### Supplementary Materials

Table S1. Plant families that include wild food plants (WFPs) and semi-cultivated species that are known to contribute to food and nutrition security in project countries and in the study cases mentioned in this review.

| Plant Family | Species Name | Common Name | Part Eaten/Commercialized | Range |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------------------------|--------|
| Amaranthaceae | *Amaranthus tortuosus* | Amaranth | Seeds, leaves | S. America, worldwide |
| | Chenopodium spp. | Goosefoots | Seeds | Worldwide |
| Anacardiaceae | *Mangifera foetida* | Ambacam, Bacang * | Fruit | Southeast Asia |
| Apioseae | *Foeniculum sp., cf F. vulgare* | Fennel | Bulb, leaves | Mediterranean |
| Apocynaceae | *Hancornia speciosa* | Mangaba * | Fruits | South America—Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay |
| Areteae | *Astrocaryum aculeatum* | Tucumã * | Fruits, seeds, leaves, palm heart | S. America—Brazil, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname |
| Butia eriospatha | Wooly Jelly Palm | Fruit and seed | S. America—Southern Brazil |
| Euterpe edulis | Jussara * | Fruit and palm heart | Brazil |
| Euterpe oleracea | Açaí palm | Fruit and seeds | S. America—Brazil |
| Asphodelaceae | *Eremurus spectabilis* | Foxtail lily | Leaves | Mediterranean |
| Asteraceae | *Scolymus hispanicus* | Golden thistle | Root, young leaves | Mediterranean |
| | Porophyllum spp. | Leaves | Mesoamerica |
| Athryriaceae | *Diplazium esculentum* | Vegetable fern | Young leaves | Asia, Oceania |
| Brassicaceae | *Nasturtium officinale* | Watercress | Leaves | Europe, Asia |
| Capparaceae | *Capparis spinosa and C. decidua* | Capers | Fruits and flowers | Mediterranean |
| | *Vasconcellea microcarpa (Carica microcarpa)* | Col de monte * | Fruit, leaves | S. America—Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela; C. America—Panama |
| Caryocaraceae | *Caryocar brasiliense* | Pequi * | Fruit, seeds | Brazil |
| Caulerpaceae | *Caulerpa racemosa* | Sea grapes | Leaves | Worldwide in shallow temperate and tropical seas |
| Cleomaceae | *Cleome gynandra* | Spider plant | Leaves | Africa |
| Convolvulaceae | *Ipomoea aquatica* | Water spinach, water morning glory | Young shoots and leaves | Southeast Asia |
| Family                        | Genus/Species                          | Common Name                     | Part(s)          | Origin/Region                          |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Dennstaedtiaceae              | *Hypolepis hostilis*                   | *Garabato yuyo*                 | Young shoots     | Amazonia                               |
| Dioscoreaceae                 | *Tacca leontopetaloides*               | Arrow root                      | Root             | S.E. Asia, Indo-Pacific tropics        |
| Ericaceae                    | *Arbutus unedo*                        | Strawberry tree                 | Fruit            | Mediterranean and W. Europe            |
| Euphorbiaceae                | *Plukenetia volubilis*                 | Inca nut                        | Leaves, seeds    | S. America—Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Surinam; Caribbean—Windward Isles |
| Elateriospermum tapos        | *Schinziophyton rautanenii*            | Tapos                           | Fruits, seeds    | S.E. Asia—Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia |
| Fabaceae                     | *Crotalaria spp.*                      |                                | Leaves           | Mesoamerica                            |
|                               | *Dipteryx alata*                       | Baru                            | Nut              | S. America—Paraguay, Bolivia, Peru, Brazil |
|                               | *Neptunia prostrata*                   | Water mimosa or sensitive neptunia | Young leaves, shoot tips and young pods | Tropical regions of Africa, S.E. Asia, Australia and S. America |
|                               |                                        |                                |                  |                                        |
|                               | *Tylosema esculentum*                  | Morama tree                      | Seeds            | Southern Africa—Kalahari desert and neighboring sandy regions |
| Fagaceae                     | *Quercus spp.*                         | Oak, acorns                      | Acorns           | Northern hemisphere                    |
| Lamiaceae (or Labiatae)      | *Mentha spp.*                          | Mint                            | Leaves           | Mediterranean                           |
|                               | *Origanum compactum, O. elongatum*     | Oregano                         | Leaves           | Mediterranean                           |
