

Food systems performance evaluated against targets and benchmarks reveals urgent gaps and a path to 2050

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Supplementary Information

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Supplementary Table 1. Justification of Global Targets

Global target values for food system indicators with supporting rationale from international frameworks, human rights instruments, and SDGs.

Indicator	Unit	Global Target	Justification
Diets, Nutrition, and Health			
Prevalence of undernourishment	% population	0.0	Right to Food (ICESCR Article 11) and Zero Hunger (SDG 2)
Experience food insecurity	% population	0.0	Right to Food (ICESCR Article 11) and Zero Hunger (SDG 2)
Cannot afford healthy diet	% population	0.0	Economic Accessibility dimension of Right to Food (CESCR General Comment No. 12)
Unhealthy food consumption	% population	0.0	Right to Health (ICESCR Article 12) and WHO NCD prevention Framework
Zero fruits or vegetables, child	% population 6-23 months	0.0	Children's Right to Nutrition (CRC Article 24) and Zero Hunger (SDG 2)
Zero fruits or vegetables, adult	% adult population (≥15 y)	0.0	Right to Food (ICESCR Article 11) and Zero Hunger (SDG 2)
Access to safe water	% population	100.0	UN Human Right to Water and Sanitation (UNGA Resolution 64/292)
Minimum dietary diversity, child	% population, 6-23 months	100.0	Children's Right to Nutrition (CRC Article 24) and Zero Hunger (SDG 2)
Minimum dietary diversity, women	% population, women 15-49	100.0	Right to Food (ICESCR Article 11) and Zero Hunger (SDG 2)
All 5 food groups	% adult population (≥15 y)	100.0	Right to Food (ICESCR Article 11) and Zero Hunger (SDG 2)
Protective food consumption	% population	100.0	Right to Health (ICESCR Article 12) and WHO NCD prevention Framework
Fruit availability	grams/capita/day	400.0	Based on targeted daily intake of 400 grams of fruits and vegetables daily (edible portion only) (WHO recommendation). This corresponds to net consumption of 519.5 grams when accounting for 23% of inedible portion. Accounting for household and retail-level waste (17%) requires 626 grams in sales/purchases, as well as for value chain losses (22%) necessitates a gross supply of 802 grams/capita/day of fruits and vegetables at the farm gate.

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Environment, Natural Resources, and Production			
Food system emissions change	Percent change relative to 2000-2010 country average baseline	0.0	Paris Agreement (Article 4) commitment to climate neutrality
Cropland change	%	0.0	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Target 1 (land-use change reduction)
Fisheries health index	index	100.0	Theoretical maximum (SDG 14.4 regulate harvesting, and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and destructive fishing practices; Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Target 10; FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries article 7.1.1)
Functional integrity	% agricultural land	100.0	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Target 10 (sustainable agriculture)
Nitrogen use efficiency	%	70.0	Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 2.4.1, with a desired range between 50-90%
Livelihoods, Poverty, and Equity			
Child labor	% children 5-17 (sex specific is % children 5-17 of that sex)	0.0	Protection from Economic Exploitation (CRC Article 32, ILO Convention 182)
Female landholdings	% landholdings by sex of operator	50.0	Women's Equal Rights to Economic Resources (CEDAW, SDG 5.a)
Social protection coverage	% population	100.0	Right to Social Security (UDHR Article 22, ICESCR Article 9)
Governance			
Civil society participation	index	2.5	Theoretical maximum and Inclusive governance (SDG 16.7 - responsive, inclusive, participatory decision-making)
Government effectiveness index	index	2.5	Theoretical maximum and Effective institutions for sustainable development (SDG 16.6)
Accountability index	index	2.5	Theoretical maximum (SDG 16.7- Ensure Responsive, Inclusive and Representative Decision-Making; Paris Agreement Enhanced Transparency Framework)

Indicator	Unit	Global Target	Justification
Open budget index	index	100.0	Theoretical maximum (SDG 16.6- Develop Effective Accountable and Transparent Institutions; UN Convention Against Corruption)
Food safety capacity	Score	100.0	Theoretical maximum (SDG 2.1- Universal Access to Safe and Nutritious Food)
Resilience			
Food price volatility	index	0.0	Theoretical minimum (SDG 2.C – Ensure stable food commodity markets and timely access to information; Committee on World Food Security Recommendations)
Reduced coping strategies	% population	0.0	Theoretical minimum (SDG 1.5 – Build resilience of those in vulnerable situations)
Dietary sourcing flexibility	index	1.0	Theoretical maximum (SDG 2.4 – Ensure sustainable food production systems; FAO's Sustainable Food and Agriculture (SFA) Principles)
Social capital index	index	1.0	Theoretical maximum (SDG 11.3 – Inclusive and Sustainable Urbanization)
Mobile phones	Number per 100 people	100.0	Theoretical maximum (SDG 9.c – Access to ICT; International Telecommunication Union (ITU))
Minimum species diversity	% agricultural land	100.0	Theoretical maximum (SDG 15.1 - Ensure conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity; Convention on Biological Diversity, Aichi Biodiversity Targets; Kunming-Montreal global diversity Framework Target 9)

Supplementary Table 2. Global Benchmark Contributors

Benchmark values for food system indicators globally, based on mean top 20% (80th percentile) or mean bottom 20% (20th percentile) of countries, using latest country data values between 2015-2024. Contributing countries and their most recent values are listed for each benchmark.

Indicator	Unit	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Diets, Nutrition, and Health							
Access to safe water	% population	99.6	29	144	2017-2024	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	France (100), Hungary (100), Iceland (100), Kuwait (100), Liechtenstein (100), Monaco (100), New Zealand (100), San Marino (100), Singapore (100), Netherlands (100), Denmark (99.9), Malta (99.8), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (99.8), Sweden (99.8), Cyprus (99.7), Finland (99.6), Australia (99.6), Germany (99.6), Slovenia (99.6), Slovakia (99.6), Belgium (99.5), Israel (99.4), Republic of Korea (99.3), Norway (99.1), Estonia (98.9), Bahrain (98.9), Austria (98.9), Japan (98.7), United Arab Emirates (98.6)
All 5 food groups	%	51.3	19	91	2021-2024	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Tajikistan (63.5), Indonesia (60.2), Sri Lanka (58.3), Switzerland (56.3), Mexico (54.8), China (54.7), Nicaragua (54.2), Albania (52.3), Türkiye (51.4), Guatemala (49.2), Uzbekistan (49), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (48.4), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (48.1), Iraq (46.8), Brazil (46.8), Tunisia (46.4), Armenia (45.7), Israel (44.9), Ecuador (44.3)

Indicator	Unit	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Cannot afford healthy diet	%	2.0	30	150	2017-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	United States of America (4.7), Republic of Korea (4.5), Czechia (4.2), Sweden (3.6), Australia (3.2), France (3.1), Austria (2.9), Lebanon (2.9), Canada (2.7), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (2.5), Malta (2.4), United Arab Emirates (2.3), Germany (2), Luxembourg (1.9), Cyprus (1.8), Malaysia (1.8), Maldives (1.6), Norway (1.5), Russian Federation (1.5), Slovenia (1.4), Switzerland (1.2), Netherlands (1.1), Belarus (1), Ireland (1), Denmark (0.9), Finland (0.8), Azerbaijan (0.7), Belgium (0.7), Iceland (0.4), Qatar (0.1)
Experience food insecurity	%	5.8	31	152	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Malta (8.2), Croatia (7.9), France (7.9), Slovenia (7.9), Armenia (7.8), Singapore (7.7), Belgium (7.3), Thailand (7.2), Denmark (7.1), Iceland (7), Kyrgyzstan (7), Spain (6.9), Norway (6.8), Greece (6.4), Lithuania (6.1), Sweden (6), Republic of Korea (5.7), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (5.7), Japan (5.5), Netherlands (5.5), Poland (5.4), Mongolia (5.3), Austria (4.9), Indonesia (4.9), Russian Federation (4.6), Ireland (4.2), Germany (4), Luxembourg (2.6), Switzerland (2.5), Kazakhstan (2.2), Italy (2)

Indicator	Unit	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Fruit availability	g/day	527.0	37	184	2018-2022	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Dominica (1332.1), Dominican Republic (1102.4), Guyana (868.4), Bahamas (830.1), Antigua and Barbuda (642.2), Papua New Guinea (587.4), Saint Kitts and Nevis (584.9), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (571.7), Sao Tome and Principe (562.8), Uganda (551.2), Albania (547.7), Rwanda (530.5), United States of America (529.9), Ghana (487.7), Bosnia and Herzegovina (485.7), Maldives (480.2), Seychelles (475.1), Netherlands (473.7), Greece (457.9), Malawi (457.8), Samoa (454.2), Serbia (447.5), Panama (439.8), Oman (431.3), Bahrain (428.8), Luxembourg (426.6), Iceland (414.1), Jamaica (413.4), Grenada (410.2), Colombia (408.4), Austria (404.8), Türkiye (397.5), Portugal (377.2), Gabon (376.5), Norway (374.9), Cuba (370.1), Peru (365.8)
Minimum dietary diversity, child	% population, 6-23 months	69.3	20	100	2015-2022	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Serbia (85.9), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (84), Sri Lanka (78.4), Costa Rica (75.7), Peru (74.4), Thailand (72.1), Maldives (71.4), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (70.5), Uruguay (69.8), Belarus (69.6), Turkmenistan (69.4), Colombia (68.6), Montenegro (66), Dominican Republic (65.8), Brazil (63.3), Tunisia (63.2), China (60.6), Mexico (59.4), Guatemala (59.3), Fiji (59.2)

Indicator	Unit	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Minimum dietary diversity, women	%	87.5	19	91	2021-2024	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Iraq (91.2), Albania (91), Switzerland (90.9), Tunisia (90.8), Uzbekistan (88.9), Chile (88.8), Viet Nam (88.7), Kazakhstan (88), Kyrgyzstan (87.9), Serbia (87.8), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (87.1), Tajikistan (86.6), Israel (86.5), China (86.2), Indonesia (86.1), Mexico (85.8), United States of America (84.1), Ecuador (83.7), Armenia (83.1)
NCD-Protect	score (points out of 9)	4.3	19	91	2021-2024	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Mexico (4.9), Switzerland (4.8), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (4.7), Indonesia (4.7), China (4.6), Guatemala (4.5), Viet Nam (4.4), Iraq (4.4), Peru (4.3), Türkiye (4.3), Sri Lanka (4.2), Tajikistan (4.2), Ecuador (4.1), Chile (4.1), Nicaragua (4.1), Israel (4), Kenya (4), Kyrgyzstan (3.9), Uzbekistan (3.9)
NCD-Risk	score (points out of 9)	1.2	19	91	2021-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Mozambique (1.4), Liberia (1.4), Pakistan (1.4), Cote d'Ivoire (1.4), Uganda (1.3), Democratic Republic of the Congo (1.3), Benin (1.2), Lebanon (1.2), Malawi (1.2), Comoros (1.2), Niger (1.2), Guinea (1.1), Sierra Leone (1.1), Yemen (1.1), Afghanistan (1.1), Burkina Faso (1), United Republic of Tanzania (1), Togo (0.9), Ethiopia (0.7)

Indicator	Unit	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	3.3	25	118	2016-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Albania (4.5), Paraguay (4.5), Colombia (4.2), Sri Lanka (4.1), Turkmenistan (4.1), Georgia (4), Brazil (3.9), Kiribati (3.7), Slovakia (3.6), Barbados (3.5), Japan (3.4), Argentina (3.2), Tunisia (3.2), Mexico (3.1), North Macedonia (3.1), Mongolia (3), Saudi Arabia (3), Chile (2.7), Malaysia (2.7), Republic of Moldova (2.7), Seychelles (2.7), United Arab Emirates (2.7), Guyana (2.6), Algeria (2.5), Bulgaria (2.5)
Protective food consumption	%	62.0	19	91	2021-2024	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Switzerland (77.4), Tajikistan (71.6), Mexico (71.5), Sri Lanka (66.4), China (63.8), Indonesia (63.8), Guatemala (61.5), Armenia (60.9), Türkiye (60.9), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (60.8), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (60.3), Peru (58.7), Kyrgyzstan (58.1), Nicaragua (58), Israel (57.8), Albania (57.4), Tunisia (56.9), Uzbekistan (55.9), Morocco (55.5)
Soft drink consumption	%	10.8	19	91	2021-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Cote d'Ivoire (13.9), Chad (13.8), Yemen (13.6), India (13.3), Mauritania (13.3), Nepal (12.7), Burkina Faso (12), China (11.6), Ethiopia (11.3), Bangladesh (10.8), Benin (10.8), Malawi (10.5), Indonesia (9.2), Madagascar (9.1), Togo (8.6), Somalia (8.5), Afghanistan (8.2), Niger (8), Sri Lanka (6.7)

Indicator	Unit	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Ultra-processed food sales	current US\$/capita/year	29.0	38	187	2023-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Lesotho (40.4), Dem People's Rep of Korea (38.3), Myanmar (38.1), Gambia (Republic of The) (37.9), Comoros (37.7), Burkina Faso (37.2), Kenya (36.8), Guinea (36.6), Mali (34.7), Zambia (34.6), Sri Lanka (34.3), United Republic of Tanzania (34.1), Cameroon (32.9), Benin (32.4), Guinea-Bissau (32.2), Liberia (32), Sierra Leone (30.8), Democratic Republic of the Congo (29.3), Rwanda (29.3), Angola (28.6), Mozambique (27.2), Central African Republic (26.7), Madagascar (26.3), Cote d'Ivoire (25.9), Somalia (25.8), Niger (25.5), Afghanistan (25.2), Nepal (25), India (23.9), Malawi (23.8), Uganda (23.2), Chad (22), Yemen (21.3), Pakistan (21.3), Burundi (19.7), Ethiopia (18.2), Nigeria (17.1), Bangladesh (17.1)
Unhealthy food consumption	%	35.1	19	91	2021-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Comoros (43.8), Bangladesh (43.5), Uganda (43), Mozambique (42.7), Ghana (40.1), Yemen (38.6), Cote d'Ivoire (38.5), Lebanon (37.9), Burkina Faso (37.7), Democratic Republic of the Congo (36.5), Madagascar (36.2), Liberia (34.5), Sierra Leone (31.1), Niger (29), United Republic of Tanzania (28.7), Malawi (28.3), Benin (28.1), Ethiopia (24.4), Togo (23.4)

Indicator	Unit	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Vegetable availability	g/day	627.9	37	184	2018-2022	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	China (1117.4), Albania (1033.3), Croatia (928.4), Guyana (841.7), North Macedonia (786.6), Oman (773), Uzbekistan (764.1), Kazakhstan (727.4), Tajikistan (704.9), Türkiye (668.7), Bosnia and Herzegovina (661.9), Tonga (658.3), Luxembourg (643.8), Qatar (635.6), Belgium (631.9), Tunisia (625.1), Republic of Korea (621.5), Armenia (610.2), Libya (576.9), Algeria (565.5), Kuwait (563.5), Maldives (555.5), Germany (546.2), Azerbaijan (543.9), Lao People's Democratic Republic (530.7), Ireland (529.2), Kyrgyzstan (513), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (508.9), Netherlands (502.1), Viet Nam (501), Malta (498.2), Montenegro (493.5), Iceland (485.2), Austria (476.7), Seychelles (473.2), Sweden (470.2), Slovenia (465.1)
Zero fruits or vegetables, adult	%	2.5	19	91	2021-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	China (3.7), Republic of Moldova (3.6), Mexico (3.6), Zambia (3.5), Chile (3.4), Georgia (3.2), Viet Nam (3), Ukraine (3), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (2.9), Serbia (2.7), North Macedonia (2.6), Kyrgyzstan (2.3), Armenia (2.1), Iraq (1.9), Tajikistan (1.9), Israel (1.9), Albania (1.7), Uzbekistan (1.1), Switzerland (0.1)
Zero fruits or vegetables, child	% population, 6-23 months	15.8	8	37	2016-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Armenia (22.3), Dominican Republic (18.8), Rwanda (16.3), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (15.8), Colombia (15.3), Maldives (15.1), Peru (13.1), Burundi (9.3)
Environment, Natural Resources, and Production							

Indicator	Unit	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Agricultural water withdrawal	% total renewable	0.1	35	175	2020-2020	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (0.3), Panama (0.3), Belize (0.3), Switzerland (0.3), Czechia (0.3), Belgium (0.3), Guinea (0.3), Cameroon (0.3), Lithuania (0.2), Benin (0.2), Norway (0.2), Fiji (0.2), Austria (0.2), Latvia (0.2), Canada (0.1), Lesotho (0.1), Angola (0.1), Ireland (0.1), Croatia (0.1), Brunei Darussalam (0.1), Slovakia (0.1), Sweden (0.1), Estonia (0), Sierra Leone (0), Gabon (0), Slovenia (0), Democratic Republic of the Congo (0), Liberia (0), Equatorial Guinea (0), Congo (0), Central African Republic (0), Iceland (0), Papua New Guinea (0), Luxembourg (0), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (0)
Cropland change	%	-1.6	39	193	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Republic of Moldova (-0.3), Israel (-0.4), Fiji (-0.4), Slovenia (-0.4), Belarus (-0.5), Japan (-0.5), South Sudan (-0.6), Netherlands (-0.6), Panama (-0.6), Uruguay (-0.7), Ireland (-0.7), Pakistan (-0.7), United States of America (-0.7), Zimbabwe (-0.8), Costa Rica (-0.9), Montenegro (-0.9), Romania (-0.9), Bosnia and Herzegovina (-0.9), Hungary (-0.9), Mexico (-0.9), Syrian Arab Republic (-1.1), Ecuador (-1.1), Republic of Korea (-1.2), Lao People's Democratic Republic (-1.3), Andorra (-1.7), Morocco (-1.8), Chile (-1.9), Kuwait (-2), Nepal (-2), Maldives (-2), Turkmenistan (-2.4), Greece (-2.7), Haiti (-3.3), Mongolia (-3.4), Malta (-3.6), French Guiana (-3.7), Samoa (-4.3), Suriname (-5.3), Bhutan (-6.1)

Indicator	Unit	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Emissions intensity, beef	kg CO2eq/kg product	8.5	37	181	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Turkmenistan (14.6), South Africa (14.3), Montenegro (14.2), Kuwait (14.1), Austria (13.7), Kyrgyzstan (13.4), United States of America (12.7), Italy (12.5), China (12.2), Serbia (12.2), Japan (11.4), Netherlands (11.3), Azerbaijan (11), Republic of Moldova (11), Cyprus (10.7), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (10.5), Syrian Arab Republic (10), Ukraine (9.5), Tajikistan (9.2), Türkiye (8.4), Singapore (8.2), Zimbabwe (7.9), Bahamas (7.6), Morocco (7.1), Algeria (7), Armenia (6.5), Sao Tome and Principe (6), United Arab Emirates (4.4), Egypt (4.3), Tunisia (4.3), Bahrain (4.1), Israel (3.9), Albania (2.4), Jordan (1.4), Lebanon (1), Brunei Darussalam (0.3), Mauritius (0.3)
Emissions intensity, milk	kg CO2eq/kg product	0.5	36	178	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Chile (0.6), Australia (0.6), France (0.6), Latvia (0.6), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (0.6), Portugal (0.6), Luxembourg (0.6), Greece (0.6), Tunisia (0.6), Canada (0.6), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (0.6), Belgium (0.6), Germany (0.5), Philippines (0.5), Spain (0.5), United States of America (0.5), Netherlands (0.5), Finland (0.5), Sweden (0.5), Mexico (0.5), South Africa (0.5), Hungary (0.5), Poland (0.5), Slovakia (0.5), Estonia (0.5), Denmark (0.5), Czechia (0.4), Argentina (0.3), Lebanon (0.3), Jordan (0.3), Japan (0.3), Kuwait (0.3), Cyprus (0.3), Republic of Korea (0.3), Saudi Arabia (0.2), Israel (0.1)

Indicator	Unit	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Emissions intensity, rice	kg CO2eq/kg product	0.6	24	116	2019-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	India (0.8), Bhutan (0.8), Uganda (0.8), Honduras (0.8), Bangladesh (0.8), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (0.8), Lao People's Democratic Republic (0.8), Costa Rica (0.8), Niger (0.7), Mali (0.7), Guatemala (0.6), Senegal (0.6), Brazil (0.6), Ghana (0.6), Rwanda (0.6), Liberia (0.5), Cote d'Ivoire (0.4), Kenya (0.4), Benin (0.4), Belize (0.4), Togo (0.3), El Salvador (0.3), Nicaragua (0.2), Panama (0.2)
Fisheries health index	score	45.0	25	121	2021-2021	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Latvia (64), Peru (62.4), Norway (60.3), Iceland (53.4), United States of America (53), Sweden (52), Denmark (50.9), Chile (50.7), Ireland (49.3), Uruguay (47.7), Oman (45), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (44.4), Ghana (43.8), Canada (39.9), Antigua and Barbuda (39.5), Bahamas (39.3), Portugal (38.4), Lithuania (37.8), Croatia (37.8), Namibia (37.2), Georgia (36.9), Bangladesh (35.7), New Zealand (35.4), Ecuador (35.1), Argentina (34.9)

Indicator	Unit	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Food system emissions change	Percent change relative to 2000-2010 country average baseline	78.3	39	192	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Ecuador (92.4), El Salvador (92.2), Vanuatu (90.8), Ukraine (90.6), Zimbabwe (89.7), Luxembourg (89.7), Bulgaria (88.8), Argentina (88), Nauru (87.7), Netherlands (87.7), Lesotho (87.2), Cameroon (86.7), France (85.8), Cuba (85.2), Andorra (85), Myanmar (85), Italy (84.6), Germany (84.1), Belgium (84), Spain (83.9), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (82.6), Slovakia (82.5), Albania (80.5), Denmark (80.4), French Guiana (78.7), Sweden (78.6), Guatemala (77), Palau (76.8), Greece (71), Madagascar (70.3), Brunei Darussalam (70.1), Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of (69.8), Fiji (67.9), Australia (65.6), Brazil (65.3), Jamaica (58.4), Finland (54.8), Ghana (52.5), Micronesia (Federated States of) (21.9)

Indicator	Unit	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Functional integrity	% agricultural land	0.9	39	191	2015-2015	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Andorra (1), Antigua and Barbuda (1), Djibouti (1), Dominica (1), Palau (1), Saint Lucia (1), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1), Vanuatu (1), Suriname (1), Grenada (1), Bhutan (1), Solomon Islands (1), Tonga (1), Micronesia (Federated States of) (1), Peru (1), Mongolia (1), Nicaragua (0.9), Bahamas (0.9), Samoa (0.9), Guinea-Bissau (0.9), Luxembourg (0.9), Costa Rica (0.9), Sao Tome and Principe (0.9), Malaysia (0.9), Chile (0.9), Liechtenstein (0.9), Ecuador (0.9), Equatorial Guinea (0.9), Honduras (0.9), Cabo Verde (0.9), Papua New Guinea (0.9), Fiji (0.9), Saint Kitts and Nevis (0.9), Uruguay (0.9), Guyana (0.9), Madagascar (0.9), New Zealand (0.9), Ireland (0.9), South Sudan (0.9)
Pesticide use	kg/ha	0.2	36	180	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Malawi (0.5), Albania (0.4), Kyrgyzstan (0.4), Gambia (Republic of The) (0.4), Burkina Faso (0.4), Solomon Islands (0.3), Syrian Arab Republic (0.3), Comoros (0.3), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (0.3), Kazakhstan (0.3), Thailand (0.3), India (0.2), Azerbaijan (0.2), Madagascar (0.2), Ethiopia (0.2), North Macedonia (0.2), Sierra Leone (0.2), Sudan (0.2), Senegal (0.1), Guinea-Bissau (0.1), Lao People's Democratic Republic (0.1), Vanuatu (0.1), Central African Republic (0.1), Cabo Verde (0.1), Democratic Republic of the Congo (0.1), Iraq (0.1), Eritrea (0), Burundi (0), Guinea (0), Iceland (0), Angola (0), Chad (0), Cote d'Ivoire (0), Mali (0), Niger (0), United Republic of Tanzania (0)

Indicator	Unit	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Governance							
Civil society participation	index	0.9	35	172	2023-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Norway (1), United States of America (1), Germany (1), Denmark (1), Switzerland (1), Luxembourg (1), Ireland (1), Belgium (0.9), Canada (0.9), Sweden (0.9), Finland (0.9), Brazil (0.9), Sierra Leone (0.9), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (0.9), Estonia (0.9), Zambia (0.9), Liberia (0.9), Slovenia (0.9), Netherlands (0.9), Spain (0.9), Latvia (0.9), Costa Rica (0.9), Iceland (0.9), Chile (0.9), Italy (0.9), Austria (0.9), Botswana (0.9), Argentina (0.9), Barbados (0.9), France (0.9), New Zealand (0.9), Trinidad and Tobago (0.9), Niger (0.9), Republic of Moldova (0.9), Dominican Republic (0.9)

Food safety capacity	score	85.4	111	191	2018-2020	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Australia (100), Austria (100), Bahrain (100), Belarus (100), Belgium (100), Brazil (100), Canada (100), Chile (100), Cuba (100), Cyprus (100), Denmark (100), Dominica (100), El Salvador (100), Finland (100), Guyana (100), Ireland (100), Israel (100), Italy (100), Japan (100), Lithuania (100), Luxembourg (100), Norway (100), Republic of Korea (100), Russian Federation (100), Samoa (100), Slovenia (100), South Africa (100), United Arab Emirates (100), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (100), United States of America (100), Albania (80), Algeria (80), Andorra (80), Antigua and Barbuda (80), Argentina (80), Azerbaijan (80), Bahamas (80), Barbados (80), Belize (80), Bosnia and Herzegovina (80), Bulgaria (80), Cabo Verde (80), China (80), Colombia (80), Costa Rica (80), Croatia (80), Dominican Republic (80), Ecuador (80), Egypt (80), Estonia (80), Fiji (80), France (80), Germany (80), Greece (80), Honduras (80), Hungary (80), Iceland (80), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (80), Jamaica (80), Kazakhstan (80), Kiribati (80), Kuwait (80), Latvia (80), Lesotho (80), Liechtenstein (80), Malaysia (80), Maldives (80), Mali (80), Malta (80), Mauritius (80), Mexico (80), Monaco (80), Mongolia (80), Morocco (80), Mozambique (80), Nauru (80), Netherlands (80), New Zealand (80), Nicaragua (80), Oman (80), Panama (80), Paraguay (80), Peru (80), Philippines (80), Portugal (80), Qatar (80), Republic of Moldova (80), Romania (80), Saint Kitts and Nevis (80), Saint Lucia (80), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (80), Saudi Arabia (80), Senegal (80), Serbia (80),
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Indicator	Unit	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
							Seychelles (80), Singapore (80), Spain (80), Sudan (80), Suriname (80), Sweden (80), Switzerland (80), Thailand (80), Tonga (80), Tunisia (80), Türkiye (80), Uruguay (80), Vanuatu (80), Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of (80), Viet Nam (80), Zambia (80), Zimbabwe (80)
Government accountability index	index	1.6	35	172	2023-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Denmark (2), Norway (1.8), Sweden (1.8), Germany (1.8), Estonia (1.8), Switzerland (1.8), Ireland (1.8), Costa Rica (1.8), Finland (1.8), Australia (1.7), Belgium (1.7), Chile (1.7), New Zealand (1.7), Luxembourg (1.7), France (1.7), Netherlands (1.7), Italy (1.7), United States of America (1.6), Czechia (1.6), Latvia (1.6), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (1.6), Spain (1.6), Austria (1.6), Uruguay (1.6), Canada (1.5), Brazil (1.5), Iceland (1.5), Portugal (1.5), Slovakia (1.5), Japan (1.5), Jamaica (1.5), Lithuania (1.5), Vanuatu (1.5), Argentina (1.4), Barbados (1.4)

Indicator	Unit	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Government effectiveness index	index	1.4	39	193	2023-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Singapore (2.3), Switzerland (2.1), Monaco (2), Denmark (2), Luxembourg (1.9), Norway (1.8), Finland (1.7), Japan (1.6), Liechtenstein (1.6), Netherlands (1.6), United Arab Emirates (1.6), Sweden (1.6), Ireland (1.6), Australia (1.6), Iceland (1.6), New Zealand (1.5), Canada (1.5), Andorra (1.5), Republic of Korea (1.4), Brunei Darussalam (1.4), Austria (1.3), Estonia (1.3), United States of America (1.2), San Marino (1.2), Qatar (1.2), Germany (1.2), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (1.2), Israel (1.1), France (1.1), Czechia (1.1), Lithuania (1.1), Slovenia (1), Belgium (1), Portugal (1), Malaysia (0.9), Uruguay (0.9), Saudi Arabia (0.8), Georgia (0.8), Spain (0.8)
Open budget index	index	76.0	25	124	2023-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Georgia (87.4), New Zealand (87.1), Sweden (84.8), South Africa (82.7), Republic of Moldova (81.1), Mexico (80.3), Brazil (80.1), Norway (80.1), Benin (78.6), Bulgaria (78.6), Australia (77.9), Dominican Republic (77.1), Italy (76.2), Germany (76), Philippines (74.6), Canada (73.9), France (73.8), Peru (71.2), Republic of Korea (70.7), Indonesia (69.7), Slovakia (68.8), United States of America (68.5), Azerbaijan (67.3), Croatia (66.6), Russian Federation (65.7)
Livelihoods, Poverty, and Equity							

Indicator	Unit	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Child labor	% population 5-17 years	2.5	15	74	2015-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Tuvalu (4), Costa Rica (3.8), Dominican Republic (3.8), Türkiye (3.8), Egypt (3.6), Jamaica (2.9), North Macedonia (2.9), Algeria (2.5), Panama (2.3), Argentina (2), Brazil (1.8), Jordan (1.7), Georgia (1.6), Sri Lanka (0.8), Turkmenistan (0.3)
Female landholdings	% landholdings	52.9	9	42	2015-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Malawi (57.8), Zimbabwe (56.4), Eswatini (56.2), Kenya (54.5), Cambodia (52.8), Ethiopia (50.4), Burundi (50.3), Myanmar (50), United Republic of Tanzania (47.9)
Rural underemployment	% working age population	0.8	22	106	2017-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Latvia (1.7), Pakistan (1.6), Cambodia (1.3), Bosnia and Herzegovina (1.1), Burkina Faso (1), Germany (1), Mongolia (0.9), Bulgaria (0.9), United States of America (0.8), Bhutan (0.8), Estonia (0.8), Poland (0.8), Thailand (0.7), Hungary (0.6), Timor-Leste (0.6), Lao People's Democratic Republic (0.6), Czechia (0.6), Jordan (0.5), Belarus (0.5), Sierra Leone (0.3), Senegal (0.3), Egypt (0.1)
Rural unemployment	% working age population	0.9	26	130	2015-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Uganda (1.5), Myanmar (1.4), Senegal (1.4), United Republic of Tanzania (1.4), Tonga (1.3), Guatemala (1.2), Viet Nam (1.2), Ecuador (1.2), Liberia (1.1), Timor-Leste (1), Peru (1), Mali (1), Lao People's Democratic Republic (0.8), Benin (0.8), Togo (0.8), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (0.8), Cameroon (0.7), Thailand (0.7), Guinea-Bissau (0.6), Cote d'Ivoire (0.6), Malawi (0.5), Republic of Moldova (0.5), Burundi (0.4), Democratic Republic of the Congo (0.3), Cambodia (0.2), Niger (0.2)

Indicator	Unit	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Social protection adequacy	% of total welfare of beneficiary households	56.9	15	72	2015-2021	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Lao People's Democratic Republic (90.9), Ghana (87.8), Thailand (74.1), Serbia (60.6), South Africa (58.2), Poland (54.8), Romania (53.6), Belarus (53.4), Angola (51.8), Republic of Moldova (50.9), Ukraine (44.6), Türkiye (44.4), Mauritius (43.5), Kazakhstan (43.4), Georgia (42.3)
Social protection coverage	% of population	83.4	16	76	2015-2021	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (98), Egypt (92.3), Mongolia (91.4), Peru (90.1), Thailand (89.2), El Salvador (85.5), Costa Rica (82.9), Romania (81.4), Eswatini (81.2), Paraguay (79.7), South Africa (78.7), Chile (77.7), Russian Federation (77.5), Malaysia (76.7), Panama (76.6), Lesotho (74.8)
Resilience							
Dietary sourcing flexibility	index	0.9	34	166	2020-2020	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Israel (1), Italy (1), United Arab Emirates (1), Belgium (0.9), Netherlands (0.9), Spain (0.9), Austria (0.9), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (0.9), Malta (0.9), Greece (0.9), Portugal (0.9), Bahrain (0.9), Switzerland (0.9), Saudi Arabia (0.9), Lebanon (0.9), Iceland (0.9), Germany (0.9), Malaysia (0.9), Jordan (0.9), Chile (0.9), Sweden (0.8), North Macedonia (0.8), Oman (0.8), Antigua and Barbuda (0.8), Qatar (0.8), Algeria (0.8), Republic of Korea (0.8), Slovenia (0.8), Norway (0.8), Georgia (0.8), Poland (0.8), Morocco (0.8), Japan (0.8), Maldives (0.8)

Indicator	Unit	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Food price volatility	index	0.4	36	180	2017-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Gambia (Republic of The) (0.6), Saudi Arabia (0.5), Madagascar (0.5), Nepal (0.5), Benin (0.5), Lithuania (0.5), Panama (0.5), Costa Rica (0.5), Ghana (0.5), Switzerland (0.5), Brunei Darussalam (0.5), Grenada (0.5), Norway (0.5), Republic of Moldova (0.5), Lao People's Democratic Republic (0.5), Uganda (0.5), Belarus (0.5), Malawi (0.5), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (0.5), Brazil (0.4), Lebanon (0.4), Mongolia (0.4), Sri Lanka (0.4), Tunisia (0.4), Republic of Korea (0.4), Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of (0.4), Libya (0.4), Zambia (0.4), Botswana (0.3), Angola (0.3), Albania (0.3), Cameroon (0.3), Nigeria (0.2), Democratic Republic of the Congo (0.1), Palau (0), Vanuatu (0)
Food supply variability	kcal/day	13.7	36	167	2023-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Cabo Verde (18), Nepal (18), Thailand (18), Colombia (17), Guinea (17), Nicaragua (17), Nigeria (17), Suriname (17), Vanuatu (17), Belgium (16), Bulgaria (16), Chad (16), Cote d'Ivoire (16), Lithuania (16), Cambodia (15), France (15), Rwanda (15), Czechia (14), Iraq (14), Malaysia (14), New Zealand (14), Peru (14), Argentina (13), Croatia (13), Israel (13), Liberia (13), Dominican Republic (12), Guinea-Bissau (12), Germany (11), India (11), Mauritania (11), Turkmenistan (11), Djibouti (9), Central African Republic (6), Türkiye (5), Portugal (3)

Indicator	Unit	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Minimum species diversity	% agricultural land	95.4	37	183	2020-2020	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Antigua and Barbuda (100), Barbados (100), Burundi (100), Dominica (100), Equatorial Guinea (100), Grenada (100), Guinea (100), Guinea-Bissau (100), Haiti (100), Saint Kitts and Nevis (100), Saint Lucia (100), Sao Tome and Principe (100), Sierra Leone (100), Philippines (100), Cote d'Ivoire (99.9), Liberia (99.9), Bangladesh (99.8), El Salvador (99.6), Malawi (99), Thailand (98.9), Solomon Islands (98.6), Papua New Guinea (97.5), Cameroon (95.8), Greece (95), Gabon (94.8), North Macedonia (94.2), Ghana (93.5), Togo (91.5), Vanuatu (90.2), India (90.1), Gambia (Republic of The) (86.6), Serbia (86.4), Rwanda (85.7), Syrian Arab Republic (85.4), Guatemala (83.2), Burkina Faso (83.1), Paraguay (81.7)

Indicator	Unit	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Mobile phones per 100 people	Number per 100 people	160.1	39	193	2021-2022	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	United Arab Emirates (212.2), Libya (204.6), Montenegro (203.2), Antigua and Barbuda (197.4), Seychelles (191.5), El Salvador (181.6), Kuwait (181), Thailand (176.3), Qatar (174.1), Cote d'Ivoire (174), Russian Federation (169), Japan (167.5), South Africa (167.4), Botswana (165.3), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (164.5), Mauritius (161.4), Singapore (156.5), Panama (156.3), Georgia (156.1), Colombia (155.8), Estonia (155), Israel (152.2), Costa Rica (152), Suriname (150.3), Cyprus (148.7), Republic of Korea (148.6), Bahrain (145.4), Philippines (144), Sri Lanka (143.1), Mongolia (142.3), Andorra (142.2), Malaysia (141.3), Viet Nam (139.9), Lithuania (139.1), Uruguay (138.5), Morocco (137.5), Luxembourg (137.1), Maldives (136.5), Armenia (135.3)
Reduced coping strategies	% population	0.2	14	61	2022-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Djibouti (0.2), Sri Lanka (0.2), Cambodia (0.2), Cabo Verde (0.2), Dominican Republic (0.2), Burkina Faso (0.2), Chad (0.2), Ukraine (0.2), Zambia (0.2), El Salvador (0.1), United Republic of Tanzania (0.1), Lao People's Democratic Republic (0.1), Iraq (0.1), Mauritania (0.1)

Indicator	Unit	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Social capital index	index	0.7	33	165	2021-2021	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Norway (0.9), Finland (0.9), New Zealand (0.8), Switzerland (0.8), Netherlands (0.8), Sweden (0.8), Singapore (0.8), Denmark (0.8), Canada (0.7), China (0.7), United States of America (0.7), Iceland (0.7), Australia (0.7), Austria (0.7), Bahrain (0.7), Japan (0.7), Germany (0.6), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (0.6), Luxembourg (0.6), Saudi Arabia (0.6), Qatar (0.6), United Arab Emirates (0.6), Ireland (0.6), Estonia (0.6), Belgium (0.6), Uruguay (0.6), Turkmenistan (0.6), Malaysia (0.5), Israel (0.5), Oman (0.5), Kazakhstan (0.5), Tajikistan (0.5), Lithuania (0.5)

Supplementary Table 3. Regional Benchmark Contributors

Benchmark values for food system indicators across five regions (Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe and Oceania), based on mean of the Mean Top 20% (80th percentile) or Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile) of countries within each region, using latest country data values between 2015-2024. Contributing countries and their most recent values are listed for each benchmark.

