

Financial Coordination

Through coordination agencies

(Law 2003:1210)



”Collaboration is not a condition that can be reached at any given moment but a continuous living process that every day has to be conquered, established and constantly nourished.”

(Report from the Commission of Collaboration SOU 2000:114)

A few numbers



- The law came into effect on the first of January 2004
- 560 million crowns (SEK) from state, municipalities och county councils 2015
- 80 collaboration agencies in 241 of Sweden's 290 municipalities, and many more to be started
- About 600 activities targeted towards individuals 2014 (39 000 participants)



Concept



FINSAM

– Law of Financial Coordination

Coordination Agency

– Organisation for financing activities to support individuals

Financial coordination

– Allocation of resources

Collaboration

– Between organisations

Cooperation

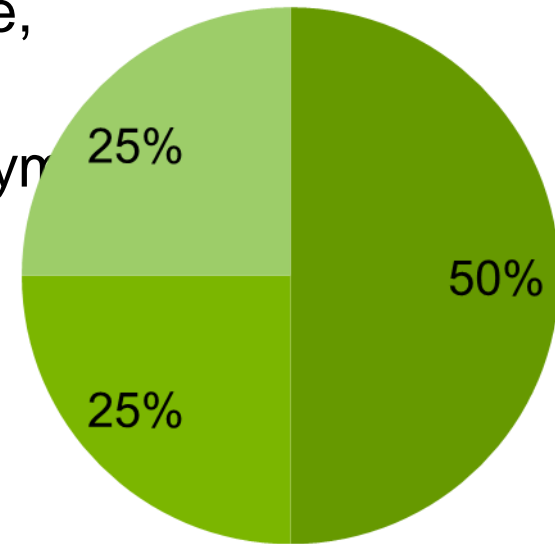
– Between professionals



Financing



- The Swedish Social Insurance Office, Försäkringskassan 50%,
- Includes The Swedish Public Employment Service, Arbetsförmedlingen
- Municipalities 25%
- County Council 25 %



Target group



- Individuals in need of coordinated services from two or more of the organisations involved in the coordination agency
- There can be physical, psychiatric, social and/or vocational needs
- Identified locally
- Individuals between 16-64 years old



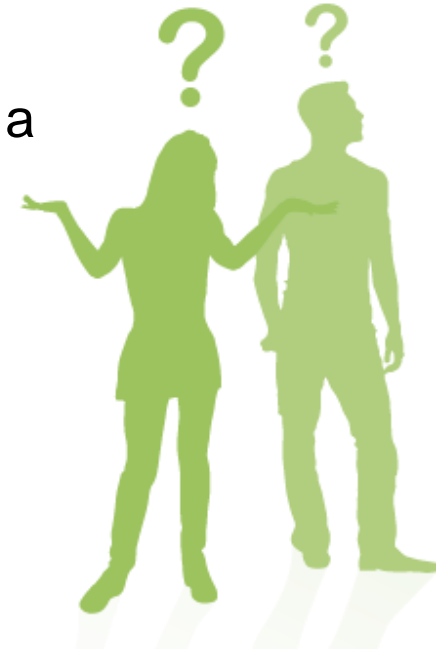
Purpose

- ✓ The individual should reach or improve work ability
- ✓ Avoid unnecessary vicious circles or grey areas between authorities
- ✓ Develop well-functioning collaboration between authorities
- ✓ Achieve a more effective use of resources in the whole system.

Why Collaboration Agencies



- The organisation of public welfare is done through silos
- Sometimes individuals needs solutions that demand a more comprehensive view
- Authorities have different goals and missions
- Responsibility is sometimes muddled
- There are no economic incentives to collaborate



Collaboration is Difficult



- Large investments in time and energy are required to both establish and sustain collaboration over time.
- Collaboration costs before it pays off.
- It is hard to organize and lead collaboration.
- There are many obstacles for collaboration.



What are the obstacles?



- Administrative borders:
Different budgets and realms of responsibility
- Rules and regulations
- Different professional and organizational cultures, different uses of language etc
- Different values, attitudes and enthusiasm for collaboration
- Departmentalization of work and guarding of one's special preserves.



Success Factors



- ***A comprehensive view on the needs of the individual***
- ***Competencies to work and communicate over professional och organisational boundaries***
- ***Knowledge and understanding of each other´s targets and professional competencies***
- Mutual trust and respect
- A supportive leadership



Collaboration Agencies



- It's own statutory body
- Is lead by a board where every member organisation is represented
- The board is comprised of both politicians and civil servants
- Coordinating managers facilitate and support



Collaboration Agencies



- Decide how the resources are to be used
- Joint steering and joined-up budget
- Point of departure are the needs of the individual and the benefits for society as a whole



The board should....

- ❑ Decide upon goals and broad outlines for the financial coordination
- ❑ Support and fascilitate collaboration between the member organisations
- ❑ Finance such activities as accounted to in the Law of Financial Coordination as well activities whithin the area of responsibility of the member organisations as a whole
- ❑ Decide in which way the allocated resources for financial coordination are to be used
- ❑ Account for following-up and evaluation the rehabilitation activities
- ❑ Set up a budget and an annual financial report

Activities



- Inventories and mapping of target groups locally
- Identify bottle-necks and obstacles in the system
- Finance structurally directed activities that facilitate collaboration between authorities
- Finance operative activities targeted towards individuals



Board members



- Has a comprehensive view on the issues that the collaboration agency has to decide upon
- Has the ability to rise above a silo-ised way of thinking and look beyond the purpose and motivations that lie behind the financial coordination
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What is the result of collaboration?



- **For the individual**
 - Met with respect and kindness
 - Adequate treatment
 - Participation in the rehabilitation process
- **For the staff**
 - Meaningful work
 - Lessened frustration
 - Higher levels of qualification and competency
- **For society**
 - Shortened rehabilitation processes
 - Shortened waiting time
 - Clearer boundaries of responsibility



***Thank you for your
attention !***