

WORLD FOOD MAP

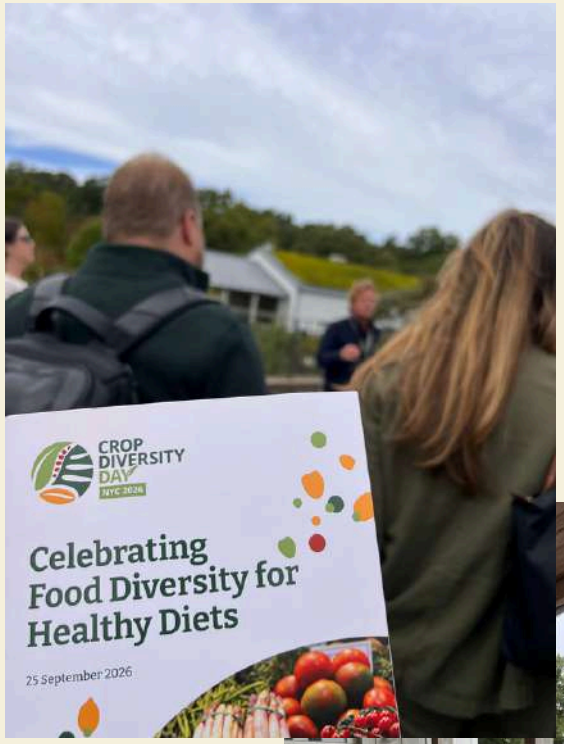
An Atlas of Edible Biodiversity

Anna Herforth and Chris Vogliano

CROP DIVERSITY DAY
NYC 2026

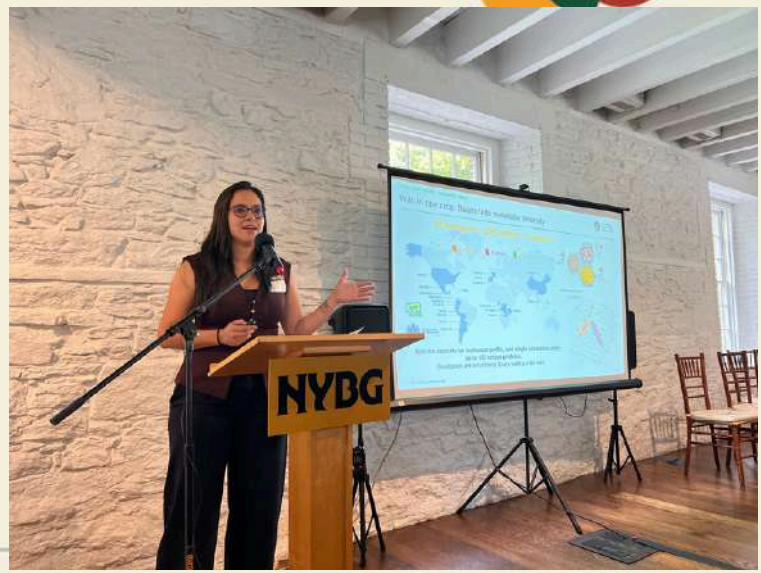
Celebrating Food Diversity for Healthy Diets











CROP TRUST
WAGENINGEN UNIVERSITY & RESEARCH
NYBG
THE PERIODIC TABLE OF FOOD INITIATIVE (PTFI)®
FOOD + PLANET
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

Ag2Nut

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING NUTRITION THROUGH AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS

Food systems provide for all people's nutritional needs, while at the same time contributing to economic growth. The food and agriculture sector has the primary role in feeding people well by **increasing availability, affordability, and consumption of diverse, safe, nutritious foods and diets** aligned with dietary recommendations and environmental sustainability. Applying these principles helps strengthen resilience and contributes to sustainable development.

Agricultural programmes and investments can strengthen impact on nutrition if they:

1. **Incorporate explicit nutrition objectives and indicators into their design,** and track and mitigate potential harms, while seeking synergies with economic, social and environmental objectives.
2. **Assess the context at the local level, to design appropriate activities to address the types and causes of malnutrition,** including chronic or acute undernutrition, vitamin and mineral deficiencies, and obesity and chronic disease. Context assessment can include potential food resources, agro-ecology, seasonality of production and income, access to productive resources such as land, market opportunities and infrastructure, gender dynamics and roles, opportunities for collaboration with other sectors or programmes, and local priorities.
3. **Target the vulnerable and improve equity** through participation, access to resources, and decent employment. Vulnerable groups include smallholders, women, youth, the landless, urban dwellers, the unemployed.
4. **Collaborate and coordinate with other sectors** (health, environment, social protection, labour, water and sanitation, education, energy) and programmes, through joint strategies with common goals, to address concurrently the multiple underlying causes of malnutrition.
5. **Maintain or improve the natural resource base** (water, soil, air, climate, biodiversity), critical to the livelihoods and resilience of vulnerable farmers and to sustainable food and nutrition security for all. Manage water resources in particular to reduce vector-borne illness and to ensure sustainable, safe household water sources.
6. **Empower women** by ensuring access to productive resources, income opportunities, extension services and information, credit, labour and time-saving technologies (including energy and water services), and supporting their voice in household and farming decisions. Equitable opportunities to earn and learn should be compatible with safe pregnancy and young child feeding.
7. **Facilitate production diversification, and increase production of nutrient-dense crops and small-scale livestock** (for example, horticultural products, legumes, livestock and fish at a small scale, underutilized crops, and biofortified crops). Diversified production systems are important to vulnerable producers to enable resilience to climate and price shocks, more diverse food consumption, reduction of seasonal food and income fluctuations, and greater and more gender-equitable income generation.
8. **Improve processing, storage and preservation** to retain nutritional value, shelf-life, and food safety, to reduce seasonality of food insecurity and post-harvest losses, and to make healthy foods convenient to prepare.
9. **Expand markets and market access for vulnerable groups, particularly for marketing nutritious foods** or products vulnerable groups have a comparative advantage in producing. This can include innovative promotion (such as marketing based on nutrient content), value addition, access to price information, and farmer associations.
10. **Incorporate nutrition promotion and education** around food and sustainable food systems that builds on existing local knowledge, attitudes and practices. Nutrition knowledge can enhance the impact of production and income in rural households, especially important for women and young children, and can increase demand for nutritious foods in the general population.

Agriculture programmes and investments need to be supported by an **enabling policy environment** if they are to contribute to improving nutrition. Governments can encourage improvements in nutrition through agriculture by taking into consideration the 5 policy actions below.

Food and agriculture policies can have a better impact on nutrition if they:

1. **Increase incentives (and decrease disincentives) for availability, access, and consumption of diverse, nutritious and safe foods through environmentally sustainable production, trade, and distribution.** The focus needs to be on horticulture, legumes, and small-scale livestock and fish – foods which are relatively unavailable and expensive, but nutrient-rich – and vastly underutilized as sources of both food and income.
2. **Monitor dietary consumption and access to safe, diverse, and nutritious foods.** The data could include food prices of diverse foods, and dietary consumption indicators for vulnerable groups.
3. **Include measures that protect and empower the poor and women.** Safety nets that allow people to access nutritious food during shocks or seasonal times when income is low; land tenure rights; equitable access to productive resources; market access for vulnerable producers (including information and infrastructure). Recognizing that a majority of the poor are women, ensure equitable access to all of the above for women.
4. **Develop capacity** in human resources and institutions to improve nutrition through the food and agriculture sector, supported with adequate financing.
5. **Support multi-sectoral strategies to improve nutrition** within national, regional, and local government structures.

These recommendations have been formulated following an extensive review of available guidance on agriculture programming for nutrition, conducted by FAO (see: www.fao.org/docrep/017/aq194e/aq194e00.htm), and through consultation with a broad range of partners (CSOs, NGOs, government staff, donors, UN agencies) in particular through the Ag2Nut Community of Practice. They are also referred to as "guiding principles" by some partners.

The present key recommendations for Improving Nutrition through Agriculture target policy makers and programme planners. These recommendations are based on the current global context, and may be updated over time as challenges and opportunities to improve nutrition through agriculture shift.



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For more information, visit **www.fao.org/nutrition**

