

# FOOD, HEALTH AND CARE: ASSESSING INTERSECTORAL COORDINATION FOR NUTRITION

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**Jody Harris**

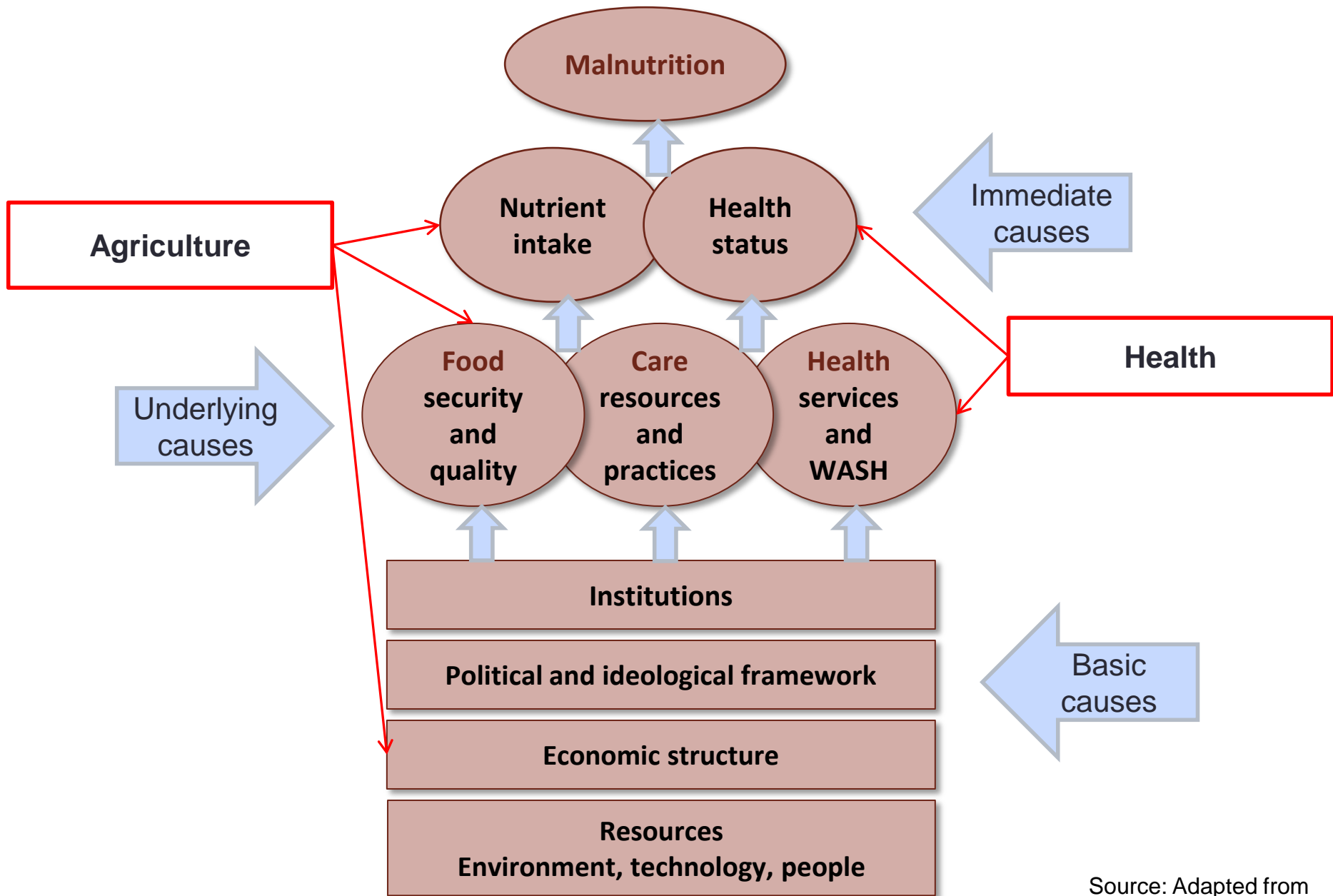
International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

Leverhulme Centre for Integrative Research on Agriculture and Health (LCIRAH)

