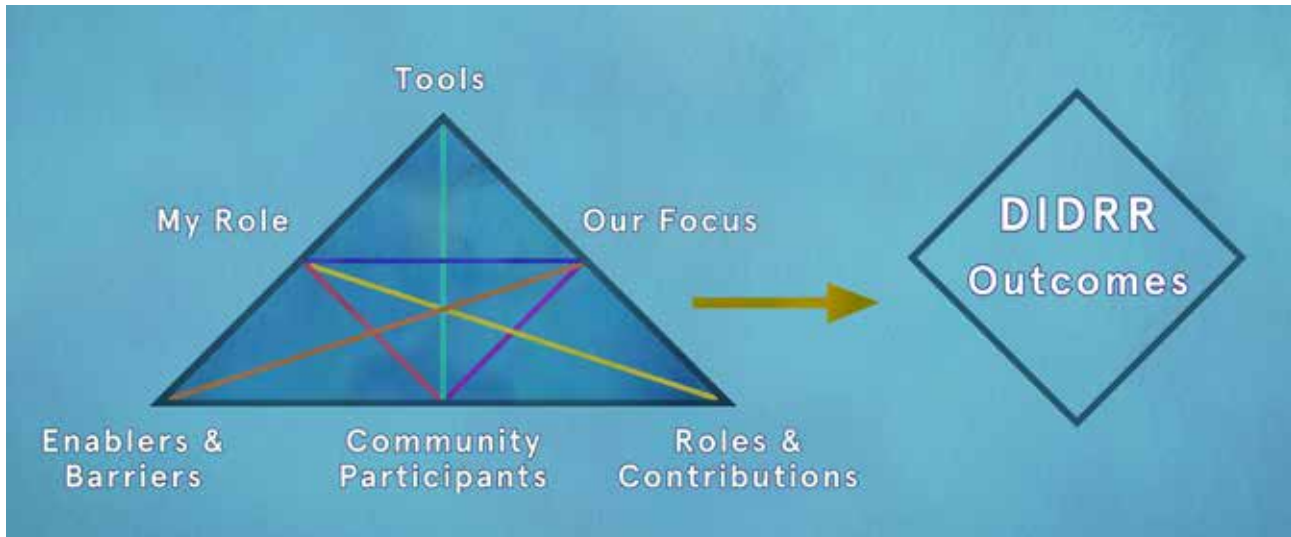


Framework for Collaborative Action



Component	Definition
Outcome	The desired goals or intended outcomes and impact to be achieved.
My Role	The individual or group (perspective) and what they bring to the collaboration - their role, responsibility, and (potential) contributions.
Community Participants	Who else is involved - other stakeholders and their roles, responsibilities, and (potential) contributions.
Our Focus	The object/objective of joint effort. It is the problem situation, issue, or activity where our individual and joint efforts will be concentrated.
Tools	Methods, tools, and approaches used - they can be conceptual or practical, including co-created artefacts that serve to sustain shared focus for joint effort among community participants.
Roles & Contributions	How work is shared - who does what and the way roles and responsibilities are structured.
Enablers & Barriers	Factors that support or constrain joint effort - regulation, policies, norms, conventions (explicit & implicit). It includes the ways we manage challenges.

Use this framework to ask:

Outcomes

- What are we trying to achieve?
- How will our actions support health and well-being outcomes for people with disability before, during, or after emergencies? How will our actions support equitable access for all people? How will our actions support meaningful participation of people with disability?
- How will success be measured?

My Role

- What does DIDRR mean to me? Why is it important to me? What are my requirements and priorities for developing DIDRR?

Community Participants

- Who else needs to be involved? What does DIDRR mean to these participants and their constituents? Why is it important to them? What are their requirements and priorities for developing DIDRR?
- Are diverse viewpoints and experiences represented?

Our Focus

- What should we focus on to achieve our shared goal(s)? Why this focus? Why now? What key areas demand our immediate attention?
- How will things change or be different? How can we feasibly monitor changes?

Tools

- What knowledge, skills, and tools do we each bring to DIDRR development? What evidence supports their effectiveness?
- Have our DIDRR tools been collaboratively designed with people with disability?
- How can we increase equitable access and use of DIDRR information, resources, and practices? What other resources can we each access, contribute, and use? Are they accessible? What tools are missing or need improvement to achieve our focus for joint action?