I4922EN/1/09.15

Food Groups

Plant foods



Foods made from grains
61 FOODS



Whole grains
88 FOODS



White roots, tubers, and plantains
75 FOODS



Legumes
56 FOODS



Nuts and seeds
105 FOODS



Dark green leafy vegetables
180 FOODS



Other vegetables
129 FOODS



Vitamin A-rich fruits
43 FOODS



Citrus
12 FOODS



Other fruits
214 FOODS

All Food Groups

Vitamin A-rich fruits



aguaje

1 Country



apricots

apricots and dried apricots



awara fruit

2 Countries



canistel

1 Country



cantaloupe

81 Countries





papaya

papaya and cocoa papaya drink



passion fruit

30 Countries



pejibaye palm fruit

3 Countries



pequi

1 Country



persimmon

41 Countries

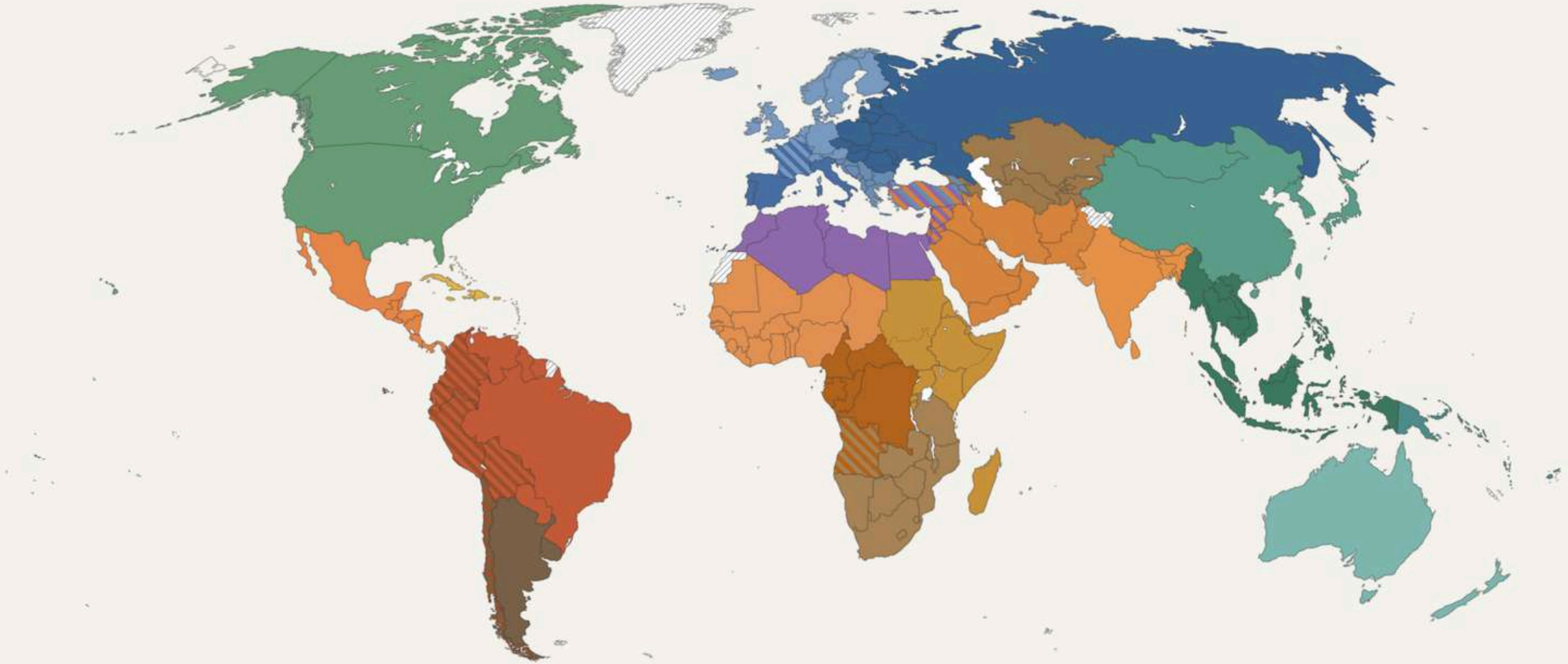


WORLD FOOD MAP

Map Countries Food Groups Stories of Food About

Search foods and regions

Origins What We Eat What We Could Eat Stories of Food

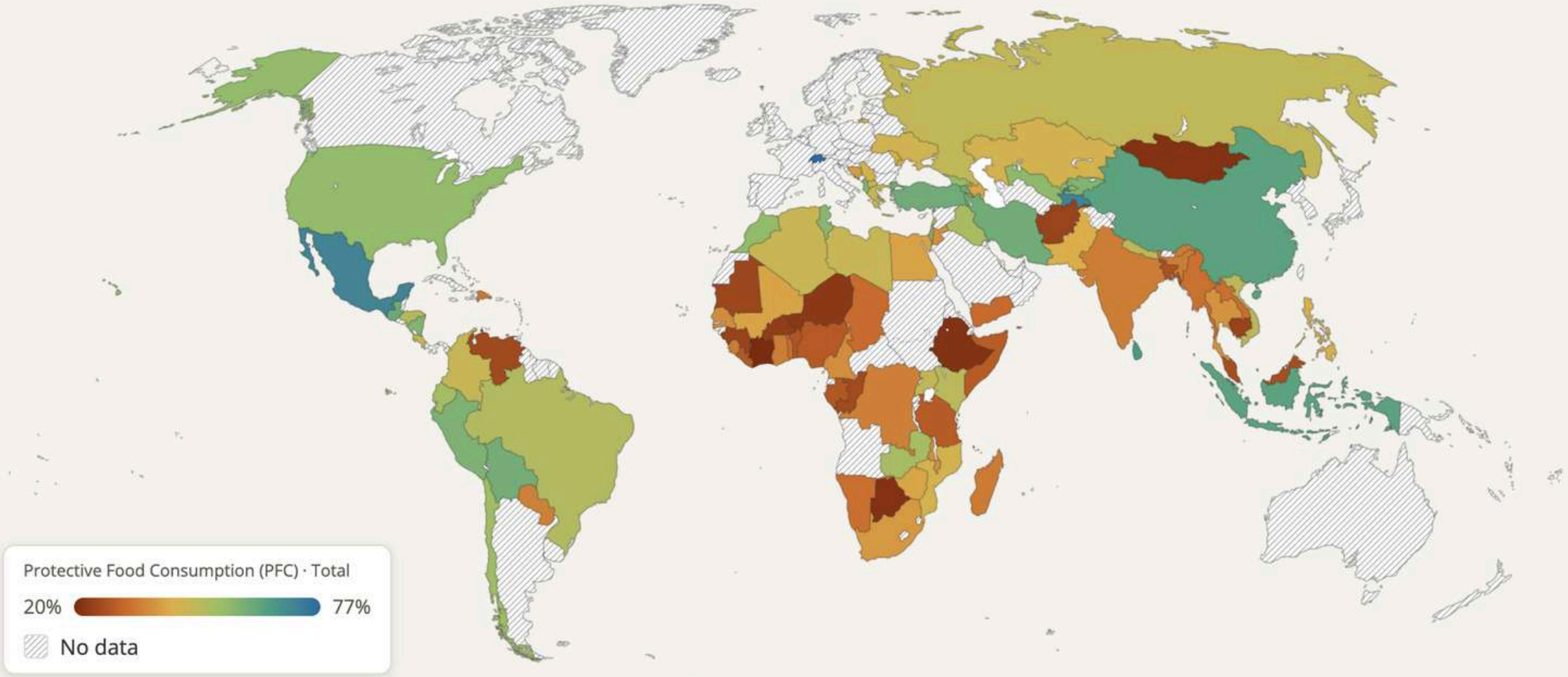


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Origins | What We Eat | What We Could Eat | Stories of Food

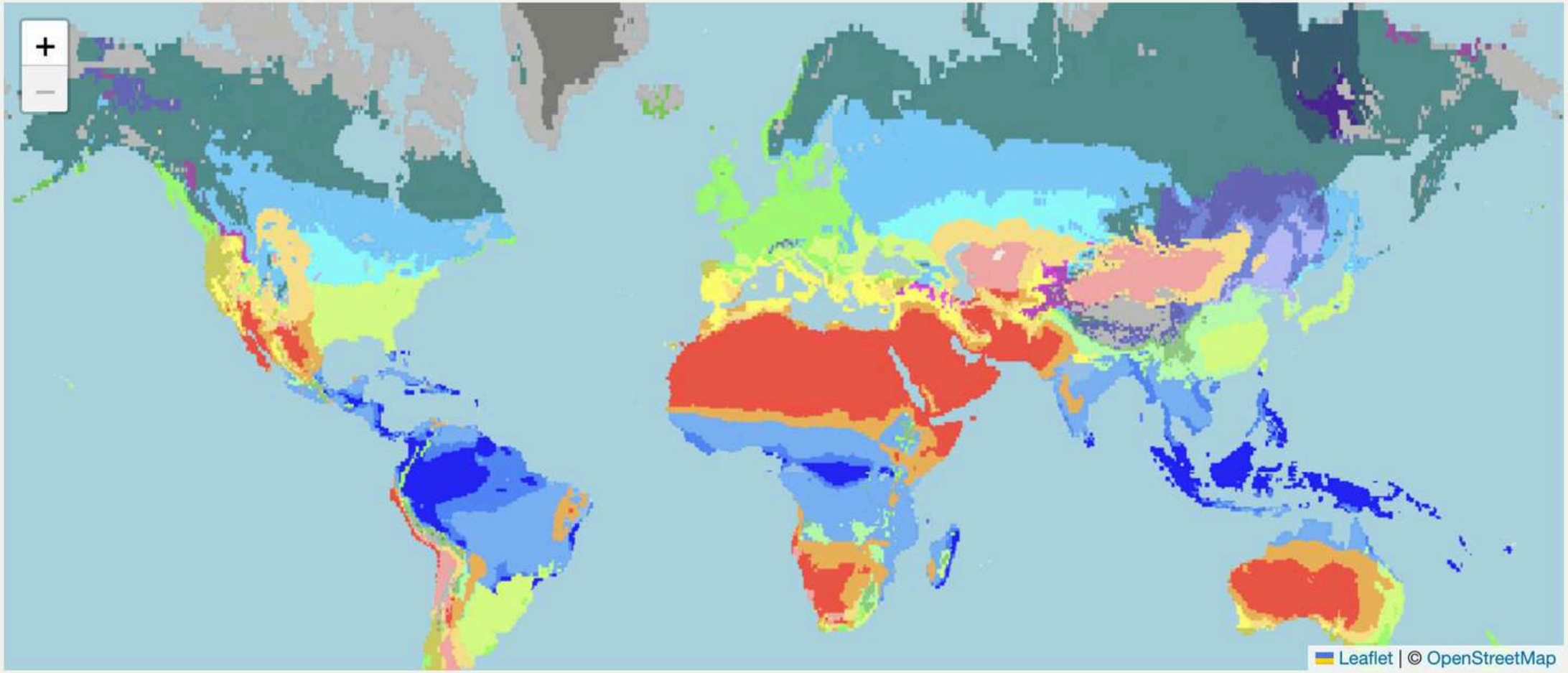


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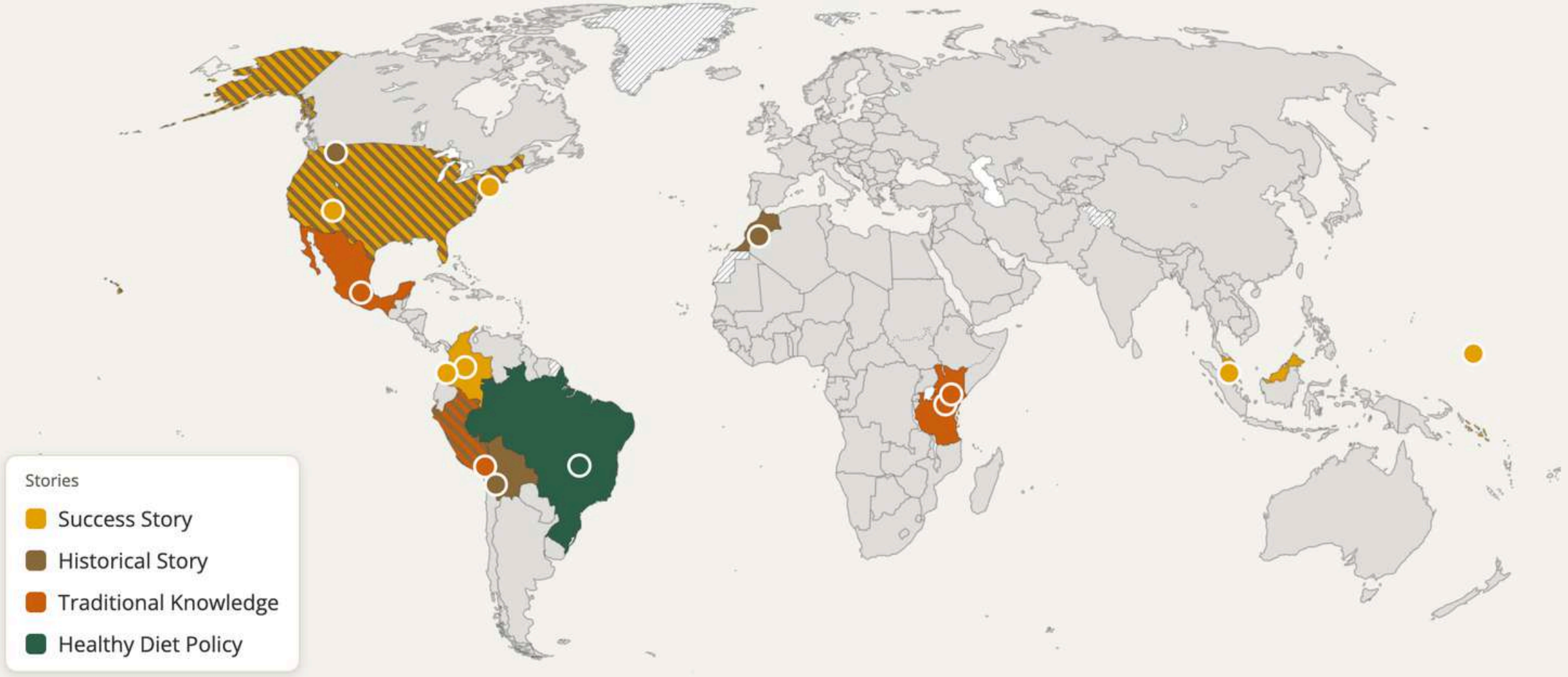
Af Am Aw As BWh BWk BSh BSk Csa Csb Csc Cwa Cwb Cwc Cfa Cfb
Cfc Dsa Dsb Dsc Dsd Dwa Dwb Dwc Dwd Dfa Dfb Dfc Dfd ET EF

WORLD FOOD MAP

Map Countries Food Groups Stories of Food About

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We built the World Food Map together

The World Food Map is implemented by Wageningen University & Research.

WAGENINGEN UNIVERSITY & RESEARCH

The World Food Map was funded by the European Union (via IDLO) and The Rockefeller Foundation.

Funded by the European Union

IDLO Creating a Culture of Justice
International Development Law Organization

The Rockefeller Foundation



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We are grateful to the over 1000 key informants from around the world who collectively identified these foods. We are together.