**CGIAR Science Forum**

**Bonn 2013**

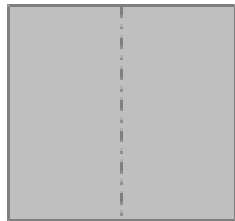
# Background



Source: Adapted from UNICEF 1990

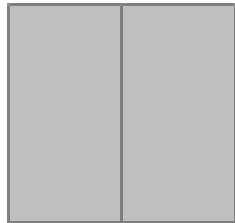
# Partnership literature

- Management and organizational development literature emphasizes the roles of partnership in **strategic management, learning and innovation**, and **political influence**
- Public policy literature underlines issues of **governance, accountability** and **power relations**.
- Studies of North–South partnerships emphasize **capacity** and highlight issues of **power imbalances** and **accountability**.
- Science and technology policy studies emphasize the importance of **interactions** among researchers, policy makers, and economic actors
- Authors in the field of sustainability science explore the role of **‘boundary organizations’**
- Economic studies tend to emphasize issues of **market failure, transactions costs**, and **intellectual property rights**.



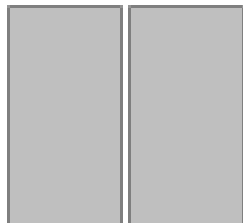
### **TRANS-SECTORAL**

Blurring of boundaries between sectors in terms of resources, methods and activities for addressing an issue



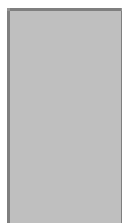
### **INTERSECTORAL**

Two or more sectors trying to understand each other's approaches and methods in addressing an issue



### **MULTISECTORAL**

Two or more sectors bringing their separate sectoral approaches and resources to address an issue



### **SECTORAL**

One sector working alone to address an issue

### **INTEGRATION**

Bringing together of structures and functions (resources, personnel, strategy and planning) with a merging of sectoral remits

### **COLLABORATION**

Sharing of some resources or personnel to facilitate strategic joint planning and action on certain issues, while maintaining sectoral remits

### **LINKAGE / COOPERATION / COORDINATION**

Maintaining sectoral remits while working together on certain issues; interactions often unstructured or based on a loose goal-oriented agreement

### **LINE FUNCTIONING**

Continuing to work in separate sectors with little communication or strategic planning on issues



# Gaps in the nutrition literature

## Several existing case studies:

- Senegal and Colombia (Garrett and Natalicchio 2012)
- Mozambique, Nigeria, Uganda, and Ghana (TANA 2007-11)
- Pakistan, Vietnam, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Peru, Uganda, and Ethiopia (MNI 2006-9)

## Evidence needed on:

- Governance, policy processes and political economy as it relates to the development of agriculture-for-nutrition policies and programmes, the **ability to implement** them (and scale up) and for them to achieve their stated goals once implemented. (Hawkes, Turner, and Waage 2012)

