

## Survey instrument used to review articles on UFM governance

**Note:** This survey instrument is formatted for use in Qualtrics. The text in *blue italics* are coder notes. The text in *orange italics* indicates the type of answer that a question is eliciting (e.g., 'select all that apply' or 'text entry'), and/or the display conditions for a question.

### C.9.2.1 Introductory questions

#### 1.1 Manuscript ID

#### 1.2 Who is coding this article?

- Julia
- Nupur
- Andy
- Jordan

#### 1.3 Which country is the focus of this study?

*(Drop-down list)*

*Note:* Select all that apply if there is more than 1 country in the case. If a city is given then still select the country that the city is in - google if you are not sure. Select 'Region' if the location specified is a region such as southern Africa (enter text in the case that you select 'region').

#### 1.4.1 What type of empirical methodology was used to *collect* data?

*(Select all that apply)*

- Semi-structured/unstructured interviews

*Note:* A meeting in which the interviewer doesn't strictly follow a formalized list of questions. Instead, they will ask more open-ended questions. Papers that use these kind of data will often include quotes from interviews or analyze data using software designed for coding interview responses like NVivo or Atlas.ti.

- Surveys/structured interviews

*Note:* A set of standardized, closed-ended questions. Each interview is presented with exactly the same questions in the same order. Papers that use these kind of data will usually present results quantitatively in summary tables or regression results.

- Focus group discussions

*Note: Researchers gather together people from similar backgrounds or experiences to discuss a specific topic of interest.*

- Workshop/participatory research

*Note: Multiple stakeholders from different backgrounds or experiences come together and engage in interactive activities aimed at understanding or solving a problem.*

- Participant observation/ethnography

*Note: Researcher spends time observing or living with a foreign group / culture to gain an understanding of that group / culture. If researchers visit markets or attend meetings that they are not leading / convening, then this is also considered participant observation*

- Collection of secondary data sources

*Note: This includes, for example, text mining or web scraping and archival or document research. Text mining / Web scraping is the process of systematically collating a collection of texts or webpages in order to extract relevant content and identify new sources. This process may be automated or manual and may include, for example, collecting social media posts, getting data from web sources or digital online data. Archival / document research includes collecting books, articles, reports, or other texts / documents from libraries, archives, websites (e.g. World Bank) etc.*

- Experimental/intervention

*Note: Controlled experiment in which the researcher assigns an intervention, e.g. randomized control trial.*

#### **1.4.2 What type of empirical methodology was used to *analyze* data?**

*(Select all that apply)*

- Statistical analysis/econometrics

*Note: Use of economic theory, mathematics, and statistical inference to quantify phenomena. Select this option only if parametric statistics are used. For example, regression models, chi-squared analyses or other statistical tests in which the researchers are checking for statistical significance in the data.*

- Descriptive / summary statistics

*Note: Non-parametric statistics such as frequency / count, min, max, mean, range, variance, standard deviation, as well as basic formulas / descriptive metrics like scores or indices.*

- Institutional analysis

*Note: Analysis of rules/governance arrangements, IAD framework, SES framework, Polycentricity. Look out for this type of language / figures that show these or related frameworks. But institutional analysis can include quantitative analysis of data on institutions. We define institutions as the formal and informal rules that govern human behavior (this definition differs from the use of institutions in reference to for example financial institutions or educational institutions)*

- Thematic / narrative analysis or qualitative coding

*Note: Identifying different themes and relationships in qualitative data, or interpreting stories that are told within the context of research. Typically used to analyze data from interviews or focus groups. Can also be used to analyze workshop outputs or other qualitative data.*

- Textual / semantic analysis

*Note: This method of analysis is specifically concerned with content/text/language in documents or other sources. For example, analyzing the content of social media posts or language used in reports.*

- Policy analysis

*Note: This includes either (1) Identifying potential policy options / desirable policy outcomes that could address a problem; (2) analyzing effects before vs. after policy implementation; and / or (3) analyzing the process by which a policy was developed in an area; (4) Discussion of specific policies AND these policies are a thread throughout the paper / motivating force, not if it's just in the background.*

- Spatial analysis and/or GIS

*Note: spatial modeling with GIS tools, analysis of data with XY coordinates*

- Other

### **1.5. How many cities are included in this study?**

*(Enter number)*

### **1.6 What type(s) of cities are investigated in this paper at the time the paper was published?**

*(Select all that apply)*

*Note: if unspecified then look up estimated population in google - go for smaller category if unsure (useful reference: <http://citypopulation.de/Africa.html>)*