The World Food Map includes data and collaboration from:

Alliance Bioversity & CIAT

CGIAR

BOTANIC GARDENS CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL

CFF CROPS FOR THE FUTURE

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

Global Conservation Consortium Food Plants

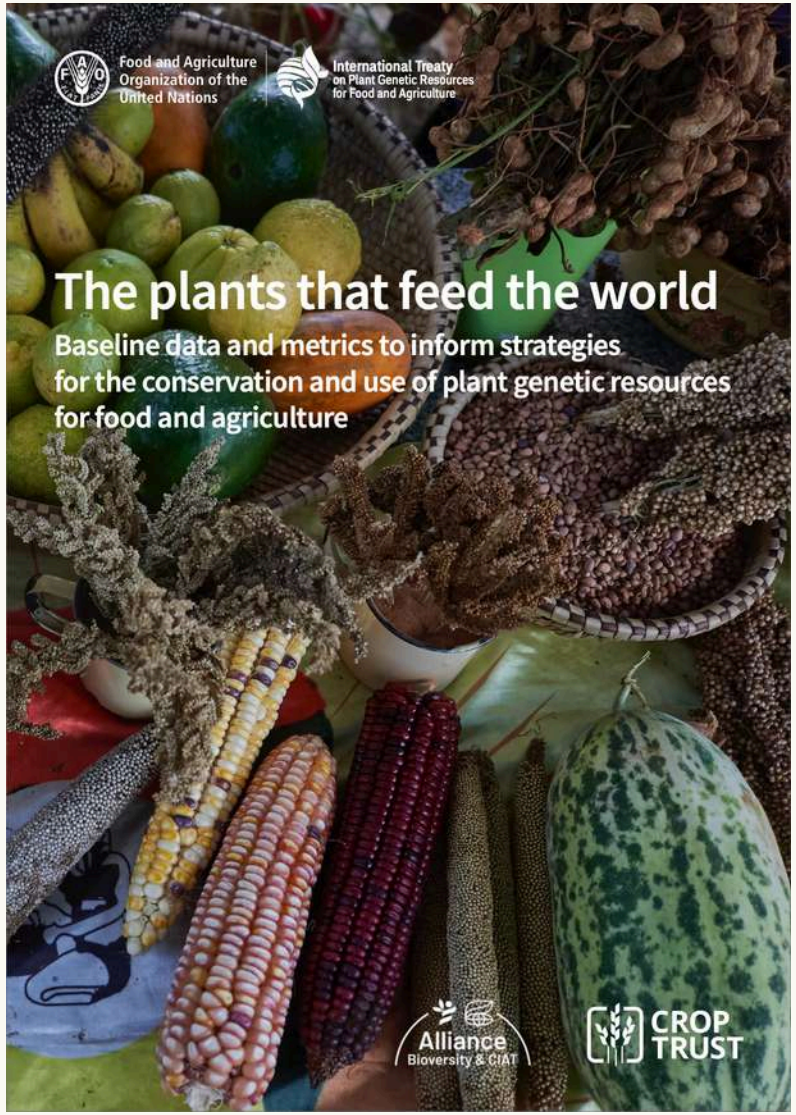
Global Diet Quality Project

Royal Botanic Gardens Kew

NYBG

CROP TRUST

The World Food Map is designed, developed, and maintained in partnership with Friends of the Web.





Khoury, C.K., Sotelo, S., Amariles, D. & Hawtin, G. 2023. The plants that feed the world — Baseline data and metrics to inform strategies for the conservation and use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. Rome, FAO. https://doi.org/10.4060/cc6876en

cowpeas in any form UMBRELLA TERM



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SPECIES

Vigna unguiculata (L.) Walp.
Vigna unguiculata subsp. sesquipedalis (L.) Verdc.
Vigna unguiculata subsp. unguiculata

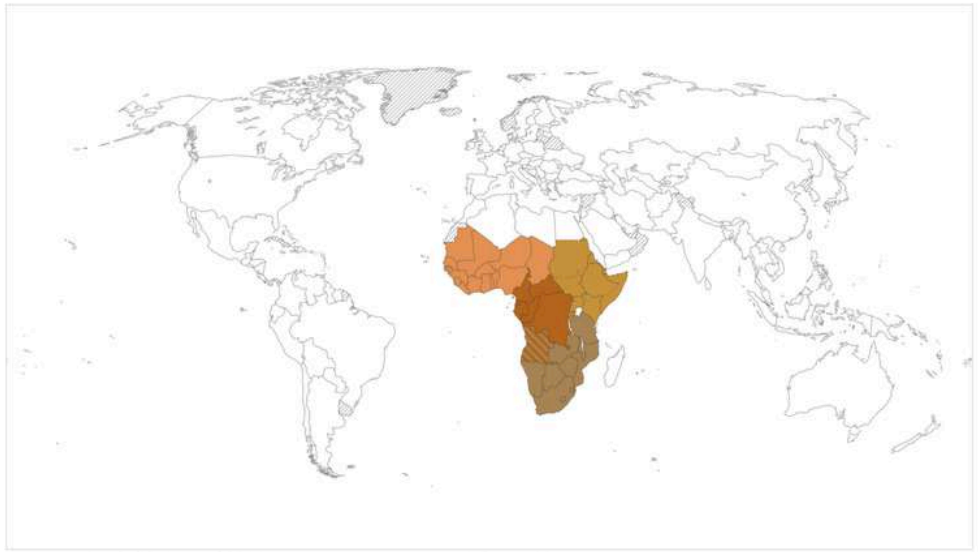
COMMON NAMES

Beans, Black eyed beans, black eyed peas, bora beans, cowpea, cowpeas, koki, moin moin, oleleh

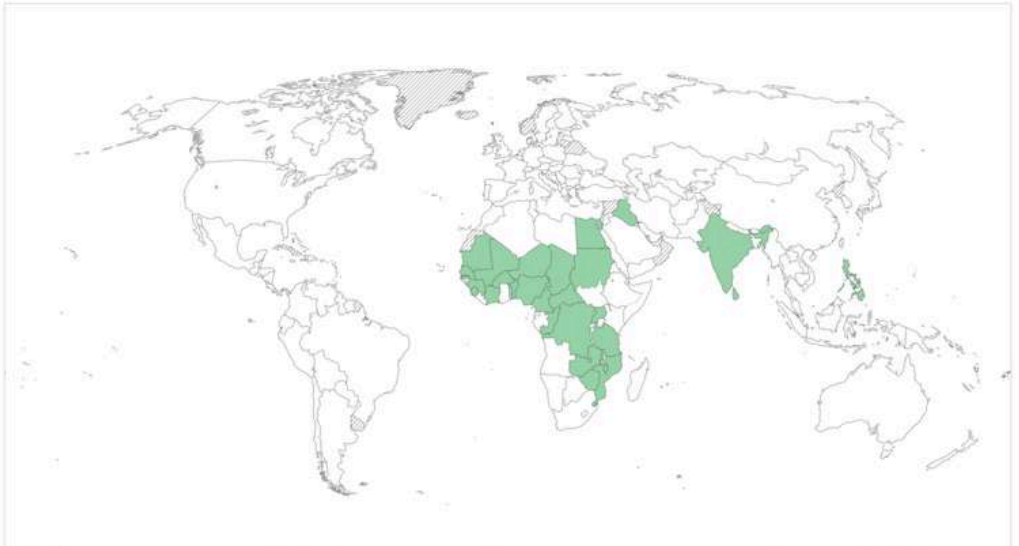
COWPEAS IN ANY FORM AROUND THE WORLD

alele, ayikun vɔvɔ, Blak yay binch, cowpeas, ɔlɛlɛ, empindi, feijão nhemba, intongwe, kao, kawo, khobwe, kunde, mbwengi, ñeebe, niebé, niébe, niébé, niébé / glegan, nkhunde, ɲenbe dane, toge gbeeli, wake, කව්පි Collapse

Where it's commonly consumed | **Where it's from (centers of origin)** | Where it could be grown



Where it's commonly consumed | Where it's from (centers of origin) | Where it could be grown



cowpea leaves NUS NOMINATED

UMBRELLA TERMS

bean leaves

PRIMARY SPECIES

Vigna unguiculata (L.) Walp. ★

NON PRIMARY SPECIES

Vigna unguiculata subsp. sesquipedalis (L.) Verdc.

Vigna unguiculata subsp. unguiculata



PHOTO CREDIT: CANVA

Explore botanical photos on Kew POWO →

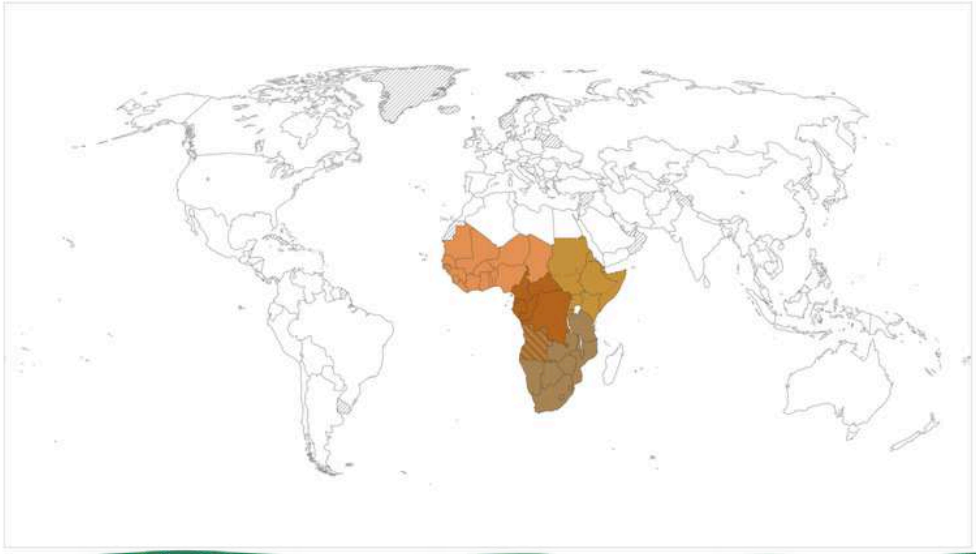
COMMON NAMES

cowpea leaves, kunde, long bean leaves, nhemba bean leaves, warag

COWPEA LEAVES AROUND THE WORLD

'awraq alluwbya, chitambe, cowpea blare, cowpea leaves, Eggobe, emacembe emabhintjisi lamnyama, feuilles de niébé, ganyen kwakwa, kachesha, mphangwe ya nkhunde,

Where it's commonly consumed | **Where it's from (centers of origin)** | Where it could be grown



Where it's commonly consumed | Where it's from (centers of origin) | Where it could be grown



long beans

PRIMARY SPECIES

Vigna unguiculata (L.) Walp. ★

COMMON NAMES

bodi, bora, long beans, snake beans

LONG BEANS AROUND THE WORLD

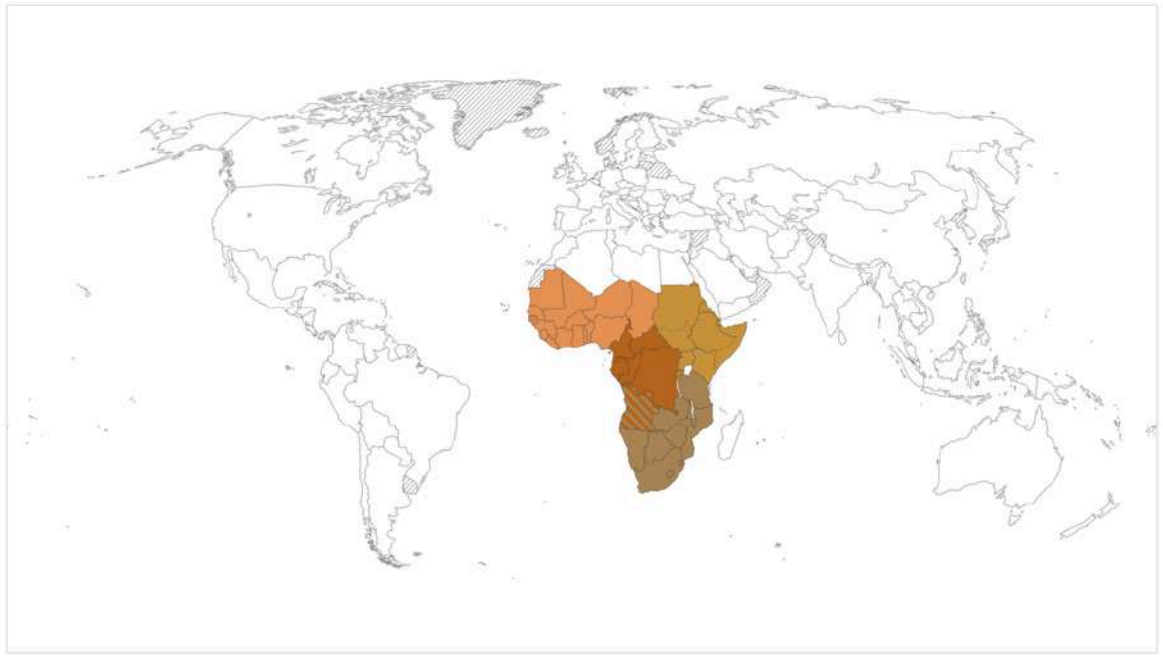
Bora, fore-tali metan, Fore-xikote, kacang panjang, ဗီးကာရဲ့, ຫມາກຖົ່ວຍາວ, ပဲတောင့်ရှည်၊