# Example from Zambia: SUN and RAIN

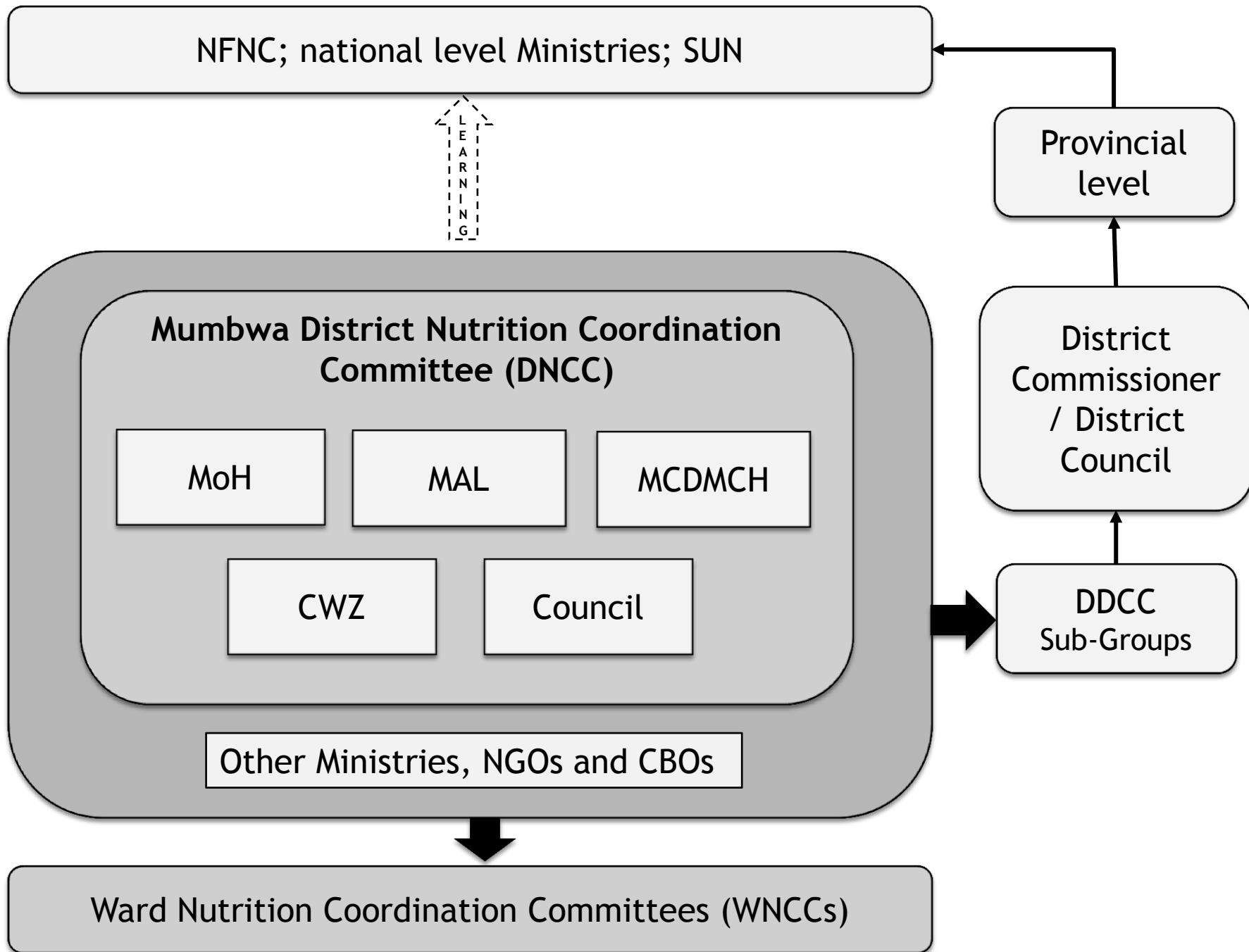


**SUN:** National level process of scaling up direct and indirect nutrition actions

**RAIN:** District level process of coordinating and aligning nutrition-related activities among ministries





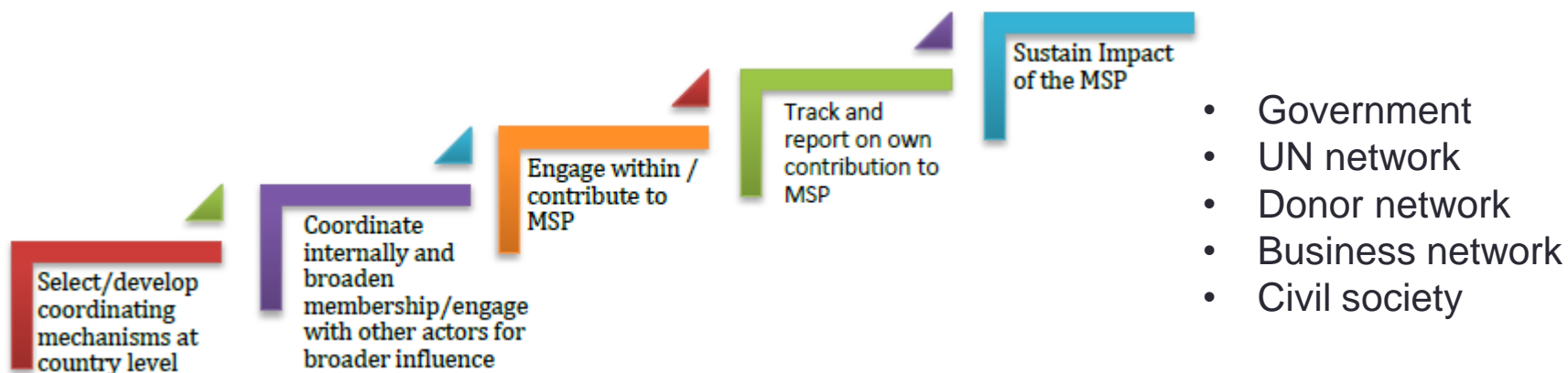


# SUN in Zambia

- **Indicator 1:** Bringing people into a shared space for action (the multi-stakeholder platform)

