Collaborative capability is essential to be able to:

1. Engage with people in their social context: family, whānau, community, culture
2. Develop a collaborative culture:
   - Teamwork and shared decision-making
   - Resourcing of collaboration through allocation of time, opportunity, and funding
   - Networking and intentional participation with other health and social service agencies
   - Broader utilisation of Whānau Ora principles and practice
   - Expanded scope, nature and flexibility of service delivery into community settings
3. Flexibly and adaptively around:
   - Needs and preferences of working together
   - Shared projects and agreed actions
   - Negotiated and mutually agreed vision, resources, and services
4. Shared interest and commitment to:
   - Enhancing people's self-determination
   - Developing and supporting collaborative organisational and individual workforces
   - More personalised support options
5. Mutual understanding and respect among partner organisations
7. Effective governance
8. Effective use of partnership and collaboration
9. Networking & cooperation
10. Ongoing review of community engagement
11. Fostering creativity and development
12. Adequate resourcing (time, resources)
13. Resilient, healthy and engaged and healthy individuals, families/whānau and communities.

The collaboration/partnership continuum

Types of collaboration

• Separate systems or collaboration
  - May have common communication
  - Often described as separate systems.
  - Rarely described collaborative relationships along a continuum and lists the characteristics of each type of relationship.

• Integrated and mutually accountable, and more dependent on structured mechanisms to support the relationship.

The cycle of collaboration

Collaboration and formal partnerships are supported through:

- Mutual respect for and understanding among partner organisations
- Sharing interests
- Alignment of responsibilities that work
- Networking and intentional participation with other health and social service agencies
- Expanding scope, nature and flexibility of service delivery into community settings
- Resourcing of collaboration through allocation of time, opportunity, and funding
- Broader utilisation of Whānau Ora principles and practice
- Enhanced self-determination
- Developing and supporting collaborative organisational and individual workforces
- More personalised support options
- Clear systems and processes.

Key findings:

1. Collaboration and formal partnerships, emphasis is placed on:
   - Community development programmes. To support more formal collaborative workforce and collaborative best practice
   - Developing and supporting collaborative organisations
   - Relationships and structural characteristics
   - Ongoing review of community engagement
   - Fostering creativity and development
   - Adequate resourcing

2. Collaboration with people is essential to achieve equity, openness, trust, respect and diversity

The report – “Collaborative capability in the mental health and addiction sector: healthier, more resilient communities”

It identifies the values, behaviours and approaches of collaborative workers and organisations.

- Committed to enhancing people's rights
- Committed to equity, openness, trust, respect and diversity
- Humble, honest and kind

Resources:

- Iris: bitstream/10665/70185/1/WHO_HRH_HPN_10.3_eng.pdf
- Te Pou o te Whakaaro Nui:
  - Available at www.tepou.co.nz
- Healthier, more resilient communities
- Engage with people in their social context: family, whānau, community, culture
- Development and support of collaborative workforce and collaborative best practice
- Collaboration exactly with a broader range of stakeholders
- Healthier, more resilient communities
- Workforce needed
- Shared interest
- Development and support of collaborative workforce and collaborative best practice
- Expanded scope, nature and flexibility of service delivery into community settings
- Resourcing of collaboration through allocation of time, opportunity, and funding
- Networking and intentional participation with other health and social service agencies
- Broader utilisation of Whānau Ora principles and practice
- Enhanced self-determination
- Developing and supporting collaborative organisational and individual workforces
- More personalised support options
- Clear systems and processes.

Institute of Policy Studies (2008); Putting pen to paper: Creating partnering agreements that work (Department of Internal Affairs, 2007)