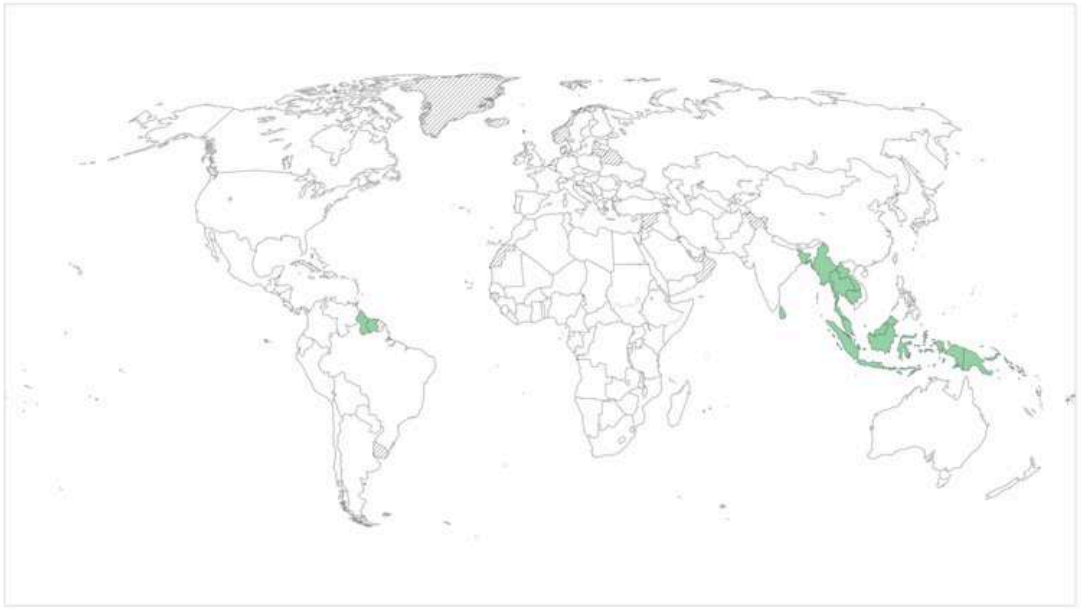
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Explore botanical photos on Kew POWO →

Where it's commonly consumed | **Where it's from (centers of origin)** | Where it could be grown



Where it's commonly consumed | Where it's from (centers of origin) | Where it could be grown



18 countries commonly consume long beans View Country List

18 countries commonly consume long beans [Hide Country List]

- **Bangladesh**
  Translation: বরবটি
- **Barbados**
  Common name: bora
- **Cambodia**
  Translation: សណ្តែកកួរ
- **Fiji**
  Common name: snake beans
- **Grenada**
  Common name: bodi
- **Guyana**
  Common name: Bora
  Translation: Bora
- **Indonesia**
  Translation: kacang panjang
- **Kiribati**
  Translation: long beans
- **Lao PDR**
  Translation: ຫມາກຖົ່ວຍາວ
- **Malaysia**
  Translation: kacang panjang
- **Myanmar**
  Translation: ပဲတောင့်ရှည်၊
- **Papua New Guinea**
  Common name: snake beans
- **Solomon Islands**
  Common name: snake beans
- **Sri Lanka**
  Translation: මැකරල්
- **Suriname**
  Translation: long beans
- **Thailand**
  Translation: ถั่วฝักยาว
- **Timor-Leste**
  Common name: snake beans
  Translations: fore-tali metan, Fore-xikote
- **Trinidad and Tobago**
  Common name: bodi

1 species associated with long beans

Vigna unguiculata (L.) Walp. ★

Vigna unguiculata (L.) Walp.

CONSERVATION INFORMATION

GENEBANK HOLDINGS

Genesys

Find seeds at a gene bank near you.

View on Genesys

BCGI PLANT SEARCH

BOTANIC GARDENS CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL

Find living collections at botanical gardens.

View on BGCI Plant Search

CLIMATE TOLERANCES

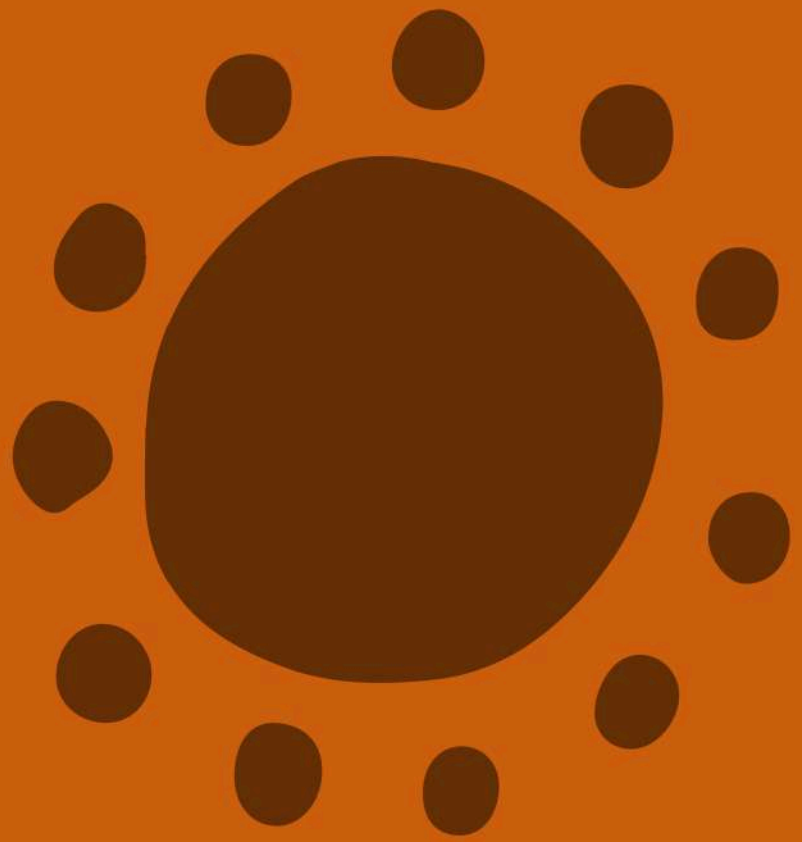
Temperature	**Optimal Range: 25-35°C**
Absolute Minimum: 15°C	Absolute Maximum: 40°C
Annual Rainfall	**Optimal Range: 500-1500mm**
Absolute Minimum: 300mm	Absolute Maximum: 4100mm
Season Length	Minimum **30** days, Maximum **240** days

Data courtesy of Crops for the Future — About our data sources

AGRONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

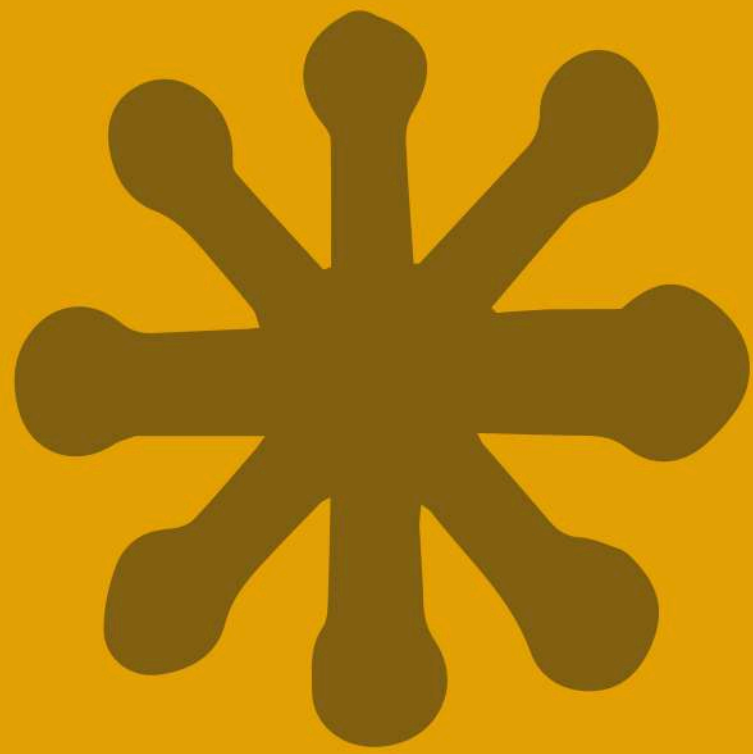
Soil pH	**Optimal Range: 5.5-7.5**
Absolute Minimum: 4.0	Absolute Maximum: 8.8
Photoperiod	**short** **neutral**
Optimal Soil Depth	**medium**
Absolute Soil Depth	**low**
Optimal Soil Fertility	**moderate**

165 countries
1700 foods
905 species
...



WORLD FOOD MAP

Connecting abundance to meet scarcity.

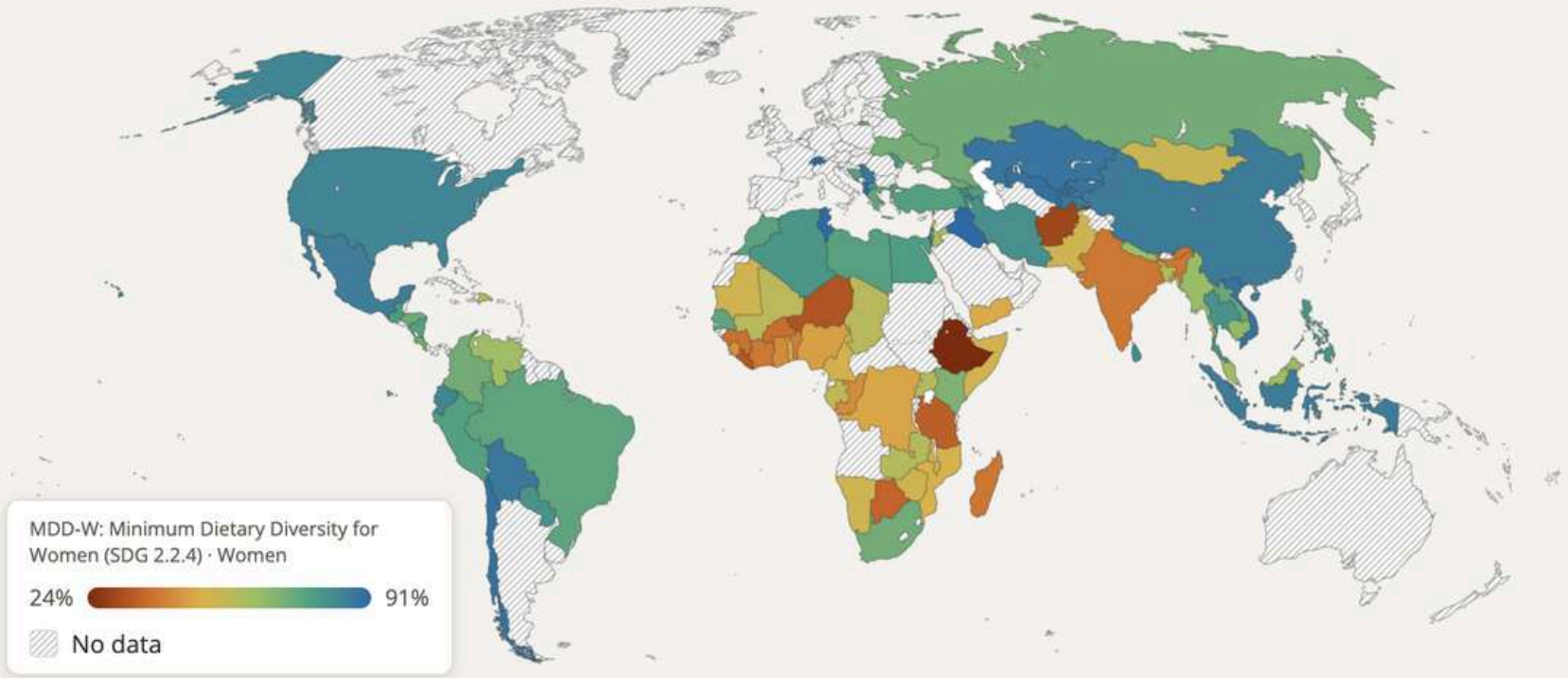


WORLD FOOD MAP

Map Countries Food Groups Stories of Food About

Search foods and regions

Origins | What We Eat | What We Could Eat | Stories of Food



Protective Food Consumption (PFC)
Share meeting all three protective criteria at once: vegetables, fruits, and a whole grain, pulse, nut or seed.

