

Table 3: The mapping of the identified barriers and facilitators from the studies to the WHO Health Systems Framework's six building blocks

Study [Ref]	Service Delivery	Health Workforce	Health Information Systems	Access to Essential Medicines	Financing	Leadership / Governance
[23] Tanzania	Task shifting, community support	Insufficient training	—	Stockouts of medicines	—	—
[24] Nepal	—	—	—	—	—	Strong policy framework, engaged leadership
[25] Ethiopia	Improved disease control, continuity of care	Lack of familiarity, staff retention challenges	—	Lack of resources (medications, reagents)	Funding limitations	—
[26] Bangladesh	Use of CHWs	—	—	—	—	—
[27] Nigeria	Physician presence	Role conflict, perception of inferiority	—	—	Government underinvestment	Civil society engagement, donor support
[28] Cambodia	Improved service uptake	Limited competency, insufficient training	Lack of data	Resource constraints	Limited government investment	Weak leadership, poor collaboration
[29] Ghana	Community engagement	Knowledge gaps, lack of specialists, poor interaction	—	Shortage of logistics	—	Supportive leadership

[30] Ghana	Integrated services, training programs	—	—	—	—	—
[31] Mexico	—	Mistreatment, discrimination	—	Access barriers	—	—
[32] Pakistan	—	—	—	—	Financial constraints	—
[33] Malawi	Availability of antidepressants, readiness for integration	Lack of training, high workload, limited space	—	Inadequacy of material resources	—	—
[34] Uganda	Quality services, CHW training, supervision	Mistrust, lack of enabling environment	—	—	—	Community structures, leader involvement
[35] Kenya	Functional referral systems	—	—	—	Financial constraints	—
[36] Kenya	Task shifting, decentralization	Shortage of skilled staff	Lack of e- health platforms	—	—	Policy gaps, multisectoral partnerships
[37] Tanzania	Services for NCD care among PLHA	—	—	—	—	—
[38] Bangladesh	—	Large number of untrained personnel	Poor information system	Inadequate logistics	—	Poor coordination
[39] Uganda	One-stop service centres	Low provider knowledge and planning	—	Inadequate supply of medicines	—	—

[40] Malaysia	Community support	—	—	—	—	—
[41] Ethiopia	—	Inadequately trained professionals	Poor data culture	Inadequate facilities	Weak financing, inadequate budget	Supportive policy, committed leadership
[42] Multi-country	Coordinated action	—	—	—	Funding mechanisms	Policy documents
[43] Malawi	Implementation of activities	Human resource shortages	Data management system	Lack of equipment, supplies	Inadequate financial capital	Policy/practice in place
[44] Sri Lanka	—	—	Lack of recording/tracking	Non-availability of investigations	—	Documents supporting integrative care
[45] Nepal	—	Lack of trained workers	—	Lack of medicines and equipment	—	Leadership support