Indicator	Unit	Region	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Diets, Nutrition, and Health								
Access to safe water	% population	Africa	62.3	7	32	2021-2024	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Egypt (78.9), Seychelles (64.7), Botswana (63.3), Algeria (59.4), Morocco (58.4), Tunisia (57.9), Rwanda (53.4)
Access to safe water	% population	Americas	96.7	4	20	2017-2024	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Chile (97.8), United States of America (97.6), Canada (96.9), Uruguay (94.6)
Access to safe water	% population	Asia	99.3	8	39	2023-2024	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Kuwait (100), Singapore (100), Cyprus (99.7), Israel (99.4), Republic of Korea (99.3), Bahrain (98.9), Japan (98.7), United Arab Emirates (98.6)
Access to safe water	% population	Europe	100.0	9	43	2024-2024	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	France (100), Hungary (100), Iceland (100), Liechtenstein (100), Monaco (100), San Marino (100), Netherlands (100), Denmark (99.9), Malta (99.8)
Access to safe water	% population	Oceania	99.8	2	10	2024-2024	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	New Zealand (100), Australia (99.6)
All 5 food groups	%	Africa	37.8	8	37	2021-2024	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Tunisia (46.4), Morocco (40.5), Algeria (39.8), Kenya (38.3), Egypt (37.3), Libya (35.6), Mali (32.4), Uganda (32.2)
All 5 food groups	%	Americas	52.7	3	15	2021-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Mexico (54.8), Nicaragua (54.2), Guatemala (49.2)

Indicator	Unit	Region	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
All 5 food groups	%	Asia	56.2	6	30	2021-2024	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Tajikistan (63.5), Indonesia (60.2), Sri Lanka (58.3), China (54.7), Türkiye (51.4), Uzbekistan (49)
All 5 food groups	%	Europe	54.3	2	9	2021-2024	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Switzerland (56.3), Albania (52.3)
Cannot afford healthy diet	%	Africa	28.5	10	50	2017-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Egypt (44.4), Gambia (Republic of The) (44), Guinea (37.4), Gabon (37.3), Sudan (33.7), Cabo Verde (30.5), Algeria (20.2), Mauritius (17.5), Morocco (12.7), Tunisia (7.3)
Cannot afford healthy diet	%	Americas	7.1	6	26	2017-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Guyana (9.4), Argentina (8.6), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (8.5), Saint Lucia (8.5), United States of America (4.7), Canada (2.7)
Cannot afford healthy diet	%	Asia	1.6	7	34	2020-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Lebanon (2.9), United Arab Emirates (2.3), Cyprus (1.8), Malaysia (1.8), Maldives (1.6), Azerbaijan (0.7), Qatar (0.1)
Cannot afford healthy diet	%	Europe	0.9	8	38	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Switzerland (1.2), Netherlands (1.1), Belarus (1), Ireland (1), Denmark (0.9), Finland (0.8), Belgium (0.7), Iceland (0.4)
Cannot afford healthy diet	%	Oceania	3.2	1	2	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Australia (3.2)
Experience food insecurity	%	Africa	24.9	9	45	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Cabo Verde (34.3), Mauritius (31.2), Egypt (29.8), Senegal (29.4), Tunisia (26.7), Mali (20), South Africa (19.4), Algeria (18.9), Seychelles (14.3)

Indicator	Unit	Region	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Experience food insecurity	%	Americas	14.1	6	30	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Chile (17.6), Bahamas (17.2), Costa Rica (16.2), Uruguay (15.7), United States of America (9.1), Canada (8.5)
Experience food insecurity	%	Asia	5.4	7	31	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Thailand (7.2), Kyrgyzstan (7), Republic of Korea (5.7), Japan (5.5), Mongolia (5.3), Indonesia (4.9), Kazakhstan (2.2)
Experience food insecurity	%	Europe	3.8	8	38	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Poland (5.4), Austria (4.9), Russian Federation (4.6), Ireland (4.2), Germany (4), Luxembourg (2.6), Switzerland (2.5), Italy (2)
Experience food insecurity	%	Oceania	13.9	2	8	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Tonga (14.8), Australia (12.9)
Fruit availability	g/day	Africa	422.0	11	52	2022-2022	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Sao Tome and Principe (562.8), Uganda (551.2), Rwanda (530.5), Ghana (487.7), Seychelles (475.1), Malawi (457.8), Gabon (376.5), Morocco (318.2), Tunisia (313.5), Algeria (285.2), Guinea (283.7)
Fruit availability	g/day	Americas	847.4	7	35	2022-2022	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Dominica (1332.1), Dominican Republic (1102.4), Guyana (868.4), Bahamas (830.1), Antigua and Barbuda (642.2), Saint Kitts and Nevis (584.9), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (571.7)
Fruit availability	g/day	Asia	381.3	9	45	2018-2022	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Maldives (480.2), Oman (431.3), Bahrain (428.8), Türkiye (397.5), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (361.7), Israel (348.6), Lao People's Democratic Republic (334.3), Armenia (331.5), Kuwait (318.2)

Indicator	Unit	Region	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Fruit availability	g/day	Europe	457.2	8	39	2022-2022	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Albania (547.7), Bosnia and Herzegovina (485.7), Netherlands (473.7), Greece (457.9), Serbia (447.5), Luxembourg (426.6), Iceland (414.1), Austria (404.8)
Fruit availability	g/day	Oceania	431.8	3	13	2022-2022	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Papua New Guinea (587.4), Samoa (454.2), Tuvalu (253.9)
Minimum dietary diversity, child	% population, 6-23 months	Africa	43.2	8	38	2015-2022	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Tunisia (63.2), Chad (48.8), Egypt (41.6), Ghana (41.4), South Africa (39.9), Algeria (39.4), Kenya (36.9), Rwanda (34.4)
Minimum dietary diversity, child	% population, 6-23 months	Americas	72.6	4	18	2015-2022	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Costa Rica (75.7), Peru (74.4), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (70.5), Uruguay (69.8)
Minimum dietary diversity, child	% population, 6-23 months	Asia	70.3	7	32	2015-2022	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Iran (Islamic Republic of) (84), Sri Lanka (78.4), Thailand (72.1), Maldives (71.4), Turkmenistan (69.4), China (60.6), Uzbekistan (56.1)
Minimum dietary diversity, child	% population, 6-23 months	Europe	85.9	1	5	2017-2019	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Serbia (85.9)
Minimum dietary diversity, child	% population, 6-23 months	Oceania	56.4	2	7	2017-2021	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Fiji (59.2), Tonga (53.5)
Minimum dietary diversity, women	%	Africa	76.9	8	37	2021-2024	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Tunisia (90.8), Algeria (79.3), Egypt (77.5), Libya (76.3), Morocco (75.6), Senegal (74.8), South Africa (71.7), Kenya (69.3)
Minimum dietary diversity, women	%	Americas	87.2	3	15	2021-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Chile (88.8), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (87.1), Mexico (85.8)
Minimum dietary diversity, women	%	Asia	88.6	6	30	2021-2024	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Iraq (91.2), Uzbekistan (88.9), Viet Nam (88.7), Kazakhstan (88), Kyrgyzstan (87.9), Tajikistan (86.6)

Indicator	Unit	Region	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Minimum dietary diversity, women	%	Europe	90.9	2	9	2021-2024	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Albania (91), Switzerland (90.9)
NCD-Protect	score (points out of 9)	Africa	3.7	9	37	2021-2024	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Kenya (4), Morocco (3.8), Zambia (3.8), Chad (3.7), Tunisia (3.7), Uganda (3.6), Senegal (3.6), Malawi (3.6), Mali (3.6)
NCD-Protect	score (points out of 9)	Americas	4.7	3	15	2021-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Mexico (4.9), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (4.7), Guatemala (4.5)
NCD-Protect	score (points out of 9)	Asia	4.4	6	30	2021-2024	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Indonesia (4.7), China (4.6), Viet Nam (4.4), Iraq (4.4), Türkiye (4.3), Sri Lanka (4.2)
NCD-Protect	score (points out of 9)	Europe	4.3	2	9	2021-2024	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Switzerland (4.8), Albania (3.7)
NCD-Risk	score (points out of 9)	Africa	1.0	8	37	2021-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Comoros (1.2), Niger (1.2), Guinea (1.1), Sierra Leone (1.1), Burkina Faso (1), United Republic of Tanzania (1), Togo (0.9), Ethiopia (0.7)
NCD-Risk	score (points out of 9)	Americas	2.3	3	15	2021-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Colombia (2.6), Peru (2.1), Ecuador (2.1)
NCD-Risk	score (points out of 9)	Asia	1.3	6	30	2021-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	India (1.5), Bangladesh (1.5), Pakistan (1.4), Lebanon (1.2), Yemen (1.1), Afghanistan (1.1)
NCD-Risk	score (points out of 9)	Europe	2.4	2	9	2021-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Republic of Moldova (2.5), Greece (2.3)

Indicator	Unit	Region	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	Africa	5.4	10	50	2017-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Egypt (8.5), South Africa (8.1), Morocco (6.9), Ghana (6.2), Mauritius (5.9), Cameroon (5.7), Senegal (4.6), Tunisia (3.2), Seychelles (2.7), Algeria (2.5)
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	Americas	3.0	5	25	2019-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Barbados (3.5), Argentina (3.2), Mexico (3.1), Chile (2.7), Guyana (2.6)
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	Asia	3.4	8	31	2017-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Sri Lanka (4.1), Turkmenistan (4.1), Georgia (4), Japan (3.4), Mongolia (3), Saudi Arabia (3), Malaysia (2.7), United Arab Emirates (2.7)
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	Europe	2.6	2	6	2016-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Republic of Moldova (2.7), Bulgaria (2.5)
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	Oceania	4.6	2	6	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Samoa (5.4), Kiribati (3.7)
Protective food consumption	%	Africa	49.9	8	37	2021-2024	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Tunisia (56.9), Morocco (55.5), Zambia (52), Kenya (49.2), Uganda (47.7), Libya (46.9), Algeria (46.5), Mozambique (44.3)
Protective food consumption	%	Americas	64.4	3	15	2021-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Mexico (71.5), Guatemala (61.5), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (60.3)
Protective food consumption	%	Asia	64.6	6	30	2021-2024	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Tajikistan (71.6), Sri Lanka (66.4), China (63.8), Indonesia (63.8), Armenia (60.9), Türkiye (60.9)
Protective food consumption	%	Europe	67.4	2	9	2021-2024	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Switzerland (77.4), Albania (57.4)

Indicator	Unit	Region	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Soft drink consumption	%	Africa	9.9	8	37	2021-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Burkina Faso (12), Ethiopia (11.3), Benin (10.8), Malawi (10.5), Madagascar (9.1), Togo (8.6), Somalia (8.5), Niger (8)
Soft drink consumption	%	Americas	29.3	3	15	2021-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Peru (30.4), Ecuador (29.2), Colombia (28.4)
Soft drink consumption	%	Asia	9.9	6	30	2021-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Nepal (12.7), China (11.6), Bangladesh (10.8), Indonesia (9.2), Afghanistan (8.2), Sri Lanka (6.7)
Soft drink consumption	%	Europe	22.5	2	9	2021-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Ukraine (22.8), Russian Federation (22.3)
Ultra-processed food sales	current US\$/capita/year	Africa	23.1	11	53	2023-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Central African Republic (26.7), Madagascar (26.3), Cote d'Ivoire (25.9), Somalia (25.8), Niger (25.5), Malawi (23.8), Uganda (23.2), Chad (22), Burundi (19.7), Ethiopia (18.2), Nigeria (17.1)
Ultra-processed food sales	current US\$/capita/year	Americas	157.4	7	35	2023-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Peru (185.7), Ecuador (179.6), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (176.6), Honduras (176.3), Paraguay (175.4), Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of (119.5), Haiti (88.4)
Ultra-processed food sales	current US\$/capita/year	Asia	28.7	10	46	2023-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Lao People's Democratic Republic (42.9), Dem People's Rep of Korea (38.3), Myanmar (38.1), Sri Lanka (34.3), Afghanistan (25.2), Nepal (25), India (23.9), Yemen (21.3), Pakistan (21.3), Bangladesh (17.1)

Indicator	Unit	Region	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Ultra-processed food sales	current US\$/capita/year	Europe	341.1	9	42	2023-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Albania (451.8), Romania (418.5), Greece (416.5), North Macedonia (405), Republic of Moldova (375.7), Russian Federation (324.4), Bosnia and Herzegovina (292.4), Belarus (219.7), Ukraine (166.3)
Ultra-processed food sales	current US\$/capita/year	Oceania	64.7	3	11	2023-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Kiribati (77.7), Papua New Guinea (58.9), Solomon Islands (57.4)
Unhealthy food consumption	%	Africa	28.4	8	37	2021-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Liberia (34.5), Sierra Leone (31.1), Niger (29), United Republic of Tanzania (28.7), Malawi (28.3), Benin (28.1), Ethiopia (24.4), Togo (23.4)
Unhealthy food consumption	%	Americas	68.4	3	15	2021-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Ecuador (69.8), Colombia (68.7), Peru (66.8)
Unhealthy food consumption	%	Asia	42.6	6	30	2021-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	China (47.5), Cambodia (44), India (43.9), Bangladesh (43.5), Yemen (38.6), Lebanon (37.9)
Unhealthy food consumption	%	Europe	69.2	2	9	2021-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Albania (74.4), Greece (64)
Vegetable availability	g/day	Africa	416.7	11	52	2022-2022	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Tunisia (625.1), Libya (576.9), Algeria (565.5), Seychelles (473.2), Senegal (387), Niger (355.5), Mauritius (349), Egypt (344.8), Mali (342.8), Cameroon (294.4), Cabo Verde (269.2)

Indicator	Unit	Region	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Vegetable availability	g/day	Americas	445.1	7	35	2022-2022	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Guyana (841.7), Bahamas (456.2), Dominica (387.2), Dominican Republic (369.2), Jamaica (369), United States of America (348.2), Canada (344.2)
Vegetable availability	g/day	Asia	735.9	9	45	2018-2022	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	China (1117.4), Oman (773), Uzbekistan (764.1), Kazakhstan (727.4), Tajikistan (704.9), Türkiye (668.7), Qatar (635.6), Republic of Korea (621.5), Armenia (610.2)
Vegetable availability	g/day	Europe	720.2	8	39	2022-2022	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Albania (1033.3), Croatia (928.4), North Macedonia (786.6), Bosnia and Herzegovina (661.9), Luxembourg (643.8), Belgium (631.9), Germany (546.2), Ireland (529.2)
Vegetable availability	g/day	Oceania	481.8	3	13	2022-2022	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Tonga (658.3), Australia (460.3), New Zealand (326.9)
Zero fruits or vegetables, adult	%	Africa	5.3	8	37	2021-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Kenya (7.1), Togo (6.7), Libya (6.1), Egypt (5.9), Morocco (4.6), Tunisia (4.5), Zimbabwe (4), Zambia (3.5)
Zero fruits or vegetables, adult	%	Americas	3.3	3	15	2021-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Mexico (3.6), Chile (3.4), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (2.9)
Zero fruits or vegetables, adult	%	Asia	1.9	6	30	2021-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Kyrgyzstan (2.3), Armenia (2.1), Iraq (1.9), Tajikistan (1.9), Israel (1.9), Uzbekistan (1.1)
Zero fruits or vegetables, adult	%	Europe	0.9	2	9	2021-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Albania (1.7), Switzerland (0.1)

Indicator	Unit	Region	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Zero fruits or vegetables, child	% population, 6-23 months	Africa	19.9	4	19	2016-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Zimbabwe (27.8), Malawi (26.1), Rwanda (16.3), Burundi (9.3)
Zero fruits or vegetables, child	% population, 6-23 months	Americas	14.2	2	7	2016-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Colombia (15.3), Peru (13.1)
Zero fruits or vegetables, child	% population, 6-23 months	Asia	18.7	2	9	2016-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Armenia (22.3), Maldives (15.1)
Zero fruits or vegetables, child	% population, 6-23 months	Europe	25.7	1	1	2017-2017	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Albania (25.7)
Zero fruits or vegetables, child	% population, 6-23 months	Oceania	51.4	1	1	2018-2018	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Kiribati (51.4)
Environment, Natural Resources, and Production								
Agricultural water withdrawal	% total renewable	Africa	0.1	11	53	2020-2020	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Cameroon (0.3), Benin (0.2), Lesotho (0.1), Angola (0.1), Sierra Leone (0), Gabon (0), Democratic Republic of the Congo (0), Liberia (0), Equatorial Guinea (0), Congo (0), Central African Republic (0)
Agricultural water withdrawal	% total renewable	Americas	0.3	7	34	2020-2020	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Suriname (0.4), Trinidad and Tobago (0.4), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (0.3), Panama (0.3), Belize (0.3), Canada (0.1), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (0)

Indicator	Unit	Region	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Agricultural water withdrawal	% total renewable	Asia	1.1	10	47	2020-2020	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Bangladesh (2.6), Myanmar (2.5), Lao People's Democratic Republic (2.1), Georgia (1.1), Mongolia (0.7), Maldives (0.6), Malaysia (0.4), Cambodia (0.4), Bhutan (0.4), Brunei Darussalam (0.1)
Agricultural water withdrawal	% total renewable	Europe	0.0	8	37	2020-2020	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Ireland (0.1), Croatia (0.1), Slovakia (0.1), Sweden (0.1), Estonia (0), Slovenia (0), Iceland (0), Luxembourg (0)
Agricultural water withdrawal	% total renewable	Oceania	0.0	1	4	2020-2020	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Papua New Guinea (0)
Cropland change	%	Africa	-0.1	25	54	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Cabo Verde (0), Cameroon (0), Chad (0), Comoros (0), Equatorial Guinea (0), Eritrea (0), Gabon (0), Gambia (Republic of The) (0), Liberia (0), Libya (0), Madagascar (0), Mauritania (0), Mauritius (0), Mozambique (0), Niger (0), Seychelles (0), Sierra Leone (0), South Africa (0), Togo (0), Uganda (0), Zambia (0), Tunisia (-0.2), South Sudan (-0.6), Zimbabwe (-0.8), Morocco (-1.8)
Cropland change	%	Americas	-2.2	8	36	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	United States of America (-0.7), Costa Rica (-0.9), Mexico (-0.9), Ecuador (-1.1), Chile (-1.9), Haiti (-3.3), French Guiana (-3.7), Suriname (-5.3)
Cropland change	%	Asia	-2.2	10	47	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Pakistan (-0.7), Syrian Arab Republic (-1.1), Republic of Korea (-1.2), Lao People's Democratic Republic (-1.3), Kuwait (-2), Nepal (-2), Maldives (-2), Turkmenistan (-2.4), Mongolia (-3.4), Bhutan (-6.1)

Indicator	Unit	Region	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Cropland change	%	Europe	-1.4	9	42	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Netherlands (-0.6), Ireland (-0.7), Montenegro (-0.9), Romania (-0.9), Bosnia and Herzegovina (-0.9), Hungary (-0.9), Andorra (-1.7), Greece (-2.7), Malta (-3.6)
Cropland change	%	Oceania	-0.4	12	14	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Kiribati (0), Marshall Islands (0), Micronesia (Federated States of) (0), Nauru (0), Palau (0), Papua New Guinea (0), Solomon Islands (0), Tonga (0), Tuvalu (0), Vanuatu (0), Fiji (-0.4), Samoa (-4.3)
Emissions intensity, beef	kg CO2eq/kg product	Africa	11.4	11	54	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Zambia (30.7), Seychelles (25.7), Libya (17.9), South Africa (14.3), Zimbabwe (7.9), Morocco (7.1), Algeria (7), Sao Tome and Principe (6), Egypt (4.3), Tunisia (4.3), Mauritius (0.3)
Emissions intensity, beef	kg CO2eq/kg product	Americas	17.8	7	35	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Chile (24.9), Dominica (23.5), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (22), Costa Rica (18.7), Canada (15.1), United States of America (12.7), Bahamas (7.6)
Emissions intensity, beef	kg CO2eq/kg product	Asia	4.2	9	44	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Türkiye (8.4), Singapore (8.2), Armenia (6.5), United Arab Emirates (4.4), Bahrain (4.1), Israel (3.9), Jordan (1.4), Lebanon (1), Brunei Darussalam (0.3)
Emissions intensity, beef	kg CO2eq/kg product	Europe	10.9	8	39	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Montenegro (14.2), Austria (13.7), Italy (12.5), Serbia (12.2), Netherlands (11.3), Republic of Moldova (11), Ukraine (9.5), Albania (2.4)
Emissions intensity, beef	kg CO2eq/kg product	Oceania	20.7	2	9	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Fiji (24.3), New Zealand (17)

Indicator	Unit	Region	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Emissions intensity, milk	kg CO2eq/kg product	Africa	1.1	11	53	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Gabon (1.4), Zambia (1.4), Sao Tome and Principe (1.4), Congo (1.4), Botswana (1.4), Comoros (1.4), Lesotho (1.3), Algeria (0.7), Egypt (0.7), Tunisia (0.6), South Africa (0.5)
Emissions intensity, milk	kg CO2eq/kg product	Americas	0.6	7	34	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Suriname (0.9), Uruguay (0.8), Chile (0.6), Canada (0.6), United States of America (0.5), Mexico (0.5), Argentina (0.3)
Emissions intensity, milk	kg CO2eq/kg product	Asia	0.3	9	44	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Philippines (0.5), Lebanon (0.3), Jordan (0.3), Japan (0.3), Kuwait (0.3), Cyprus (0.3), Republic of Korea (0.3), Saudi Arabia (0.2), Israel (0.1)
Emissions intensity, milk	kg CO2eq/kg product	Europe	0.5	8	39	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Finland (0.5), Sweden (0.5), Hungary (0.5), Poland (0.5), Slovakia (0.5), Estonia (0.5), Denmark (0.5), Czechia (0.4)
Emissions intensity, milk	kg CO2eq/kg product	Oceania	0.8	2	8	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	New Zealand (0.9), Australia (0.6)
Emissions intensity, rice	kg CO2eq/kg product	Africa	0.5	9	43	2019-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Mali (0.7), Senegal (0.6), Ghana (0.6), Rwanda (0.6), Liberia (0.5), Cote d'Ivoire (0.4), Kenya (0.4), Benin (0.4), Togo (0.3)
Emissions intensity, rice	kg CO2eq/kg product	Americas	0.4	6	26	2019-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Guatemala (0.6), Brazil (0.6), Belize (0.4), El Salvador (0.3), Nicaragua (0.2), Panama (0.2)
Emissions intensity, rice	kg CO2eq/kg product	Asia	0.8	7	31	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Afghanistan (0.9), China (0.9), Nepal (0.9), India (0.8), Bhutan (0.8), Bangladesh (0.8), Lao People's Democratic Republic (0.8)

Indicator	Unit	Region	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Emissions intensity, rice	kg CO2eq/kg product	Europe	1.9	3	11	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Greece (2.5), North Macedonia (1.9), Bulgaria (1.4)
Emissions intensity, rice	kg CO2eq/kg product	Oceania	0.9	1	5	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Australia (0.9)
Fisheries health index	score	Africa	29.7	7	34	2021-2021	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Ghana (43.8), Namibia (37.2), Algeria (30.3), Sierra Leone (27.9), Cabo Verde (23), Comoros (23), Seychelles (23)
Fisheries health index	score	Americas	50.7	5	25	2021-2021	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Peru (62.4), United States of America (53), Chile (50.7), Uruguay (47.7), Canada (39.9)
Fisheries health index	score	Asia	33.8	5	25	2021-2021	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Oman (45), Georgia (36.9), Bangladesh (35.7), India (27), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (24.4)
Fisheries health index	score	Europe	56.1	5	23	2021-2021	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Latvia (64), Norway (60.3), Iceland (53.4), Sweden (52), Denmark (50.9)
Fisheries health index	score	Oceania	24.6	11	14	2021-2021	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	New Zealand (35.4), Australia (27.8), Kiribati (23), Marshall Islands (23), Micronesia (Federated States of) (23), Nauru (23), Palau (23), Papua New Guinea (23), Solomon Islands (23), Tuvalu (23), Vanuatu (23)
Food system emissions change	Percent change relative to 2000-2010 country average baseline	Africa	89.3	11	52	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Liberia (102), Cote d'Ivoire (101.6), Angola (100.2), Somalia (99.1), Namibia (96.8), Equatorial Guinea (96.1), Zimbabwe (89.7), Lesotho (87.2), Cameroon (86.7), Madagascar (70.3), Ghana (52.5)

Indicator	Unit	Region	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Food system emissions change	Percent change relative to 2000-2010 country average baseline	Americas	76.8	8	36	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	El Salvador (92.2), Argentina (88), Cuba (85.2), French Guiana (78.7), Guatemala (77), Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of (69.8), Brazil (65.3), Jamaica (58.4)
Food system emissions change	Percent change relative to 2000-2010 country average baseline	Asia	97.5	10	47	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Armenia (110.5), Cyprus (109.1), Dem People's Rep of Korea (107.7), Singapore (105), Philippines (100.6), Syrian Arab Republic (98.6), Japan (94.7), Indonesia (94.2), Myanmar (85), Brunei Darussalam (70.1)
Food system emissions change	Percent change relative to 2000-2010 country average baseline	Europe	77.6	9	43	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Belgium (84), Spain (83.9), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (82.6), Slovakia (82.5), Albania (80.5), Denmark (80.4), Sweden (78.6), Greece (71), Finland (54.8)
Food system emissions change	Percent change relative to 2000-2010 country average baseline	Oceania	51.8	3	14	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Fiji (67.9), Australia (65.6), Micronesia (Federated States of) (21.9)
Functional integrity	% agricultural land	Africa	0.9	11	54	2015-2015	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Djibouti (1), Guinea-Bissau (0.9), Sao Tome and Principe (0.9), Equatorial Guinea (0.9), Cabo Verde (0.9), Madagascar (0.9), South Sudan (0.9), Congo (0.8), Namibia (0.8), Botswana (0.8), Gabon (0.8)
Functional integrity	% agricultural land	Americas	1.0	7	35	2015-2015	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Antigua and Barbuda (1), Dominica (1), Saint Lucia (1), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1), Suriname (1), Grenada (1), Peru (1)

Indicator	Unit	Region	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Functional integrity	% agricultural land	Asia	0.8	10	47	2015-2015	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Bhutan (1), Mongolia (1), Malaysia (0.9), Qatar (0.8), Armenia (0.8), Brunei Darussalam (0.8), Indonesia (0.8), Afghanistan (0.8), Timor-Leste (0.8), Georgia (0.7)
Functional integrity	% agricultural land	Europe	0.8	9	41	2015-2015	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Andorra (1), Luxembourg (0.9), Liechtenstein (0.9), Ireland (0.9), Montenegro (0.8), Estonia (0.8), Norway (0.8), Finland (0.7), Latvia (0.7)
Functional integrity	% agricultural land	Oceania	1.0	3	14	2015-2015	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Palau (1), Vanuatu (1), Solomon Islands (1)
Pesticide use	kg/ha	Africa	0.0	11	53	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Cabo Verde (0.1), Democratic Republic of the Congo (0.1), Eritrea (0), Burundi (0), Guinea (0), Angola (0), Chad (0), Cote d'Ivoire (0), Mali (0), Niger (0), United Republic of Tanzania (0)
Pesticide use	kg/ha	Americas	1.1	7	33	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Dominican Republic (1.6), Peru (1.6), Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of (1.2), Ecuador (1), Mexico (0.9), Cuba (0.8), Haiti (0.7)
Pesticide use	kg/ha	Asia	0.3	9	41	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Kyrgyzstan (0.4), Syrian Arab Republic (0.3), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (0.3), Kazakhstan (0.3), Thailand (0.3), India (0.2), Azerbaijan (0.2), Lao People's Democratic Republic (0.1), Iraq (0.1)
Pesticide use	kg/ha	Europe	0.6	9	40	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Romania (0.9), Sweden (0.9), Russian Federation (0.8), Serbia (0.8), Belarus (0.7), Ukraine (0.6), Albania (0.4), North Macedonia (0.2), Iceland (0)

Indicator	Unit	Region	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Pesticide use	kg/ha	Oceania	0.4	3	13	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Tonga (0.7), Solomon Islands (0.3), Vanuatu (0.1)
Governance								
Civil society participation	index	Africa	0.9	11	54	2023-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Sierra Leone (0.9), Zambia (0.9), Liberia (0.9), Botswana (0.9), Niger (0.9), Senegal (0.9), Ghana (0.8), Kenya (0.8), Nigeria (0.8), Mali (0.8), Malawi (0.8)
Civil society participation	index	Americas	0.9	6	27	2023-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	United States of America (1), Canada (0.9), Brazil (0.9), Costa Rica (0.9), Chile (0.9), Argentina (0.9)
Civil society participation	index	Asia	0.8	10	46	2023-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Cyprus (0.9), Nepal (0.9), Israel (0.8), Lebanon (0.8), Republic of Korea (0.8), Indonesia (0.8), Malaysia (0.8), Armenia (0.8), Georgia (0.8), Pakistan (0.7)
Civil society participation	index	Europe	1.0	8	39	2023-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Norway (1), Germany (1), Denmark (1), Switzerland (1), Luxembourg (1), Ireland (1), Belgium (0.9), Sweden (0.9)
Civil society participation	index	Oceania	0.9	2	6	2023-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	New Zealand (0.9), Fiji (0.8)
Food safety capacity	score	Africa	81.3	15	54	2018-2020	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	South Africa (100), Algeria (80), Cabo Verde (80), Egypt (80), Lesotho (80), Mali (80), Mauritius (80), Morocco (80), Mozambique (80), Senegal (80), Seychelles (80), Sudan (80), Tunisia (80), Zambia (80), Zimbabwe (80)

Indicator	Unit	Region	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Food safety capacity	score	Americas	100.0	8	34	2018-2020	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Brazil (100), Canada (100), Chile (100), Cuba (100), Dominica (100), El Salvador (100), Guyana (100), United States of America (100)
Food safety capacity	score	Asia	85.5	22	46	2019-2020	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Bahrain (100), Cyprus (100), Israel (100), Japan (100), Republic of Korea (100), United Arab Emirates (100), Azerbaijan (80), China (80), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (80), Kazakhstan (80), Kuwait (80), Malaysia (80), Maldives (80), Mongolia (80), Oman (80), Philippines (80), Qatar (80), Saudi Arabia (80), Singapore (80), Thailand (80), Türkiye (80), Viet Nam (80)
Food safety capacity	score	Europe	100.0	13	43	2018-2020	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Austria (100), Belarus (100), Belgium (100), Denmark (100), Finland (100), Ireland (100), Italy (100), Lithuania (100), Luxembourg (100), Norway (100), Russian Federation (100), Slovenia (100), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (100)
Food safety capacity	score	Oceania	85.0	8	14	2018-2020	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Australia (100), Samoa (100), Fiji (80), Kiribati (80), Nauru (80), New Zealand (80), Tonga (80), Vanuatu (80)
Government accountability index	index	Africa	1.1	11	54	2023-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Cabo Verde (1.3), Seychelles (1.3), South Africa (1.2), Ghana (1.2), Gambia (Republic of The) (1.1), Sao Tome and Principe (1.1), Lesotho (1.1), Liberia (1), Senegal (1), Kenya (1), Malawi (1)

Indicator	Unit	Region	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Government accountability index	index	Americas	1.6	6	27	2023-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Costa Rica (1.8), Chile (1.7), United States of America (1.6), Uruguay (1.6), Canada (1.5), Brazil (1.5)
Government accountability index	index	Asia	1.1	10	46	2023-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Japan (1.5), Israel (1.3), Cyprus (1.3), Republic of Korea (1.3), Nepal (1.1), Timor-Leste (1), Georgia (1), Armenia (0.9), Maldives (0.9), Bhutan (0.9)
Government accountability index	index	Europe	1.8	8	39	2023-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Denmark (2), Norway (1.8), Sweden (1.8), Germany (1.8), Estonia (1.8), Switzerland (1.8), Ireland (1.8), Finland (1.8)
Government accountability index	index	Oceania	1.7	2	6	2023-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Australia (1.7), New Zealand (1.7)
Government effectiveness index	index	Africa	0.2	11	54	2023-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Mauritius (0.7), Seychelles (0.6), Botswana (0.4), Rwanda (0.4), Senegal (0.1), Namibia (0), Cabo Verde (0), Morocco (0), Ghana (-0.1), Benin (-0.2), Egypt (-0.2)
Government effectiveness index	index	Americas	0.7	8	35	2023-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Canada (1.5), United States of America (1.2), Uruguay (0.9), Chile (0.7), Jamaica (0.4), Barbados (0.4), Antigua and Barbuda (0.4), Saint Kitts and Nevis (0.4)
Government effectiveness index	index	Asia	1.3	10	47	2023-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Singapore (2.3), Japan (1.6), United Arab Emirates (1.6), Republic of Korea (1.4), Brunei Darussalam (1.4), Qatar (1.2), Israel (1.1), Malaysia (0.9), Saudi Arabia (0.8), Georgia (0.8)
Government effectiveness index	index	Europe	1.8	9	43	2023-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Switzerland (2.1), Monaco (2), Denmark (2), Luxembourg (1.9), Norway (1.8), Finland (1.7), Liechtenstein (1.6), Netherlands (1.6), Sweden (1.6)

Indicator	Unit	Region	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Government effectiveness index	index	Oceania	1.2	3	14	2023-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Australia (1.6), New Zealand (1.5), Samoa (0.5)
Open budget index	index	Africa	61.4	9	45	2023-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	South Africa (82.7), Benin (78.6), Zimbabwe (63), Uganda (59), Sierra Leone (54.7), Kenya (54.7), Namibia (54.3), Cote d'Ivoire (53.5), Liberia (52.2)
Open budget index	index	Americas	77.8	4	20	2023-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Mexico (80.3), Brazil (80.1), Dominican Republic (77.1), Canada (73.9)
Open budget index	index	Asia	70.9	7	31	2023-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Georgia (87.4), Philippines (74.6), Republic of Korea (70.7), Indonesia (69.7), Azerbaijan (67.3), Türkiye (63.9), Japan (62.9)
Open budget index	index	Europe	80.1	5	24	2023-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Sweden (84.8), Republic of Moldova (81.1), Norway (80.1), Bulgaria (78.6), Italy (76.2)
Open budget index	index	Oceania	87.1	1	4	2023-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	New Zealand (87.1)
Livelihoods, Poverty, and Equity								
Child labor	% population 5-17 years	Africa	9.3	7	31	2015-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Lesotho (13.9), Eswatini (13.6), Gabon (11.8), Sao Tome and Principe (10.5), Comoros (9.1), Egypt (3.6), Algeria (2.5)
Child labor	% population 5-17 years	Americas	2.2	4	16	2015-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Jamaica (2.9), Panama (2.3), Argentina (2), Brazil (1.8)
Child labor	% population 5-17 years	Asia	1.1	4	18	2015-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Jordan (1.7), Georgia (1.6), Sri Lanka (0.8), Turkmenistan (0.3)

Indicator	Unit	Region	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Child labor	% population 5-17 years	Europe	2.9	1	4	2018-2019	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	North Macedonia (2.9)
Child labor	% population 5-17 years	Oceania	4.0	1	5	2019-2021	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Tuvalu (4)
Female landholdings	% landholdings	Africa	54.3	6	27	2016-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Malawi (57.8), Zimbabwe (56.4), Eswatini (56.2), Kenya (54.5), Ethiopia (50.4), Burundi (50.3)
Female landholdings	% landholdings	Americas	29.9	1	3	2015-2019	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Haiti (29.9)
Female landholdings	% landholdings	Asia	51.4	2	10	2015-2022	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Cambodia (52.8), Myanmar (50)
Female landholdings	% landholdings	Europe	34.3	1	1	2017-2017	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Albania (34.3)
Female landholdings	% landholdings	Oceania	32.7	1	1	2018-2018	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Papua New Guinea (32.7)
Rural underemployment	% working age population	Africa	0.9	6	29	2017-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Angola (1.8), Tunisia (1.7), Burkina Faso (1), Sierra Leone (0.3), Senegal (0.3), Egypt (0.1)
Rural underemployment	% working age population	Americas	2.9	4	17	2017-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	El Salvador (4.2), Belize (3.7), Dominican Republic (2.9), United States of America (0.8)
Rural underemployment	% working age population	Asia	0.6	5	22	2017-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Bhutan (0.8), Thailand (0.7), Timor-Leste (0.6), Lao People's Democratic Republic (0.6), Jordan (0.5)

Indicator	Unit	Region	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Rural underemployment	% working age population	Europe	0.7	7	34	2019-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Germany (1), Bulgaria (0.9), Estonia (0.8), Poland (0.8), Hungary (0.6), Czechia (0.6), Belarus (0.5)
Rural underemployment	% working age population	Oceania	3.8	1	4	2019-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Tonga (3.8)
Rural unemployment	% working age population	Africa	0.5	9	41	2015-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Benin (0.8), Togo (0.8), Cameroon (0.7), Guinea-Bissau (0.6), Cote d'Ivoire (0.6), Malawi (0.5), Burundi (0.4), Democratic Republic of the Congo (0.3), Niger (0.2)
Rural unemployment	% working age population	Americas	1.0	4	19	2019-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Guatemala (1.2), Ecuador (1.2), Peru (1), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (0.8)
Rural unemployment	% working age population	Asia	0.8	5	24	2017-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Viet Nam (1.2), Timor-Leste (1), Lao People's Democratic Republic (0.8), Thailand (0.7), Cambodia (0.2)
Rural unemployment	% working age population	Europe	2.1	8	38	2019-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Poland (2.8), Switzerland (2.7), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (2.5), Czechia (2.4), Netherlands (2.4), Germany (1.9), Iceland (1.9), Republic of Moldova (0.5)
Rural unemployment	% working age population	Oceania	1.6	2	8	2016-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Papua New Guinea (1.9), Tonga (1.3)
Share of agriculture in GDP	% GDP	Africa	3.1	11	54	2022-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Lesotho (6.1), Libya (4.2), Cabo Verde (3.7), Mauritius (3.1), South Africa (2.9), Zambia (2.9), Equatorial Guinea (2.9), South Sudan (2.8), Seychelles (2.2), Botswana (1.7), Djibouti (1.3)