MDD-W: Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (SDG 2.2.4)
Share of women reaching 5 of 10 food groups, the threshold linked to adequate micronutrient intake.

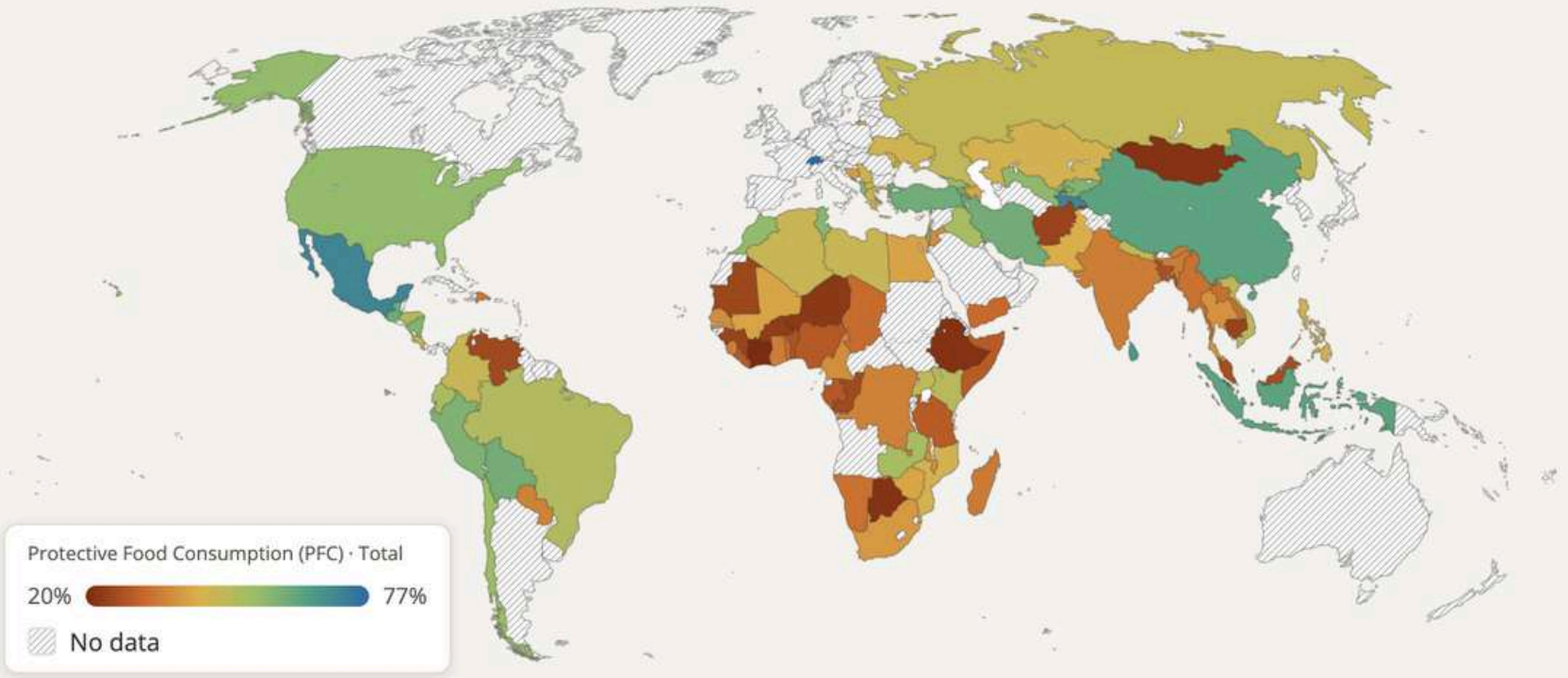
Unhealthy Food Consumption (UFC)
Share consuming foods or drinks to limit in an amount that exceeded one or more guidelines on moderation.

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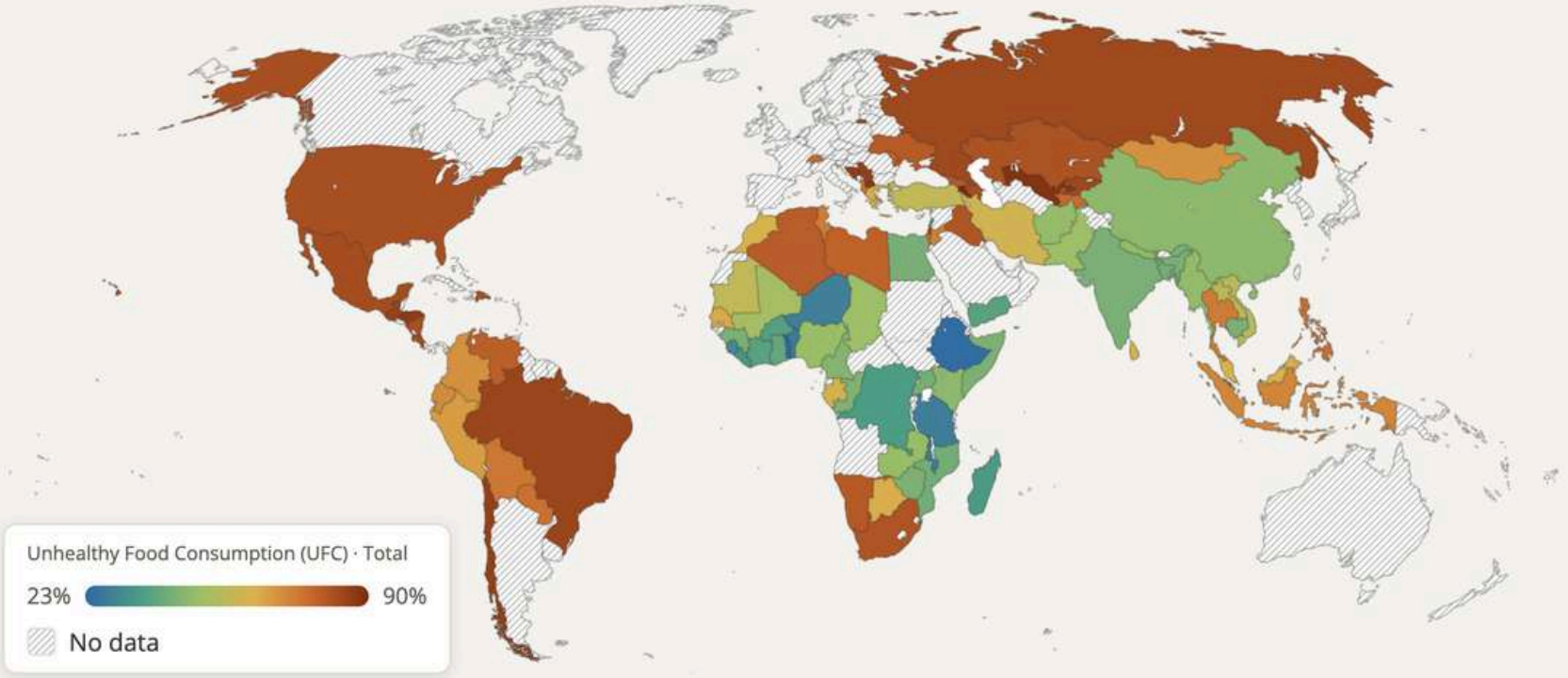
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Share of women reaching 5 of 10 food groups, the threshold linked to adequate micronutrient intake.

Unhealthy Food Consumption (UFC)
Share consuming foods or drinks to limit in an amount that exceeded one or more guidelines on moderation.

WORLD FOOD MAP

Map Countries Food Groups Stories of Food About

Search foods and regions

All Countries

Botswana

143 Commonly Consumed Foods

Diet Quality Diagnostics

Percent of the population who ate each food group in the previous day or night. Colors diagnose where Botswana sits relative to the rest of the world.

ADEQUACY
MDD-W: Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (SDG 2.2.4)
37%
Share of women reaching 5 of 10 food groups, the threshold linked to adequate micronutrient intake.

ADEQUACY
Protective Food Consumption (PFC)
21%
Share meeting all three protective criteria at once: vegetables, fruits, and a whole grain, pulse, nut or seed.

MODERATION
Unhealthy Food Consumption (UFC)
64%
Share consuming foods or drinks to limit in an amount that exceeded one or more guidelines on moderation.

ACCESS
Prevalence of Unaffordability
60%
Share of people who cannot afford the least-cost healthy diet, given local food prices and incomes.

Top third of countries · Middle third · Bottom third · Average · Richest 20%

Data courtesy of Global Diet Quality Project, FAOSTAT — About our data sources

View all 13 indicators


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OPENSOURCE.COM


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PHOTO CREDIT: CANVA




PHOTO CREDIT: PAUL VENTER/WIKIMEDIA COMMONS/CC BY-


PHOTO CREDIT: CANVA


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Explore botanical photos on Kew POWO →


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PHOTO CREDIT: RAGNHILD&NEIL CRAWFORD/WIKIMEDIA COMMONS/CC

Fruits and vegetables account for 30% of the cost of a healthy diet.

Vitamin A-rich orange vegetables — 16%

3 foods recorded

butternut squash (butternut) · carrots · pumpkin

Dark green leafy vegetables — 39%

10 foods recorded

amaranth (Amaranth leaves) · bean leaves · collard greens (chomolia) · jute mallow · kale · mustard greens · pumpkin leaves · rape leaves (rape) · spider plant leaves (rothwe) · spinach

Other vegetables — 54%

10 foods recorded

beet (beetroot) · bottle gourd · cabbage · cucumber · green beans (nyebu) · green pepper · Kalahari truffles (truffles) · lettuce · mushrooms · tomatoes

WORLD FOOD MAP

Map Countries Food Groups Stories of Food About

Search foods and regions

All Countries

Colombia

139 Commonly Consumed Foods

Diet Quality Diagnostics

Percent of the population who ate each food group in the previous day or night. Colors diagnose where Colombia sits relative to the rest of the world.

ADEQUACY

MDD-W: Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (SDG 2.2.4)

72%

Share of women reaching 5 of 10 food groups, the threshold linked to adequate micronutrient intake.

ADEQUACY

Protective Food Consumption (PFC)

47%

Share meeting all three protective criteria at once: vegetables, fruits, and a whole grain, pulse, nut or seed.

MODERATION

Unhealthy Food Consumption (UFC)

69%

Share consuming foods or drinks to limit in an amount that exceeded one or more guidelines on moderation.

