Collaborative advantage to achieve shared impact The ways in which partnership between different organisations helps to achieve shared goals for impact in the world.	Individual organisational benefits The ways in which partnership benefits individual partners are (often) intrinsically linked to the collaborative advantage mechanisms.	Comments
Complementarity: Bringing together different kinds of resources (e.g. expertise) to provide a complete solution that could not be achieved without all those resources.	Accessing in-kind physical resources: E.g. materials / supplies, staff, workspaces, vehicles, IT equipment.	
Critical mass: Creating collective legitimacy and knowledge to enable the development and promotion of new norms and policies, which raise standards or create a level playing field in a given sector.	Accessing in-kind non-physical resources: Technical knowledge and expertise, publicity, capacity building / training, data and information.	
Innovation for effectiveness: Combining different expertise and experience together to develop new, innovative solutions / interventions / services / advocacy (etc.)	Accessing additional funding/financial resources: E.g. for a specific program / initiative, for capacity development / training of staff, for the publication of reports or guidelines, for staff salaries.	
Holistic response: Bringing together actors from across societal sectors to address multiple inter-connected issues	Enhanced credibility, legitimacy, and influence: By association with well-known or well-regarded entities or initiatives and/or as a result of extra impact achieved through the partnership.	

Collaborative advantage to achieve shared impact The ways in which partnership between different organisations helps to achieve shared goals for impact in the world.	Individual organisational benefits The ways in which partnership benefits individual partners are (often) intrinsically linked to the collaborative advantage mechanisms.	Comments
Shared learning: Raising the level of knowledge, expertise and capacity to raise the quality, and therefore impact, of interventions / advocacy.	Access to new connections and peer-to-peer learning: Partners give access to networks and contacts not previously accessed.	
Scale: Ability to reach more people or wider areas through coordinated or combined delivery.	Improved staff performance and morale: Through working with counterparts from other organisations and achieving impact together.	
Higher quality, faster emergency response: Leveraging and combining resources that allow a timely, more effective response to emergencies.		