|                               | *Salvia Rosmarinus*                    | Rosemary                         | Leaves           | Mediterranean                           |
|                               | (syn. *Rosmarinus officinalis*)        |                                |                  |                                        |
|                               | *Salvia spp.*                          | Sage                            | Leaves           | Mediterranean                           |
|                               | *Thymus satureioides*                  | Savory thyme                     | Leaves           | Mediterranean                           |
| Lecythidaceae                | *Bertholletia excelsa*                 | Brazil nut                       | Seeds            | North and western S. America—Brazil, Venezuela, the Guyanas |
| Loganiaceae                  | *Strychnos madagascariensis*           | Black monkey orange             | Fruit            | Eastern and southern Africa—Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Botswana, Swaziland, S. Africa, Madagascar |
| Family       | Genus               | Species                  | Common Name(s)          | Native Range                          |
|--------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Malvaceae    | *Adansonia digitata*| Baobab                    | Fruit, seeds            | Tropical Africa—Mauritania to Sudan, south to Angola and Tanzania |
|              |                     |                          |                         |                                       |
|              | *Anoda* spp.        |                          |                         | Mesoamerica                           |
|              | *Chorchorus*        | Jew’s mallow             | Leaves                  | Africa                                |
|              | *Chorchorus*        |                          |                         |                                       |
|              | *Chorchorus*        |                          |                         |                                       |
|              | *Lavandula*         | Fringed lavender         | Leaves                  | Mediterranean                          |
|              | *Malva*             | Mallow                   | Leaves                  | Mediterranean                          |
| Moraceae     | *Morus* spp.        | Mulberries               | Fruits                  | Worldwide in temperate regions        |
| Oleaceae     | *Fraxinus*          | Ash tree                 | Fruits and seeds        | Mediterranean                          |
| Pandanaceae  | *Pandanus*          | Karuka *                 | Nuts                    | Australasia—Papua New Guinea          |
| Phyllanthaceae| *Uapaca*            | Sugar plum or mahobohobo | Fruit                   | African tropics                       |
|              | *Saurous*           | Katuk, star              | Leaves, flowers and     | E. Asia—India, Bangladesh, S. China to Indonesia, Vietnam |
|              | *Saurous*           | gooseberry, or           | fruits                  |                                       |
|              | *Saurous*           | sweet leaf               |                         |                                       |
| Polygonaceae | *Rumex* spp.        | Docks and sorrels        | Leaves                  | Mediterranean                          |
| Portulacaceae| *Portulaca* spp.    | Purslane                 | Leaves                  | Mesoamerica                           |
| Rhamnaceae   | *Ziziphus*          | Jujube                   | Fruits                  | S. Asia, S.E. Europe                  |
| Rosaceae     | *Rubus* spp.        | Raspberries, blackberries, and dewberries | Fruits, leaves | Worldwide                            |
| Rutaceae     | *Limonia*           | Wood-apple and elephant-apple | Fruit | Andaman Islands, Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka |
| Sapotaceae   | *Sideroxylon*       | Argan                    | Nuts                    | Northwest Africa—Algeria, Morocco, Western Sahara, Mauritania |
|              | *Sideroxylon*       | spinosum (syn.           |                         |                                       |
|              |                     | *Argania* spinosa*)      |                         |                                       |
|              | *Pouteria*          | Bullytree                | Fruit                   | S. America—N. Brazil, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela; C. America—Panama; Caribbean—Trinidad to Jamaica |
| Solanaceae   | *Solanum* spp.      | Nightshades              | Leaves                  | Africa, Americas                      |