Indicator	Unit	Region	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Share of agriculture in GDP	% GDP	Americas	1.2	7	35	2022-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Antigua and Barbuda (1.8), Barbados (1.4), Saint Lucia (1.3), Saint Kitts and Nevis (1.2), Trinidad and Tobago (1.1), United States of America (1.1), Bahamas (0.5)
Share of agriculture in GDP	% GDP	Asia	0.9	10	47	2022-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Republic of Korea (1.6), Cyprus (1.5), Brunei Darussalam (1.3), Israel (1.1), Japan (0.9), United Arab Emirates (0.9), Kuwait (0.5), Bahrain (0.3), Qatar (0.3), Singapore (0)
Share of agriculture in GDP	% GDP	Europe	0.5	9	42	2022-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Malta (0.9), Germany (0.9), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (0.8), Belgium (0.6), Switzerland (0.6), Andorra (0.5), Luxembourg (0.2), Liechtenstein (0.2), San Marino (0)
Share of agriculture in GDP	% GDP	Oceania	2.7	3	14	2022-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Palau (3.3), Australia (2.6), Nauru (2.4)
Social protection adequacy	% of total welfare of beneficiary households	Africa	50.4	6	27	2015-2020	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Ghana (87.8), South Africa (58.2), Angola (51.8), Mauritius (43.5), Niger (32.3), Gambia (Republic of The) (28.9)
Social protection adequacy	% of total welfare of beneficiary households	Americas	38.1	4	16	2017-2021	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Brazil (41.9), Colombia (36.9), Costa Rica (36.9), Uruguay (36.7)
Social protection adequacy	% of total welfare of beneficiary households	Asia	63.2	4	19	2015-2021	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Lao People's Democratic Republic (90.9), Thailand (74.1), Türkiye (44.4), Kazakhstan (43.4)
Social protection adequacy	% of total welfare of beneficiary households	Europe	57.7	2	8	2015-2020	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Serbia (60.6), Poland (54.8)

Indicator	Unit	Region	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Social protection adequacy	% of total welfare of beneficiary households	Oceania	41.0	1	2	2019-2019	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Marshall Islands (41)
Social protection coverage	% of population	Africa	73.0	6	28	2015-2020	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Egypt (92.3), Eswatini (81.2), South Africa (78.7), Lesotho (74.8), Botswana (55.4), Burkina Faso (55.4)
Social protection coverage	% of population	Americas	89.1	4	16	2017-2021	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (98), Peru (90.1), El Salvador (85.5), Costa Rica (82.9)
Social protection coverage	% of population	Asia	80.8	4	20	2015-2021	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Mongolia (91.4), Thailand (89.2), Malaysia (76.7), Georgia (66)
Social protection coverage	% of population	Europe	79.5	2	9	2015-2020	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Romania (81.4), Russian Federation (77.5)
Social protection coverage	% of population	Oceania	62.7	1	3	2019-2019	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Marshall Islands (62.7)
Resilience								
Dietary sourcing flexibility	index	Africa	0.8	10	46	2020-2020	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Algeria (0.8), Morocco (0.8), Kenya (0.8), Egypt (0.8), South Africa (0.8), Tunisia (0.8), Mozambique (0.7), Rwanda (0.7), Seychelles (0.7), Senegal (0.7)
Dietary sourcing flexibility	index	Americas	0.8	7	34	2020-2020	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Chile (0.9), Antigua and Barbuda (0.8), Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of (0.8), Grenada (0.8), Trinidad and Tobago (0.8), Colombia (0.8), Costa Rica (0.8)
Dietary sourcing flexibility	index	Asia	0.9	8	39	2020-2020	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Israel (1), United Arab Emirates (1), Bahrain (0.9), Saudi Arabia (0.9), Lebanon (0.9), Malaysia (0.9), Jordan (0.9), Oman (0.8)

Indicator	Unit	Region	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Dietary sourcing flexibility	index	Europe	0.9	8	39	2020-2020	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Italy (1), Belgium (0.9), Netherlands (0.9), Spain (0.9), Austria (0.9), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (0.9), Malta (0.9), Greece (0.9)
Dietary sourcing flexibility	index	Oceania	0.7	2	8	2020-2020	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Australia (0.7), Papua New Guinea (0.7)
Food price volatility	index	Africa	0.3	11	52	2017-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Ghana (0.5), Uganda (0.5), Malawi (0.5), Tunisia (0.4), Libya (0.4), Zambia (0.4), Botswana (0.3), Angola (0.3), Cameroon (0.3), Nigeria (0.2), Democratic Republic of the Congo (0.1)
Food price volatility	index	Americas	0.5	7	34	2024-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Colombia (0.6), Belize (0.6), Panama (0.5), Costa Rica (0.5), Grenada (0.5), Brazil (0.4), Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of (0.4)
Food price volatility	index	Asia	0.5	9	45	2017-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Iran (Islamic Republic of) (0.6), Saudi Arabia (0.5), Nepal (0.5), Brunei Darussalam (0.5), Lao People's Democratic Republic (0.5), Lebanon (0.4), Mongolia (0.4), Sri Lanka (0.4), Republic of Korea (0.4)
Food price volatility	index	Europe	0.5	9	41	2024-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Netherlands (0.6), France (0.6), Lithuania (0.5), Switzerland (0.5), Norway (0.5), Republic of Moldova (0.5), Belarus (0.5), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (0.5), Albania (0.3)
Food price volatility	index	Oceania	0.0	2	8	2024-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Palau (0), Vanuatu (0)

Indicator	Unit	Region	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Food supply variability	kcal/day	Africa	13.2	10	49	2023-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Guinea (17), Nigeria (17), Chad (16), Cote d'Ivoire (16), Rwanda (15), Liberia (13), Guinea-Bissau (12), Mauritania (11), Djibouti (9), Central African Republic (6)
Food supply variability	kcal/day	Americas	15.0	6	30	2023-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Colombia (17), Nicaragua (17), Suriname (17), Peru (14), Argentina (13), Dominican Republic (12)
Food supply variability	kcal/day	Asia	13.2	9	41	2023-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Nepal (18), Thailand (18), Cambodia (15), Iraq (14), Malaysia (14), Israel (13), India (11), Turkmenistan (11), Türkiye (5)
Food supply variability	kcal/day	Europe	13.0	8	39	2023-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Belgium (16), Bulgaria (16), Lithuania (16), France (15), Czechia (14), Croatia (13), Germany (11), Portugal (3)
Food supply variability	kcal/day	Oceania	15.5	2	8	2023-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Vanuatu (17), New Zealand (14)
Minimum species diversity	% agricultural land	Africa	99.0	11	53	2020-2020	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Burundi (100), Equatorial Guinea (100), Guinea (100), Guinea-Bissau (100), Sao Tome and Principe (100), Sierra Leone (100), Cote d'Ivoire (99.9), Liberia (99.9), Malawi (99), Cameroon (95.8), Gabon (94.8)
Minimum species diversity	% agricultural land	Americas	100.0	7	35	2020-2020	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Antigua and Barbuda (100), Barbados (100), Dominica (100), Grenada (100), Haiti (100), Saint Kitts and Nevis (100), Saint Lucia (100)

Indicator	Unit	Region	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Minimum species diversity	% agricultural land	Asia	80.6	10	46	2020-2020	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Philippines (100), Bangladesh (99.8), Thailand (98.9), India (90.1), Syrian Arab Republic (85.4), Sri Lanka (77.1), Viet Nam (69.4), Nepal (64.9), Indonesia (61.1), Tajikistan (59.6)
Minimum species diversity	% agricultural land	Europe	71.9	9	43	2020-2020	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Greece (95), North Macedonia (94.2), Serbia (86.4), Republic of Moldova (75.9), Denmark (72.1), Poland (59.7), Hungary (58.5), Ukraine (55.8), Belarus (49.2)
Minimum species diversity	% agricultural land	Oceania	98.1	2	6	2020-2020	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Solomon Islands (98.6), Papua New Guinea (97.5)
Mobile phones per 100 people	Number per 100 people	Africa	154.9	11	54	2021-2022	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Libya (204.6), Seychelles (191.5), Cote d'Ivoire (174), South Africa (167.4), Botswana (165.3), Mauritius (161.4), Morocco (137.5), Tunisia (129.3), Guinea-Bissau (125.9), Gabon (125.4), Eswatini (122.2)
Mobile phones per 100 people	Number per 100 people	Americas	161.7	7	35	2021-2022	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Antigua and Barbuda (197.4), El Salvador (181.6), Panama (156.3), Colombia (155.8), Costa Rica (152), Suriname (150.3), Uruguay (138.5)
Mobile phones per 100 people	Number per 100 people	Asia	168.9	10	47	2021-2022	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	United Arab Emirates (212.2), Kuwait (181), Thailand (176.3), Qatar (174.1), Japan (167.5), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (164.5), Singapore (156.5), Georgia (156.1), Israel (152.2), Cyprus (148.7)

Indicator	Unit	Region	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Mobile phones per 100 people	Number per 100 people	Europe	149.5	9	43	2021-2022	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Montenegro (203.2), Russian Federation (169), Estonia (155), Andorra (142.2), Lithuania (139.1), Luxembourg (137.1), Ukraine (135), Italy (133), Poland (131.9)
Mobile phones per 100 people	Number per 100 people	Oceania	118.3	3	14	2021-2022	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Palau (132.9), New Zealand (114.7), Fiji (107.2)
Reduced coping strategies	% population	Africa	0.2	9	40	2022-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Libya (0.3), Somalia (0.3), Djibouti (0.2), Cabo Verde (0.2), Burkina Faso (0.2), Chad (0.2), Zambia (0.2), United Republic of Tanzania (0.1), Mauritania (0.1)
Reduced coping strategies	% population	Americas	0.2	2	9	2024-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Dominican Republic (0.2), El Salvador (0.1)
Reduced coping strategies	% population	Asia	0.1	3	11	2023-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Cambodia (0.2), Lao People's Democratic Republic (0.1), Iraq (0.1)
Reduced coping strategies	% population	Europe	0.2	1	1	2024-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Ukraine (0.2)
Social capital index	index	Africa	0.5	11	54	2021-2021	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Niger (0.5), Gambia (Republic of The) (0.5), Ethiopia (0.5), Namibia (0.5), Equatorial Guinea (0.5), Rwanda (0.4), Burkina Faso (0.4), Mauritius (0.4), United Republic of Tanzania (0.4), Senegal (0.4), Burundi (0.4)
Social capital index	index	Americas	0.5	6	27	2021-2021	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Canada (0.7), United States of America (0.7), Uruguay (0.6), Guyana (0.4), Jamaica (0.4), Costa Rica (0.4)

Indicator	Unit	Region	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Social capital index	index	Asia	0.6	9	42	2021-2021	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Singapore (0.8), China (0.7), Bahrain (0.7), Japan (0.7), Saudi Arabia (0.6), Qatar (0.6), United Arab Emirates (0.6), Turkmenistan (0.6), Malaysia (0.5)
Social capital index	index	Europe	0.8	8	39	2021-2021	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Norway (0.9), Finland (0.9), Switzerland (0.8), Netherlands (0.8), Sweden (0.8), Denmark (0.8), Iceland (0.7), Austria (0.7)
Social capital index	index	Oceania	0.8	1	3	2021-2021	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	New Zealand (0.8)

Supplementary Table 4. Income Group Benchmark Contributors

Benchmark values for food system indicators across four income groups (low, lower-middle, upper-middle-, and high-income countries), based on the mean of the Mean Top 20% (80th percentile) or Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile) of countries within each income group, using latest country data values between 2015-2024. Contributing countries and their most recent values are listed for each benchmark.

Indicator	Unit	Income Group	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Diets, Nutrition, and Health								
Access to safe water	% population	Low income	45.2	4	16	2023-2024	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Rwanda (53.4), Zambia (50.2), Dem People's Rep of Korea (48.8), Afghanistan (28.4)
Access to safe water	% population	Lower middle income	76.4	8	39	2021-2024	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Iran (Islamic Republic of) (88.1), Ukraine (86.9), Egypt (78.9), El Salvador (75.7), Uzbekistan (74.8), India (72.6), Kyrgyzstan (69.5), Tajikistan (65.1)
Access to safe water	% population	Upper middle income	92.9	8	36	2017-2024	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	China (96.4), Bulgaria (96.2), Malaysia (94.7), Belarus (93.1), Turkmenistan (92.3), Kazakhstan (91.5), Grenada (89.9), Jordan (89)
Access to safe water	% population	High income	100.0	11	52	2024-2024	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	France (100), Hungary (100), Iceland (100), Kuwait (100), Liechtenstein (100), Monaco (100), New Zealand (100), San Marino (100), Singapore (100), Netherlands (100), Denmark (99.9)
All 5 food groups	%	Low income	31.1	4	18	2021-2024	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Mali (32.4), Uganda (32.2), Mozambique (30.7), Zambia (29.3)

Indicator	Unit	Income Group	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
All 5 food groups	%	Lower middle income	53.5	8	37	2021-2024	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Tajikistan (63.5), Indonesia (60.2), Sri Lanka (58.3), Nicaragua (54.2), Uzbekistan (49), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (48.4), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (48.1), Tunisia (46.4)
All 5 food groups	%	Upper middle income	51.5	6	30	2021-2024	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Mexico (54.8), China (54.7), Albania (52.3), Türkiye (51.4), Guatemala (49.2), Iraq (46.8)
All 5 food groups	%	High income	56.3	1	5	2021-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Switzerland (56.3)
Cannot afford healthy diet	%	Low income	44.8	5	23	2021-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Togo (54.6), Ethiopia (54.1), Gambia (Republic of The) (44), Guinea (37.4), Sudan (33.7)
Cannot afford healthy diet	%	Lower middle income	10.7	9	43	2017-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Mongolia (19.6), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (15.8), Uzbekistan (15), Morocco (12.7), Viet Nam (9.4), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (8.5), Tunisia (7.3), Bhutan (5.3), Lebanon (2.9)
Cannot afford healthy diet	%	Upper middle income	3.3	9	41	2017-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Türkiye (6.1), Bosnia and Herzegovina (5.8), Bulgaria (5.8), Kazakhstan (5.6), Malaysia (1.8), Maldives (1.6), Russian Federation (1.5), Belarus (1), Azerbaijan (0.7)

Indicator	Unit	Income Group	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Cannot afford healthy diet	%	High income	0.8	9	43	2020-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Slovenia (1.4), Switzerland (1.2), Netherlands (1.1), Ireland (1), Denmark (0.9), Finland (0.8), Belgium (0.7), Iceland (0.4), Qatar (0.1)
Experience food insecurity	%	Low income	42.0	4	20	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Togo (57), Niger (50.3), Burkina Faso (40.7), Mali (20)
Experience food insecurity	%	Lower middle income	14.7	9	45	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Tunisia (26.7), Samoa (23.6), Vanuatu (23.3), Algeria (18.9), Sri Lanka (11.4), Viet Nam (10.8), Kyrgyzstan (7), Mongolia (5.3), Indonesia (4.9)
Experience food insecurity	%	Upper middle income	9.1	8	40	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Bosnia and Herzegovina (13.3), Serbia (13), Montenegro (12.3), Azerbaijan (12.2), Armenia (7.8), Thailand (7.2), Russian Federation (4.6), Kazakhstan (2.2)
Experience food insecurity	%	High income	4.4	11	47	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Republic of Korea (5.7), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (5.7), Japan (5.5), Netherlands (5.5), Poland (5.4), Austria (4.9), Ireland (4.2), Germany (4), Luxembourg (2.6), Switzerland (2.5), Italy (2)

Indicator	Unit	Income Group	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Fruit availability	g/day	Low income	382.3	6	27	2018-2022	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Uganda (551.2), Rwanda (530.5), Malawi (457.8), Guinea (283.7), Syrian Arab Republic (238.1), Mali (232.3)
Fruit availability	g/day	Lower middle income	390.0	11	53	2022-2022	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Papua New Guinea (587.4), Sao Tome and Principe (562.8), Ghana (487.7), Samoa (454.2), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (361.7), Lao People's Democratic Republic (334.3), Morocco (318.2), Tunisia (313.5), Uzbekistan (304.8), Algeria (285.2), Comoros (279.9)
Fruit availability	g/day	Upper middle income	665.9	10	50	2022-2022	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Dominica (1332.1), Dominican Republic (1102.4), Guyana (868.4), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (571.7), Albania (547.7), Bosnia and Herzegovina (485.7), Maldives (480.2), Serbia (447.5), Jamaica (413.4), Grenada (410.2)

Indicator	Unit	Income Group	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Fruit availability	g/day	High income	520.0	11	53	2022-2022	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Bahamas (830.1), Antigua and Barbuda (642.2), Saint Kitts and Nevis (584.9), United States of America (529.9), Seychelles (475.1), Netherlands (473.7), Greece (457.9), Panama (439.8), Oman (431.3), Bahrain (428.8), Luxembourg (426.6)
Minimum dietary diversity, child	% population, 6-23 months	Low income	37.4	5	24	2016-2022	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Chad (48.8), Dem People's Rep of Korea (46.7), Rwanda (34.4), Syrian Arab Republic (31.2), Madagascar (26)
Minimum dietary diversity, child	% population, 6-23 months	Lower middle income	63.8	9	42	2015-2022	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Iran (Islamic Republic of) (84), Sri Lanka (78.4), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (70.5), Tunisia (63.2), Honduras (57.3), Uzbekistan (56.1), Viet Nam (55.7), El Salvador (54.8), Indonesia (53.9)
Minimum dietary diversity, child	% population, 6-23 months	Upper middle income	74.1	7	33	2015-2022	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Serbia (85.9), Costa Rica (75.7), Peru (74.4), Thailand (72.1), Maldives (71.4), Belarus (69.6), Turkmenistan (69.4)
Minimum dietary diversity, child	% population, 6-23 months	High income	69.8	1	1	2018-2018	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Uruguay (69.8)
Minimum dietary diversity, women	%	Low income	58.8	4	18	2021-2024	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Zambia (59.6), Uganda (58.8), Chad (58.8), Mali (58)

Indicator	Unit	Income Group	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Minimum dietary diversity, women	%	Lower middle income	87.3	8	37	2021-2024	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Tunisia (90.8), Uzbekistan (88.9), Viet Nam (88.7), Kyrgyzstan (87.9), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (87.1), Tajikistan (86.6), Indonesia (86.1), Sri Lanka (82)
Minimum dietary diversity, women	%	Upper middle income	88.3	6	30	2021-2024	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Iraq (91.2), Albania (91), Kazakhstan (88), Serbia (87.8), China (86.2), Mexico (85.8)
Minimum dietary diversity, women	%	High income	90.9	1	5	2021-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Switzerland (90.9)
NCD-Protect	score (points out of 9)	Low income	3.7	5	18	2021-2024	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Zambia (3.8), Chad (3.7), Uganda (3.6), Malawi (3.6), Mali (3.6)
NCD-Protect	score (points out of 9)	Lower middle income	4.2	9	37	2021-2024	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (4.7), Indonesia (4.7), Viet Nam (4.4), Sri Lanka (4.2), Tajikistan (4.2), Nicaragua (4.1), Kenya (4), Kyrgyzstan (3.9), Uzbekistan (3.9)
NCD-Protect	score (points out of 9)	Upper middle income	4.5	6	30	2021-2024	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Mexico (4.9), China (4.6), Guatemala (4.5), Iraq (4.4), Peru (4.3), Türkiye (4.3)
NCD-Protect	score (points out of 9)	High income	4.8	1	5	2021-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Switzerland (4.8)
NCD-Risk	score (points out of 9)	Low income	0.9	4	18	2021-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Afghanistan (1.1), Burkina Faso (1), Togo (0.9), Ethiopia (0.7)

Indicator	Unit	Income Group	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
NCD-Risk	score (points out of 9)	Lower middle income	1.3	8	37	2021-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Bangladesh (1.5), Ghana (1.4), Pakistan (1.4), Cote d'Ivoire (1.4), Benin (1.2), Lebanon (1.2), Comoros (1.2), United Republic of Tanzania (1)
NCD-Risk	score (points out of 9)	Upper middle income	2.2	6	30	2021-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Jordan (2.4), Malaysia (2.2), Gabon (2.2), Peru (2.1), Ecuador (2.1), Türkiye (2)
NCD-Risk	score (points out of 9)	High income	2.3	1	5	2021-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Greece (2.3)
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	Low income	12.1	6	26	2018-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Burkina Faso (15.4), Niger (13.3), Togo (12.8), Sudan (11.4), Guinea (10.3), Mali (9.6)
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	Lower middle income	4.3	11	49	2017-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Lao People's Democratic Republic (5.4), Samoa (5.4), Myanmar (5.3), Viet Nam (5.2), Cambodia (4.6), Senegal (4.6), Sri Lanka (4.1), Kiribati (3.7), Tunisia (3.2), Mongolia (3), Algeria (2.5)
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	Upper middle income	2.8	7	32	2016-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Argentina (3.2), Mexico (3.1), North Macedonia (3.1), Malaysia (2.7), Republic of Moldova (2.7), Guyana (2.6), Bulgaria (2.5)
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	High income	2.7	3	10	2018-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Chile (2.7), Seychelles (2.7), United Arab Emirates (2.7)

Indicator	Unit	Income Group	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Protective food consumption	%	Low income	46.2	4	18	2021-2024	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Zambia (52), Uganda (47.7), Mozambique (44.3), Mali (40.8)
Protective food consumption	%	Lower middle income	62.0	8	37	2021-2024	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Tajikistan (71.6), Sri Lanka (66.4), Indonesia (63.8), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (60.8), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (60.3), Kyrgyzstan (58.1), Nicaragua (58), Tunisia (56.9)
Protective food consumption	%	Upper middle income	62.9	6	30	2021-2024	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Mexico (71.5), China (63.8), Guatemala (61.5), Armenia (60.9), Türkiye (60.9), Peru (58.7)
Protective food consumption	%	High income	77.5	1	5	2021-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Switzerland (77.4)
Soft drink consumption	%	Low income	8.3	4	18	2021-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Togo (8.6), Somalia (8.5), Afghanistan (8.2), Niger (8)
Soft drink consumption	%	Lower middle income	11.4	8	37	2021-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Cote d'Ivoire (13.9), India (13.3), Mauritania (13.3), Nepal (12.7), Bangladesh (10.8), Benin (10.8), Indonesia (9.2), Sri Lanka (6.7)
Soft drink consumption	%	Upper middle income	20.7	6	30	2021-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Türkiye (25.1), Republic of Moldova (25), Azerbaijan (24.4), Russian Federation (22.3), Malaysia (15.7), China (11.6)

Indicator	Unit	Income Group	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Soft drink consumption	%	High income	24.1	1	5	2021-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Greece (24.1)
Ultra-processed food sales	current US\$/capita/year	Low income	21.4	6	27	2023-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Malawi (23.8), Uganda (23.2), Chad (22), Yemen (21.3), Burundi (19.7), Ethiopia (18.2)
Ultra-processed food sales	current US\$/capita/year	Lower middle income	26.6	11	51	2023-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Sri Lanka (34.3), United Republic of Tanzania (34.1), Cameroon (32.9), Benin (32.4), Angola (28.6), Cote d'Ivoire (25.9), Nepal (25), India (23.9), Pakistan (21.3), Nigeria (17.1), Bangladesh (17.1)
Ultra-processed food sales	current US\$/capita/year	Upper middle income	149.6	10	50	2023-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Thailand (175.6), Paraguay (175.4), Tuvalu (163), China (148.3), Jordan (147.9), Namibia (142.4), Maldives (142.2), Iraq (140.7), Malaysia (140.5), Equatorial Guinea (119.6)
Ultra-processed food sales	current US\$/capita/year	High income	393.9	12	58	2023-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Portugal (474.6), Bahrain (471.2), Republic of Korea (427.7), Panama (420.9), Romania (418.5), Greece (416.5), United Arab Emirates (384.9), Singapore (376.3), Brunei Darussalam (373), Oman (364.8), Nauru (311.6), Seychelles (287.2)

Indicator	Unit	Income Group	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Unhealthy food consumption	%	Low income	26.3	4	18	2021-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Niger (29), Malawi (28.3), Ethiopia (24.4), Togo (23.4)
Unhealthy food consumption	%	Lower middle income	38.1	8	37	2021-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Egypt (43.8), Comoros (43.8), Bangladesh (43.5), Ghana (40.1), Cote d'Ivoire (38.5), Lebanon (37.9), United Republic of Tanzania (28.7), Benin (28.1)
Unhealthy food consumption	%	Upper middle income	59.9	6	30	2021-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Peru (66.8), Botswana (63.6), Malaysia (62.6), Gabon (61.4), Türkiye (57.5), China (47.5)
Unhealthy food consumption	%	High income	64.0	1	5	2021-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Greece (64)
Vegetable availability	g/day	Low income	283.2	6	27	2018-2022	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Niger (355.5), Mali (342.8), Dem People's Rep of Korea (338.1), Syrian Arab Republic (233.3), Malawi (231.5), Sudan (198.4)
Vegetable availability	g/day	Lower middle income	528.5	11	53	2022-2022	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Uzbekistan (764.1), Tajikistan (704.9), Tunisia (625.1), Algeria (565.5), Lao People's Democratic Republic (530.7), Kyrgyzstan (513), Viet Nam (501), Ukraine (424.6), Lebanon (418.1), Senegal (387), Nepal (379.6)

Indicator	Unit	Income Group	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Vegetable availability	g/day	Upper middle income	768.2	10	50	2022-2022	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	China (1117.4), Albania (1033.3), Guyana (841.7), North Macedonia (786.6), Kazakhstan (727.4), Türkiye (668.7), Bosnia and Herzegovina (661.9), Tonga (658.3), Armenia (610.2), Libya (576.9)
Vegetable availability	g/day	High income	625.8	11	53	2022-2022	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Croatia (928.4), Oman (773), Luxembourg (643.8), Qatar (635.6), Belgium (631.9), Republic of Korea (621.5), Kuwait (563.5), Germany (546.2), Ireland (529.2), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (508.9), Netherlands (502.1)
Zero fruits or vegetables, adult	%	Low income	6.3	4	18	2021-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Malawi (7.9), Democratic Republic of the Congo (7.2), Togo (6.7), Zambia (3.5)
Zero fruits or vegetables, adult	%	Lower middle income	2.7	8	37	2021-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Indonesia (3.9), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (3.9), Viet Nam (3), Ukraine (3), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (2.9), Kyrgyzstan (2.3), Tajikistan (1.9), Uzbekistan (1.1)
Zero fruits or vegetables, adult	%	Upper middle income	2.4	6	30	2021-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Georgia (3.2), Serbia (2.7), North Macedonia (2.6), Armenia (2.1), Iraq (1.9), Albania (1.7)

Indicator	Unit	Income Group	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Zero fruits or vegetables, adult	%	High income	0.1	1	5	2021-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Switzerland (0.1)
Zero fruits or vegetables, child	% population, 6-23 months	Low income	17.2	3	11	2016-2021	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Malawi (26.1), Rwanda (16.3), Burundi (9.3)
Zero fruits or vegetables, child	% population, 6-23 months	Lower middle income	24.9	4	18	2016-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Cambodia (28.7), Zimbabwe (27.8), Philippines (27.4), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (15.8)
Zero fruits or vegetables, child	% population, 6-23 months	Upper middle income	14.1	2	8	2016-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Maldives (15.1), Peru (13.1)
Environment, Natural Resources, and Production								
Agricultural water withdrawal	% total renewable	Low income	0.1	6	28	2020-2020	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Uganda (0.4), Guinea (0.3), Sierra Leone (0), Democratic Republic of the Congo (0), Liberia (0), Central African Republic (0)
Agricultural water withdrawal	% total renewable	Lower middle income	0.2	10	48	2020-2020	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Cambodia (0.4), Bhutan (0.4), Comoros (0.4), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (0.3), Cameroon (0.3), Benin (0.2), Lesotho (0.1), Angola (0.1), Congo (0), Papua New Guinea (0)

Indicator	Unit	Income Group	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Agricultural water withdrawal	% total renewable	Upper middle income	0.3	10	46	2020-2020	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Republic of Moldova (0.4), Suriname (0.4), Malaysia (0.4), Russian Federation (0.4), Serbia (0.4), Belize (0.3), Fiji (0.2), Gabon (0), Equatorial Guinea (0), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (0)
Agricultural water withdrawal	% total renewable	High income	0.1	11	52	2020-2020	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Latvia (0.2), Canada (0.1), Ireland (0.1), Croatia (0.1), Brunei Darussalam (0.1), Slovakia (0.1), Sweden (0.1), Estonia (0), Slovenia (0), Iceland (0), Luxembourg (0)
Cropland change	%	Low income	-0.1	15	28	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Chad (0), Eritrea (0), Gambia (Republic of The) (0), Liberia (0), Madagascar (0), Mozambique (0), Niger (0), Sierra Leone (0), Togo (0), Uganda (0), Yemen (0), Zambia (0), Dem People's Rep of Korea (0), South Sudan (-0.6), Syrian Arab Republic (-1.1)

Indicator	Unit	Income Group	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Cropland change	%	Lower middle income	-2.2	11	53	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Myanmar (-0.1), Tunisia (-0.2), Pakistan (-0.7), Zimbabwe (-0.8), Lao People's Democratic Republic (-1.3), Morocco (-1.8), Nepal (-2), Haiti (-3.3), Mongolia (-3.4), Samoa (-4.3), Bhutan (-6.1)
Cropland change	%	Upper middle income	-1.4	11	52	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Republic of Moldova (-0.3), Fiji (-0.4), Belarus (-0.5), Costa Rica (-0.9), Montenegro (-0.9), Bosnia and Herzegovina (-0.9), Mexico (-0.9), Ecuador (-1.1), Maldives (-2), Turkmenistan (-2.4), Suriname (-5.3)
Cropland change	%	High income	-1.5	12	58	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Panama (-0.6), Uruguay (-0.7), Ireland (-0.7), United States of America (-0.7), Romania (-0.9), Hungary (-0.9), Republic of Korea (-1.2), Andorra (-1.7), Chile (-1.9), Kuwait (-2), Greece (-2.7), Malta (-3.6)
Emissions intensity, beef	kg CO2eq/kg product	Low income	27.0	6	28	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Malawi (37.9), Rwanda (37.3), Zambia (30.7), Yemen (25.1), Afghanistan (20.8), Syrian Arab Republic (10)

Indicator	Unit	Income Group	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Emissions intensity, beef	kg CO2eq/kg product	Lower middle income	6.7	10	50	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Iran (Islamic Republic of) (10.5), Ukraine (9.5), Tajikistan (9.2), Zimbabwe (7.9), Morocco (7.1), Algeria (7), Sao Tome and Principe (6), Egypt (4.3), Tunisia (4.3), Lebanon (1)
Emissions intensity, beef	kg CO2eq/kg product	Upper middle income	8.0	10	48	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Montenegro (14.2), China (12.2), Serbia (12.2), Azerbaijan (11), Republic of Moldova (11), Türkiye (8.4), Armenia (6.5), Albania (2.4), Jordan (1.4), Mauritius (0.3)
Emissions intensity, beef	kg CO2eq/kg product	High income	7.9	11	54	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	United States of America (12.7), Italy (12.5), Japan (11.4), Netherlands (11.3), Cyprus (10.7), Singapore (8.2), Bahamas (7.6), United Arab Emirates (4.4), Bahrain (4.1), Israel (3.9), Brunei Darussalam (0.3)
Emissions intensity, milk	kg CO2eq/kg product	Low income	1.3	6	28	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Liberia (1.5), Gambia (Republic of The) (1.4), Sierra Leone (1.4), Zambia (1.4), Dem People's Rep of Korea (1.1), Syrian Arab Republic (0.8)

Indicator	Unit	Income Group	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Emissions intensity, milk	kg CO2eq/kg product	Lower middle income	0.7	10	50	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (1), Uzbekistan (0.9), Viet Nam (0.8), Algeria (0.7), Egypt (0.7), Ukraine (0.7), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (0.6), Tunisia (0.6), Philippines (0.5), Lebanon (0.3)
Emissions intensity, milk	kg CO2eq/kg product	Upper middle income	0.6	10	47	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	China (0.9), Armenia (0.8), Türkiye (0.7), Thailand (0.7), Russian Federation (0.7), Belarus (0.7), Mexico (0.5), South Africa (0.5), Argentina (0.3), Jordan (0.3)
Emissions intensity, milk	kg CO2eq/kg product	High income	0.3	11	52	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Poland (0.5), Slovakia (0.5), Estonia (0.5), Denmark (0.5), Czechia (0.4), Japan (0.3), Kuwait (0.3), Cyprus (0.3), Republic of Korea (0.3), Saudi Arabia (0.2), Israel (0.1)
Emissions intensity, rice	kg CO2eq/kg product	Low income	0.6	5	25	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Niger (0.7), Mali (0.7), Rwanda (0.6), Liberia (0.5), Togo (0.3)
Emissions intensity, rice	kg CO2eq/kg product	Lower middle income	0.5	9	43	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (0.8), Lao People's Democratic Republic (0.8), Senegal (0.6), Ghana (0.6), Cote d'Ivoire (0.4), Kenya (0.4), Benin (0.4), El Salvador (0.3), Nicaragua (0.2)

Indicator	Unit	Income Group	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Emissions intensity, rice	kg CO2eq/kg product	Upper middle income	0.7	6	30	2019-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Peru (0.9), Paraguay (0.9), Costa Rica (0.8), Guatemala (0.6), Brazil (0.6), Belize (0.4)
Emissions intensity, rice	kg CO2eq/kg product	High income	0.8	4	17	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Republic of Korea (1), Japan (1), Australia (0.9), Panama (0.2)
Fisheries health index	score	Low income	19.1	3	11	2021-2021	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Sierra Leone (27.9), Gambia (Republic of The) (15), Democratic Republic of the Congo (14.5)
Fisheries health index	score	Lower middle income	26.3	14	40	2021-2021	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Ghana (43.8), Bangladesh (35.7), Algeria (30.3), India (27), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (24.4), Pakistan (23.4), Cabo Verde (23), Comoros (23), Kiribati (23), Micronesia (Federated States of) (23), Papua New Guinea (23), Solomon Islands (23), Timor-Leste (23), Vanuatu (23)
Fisheries health index	score	Upper middle income	38.9	7	31	2021-2021	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Peru (62.4), Namibia (37.2), Georgia (36.9), Ecuador (35.1), Argentina (34.9), Colombia (33.5), Russian Federation (32.5)
Fisheries health index	score	High income	54.2	8	39	2021-2021	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Latvia (64), Norway (60.3), Iceland (53.4), United States of America (53), Sweden (52), Denmark (50.9), Chile (50.7), Ireland (49.3)

Indicator	Unit	Income Group	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Food system emissions change	Percent change relative to 2000-2010 country average baseline	Low income	96.1	6	26	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Rwanda (103.6), Central African Republic (102.7), Liberia (102), Somalia (99.1), Syrian Arab Republic (98.6), Madagascar (70.3)
Food system emissions change	Percent change relative to 2000-2010 country average baseline	Lower middle income	81.0	11	53	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Angola (100.2), Indonesia (94.2), El Salvador (92.2), Vanuatu (90.8), Ukraine (90.6), Zimbabwe (89.7), Lesotho (87.2), Cameroon (86.7), Myanmar (85), Ghana (52.5), Micronesia (Federated States of) (21.9)
Food system emissions change	Percent change relative to 2000-2010 country average baseline	Upper middle income	79.7	11	52	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Montenegro (95.8), Ecuador (92.4), Bulgaria (88.8), Argentina (88), Cuba (85.2), Albania (80.5), Guatemala (77), Palau (76.8), Fiji (67.9), Brazil (65.3), Jamaica (58.4)
Food system emissions change	Percent change relative to 2000-2010 country average baseline	High income	76.9	12	59	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Italy (84.6), Germany (84.1), Belgium (84), Spain (83.9), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (82.6), Slovakia (82.5), Denmark (80.4), Sweden (78.6), Greece (71), Brunei Darussalam (70.1), Australia (65.6), Finland (54.8)

Indicator	Unit	Income Group	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Functional integrity	% agricultural land	Low income	0.8	6	28	2015-2015	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Guinea-Bissau (0.9), Madagascar (0.9), South Sudan (0.9), Guinea (0.8), Zambia (0.8), Eritrea (0.8)
Functional integrity	% agricultural land	Lower middle income	0.9	11	53	2015-2015	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Djibouti (1), Vanuatu (1), Bhutan (1), Solomon Islands (1), Micronesia (Federated States of) (1), Mongolia (1), Nicaragua (0.9), Samoa (0.9), Sao Tome and Principe (0.9), Honduras (0.9), Cabo Verde (0.9)
Functional integrity	% agricultural land	Upper middle income	1.0	11	52	2015-2015	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Dominica (1), Palau (1), Saint Lucia (1), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1), Suriname (1), Grenada (1), Tonga (1), Peru (1), Costa Rica (0.9), Malaysia (0.9), Ecuador (0.9)
Functional integrity	% agricultural land	High income	0.9	12	57	2015-2015	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Andorra (1), Antigua and Barbuda (1), Bahamas (0.9), Luxembourg (0.9), Chile (0.9), Liechtenstein (0.9), Saint Kitts and Nevis (0.9), Uruguay (0.9), New Zealand (0.9), Ireland (0.9), Qatar (0.8), Brunei Darussalam (0.8)
Pesticide use	kg/ha	Low income	0.0	5	25	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Burundi (0), Guinea (0), Chad (0), Mali (0), Niger (0)

Indicator	Unit	Income Group	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Pesticide use	kg/ha	Lower middle income	0.2	11	52	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Solomon Islands (0.3), Comoros (0.3), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (0.3), India (0.2), Senegal (0.1), Lao People's Democratic Republic (0.1), Vanuatu (0.1), Cabo Verde (0.1), Angola (0), Cote d'Ivoire (0), United Republic of Tanzania (0)
Pesticide use	kg/ha	Upper middle income	0.4	10	49	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Serbia (0.8), Cuba (0.8), Belarus (0.7), Tonga (0.7), Albania (0.4), Kazakhstan (0.3), Thailand (0.3), Azerbaijan (0.2), North Macedonia (0.2), Iraq (0.1)
Pesticide use	kg/ha	High income	1.1	11	53	2022-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Lithuania (1.6), Finland (1.5), Denmark (1.4), Greece (1.4), Latvia (1.3), Slovakia (1.1), Estonia (1.1), Norway (0.9), Romania (0.9), Sweden (0.9), Iceland (0)
Governance								
Civil society participation	index	Low income	0.9	6	28	2023-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Sierra Leone (0.9), Zambia (0.9), Liberia (0.9), Niger (0.9), Mali (0.8), Malawi (0.8)

Indicator	Unit	Income Group	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Civil society participation	index	Lower middle income	0.8	10	50	2023-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Nepal (0.9), Senegal (0.9), Ghana (0.8), Kenya (0.8), Nigeria (0.8), Vanuatu (0.8), Lebanon (0.8), Cote d'Ivoire (0.8), United Republic of Tanzania (0.8), Indonesia (0.8)
Civil society participation	index	Upper middle income	0.9	9	43	2023-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Brazil (0.9), Costa Rica (0.9), Botswana (0.9), Argentina (0.9), Republic of Moldova (0.9), Dominican Republic (0.9), Fiji (0.8), Suriname (0.8), Jamaica (0.8)
Civil society participation	index	High income	1.0	10	50	2023-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Norway (1), United States of America (1), Germany (1), Denmark (1), Switzerland (1), Luxembourg (1), Ireland (1), Belgium (0.9), Canada (0.9), Sweden (0.9)
Food safety capacity	score	Low income	71.4	7	28	2018-2020	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Mali (80), Mozambique (80), Sudan (80), Zambia (80), Burkina Faso (60), Dem People's Rep of Korea (60), Eritrea (60)