Roles & Contributions

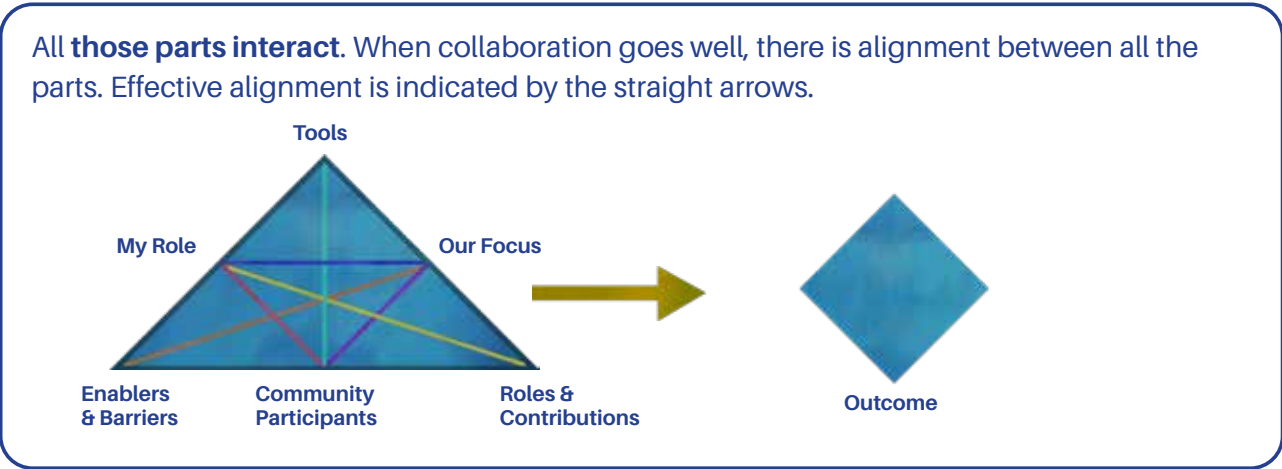
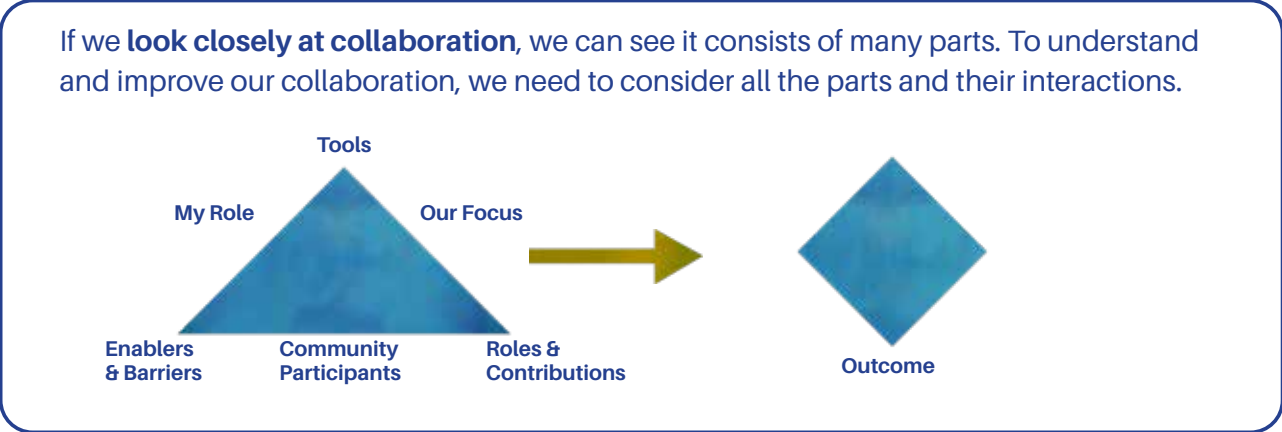
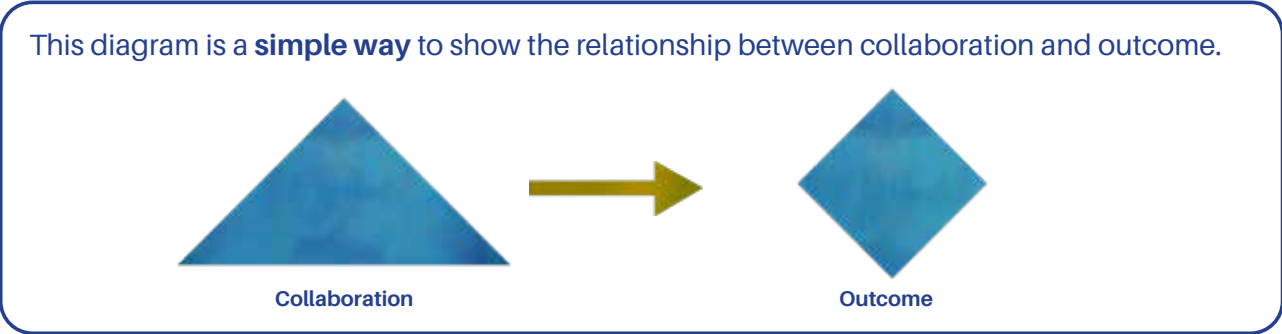
- Who has power, authority, and responsibility? What is at stake for each of us? How can we make sure everyone has equal participation and influence?
- What roles do others have and how can they contribute? What roles are we missing on our team, who can help?
- Who should lead, and how can others support their leadership?
- How are joint efforts best coordinated for greatest efficiency and impact?

