

Appendix

Characteristics of the studies included in the review

Authors, year and country	Intervention	Design	Outcome indicators
<i>Biofortification</i> Gunaratna et al. ¹¹ , (2010) Ghana, Ethiopia, India, Mexico and Nicaragua	Seeds for the production of protein-fortified maize	Meta-analysis of 9 unpublished RCTs	Rate of growth of children weight
Low et al. ²¹ , (2007) Mozambique	Promotion of orange-fleshed sweet potato by agricultural, nutrition education and marketing	Longitudinal comparison of participants and non-participants from project and control villages	Consumption of sweet potato. Vitamin A intake. Undernutrition rates.
<i>Home gardens</i> Attig et al. ²² , (1993) Thailand	Promotion of vitamin A rich food through social marketing, nutrition education and home and school gardens	Longitudinal comparison of households from project and control villages	Vitamin A intake
Bushamuka et al. ¹² , (2005) Bangladesh	Promotion of vitamin A rich vegetables through home gardens and nutritional surveillance	Cross-sectional comparison of matched participants and non-participants from project and control villages	Consumption of vitamin A rich food
De Pee ²³ , (1998) Indonesia	Promotion of vitamin A rich food through a social marketing campaign	Cross-sectional comparison of participants and non-participants	Consumption of vitamin A rich food. Serum retinol concentration.
Faber et al. ²⁴ , (2002) South Africa	Promotion of yellow and dark-green vegetables through home gardens and growth monitoring and promotion	Longitudinal comparison of households from project and control villages	Consumption of vitamin A rich food. Serum retinol concentration. Undernutrition rates.
Greiner et al. ²⁵ , (1995) Bangladesh	Promotion of vitamin A rich vegetables through home gardens and nutrition education	Longitudinal comparison of households from matched project and control villages	Consumption of vitamin A rich food
Jones et al. ²⁶ , (2005) Nepal	Promotion of home gardens and high-value crops with nutrition education	Cross-sectional comparison of households from project and control villages	Consumption of vitamin A rich food
Kidala et al. ⁹ , (2000) Tanzania	Promotion of vitamin A rich food through home gardens and nutrition education	Cluster level RCT	Consumption of vitamin A rich food. Serum retinol concentration.
Laurie et al. ²⁷ , (2008) South Africa	Home gardens, nutrition education and growth monitoring and promotion	Cross-sectional comparison of households from matched project and control villages	Consumption of vitamin A rich food
Makhotla et al. ²⁸ , (2004) Lesotho	Home gardens promotion	Cross-sectional comparison of participants and non-participants	Undernutrition rates
Marsh ¹⁶ , (1997) Bangladesh	Home gardens and nutrition education	Longitudinal comparison of	Household income. Consumption of vitamin

Olney et al. ¹³ , (2009) Cambodia		household from project and control villages	A rich food. Undernutrition rates.
	Promotion of vitamin A rich food through seeds and technical assistance	Longitudinal comparison of matched participants and non-participants	Income. Consumption of vitamin A rich food. Haemoglobin concentration. Undernutrition rates.
Schipani et al. ¹⁹ , (2002) Thailand		Longitudinal comparison of matched participants and non-participants	Income. Vitamin A intake. Haemoglobin and serum retinol concentration. Undernutrition rates
	Promotion of mixed gardens (vegetables, fish and small animals)		
Shmidt et al. ²⁹ , (1995) South Africa		Cross-sectional comparison of matched participants and non-participants	Consumption of micronutrients rich food. Serum retinol concentration. Undernutrition rates.
	Communal home garden		
Smitasiri et al. ³⁰ , (1999) Thailand		Longitudinal comparison of project and control villages	Consumption of vitamin A rich food. Serum retinol concentration.
	Promotion of vitamin A rich food through social marketing, nutrition education and home gardens		
Talukder et al. ¹⁴ , (2010) Bangladesh, Cambodia, Nepal and Philippines		Longitudinal comparison of matched participants from project and control villages	Income. Consumption of micronutrient rich food. Anaemia and night-blindness.
	Home gardens and nutrition education		
Vijayraghavan et al. ³¹ , (1997) India (AP)		Longitudinal comparison of project and control villages	Consumption of vitamin A rich food. Bitot's spot prevalence.
	Promotion of vitamin A rich food through seeds and technical assistance		
<i>Small scale fisheries and aquaculture</i> Aiga et al. ³² , (2009) Malawi		Cross-sectional comparison of matched project and control villages	Income. Undernutrition rates.
	Promotion of small scale fish farming		
Murshed-e-Jahan et al. ¹⁷ , (2010) Bangladesh		Longitudinal comparison of project and control villages	Income. Consumption of fish.
	Promotion of aquaculture through training and low-cost technology		
Roos et al. ²⁰ , (2003) Bangladesh		Longitudinal comparison of matched participants and non-participants	Consumption of fish
	Promotion of small scale fisheries		
<i>Dairy development</i> Hoorweg et al. ¹⁵ , (2000) Kenya		Cross-sectional comparison of households from project and control villages	Income. Milk consumption. Undernutrition rates.
	Promotion of intensive dairy farming		
<i>Animal husbandry and poultry production</i> Nielsen et al. ¹⁸ , (2003) Bangladesh		Cross-sectional comparison of households from project and control villages	Income. Consumption of egg, chicken and other promoted food.
	Promotion of semi-scavenging poultry production		