Table S1. List of studies included in review.

S No.	Study settings	Tribal group/ Sample size of women in reproductive age group	Category of tribal group	Method for data collection	Random sampling (Yes/No)	Outcomes					Reference
						Food group intake of women	Nutrient intake of women	Anthropo-metric status	Traditional food consumption	Diet diversity scores	
1.	Bankar district, West Bengal	Sabar (n=115)	Non-PVTG	• Anthropometric measurements of height and weight were taken using standard techniques [1] • Nutritional status evaluated using internationally accepted guidelines [2]	No			✓			[3]
2.	Papum Pare district, Arunachal Pradesh	Nyishi (n=543)	Non-PVTG	• Anthropometric measurements of height and weight were taken using standard techniques [4] • Coefficient of reliability tested using TEM. • Nutritional status evaluated using internationally accepted guidelines [5]	No			✓			[6]
3.	Cachar district, Assam	Meitis (n=141)	Non-PVTG	• Anthropometric measurements of height and weight were taken using standard techniques [7] • Nutritional status evaluated using internationally accepted guidelines [2]	No			✓			[8]
4.	Alipurduar district, West Bengal	Oraon (n=114)	Non-PVTG	• Anthropometric measurements of height and weight were taken using standard techniques [7] • Nutritional status evaluated using internationally accepted guidelines [5]	No			✓			[9]
5.	Baran district, Rajasthan	Saharia (n=100) and Meena (n=100)	Saharia: PVTG; Meena: Non-PVTG	• Anthropometric measurements of height and weight were taken using standard techniques (no reference cited) • 24-hr recall method for two non-consecutive days was used to assess nutrient intake • Nutrient intake data compared with RDA/RDI for moderately active adult Indian woman [10,11]	No	✓	✓	✓			[12]

S No.	Study settings	Tribal group/ Sample size of women in reproductive age group	Category of tribal group	Method for data collection	Random sampling (Yes/No)	Outcomes					Reference
						Food group intake of women	Nutrient intake of women	Anthropo-metric status	Traditional food consumption	Diet diversity scores	
6.	West Khasi Hills district, Meghalaya	Khasi (n=454 for anthropometry and n=47 for dietary assessment)	Non-PVTG	• Anthropometric measurements of height and weight were taken using standard techniques [13] • A 1-day 24-hr recall method was conducted for every sixth household [14] • Nutrient intake data compared with RDA and RDI for a moderately active adult Indian woman [10,11]	Yes	✓	✓	✓			[15]
7.	Betul district, Madhya Pradesh	Korku (n=903)	Non-PVTG	• Raw food weighment method was used for detailed study of food intake of samples • Nutrient intake data compared with RDA/RDI for a moderately active adult Indian woman [11]	Yes		✓				[16]
8.	Purulia district, West Bengal	Santal (n=317)	Non-PVTG	• Anthropometric measurements of height and weight were taken using standard techniques [1] • Nutritional status evaluated using internationally accepted guidelines [2]	No			✓			[17]
9.	Purulia district, West Bengal	Birhor (n=75)	PVTG	• Anthropometric measurements of height and weight were taken using standard techniques [1] • Nutritional status evaluated using internationally accepted guidelines [2]	No			✓			[18]
10.	Purba Medinipur district, West Bengal	Santhal (n=45)	Non-PVTG	• Anthropometric measurements of height and weight were taken using standard techniques[7] • Nutritional status evaluated using internationally accepted guidelines [19] • Diet history questionnaire with defined questions on frequency and portion size was used [20]	Yes		✓	✓			[21]

