

Box 1

A. Accessibility
1. The policy document is accessible (hard copy and online)
B. Policy Background (Source of Policy)
1. The scientific grounds of the policy are established
2. The goals are drawn from a conclusive review of literature
3. The source of the health policy is explicit
i. Authority (one or more persons, books, scientific articles or sources of information)
ii. Quantitative or qualitative analysis
iii. Deduction (premises that have been established from authority, observation, intuition, or all three)
4. The policy encompasses some set of feasible alternatives
C. Goals
1. The goals are explicitly stated [The goals are officially spelled out]
2. The goals are concrete enough (quantitative where possible and qualitative where not) to be evaluated
3. The goals is clear in its intent and in the mechanism With Which to achieve the desired goals, yet does not attempt to prescribe in detail What the change must be
4. The action centres on improving the health of the populations
5. The policy is supported by evidence of external consistency in logically drawing a health outcome from the goals and policy outcome
6. The policy is supported by internal validity in logically drawing a health outcome from the goals and policy outcome
D. Resources
1. Financial resources are addressed (there are sufficient financial resources)
- The cost of condition to community has been mentioned
- Estimated financial resources for implementation of the policy is given
- Allocated financial resources for implementation of the policy are clear.
- There are rewards/ sanction for spending the allocated resources on other programs
2. Human resources are addressed [there is enough personnel]
3. Organisational capacity is addressed [my organisation has the necessary capacities]
Monitoring and Evaluation
1. The policy indicated monitoring and evaluation mechanisms
2. The policy nominated a committee or independent body to perform the evaluation
3. The outcome measures are identified for each of the explicit and implicit objectives
4. The data, for evaluation, collected before, during and after the introduction of the new policy
5. Follow up takes place after a sufficient period to allow the effects of policy change to become evident
6. Other factors that could have produced the change (other than policy) identified
7. Criteria for evaluation are adequate or clear
F. Political Opportunities
1. Co-operation between political levels involved (federal, state, area health) has either worsened or improved
2. Support from other sectors (economy, science, justice) has either worsened or improved
3. The political climate has either worsened or improved
4. Cooperation between public and private organizations has either worsened or improved
5. The lobby for the action has either worsened or improved
G. Public Opportunities
5. The media's interest has either worsened or improved
6. The population supports the action
7. Multiple stakeholders are involved
8. Primary concerns of stakeholders recognised and acknowledged to obtain long term support
9. There is media's interest
H. Obligations
1. The obligations of the various implementers are specified — Who has to do what?
2. The action is part of health professionals' existing duties
3. Scientific results are compelling for action
4. Health professional obliged to the population to act in this area
NB. The original framework was modified and advanced by Cheung et al. Some items were added to improve the analytical robustness of the framework. See Cheung et al (2010) for the details of the modification.

Tables

Table 1

Assessment of the policies using the Conceptual Framework adapted from Cheung et al (2010)