	Indicator 1	Indicator 2	Indicator 3	Indicator 4
Zambia	4 yellow bars	4 red bars	3 green bars	2 blue bars

Source: SUN report 2012



- Government
- UN network
- Donor network
- Business network
- Civil society

Source: SUN M&E framework

# Study design and methods

# Study aim and questions

**Aim:** To assess a process of intersectoral coordination at local level- within the context of Zambian policies, institutions and organizations- in order to elaborate transferrable mechanisms for intersectoral action on nutrition.

## **Questions:**

- Appropriateness; enabling environment; stakeholders
- Process and mechanisms
- Benefits and barriers
- Sustainability and institutionalization
- Impact on nutrition in Mumbwa
- Learning for nutrition more generally

# Design and approach

## **Case study design** (Hardy, Hudson, and Waddington 2003)

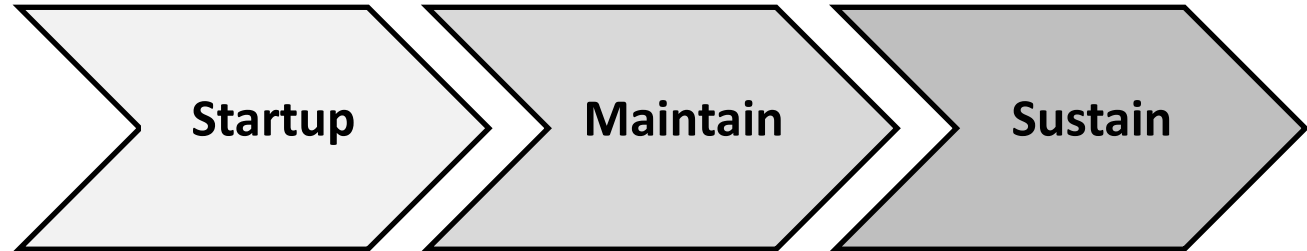
- The type of research question is explanatory, explorative or descriptive; the extent of control over events by the researcher is low; the study is of a (rare) contemporary phenomenon in a real-life context (Yin 2003)

## **Critical realist approach** (Bhaskar 2008)

- Enquiry focusses on the interplay of structure and agency as key to understanding societal outcomes (Reed 2009)
- Used in the evaluation of complex public health interventions (Pawson and Tilley 1997; Pawson 2013)

**What works for who, where, how, when and why?**

# Framework for intersectoral coordination



## External context

- Development priorities
- Urgency
- Environmental context (economic, social, cultural, political, legal)

## Internal context

- Leaders/Champions
- Vision
- Capacity
- Incentives
- Organizational structures, values, cultures, experiences

## Institutional links

- Shared understanding
- Roles and accountability
- Participation and partner Relations
- Partnership types



# Data analysis

## Nvivo software

- For organization of different forms of data
- Coding to pre-determined and emerging themes

## Theoretically guided

- Garrett and Natalicchio 2012 framework provides 'sensitizing concepts' for coding

## Using Realist principles

- What works for who, where, when and why?
- Context, mechanisms and outcomes

## Iterative and inductive



# Realist synthesis

- What works for who, where, how, when and why?
- Theory-driven approach to evidence synthesis
- Context- mechanism- outcome configurations
- Surveys the literature to populate the theoretical framework for an intervention
- Explicitly policy-and practice-oriented

Pawson and Tilley 1997

- RAMSES standards for realist synthesis published

Wong *et al.* 2013

# Contribution of the research

- A literature review, bringing evidence on partnership working from the broader organizational management literature, and applying lessons systematically to nutrition.
- A case study in Zambia, providing an assessment of factors contributing to the success or failure of implementation of the RAIN coordination process, as well as the enabling environment for nutrition under SUN.
- A realist synthesis, drawing out underlying mechanisms of action and contextual factors influencing success for future efforts at intersectoral action in nutrition.

# Thank you!

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