Collaboration and Coordination in Nigeria's Multi-Activity Program

Assessment Overview

- In 2022, as part of a larger evaluation, we conducted an **organizational network assessment** with four United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/Nigeria Health, Population, and Nutrition (HPN) activities and their collaborators in Ebonyi, Kebbi, and Zamfara states.

- Data were collected on information, non-monetary resource, and funding exchange.

- We compared network structures among states where different HPN activities operate and used modeling to identify how new relationships could increase sharing across networks and the role that government plays in that sharing.

Key Findings

Information exchange is the most common, but resource sharing networks are also robust. Implementing partners and the government play important roles in these networks. Differences by state point to multiple factors affecting collaboration and coordination. Optimizing networks may improve program effectiveness and sustainability.

Ebonyi

- Organizations commonly share information, and networks are centered around HPN activities and government health agencies.

- Connecting HPN activities to one another, professional societies, and NGOs could be beneficial.

Kebbi

- Organizations less commonly share resources, and networks connect a range of government agencies, including those focused on health as well as economic and social development.

- Connecting HPN activities to government organizations, and connecting HPN activities to each other could be beneficial.

Zamfara

- Organizations commonly share resources, and networks are centered around religious and cultural entities.

- New connections between HPN activities and key government health agencies and religious and cultural organizations could be beneficial.

Conclusions

- Networks in each state vary according to the local context as well as the program model, and potentially beneficial relationships depend on those structures.

- Ebonyi and Zamfara networks are more centralized, but in Zamfara bridging highly central HPN activities and key health-related government agencies may be especially constructive.

- Whereas Ebonyi networks are centered around HPN activities, Kebbi networks are centered around a wider range of government agencies related to health, the economy, and social development; and Zamfara networks emphasize religious and cultural institutions.

Fostering new strategic connections between HPN activities and other organizations in each state could increase the commonality and efficiency of sharing as well as government agencies' positions as resource and information brokers.

For more information

D4I supports countries to realize the power of data as actionable evidence that can improve programs, policies, and—ultimately—health outcomes. We strengthen the technical and organizational capacity of local partners to collect, analyze, and use data to support sustainable development. For more information, visit https://www.data4impactproject.org/

Detailed network analysis results are available in the full report:
https://www.data4impactproject.org/publications/nigeria-ona-report/