S No.	Study settings	Tribal group/ Sample size of women in reproductive age group	Category of tribal group	Method for data collection	Random sampling (Yes/No)	Outcomes					Reference
						Food group intake of women	Nutrient intake of women	Anthropo-metric status	Traditional food consumption	Diet diversity scores	
11.	Pashcim Medinipur district, West Bengal	Santhal (n-103) and Lodha (n=124)	Santhal: Non-PVTG; Lodha: PVTG	• Anthropometric measurements of height and weight were taken using standard techniques [1] • Nutritional status evaluated using internationally accepted guidelines [2]	No			✓			[22]
12.	Raigad district, Maharashtra	Katkari (n=219)	PVTG	• Anthropometric measurements of height and weight were taken using standard techniques and equipments • Nutritional status evaluated using internationally accepted guidelines [2]	No			✓			[23]
13.	Kandhamal district, Odisha	Desia Khonds (n=80)	Non-PVTG	• 24-hour recall method used for dietary intake assessment. • Details on nutrient intake analysis not mentioned.	Yes		✓				[24]
14.	Bankura district, West Bengal	Sabar (n=115)	Non-PVTG	• Anthropometric measurements of height and weight were taken using standard techniques [1] • TEM were computed and found within acceptable limits [4] • Nutritional status evaluated using internationally accepted guidelines [2]	No			✓			[25]
15.	Sheopur, Shivpuri and Guna district, Madhya Pradesh	Saharia (n=606)	PVTG	• Anthropometric measurements of height and weight were taken using standard techniques [13,19] • 1 day 24-hour recall method was used to assess dietary intake • Nutrient intake data compared with RDA/RDI for moderately active adult Indian woman [11] • Nutritional status evaluated using internationally accepted guidelines [2]	Yes		✓	✓			[26]

S No.	Study settings	Tribal group/ Sample size of women in reproductive age group	Category of tribal group	Method for data collection	Random sampling (Yes/No)	Outcomes					Reference
						Food group intake of women	Nutrient intake of women	Anthropo-metric status	Traditional food consumption	Diet diversity scores	
16.	Godda district, Jharkhand	Santhals (n=139)	Non-PVTG	• Anthropometric measurements of height and weight were taken using standard protocols and equipments (weighing balance and anthropometer rod) • A two-day 24-hour recall method was used to assess dietary intake • Household dietary patterns assessed using pretested FFQ • Nutrient intake data compared with RDA/RDI for moderately active adult Indian woman [11] • Nutritional status was evaluated using internationally accepted guidelines [5]	Yes		✓	✓	✓		[27]
17.	Gumla district, Jharkhand	Oraon (n=135)	Non-PVTG	• Anthropometric measurements of height and weight were taken using standard protocols and equipments (weighing balance and anthropometer rod) • A two-day 24 h DR was taken for one woman of reproductive age per HH • Household dietary patterns assessed using pretested FFQ • Nutrient intake data compared with RDA/RDI for moderately active adult Indian woman [11] • Nutritional status was evaluated using internationally accepted guidelines [5]	Yes		✓	✓	✓		[28]
18.	Baleswar district, Odisha	Bhumij (n=73)	Non-PVTG	• Anthropometric measurements of height and weight were taken using standard techniques (no reference). • Nutritional status was evaluated using internationally accepted guidelines [2]	No			✓			[29]
19.	Keonjhar & Angul districts, Odisha	Bhuyan (n=324)	PVTG	• Anthropometric measurements of height and weight were taken using standard techniques [5] • TEM were computed and were found within acceptable limits [4] • Nutritional status evaluated using internationally accepted guidelines [2]	No			✓			[30]

S No.	Study settings	Tribal group/ Sample size of women in reproductive age group	Category of tribal group	Method for data collection	Random sampling (Yes/No)	Outcomes					Reference
						Food group intake of women	Nutrient intake of women	Anthropo-metric status	Traditional food consumption	Diet diversity scores	
20.	Keonjhar district, Odisha	Juangs (n=423)	PVTG	• Anthropometric measurements of height and weight were taken using standard techniques [31] • TEM were computed and were found within acceptable limits [4] • Nutritional status evaluated using internationally accepted guidelines [2]	No			✓			[32]
21.	Mayurbhanj district, Odisha	Mankdias (n=136)	PVTG	• The anthropometric data (height and weight) was collected using the standard techniques [1] • TEM were computed and were found within acceptable limits [33] • Nutritional status was evaluated using internationally accepted guidelines [2]	No			✓			[34]
22.	Kamrup district, Assam	Karbi (n=300)	Non-PVTG	• The anthropometric data (height and weight) was collected using the standard techniques [1] • Nutritional status was evaluated using internationally accepted guidelines [5]	Yes			✓			[35]
23.	Anantnag, Baramulla, Gandarbal and Srinagar districts, Jammu & Kashmir	Gujjar Bakerwal (n=410)	Non-PVTG	• Anthropometric measurements of height and weight were taken using standard techniques • Nutritional status was evaluated using internationally accepted guidelines [5] • 24-hour recall method was used to assess dietary intake. • Details on nutrient intake analysis are not mentioned.	No		✓	✓			[36]
24.	Mirzapur district, Uttar Pradesh	Kharwar (n=76)	Non-PVTG	• Anthropometric measurements of height and weight were taken using standard techniques [7] • Nutritional status was evaluated using internationally accepted guidelines [5]	Yes			✓			[37]