Indicator	Unit	Income Group	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Food safety capacity	score	Lower middle income	82.2	18	53	2018-2020	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	El Salvador (100), Samoa (100), Algeria (80), Cabo Verde (80), Egypt (80), Honduras (80), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (80), Kiribati (80), Lesotho (80), Mongolia (80), Morocco (80), Nicaragua (80), Philippines (80), Senegal (80), Tunisia (80), Vanuatu (80), Viet Nam (80), Zimbabwe (80)

Indicator	Unit	Income Group	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Food safety capacity	score	Upper middle income	84.0	35	51	2018-2020	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Belarus (100), Brazil (100), Cuba (100), Dominica (100), Guyana (100), Russian Federation (100), South Africa (100), Albania (80), Argentina (80), Azerbaijan (80), Belize (80), Bosnia and Herzegovina (80), Bulgaria (80), China (80), Colombia (80), Costa Rica (80), Dominican Republic (80), Ecuador (80), Fiji (80), Jamaica (80), Kazakhstan (80), Malaysia (80), Maldives (80), Mauritius (80), Mexico (80), Paraguay (80), Peru (80), Republic of Moldova (80), Saint Lucia (80), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (80), Serbia (80), Suriname (80), Thailand (80), Tonga (80), Türkiye (80)

Indicator	Unit	Income Group	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Food safety capacity	score	High income	100.0	21	58	2018-2020	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Australia (100), Austria (100), Bahrain (100), Belgium (100), Canada (100), Chile (100), Cyprus (100), Denmark (100), Finland (100), Ireland (100), Israel (100), Italy (100), Japan (100), Lithuania (100), Luxembourg (100), Norway (100), Republic of Korea (100), Slovenia (100), United Arab Emirates (100), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (100), United States of America (100)
Government accountability index	index	Low income	0.9	6	28	2023-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Gambia (Republic of The) (1.1), Liberia (1), Malawi (1), Zambia (0.9), Niger (0.8), Sierra Leone (0.7)
Government accountability index	index	Lower middle income	1.1	10	50	2023-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Vanuatu (1.5), Cabo Verde (1.3), Ghana (1.2), Sao Tome and Principe (1.1), Nepal (1.1), Lesotho (1.1), Senegal (1), Timor-Leste (1), Kenya (1), Solomon Islands (1)

Indicator	Unit	Income Group	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Government accountability index	index	Upper middle income	1.4	9	43	2023-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Costa Rica (1.8), Brazil (1.5), Jamaica (1.5), Argentina (1.4), Suriname (1.3), Republic of Moldova (1.3), Colombia (1.2), Bulgaria (1.2), South Africa (1.2)
Government accountability index	index	High income	1.8	10	50	2023-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Denmark (2), Norway (1.8), Sweden (1.8), Germany (1.8), Estonia (1.8), Switzerland (1.8), Ireland (1.8), Finland (1.8), Australia (1.7), Belgium (1.7)
Government effectiveness index	index	Low income	-0.4	6	28	2023-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Rwanda (0.4), Uganda (-0.5), Togo (-0.6), Gambia (Republic of The) (-0.6), Niger (-0.6), Zambia (-0.7)
Government effectiveness index	index	Lower middle income	0.2	11	53	2023-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Indonesia (0.6), Bhutan (0.6), Samoa (0.5), India (0.5), Micronesia (Federated States of) (0.2), Philippines (0.2), Viet Nam (0.1), Senegal (0.1), El Salvador (0.1), Cabo Verde (0), Morocco (0)
Government effectiveness index	index	Upper middle income	0.5	11	52	2023-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Malaysia (0.9), Georgia (0.8), Mauritius (0.7), China (0.7), Fiji (0.5), Palau (0.4), Botswana (0.4), Jamaica (0.4), Jordan (0.4), Dominica (0.3), Costa Rica (0.3)

Indicator	Unit	Income Group	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Government effectiveness index	index	High income	1.8	12	59	2023-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Singapore (2.3), Switzerland (2.1), Monaco (2), Denmark (2), Luxembourg (1.9), Norway (1.8), Finland (1.7), Japan (1.6), Liechtenstein (1.6), Netherlands (1.6), United Arab Emirates (1.6), Sweden (1.6)
Open budget index	index	Low income	52.7	5	25	2023-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Uganda (59), Sierra Leone (54.7), Liberia (52.2), Rwanda (50.4), Mozambique (46.8)
Open budget index	index	Lower middle income	66.1	8	39	2023-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Benin (78.6), Philippines (74.6), Indonesia (69.7), Honduras (65.4), Zimbabwe (63), Mongolia (61.7), Kyrgyzstan (61.1), Kenya (54.7)
Open budget index	index	Upper middle income	81.0	7	34	2023-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Georgia (87.4), South Africa (82.7), Republic of Moldova (81.1), Mexico (80.3), Brazil (80.1), Bulgaria (78.6), Dominican Republic (77.1)
Open budget index	index	High income	81.2	5	25	2023-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	New Zealand (87.1), Sweden (84.8), Norway (80.1), Australia (77.9), Italy (76.2)
Livelihoods, Poverty, and Equity								

Indicator	Unit	Income Group	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Child labor	% population 5-17 years	Low income	12.2	4	18	2016-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Yemen (15.9), Democratic Republic of the Congo (14.7), Malawi (14), Dem People's Rep of Korea (4.3)
Child labor	% population 5-17 years	Lower middle income	4.6	6	29	2015-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	El Salvador (6.9), Viet Nam (6.9), Bangladesh (6.8), Egypt (3.6), Algeria (2.5), Sri Lanka (0.8)
Child labor	% population 5-17 years	Upper middle income	1.5	5	25	2015-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Argentina (2), Brazil (1.8), Jordan (1.7), Georgia (1.6), Turkmenistan (0.3)
Child labor	% population 5-17 years	High income	2.3	1	2	2016-2022	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Panama (2.3)
Female landholdings	% landholdings	Low income	51.0	4	17	2015-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Malawi (57.8), Ethiopia (50.4), Burundi (50.3), Rwanda (45.6)
Female landholdings	% landholdings	Lower middle income	55.0	4	20	2016-2023	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Zimbabwe (56.4), Eswatini (56.2), Kenya (54.5), Cambodia (52.8)
Female landholdings	% landholdings	Upper middle income	38.9	1	5	2015-2022	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Armenia (38.9)
Rural underemployment	% working age population	Low income	1.1	3	15	2017-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Zambia (1.9), Burkina Faso (1), Sierra Leone (0.3)

Indicator	Unit	Income Group	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Rural underemployment	% working age population	Lower middle income	0.6	7	31	2017-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Cambodia (1.3), Mongolia (0.9), Bhutan (0.8), Timor-Leste (0.6), Lao People's Democratic Republic (0.6), Senegal (0.3), Egypt (0.1)
Rural underemployment	% working age population	Upper middle income	0.7	5	24	2017-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Bosnia and Herzegovina (1.1), Bulgaria (0.9), Thailand (0.7), Jordan (0.5), Belarus (0.5)
Rural underemployment	% working age population	High income	1.0	8	36	2019-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Brunei Darussalam (1.7), Latvia (1.7), Germany (1), United States of America (0.8), Estonia (0.8), Poland (0.8), Hungary (0.6), Czechia (0.6)
Rural unemployment	% working age population	Low income	0.4	5	21	2017-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Guinea-Bissau (0.6), Malawi (0.5), Burundi (0.4), Democratic Republic of the Congo (0.3), Niger (0.2)
Rural unemployment	% working age population	Lower middle income	0.8	9	42	2015-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	United Republic of Tanzania (1.4), Viet Nam (1.2), Timor-Leste (1), Lao People's Democratic Republic (0.8), Benin (0.8), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (0.8), Cameroon (0.7), Cote d'Ivoire (0.6), Cambodia (0.2)
Rural unemployment	% working age population	Upper middle income	1.0	6	30	2016-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Tonga (1.3), Guatemala (1.2), Ecuador (1.2), Peru (1), Thailand (0.7), Republic of Moldova (0.5)

Indicator	Unit	Income Group	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Rural unemployment	% working age population	High income	2.3	8	37	2019-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Poland (2.8), Switzerland (2.7), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (2.5), Czechia (2.4), Netherlands (2.4), Republic of Korea (2), Germany (1.9), Iceland (1.9)
Share of agriculture in GDP	% GDP	Low income	12.9	6	28	2022-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Yemen (19.3), Togo (18.5), Democratic Republic of the Congo (17.5), Eritrea (16.6), Zambia (2.9), South Sudan (2.8)
Share of agriculture in GDP	% GDP	Lower middle income	6.2	11	53	2022-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Philippines (9.1), Sri Lanka (8.7), Eswatini (7.9), Congo (7.9), Ukraine (7.6), Zimbabwe (7.1), Lesotho (6.1), El Salvador (4.6), Lebanon (4.5), Cabo Verde (3.7), Djibouti (1.3)
Share of agriculture in GDP	% GDP	Upper middle income	2.9	11	52	2022-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Mexico (3.9), Argentina (3.8), Bulgaria (3.7), Iraq (3.3), Palau (3.3), Mauritius (3.1), South Africa (2.9), Equatorial Guinea (2.9), Cuba (1.9), Botswana (1.7), Saint Lucia (1.3)

Indicator	Unit	Income Group	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Share of agriculture in GDP	% GDP	High income	0.4	12	58	2022-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (0.8), Belgium (0.6), Switzerland (0.6), Kuwait (0.5), Bahamas (0.5), Andorra (0.5), Bahrain (0.3), Qatar (0.3), Luxembourg (0.2), Liechtenstein (0.2), Singapore (0), San Marino (0)
Social protection adequacy	% of total welfare of beneficiary households	Low income	27.1	3	11	2015-2019	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Niger (32.3), Gambia (Republic of The) (28.9), Uganda (20)
Social protection adequacy	% of total welfare of beneficiary households	Lower middle income	58.1	6	27	2015-2021	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Lao People's Democratic Republic (90.9), Ghana (87.8), Angola (51.8), Ukraine (44.6), Kyrgyzstan (42.2), El Salvador (31.2)
Social protection adequacy	% of total welfare of beneficiary households	Upper middle income	56.9	6	29	2015-2021	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Thailand (74.1), Serbia (60.6), South Africa (58.2), Belarus (53.4), Republic of Moldova (50.9), Türkiye (44.4)
Social protection adequacy	% of total welfare of beneficiary households	High income	54.8	1	5	2016-2020	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Poland (54.8)
Social protection coverage	% of population	Low income	45.7	3	11	2015-2019	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Burkina Faso (55.4), Mali (43.5), Malawi (38.3)

Indicator	Unit	Income Group	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Social protection coverage	% of population	Lower middle income	87.2	6	30	2015-2021	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (98), Egypt (92.3), Mongolia (91.4), El Salvador (85.5), Eswatini (81.2), Lesotho (74.8)
Social protection coverage	% of population	Upper middle income	83.0	6	30	2015-2021	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Peru (90.1), Thailand (89.2), Costa Rica (82.9), Paraguay (79.7), South Africa (78.7), Russian Federation (77.5)
Social protection coverage	% of population	High income	81.4	1	5	2016-2020	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Romania (81.4)
Resilience								
Dietary sourcing flexibility	index	Low income	0.7	4	20	2020-2020	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Yemen (0.8), Mozambique (0.7), Rwanda (0.7), Syrian Arab Republic (0.7)
Dietary sourcing flexibility	index	Lower middle income	0.8	10	49	2020-2020	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Lebanon (0.9), Algeria (0.8), Morocco (0.8), Kenya (0.8), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (0.8), Egypt (0.8), Tunisia (0.8), El Salvador (0.7), Senegal (0.7), Honduras (0.7)
Dietary sourcing flexibility	index	Upper middle income	0.8	9	44	2020-2020	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Malaysia (0.9), Jordan (0.9), North Macedonia (0.8), Georgia (0.8), Maldives (0.8), Türkiye (0.8), Grenada (0.8), Colombia (0.8), Montenegro (0.8)

Indicator	Unit	Income Group	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Dietary sourcing flexibility	index	High income	0.9	11	52	2020-2020	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Israel (1), Italy (1), United Arab Emirates (1), Belgium (0.9), Netherlands (0.9), Spain (0.9), Austria (0.9), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (0.9), Malta (0.9), Greece (0.9), Portugal (0.9)
Food price volatility	index	Low income	0.4	5	25	2017-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Madagascar (0.5), Uganda (0.5), Malawi (0.5), Zambia (0.4), Democratic Republic of the Congo (0.1)
Food price volatility	index	Lower middle income	0.4	11	51	2020-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Benin (0.5), Ghana (0.5), Lao People's Democratic Republic (0.5), Lebanon (0.4), Mongolia (0.4), Sri Lanka (0.4), Tunisia (0.4), Angola (0.3), Cameroon (0.3), Nigeria (0.2), Vanuatu (0)
Food price volatility	index	Upper middle income	0.4	10	47	2023-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Azerbaijan (0.6), Costa Rica (0.5), Grenada (0.5), Republic of Moldova (0.5), Belarus (0.5), Brazil (0.4), Libya (0.4), Botswana (0.3), Albania (0.3), Palau (0)

Indicator	Unit	Income Group	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Food price volatility	index	High income	0.5	11	55	2024-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	New Zealand (0.6), Netherlands (0.6), France (0.6), Saudi Arabia (0.5), Lithuania (0.5), Panama (0.5), Switzerland (0.5), Brunei Darussalam (0.5), Norway (0.5), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (0.5), Republic of Korea (0.4)
Food supply variability	kcal/day	Low income	12.4	5	25	2023-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Chad (16), Rwanda (15), Liberia (13), Guinea-Bissau (12), Central African Republic (6)
Food supply variability	kcal/day	Lower middle income	14.9	10	50	2023-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Cabo Verde (18), Nepal (18), Nicaragua (17), Nigeria (17), Vanuatu (17), Cote d'Ivoire (16), Cambodia (15), India (11), Mauritania (11), Djibouti (9)
Food supply variability	kcal/day	Upper middle income	13.3	10	44	2023-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Colombia (17), Suriname (17), Bulgaria (16), Iraq (14), Malaysia (14), Peru (14), Argentina (13), Dominican Republic (12), Turkmenistan (11), Türkiye (5)
Food supply variability	kcal/day	High income	13.4	10	47	2023-2023	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Oman (19), Belgium (16), Lithuania (16), France (15), Czechia (14), New Zealand (14), Croatia (13), Israel (13), Germany (11), Portugal (3)

Indicator	Unit	Income Group	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Minimum species diversity	% agricultural land	Low income	99.8	6	28	2020-2020	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Burundi (100), Guinea (100), Guinea-Bissau (100), Sierra Leone (100), Liberia (99.9), Malawi (99)
Minimum species diversity	% agricultural land	Lower middle income	98.5	10	50	2020-2020	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Haiti (100), Sao Tome and Principe (100), Philippines (100), Cote d'Ivoire (99.9), Bangladesh (99.8), El Salvador (99.6), Solomon Islands (98.6), Papua New Guinea (97.5), Cameroon (95.8), Ghana (93.5)
Minimum species diversity	% agricultural land	Upper middle income	93.9	10	47	2020-2020	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Dominica (100), Equatorial Guinea (100), Grenada (100), Saint Lucia (100), Thailand (98.9), Gabon (94.8), North Macedonia (94.2), Serbia (86.4), Guatemala (83.2), Paraguay (81.7)
Minimum species diversity	% agricultural land	High income	70.3	12	57	2020-2020	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Antigua and Barbuda (100), Barbados (100), Saint Kitts and Nevis (100), Greece (95), Denmark (72.1), Panama (63.7), Poland (59.7), Hungary (58.5), Bahrain (50), Republic of Korea (49.6), Japan (48.5), Romania (46.9)

Indicator	Unit	Income Group	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Mobile phones per 100 people	Number per 100 people	Low income	109.1	6	28	2021-2022	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Guinea-Bissau (125.9), Mali (114.5), Burkina Faso (111.7), Guinea (101.9), Gambia (Republic of The) (101.4), Zambia (99.1)
Mobile phones per 100 people	Number per 100 people	Lower middle income	147.4	11	53	2021-2022	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	El Salvador (181.6), Cote d'Ivoire (174), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (164.5), Philippines (144), Sri Lanka (143.1), Mongolia (142.3), Viet Nam (139.9), Morocco (137.5), Ukraine (135), Kyrgyzstan (130.4), Tunisia (129.3)
Mobile phones per 100 people	Number per 100 people	Upper middle income	169.2	11	52	2021-2022	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Libya (204.6), Montenegro (203.2), Thailand (176.3), Russian Federation (169), South Africa (167.4), Botswana (165.3), Mauritius (161.4), Georgia (156.1), Colombia (155.8), Costa Rica (152), Suriname (150.3)

Indicator	Unit	Income Group	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Mobile phones per 100 people	Number per 100 people	High income	170.1	12	59	2021-2022	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	United Arab Emirates (212.2), Antigua and Barbuda (197.4), Seychelles (191.5), Kuwait (181), Qatar (174.1), Japan (167.5), Singapore (156.5), Panama (156.3), Estonia (155), Israel (152.2), Cyprus (148.7), Republic of Korea (148.6)
Reduced coping strategies	% population	Low income	0.2	5	24	2022-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Ethiopia (0.3), Somalia (0.3), Burkina Faso (0.2), Chad (0.2), Zambia (0.2)
Reduced coping strategies	% population	Lower middle income	0.1	6	29	2022-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Cabo Verde (0.2), Ukraine (0.2), El Salvador (0.1), United Republic of Tanzania (0.1), Lao People's Democratic Republic (0.1), Mauritania (0.1)
Reduced coping strategies	% population	Upper middle income	0.1	2	8	2023-2024	Mean Bottom 20% (20th percentile)	Dominican Republic (0.2), Iraq (0.1)
Social capital index	index	Low income	0.5	6	27	2021-2021	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Niger (0.5), Gambia (Republic of The) (0.5), Ethiopia (0.5), Rwanda (0.4), Burkina Faso (0.4), Burundi (0.4)

Indicator	Unit	Income Group	Benchmark Value	# of Countries Contributing to the Benchmark	Total # of Countries with Data	Year Range	Method	Contributing Countries (Values)
Social capital index	index	Lower middle income	0.5	10	46	2021-2021	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Tajikistan (0.5), Viet Nam (0.5), Uzbekistan (0.5), Lao People's Democratic Republic (0.5), India (0.5), Sri Lanka (0.5), Myanmar (0.4), United Republic of Tanzania (0.4), Senegal (0.4), Pakistan (0.4)
Social capital index	index	Upper middle income	0.5	9	42	2021-2021	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	China (0.7), Turkmenistan (0.6), Malaysia (0.5), Kazakhstan (0.5), Belarus (0.5), Azerbaijan (0.5), Thailand (0.5), Montenegro (0.5), Russian Federation (0.5)
Social capital index	index	High income	0.8	10	49	2021-2021	Mean Top 20% (80th percentile)	Norway (0.9), Finland (0.9), New Zealand (0.8), Switzerland (0.8), Netherlands (0.8), Sweden (0.8), Singapore (0.8), Denmark (0.8), Canada (0.7), United States of America (0.7)

Supplementary Table 5. Global Mean Absolute Distances to Global Target and Global, Regional and Income Benchmarks by Indicator

Distances shown in original indicator units, with consideration of desirable direction (positive = above benchmark, negative = below benchmark).¹

Indicator	Unit	Direction	Distance to Global Target	Distance to Global Benchmark	Distance to Regional Benchmark	Distance to Income Benchmark
Diets, Nutrition, and Health						
Access to safe water	% population	↑	-36.2	-35.8	-27.2	-22.1
All 5 food groups	%	↑	-67.6	-19.0	-15.6	-16.0
Cannot afford healthy diet	%	↓	-33.0	-31.0	-21.6	-21.9
Experience food insecurity	%	↓	-32.5	-26.7	-19.6	-18.9
Fruit availability	g/day	↑	-132.7	-259.7	-233.8	-234.5
Minimum dietary diversity, child	% population, 6-23 months	↑	-61.1	-30.4	-20.7	-22.0
Minimum dietary diversity, women	%	↑	-34.2	-21.7	-18.0	-16.3
NCD-Protect	score (points out of 9)	↑	-	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8
NCD-Risk	score (points out of 9)	↓	-	-1.1	-0.8	-0.7
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	↓	-12.6	-9.3	-8.6	-7.5
Protective food consumption	%	↑	-57.5	-19.4	-16.3	-17.3
Soft drink consumption	%	↓	-	-16.8	-13.3	-13.0
Ultra-processed food sales	current US\$/capita/year	↓	-	-318.3	-223.8	-175.1
Unhealthy food consumption	%	↓	-61.0	-25.9	-17.3	-16.4
Vegetable availability	g/day	↑	-100.0	-327.9	-269.1	-285.1
Zero fruits or vegetables, adult	%	↓	-10.3	-7.8	-6.9	-7.0
Zero fruits or vegetables, child	% population, 6-23 months	↓	-34.5	-18.7	-14.8	-14.4
Environment, Natural Resources, and Production						
Agricultural water withdrawal	% total renewable	↓	-	-55.8	-55.5	-56.1

Indicator	Unit	Direction	Distance to Global Target	Distance to Global Benchmark	Distance to Regional Benchmark	Distance to Income Benchmark
Cropland change	%	↓	-0.1	-1.7	-1.4	-1.5
Emissions intensity, beef	kg CO2eq/kg product	↓	-	-41.2	-38.4	-38.8
Emissions intensity, milk	kg CO2eq/kg product	↓	-	-2.6	-2.4	-2.4
Emissions intensity, rice	kg CO2eq/kg product	↓	-	-63.6	-63.4	-64.6
Fisheries health index	score	↑	-77.9	-22.9	-17.2	-15.7
Food system emissions change	Percent change relative to 2000-2010 country average baseline	↓	-119.8	-41.5	-36.1	-38.8
Functional integrity	% agricultural land	↑	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
Nitrogen use efficiency	%	↑	-4.1	-	-	-
Pesticide use	kg/ha	↓	-	-4.4	-4.1	-4.1
Governance						
Civil society participation	index	↑	-1.9	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2
Food safety capacity	score	↑	-33.6	-19.0	-23.7	-20.2
Government accountability index	index	↑	-1.9	-1.1	-0.8	-0.8
Government effectiveness index	index	↑	-2.6	-1.5	-1.1	-0.8
Open budget index	index	↑	-54.6	-30.6	-25.5	-24.8
Livelihoods, Poverty, and Equity						
Child labor	% population 5-17 years	↓	-14.3	-11.7	-9.2	-8.9
Female landholdings	% landholdings	↑	-18.9	-21.8	-19.7	-20.4
Rural underemployment	% working age population	↓	-	-4.6	-4.2	-4.6
Rural unemployment	% working age population	↓	-	-5.0	-4.7	-4.7
Share of agriculture in GDP	% GDP	↓	-	-	-9.1	-6.2
Social protection adequacy	% of total welfare of beneficiary households	↑	-	-31.4	-26.4	-26.4
Social protection coverage	% of population	↑	-57.1	-40.4	-35.1	-34.9
Resilience						
Dietary sourcing flexibility	index	↑	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Food price volatility	index	↓	-0.7	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
Food supply variability	kcal/day	↓	-	-17.6	-17.7	-16.8

Indicator	Unit	Direction	Distance to Global Target	Distance to Global Benchmark	Distance to Regional Benchmark	Distance to Income Benchmark
Minimum species diversity	% agricultural land	↑	-56.9	-52.4	-45.1	-45.5
Mobile phones per 100 people	Number per 100 people	↑	10.1	-50.1	-45.6	-44.4
Reduced coping strategies	% population	↓	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2
Social capital index	index	↑	-0.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1

¹**Directional Distances:** Positive values indicate the global mean is above the target or benchmark, negative values indicate below the benchmark. For indicators where lower is better (↓), the signs are reversed so positive still indicates better performance.

Supplementary Table 6. Mean Directional Regional Distances to Global Target by Indicator

Distances shown in original indicator units (positive = above target, negative = below target). Only indicators with defined targets are shown.¹

Indicator	Unit	Direction	Africa	Americas	Asia	Europe	Oceania
Diets, Nutrition, and Health							
Access to safe water	% population	↑	-72.0	-35.1	-33.9	-7.2	-58.0
All 5 food groups	%	↑	-75.0	-59.3	-63.7	-64.5	-
Cannot afford healthy diet	%	↓	-60.7	-28.2	-24.3	-7.5	-31.1
Experience food insecurity	%	↓	-57.0	-33.5	-24.9	-10.2	-27.3
Fruit availability	g/day	↑	-207.4	0.7	-182.6	-87.8	-154.9
Minimum dietary diversity, child	% population, 6-23 months	↑	-75.2	-42.9	-56.0	-33.7	-66.1
Minimum dietary diversity, women	%	↑	-47.1	-23.0	-28.0	-19.9	-
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	↓	-19.3	-9.9	-9.5	-3.2	-12.0
Protective food consumption	%	↑	-65.3	-49.4	-54.1	-50.1	-
Unhealthy food consumption	%	↓	-47.6	-78.7	-63.3	-79.0	-
Vegetable availability	g/day	↑	-223.0	-165.0	-16.5	50.6	-174.2
Zero fruits or vegetables, adult	%	↓	-14.2	-9.6	-8.0	-3.1	-
Zero fruits or vegetables, child	% population, 6-23 months	↓	-37.5	-26.7	-33.9	-17.6	-51.4
Environment, Natural Resources, and Production							
Cropland change	%	↓	-0.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Fisheries health index	score	↑	-86.2	-73.7	-82.0	-66.3	-76.5
Food system emissions change	Percent change relative to 2000-2010 country average baseline	↓	-133.6	-111.6	-136.4	-98.1	-99.8
Functional integrity	% agricultural land	↑	-0.4	-0.2	-0.5	-0.5	-0.3
Nitrogen use efficiency	%	↑	-2.8	-16.4	-21.8	-21.9	153.7
Governance							
Civil society participation	index	↑	-1.9	-1.8	-2.0	-1.7	-1.7
Food safety capacity	score	↑	-52.2	-20.6	-35.2	-19.1	-32.9
Government accountability index	index	↑	-2.2	-1.6	-2.5	-1.3	-1.2
Government effectiveness index	index	↑	-3.3	-2.7	-2.6	-1.7	-2.4
Open budget index	index	↑	-66.6	-46.8	-56.3	-39.3	-37.2
Livelihoods, Poverty, and Equity							
Child labor	% population 5-17 years	↓	-21.4	-6.6	-10.5	-6.0	-15.4
Female landholdings	% landholdings	↑	-16.9	-27.0	-22.2	-15.7	-17.3
Social protection coverage	% of population	↑	-72.4	-43.0	-55.4	-30.2	-68.8
Resilience							
Dietary sourcing flexibility	index	↑	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.5

Indicator	Unit	Direction	Africa	Americas	Asia	Europe	Oceania
Food price volatility	index	↓	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.5
Minimum species diversity	% agricultural land	↑	-49.0	-51.8	-62.6	-66.8	-43.3
Mobile phones per 100 people	Number per 100 people	↑	-4.3	12.1	21.7	25.3	-25.5
Reduced coping strategies	% population	↓	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	-
Social capital index	index	↑	-0.6	-0.7	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4

¹**Directional Distances:** Positive values indicate the region is above the global target, negative values indicate below the target. For indicators where lower is better (↓), the signs are reversed so positive still indicates better performance.

Supplementary Table 7. Mean Directional Regional Distances to Global Benchmark by Indicator

Distances shown in original indicator units (positive = above benchmark, negative = below benchmark)¹

Indicator	Unit	Direction	Africa	Americas	Asia	Europe	Oceania
Diets, Nutrition, and Health							
Access to safe water	% population	↑	-71.6	-34.7	-33.5	-6.8	-57.6
All 5 food groups	%	↑	-26.3	-10.6	-15.0	-15.8	-
Cannot afford healthy diet	%	↓	-58.7	-26.2	-22.3	-5.5	-29.1
Experience food insecurity	%	↓	-51.2	-27.7	-19.1	-4.3	-21.5
Fruit availability	g/day	↑	-334.4	-126.3	-309.6	-214.9	-282.0
Minimum dietary diversity, child	% population, 6-23 months	↑	-44.6	-12.3	-25.4	-3.0	-35.4
Minimum dietary diversity, women	%	↑	-34.7	-10.6	-15.6	-7.5	-
NCD-Protect	score (points out of 9)	↑	-1.3	-0.5	-0.8	-0.9	-
NCD-Risk	score (points out of 9)	↓	-0.5	-1.8	-1.3	-1.7	-
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	↓	-16.0	-6.6	-6.2	0.1	-8.7
Protective food consumption	%	↑	-27.2	-11.3	-16.1	-12.1	-
Soft drink consumption	%	↓	-10.6	-29.5	-17.0	-20.6	-
Ultra-processed food sales	current US\$/capita/year	↓	-44.8	-382.6	-206.6	-742.2	-279.5
Unhealthy food consumption	%	↓	-12.5	-43.7	-28.3	-43.9	-
Vegetable availability	g/day	↑	-450.9	-392.9	-244.4	-177.3	-402.1
Zero fruits or vegetables, adult	%	↓	-11.6	-7.1	-5.5	-0.6	-
Zero fruits or vegetables, child	% population, 6-23 months	↓	-21.8	-11.0	-18.2	-1.9	-35.6
Environment, Natural Resources, and Production							
Agricultural water withdrawal	% total renewable	↓	-23.4	-5.2	-175.0	-3.2	-0.6
Cropland change	%	↓	-2.4	-1.5	-1.5	-1.4	-1.4
Emissions intensity, beef	kg CO ₂ eq/kg product	↓	-68.6	-40.7	-29.4	-13.7	-55.6
Emissions intensity, milk	kg CO ₂ eq/kg product	↓	-4.4	-1.8	-1.9	-0.3	-9.5
Emissions intensity, rice	kg CO ₂ eq/kg product	↓	-7.4	-247.9	-1.2	-33.1	-5.5
Fisheries health index	score	↑	-31.2	-18.7	-27.0	-11.3	-21.5
Food system emissions change	Percent change relative to 2000-2010 country average baseline	↓	-55.3	-33.3	-58.1	-19.8	-21.5
Functional integrity	% agricultural land	↑	-0.4	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2
Pesticide use	kg/ha	↓	-1.4	-9.9	-5.0	-3.1	-4.5
Governance							
Civil society participation	index	↑	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1
Food safety capacity	score	↑	-37.6	-6.0	-20.6	-4.5	-18.3

Indicator	Unit	Direction	Africa	Americas	Asia	Europe	Oceania
Government accountability index	index	↑	-1.3	-0.8	-1.6	-0.4	-0.4
Government effectiveness index	index	↑	-2.2	-1.5	-1.5	-0.6	-1.2
Open budget index	index	↑	-42.5	-22.8	-32.3	-15.3	-13.2
Livelihoods, Poverty, and Equity							
Child labor	% population 5-17 years	↓	-18.8	-4.1	-7.9	-3.5	-12.9
Female landholdings	% landholdings	↑	-19.8	-29.9	-25.1	-18.6	-20.2
Rural underemployment	% working age population	↓	-5.3	-7.8	-3.5	-2.4	-9.9
Rural unemployment	% working age population	↓	-6.1	-3.6	-3.9	-5.6	-3.3
Social protection adequacy	% of total welfare of beneficiary households	↑	-36.6	-32.2	-31.0	-14.6	-36.9
Social protection coverage	% of population	↑	-55.8	-26.4	-38.7	-13.5	-52.1
Resilience							
Dietary sourcing flexibility	index	↑	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3
Food price volatility	index	↓	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1
Food supply variability	kcal/day	↓	-16.9	-19.8	-16.8	-18.2	-13.0
Minimum species diversity	% agricultural land	↑	-44.4	-47.2	-58.0	-62.2	-38.7
Mobile phones per 100 people	Number per 100 people	↑	-64.5	-48.0	-38.4	-34.8	-85.6
Reduced coping strategies	% population	↓	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-
Social capital index	index	↑	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.0

¹Directional Distances: Positive values indicate the region is above the global benchmark, negative values indicate below the benchmark. For indicators where lower is better (↓), the signs are reversed so positive still indicates better performance.

Supplementary Table 8. Historical Progress, by Region (% change per year)

Based on historical trends 2015-2024, showing historical compound annual growth rate (CAGR) or percentage change per year. Negative values indicate decreasing trends, positive values indicate increasing trends.

Indicator	Desirable Direction	Africa	Americas	Asia	Europe	Oceania
Diets, Nutrition, and Health						
Access to safe water	↑	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.3
Cannot afford healthy diet	↓	-0.1	-1.0	8.8	-8.2	3.6
Experience food insecurity	↓	1.9	3.2	4.9	0.0	2.9
Fruit availability	↑	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.4	3.3
Minimum dietary diversity, child	↑	3.5	-1.6	3.0	-	-
NCD-Protect	↑	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
NCD-Risk	↓	0.0	-	0.0	-	-
Prevalence of undernourishment	↓	1.0	1.3	-0.9	-3.3	1.6
Soft drink consumption	↓	0.0	-	0.0	-	-
Ultra-processed food sales	↓	5.3	7.6	4.9	5.8	7.0
Unhealthy food consumption	↓	0.0	-	-	-	-
Vegetable availability	↑	0.8	2.5	2.0	2.2	3.2
Zero fruits or vegetables, child	↓	1.9	8.9	-1.3	-	-
Environment, Natural Resources, and Production						
Agricultural water withdrawal	↓	1.0	0.0	0.6	2.3	-0.5
Cropland change	↓	1.6	-5.5	-11.7	6.8	-27.3
Emissions intensity, beef	↓	0.1	-0.2	0.3	-0.9	-0.3
Emissions intensity, milk	↓	-0.2	0.1	-1.6	-1.6	-0.4

Indicator	Desirable Direction	Africa	Americas	Asia	Europe	Oceania
Emissions intensity, rice	↓	1.4	5.0	-1.3	6.3	-0.9
Food system emissions change	↓	1.0	0.5	0.8	-0.6	0.4
Functional integrity	↑	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
Nitrogen use efficiency	↑	-0.3	0.2	0.9	1.0	1.1
Pesticide use	↓	3.4	0.7	4.7	0.1	3.5
Governance						
Civil society participation	↑	0.0	-1.6	-0.8	-0.8	0.6
Food safety capacity	↑	10.6	16.4	8.4	3.5	20.8
Government accountability index	↑	-4.1	-0.6	0.8	-0.9	2.1
Government effectiveness index	↑	-11.2	-0.3	6.6	-0.4	2.6
Open budget index	↑	9.4	0.4	6.2	-0.5	-0.5
Livelihoods, Poverty, and Equity						
Female landholdings	↑	-1.0	-0.5	2.9	-	-
Rural underemployment	↓	-9.6	-1.3	-6.4	-5.6	-2.7
Rural unemployment	↓	-5.3	-0.6	-4.3	-5.6	-21.7
Share of agriculture in GDP	↓	0.0	-1.0	-0.6	-0.4	0.8
Social protection adequacy	↑	-4.5	0.5	3.3	0.0	-
Social protection coverage	↑	15.4	-0.5	1.4	19.2	-
Resilience						
Dietary sourcing flexibility	↑	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.8
Food price volatility	↓	-2.4	-0.9	-0.5	-1.0	0.2
Food supply variability	↓	-0.6	2.7	-1.6	0.9	-4.2

Indicator	Desirable Direction	Africa	Americas	Asia	Europe	Oceania
Minimum species diversity	↑	0.0	0.0	-	-	-
Mobile phones per 100 people	↑	2.5	0.3	1.2	0.4	1.0
Reduced coping strategies	↓	-0.9	-9.5	-1.0	-26.8	-
Social capital index	↑	-0.9	-1.7	-0.2	1.9	0.0

Supplementary Table 9. Current Mean Global Percent Change per Year and Progress Categories by Indicator

Indicators are categorized based on analysis of historical compound annual growth rate (CAGR) projections to 2030 compared to targets and benchmarks. Progress categories: ≥ 0.95 = On target, 0.50-0.95 = Moderate progress, 0.10-0.50 = Marginal progress, 0-0.10 = Stagnation, < 0 = Regression.

