

Supplementary data:

Table S1. Nnewi Food policy monitoring and evaluation framework (Adapted from [49]).

Indicator	Progress made in Nnewi to date		Recommendation
	Before (Baseline)	Year 1	
Governance			
1. Presence of an active Nnewi interdepartmental government body for advisory and decision-making of food policies and programmes.			
2. Presence of an active multi-stakeholder food policy and planning structure.			
3. Presence of Nnewi urban food policy or strategy and/or action plans.			
4. Presence of an inventory of local food initiatives and practices to guide the development and expansion of municipal urban food policy and programs.			
5. Presence of a monitoring/evaluation mechanism for assembling and analyzing urban food system data to inform Nnewi food policy making.			
6. Existence of a food supply emergency/ food resilience management plan for Nnewi (in response to disasters; vulnerabilities in food production, transport, access; socio-economic shocks, etc.) based on vulnerability assessment.			
Sustainable diets and nutrition			
7. Minimum dietary diversity for women of reproductive age.			
8. Number of households living in areas of deprivation			
9. Costs of a nutritious food basket at city/community level.			
10. Individual average daily consumption of meat.			
11. Numbers of adults with diet-related diseases			
12. Prevalence of stunting for children under five years of age.			
13. Prevalence of overweight or obesity among adults, youth, and children			
14. Number of city-led or supported activities to promote sustainable diets			
15. Existence of policies/programs that address sugar, salt, and fat consumption in relation to specific target groups.			
16. Presence of programs/policies that promote the availability of nutritious and diversified foods in public facilities.			
Social and economic equity			
18. Percentage of food insecure households based on the FIES			
19. Percentage of people supported by food and/or social assistance programs.			
20. Percentage of children and youth (under 18 years of age) benefitting from school feeding programs.			
21. Number of formal jobs related to the urban food system that pay at least the national minimum or living wage.			
22. Number of community-based food assets in the city.			
23. Presence of food-related policies and targets with a specific focus on socially vulnerable groups			
24. Number of (types of) opportunities for food-related learning and skill development in food and nutrition literacy, employment training, and leadership.			
Food production			

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25. Number of city residents within Nnewi with access to an urban (agricultural) garden.
 26. Presence of local policies and regulations that permit and promote agriculture production and processing within the Nnewi.
 27. Surface area of (potential) agricultural spaces within the Nnewi.
 28. Proportion of total agricultural population –within the Nnewi – with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land for food production by gender.
 29. Proportion of agricultural land in the Nnewi under sustainable agriculture.
 30. Number of food producers that benefited from technical training and assistance in the past year.
 31. Number of local food processing and distribution infrastructures available to food producers in Nnewi.
 32. Proportion of local/regional food producers selling their products to Nnewi public markets.
 33. The annual proportion of urban organic waste collected that is reused in agricultural production takes place within municipal boundaries.
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Food supply and distribution

34. Existence of policies/programs that address reducing GHG emissions in different parts of the food supply chain.
 35. Presence of a development plan to strengthen the resilience and efficiency of local food supply chain logistics.
 36. Number of fresh fruit and vegetable outlets per 1000 inhabitants (markets and shops) supported by the municipality.
 37. Annual municipal investment in food markets or retail outlets providing fresh food to Nnewi residents as a proportion of the total (investment) budget.
 38. Proportion of food procurement expenditure by public institutions on food from sustainable, ethical sources and shorter (local/regional) supply chains.
 39. Presence of food safety legislation and implementation and enforcement procedures
 40. Existence of support services for the informal food sector providing business planning, finance, and development advice.
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Food waste

41. Total annual volume of food losses and waste
 42. Annual number of events and campaigns to decrease food loss and waste.
 43. Presence of policies or regulations that address food waste prevention, recovery, and redistribution.
 44. Total annual volume of surplus food recovered and redistributed for direct human consumption.
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49. Food and Agriculture Organization. The Milan Urban Food Policy Pact Monitoring Framework. Available online: <http://www.fao.org/family-farming/detail/en/c/1237409/> (accessed on 15 July 2021).

Table S2. Evaluation self-assessment form.

Characteristics	Scoring			Total score	Disaggregation of information	Observations/Recommendations
	Yes= 1 point	No= 0 points				
Presence of a monitoring/evaluation mechanism for assembling and analysing urban food system data to inform municipal policy making on urban food policies.					Describe the mechanism and what it is used for (e.g. design of policies, monitoring and revision of policies and programmes, reporting, resource negotiations)	
The monitoring/evaluation mechanism monitors the food policy formulation and implementation process (approach/methods applied, inter-institutional cooperation, civic participation, etc.)	Yes in a comprehensive way= 2 points	Partially = 1 point	No = 0 points		Type of data collected and tools used	
The monitoring/evaluation mechanism monitors the food policy formulation and implementation progress (activities implemented and outputs realised)	Yes in a comprehensive way= 2 points	Partially = 1 point	No = 0 points		Type of data collected and tools used	
The monitoring/evaluation mechanism monitors the (social, environmental, economic) impacts obtained as a result of food interventions	Yes in a comprehensive way= 2 points	Partially = 1 point	No = 0 points		Type of data collected and tools used	
Information and data collected are disaggregated	Yes, for all data and variables= 2 points	Partially = 1 point	No = 0 points		Type and level of data disaggregation	
Use is made of data and information collected by different stakeholders (government, NGOs, research, private sector)	Yes, full use of information by several stakeholders =2 points	Partial use or only a limited number of stakeholders = 1 point	No = 0 points		What stakeholders are using which data and in what way?	
Monitoring/evaluation data are freely accessible in the public domain	Yes for all data and all stakeholders= 2 points	Partially = 1 point	No = 0 points		Analysis of what data are accessible, where /how, at what costs and to whom	
Monitoring/evaluation data are fed back into multi-stakeholder policy planning and review	Yes, fully= 2 points	Partially = 1 point	No = 0 points		Describe what data are used, how and how this impacts policy planning and review	
Total score:						