Enablers & Barriers

- What barriers can we anticipate/are we experiencing, and how might we overcome them?
 - What opportunities and assets are available to us, and how can we best use them?
 - What policy or practice guidance is available to support our individual and collective efforts?
-

Collaborating 4 DIDRR

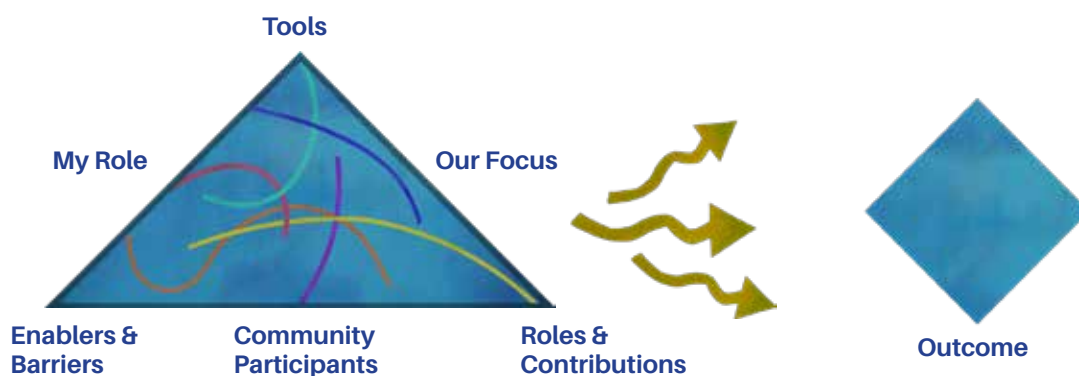
We use the word 'collaboration' a lot, but how do we think about collaboration and put it into action?



¹ These diagrams, and the examples that follow, are an application of Sociocultural Activity Theory (SCAT) (31). SCAT enables complex processes and their interactions (e.g., perception & meaning, social network configurations, patterns of interactions among actors, leadership, political and power relationships, inclusion organisational arrangements) to be described, evaluated, and understood (32). It offers a powerful analytical and practical framework to develop opportunities, practices, and procedures for cross-sector collaboration in DIDRR.

Collaborative action for DIDRR development is new. It involves people who do not typically work together, developing new ways of working. Sometimes, there will be things that do not go as expected.

When collaboration does not go well, it can look something like this. Ineffective alignment between the components of collaboration is indicated by bent lines and arrows.



While certain collaboration barriers are hard to change, people frequently adapt to overcome these challenges. This framework helps us spot conflicts and inconsistencies causing barriers in achieving DIDRR outcomes. Then we can solve these challenges to enhance our inclusive teamwork.

Overcoming collaboration barriers

Challenges faced in DIDRR development, irrespective of the sector, are like those encountered in any teamwork. They include time constraints, limited human resources, and a need for administrative support. Early adopters have successfully tackled these issues by incorporating DIDRR methods and tools into their current roles and responsibilities, and raising awareness about its importance through their organisations and community networks. Nationally consistent interprofessional training in Person-Centred Emergency Preparedness (P-CEP) and P-CEP Connect learning communities are helping people to learn and work together to overcome barriers to collaboration.

Learn more about P-CEP implementation here:

collaborating4inclusion.org/pcep/