Key: F- Fulfilled; R- Room for improvement; N- Not fulfilled

** - Information not expected

	Policy Reviewed	Stakeholders recognized and involved in policy development	Evidence utilized	Comments
1	National Housing Policy, 2012	R	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders recognized but their roles in policy development are not clear Use of evidence seemed weak. Only a theoretical discussion of past policies were presented
2	National Integrated Infrastructure Master Plan, 2015	F	F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan was reported to be informed by a TWG, a business support group, and organized private sector Reference was made to various sources of data including multinational comparison
3	National Urban Development Policy, 2012	R	R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identified the roles assigned to multiple stakeholders, but no noticeable role of stakeholders in policy development. Referred to several research and quoted data, but citation of evidence was poor.
4	National Urban and Regional Planning Decree 1992	**	**	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not expected to have information for stakeholders and evidence. Nonetheless, it identified critical actors across different levels of government. n
5	Action Plan for the Revitalization of Nigeria's WASH Sector	F	F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Made reference to multiple stakeholders, but specifically the federal and state governments were key participants in a consultative process to develop the plan. Identified evidence from the NDHS and the World Bank highlighting areas of needs.
6	Lagos Metropolitan Development and Governance Project	F	R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unspecified roles in project development. But stakeholders' roles were recognized within the document.
7	Nigeria Water Sector Road Map, 2011	F	F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse stakeholders and forum identified to have contributed to the road map development Made reference to statistics from the WHO and the NDHS
8	Agricultural Transformation Agenda, 2011	R	R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific stakeholder was identified to contribute to the program. Although private sectors were mentioned, government agencies were dominantly featured in assigned activities Detailed geographic presentation of evidence was used as rationale for citing projects/programs. Literature evidence was scarce.
9	Nigeria Industrial Revolution Plan, 2014	R	F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognised the role of multiple stakeholders, but their specific input in policy development was not clear.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multinational comparative statistics was used to steer the rationale for action
10	Making Nigeria Open-Defecation Free by 2025	F	F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple stakeholders were identified within the policy. A detailed list of specific contributors to the document and their affiliations were given in the appendix. • Large reference to both statistics from multinational reports and scholarly literature. Past policies and actions were also reviewed
11	Economic Recovery and Growth Plan 2017-2020	R	F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document identifies that the plan was developed using a consultative process involving private sector, civil society, academia, development partners etc. The process of engaging the diverse sectors were not described. • Evidence were heavily from data sources including the Central Bank, NBS etc.
12	Nigeria Urban Reproductive Health Initiative (2009-2020) and 2 (2015 - 2020)	F	F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was a survey activity at baseline and several research/performance monitoring activity documented in the website. • A section on the Initiative website was dedicated to detailed description of stakeholder engagement and analysis
13	National Social Protection Policy, 2016 (Draft)	R	R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicates that policy got inputs from multiple stakeholders but did not specify whom and how • Scanty reference to data, qualitative discussion of past policies and programs
14	Bouncing Back: Nigeria Economic Sustainability Plan, 2020	R	F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A commissioned committee consulted top-level government officials agency CEOs, governors and the National Assembly • Consulted evidence from previous-related policy/plan, report from economic crisis commission, the Financial Act, Central bank proposals, NBS etc.
15	National Policy on Food and Nutrition, 2005, 2016	R	F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentioned the involvement of multiple stakeholders in the policy but did not specify the roles they played in policy development • Evidence from NBS and other surveys on nutrition situation provided rationale for the policy.
16	National Home Grown School Feeding Programme 2016 - 2020	F	R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Referred to preceding events that highlighted variant stakeholder involvements in driving the programme development • Referred to diverse sources of evidence including global frameworks, and international/regional conventions. However there was weak use of data and literature evidence

17	National Environmental Sanitation Policy, 2005	R	R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentioned the involvement of diverse stakeholders and the conduction of a National Stakeholders' Forum but did not specify who they were or what they did. • Made reference to evidence from the NDHS and the FMOH. Evidence from academic literature was scarcely mentioned
18	National Water Sanitation Policy, 2004	R	R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholders were vaguely referred to in the policy. Roles of stakeholders in policy development not clear. • Made reference to NDHS and data from several ministries as background information to the policy. However adequate references to the sources were not provided
19	National Health Policy, 2016	F	F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicates that the policy was developed from a consultative process across variant process in the policy development. A policy development process that described the involvement of stakeholders was presented • Evidence was considered in different socio-economic indices obtained from diverse sources including the NBS, NDHS etc
20	The Agricultural Promotion Policy, 2016 - 2020	F	F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentioned in the Acknowledgement, a consultative process with multiple stakeholders in thematic working groups. • Referred to evidence from an evaluation of previous agriculture programme, and data from various agencies including NBS, FMARD, USDA etc.
21	National Policy on the Environment, 2016	N	R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak reference to stakeholders in the document and in the policy development process • The use of evidence was weak. Makes reference to Environmental Performance Index, and information from UNDP. Problems of focus in the policy were mostly assertive statements not anchored on evidence.
22	Integrated Maternal Neonatal and Child Health Strategy (IMNCH), 2007	R	F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identified and acknowledged the input of various actors and also indicated the role of multiple stakeholders but did not specify their roles in policy development. • Made reference to data from development agencies and millennium development goals targets.
23	Human resource for Health Policy	R	R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identified multiple stakeholders and a consultative process in policy development, but can have better description • Made reference to human resource information across the country and global comparisons
24	National Human Resources for Health Strategic Plan: 2008-2012	R	F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledged the roles of diverse actors in developing the plan. Multiple stakeholders were also recognized as

