Data Brief—Government Integration

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GOVERNMENT INTEGRATION

**Facilitators and Barriers**

**Political climate and involvement**
- **Facilitators:** Political support and awareness; Political commitment to prevention; Independence from political cycle; Governmental mandate
- **Barriers:** Adverse political context; Tedious process of obtaining mandate

**Decision-making and management strategies**
- **Facilitators:** Dedicated management, Regular scheduled meetings; Gradual dissemination and application of intervention methods; Obtained accreditation
- **Barriers:** Absence/weakness of leadership and support from managerial component; Inability to act as a unified metagovernor; Failure to include inter-agency assessment in evaluation; Misaligned incentives

**Allocation of roles and tasks**
- **Facilitators:** Clear definition of roles and objectives; Availability of strong reference points
- **Barriers:** Lack of clear mandate; Inability to relate to the work of partner agency

**Structural aspects and processes**
- **Facilitators:** Shared goals and vision; Diversity of activities; Partner complementarity and fitness; Availability of training opportunities; Co-designing and collective decision-making; Staff continuity
- **Barriers:** Segregated organization of services; Demographic; organizational and technical set-up differences; Staff turnover and insecurity

**Interpersonal interactions**
- **Communication and information exchange**
  - **Facilitators:** Mutual listening; Effective communication; Information flow and exchange; Shared communication channels
  - **Barriers:** Lack of or scarce communication and information exchange; Information gap

- **Social dynamics**
  - **Facilitators:** Mutual appreciation; Interdependence; Having good access to each other
  - **Barriers:** Lack of trust; Conflicts; Criticism; Prejudices and stereotypes

**Personal Characteristics**
- **Involvement and capabilities**
  - **Facilitators:** Interest and motivation; Proactiveness; Active participation; Self-reflection; Innovation; Attentiveness
  - **Barriers:** Lack of personal and professional motivation; Lack of commitment; Absenteeism; Withholding information; Scarce or irregular meeting attendance; Reluctance to get involved; Resistance to comply with guidelines

- **Expectations and fairness**
  - **Facilitators:** Clarified expectations; Equal involvement
  - **Barriers:** Contradictory expectations; Unequal opportunities

**Financial Resources**
- **Facilitators:** Access to financial resources; Presence of money; Funding as a driving factor
- **Barriers:** Inadequate resourcing; Absence of budget; Struggle to secure funds

**Resource management**
- **Facilitators:** Investing adequate time and staff; Sufficient time and personnel
- **Barriers:** High and unbalanced workload; Insufficient personnel and time; Coordination not billable and not in job description

**Human Resources**
- **Facilitators:** Reliable funds; Dedication to integration of funds; Willingness to share resources
- **Barriers:** Resources not specific to integration; Fragmented budgets; Inflexible funding

**Knowledge and experience**
- **Facilitators:** Knowledge and understanding of partner organizations and their missions; Previous knowledge and experience of collaboration; The sharing of working knowledge and philosophy
- **Barriers:** Lack of knowledge of partner organizations and their responsibilities; Lack of collaboration experience
DATA BRIEF: GOVERNMENT INTEGRATION

CHALLENGES TO A MULTI SECTORAL APPROACH

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<tr>
<th>Public Financing</th>
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<tr>
<td>• A lack of (limited) government investment in public services can translate into an over-reliance on donor funding, which can result in a country’s priorities being skewed towards the priorities of the international donor community, often driven by its own agenda</td>
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<th>Scalability and sustainability</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Interventions are often relatively small-scale</td>
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<td>• Donor-funded and donor-led often results in initiatives being neither scalable nor sustainable</td>
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<td>• Donor-driven initiatives may not always reflect the priorities and realities of the country in question, which could lead to a poor uptake in services, even if they were to be adequately resourced.</td>
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<th>Coordination</th>
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<td>• Sectors are insufficiently informed about what the others are doing</td>
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<td>• Sectors and organisations risk working in isolation, which can lead to inefficiency in terms of resource allocation and duplication of efforts.</td>
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<td>• Monitoring and evaluation systems, as well as data capturing tools, are also weak, which makes it difficult to collect information systematically and to track progress</td>
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<th>National plans of action</th>
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<td>• Poorly implemented</td>
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<td>• Plans do not always fit with national or local priorities</td>
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<td>• Need to be realistic in terms of what they can achieve in a given timeframe, especially in low resource settings, and be contextually relevant</td>
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MULTISECTORAL COLLABORATION MODEL TO ACHIEVE TRANSFORMATIVE CHANGE

### Use qualitative and quantitative methods to monitor results regularly and comprehensively. Learn from failures and successes to inform action and sustain gains. Two critical caveats are the self-defined nature of the successes and the extent to which they are directly attributable to multisectoral collaboration (as a standard intervention), given the diversity of contexts and collaborations.

### Drive change

- Assess whether the desired change is best achieved by multisectoral collaboration.
- Drive forward collaboration by mobilising a critical mass of policy and public attention.

### Define

- Frame the problem strategically and holistically so that all sectors and stakeholders can see the benefits of collaboration and contribution to the public good.

### Design

- Ensure resources for multisectoral collaboration mechanisms, including for open communication and deliberation on evidence, norms, and innovation.

### Realise

- Create solutions that are relevant to each context, build on existing mechanisms, and leverage the strengths of diverse sectors for collective impact.

### Relate

- Remain open to redefining and redesigning the collaboration to ensure relevance, effectiveness, and responsiveness to change.

### Capture success

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REFERENCES