- Primary (>500 000 or biggest city in the country)
- Secondary (50 000 - 500 000)
- Tertiary (< 50 000)

**1.7 What type(s) of market(s) are predominately investigated in the paper?**

*(Select all that apply)*

*Note: Please select whichever term is used in the article.*

- open-air market(s)
- traditional market(s)
- informal market(s)
- wet market(s)
- wholesale market(s)
- public market(s)
- farmers market(s)
- municipal market(s)
- supermarket(s)
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

**C.9.2.2 Context - socio-economic, political, environmental, general**

**2.1 Identify the levels at which governance arrangements are addressed in the manuscript**

*(Select all that apply)*

- Market level
- City / municipal level
- Regional-National level
- International

*Note: If at all possible please choose one of the first four options. Only select “Multi-level” in cases where it is too difficult to identify the primary level of governance. We trust that you will use your best judgement here - look for the level at which the data collection, analysis and discussion are predominantly focused.*

**2.2 Identify the *primary level* at which governance arrangements are addressed in the manuscript**

- Market level
- City / municipal level
- Regional-National level
- International
- Multi-level

**2.3 Identify cross-level interactions addressed in the manuscript**

*(Select all that apply)*

- Market to City
- City to regional/national

- Market to regional/national
- No cross-level interactions

## 2.4 Identify which of the following topics are addressed in the manuscript

*(Select all that apply)*

*Note: Only select the topics that form part of the empirical focus of the paper (e.g. themes in the analysis). Do not select broader contextual topics (e.g. from the background / literature review)*

- Market governance / management
- Economics/prices/financing of markets/food supply chains
- Food security / food safety
- Public health/sanitation
- Social justice
- Labor opportunities (e.g. employment in the market)
- Gender issues, role of women in markets / urban food systems
- Urban planning/zoning
- Specific policy or program
- Transformations in urban food systems (e.g., supermarketization, marketization, move to processed foods, modernization)
- Market infrastructure / amenities
- Socio-cultural value / meaning & experiences in the market
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

### C.9.2.3 Market level

*Display this question if in Q2.1 “Market level” is selected*

#### 3.1. Identify which of the following *market level* actors form part of the empirical analysis

*(Select all that apply)*

*Note: For this question please only select actors that represent the market level. Please also only select actors that form part of the empirical analysis of the article that you are reviewing (e.g. they are interviewed, surveyed etc.). Do not select actors that are discussed theoretically (e.g. in the literature review) or that are deemed by the authors to play a significant role in the governance of the market(s) in question, but who are not part of the empirical analysis (e.g. if a central government ministry is stated as having power over market-related decisions but are not interviewed, then they should not be selected as a key governance actor).*

- Consumers (customers, households, general public, local communities)
- Farmers
- Government officials (administrative / civil servants) and/or politicians
- Industry or private -sector businesses (e.g., supermarkets, meat suppliers, mall developers, banks)
- Marketeers / traders / vendors

- Market leaders / committee members
- NGOs / non-profits or development organizations
- Parastatal (partly private / business, partly government funded)
- Police
- Professional associations
- Street vendors
- Traditional / community leaders
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

*Display this question if in Q2.1 "Market level" is selected*

**3.2. Does the manuscript *empirically* address any of the following market-level governance issues?**

*(Select all that apply)*

- Market committee management and composition

*Note: 'composition' refers to who / how many members are on the committee, what positions they hold, etc. 'Management' refers to what duties/responsibilities the committee has or what rules or norms they enforce.)*

- Market rules established by markets

*Note: This includes the process by which rules are created, who creates the rules and what those rules are. E.g.: rules about who is or is not allowed to sell at markets; rules regarding any restrictions on the number of traders or types of commodities allowed in the market.*

- Monitoring and enforcement of rules at market level

*Note: Includes who is responsible for enforcing rules, any sanctions or penalties for breaking rules established by markets, whether there is a process for conflict resolution within market governance structures. (If the article only discusses conflict resolution structures at municipal/court level, then do not mark here and instead mark in the municipality-level components section)*

- Public health, sanitation, and/or infrastructure managed by markets

*Note: Includes congestion or other market useability issues. (If the article discusses sanitation/public health/infrastructure managed at municipal level only, then do not mark in this section and instead mark in the municipality-level components section).*

- Policy/decision-making/coordination within the market management committee or between municipalities and market management committees
- None of the above
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