Indicator	Direction	Mean Global CAGR (% per year)	On Target	Moderate Progress	Marginal Progress	Stagnation	Regression
Diets, Nutrition, and Health							
Access to safe water	↑	0.4	16	14	27	43	44
Cannot afford healthy diet	↓	-0.4	3	38	33	20	51
Experience food insecurity	↓	2.3	0	13	17	29	92
Fruit availability	↑	1.4	54	14	33	16	67
Minimum dietary diversity, child	↑	3.2	5	2	8	4	13
Prevalence of undernourishment	↓	0.4	1	20	24	8	65
Ultra-processed food sales	↓	5.8	36	1	5	3	142
Vegetable availability	↑	1.9	76	11	31	11	55
Zero fruits or vegetables, child	↓	1.4	0	2	5	0	10
Environment, Natural Resources, and Production							
Agricultural water withdrawal	↓	0.9	19	5	21	86	42
Cropland change	↓	-3.1	12	20	3	4	16

Indicator	Direction	Mean Global CAGR (% per year)	On Target	Moderate Progress	Marginal Progress	Stagnation	Regression
Emissions intensity, beef	↓	-0.1	26	16	37	23	79
Emissions intensity, milk	↓	-0.8	27	26	37	30	58
Emissions intensity, rice	↓	1.9	17	15	24	10	50
Food system emissions change	↓	0.4	0	4	45	25	118
Nitrogen use efficiency	↑	0.5	78	13	25	16	55
Pesticide use	↓	2.5	24	18	30	17	87
Governance							
Civil society participation	↑	-0.6	1	0	15	58	98
Food safety capacity	↑	10.2	73	0	0	92	11
Government accountability index	↑	-1.3	3	4	15	22	79
Government effectiveness index	↑	0.9	1	11	19	5	39
Open budget index	↑	4.7	17	14	33	11	38
Livelihoods, Poverty, and Equity							
Female landholdings	↑	-0.3	4	0	2	0	4
Rural underemployment	↓	-5.7	27	21	16	2	19

Indicator	Direction	Mean Global CAGR (% per year)	On Target	Moderate Progress	Marginal Progress	Stagnation	Regression
Rural unemployment	↓	-5.0	35	31	14	3	23
Social protection adequacy	↑	0.5	15	3	5	2	13
Social protection coverage	↑	5.6	10	1	7	3	18
Resilience							
Dietary sourcing flexibility	↑	0.4	8	16	69	16	57
Food price volatility	↓	-1.2	1	36	52	10	78
Food supply variability	↓	-0.1	65	28	13	7	54
Mobile phones per 100 people	↑	1.2	152	12	11	3	15
Reduced coping strategies	↓	-2.7	1	19	14	1	24
Social capital index	↑	-0.2	2	17	40	35	71

Supplementary Table 10. Mean Directional Regional Distances to Regional Benchmark by Indicator

Distances shown in original indicator units (positive = above benchmark, negative = below benchmark).¹

Indicator	Unit	Direction	Africa	Americas	Asia	Europe	Oceania
Diets, Nutrition, and Health							
Access to safe water	% population	↑	-34.3	-31.8	-33.2	-7.1	-57.8
All 5 food groups	%	↑	-12.8	-12.0	-19.9	-18.8	-
Cannot afford healthy diet	%	↓	-32.2	-21.2	-22.7	-6.7	-27.9
Experience food insecurity	%	↓	-32.1	-19.5	-19.5	-6.4	-13.5
Fruit availability	g/day	↑	-229.4	-446.7	-164.0	-145.1	-186.7
Minimum dietary diversity, child	% population, 6-23 months	↑	-18.5	-15.5	-26.3	-19.6	-22.4
Minimum dietary diversity, women	%	↑	-24.0	-10.3	-16.6	-10.9	-
NCD-Protect	score (points out of 9)	↑	-0.6	-0.9	-0.9	-0.8	-
NCD-Risk	score (points out of 9)	↓	-0.6	-0.7	-1.1	-0.5	-
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	↓	-13.9	-6.9	-6.1	-0.6	-7.4
Protective food consumption	%	↑	-15.1	-13.8	-18.7	-17.6	-
Soft drink consumption	%	↓	-11.6	-11.0	-17.9	-8.9	-
Ultra-processed food sales	current US\$/capita/year	↓	-50.7	-254.2	-206.9	-430.1	-243.8
Unhealthy food consumption	%	↓	-19.1	-10.3	-20.8	-9.8	-
Vegetable availability	g/day	↑	-239.7	-210.1	-352.4	-269.5	-256.1
Zero fruits or vegetables, adult	%	↓	-8.9	-6.3	-6.1	-2.2	-
Zero fruits or vegetables, child	% population, 6-23 months	↓	-17.6	-12.5	-15.2	8.1	0.0
Environment, Natural Resources, and Production							
Agricultural water withdrawal	% total renewable	↓	-23.4	-5.1	-174.0	-3.3	-0.7
Cropland change	%	↓	-0.9	-2.1	-2.1	-1.2	-0.2
Emissions intensity, beef	kg CO ₂ eq/kg product	↓	-65.7	-31.4	-33.6	-11.4	-43.4
Emissions intensity, milk	kg CO ₂ eq/kg product	↓	-3.8	-1.6	-2.0	-0.3	-9.3
Emissions intensity, rice	kg CO ₂ eq/kg product	↓	-7.4	-248.1	-0.9	-31.7	-5.2
Fisheries health index	score	↑	-16.0	-24.5	-15.8	-22.4	-1.0
Food system emissions change	Percent change relative to 2000-2010 country average baseline	↓	-44.3	-34.8	-38.9	-20.6	-48.0
Functional integrity	% agricultural land	↑	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
Pesticide use	kg/ha	↓	-1.5	-9.0	-4.9	-2.7	-4.3
Governance							
Civil society participation	index	↑	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1
Food safety capacity	score	↑	-33.6	-20.6	-20.7	-19.1	-17.9

Indicator	Unit	Direction	Africa	Americas	Asia	Europe	Oceania
Government accountability index	index	↑	-0.8	-0.7	-1.1	-0.6	-0.5
Government effectiveness index	index	↑	-0.9	-0.9	-1.4	-1.0	-1.1
Open budget index	index	↑	-28.0	-24.7	-27.3	-19.5	-24.3
Livelihoods, Poverty, and Equity							
Child labor	% population 5-17 years	↓	-12.1	-4.3	-9.4	-3.1	-11.4
Female landholdings	% landholdings	↑	-21.2	-6.9	-23.6	0.0	0.0
Rural underemployment	% working age population	↓	-5.2	-5.7	-3.7	-2.4	-6.9
Rural unemployment	% working age population	↓	-6.5	-3.4	-4.0	-4.4	-2.6
Share of agriculture in GDP	% GDP	↓	-15.8	-5.0	-9.5	-2.7	-11.6
Social protection adequacy	% of total welfare of beneficiary households	↑	-30.0	-13.3	-37.2	-15.3	-21.0
Social protection coverage	% of population	↑	-45.4	-32.1	-36.2	-9.7	-31.5
Resilience							
Dietary sourcing flexibility	index	↑	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2
Food price volatility	index	↓	-0.4	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5
Food supply variability	kcal/day	↓	-17.5	-18.5	-17.3	-18.9	-11.2
Minimum species diversity	% agricultural land	↑	-48.0	-51.8	-43.2	-38.7	-41.3
Mobile phones per 100 people	Number per 100 people	↑	-59.3	-49.6	-47.2	-24.2	-43.8
Reduced coping strategies	% population	↓	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-
Social capital index	index	↑	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2

1**Directional Distances:** Positive values indicate the region is above the regional benchmark, negative values indicate below the benchmark. For indicators where lower is better (↓), the signs are reversed so positive still indicates better performance.

Supplementary Table 11. Mean Directional Income Group Distances to Income Group Benchmark by Indicator

Distances shown in original indicator units (positive = above benchmark, negative = below benchmark)¹

Indicator	Unit	Direction	Low income	Lower middle income	Upper middle income	High income
Diets, Nutrition, and Health						
Access to safe water	% population	↑	-24.4	-35.3	-30.2	-5.8
All 5 food groups	%	↑	-7.5	-20.6	-16.0	-13.6
Cannot afford healthy diet	%	↓	-26.2	-34.3	-19.1	-9.8
Experience food insecurity	%	↓	-26.4	-29.2	-18.1	-6.7
Fruit availability	g/day	↑	-223.3	-188.3	-334.7	-192.0
Minimum dietary diversity, child	% population, 6-23 months	↑	-16.1	-27.6	-19.9	0.0
Minimum dietary diversity, women	%	↑	-12.8	-21.5	-13.7	-6.0
NCD-Protect	score (points out of 9)	↑	-0.6	-0.8	-1.0	-0.8
NCD-Risk	score (points out of 9)	↓	-0.4	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	↓	-15.5	-8.4	-4.0	-1.2
Protective food consumption	%	↑	-13.1	-19.4	-16.7	-19.2
Soft drink consumption	%	↓	-5.3	-14.6	-15.8	-12.6
Ultra-processed food sales	current US\$/capita/year	↓	-11.6	-67.1	-132.7	-382.6
Unhealthy food consumption	%	↓	-12.3	-19.4	-15.9	-12.2
Vegetable availability	g/day	↑	-149.7	-300.7	-412.0	-218.9
Zero fruits or vegetables, adult	%	↓	-9.3	-7.8	-5.4	-3.2
Zero fruits or vegetables, child	% population, 6-23 months	↓	-19.5	-12.6	-11.9	-
Environment, Natural Resources, and Production						
Agricultural water withdrawal	% total renewable	↓	-14.9	-16.8	-23.9	-142.9
Cropland change	%	↓	-0.8	-2.3	-1.4	-1.3
Emissions intensity, beef	kg CO ₂ eq/kg product	↓	-68.5	-54.6	-30.4	-16.3
Emissions intensity, milk	kg CO ₂ eq/kg product	↓	-4.1	-4.3	-1.1	-0.8
Emissions intensity, rice	kg CO ₂ eq/kg product	↓	-1.2	-11.7	-227.1	-4.9
Fisheries health index	score	↑	-10.4	-10.4	-17.1	-21.7
Food system emissions change	Percent change relative to 2000-2010 country average baseline	↓	-33.0	-48.9	-37.3	-33.7
Functional integrity	% agricultural land	↑	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3
Pesticide use	kg/ha	↓	-0.4	-2.0	-5.3	-6.7

Indicator	Unit	Direction	Low income	Lower middle income	Upper middle income	High income
Governance						
Civil society participation	index	↑	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2
Food safety capacity	score	↑	-31.4	-27.1	-11.5	-16.2
Government accountability index	index	↑	-1.0	-0.8	-0.9	-0.6
Government effectiveness index	index	↑	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7	-0.8
Open budget index	index	↑	-28.2	-25.1	-25.9	-19.6
Livelihoods, Poverty, and Equity						
Child labor	% population 5-17 years	↓	-11.5	-11.2	-5.1	-1.9
Female landholdings	% landholdings	↑	-19.2	-24.0	-9.4	-
Rural underemployment	% working age population	↓	-6.0	-4.9	-5.9	-2.6
Rural unemployment	% working age population	↓	-3.3	-5.1	-7.2	-2.7
Share of agriculture in GDP	% GDP	↓	-14.7	-8.8	-4.2	-1.5
Social protection adequacy	% of total welfare of beneficiary households	↑	-10.2	-35.5	-26.1	-17.2
Social protection coverage	% of population	↑	-28.4	-51.8	-24.3	-3.2
Resilience						
Dietary sourcing flexibility	index	↑	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Food price volatility	index	↓	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3
Food supply variability	kcal/day	↓	-20.1	-14.3	-18.1	-16.6
Minimum species diversity	% agricultural land	↑	-44.0	-47.3	-49.9	-41.0
Mobile phones per 100 people	Number per 100 people	↑	-40.8	-45.2	-51.6	-39.1
Reduced coping strategies	% population	↓	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-
Social capital index	index	↑	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2

1**Directional Distances:** Positive values indicate the income group is above the benchmark, negative values indicate below the benchmark. For indicators where lower is better (↓), the signs are reversed so positive still indicates better performance.

Supplementary Table 12. Number of Countries Contributing to Regional Averages for Required Progress to Global Target
Count of countries with available data contributing to each regional average shown in Figure 2

Indicator	Africa	Americas	Asia	Europe	Oceania
Diets, Nutrition, and Health					
Access to safe water	32	20	39	43	10
All 5 food groups	37	15	30	9	-
Cannot afford healthy diet	50	26	34	38	2
Experience food insecurity	45	30	31	38	8
Fruit availability	52	35	45	39	13
Minimum dietary diversity, child	44	18	33	6	7
Minimum dietary diversity, women	37	15	30	9	-
Prevalence of undernourishment	50	27	40	14	6
Vegetable availability	52	35	45	39	13
Zero fruits or vegetables, adult	37	15	30	9	-
Zero fruits or vegetables, child	25	7	10	2	1
Environment, Natural Resources, and Production					
Cropland change	54	36	47	42	14
Fisheries health index	34	25	25	23	14
Food system emissions change	52	36	47	43	14
Functional integrity	54	35	47	41	14
Nitrogen use efficiency	54	35	47	39	12
Governance					
Civil society participation	54	27	46	39	6
Food safety capacity	53	34	46	43	14
Government accountability index	37	24	24	37	6
Government effectiveness index	7	16	23	35	9
Open budget index	45	19	30	24	4
Livelihoods, Poverty, and Equity					
Child labor	35	19	20	4	5
Female landholdings	32	4	11	1	1
Social protection coverage	45	22	33	16	9
Resilience					
Dietary sourcing flexibility	46	34	39	39	8
Food price volatility	52	34	45	41	8

Indicator	Africa	Americas	Asia	Europe	Oceania
Minimum species diversity	51	35	45	38	6
Mobile phones per 100 people	54	35	47	43	14
Reduced coping strategies	40	9	11	1	-
Social capital index	54	27	42	39	3

Supplementary Table 13. Number of Countries Contributing to Regional Averages for Required Progress to Global Benchmark
Count of countries with available data contributing to each regional average shown in Figure 3

Indicator	Africa	Americas	Asia	Europe	Oceania
Diets, Nutrition, and Health					
Access to safe water	32	20	39	43	10
All 5 food groups	37	15	30	9	-
Cannot afford healthy diet	50	26	34	38	2
Experience food insecurity	45	30	31	38	8
Fruit availability	52	35	45	39	13
Minimum dietary diversity, child	44	18	33	6	7
Minimum dietary diversity, women	37	15	30	9	-
NCD-Protect	37	15	30	9	-
NCD-Risk	37	15	30	9	-
Prevalence of undernourishment	50	27	40	14	6
Soft drink consumption	37	15	30	9	-
Ultra-processed food sales	53	35	46	42	11
Vegetable availability	52	35	45	39	13
Zero fruits or vegetables, adult	37	15	30	9	-
Zero fruits or vegetables, child	25	7	10	2	1
Environment, Natural Resources, and Production					
Agricultural water withdrawal	53	34	47	37	4
Emissions intensity, beef	54	36	44	39	9
Emissions intensity, milk	53	35	44	39	8
Emissions intensity, rice	43	27	31	11	5
Fisheries health index	34	25	25	23	14
Food system emissions change	52	36	47	43	14
Functional integrity	54	35	47	41	14
Pesticide use	53	33	41	40	13
Governance					
Civil society participation	54	27	46	39	6
Food safety capacity	53	34	46	43	14
Government accountability index	37	24	24	37	6
Government effectiveness index	7	16	23	35	9
Open budget index	45	19	30	24	4

Indicator	Africa	Americas	Asia	Europe	Oceania
Livelihoods, Poverty, and Equity					
Child labor	35	19	20	4	5
Female landholdings	32	4	11	1	1
Rural underemployment	31	19	24	34	4
Rural unemployment	44	21	28	39	8
Social protection adequacy	43	21	32	16	8
Social protection coverage	45	22	33	16	9
Resilience					
Dietary sourcing flexibility	46	34	39	39	8
Food price volatility	52	34	45	41	8
Food supply variability	50	35	43	39	8
Minimum species diversity	51	35	45	38	6
Mobile phones per 100 people	54	35	47	43	14
Reduced coping strategies	40	9	11	1	-
Social capital index	54	27	42	39	3

Supplementary Table 14. Comparison of Simple vs. Comprehensive Approach

Required compound annual growth rates to achieve Global Targets and Global Benchmarks under Simple versus Comprehensive approaches for 2030 and 2050 timelines, showing differences between methodological approaches.

Indicator	CAGR to Global Target 2030			CAGR to Global Benchmark 2030			CAGR to Global Target 2050			CAGR to Global Benchmark 2050		
	Simple	Comprehensive	Diff ^{1,2}	Simple	Comprehensive	Diff ^{1,2}	Simple	Comprehensive	Diff ^{1,2}	Simple	Comprehensive	Diff ^{1,2}
Diets, Nutrition, and Health												
Access to safe water	13.0	13.0	0.0	12.9	12.9	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.0
All 5 food groups	17.3	17.3	0.0	7.6	7.7	0.1	4.5	4.5	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0
Cannot afford healthy diet	-62.8	-63.1	-0.2	-21.9	-23.3	-1.4	-25.0	-25.2	-0.1	-7.2	-7.6	-0.4
Experience food insecurity	-64.8	-64.7	0.1	-14.9	-15.2	-0.3	-25.9	-25.9	0.0	-4.7	-4.7	-0.1
Fruit availability	9.1	9.3	0.2	12.6	12.8	0.2	2.5	2.5	0.0	3.4	3.4	0.1
Minimum dietary diversity, child	10.7	10.6	-0.1	7.1	7.0	0.0	3.6	3.6	0.0	2.4	2.4	0.0
Minimum dietary diversity, women	6.3	6.3	0.0	4.5	4.5	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.0
NCD-Protect	-	-	-	3.5	3.6	0.1	-	-	-	0.9	1.0	0.0
NCD-Risk	-	-	-	-7.2	-7.3	-0.2	-	-	-	-2.1	-2.1	-0.1
Prevalence of undernourishment	-55.2	-55.3	-0.1	-10.6	-10.8	-0.2	-22.2	-22.3	0.0	-3.2	-3.3	-0.1
Protective food consumption	12.7	12.7	0.0	5.9	6.0	0.1	3.3	3.3	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.0
Soft drink consumption	-	-	-	-9.6	-9.9	-0.3	-	-	-	-2.8	-2.9	-0.1
Ultra-processed food sales	-	-	-	-21.8	-21.8	0.0	-	-	-	-6.5	-6.5	0.0
Unhealthy food consumption	-	-	-	-6.2	-6.5	-0.3	-	-	-	-1.8	-1.8	-0.1
Vegetable availability	8.9	9.0	0.1	14.3	14.6	0.3	2.4	2.4	0.0	3.8	3.9	0.1
Zero fruits or vegetables, adult	-60.7	-60.7	0.0	-12.6	-13.5	-0.9	-23.1	-23.1	0.0	-3.8	-4.0	-0.2
Zero fruits or vegetables, child	-52.6	-52.7	-0.1	-5.9	-6.3	-0.4	-23.9	-24.0	-0.1	-2.1	-2.3	-0.1
Environment, Natural Resources, and Production												

Indicator	CAGR to Global Target 2030			CAGR to Global Benchmark 2030			CAGR to Global Target 2050			CAGR to Global Benchmark 2050		
	Simple	Comprehensive	Diff ^{1,2}	Simple	Comprehensive	Diff ^{1,2}	Simple	Comprehensive	Diff ^{1,2}	Simple	Comprehensive	Diff ^{1,2}
Agricultural water withdrawal	-	-	-	-21.6	-24.6	-3.0	-	-	-	-8.7	-9.5	-0.8
Cropland change	-16.7	-19.9	-3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.9	-7.0	-1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Emissions intensity, beef	-	-	-	-14.0	-15.4	-1.3	-	-	-	-4.4	-4.8	-0.3
Emissions intensity, milk	-	-	-	-13.8	-14.2	-0.5	-	-	-	-4.3	-4.5	-0.1
Emissions intensity, rice	-	-	-	-13.0	-13.7	-0.7	-	-	-	-4.2	-4.4	-0.2
Fisheries health index	24.0	24.0	0.0	13.5	13.6	0.2	6.7	6.7	0.0	3.8	3.9	0.1
Food system emissions change	-71.4	-71.4	0.0	-4.5	-4.7	-0.2	-30.1	-30.1	0.0	-1.3	-1.4	-0.1
Functional integrity	4.4	4.4	0.0	3.9	3.9	0.0	1.9	1.9	0.0	1.6	1.7	0.0
Nitrogen use efficiency	4.7	6.1	1.4	-	-	-	1.2	1.6	0.4	-	-	-
Pesticide use	-	-	-	-22.5	-23.6	-1.0	-	-	-	-7.4	-7.7	-0.2
Governance												
Civil society participation	24.7	24.1	-0.6	8.0	7.5	-0.4	5.8	5.7	-0.1	1.9	1.8	-0.1
Food safety capacity	5.0	5.6	0.5	3.4	4.2	0.8	1.6	1.8	0.2	1.1	1.4	0.2
Government accountability index	17.9	18.2	0.2	11.0	11.4	0.4	4.2	4.3	0.0	2.6	2.7	0.1
Government effectiveness index	28.3	33.3	5.0	18.0	23.2	5.2	6.3	7.2	0.8	4.0	5.0	1.0
Open budget index	16.2	16.5	0.3	11.7	12.1	0.4	3.8	3.9	0.1	2.8	2.9	0.1
Livelihoods, Poverty, and Equity												
Child labor	-47.6	-47.6	0.0	-11.1	-11.6	-0.4	-21.2	-21.2	0.0	-4.2	-4.4	-0.2
Female landholdings	6.7	6.6	0.0	7.2	7.1	-0.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	2.3	2.3	0.0
Rural underemployment	-	-	-	-15.7	-17.4	-1.7	-	-	-	-4.9	-5.5	-0.5
Rural unemployment	-	-	-	-14.9	-16.2	-1.3	-	-	-	-4.7	-5.1	-0.4
Social protection adequacy	-	-	-	8.4	8.1	-0.3	-	-	-	3.3	3.2	-0.1
Social protection coverage	8.6	8.9	0.3	7.2	7.5	0.3	3.5	3.6	0.1	2.9	3.1	0.1

Indicator	CAGR to Global Target 2030			CAGR to Global Benchmark 2030			CAGR to Global Target 2050			CAGR to Global Benchmark 2050		
	Simple	Comprehensive	Diff ^{1,2}	Simple	Comprehensive	Diff ^{1,2}	Simple	Comprehensive	Diff ^{1,2}	Simple	Comprehensive	Diff ^{1,2}
Resilience												
Dietary sourcing flexibility	3.9	3.9	0.0	2.4	2.5	0.1	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0
Food price volatility	-54.5	-55.1	-0.5	-6.8	-9.1	-2.3	-17.0	-17.2	-0.2	-1.8	-2.2	-0.4
Food supply variability	-	-	-	-8.9	-9.3	-0.5	-	-	-	-2.4	-2.6	-0.1
Minimum species diversity	13.2	16.1	2.9	12.7	15.6	2.9	4.1	5.0	0.9	3.9	4.8	0.9
Mobile phones per 100 people	-0.3	1.8	2.1	5.6	5.9	0.3	-0.1	0.5	0.6	1.6	1.7	0.1
Reduced coping strategies	-49.4	-50.1	-0.6	-8.6	-10.3	-1.7	-14.5	-14.7	-0.2	-2.1	-2.5	-0.4
Social capital index	10.4	10.4	0.0	5.5	5.6	0.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.0

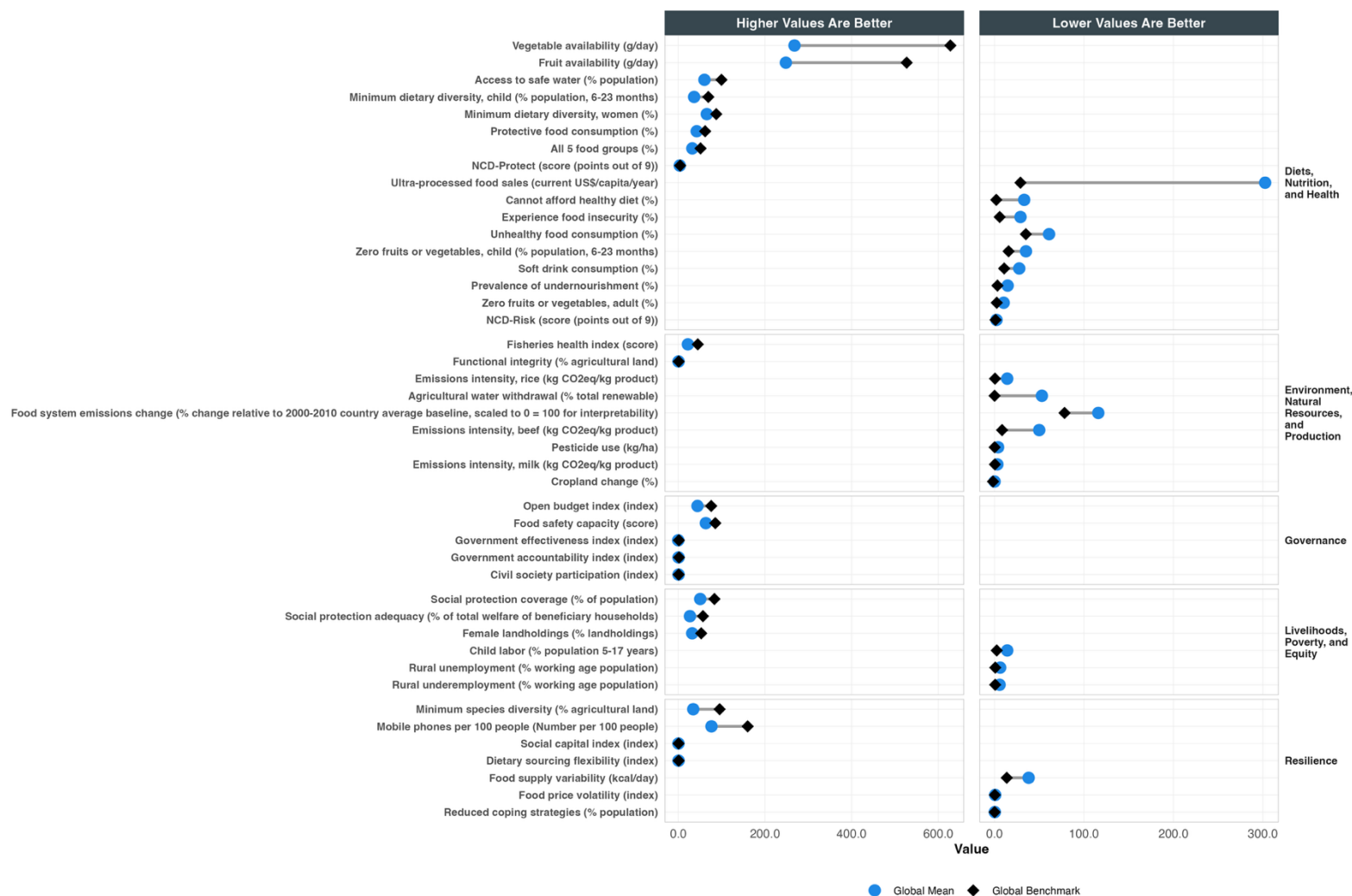
¹Blue cells: Comprehensive approach requires lower CAGR than Simple approach

²Pink cells: Comprehensive approach requires higher CAGR than Simple approach



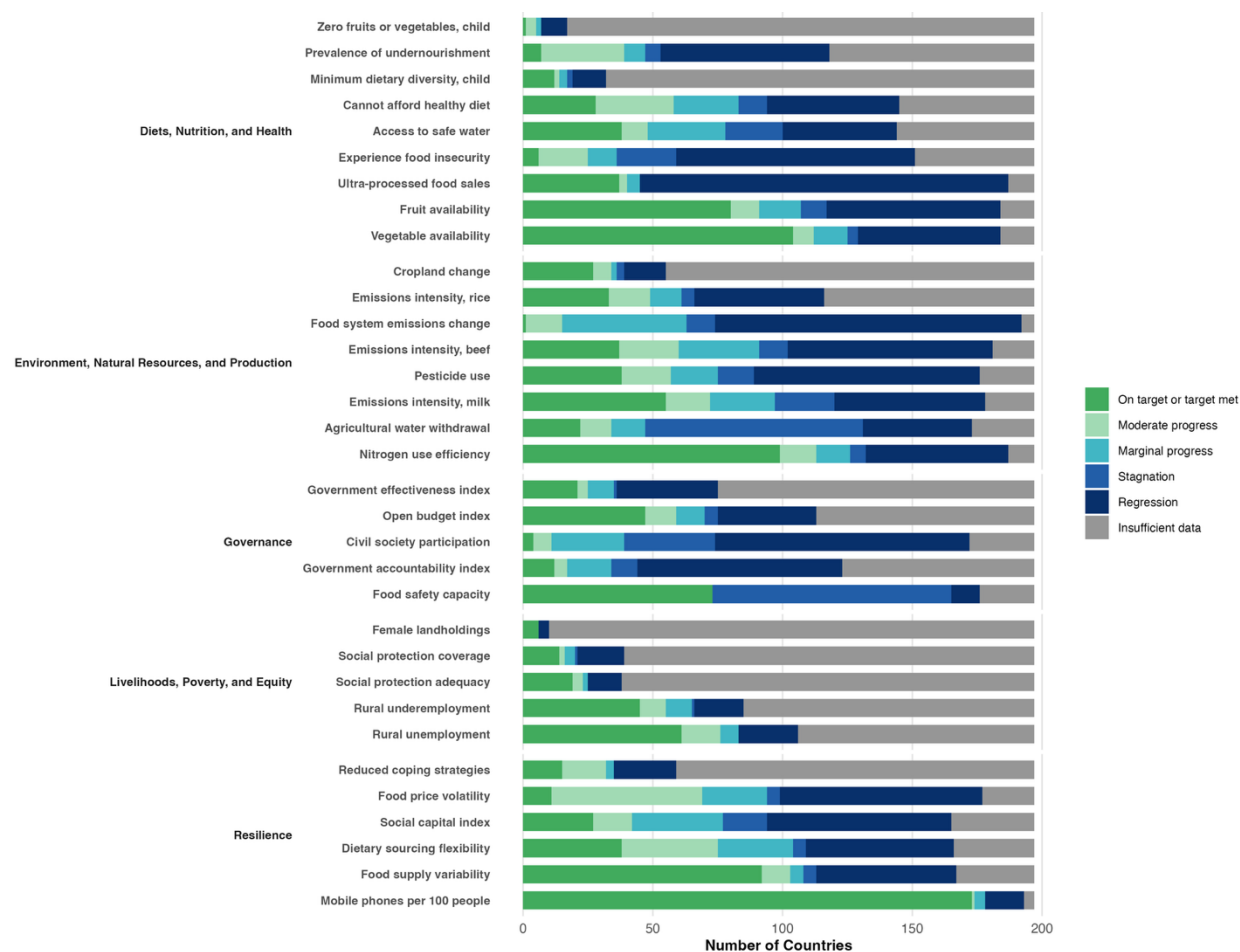
Supplementary Figure 1. Comparing Current Global Means to Global Targets, by Indicator

Indicators are separated into panels based on their desirable direction: higher values are better (left panel) vs. lower values are better (right panel). Blue circles represent current unweighted global mean values, black diamonds represent global targets, and gray lines connect each indicator's current performance to its target. Indicators are organized by thematic grouping within each panel. The distance between global means and targets indicates the magnitude of improvement needed to reach target performance levels.



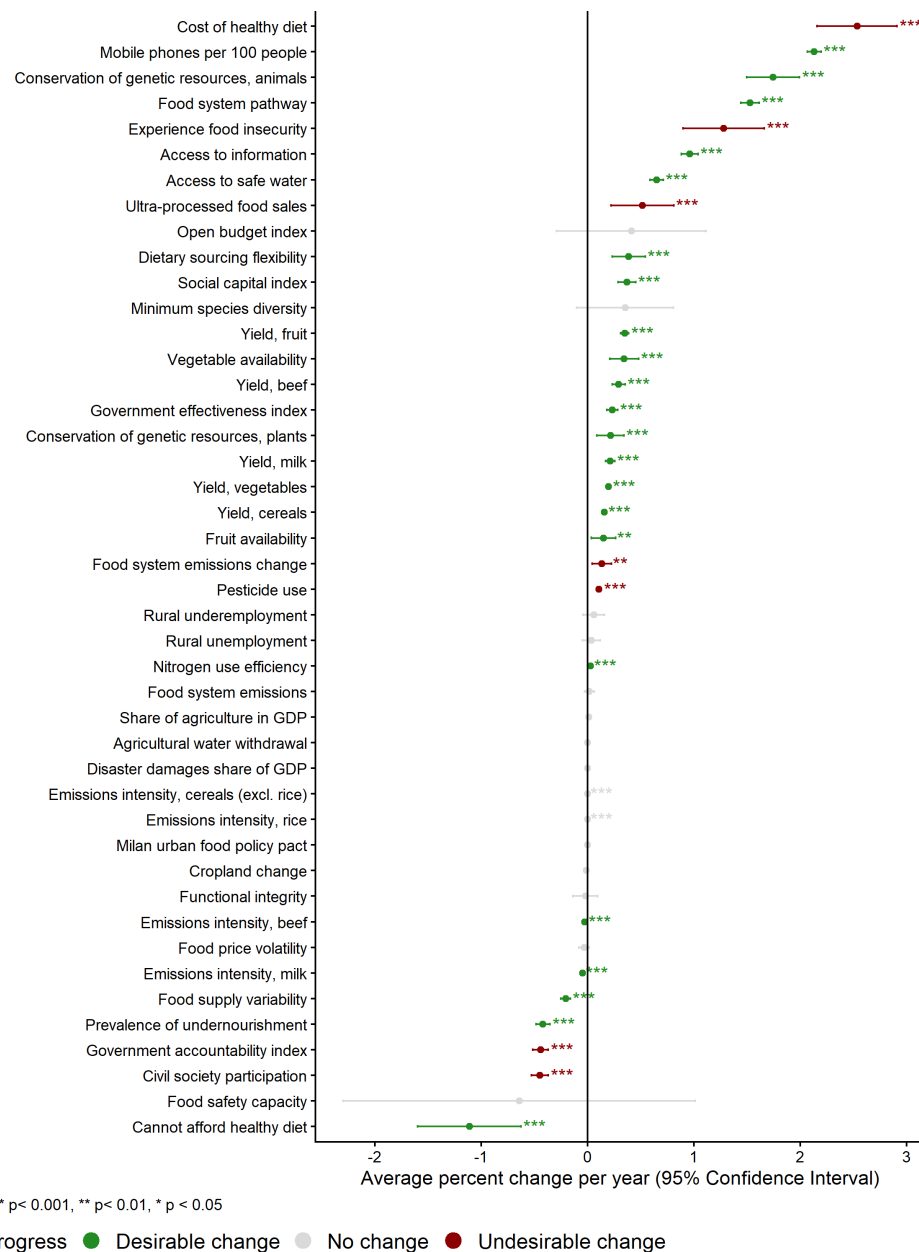
Supplementary Figure 2. Comparing Current Global Means to Global Benchmark, by Indicator

Indicators are separated into panels based on their desirable direction: higher values are better (left panel) vs. lower values are better (right panel). Blue circles represent current unweighted global mean values, black diamonds represent global benchmarks, and gray lines connect each indicator's current performance to its benchmark. Indicators are organized by thematic grouping within each panel. The distance between global means and benchmarks indicates the magnitude of improvement needed to reach benchmark performance levels.

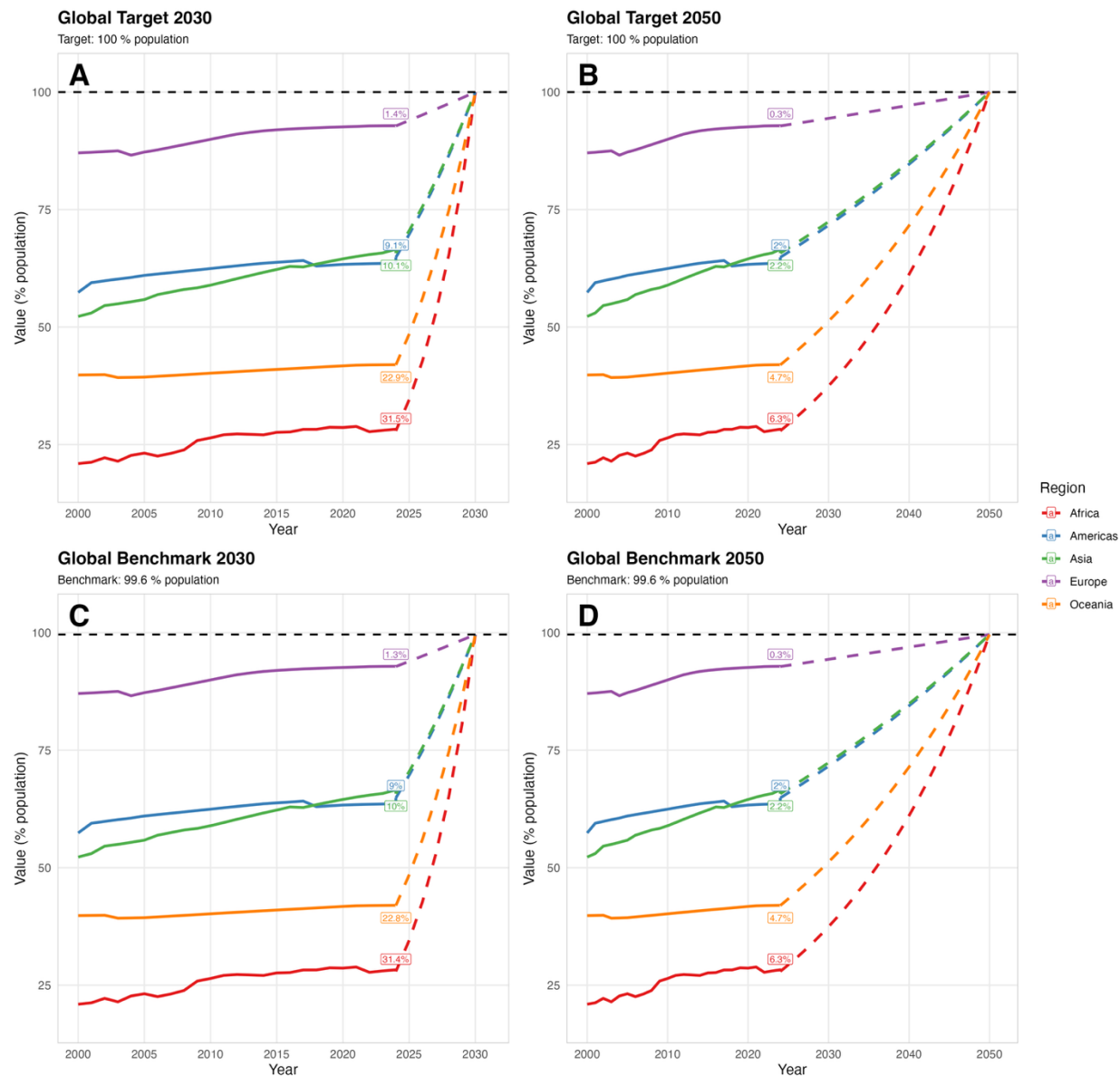


Supplementary Figure 3. Number of Countries Meeting the Global Target or Global Benchmark by 2050, by Progress Category and Theme

Distribution of countries across different progress categories for each indicator, organized by theme and sorted by performance. All bars represent 197 countries. Analysis is limited to those with at least two non-missing data points between 2015-2024 to enable trend projection to 2050. Progress categories are defined by progress ratios in Extended Data Table 3. Countries with insufficient data for trend analysis are categorized as 'No or insufficient data'.

