| ***Reference*** | ***Location*** | ***Design*** | ***Population*** | ***Sample Size*** | ***Outcome Measures\**** | ***Methods*** | ***Analysis*** | ***Quality Score[[1]](#footnote-1)*** | ***Source\*\**** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (Bukusuba et al., 2007) | Jinja district, Uganda | Cross-sectional study | HIV positive residents of Jinja Municipal Council or Mafubira sub-county receiving services from a local HIV organization | 144 | FC  FS  DD | Face-to-face interviews conducted with people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) collected data on demographic, socioeconomic characteristics, food consumption, dietary diversity, food security, and UA. | Simple correlations conducted, no mention of multivariate analysis | 3.06 | PR |
| (Burger et al., 2009) | South Africa | Cross-sectional | South African urban farmers | 2002: **62,721 urban farming household (4,454,169 control household)**  2007: **82,033 urban farming households (72,99498 control households)** | FS  DD NS | Data from the General Household Survey in 2002 and 2007 were used to compare UA practitioners to a control group of urban non-agriculturalists with similar attributes. | No details provided | 2.13 | G |
| (Hillbruner and Egan, 2008) | Dinajpur, Bangladesh | Secondary analysis of repeated cross-sectional surveys | Low income residents of Dinajpur | 811 households; 2289 individuals | FS | Survey was conducted in low-income areas of Dinajpur from households randomly selected from communities eligible for a low income support programme Surveys collected data on income, expenditure, employment, urban agriculture, health, and assets. Height and weight measurements were taken from children between the ages of 6 and 72 months. | Paired T-tests and logistical fixed-effect models were used to explore the role of seasonality. | 3.44 | PR |
| (Masashua et al., 2009) | Dar es Salaam, Tanzania | Case study | Urban farmers in Kinondoni Municipality | 59 | FC FS | Simple-random and purposive sampling was used to select respondents. Data was gathered using structured questionnaires, interview and checklists. Secondary data was obtained from Ward Executive Officers and municipal documents. | Descriptive stats only | 2.19 | G |
| (Maxwell, 1995) | Kampala,Uganda | Mixed method: repeated cross-sectional survey, focus groups, and comparative household case studies | Urban farmers in Kampala | 360 households | FS  NS | A two-round survey was carried out during the rainy and post-harvest to determine demographic, socioeconomic, UA and marital status, income, employment, and food habits, distribution, and coping strategies. All children <5 were weighed and measured for anthropometrics.   A series of 40 in-depth case studies were conducted in purposively selected households. | Descriptive and bi-variate analyses of mean Z-scores for HA, WA and WH for children in farming and non-farming households. Prevalence of undernutrition by socio-economic group and survey round  Multivariate analyses: 1) ordinary and two-stage least squares regression analysis (to test the relationship of UA and nutritional status, while controlling for child, maternal, household-level variables and socio-economic status) | 2.31 | PR |
| (Maxwell et al., 1998) | Kampala,Uganda | See above | See above | See above | NS | See above | See above | 3.44 | PR |
| (Mboganie-Mwangi and Foeken, 1996) | Nairobi, Kenya | Cross-sectional | Low income residents of Nairobi | 177 | FC  FS  NS | In Nairobi, three clusters from low-income areas were selected, one was urban farmers with NGO support, one was urban farmers without NGO support, and one was urban non-farmers. An interviewer administered questionnaire was administered to the head-female of the family, as she is the person most likely making the families food choices. | No details provided | 3.06 | PR |
| (Miura et al., 2003) | Davao, Philippines | Mixed methods study | Low income mothers in Davao City accessing health improvement programmes | 152 households | FC  FS  DD | Mothers from the study areas were asked to participate in the health improvement scheme. Used a structured questionnaire to assess SES, UA practices, nutritional knowledge, and health information sources. Mothers were asked to keep a 7 day household food consumption diary. BMIs were calculated. Focus groups held to get information on home gardening and dietary practices. | Chi square test and Fishers exact test examined associations among categorical variables. Pearson's and Spartment’s were calculated to find the relationship between vegetable consumption and several variables, and the relationship between home gardening and food cost/person/day and the relationship of per capita income and food cost with BMI | 2.81 | PR |
