the selection of the targets. • Clear lines of accountability. • Multi-year (3-5 years). • Financing strategies to ensure required sustainable financing. • Geographic or thematic focus. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased donors’ engagement and support. • Government leadership when possible and appropriate. • Leadership at all levels creates an enabling environment to make collective outcomes work. • Norms-based (principled) leadership for design and implementation. • Shared data. • Enhanced transitional and development programming in crisis context. • Overall better linkages between humanitarian and development plans. • Risk-taking approach / Why not? • Principled and pragmatic. • Implementation in line with comparative advantages, including localization. • Shared results.