S No.	Study settings	Tribal group/ Sample size of women in reproductive age group	Category of tribal group	Method for data collection	Random sampling (Yes/No)	Outcomes					Reference
						Food group intake of women	Nutrient intake of women	Anthropo-metric status	Traditional food consumption	Diet diversity scores	
25.	Chandel district, Manipur	Anal Naga (n=89)	Non-PVTG	• Anthropometric measurements of height and weight were taken using standard techniques Nutritional status assessed using internationally accepted guidelines [2]	Yes			✓			[38]
26.	Bijnor district, Uttar Pradesh	Bhoksa (n=120)	PVTG	• Anthropometric measurements of height and weight were taken using standard techniques. • 24-hour recall method was used to assess dietary intake. Details on nutrient intake analysis not mentioned. • Nutritional status assessed using internationally accepted guidelines [2]	Yes		✓	✓			[39]
27.	Phek district, Nagaland	Chakhesang (n=540)	Non-PVTG	• Anthropometric measurements of height and weight were taken and standardized within accepted margins of error [40] • Details on nutritional status assessment not mentioned	Yes			✓			[41]
28.	Chamoli district, Uttarakhand	Bhotia (Marcha and Tolcha) (n=937)	Non-PVTG	• The anthropometric measurements of height and weight was collected using the standard techniques [7] • Nutritional status was assessed using BMI cut-off points for Asians [5]	No			✓			[42]
29.	Wayanad district, Kerala	Paniyar, Kurichyar, Kattunaikkar (n=193)	Paniyar, Kurichyar: Non-PVTG, Kattunaikkar: PVTG	• Anthropometric measurements of height and weight were taken using standard techniques (no reference mentioned). • Nutritional status was assessed using BMI cut-off points for Asians [5]	Yes			✓			[43]
30.	Udham Singh Nagar district,	Tharu (n=176)	Non-PVTG	• The anthropometric data (height and weight) was collected using the standard techniques [1]	Yes			✓			[44]

S No.	Study settings	Tribal group/ Sample size of women in reproductive age group	Category of tribal group	Method for data collection	Random sampling (Yes/No)	Outcomes					Reference
						Food group intake of women	Nutrient intake of women	Anthropo-metric status	Traditional food consumption	Diet diversity scores	
	Uttarakhand			• Nutritional status was evaluated using internationally accepted guidelines [2]							
31.	Ukhrul district, Manipur	Tangkhul Naga (n=346)	Non-PVTG	• Anthropometric measurements of height and weight were taken using standard techniques [7] • Nutritional status was evaluated using BMI cut-off points for Asians [5]	No			✓			[45]
32.	Coimbatore, Kerala	Irula (n=100)	Non-PVTG	• Weighment method for three days was conducted for dietary intake assessment, and compared with RDA for moderately active Indian women [11] • Structured interview schedule used to assess household dietary patterns • Height and weight were measured. No reference was given for techniques and assessment	No		✓				[46]
33.	Betul district, Madhya Pradesh	Korku (n=200)	Non-PVTG	• Anthropometric measurements of height and weight were taken using standard techniques • Details on nutritional status assessment not mentioned.	No			✓			[47]
34.	Lakhimpur district, Assam	Mishing (n=136), Thengal Kacharis (n=116)	Non-PVTG	• Anthropometric measurements such as height and weight were taken using standard protocols (no reference given) • Nutritional status was evaluated using internationally accepted guidelines [48]	No			✓			[49]
35.	Jalpaiguri district, West Bengal	Toto (n=50)	PVTG	• Anthropometric measurements such as height and weight were taken using standard protocols [50] • Nutritional status was evaluated using internationally accepted guidelines [51]	Yes			✓			[52]