#### C.9.2.4 City/Municipal level

*Display this question if in Q2.1 “City / municipal level” is selected*

##### **4.1. Identify which of the following *city/municipal level* actors form part of the empirical analysis (*Select all that apply*)**

*Note: For this question please only select actors that represent the city / municipal level. Please also only select actors that form part of the empirical analysis of the article that you are reviewing (e.g. they are interviewed, surveyed etc.). Do not select actors that are discussed theoretically (e.g. in the literature review) or that are deemed by the authors to play a significant role in the governance of the market(s) in question, but who are not part of the empirical analysis (e.g. if a central government ministry is stated as having power over market-related decisions but are not interviewed, then they should not be selected as a key governance actor).*

- Consumers (customers, households, general public, local communities)
- Farmers
- Government officials (administrative / civil servants) and/or politicians
- Industry or private -sector businesses (e.g. supermarkets, mall developers, banks)
- Marketeers / traders / vendors
- Market leaders / committee members
- NGOs or development organizations
- Parastatal
- Police
- Professional associations
- Street vendors
- Traditional / community leaders
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

*Display this question if in Q2.1 “City / municipal level” is selected*

##### **4.2. Does the manuscript address the following *city / municipal-* level governance issues? (*Select all that apply*)**

- Management or governance of markets by city / municipal authorities
- Policies or rules established by city / municipal authorities

*Note: This includes the process by which policies or rules are created, who creates the policies or rules, and what these policies or rules are. E.g.: rules affecting what types of markets are allowed, where markets are located, or when markets can operate.*

- Monitoring and enforcement of policies or rules at city / municipal level

*Note: Includes who is responsible for enforcing policies or rules, any sanctions or penalties for breaking rules established by city or municipal authorities, whether there is a process for conflict resolution at the municipal / court level. (If the article only discusses monitoring, enforcement, or conflict resolution structures at market or regional/national level, then do not mark here and instead mark in the appropriate section)*

- Public health, sanitation, and/or infrastructure management by city / municipality

*Note: Includes congestion or other market useability issues. (If the article discusses sanitation/public health/infrastructure managed at market or regional/national level only, then do not mark in this section and instead mark in the appropriate section)*

- Policy/decision-making/coordination within city / municipal governments or between municipalities and regional / national authorities
- None of the above
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

#### **C.9.2.5 Regional - National level**

*Display this question if in Q2.1 “Regional - national level” is selected*

**5.1. Identify which of the following regional - national level actors form part of the empirical analysis [Select all that apply]**

*Note: For this question please only select actors that represent the regional - national level. Please also only select actors that form part of the empirical analysis of the article that you are reviewing (e.g. they are interviewed, surveyed etc.). Do not select actors that are discussed theoretically (e.g. in the literature review) or that are deemed by the authors to play a significant role in the governance of the market(s) in question, but who are not part of the empirical analysis (e.g. if a central government ministry is stated as having power over market-related decisions but are not interviewed, then they should not be selected as a key governance actor).*

- Consumers (customers, households, general public, local communities)
- Farmers
- Government officials (administrative / civil servants) and/or politicians
- Industry or private -sector businesses (e.g. supermarkets, mall developers, banks)
- Marketeers / traders / vendors
- Market leaders / committee members
- NGOs or development organizations
- Parastatal
- Police
- Professional associations
- Street vendors
- Traditional / community leaders
- Other \_\_\_\_\_



*Display this question if in Q2.1 "Regional - national level" is selected*

**5.2. Does the manuscript address any of the following *regional-national level* governance issues?**

*(Select all that apply)*

- Legislation and/or policy that allows for markets to be established

*Note: if the article only discusses market or municipal/court level legislation, then do not mark here and instead mark in the appropriate section.*

- Legislation and/or policy that directs market management, functioning, and/or location

*Note: if the article only discusses market functioning legislation at market or municipal/court level, then do not mark here and instead mark in the appropriate section)*

- Legislation and/or policies regarding the flow of food/goods across international borders
- None of the above
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

#### **C.9.2.6 Final survey section**

**6.1. Is there any reason why you think this article should *NOT* be included in the review?**

- No - it should be included
- Yes - I think it should be excluded

*Display 6.2 if 6.1 = Yes:*

**6.2 Why should this article be excluded?**

*(Text entry)*

**6.3. Any other comments about this manuscript?**

*(Text entry)*

*This is the end of the survey, select continue to end the survey*