

Mapping criteria

| Mapping criteria | Sub-criteria | Description and examples |
|------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| CORE DATA | | |
| Unique ID | // | Provide each paper with a unique ID using 3 digits (starting at 001) |
| Author | // | Family name (last name/surname) of first author on the paper |
| Year | // | Year of first publication |
| LMIC geographic region | East Asia and Pacific | http://datatopics.worldbank.org/sdgateas/the-world-by-region.html |
| | Europe and Central Asia | |
| | Latin America and Caribbean | |
| | Middle East and North Africa | |
| | South Asia | |
| | Sub-Saharan Africa | |
| Unspecified | | |
| HIC geographic region | N/A | http://datatopics.worldbank.org/sdgateas/the-world-by-region.html |
| | East Asia and Pacific | |
| | Europe and Central Asia | |
| | Latin America and Caribbean | |
| | Middle East and North Africa | |
| | North America | |
| | Sub-Saharan Africa | |
| Unspecified | | |
| Geographic scale | Global | |
| | International region | e.g. ASEAN, east europe |
| | Multi-countries | e.g. India and Nepal |
| | Country specific | e.g. within China |
| Unspecified | | |
| Country income levels | Low-income | https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups |
| | Lower-middle income | |
| | Upper-middle income | |
| | High income | |

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| | Unspecified | |
| Study type | Interventional | Refer to Thiese (2014) |
| | Observational | |
| | Review | Review work of other published studies (journal articles). It includes systematic review, scoping review and meta analysis. |
| Approach | Qualitative | Text-based data |
| | Quantitative | Numerical data |
| | Mixed-method | Explicitly using both text and numerical data |
| | Unspecified | |
| Method | Primary | Uses new data collected and analysed for this research |
| | Secondary | Uses existing data (or existing literature) re-analysed for this research |
| | Theoretical/conceptual | Theoretical approach/framework development (conceptual research not based in empirical data) |
| | Unspecified | |
| FOOD SYSTEMS | | |
| Cross cutting issues | System change | Includes work on disruption, sustainability, resilience, seasonality and transformation in food systems. It includes (1) the temporality or sustainability of change - like, if a paper went back after 5 years to look at whether gardens were still going or had spread, that would be system change; or (2) the intention of change - like, if the intention is to change the system, such as the promotion of home garden for vegetable cultivation. |
| | Equality and equity | Includes work on differences in outcomes or disparities from food systems, and marginalisation in/from food systems, by aspects of equality (gender, youth etc) or equity (social or economic marginalisation) |
| | Rights or agency | Includes studies on the right to food / food justice and sovereignty, or people's broader agency and participation in food system decisionmaking |
| Food system drivers | Biophysical and environmental | Includes work on climate change and natural resources |
| | Technology and infrastructure | Includes work on breeding, infrastructure, and new pest management technologies |
| | Economic and market | Includes work on income, land tenure, markets and trade, globalisation, taxes and subsidies |
| | Political and institutional | Includes work on policy, governance, public institutions, and conflict |
| | Socio-cultural | Includes work on social or religious norms, traditional practices, women's empowerment and acculturation |
| | Demographic | Includes work on urbanization, ageing and migration (at population level) |

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| Food supply chains | Production | Includes studies relating to production or harvesting of vegetables, including issues of pests, and agricultural employment |
| | Storage and distribution | Includes studies of transport, distribution and agribusiness/wholesale trade |
| | Processing and packaging | Includes studies of fortification, and other vegetable transformation |
| | Retail and markets | Includes studies of where and how vegetables are sold (retail), including markets, sales, sharing, and bartering |
| Food environments | Availability | Includes studies of physical availability of vegetables or their micronutrients, in markets or institutions. It includes studies about food supply. |
| | Physical access | Includes studies of physical access to vegetables (such as the proximity to markets). It includes studies looking at physical locations where food is consumed. |
| | Affordability | Includes studies of price, food expenditure, affordability and other economic access to vegetables or vegetable micronutrients. |
| | Information and promotion | Includes studies of food, diet and nutrition information, guidelines, promotion and advertising brought to people. It includes strategies or interventions that promote dietary outcomes. |
| | Quality and safety | Includes studies of biological, industrial and other contaminants in vegetables, added ingredients, or harmful levels of nutrients. It includes studies about 'food quality'. |
| Consumer behaviour | Knowledge and attitudes | Includes studies of food and diet knowledge, attitudes and perceptions |
| | Practices | Includes studies of household or individual choices concerning demand, acquisition, or preparation of vegetables. It includes studies about meal patterns (such as frequency of meal skipping). |
| Food waste | Food waste | Waste and loss at any stage of the food system |
| DIETS | | |
| Dietary practices | What people eat | Includes studies discussing what people eat (generally, usually, or specifically to a time or population or context). It includes studies about food consumption patterns at population levels |
| | Dietary change | Includes studies looking at dietary change over different temporal or spatial scale. It includes studies about the dietary changes due to interventions (including control group vs. interventional group outcomes). |
| | IYCF | Includes studies looking at implications for infant and youngchild feeding. It includes studies about complementary feeding and under-5 diets. |
| Diet quality | Nutrient contents | Includes studies looking at the content of one or more nutrients in the diet |
| | Diet diversity or nutritional quality | Includes studies looking at the quality of diet with a qualitative or quantitative evaluation of the nutrient or diversity aspect. It includes studies about the diversity of the diet (between food groups or within the vegetable food group) and the nutritional quality. |

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| Diet contamination | Metals | Includes studies looking at heavy metal and trace element contamination in the diet |
| | Chemicals | Includes studies looking at harmful chemical contamination in the diet |
| | Antibiotics | Includes studies looking at antibiotic contamination in the diet |
| | Radioactive particles | Includes studies looking at radioactive contamination in the diet |
| | Biological organisms | Includes studies looking at biological contamination in the vegetables |
| VEGETABLES | | |
| Vegetables | General vegetables | Includes studies looking at vegetables as a group, without defined parameters |
| | Specific vegetables | Includes studies looking at specific vegetables |
| | Botanical classification | Vegetables classified by botanical criteria |
| | Nutritional classification | Vegetables classified by nutrient criteria |
| | Indigenous/traditional/neglected | Includes studies looking specifically at traditional, botanically indigenous or neglected vegetables |
| | Medicinal | Includes studies looking at the ingestion of vegetables as medicine |
| | Processed vegetables | Includes studies looking at raw vegetables that have undergone any kind of household or industrial transformation for delayed consumption. This may include the addition of other ingredients to the food, such as preservatives, flavours, nutrients and other food additives or substances Refer to Nova classification for food processing (https://world.openfoodfacts.org/nova) |
| | Organic vegetables | Includes studies looking at vegetables that are specifically labelled as organic |