				<p>having potential roles to play in the plan. However specific roles in policy development were not clear</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan was informed by series of data from the NDHS and data from other ministries and agencies. Other existing policy/legislative documents were reviewed
25	The National Strategic Health Development Plan I (2010-2015) & II (2018 – 2022)	F	F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledged the role of multiple stakeholders in the development of the plan. Activities of a multiple stakeholders in the TWG were aptly presented within the document. A list of contributors and their affiliations to the plan was also in the document. The document highlighted several development performance across subregions and the country in general. Data from the NDHS and other global monitoring bodies was cited
<p>FMARD- Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development FMOH- Federal Ministry of Health NBS- Nigerian Bureau of Statistics NDHS- Nigerian Demographic and Health Survey TWG- Technical Working Group/Committee UNDP- United Nations Development Program USDA- United States Department of Agriculture WHO- World Health Organization</p>				

Table 2: Federal level stakeholders/actors/role players in urban development in Nigeria

Name of stakeholder	Policy involvements	Roles of stakeholder
Federal Government	All policies	Initiate, define and coordinate policy options and instruments; Mobilization of funds (equity financing) for project implementation
Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development	NUDP 2012; NHP 2012; Water sector Road Map (2011); Sanitation Road Map	Coordinate and supervise formulation, implementation and monitoring of policies and plans; Liaise with international organizations; Establish and maintain Urban Management Information System; Establish the National Urban and Regional Planning Commission
Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment	NIRP 2014	Lead the charge and coordinate the implementation of NIRP 2014
Ministry of Water Resources	Water sector Road Map (2011) & Sanitation Road Map	Nodal Ministry for WASH; Planning and implementation of the Road Map for Making Nigeria Open-Defecation-Free by 2025
Ministry of Environment		Policy changes pertaining to the environment
Ministry of Health & Ministry of Education		Collaborate with respective State and LGA counterparts to ensure water and sanitation facilities in all PHCs and primary schools
Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development	ATA 2011	Coordinate implementation of Agricultural Transformation Agenda 2011

Name of stakeholder	Policy involvements	Roles of stakeholder
Infrastructure Delivery Coordinating Unit (IDCU), NPC	NIIMP, 2015	Master plan coordination; program management and development; communication and capacity building; private sector investments
National Housing and Urban Development Regulatory Commission	NUDP 2012; NHP 2012	Coordinate other agencies and regulate process (develop and enforce guidelines) of developing sustainable human settlements in Nigeria
Urban and Regional Planning Commission	NUDP 2012	Resource mobilization
Technical Working Groups or Task Groups	Sanitation Road Map	Technical guidance to States and LGAs and serve as a platform for inter-ministerial coordination.
Steering Committees	NIRP 2014	Form corridor stakeholder groups and working committees to jointly monitor and manage issues in policy implementation
Advisory committee	NIRP 2014	Technical and financial support
Agricultural Industry Advisory Group	ATA 2011	Determine and institutionalize policy support to the agricultural transformation agenda
Agricultural Transformation Implementation Council	ATA 2011	Execute Agricultural Transformation Agenda 2011
Implementation Groups: Agricultural Investment Transformation, Agricultural Value Chain Transformation & NIRSAL	ATA 2011	Implementation of the Agricultural Transformation Agenda, 2011

Table 3: State level stakeholders/actors/role players in urban development in Nigeria

Name of stakeholder	Policy involvements	Roles of stakeholder
State government	All policies	Establish appropriate agencies; Funding (including equity contribution) for project implementation
Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development	NUDP 2012	Formulate State level policies and plans; monitor planning activities and build capacity of LGAs for urban development; public enlightenment and advocacy
Urban and Regional Planning Board	NUDP 2012	Monitor urban development in the State; Resource mobilization
State Housing Corporations	NHP 2012	Execute, develop and manage housing programs
Local government	All policies	Establish and empower appropriate agencies; undertake development in their area; resource mobilization; maintain urban and rural infrastructure; maintain a databank of infrastructure and development needs; mobilize community ownership; partner with States and NGOs; environmental sanitation
Local Planning Authorities	NUDP 2012	Prepare and adopt local plans; Resource mobilization