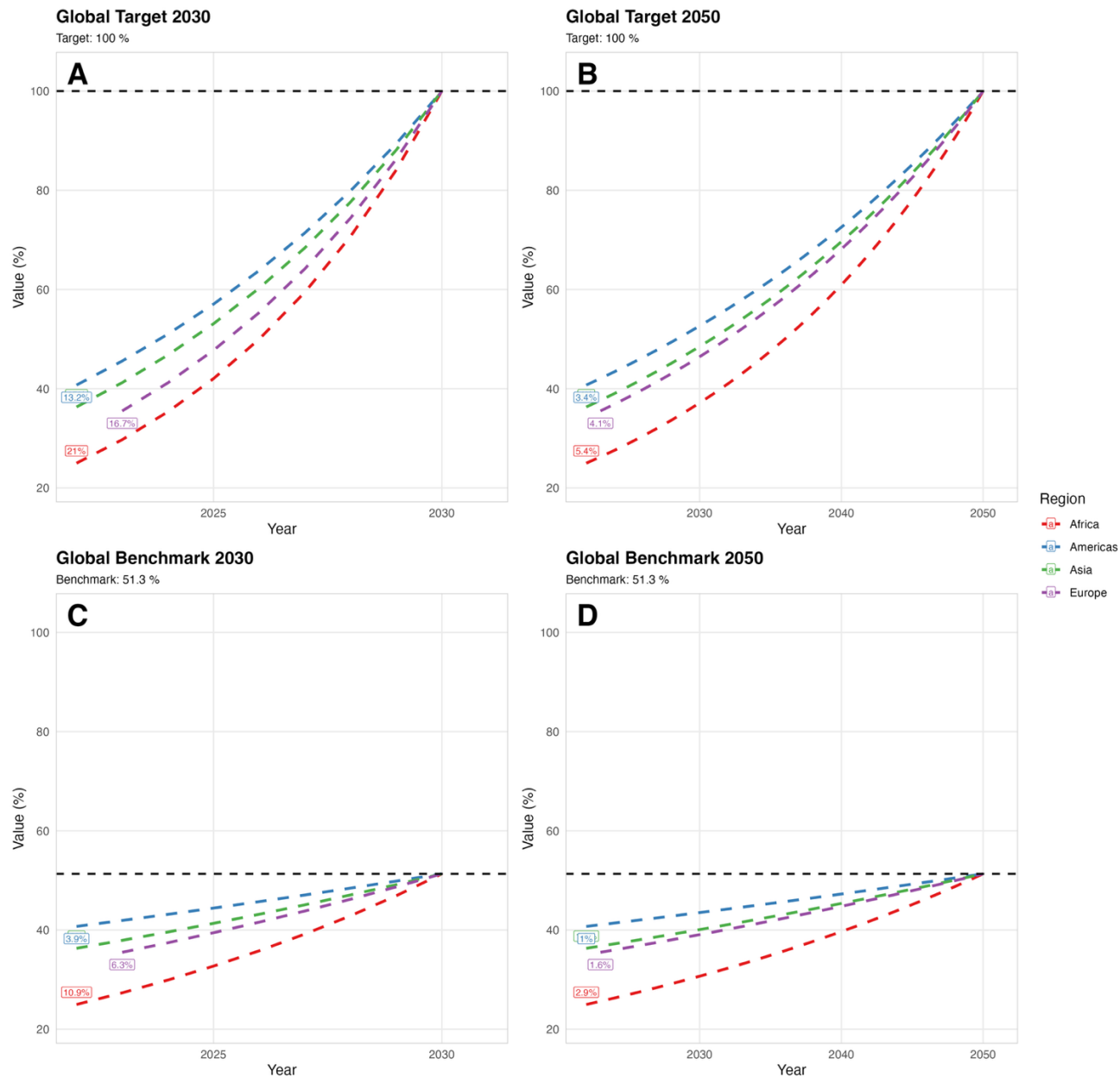


Supplementary Figure 4. Global Linear Trends Over Time, 2000-2023



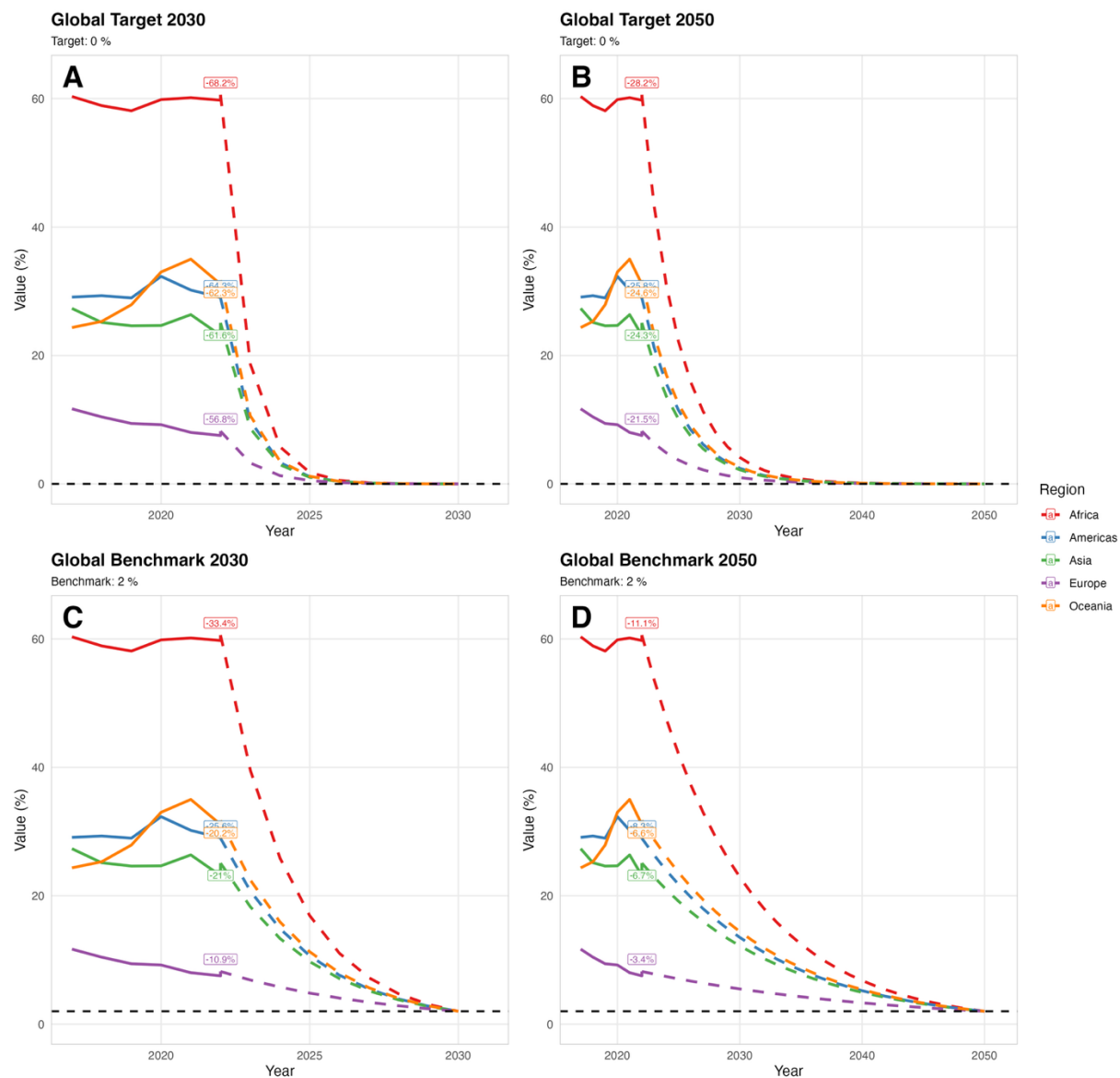
Supplementary Figure 5. Regional Trajectories to Global Target and Global Benchmark by 2030 and 2050, Access to Safe Water

Regional average historical values (solid line) and projected values (dashed line) to 2030 (Panels A and C) and 2050 (Panels B and D). Projected values are based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global target and global benchmark by 2030 and 2050. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Target is set at 100%, Global Benchmark is set at 99.6%. Desirable direction: higher.



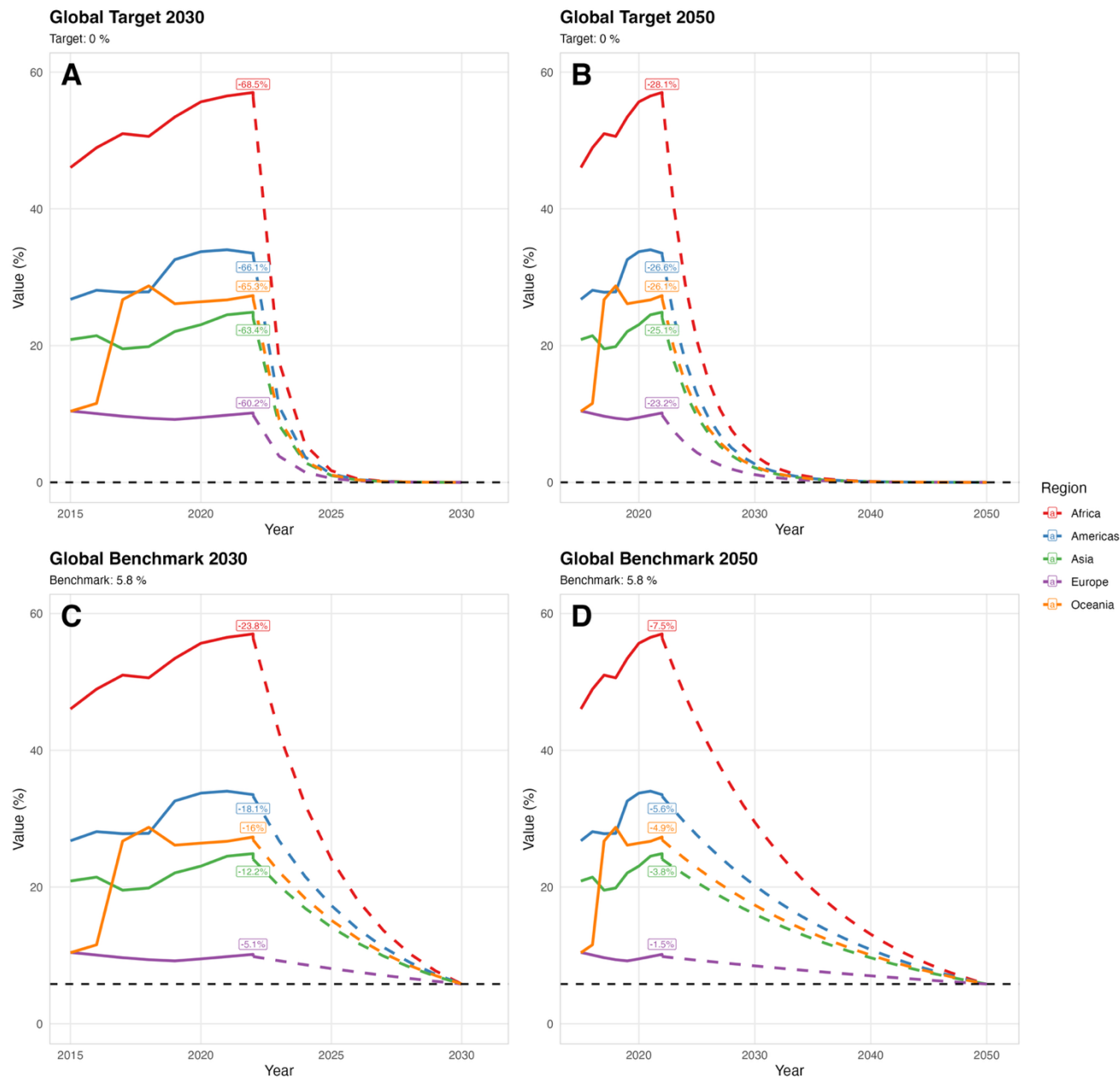
Supplementary Figure 6. Regional Trajectories to Global Target and Global Benchmark by 2030 and 2050, All 5 Food Groups

Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global target and global benchmark by 2030 and 2050. Historical trends are not available because survey data was collected at different times across countries. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Target is set at 100%, Global Benchmark is set at 51.3%. Desirable direction: higher.



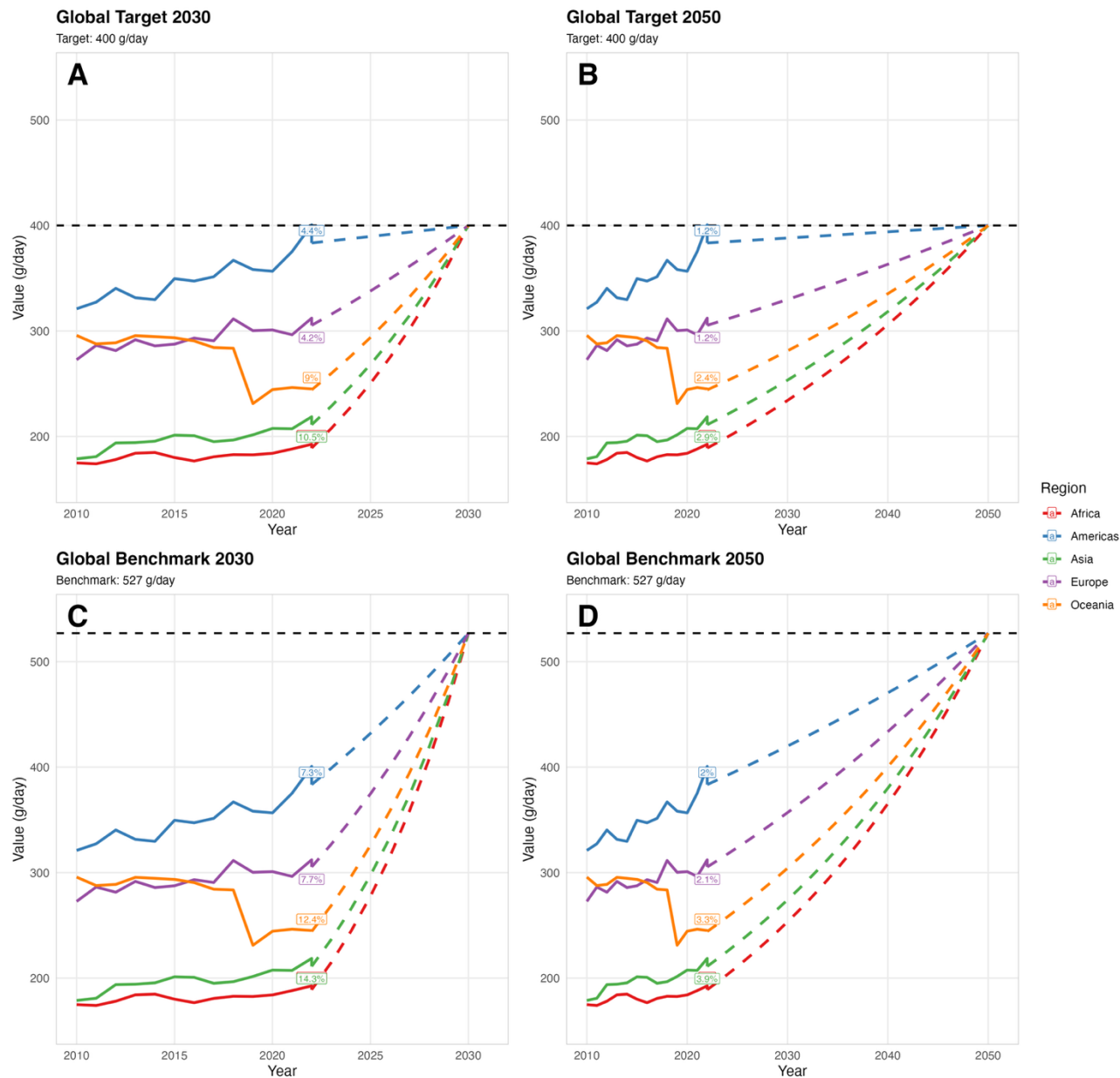
Supplementary Figure 7. Regional Trajectories to Global Target and Global Benchmark by 2030 and 2050, Cannot Afford a Healthy Diet

Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global target and global benchmark by 2030 and 2050. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Target is set at 0%, Global Benchmark is set at 2.0%. Desirable direction: lower.



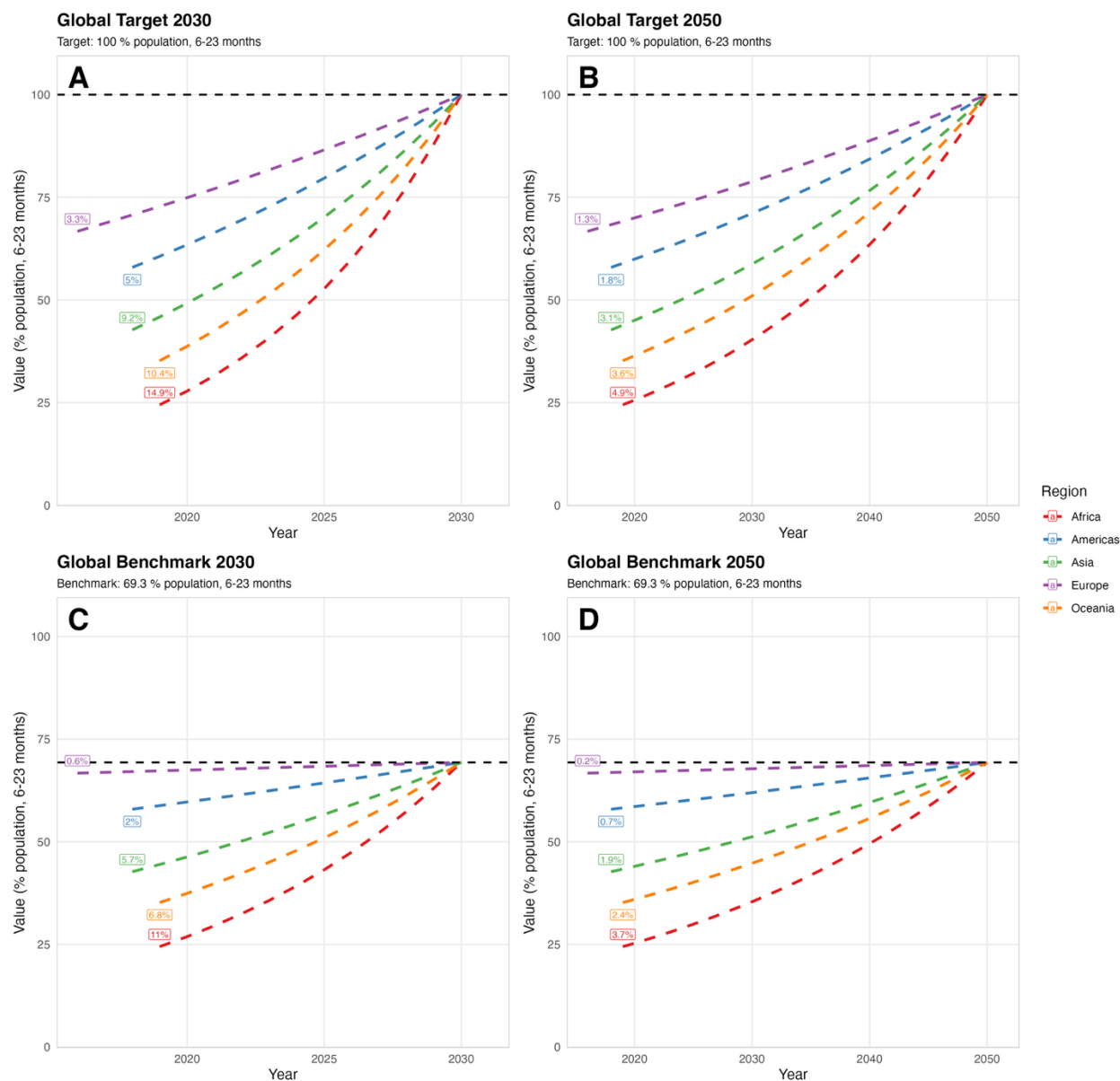
Supplementary Figure 8. Regional Trajectories to Global Target and Global Benchmark by 2030 and 2050, Experience Food Insecurity

Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global target and global benchmark by 2030 and 2050. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Target is set at 0%, Global Benchmark is set at 5.8%. Desirable direction: lower.

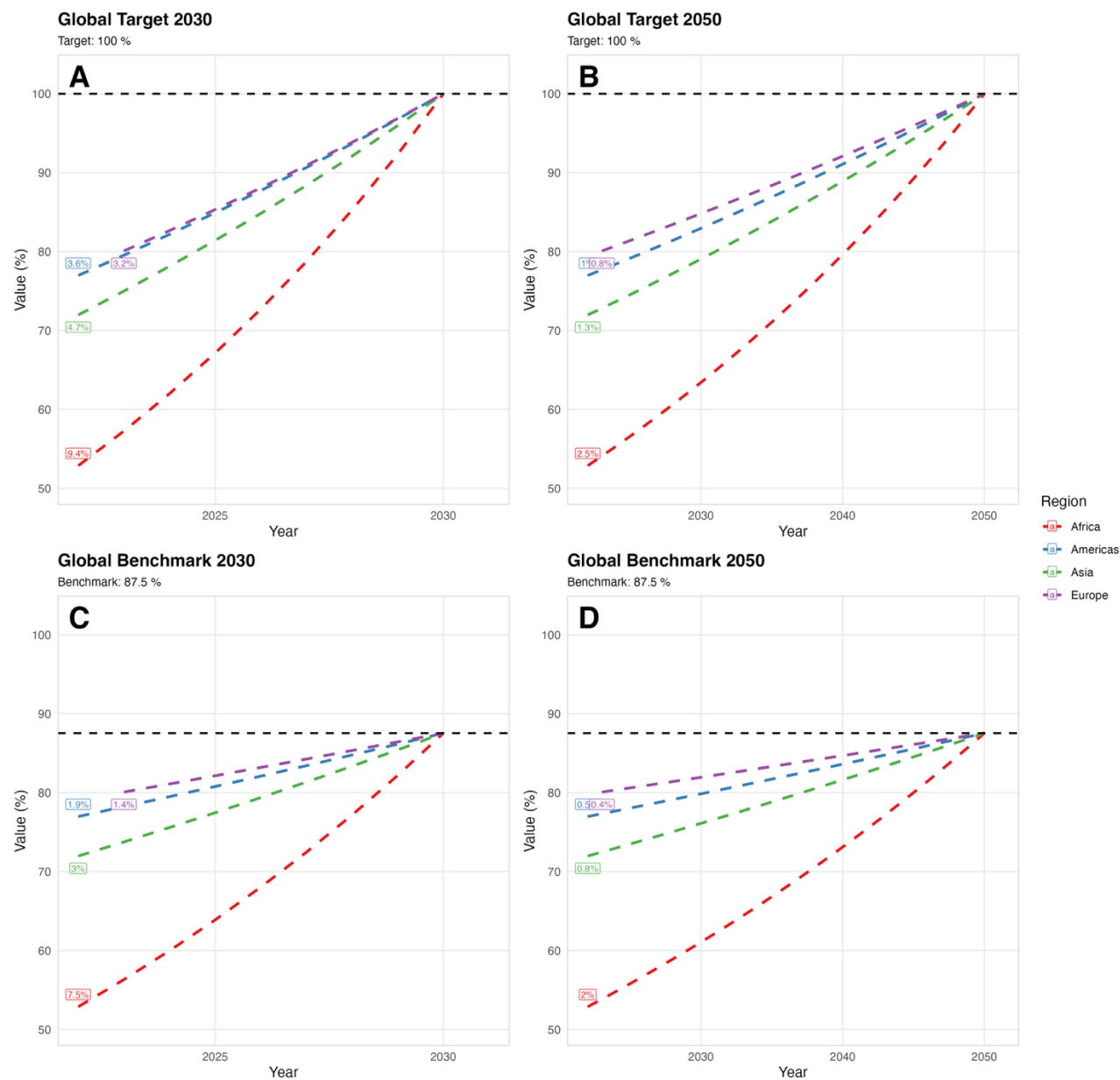


Supplementary Figure 9. Regional Trajectories to Global Target and Global Benchmark by 2030 and 2050, Fruit Availability

Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global target and global benchmark by 2030 and 2050. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Target is set at 400 grams/capita/day, Global Benchmark is set at 527 grams/capita/day. Desirable direction: higher.

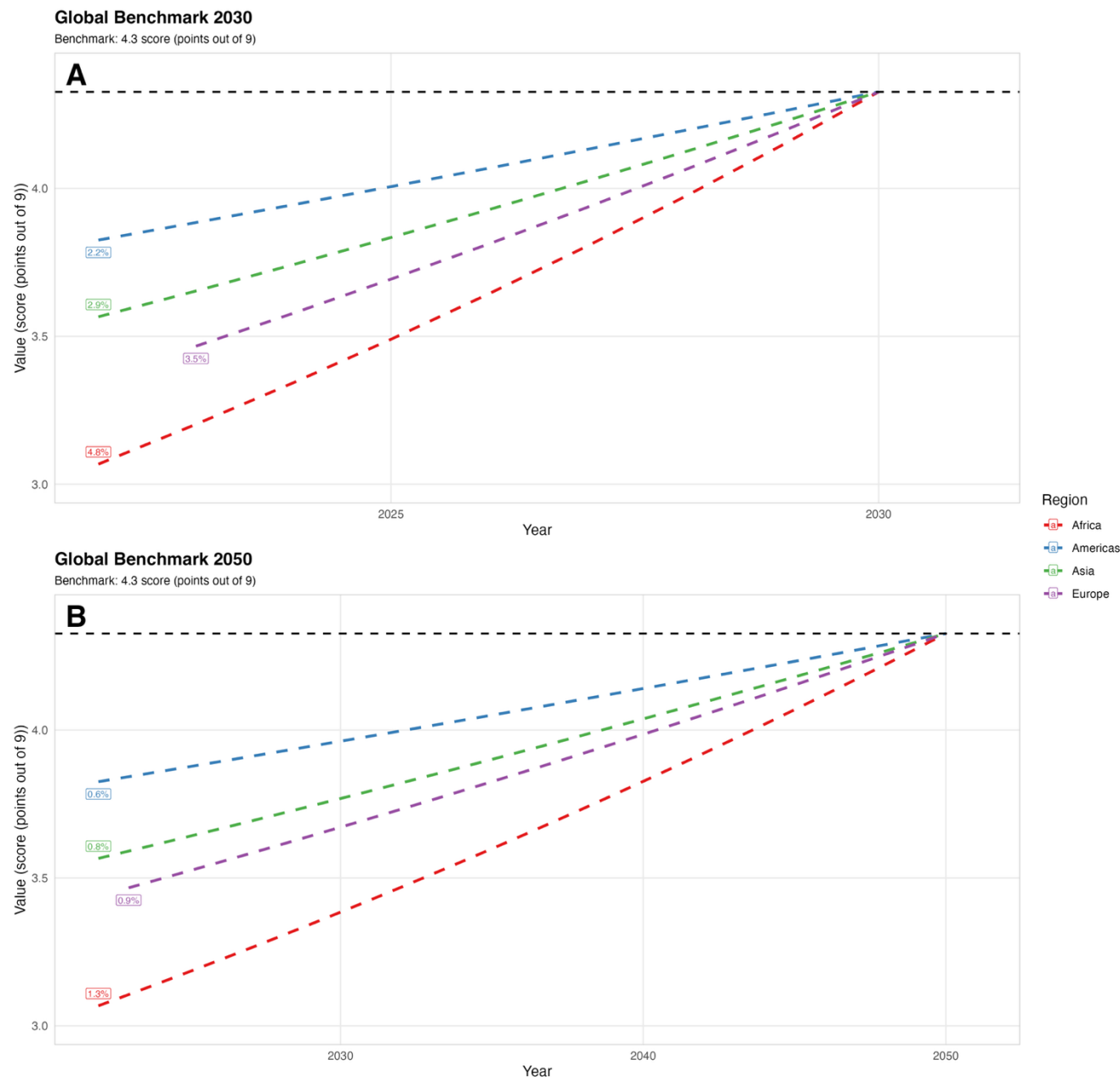


Supplementary Figure 10. Regional Trajectories to Global Target and Global Benchmark by 2030 and 2050, Minimum Dietary Diversity, Child
Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global target and global benchmark by 2030 and 2050. Historical trends are not available because survey data was collected at different times across countries. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Target is set at 100%, Global Benchmark is set at 69.3%. Desirable direction: higher.



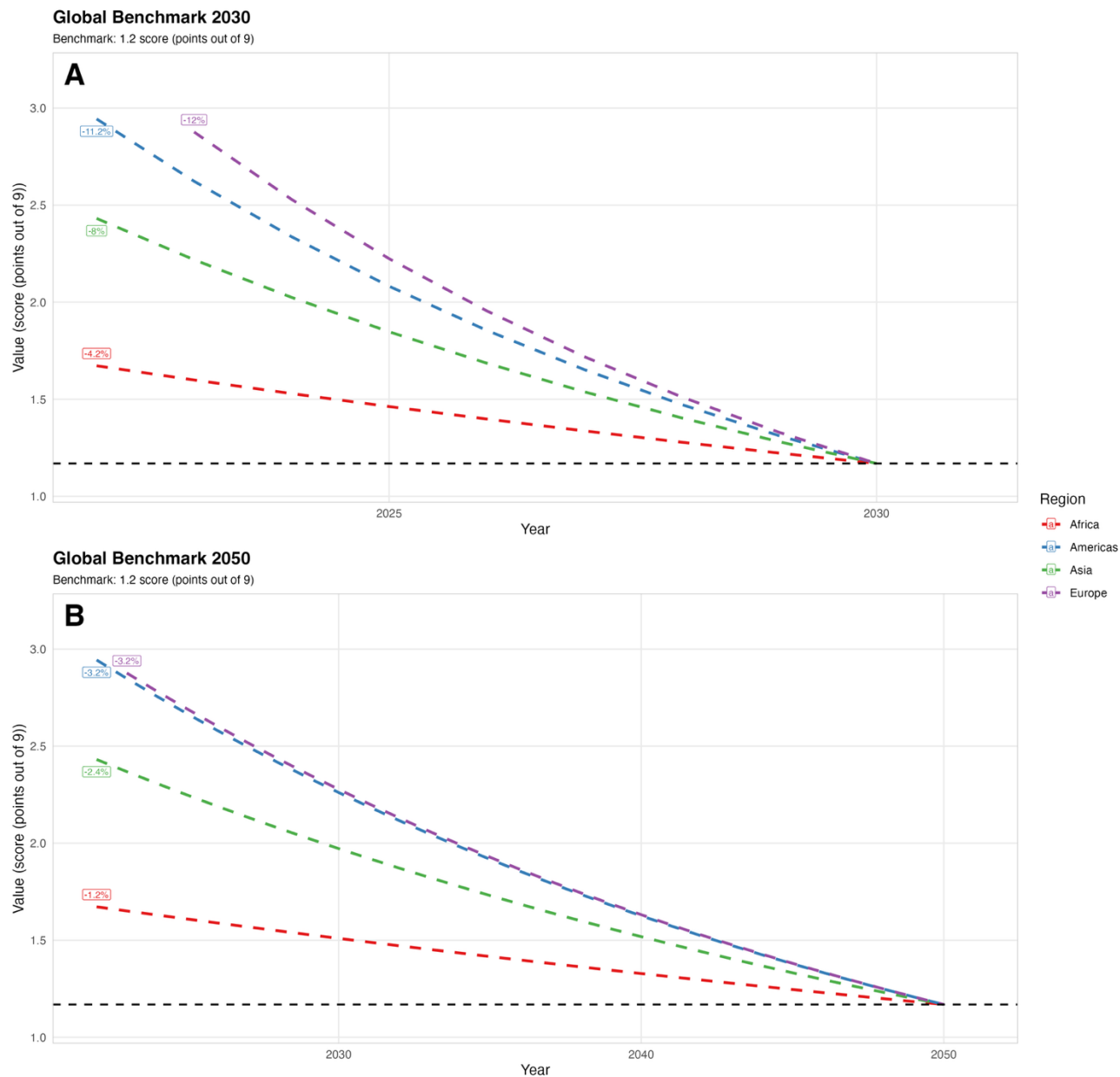
Supplementary Figure 11. Regional Trajectories to Global Target and Global Benchmark by 2030 and 2050, Minimum Dietary Diversity, Women

Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global target and global benchmark by 2030 and 2050. Historical trends are not available because survey data was collected at different times across countries. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Target is set at 100%, Global Benchmark is set at 87.5%. Desirable direction: higher.



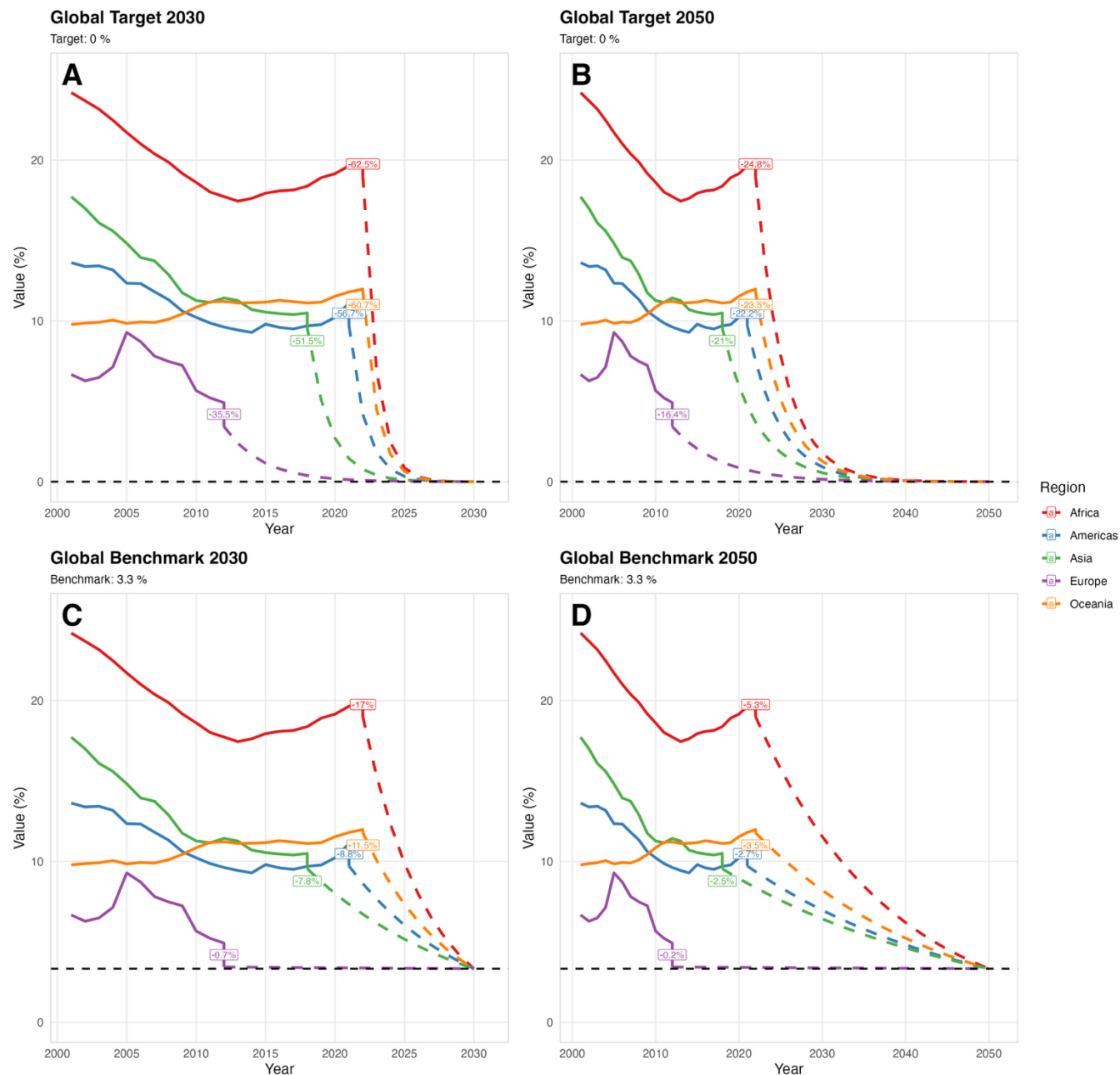
Supplementary Figure 12. Regional Trajectories to Global Benchmark by 2030 and 2050, NCD-Protect

Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global benchmark by 2030 and 2050. Historical trends are not available because survey data was collected at different times across countries. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Benchmark is 4.3 (score). Desirable direction: higher.



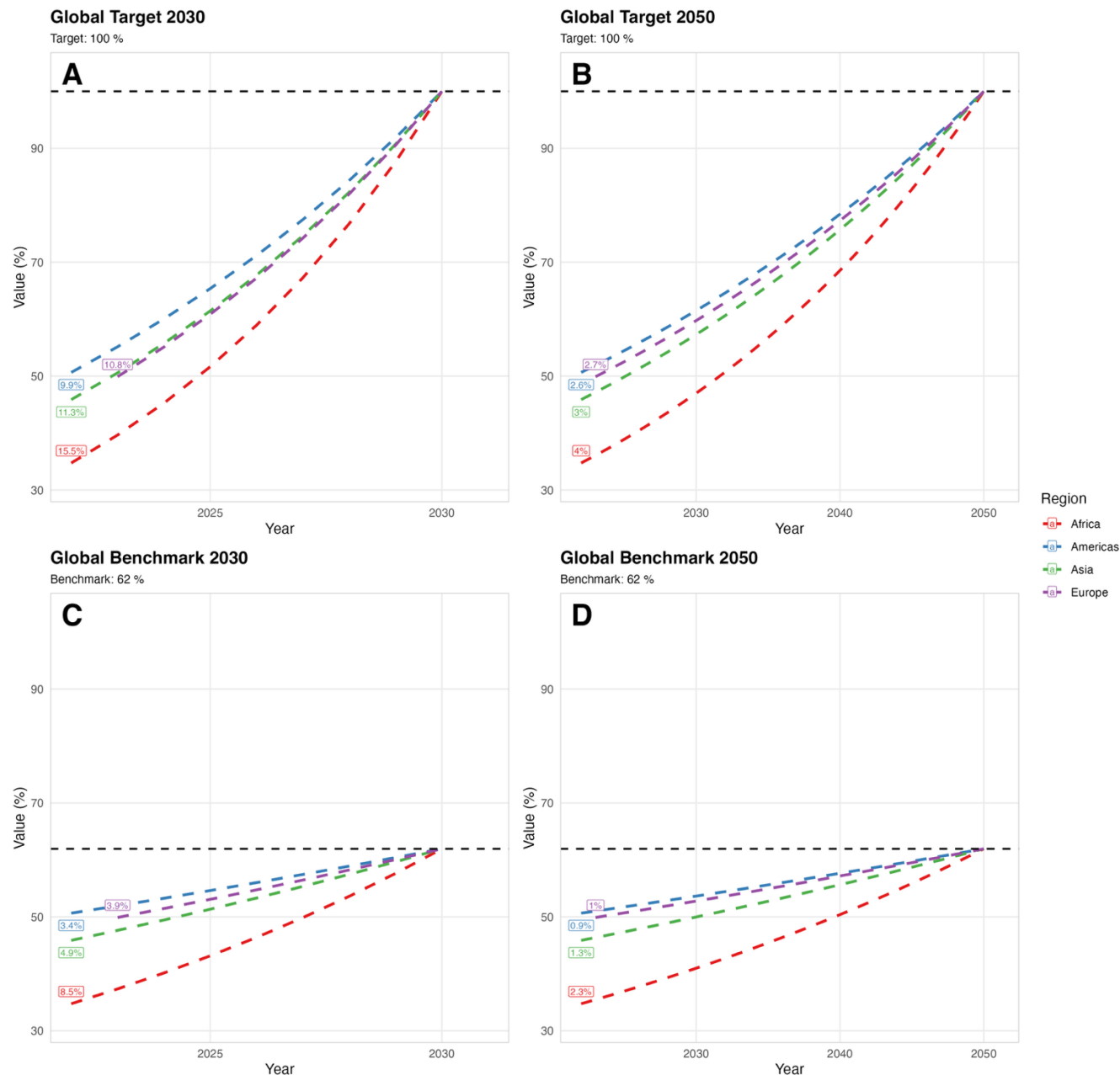
Supplementary Figure 13. Regional Trajectories to Global Benchmark by 2030 and 2050, NCD-Risk

Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global benchmark by 2030 and 2050. Historical trends are not available because survey data was collected at different times across countries. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Benchmark is set at 1.2 (score). Desirable direction: lower.