Note: Species’ names were reconciled against Kew’s Plants of the World Online (POWO; http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/). * Where no common name is available the local name was given.
| Governments | Research Organizations/Academia | NGOs | WFP collectors | Private sector/Retailers | Consumers |
|-------------|--------------------------------|------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| Inform      |                               |      |                |                          |           |
| Understand by: | Provide the |     | Identify key informants or custodians of biodiversity that can act as key change agents or community mobilizers | Engage in citizen science: | Companies to review what supply chains rely on wild plant ingredients, assess their ecological and social sustainability |
|             | background context for WFPs: |     |                |                          |           |
|             | • Situaction of WFP conservation in the country. Occurrence inside and outside protected areas, in situ actions affecting WFPs; representation in genebanks, assessments of use, trade and threat status |     |                |                          |           |
|             | • Identification of stakeholders that benefit from use of WFPs (indigenous communities, value chain actors, consumers, breeders) |     |                |                          |           |
|             | Undertake a gap analysis to establish where gaps exist in conservation measures and sustainable use (e.g. governance, land rights, wildlife legislation) |     |                |                          |           |
|             | Compile a national inventory of WFPs. From the national inventory, select a list of priority species that will be the focus of promotion and conservation activities |     |                |                          |           |
|             | Mobilize communities to take part in information gathering and report back to communities (and governments) once information is analyzed as part of standard development practice |     |                |                          |           |
| Enable effective **regulation** of wild-harvesting and incentivize adherence to **certification** schemes |
|---|
| Review existing **national/regional** data sources on WFPs:  
  - food composition and consumption data  
  - traditional knowledge  
  - importance for food security |
| Promote the **marketing and consumption** of biodiversity or biodiversity-friendly products |
| Continue valuing traditional foods and add economic value to WFPs derived products using new information, innovation or processing |
| Build targets to demonstrate commitment to moving supply chains to verifiable sustainability, and implement third-party standards and certification schemes |
| Consider the nutritional and health benefits of WFPs and their products |

| **Value** |
|---|
| Carry out a **baseline assessment** for the priority species, including:  
  - ecogeographic status and threat assessment  
  - socio-economic status of consumers, food culture, local knowledge, food security; cultural and health contexts  
  - cultural food list data, food use and nutrient intake patterns |
| Assist community actors in **value chain development** for WFPs, to create markets for biodiversity-derived products that are collected and managed sustainably |
| Adhere to certification standards and schemes |
| Increase **research support** to enhance the visibility of WFPs and their contribution to diets/livelihoods/economies/biodiversity |

| **Conserve** |
|---|
| Put in place **national strategies**, plans or programmes to address the conservation and sustainable use of WFPs |
| For species requiring **ex situ** conservation, propose **sampling and storage** in national or international genebanks, botanic gardens or other long-term facilities |
| Advocate policies that favor **sustainable approaches to collection/consumption** (e.g. local food movements; farmers’ markets; participatory guarantee systems) |
| Revive related customary rules or follow new guidelines to sustainably harvest WFPs |
| Develop/integrate the requirements of sustainable sourcing and trade in existing standards |
| Reduce pressure on WFPs by consumers choice (e.g. buying fair trade and supporting best practices such as |
| Integrate the **management** of WFPs into relevant cross-cutting policies | Propose **complementary actions** to protect WFPs outside protected areas, such as easements, incentive-based schemes or micro-reserves. | **Promote sustainable management and collection** practices based on customary management, national regulations or certification schemes | **Engage in community seedbanks and complementary activities to conserve WFPs** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Educate** | Implement **research and education** programmes with a focus on WFPs | Develop guidelines for **sustainable harvest/management**. For priority species, outline **in situ** conservation action (including threat management), both within protected areas, preferably as a network of genetic reserves, and outside currently protected areas. | **Partner with relevant ministries to undertake nutrition education** programmes that foster the sustainable use of WFPs | **Pass on traditional knowledge and train youth to sustainable collect and manage WFPs** | **Take part in nature walks, food festivals and cooking demonstration that enhance the value of WFPs** |

*FairWild-certified products*