Planning appeal committee	NUDP 2012	Hearing and settling grievances
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Table 4: Non-state stakeholders/actors/role players in urban development in Nigeria

Name of stakeholder	Policy involvements	Roles of stakeholder
Private sector (organized)	NHP 2012; NIIMP 2015; NUDP 2012	Mobilize finance for urban development; generate and adopt research technologies and use of research consortia; capacity building
International organizations and donor agencies	NUDP 2012; Sanitation Road Map; LMDGP (2007)	additional source of financing for urban development; technical support
Communities and general public	NHP 2012; NIIMP 2015	Articulate development needs; Participate in planning, implementation, monitoring and protection of community assets and investments in infrastructure; Promote access to social services for vulnerable groups; public support for policy implementation
Forum of community leaders and traditional rulers	NIIMP 2015; NUDP 2012; Water Sector Road Map (2011)	promote greater social integration among the diverse groups/communities in cities; operate and maintain community infrastructure; mobilize community support for implementation of policies and plans
Community-based organizations; NGOs; CSOs	NUDP 2012; Sanitation Road Map	mobilize finance for urban development; promote community participation in WASH

Table 5: Role of evidence in formulation of urban development policies, plans and strategies in Nigeria

Policy/Strategy/Plan	Role of Evidence in the formulation of policy/plan/strategy
National Urban Development Policy, 2012	A brief review of achievements of past public responses and interventions and their achievements (or lack thereof) informed the development of the NUDP 2012
National Housing Policy, 2012	A review of the housing sector in Nigeria showed that it contributes an insignificant 0.38% to its GDP which is indicative of very poor housing development.
National Urban and Regional Planning Decree, 1992	Reference was made to previous ordinances and laws that had been put in place to facilitate the growth of cities and overall country planning. However, it is not clear how these ordinances and laws contributed to shaping the NURP Act.
Nigeria Industrial Revolution Plan, 2014	The NIRP was developed using learnings from country's (China, Brazil, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and South Korea.) experiences of industrialization.
Nigeria Water Sector Road Map, 2011	Statistics on available water resources, access to water, sanitation, and demographic and health surveys featured in the plan and informed the outlook.
Agricultural Transformation Agenda, 2011	An account of the performance of the sector (agricultural productivity) and international trade (food importation and exportation) over years; lessons from other countries that have succeeded in improving and maintaining high agricultural production per capita through agricultural transformation initiatives; Theoretical knowledge - Theory of Agricultural Export Restrictions to ensure food security.
Making Nigeria Open-Defecation-Free by 2025: A National Road Map	Evidence of coverage and utilization of sanitation facilities in different States and the FCT, and the degree of variation among the different States and among the different segments of the population; A review of past policies and strategies for promoting sanitation and hygiene was also done; Comprehensive literature review (covering several countries) on health benefits of improved sanitation, reduction in diarrheal morbidity; Evidence of the relationship between malnutrition and unhygienic environment was used in selecting strategies and action points in the road map.
National Integrated Infrastructure Master Plan, 2015	The Plan takes stock of existing infrastructure and identifies the required investments (based on sector growth strategies, outcome targets and international benchmarks) to bring infrastructure in line with the country's growth aspirations.
Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (2017-2020)	The policy drew data from the International Conference on Nutrition (ICN, 1992) to provide evidence. Other sources of evidence included UNICEF (1993) on childhood malnutrition; Participatory Information Collection (PIC, 1993).
Nigeria Urban Reproductive Health Initiative (2009-2020)	The selection of targeted states of NUHRI was influenced by the demographic and health survey reports of contraceptive prevalence rate
National Social Protection Policy, 2016 (Draft)	Several National and international publications which explained that economic growth alone is insufficient to bring about the social protection change needed in the country motivated this policy. Framework that promotes inclusive growth, equality and security as well as ensure a life of dignity of Nigerians.