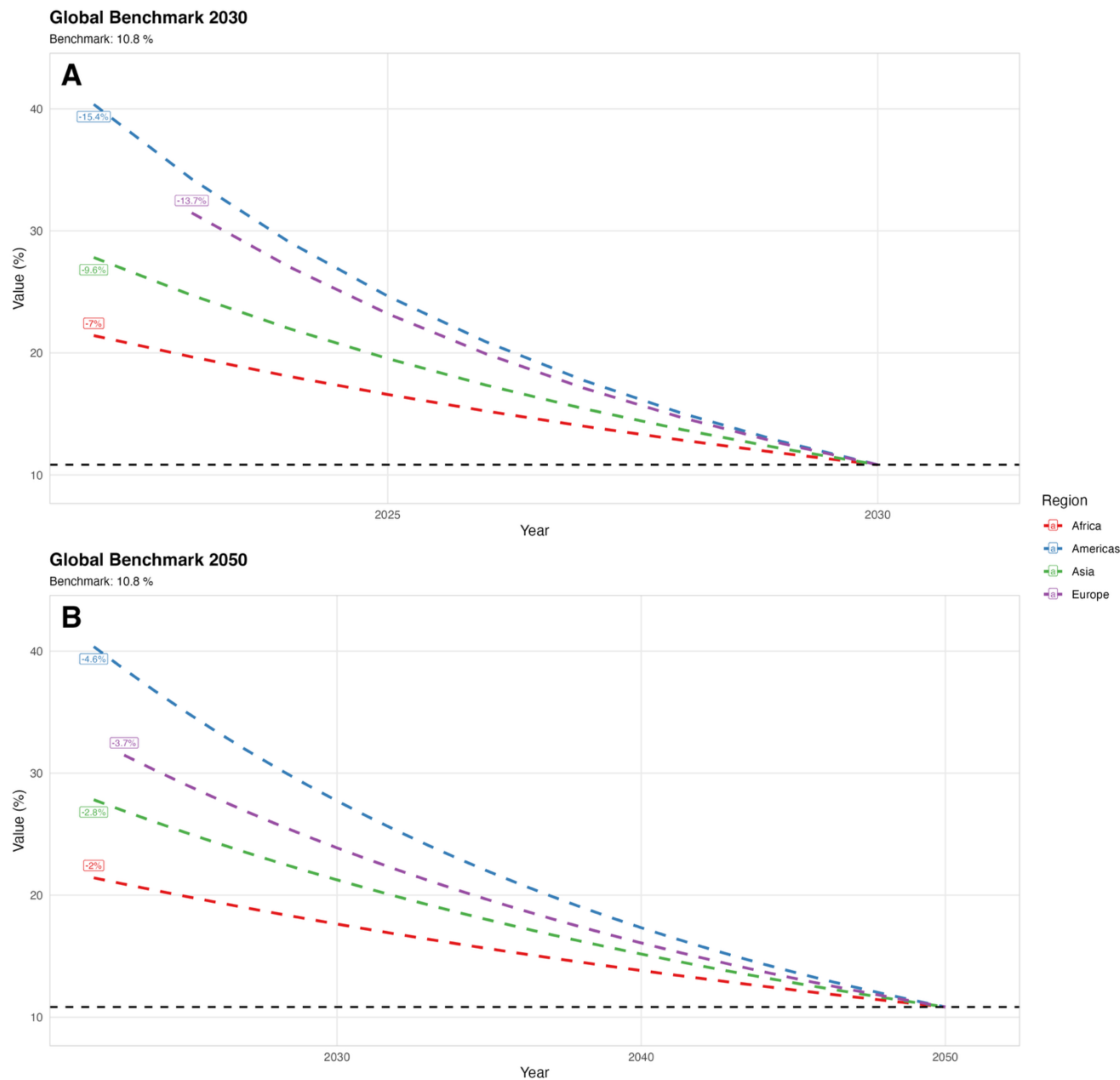
Supplementary Figure 14. Regional Trajectories to Global Target and Global Benchmark by 2030 and 2050, Prevalence of Undernourishment

Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global target and global benchmark by 2030 and 2050. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Target is set at 0%, Global Benchmark is set at 3.3%. Desirable direction: lower.



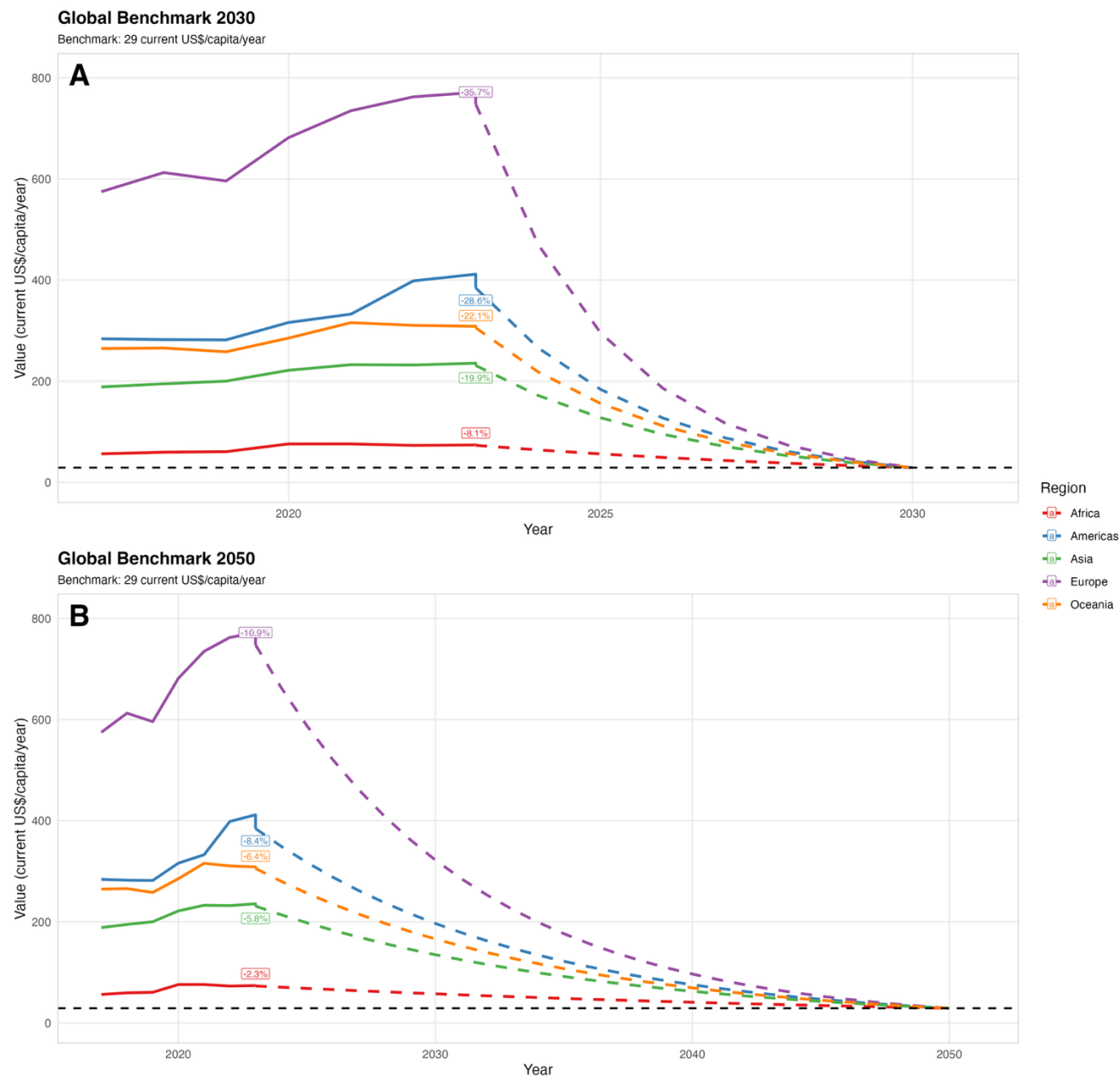
Supplementary Figure 15. Regional Trajectories to Global Target and Global Benchmark by 2030 and 2050, Protective Food Consumption

Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global target and global benchmark by 2030 and 2050. Historical trends are not available because survey data was collected at different times across countries. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Target is set at 100%, Global Benchmark is set at 62.7%. Desirable direction: higher.



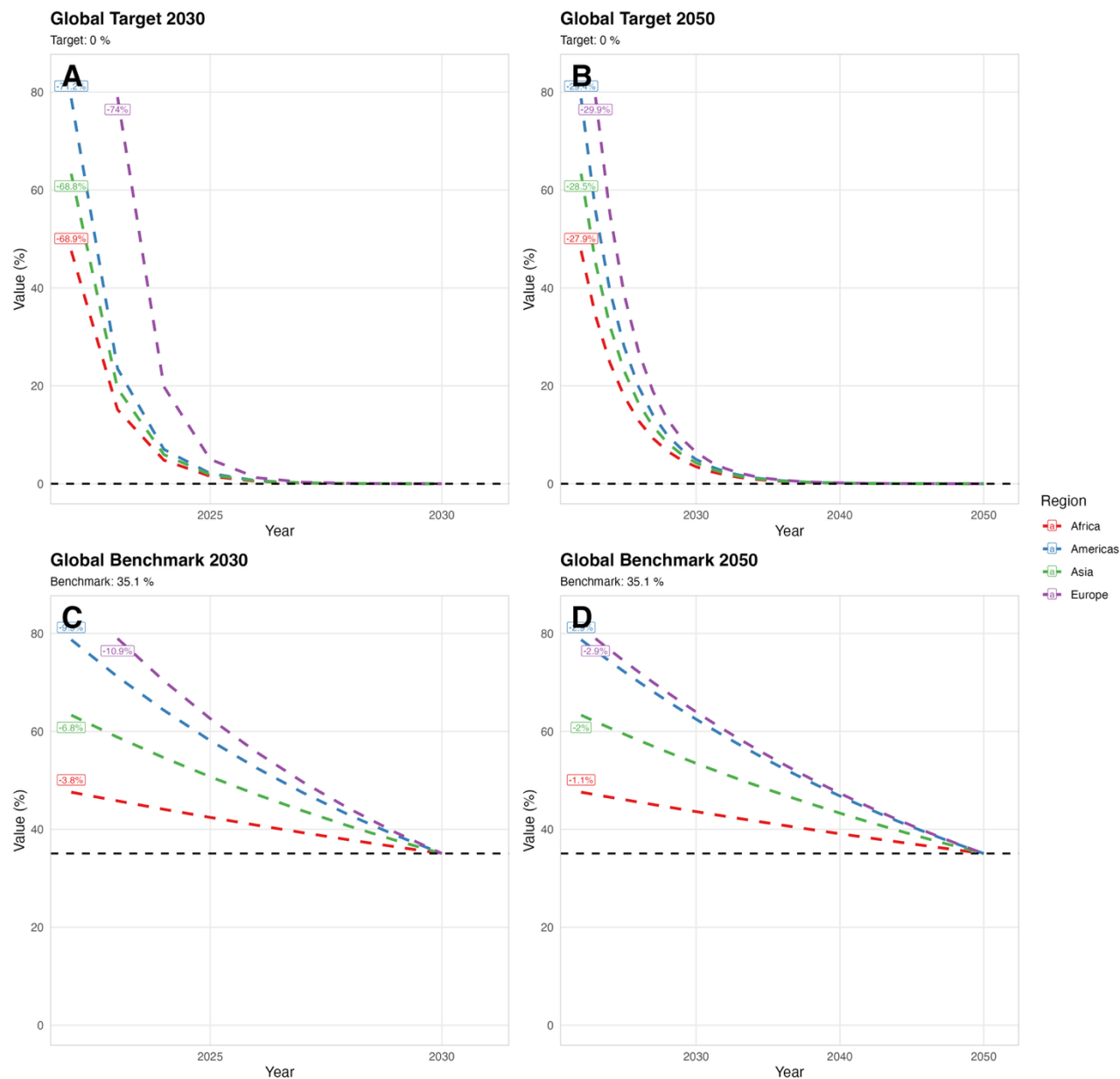
Supplementary Figure 16. Regional Trajectories to Global Benchmark by 2030 and 2050, Soft Drink Consumption

Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global benchmark by 2030 and 2050. Historical trends are not available because survey data was collected at different times across countries. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Benchmark is set at 10.8%. Desirable direction: lower.

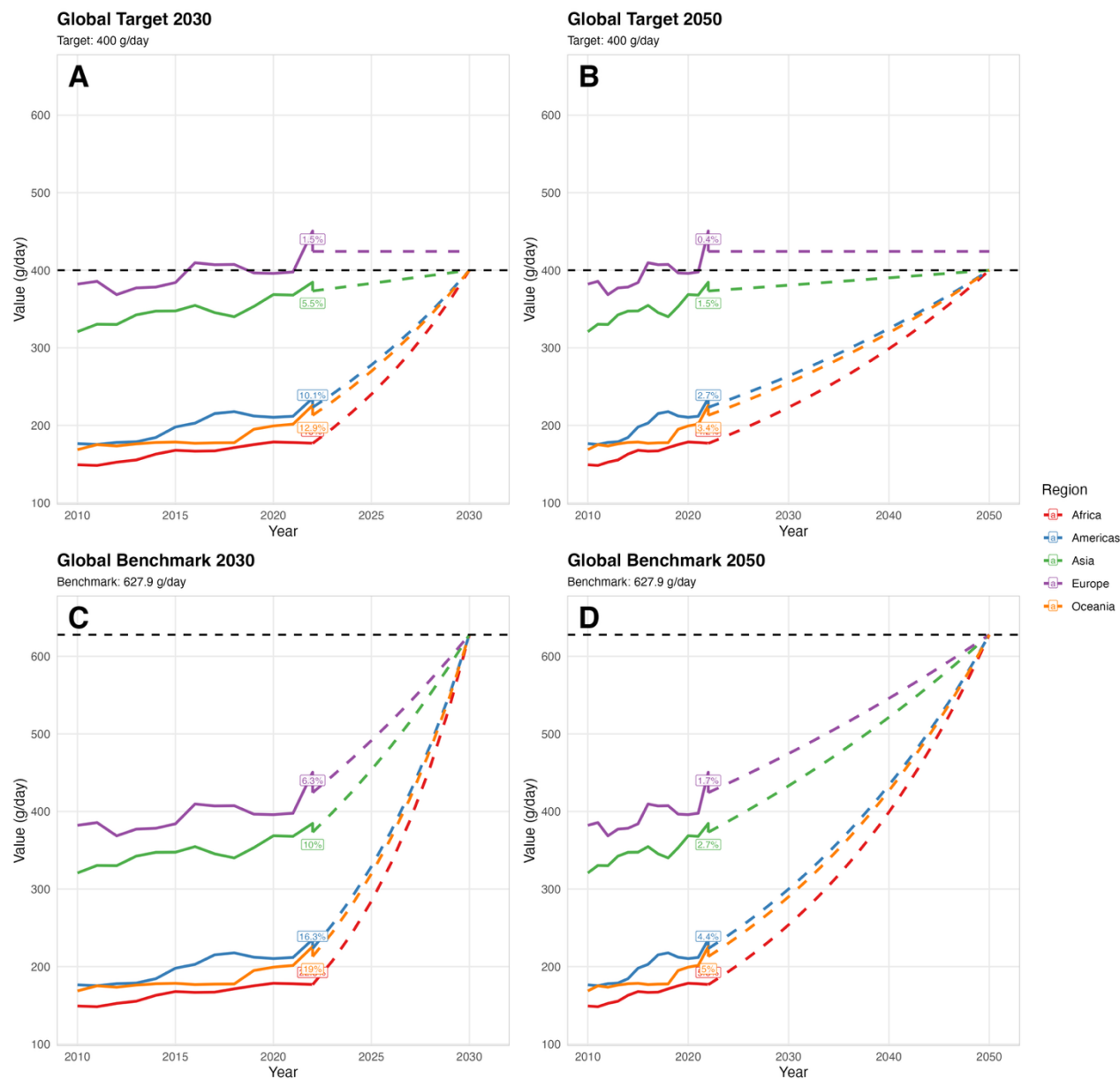


Supplementary Figure 17. Regional Trajectories to Global Benchmark by 2030 and 2050, Ultra-Processed Food Sales

Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global benchmark by 2030 and 2050. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Benchmark is set at 29 current US\$/capita/year. Desirable direction: lower.

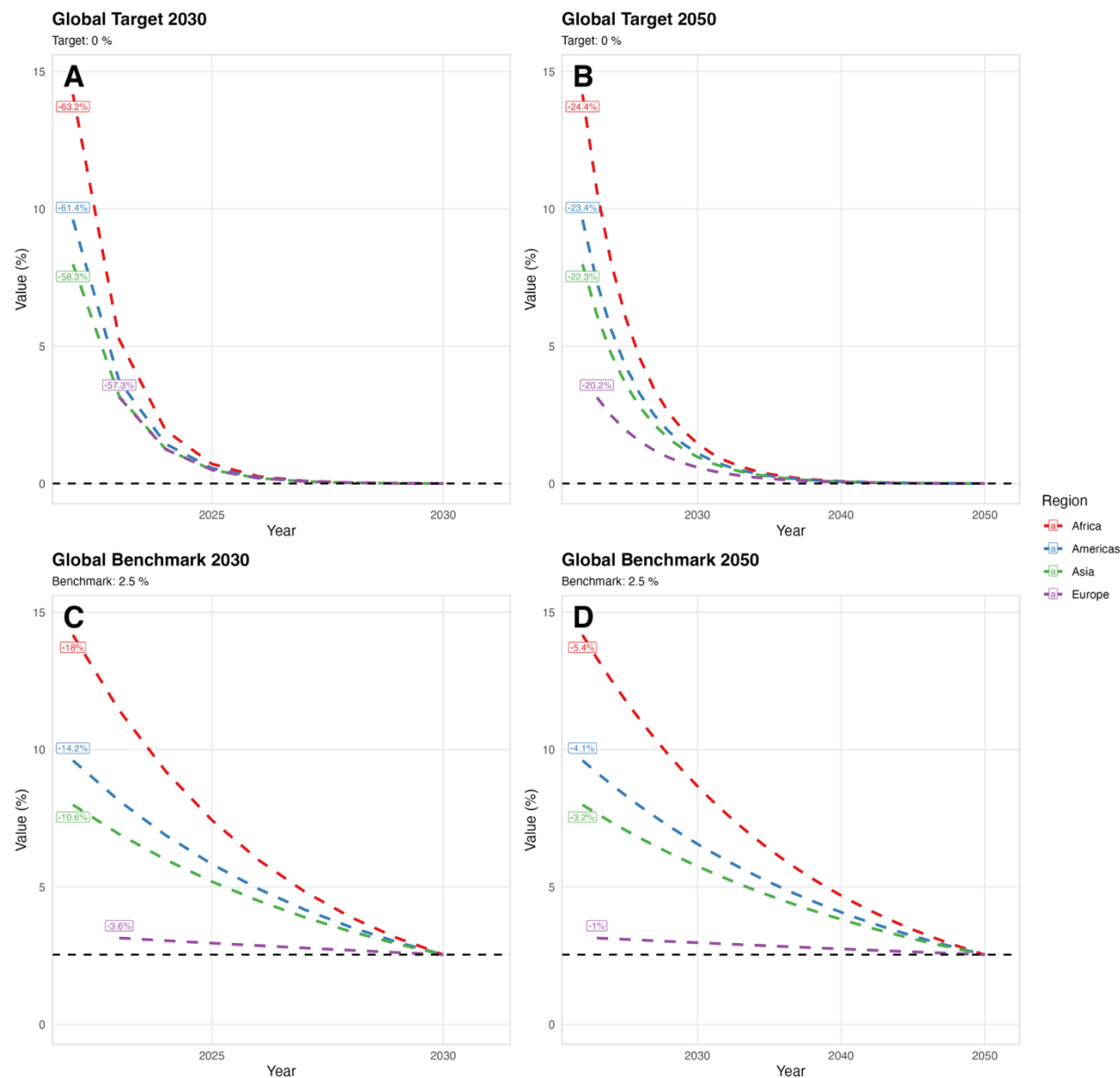


Supplementary Figure 18. Regional Trajectories to Global Target and Global Benchmark by 2030 and 2050, Unhealthy Food Consumption
Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global target and global benchmark by 2030 and 2050. Historical trends are not available because survey data was collected at different times across countries. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Target is set at 0%, Global Benchmark is set at 35.1%. Desirable direction: lower.

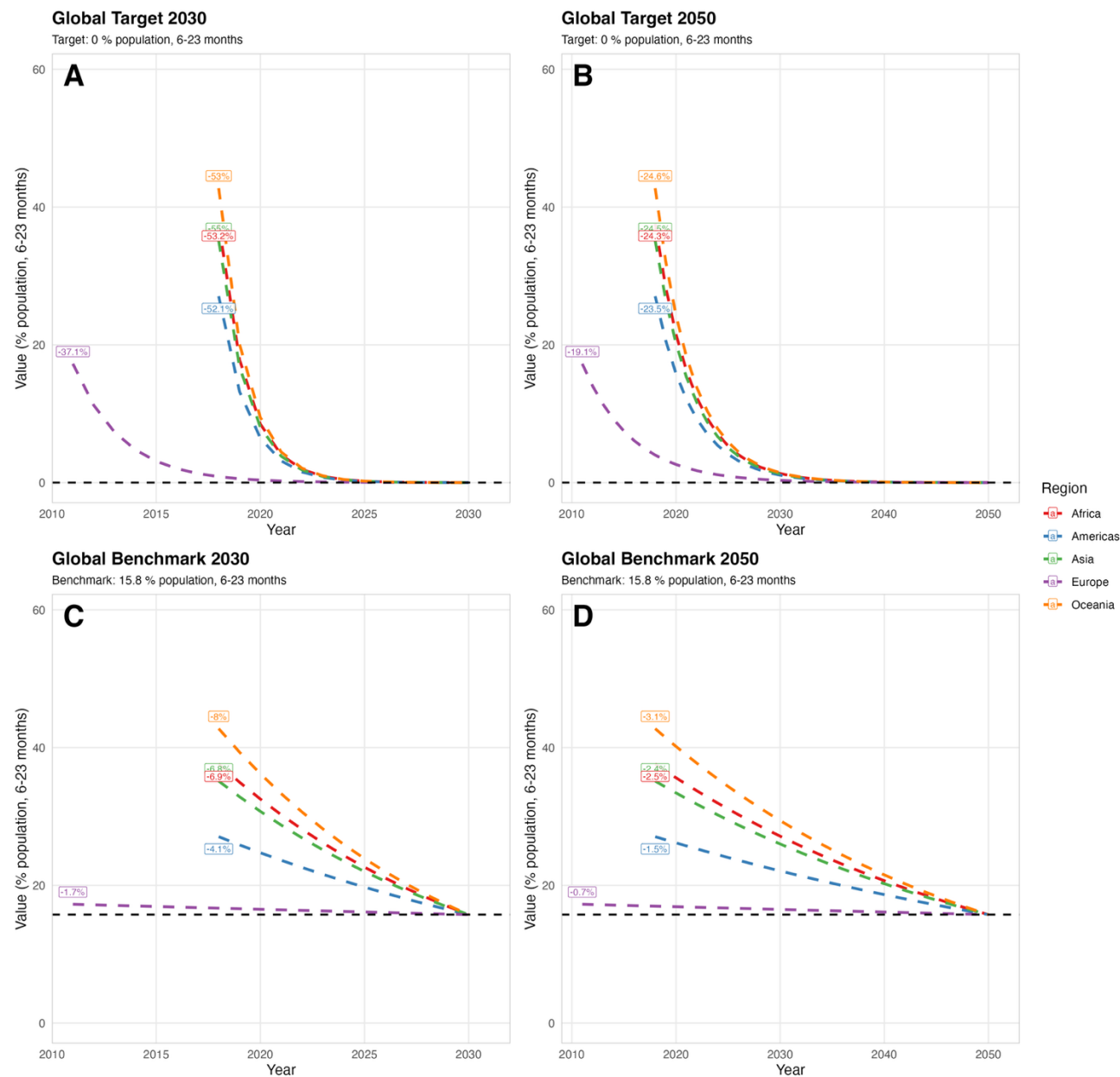


Supplementary Figure 19. Regional Trajectories to Global Target and Global Benchmark by 2030 and 2050, Vegetable Availability

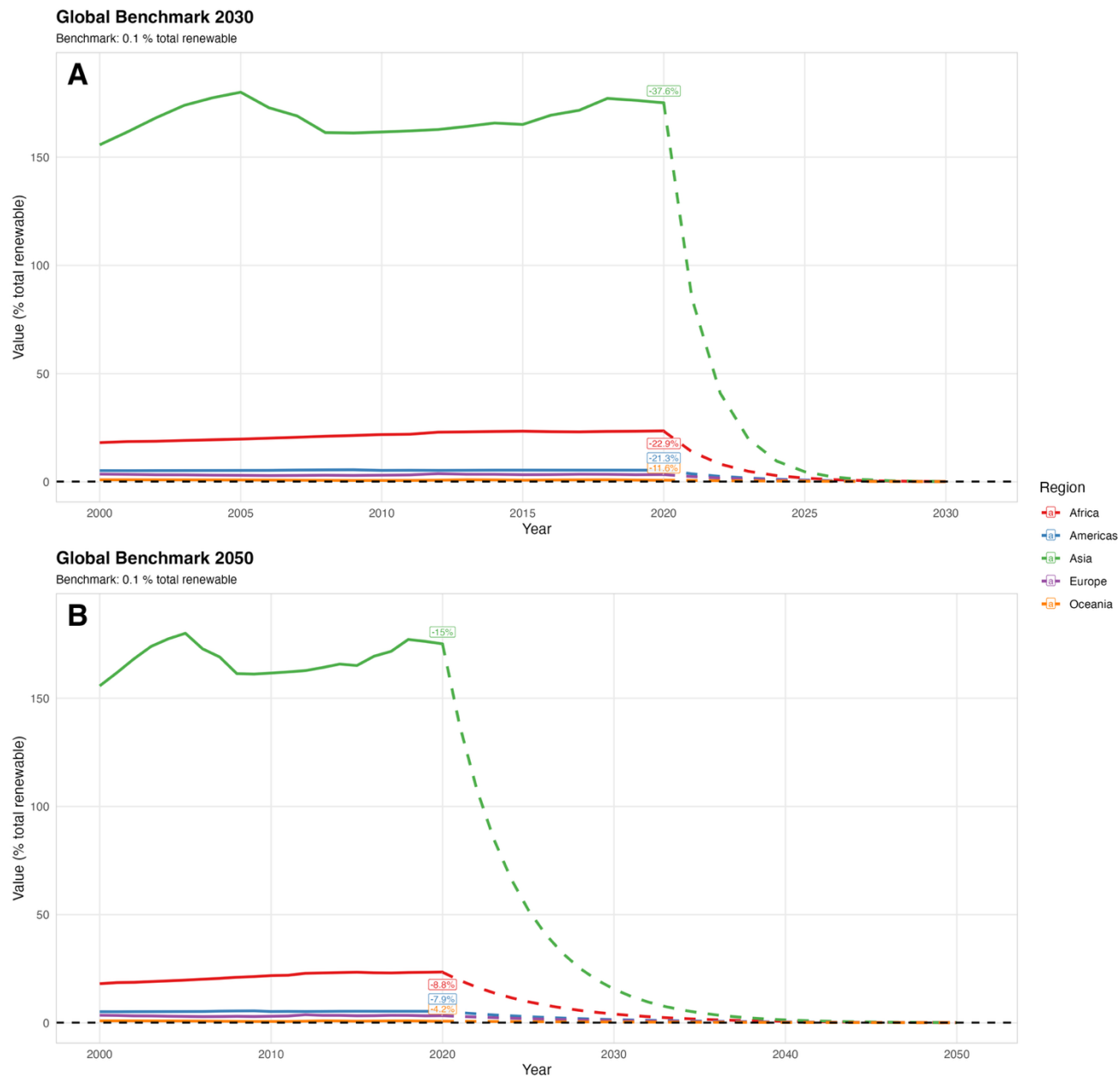
Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global target and global benchmark by 2030 and 2050. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Target is set at 400 grams/capita/day, Global Benchmark is set at 627.9 grams/capita/day. Desirable direction: higher.



Supplementary Figure 20. Regional Trajectories to Global Target and Global Benchmark by 2030 and 2050, Zero Fruits or Vegetables, Adult
Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global target and global benchmark by 2030 and 2050. Historical trends are not available because survey data was collected at different times across countries. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Target is set at 0%, Global Benchmark is set at 2.5%. Desirable direction: lower.

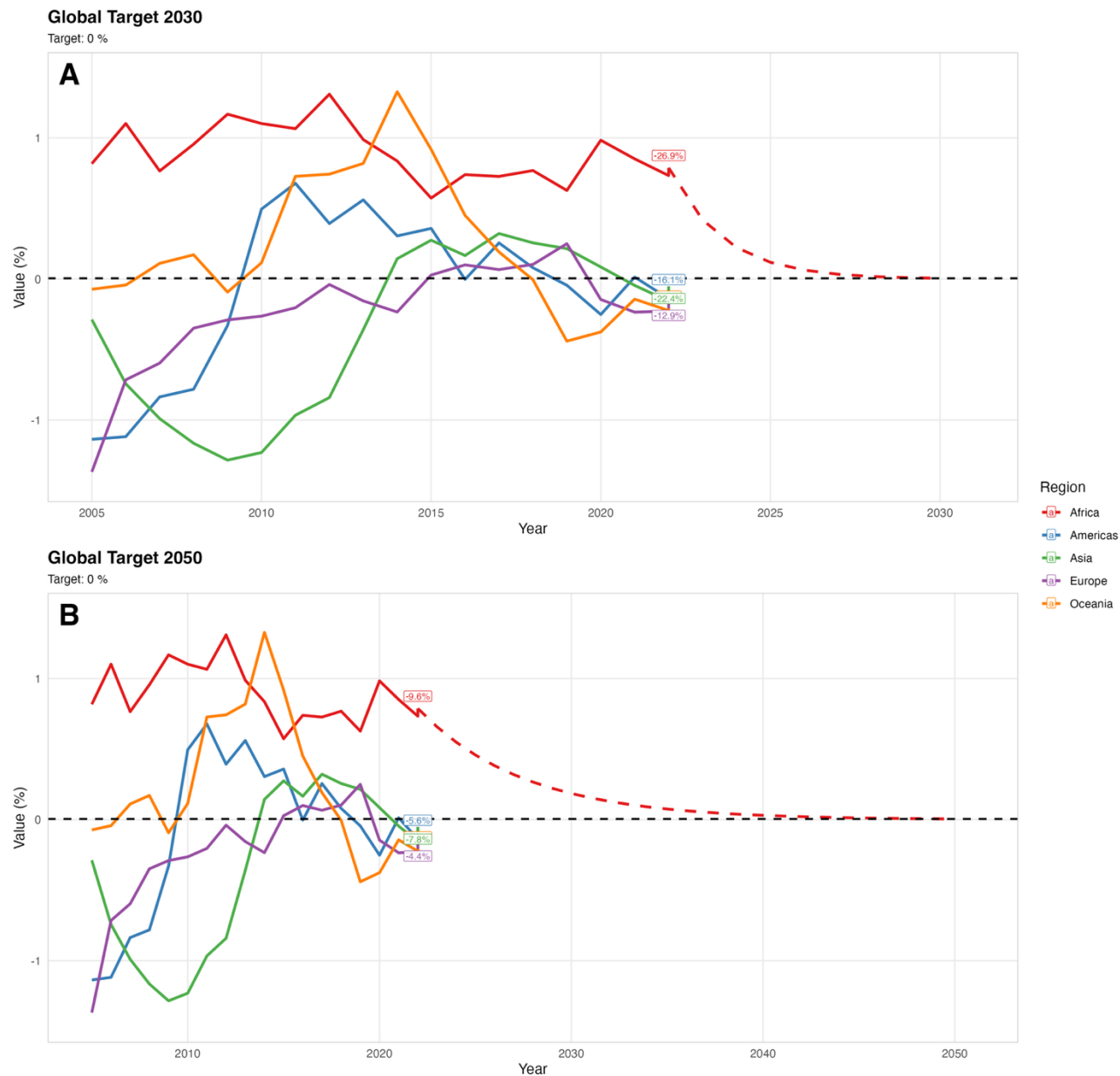


Supplementary Figure 21. Regional Trajectories to Global Target and Global Benchmark by 2030 and 2050, Zero Fruits or Vegetables, Child
Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global target and global benchmark by 2030 and 2050. Historical trends are not available because survey data was collected at different times across countries. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Target is set at 0%, Global Benchmark is set at 15.8%. Desirable direction: lower.



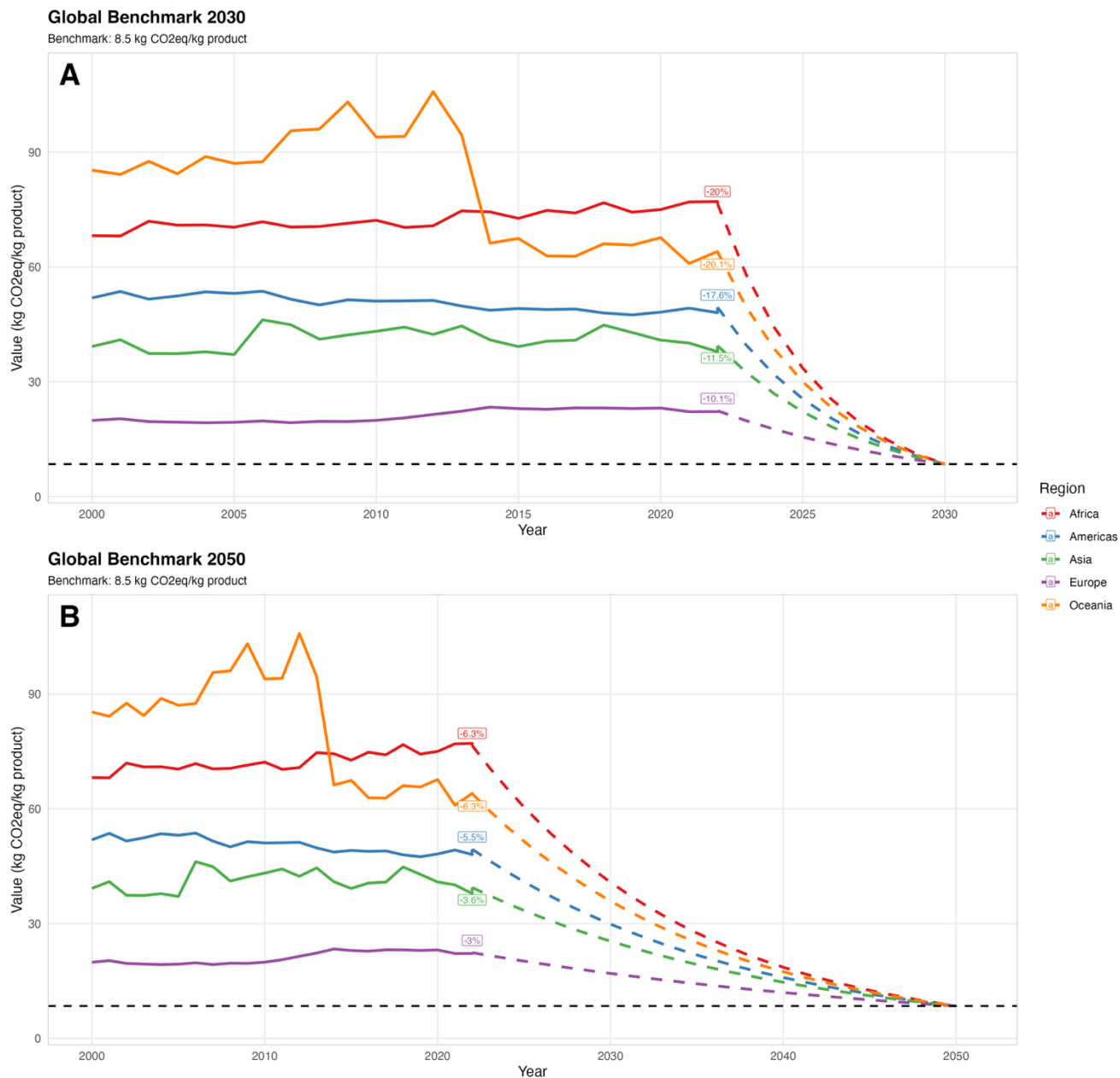
Supplementary Figure 22. Regional Trajectories to Global Benchmark by 2030 and 2050, Agricultural Water Withdrawal

Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global benchmark by 2030 and 2050. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Benchmark is set at 0.1%. Desirable direction: lower.



