

INTERAGENCY COLLABORATIONS TO ACCESS & MANAGE FEDERAL FUNDS

Why your Organization Can't or Shouldn't Do it Alone

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OVERVIEW

- 1 Background: Trends in Interagency & Interdisciplinary Collaborations
- 2 Gathering the expertise for in-depth analyses
- 3 Laying the foundations for implementation
- 4 Leaving a permanent legacy
- 5 Lessons learned



BACKGROUND



"Many of the meaningful results that the federal government seeks to achieve require the coordinated efforts of more than one federal agency, level of government, or sector. The GPRAMA Modernization Act of 2010 (GPRAMA) takes a more crosscutting and integrated approach to improving government performance."

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CONTEXT

Trend towards interagency & interdisciplinary collaborations required in federal funding opportunities, seeking to:

- Maximize available resources
- Avoid duplicity of efforts / overlap
- Provide Interdisciplinary and Multidimensional Approaches for Complex Social Problems
 - Preference for crosscutting strategies
 - Shift away from crisis-centered approaches
 - Preventive forward-looking approaches require addressing problems from different angles and in various scales of intervention



EXAMPLES

- National Disaster Resilience Competition (HUD)
- Byrne Criminal Justice (Dept. of Justice)
- Promise Zones (HUD/DA)
- Preschool Development Grant (Dept. of Education / HHS)
- Partnership for Sustainable Communities (HUD, DOT, EPA)



WHY? Bringing together the experts

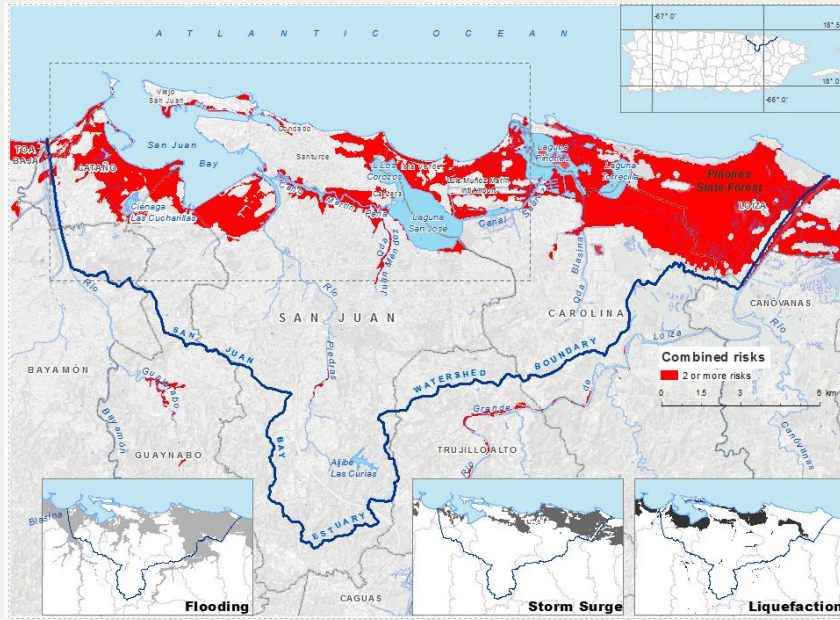


AGENCIES POOLING RESOURCES

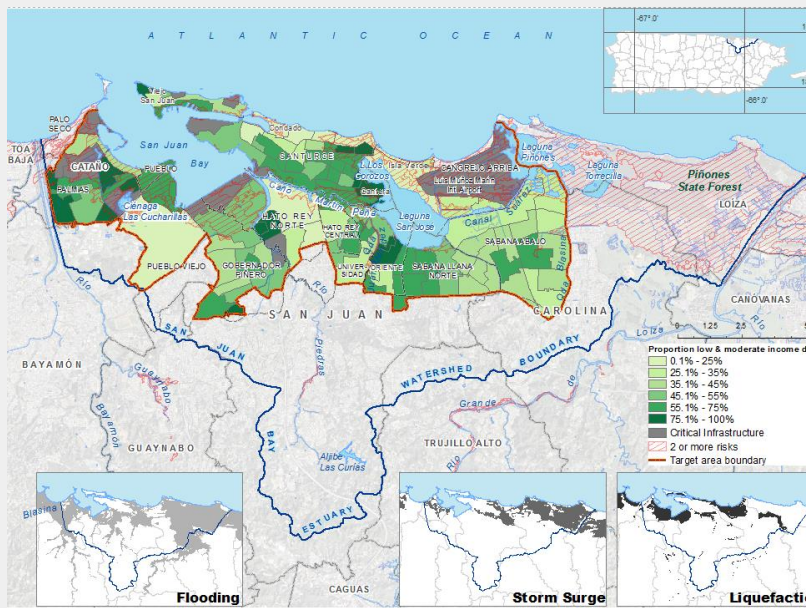
- Depth and breadth of know how in terms of technical expertise and conditions in communities served
- Knowledge of the day to day operation of the agencies involved
- Better networks for stakeholder engagement, which improves participation resulting in proposals that are more responsive to communities' needs and vision



TARGET AREA: RISKS



TARGET AREA: VULNERABILITY



WHY? Laying the foundations for implementation



GROUNDWORK FOR IMPLEMENTATION

- Feasibility can be determined during the development process
- The proposal's implementation structure calibrated during the design process on the basis of that day to day know-how of the resources involved in proposal development
- Human resources and organizational assets are better identified for eventual roles
- Implementing partners are better equipped to prepare for the receipt of funds and to manage them upon receipt



WHY? Leaving a permanent legacy



INSTITUTIONALIZING COLLABORATIONS

- **Capacity Building:** through learning-by-doing.
- **Institution Building:**
 - Collective knowledge base regarding federal funds
 - Potentially leads to changes in processes, organizational structure and strategies

Both may progressively result in teams that can more effectively access and manage funds.
- **Social Capital:** improved collaborations among partners both on the short and long run



LESSONS LEARNED



LESSONS

- Develop a feasible strategy:
 - Project management roles for proposal development should be clearly outlined among partners.
 - Partners should commit necessary resources
 - Outcome-driven workplan.
- Define a shared vision and ensure ownership of the work at all levels
 - Active participation in deliberation and decision-making.
 - Assuming clear responsibilities for execution of tasks.

