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Background and objectives
With rising recognition of food biodiversity and its importance for nutrition, agriculture and health, a tool is needed for monitoring the data availability for biodiverse foods (food composition and food consumption). Therefore, two Nutrition Indicators for Biodiversity (NIB) were developed.

Methods
Since 2008, data on foods counting for biodiversity i.e. foods identified below species level (at variety/cultivar/breed level) as well as wild and underutilized foods were collected either by FAO or by members of the INFOODS network. NIB1 (composition) is a count of the number of biodiverse foods with at least one value for a nutrient or other bioactive component, while NIB2 (consumption) captures the number of biodiverse foods reported in consumption surveys and the number of surveys with at least one reported biodiverse food. Reporting on NIB1 is done yearly and on NIB2 every second year.

Results
Since the baseline count in 2008, which captured 5900 foods, the total amount of foods for NIB1 almost tripled by 2012 (Fig. 1). A trend of data sources can be noted, indicating that since 2009 most data were reported in peer-reviewed journals, while food composition tables/databases (FCT/FCDB) and other literature became less relevant (Fig. 4).

The update of 2012 showed the following characteristics:
- Most data came from America (44%) and Asia (22%), the least amount from Oceania (1%) (Fig. 2).
- Foods with 2-9 or 10-30 component values counted each for 43% of the added foods (Fig. 5).
- The majority of foods belong to the food groups cereals (28%) and edible insects (26%), as a result of specific food category (variety/breed/cultivar, genotype/genetically modified, wild and underutilized).
- Most data were from America (44%) and Asia (22%), the least amount from Oceania (1%) (Fig. 2).
- A specific search conducted in 2010 on wild meat/bush meat revealed that adequate instruments are missing to capture consumption on these foods. Most data were published between 1970-1990, mainly coming from African countries.
- In 2011, a general data investigation was carried out. Most data were on wild, edible plants, captured through interviews and surveys investigating on traditional knowledge of wild and underutilized edible plants.

Conclusion
NIB1 • The amount of data is steadily increasing.
- A wider spectrum of foods and components need to be analyzed.
- More data on biodiverse foods need to be published in national/regional food composition tables/databases.
- Adequate survey design and tools are needed to capture consumption on biodiverse foods.
- A more targeted search needs to be conducted.

Data suggest:
- raising interests and efforts to collect and disseminate data on traditional varieties/cultivars/breeds, wild and underutilized foods.
- an increasing awareness of food biodiversity and its importance for food and nutrition security.