| (Mkwambisi, 2005) | Lilongwe City, Malawi | Mixed method: cross-sectional survey, interviews, anthropometric measurements, community workshop, and focus groups. | Families that engage in urban farming or other income generating activities in Lilongwe, Malawi | 152 households | NS | Survey of 152 households surveyed and only those with >5 children < 5y and 5 - 17y were interviewed regarding household demographics, marital, SES, income, food frequency, farming activities and other elated variable. Child anthropometric measures were taken.   Focus groups and workshops were conducted in low income locations in each city with 2 women, school-aged children, and spiritual and community leaders on the constraints to UA. Topics included survey findings, coping strategies, social networks, economic circumstances. | Descriptive z-scores calculated to determine anthropometric difference between children from farming households and non-farming households. No multivariate analysis presented and results tables not compatible with text. | 2.25 | G |
| (USAID, 2005) | Ethiopia | mixed methods | Low income, HIV-positive women participating in an NGO run urban agriculture project | 3349 households | FC  FS  DD | A review of progress made in the implementation of project activities to date including program implementation plan, baseline data report, project work-plan and bi-weekly and quarterly progress reports. Interviews with key stakeholders, field visits to relevant partner institutions were carried out. Findings were compiled and analysed and recommendations and a report were drafted.  Intervention: implementation of a drip-kit micro irrigation system or "grow bags" as part of the home nutrition garden program which seeks to improve nutritional status and increase household income. | No details provided | 2.88 | G |
| (Vasey, 1985) | Port Moreby, Papua New Guinea | Mixed method-cross sectional survey, interviews, and garden observation | Residents of Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea | 482 households | FC:X | Unclear- Someone from a household were interviewed and gardens were observed over a three-month period | No details provided | 2.25 | PR |
| (Yeudall et al., 2007) | Kampala, Uganda | cross-sectional survey | Residents of Kampala, Uganda | 296 households | FC  FS  DD  NS | 296 farming and non-farming households in a randomly selected study zone in Kamala participated in the study. Farming households were oversampled to achieve power in detecting associations. Main respondents were primary care giver of children. One child per household was selected to participate in the study of nutritional status indicators. The source of food consumed (purchased, produced at home, or other, including gifts and food for work) was recorded for each food eaten, and the percentage of total energy from home production was calculated for each index child. | The statistical significance of correlations was assessed by Pearson’s correlation coefficient for continuous variables, and differences in proportions between groups were assessed by Pearson’s chi-square test for categorical data. Exploratory path analysis showed the relationships between variables within the authors' hypothesized model | 3.81 | PR |
| (Zezza and Tasciotti, 2010) | Ghana, Madagascar, Malawi, Nigeria, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Vietnam, Albania, Bulgaria, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Panama | Secondary analysis of cross-sectional data | General population surveys | Not provided | FC  DD | Nationally representative data from a range of countries allows for comparative analysis. Data obtained from Rural Income Generating Activities (RIGA) database, which is constructed from a pool of several Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) and other multi-purpose  household surveys. Data on income and household characteristics are collected using broadly similar survey instruments.  Two dietary diversity indicators were calculated for all countries in the dataset. A more detailed analysis of Malawi, Bangladesh, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, for which data on kilocalorie consumption were available. For these four countries, associations between engagement in UA and per capita kilocalories consumption and changes in the proportion of calories from different major food groups were calculated. | Multivariate analysis methods used to explore the association between UA and dietary diversity and food consumption. | 4 | PR |

\*FC=food consumption; FS=food security; DD= dietary diversity; NS=Nutritional status

\*\*G=grey; PR=peer review

1. Average score of two researchers for methods and data, sampling, data analysis and results. Each item was allocated a score of 1 (very poor), 2 (poor), 3 (fair) and 4 (good), following the definitions provided by Hawker et al [↑](#footnote-ref-1)