ACCESS

Prevalence of Unaffordability

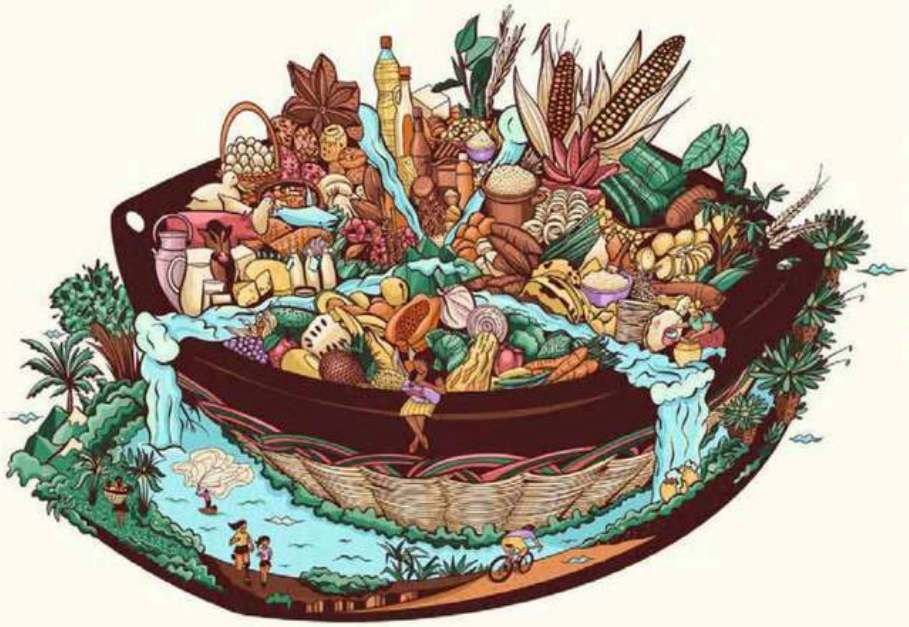
36%

Share of people who cannot afford the least-cost healthy diet, given local food prices and incomes.

Top third of countries Middle third Bottom third Data courtesy of Global Diet Quality Project, FAOSTAT — About our data sources

Average Richest 20%

View all 13 indicators



Documento Técnico

GUÍA DE ALIMENTACIÓN PARA LA POBLACIÓN COLOMBIANA

Basada En Biodiversidad Y Alimentación Real

En convenio con

UNIVERSIDAD DE ANTIOQUIA

BIENESTAR FAMILIAR

Makes visible a menu of foods that are:

- culturally relevant
- nutritionally rich
- climate resilient



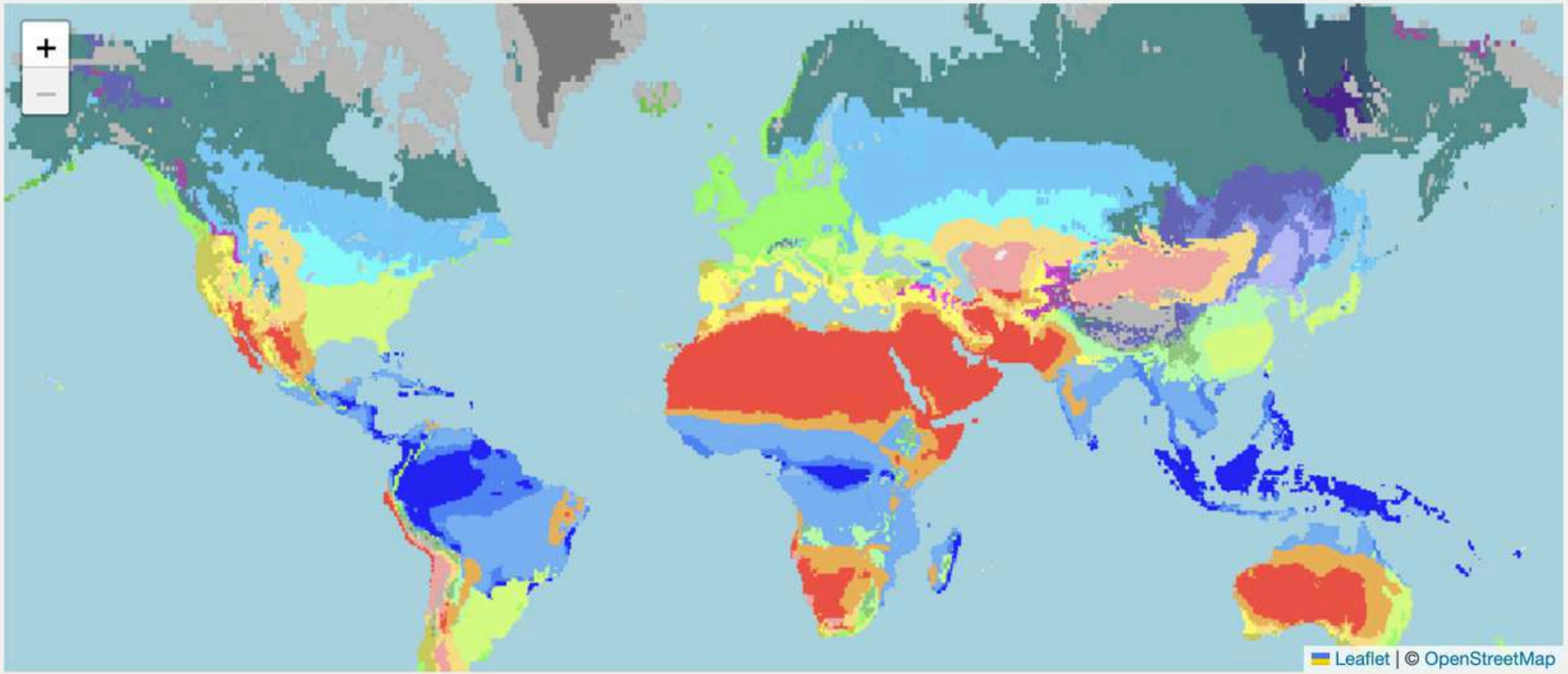
WORLD FOOD MAP

WORLD FOOD MAP

Map Countries Food Groups Stories of Food About

Search foods and regions

Origins What We Eat **What We Could Eat** Stories of Food



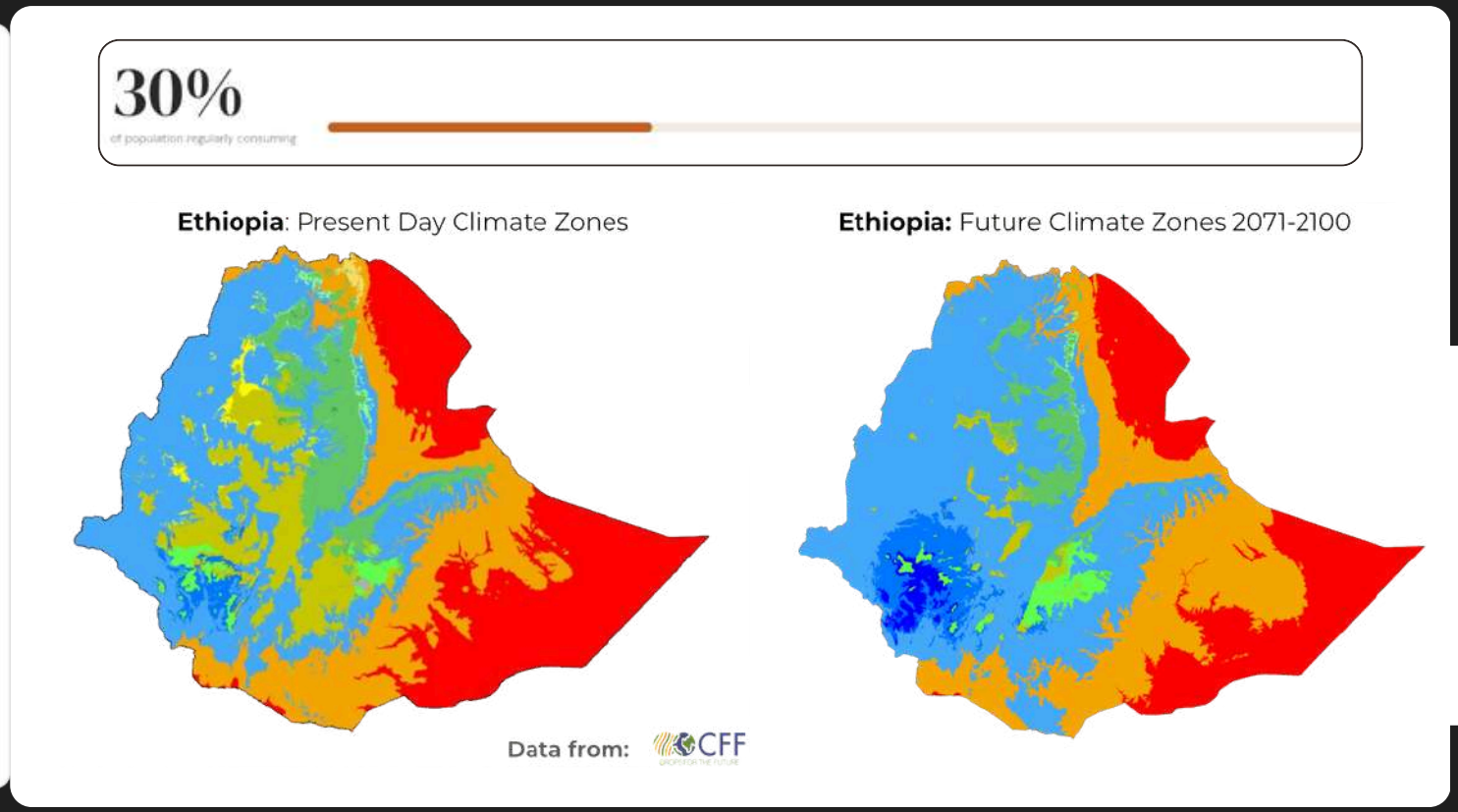
Af Am Aw As BWh BWk BSh BSk Csa Csb Csc Cwa Cwb Cwc Cfa Cfb
Cfc Dsa Dsb Dsc Dsd Dwa Dwb Dwc Dwd Dfa Dfb Dfc Dfd ET EF

1901–1925 1926–1950 1951–1975 1976–2000 2001–2025 **2026–2050** 2051–2075 2076–2100

Shifting Climate: Future proofing food systems

Dark Green Leafy Vegetable Consumption in Ethiopia

COMMON		
	Broccoli	Cfb · Csa
	Cassava	Aw · BSh
	Chard	Cfb · Csa · BSh
	Ethiopian kale	Cfb · Csa
	Moringa	Aw · BSh · BWh
	Spinach	Cfb · Csa
	Sweet potato	Aw · Cfb · BSh
NUS		
	Amaranth	Aw · BSh · Cfb
	Pumpkin	Aw · BSh · Cfb
	Cowpea	Aw · BSh · BWh
	Stinging nettle	Cfb · ET
	Jute	Aw · BSh





Why focus on edible biodiversity?

Putting Opportunity Crops on the Map

683 opportunity crops identified through our upcoming global analysis.