S No.	Study settings	Tribal group/ Sample size of women in reproductive age group	Category of tribal group	Method for data collection	Random sampling (Yes/No)	Outcomes					Reference
						Food group intake of women	Nutrient intake of women	Anthropo-metric status	Traditional food consumption	Diet diversity scores	
36.	Birbhum district, West Bengal	Santhal (n=288)	Non-PVTG	• Anthropometric measurements such as height and weight were taken using standard protocols. • Nutritional status was evaluated using internationally accepted guidelines [53,54]	Yes			✓			[55]
37.	Kancheepuram district, Tamil Nadu	Irular (n=60)	PVTG	• Anthropometric measurements such as height and weight were taken using standard protocols 24-hour recall method was used to assess dietary intake. • Nutritional status was evaluated using internationally accepted guidelines [2]	No	✓		✓			[56]
38.	Gumla district, Jharkhand	Oraon and Munda (n=200)	Non-PVTG	• 24-hour recall method for 3 consecutive days was used for dietary intake assessment. • Details on nutrient intake analysis not mentioned	Yes		✓				[57]
39.	Bandipora State: Jammu & Kashmir	Gujjar (n=50)	Non-PVTG	• Tool for nutrient intake assessment not mentioned	No		✓				[58]
40.	Godda district, Jharkhand	Sauria Paharia (n=204 for dietary assessments; n=201 for anthropometric assessments)	PVTG	• 24-hour recall method for 2 non-consecutive days was used for dietary intake assessment. • Household dietary patterns assessed using pretested FFQ • Nutrient intake data compared with RDA and EAR for moderately active adult Indian woman [11] • The diet diversity scores were calculated by adding the number of food groups (for food items with amounts ≥15 g) consumed by the women as reported in the 24 HDR. Women who consumed ≥5 food groups were considered to be meeting recommendations for minimum dietary diversity [59].	Yes		✓	✓	✓	✓	[60]

S No.	Study settings	Tribal group/ Sample size of women in reproductive age group	Category of tribal group	Method for data collection	Random sampling (Yes/No)	Outcomes					Reference
						Food group intake of women	Nutrient intake of women	Anthropo-metric status	Traditional food consumption	Diet diversity scores	
				• Anthropometric measurements such as height and weight were taken using standard protocols and equipments (infantometer, stadiometer and digital weighing balance)							
41.	Khunti district, Jharkhand	Munda (n=282)	Non-PVTG	• 24-hour recall method for 2 non-consecutive days was used for dietary intake assessment. • Household dietary patterns assessed using pretested FFQ • Nutrient intake data compared with RDA and EAR for moderately active adult Indian woman [11] • The diet diversity scores were calculated by adding the number of food groups (for food items with amounts ≥15 g) consumed by the women as reported in the 24 HDR. Women who consumed ≥5 food groups were considered to be meeting recommendations for minimum dietary diversity [61]. • Anthropometric measurements such as height and weight were taken using standard protocols and equipments (infantometer, stadiometer and digital weighing balance)	Yes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	[62]
42.	East Khasi Hills, West Khasi Hills, West Janitia Hills, West Garo Hills, Ri Bhoi district, Meghalaya	Khasi and Garo (n=276)	Non-PVTG	• 24-hour recall was used to capture detailed information about all foods and beverages consumed by a woman in the past 24 hours • The data of 24-hour recall was used to calculate the dietary diversity using a simple count of food groups that the women of reproductive age had consumed over the past 24 hours. Food consumed was then categorized according to the 10 food groups given in the Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women: A Guide to Measurement [61].	Yes					✓	[63]

RDA-Recommended dietary allowances; RDI-Recommended dietary intake; EAR-Estimated average requirements; TEM-Technical errors of measurement; FFQ-Food Frequency Questionnaire

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