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

- 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 taking around monitoring at outcome level.
- Multi-stakeholder (international actors - national actors - private sector/civil society- affected population).
- A clearly articulated theory of change.

### Elements of a Collective Outcome

- Two inter-related elements:
  - 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.

### Enablers to Success

- 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.