- Global analysis reviewed 21 national, regional, and global crop priority lists (1989-2025)
  - 11 species were nominated 8+ times
  - 82% of species appeared on only 1-2 lists
- Many are multi-use species (moringa, breadfruit, amaranth)
- Prioritized species map closely onto dietary gaps: fruits, dark leafy greens, nuts and seeds, legumes
- Many are multi-use species (moringa, breadfruit, amaranth)

Sample Opportunity Crop Priority Lists



Vogliano, C., Gallo-Franco, J., Ahmed, S., Hunter, D., & Herforth, A. (2026, in preparation). *A global analysis of prioritized opportunity crops for healthy diets, cultural significance, and climate resilience.*

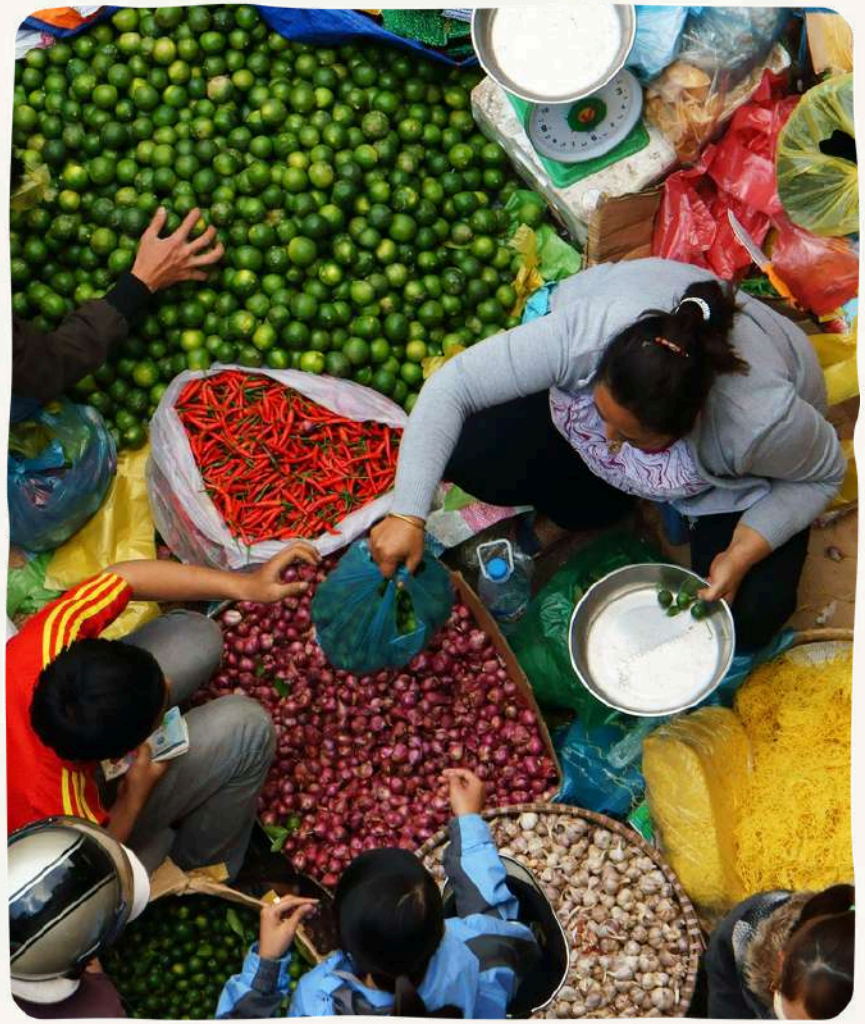

Stories of Food
Data informs.
Stories carry meaning.


WORLD FOOD MAP
Map
Countries
Food Groups
Stories of Food
About
Search foods and regions
Origins
What We Eat
What We Could Eat
Stories of Food
Stories
Success Story
Historical Story
Traditional Knowledge
Healthy Diet Policy
Everyone has a story of food
Submit yours here

Our Vision:
Continuing the momentum!

We aim to add all 25,000+ edible species to the map.

- Beyond knowing *which* species are edible…
  - *how* they are used as foods (fruits? roots? seeds?)
- And, what they are called not only in Latin, but in all languages where they are consumed.
- Integrate food composition data for all available species, including emerging PTFI bioactive data.
- **Stories of Food**: Infinitely expansive platform to make stories visible and share learnings globally.
- Add your story!





WORLD FOOD MAP

STORIES OF FOOD



TWO PLACES, ONE HARVEST

Maarten van Zonneveld,
CIP



SO POPULAR! TRADITIONAL LEAFY VEGETABLES IN KENYA

Celine Termote,
Alliance Bioversity-CIAT



TRADITIONAL ECOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE OF PEARL MILLET

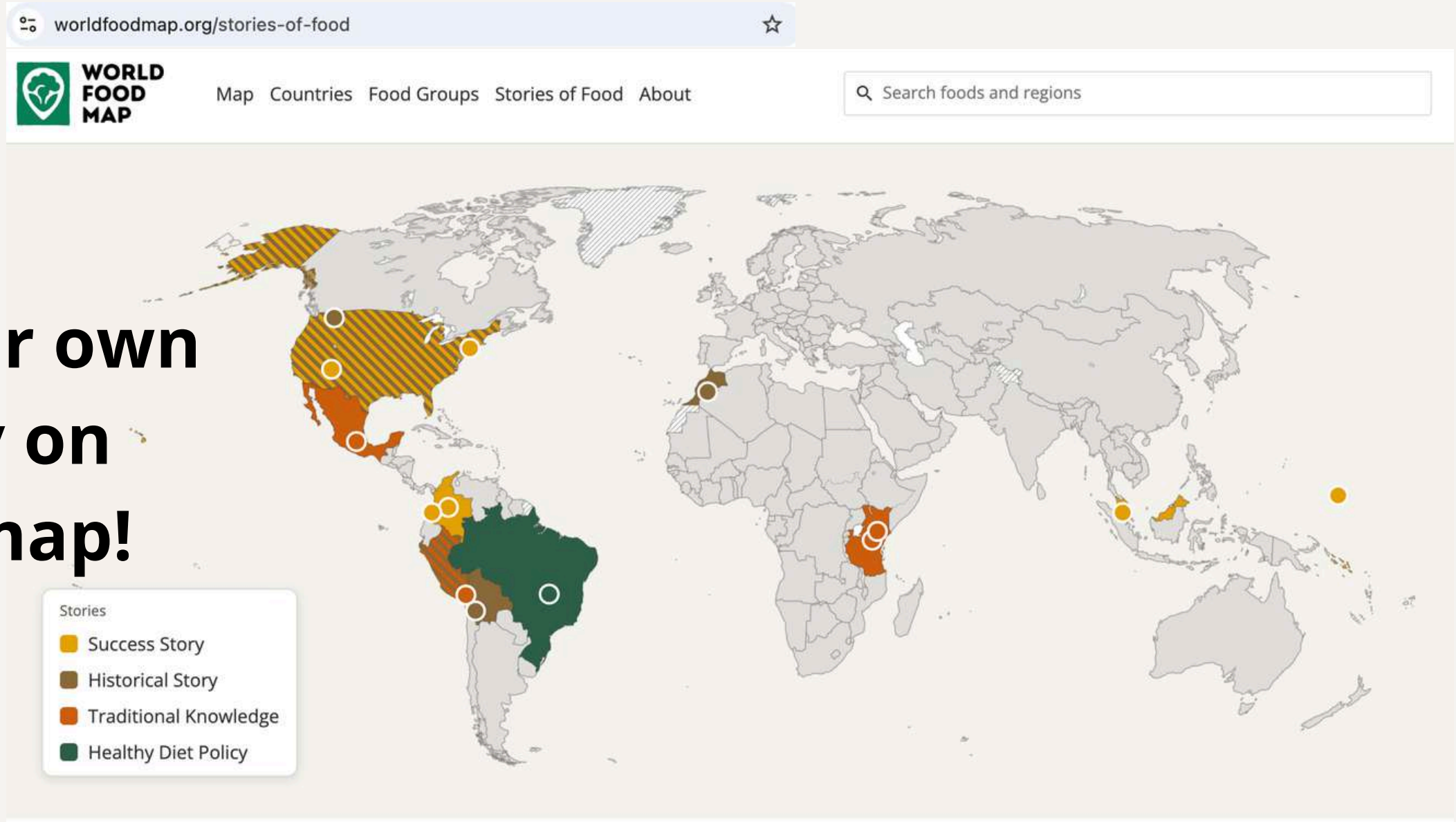
Patrick Maundu,
National Museums of Kenya



LOCAL HERBS TAKE ON MAGGI CUBES IN GUAPI, COLOMBIA

Sara Rankin,
Alliance Bioversity-CIAT

Put your own story on the map!





