

29. Multisectoral Collaboration: collaboration and coordination with government agencies and other stakeholders to address cross-cutting issues such as One Health, antimicrobial resistance, food safety, environmental health, or nutrition.											
Basic			Developing			Advanced			Leading Edge		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Strategic Direction	The NPHI recognizes the importance of working strategically with stakeholders to address multisectoral issues, such as One Health and antimicrobial resistance. When invited and when staff are available, it participates in meetings initiated by other groups.		The NPHI is engaging more actively in multi-agency efforts on a limited number of multisectoral issues and is developing plans and identifying appropriate partners to expand its multisectoral work.			The NPHI is actively engaged with government agencies and other groups in establishing and implementing multisectoral activities in multiple areas. The NPHI has written plans and agreements for data sharing and for mutual support.			The NPHI and other government entities have aligned their strategic plans and policies to achieve shared goals related to multisectoral issues. The NPHI's plans include a significant role in international efforts to address multisectoral issues.		
Systems	The NPHI recognizes the need to develop systems for routinely communicating and sharing data with government agencies and others to address multisectoral issues, but it has limited capacity to establish these systems.		Systems are in place for sharing information with key partners on a limited number of multisectoral issues, for example, through regular meetings. During emergencies, ad hoc systems are implemented for more intense information and data sharing.			The NPHI has agreements and systems to share information and data with other groups on a range of multisectoral issues. Its systems help ensure information on multisectoral issues is used, for example, to anticipate or respond to foodborne or zoonotic outbreaks and environmental exposures.			Systems for information and data sharing between the NPHI and other organizations work well and support prevention and response efforts. Workplans, agreements, and systems that support multisectoral efforts are regularly reviewed, evaluated, and updated or improved as needed.		
Resources	NPHI staff have limited time to engage in meetings about multisectoral issues. Resources to support multisectoral efforts, for example, by conducting laboratory work or data analyses, are also limited.		The NPHI is investing staff time to develop partnerships to address multisectoral issues. It can provide limited assistance in specific areas, such as laboratory testing, to support multisectoral efforts, especially in emergencies.			The NPHI has resources to support ongoing collaboration with several government agencies and other stakeholders. It can invest in special studies and other efforts to clarify the extent of multisectoral problems and assess ways to address them.			The NPHI supports extensive collaborative efforts on multisectoral issues. Specific NPHI staff are designated to support high-priority areas such as One Health and antimicrobial resistance. The NPHI's staff skill sets include not only technical and scientific expertise, but also skills to translate science for use by policy and program managers.		
Quality	The NPHI's multisectoral efforts are ad hoc. The quality of data/information contributed to multisectoral efforts is limited by lack of resources and systems.		In a few high-priority multisectoral issues, the relationship between the NPHI and stakeholders is becoming more consistent. This is in part due to an increase of both quality and quantity of data/information.			The NPHI's multisectoral efforts result in strong, consistent relationships with agencies and other stakeholders covering a broad range of issues. The NPHI's surveillance, research and modeling efforts are of high-quality, and data and information provided by the NPHI are highly regarded.			The country's multisectoral approaches include high-quality stakeholder engagement efforts and cutting-edge surveillance, research, and modeling efforts. Publications, policy briefs, and other means of disseminating information are also of high quality and are used in-country and by groups outside the country.		
Engagement	The NPHI has limited linkages and communication with government agencies and other stakeholders representing other non-health sectors.		The NPHI has identified relevant sectors and potential partners with whom to collaborate and share data/information. Some data/information-sharing is occurring.			The NPHI routinely engages with stakeholders from various sectors in collaborative planning and data/information-sharing activities, and it has prioritized additional groups to which outreach is planned.			The NPHI has well-established relationships with a wide range of stakeholders within and outside the country to collect and analyze data, share data and information, and disseminate results. It actively engages with groups that have decision-making power, both in and out of government.		
Impact	The country's ability to address multisectoral issues is not optimal, in part due to the NPHI being unable to play a significant role in such efforts.		The NPHI can cite a few examples where it played an important role in a multisectoral effort that impacted a prevention program such as vector control or shortened an outbreak.			The NPHI can show many examples, in several different areas, of how its multisectoral approach is benefiting the country's health.			The NPHI's leadership and contributions in multisectoral issues have far-reaching impacts. Use of its surveillance and research findings by other countries results in impact beyond the NPHI's borders.		