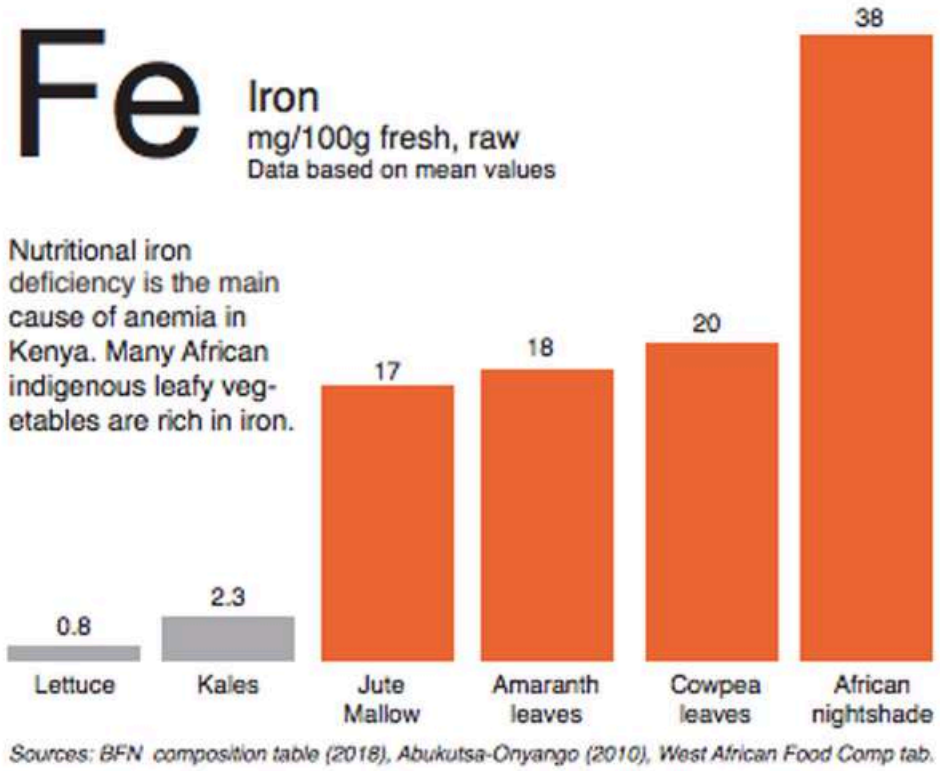
Maarten van Zonneveld



Maarten van Zonneveld



Maarten van Zonneveld





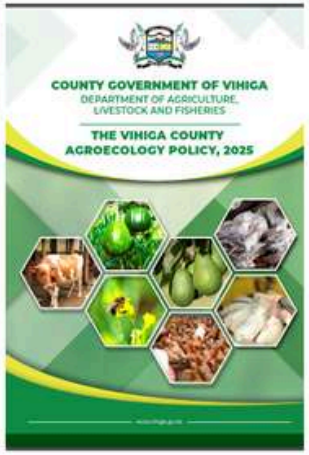
Celine Termote













Celine Termote







Celine Termote





Patrick Maundu



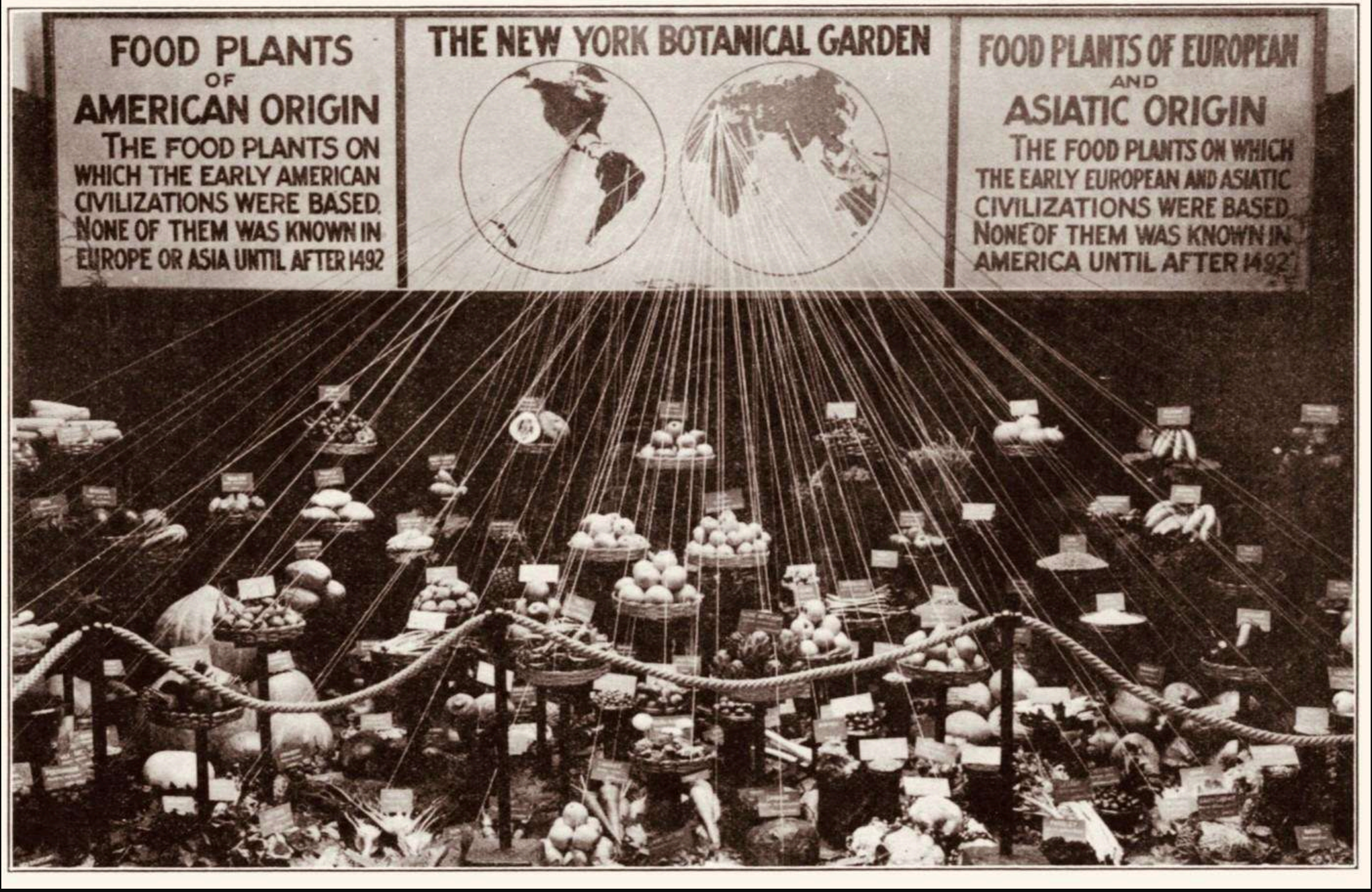
Sara Rankin

The Global Conservation Consortium for Food Plants

Colin Khoury – Crop Trust, New York Botanical Garden
Mauricio Diazgranados, Alex McAlvay – New York Botanical Garden
Hannes Dempewolf – Gothenburg Botanical Garden

Ag2Nut Webinar
20 October 2026

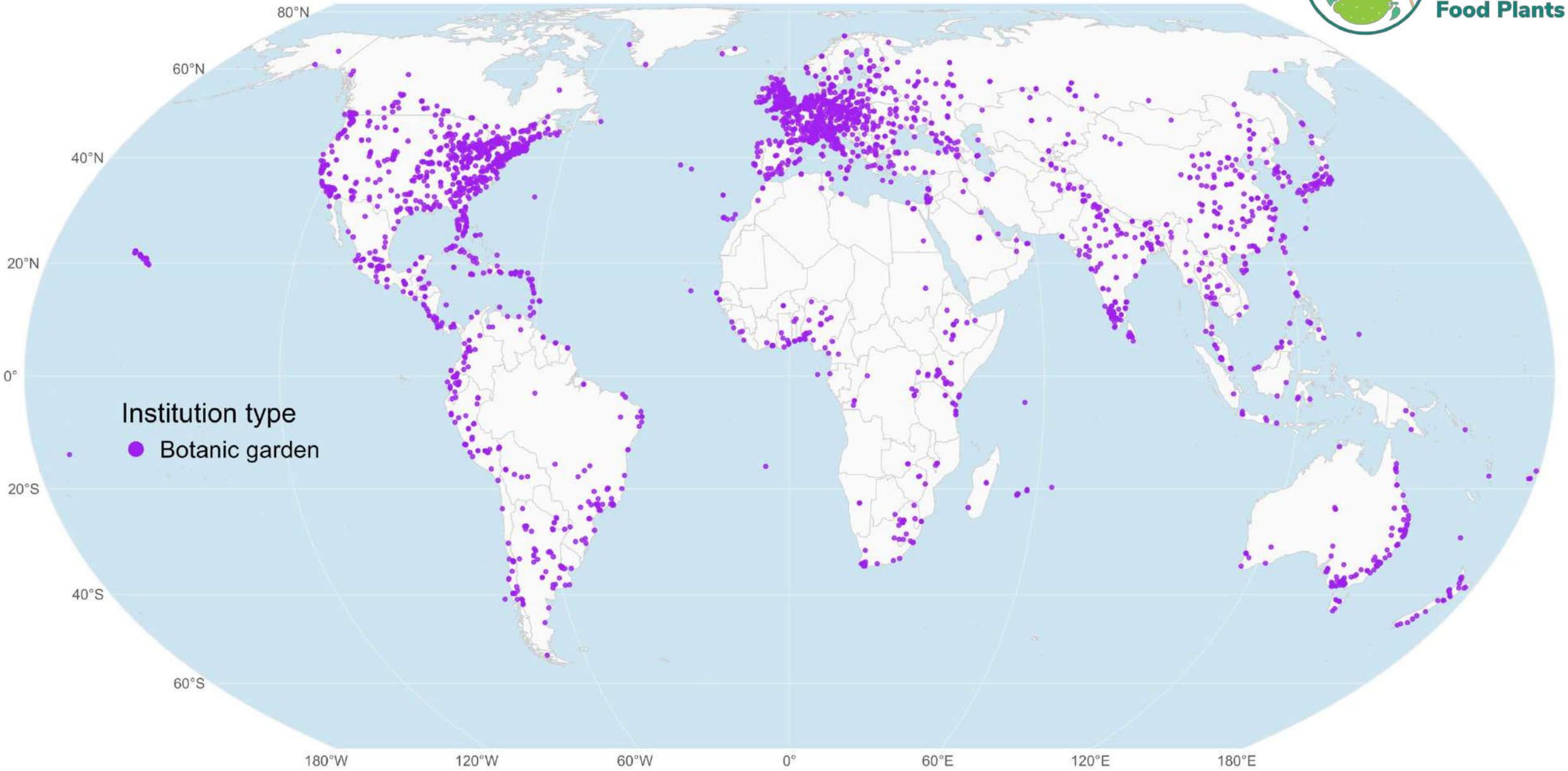




1934 Autumn Exhibition of the Horticultural Society of New York

Botanic gardens worldwide

Global Conservation Consortium
Food Plants



Khoury et al. (2026) https://doi.org/10.1002/ppp3.70265

















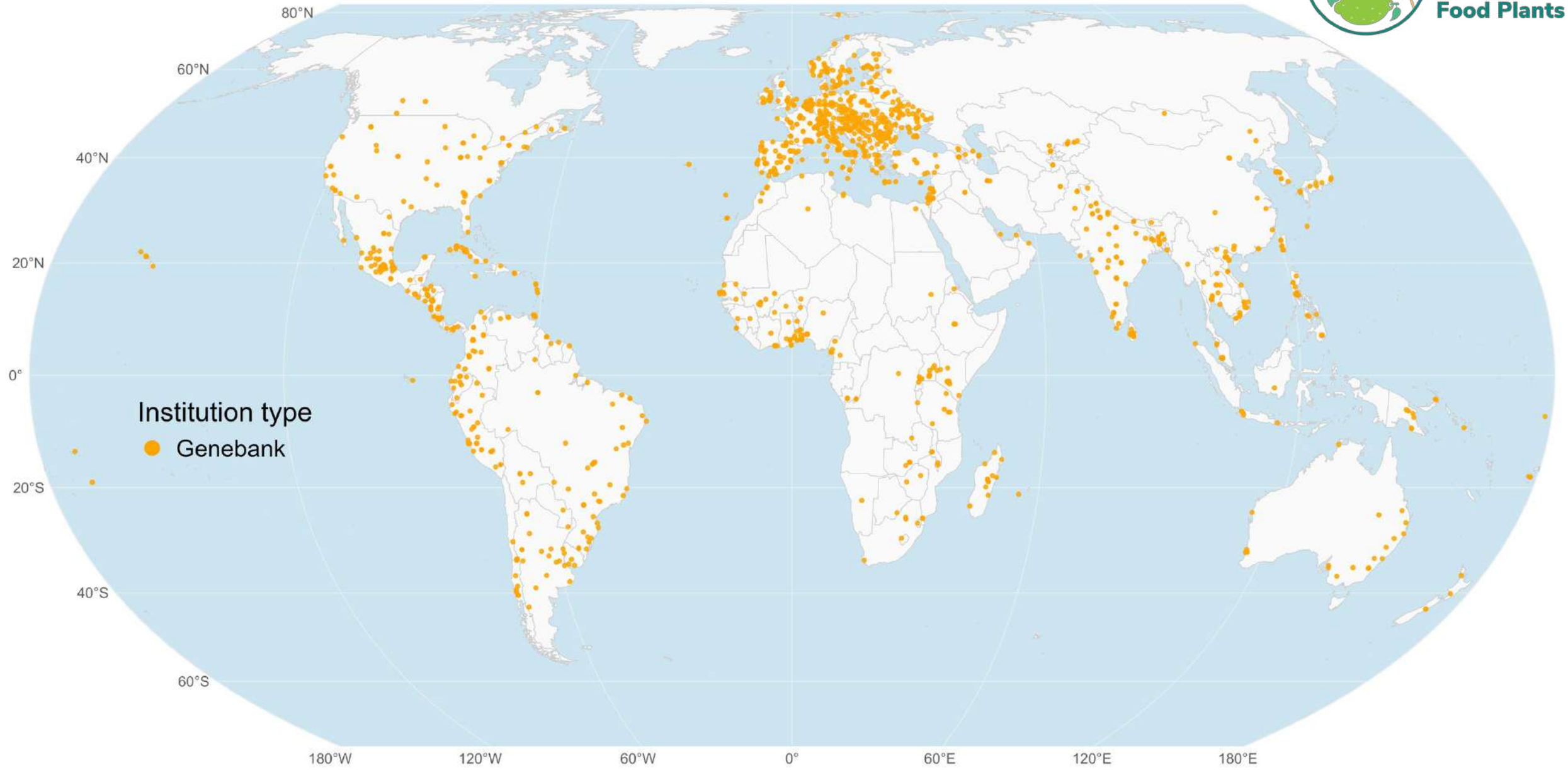


Go for variety: eggplants come in many colors, not just purple. There are green, white, orange and even stripedones.



Genebanks worldwide

Global Conservation Consortium
Food Plants



Khoury et al. (2026) https://doi.org/10.1002/ppp3.70265













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The global conservation consortium for food plants (GCCFP)

KNOWLEDGE
Build a stronger picture of the world's food plant diversity – what exists, where it occurs, what is threatened, where conservation gaps remain, and what action is needed.

CONSERVATION
Strengthen coordinated conservation of food plants in natural habitats and on farms, as well as in botanic gardens, genebanks, and other repositories.

PROMOTION AND USE
Mobilize food plant diversity for more productive, sustainable, ethical, and resilient food systems, including by supporting culinary traditions, culture, and new uses for diverse foods.

CONNECTION AND CAPACITY
Bring people and institutions together to share expertise, strengthen capacities, educate new audiences, and build wider support for conserving and using food plant diversity.



Arcimboldo 1591 Vertumnus



Texas tapioca (*Manihot walkerae*)



Chiltepin (*Capsicum annuum* var. *glabriusculum*)



Sweet mountain grape (*Vitis monticola*)

Source: http://ecos.fws.gov/docs/five_year_review/doc2415.pdf (2011)

Photo : Courtesy Melody Lytle, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center

The Global Conservation Consortium for Food Plants

Core team:



Colin Khoury (Crop Trust/NYBG)



Mauricio Diazgranados (NYBG)



Alex McAlvay (NYBG)



Hannes Dempewolf (Gothenburg BG)

Steering Committee:

NYBG · Botanic Gardens Conservation International · Crop Trust · United States Botanic Garden · Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations · International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture · CGIAR · Alliance Bioversity & CIAT · Kew · Botaniska Gothenburg Botanical Garden

Learn more and sign up for updates:

https://www.nybg.org/gccfp/



Maria Chiara Campisi
IDLO