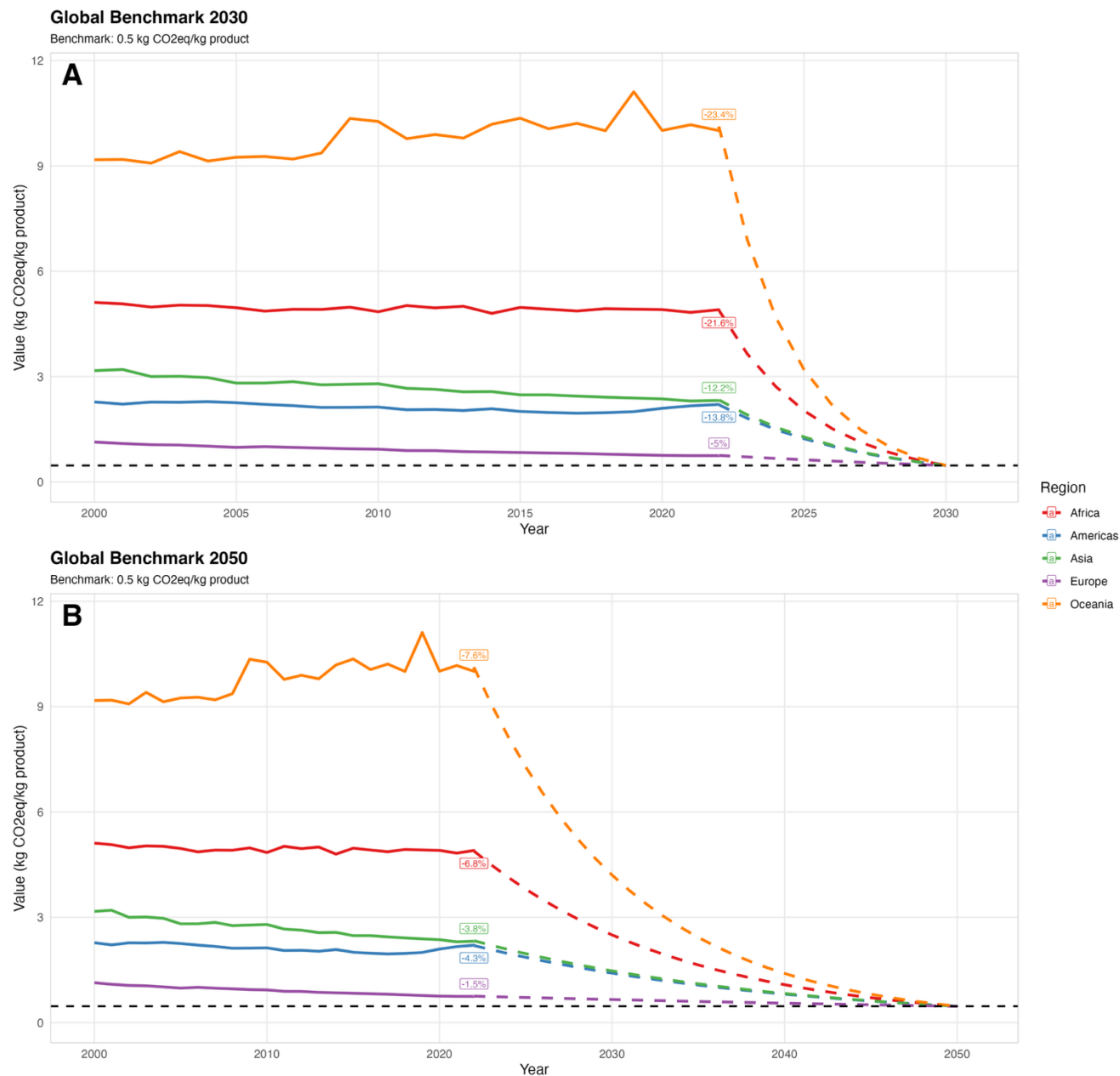
Supplementary Figure 23. Regional Trajectories to Global Target by 2030 and 2050, Cropland Change

Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global target by 2030 and 2050. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Target is set at 0%. Desirable direction: lower.



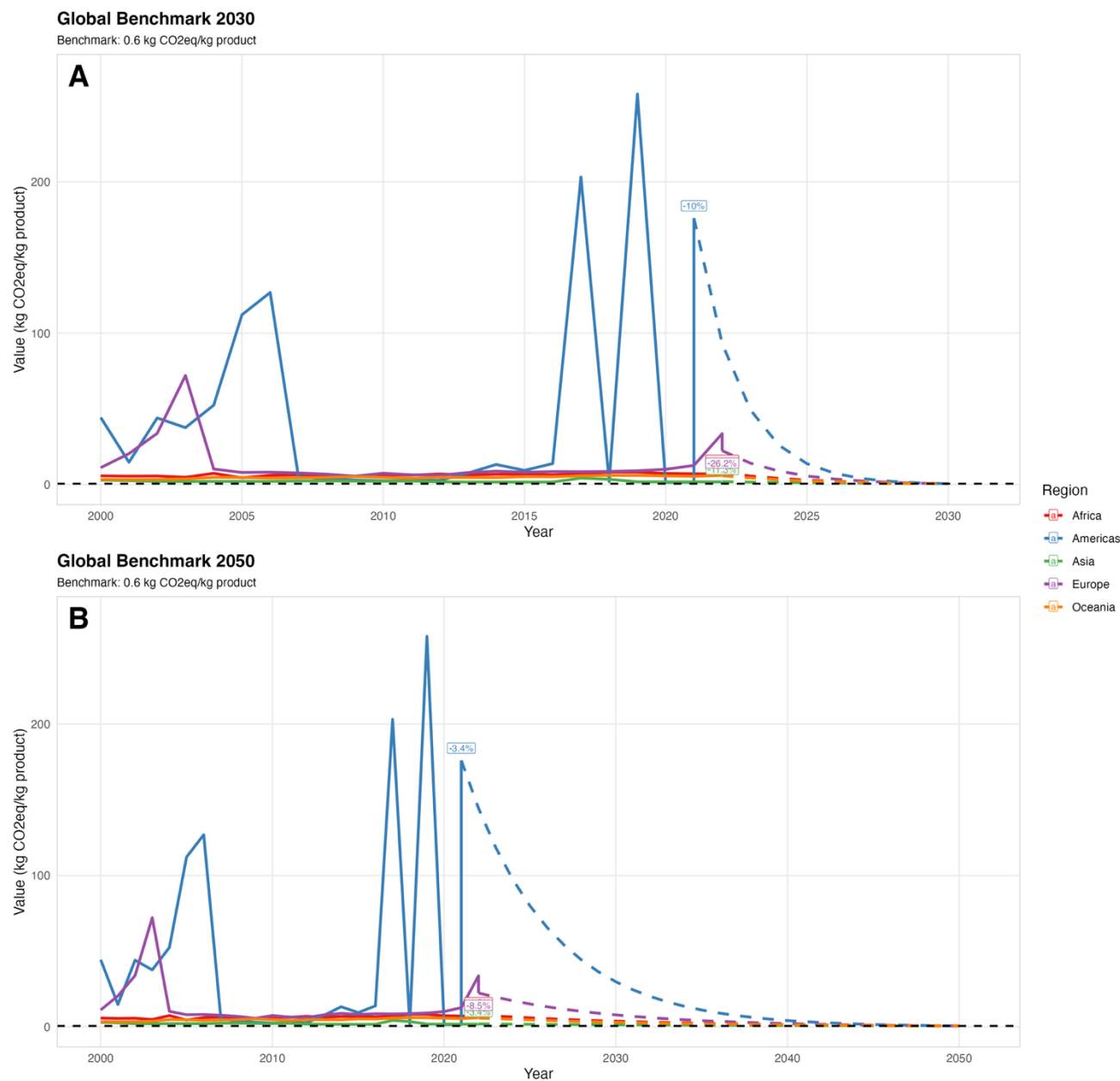
Supplementary Figure 24. Regional Trajectories to Global Benchmark by 2030 and 2050, Emissions Intensity Beef

Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global benchmark by 2030 and 2050. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Benchmark is set 8.5 kg CO₂eq/kg product. Desirable direction: lower.



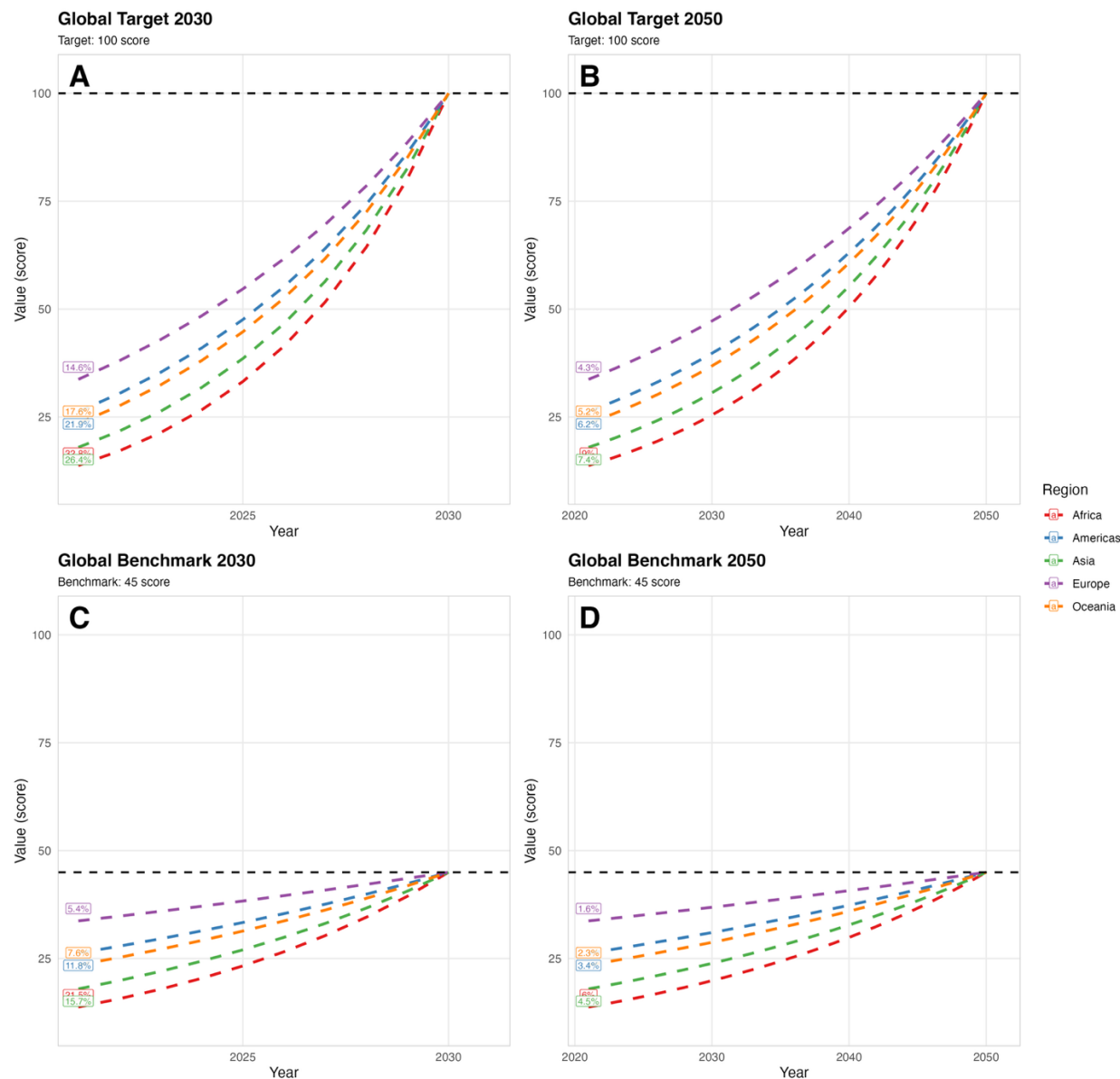
Supplementary Figure 25. Regional Trajectories to Global Benchmark by 2030 and 2050, Emissions Intensity Milk

Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global benchmark by 2030 and 2050. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Benchmark is set 0.5 kg CO₂eq/kg product. Desirable direction: lower.



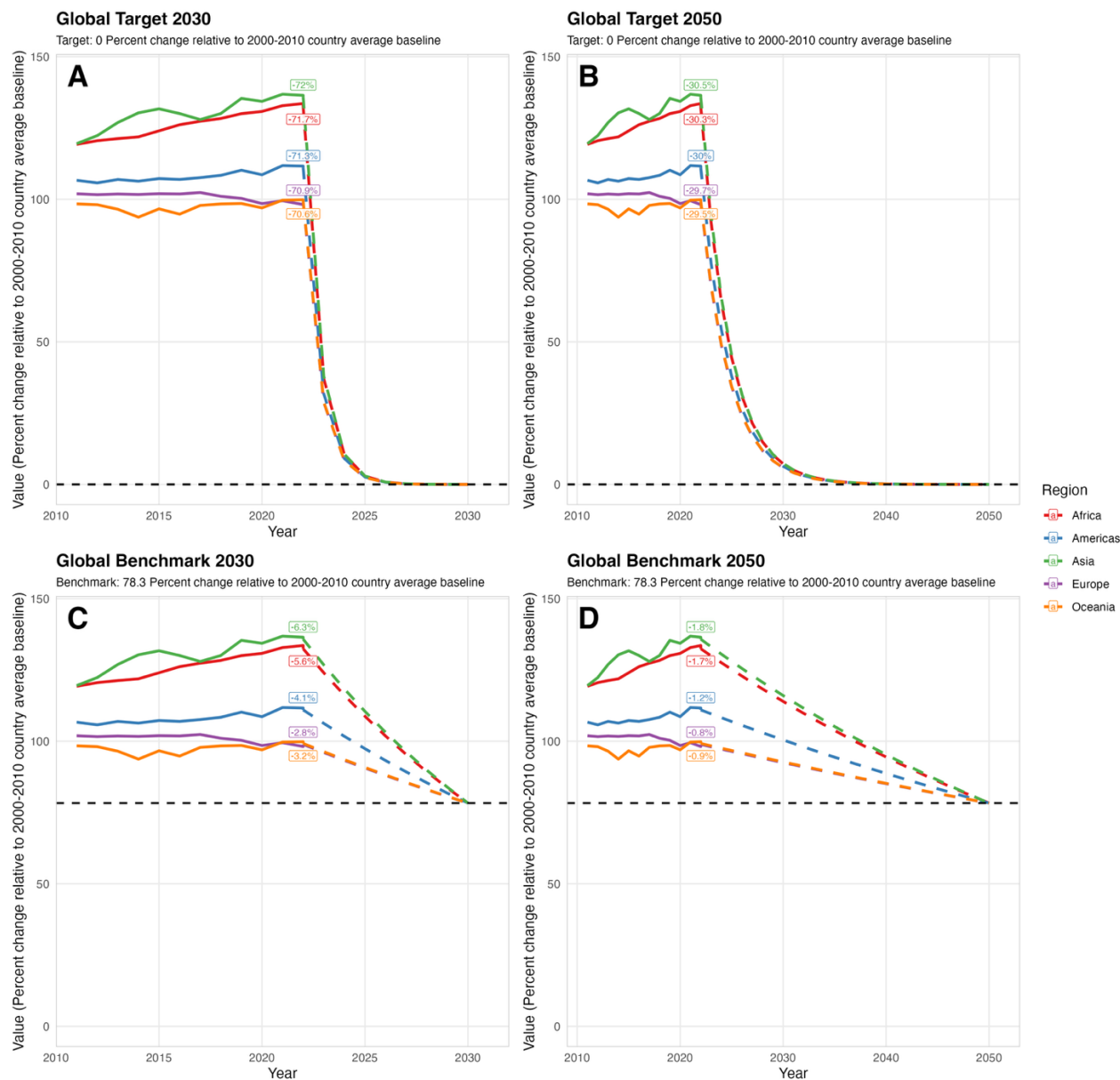
Supplementary Figure 26. Regional Trajectories to Global Benchmark by 2030 and 2050, Emissions Intensity Rice

Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global benchmark by 2030 and 2050. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Benchmark is set 0.6 kg CO₂eq/kg product. Desirable direction: lower.

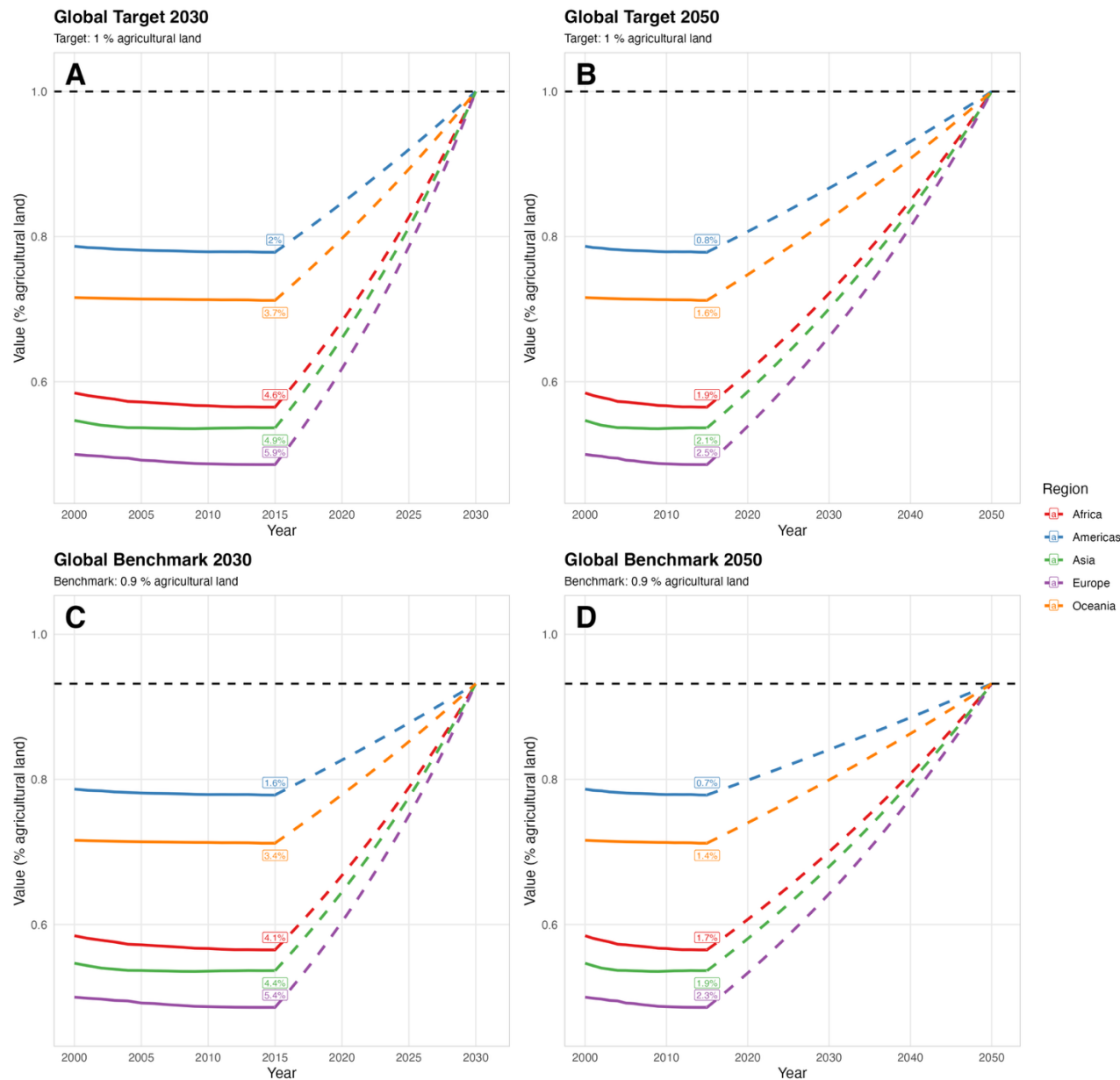


Supplementary Figure 27. Regional Trajectories to Global Benchmark by 2030 and 2050, Fisheries Health Index

Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global benchmark by 2030 and 2050. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Benchmark is set 45 (score). Desirable direction: higher.

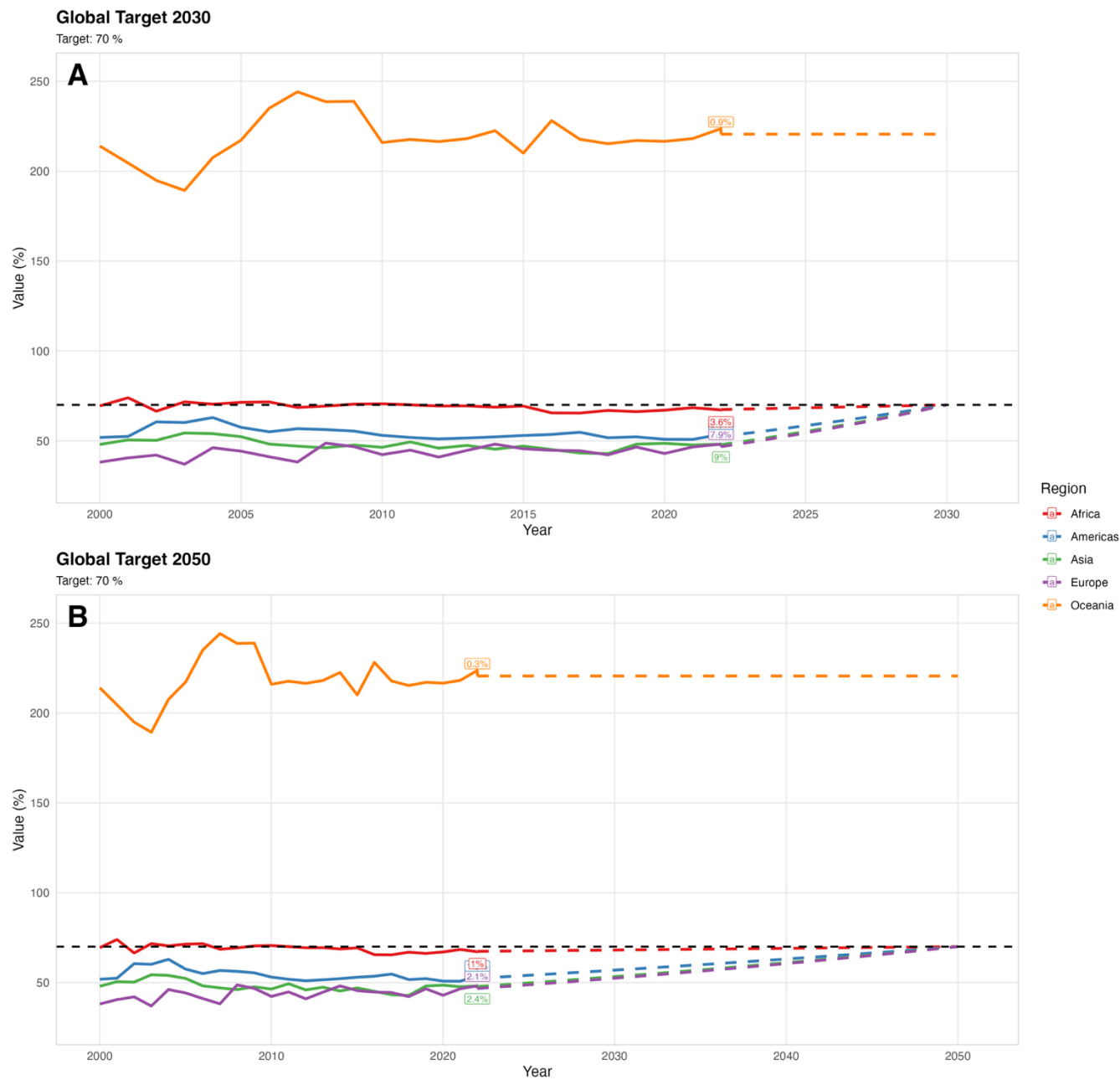


Supplementary Figure 28. Regional Trajectories to Global Target and Global Benchmark by 2030 and 2050, Food Systems Emissions Change
Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global target and global benchmark by 2030 and 2050. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Target is set at 0% (Percent change relative to 2000-2010 country average baseline), Global Benchmark is set at 78.3% (Percent change relative to 2000-2010 country average baseline). Desirable direction: lower.



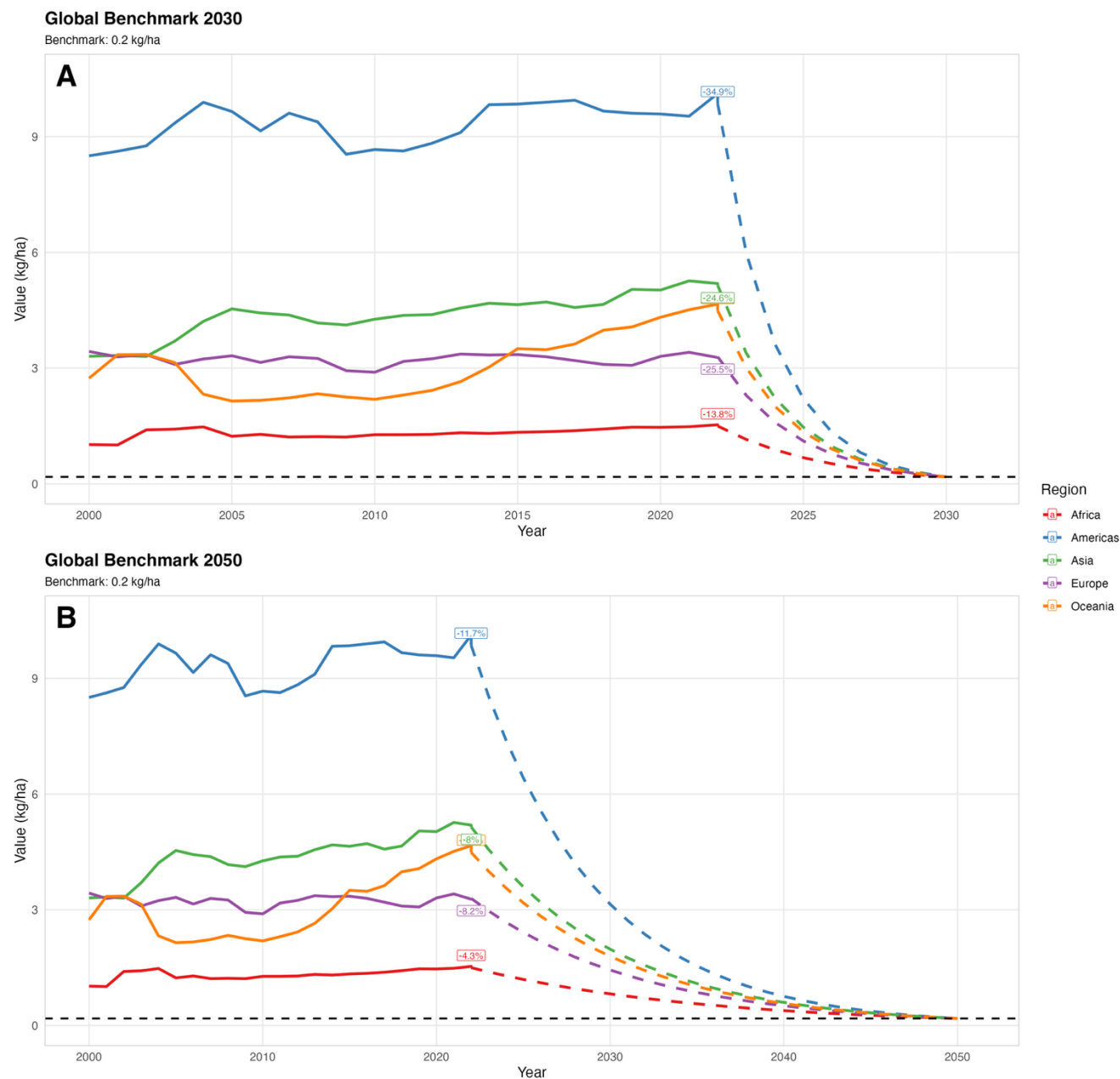
Supplementary Figure 29. Regional Trajectories to Global Target and Global Benchmark by 2030 and 2050, Functional Integrity

Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global target and global benchmark by 2030 and 2050. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Target is set at 1.0 in % agricultural land, Global Benchmark is set at 0.9 in % agricultural land. Desirable direction: higher.



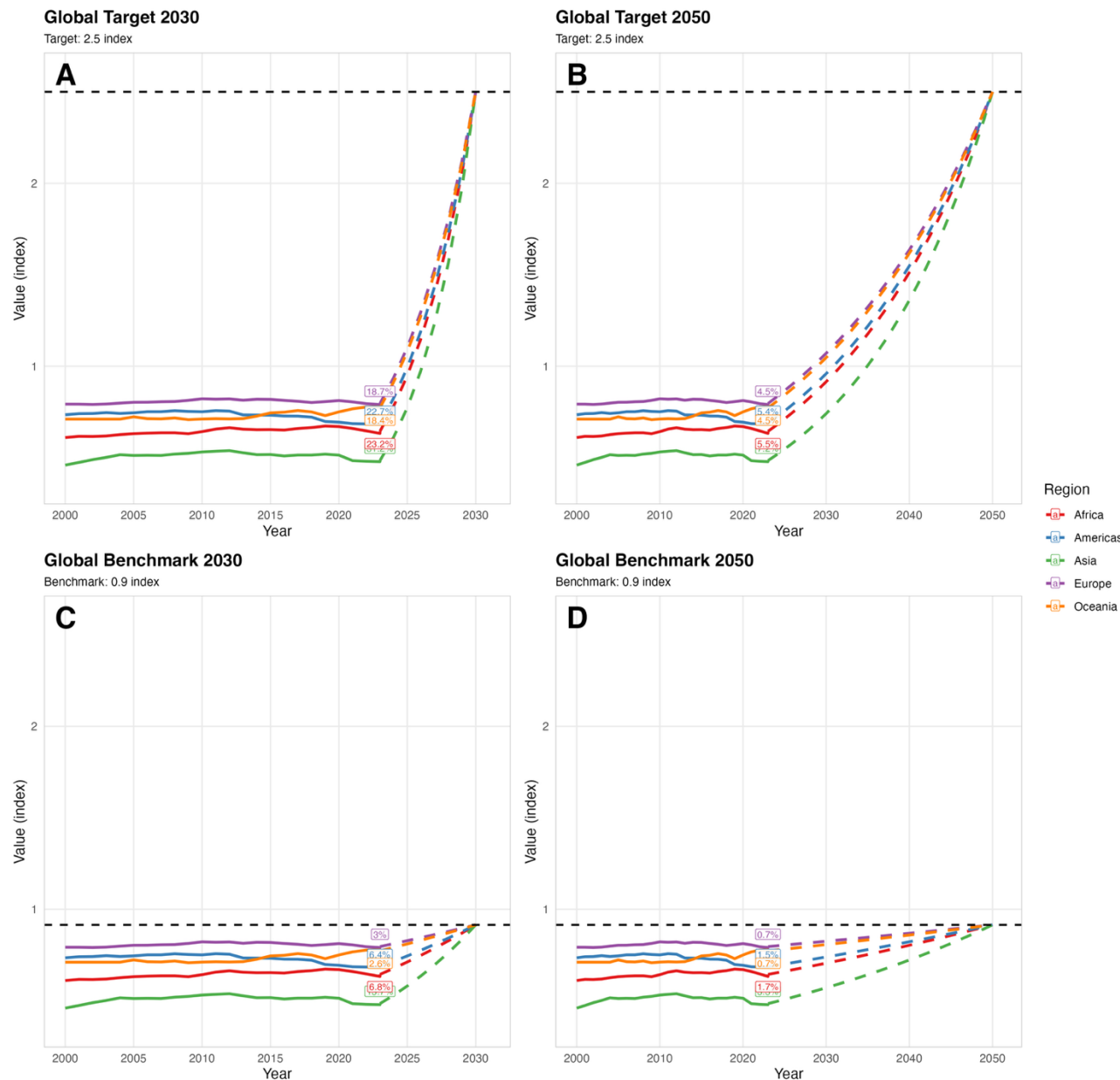
Supplementary Figure 30. Regional Trajectories to Global Target by 2030 and 2050, Nitrogen Use Efficiency

Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global target by 2030 and 2050. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Target is set at 70%. Desirable direction: higher.



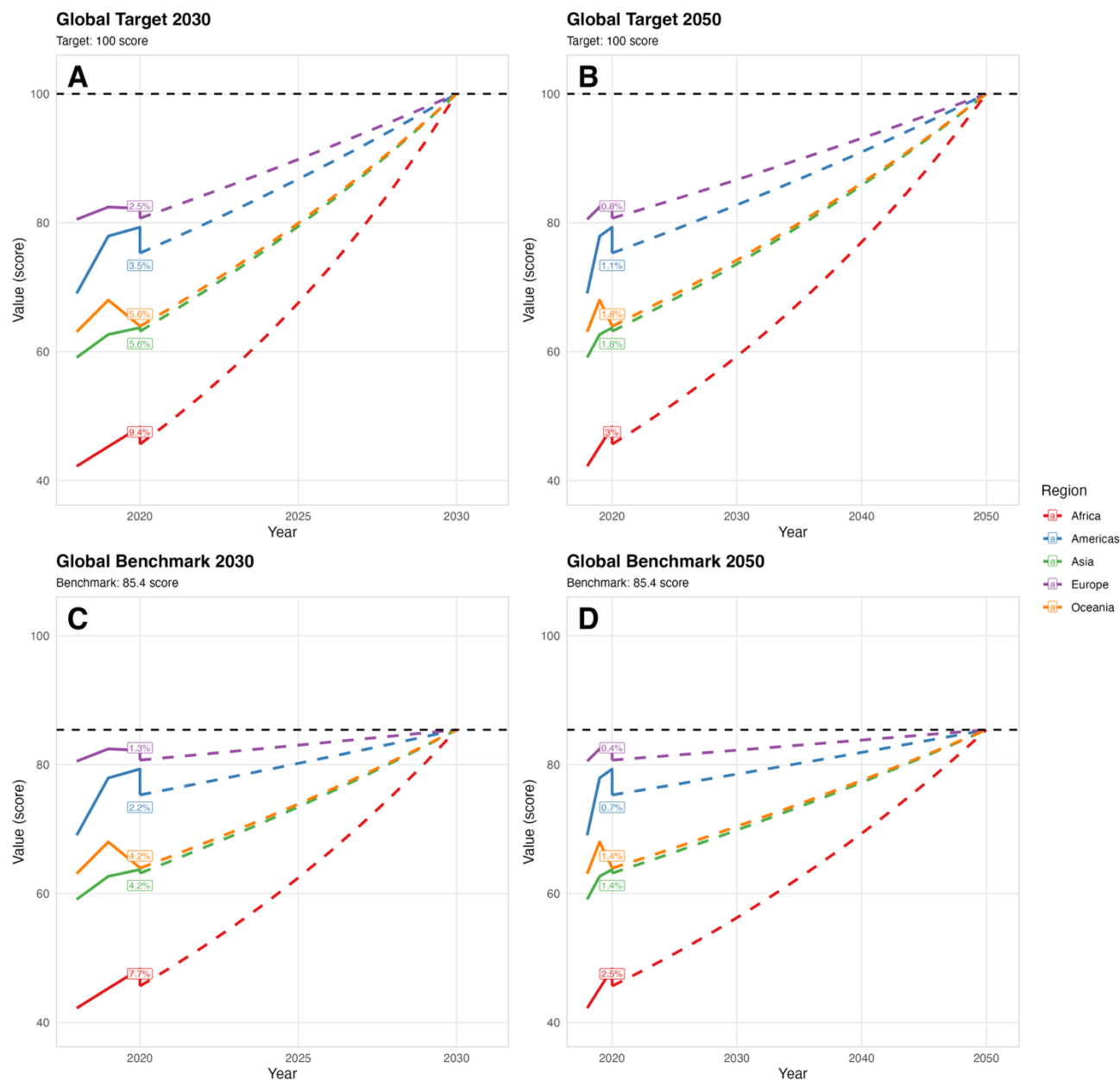
Supplementary Figure 31. Regional Trajectories to Global Benchmark by 2030 and 2050, Pesticide Use

Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global benchmark by 2030 and 2050. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Benchmark is set at 0.2 kg/ha. Desirable direction: lower.



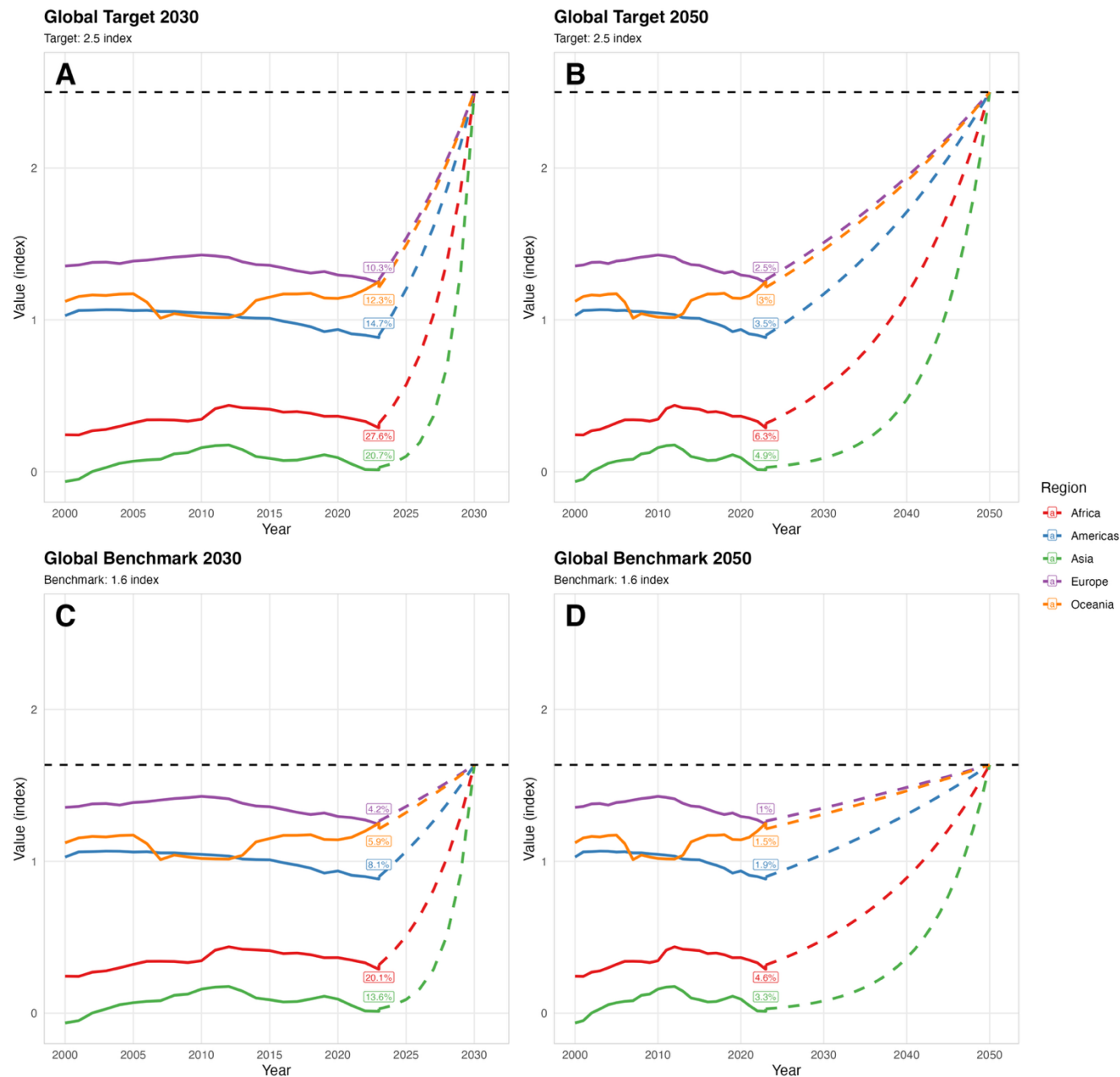
Supplementary Figure 32. Regional Trajectories to Global Target and Global Benchmark by 2030 and 2050, Civil Society Participation

Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global target and global benchmark by 2030 and 2050. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Target is set at 2.5 (index), Global Benchmark is set at 0.9 (index). Desirable direction: higher.

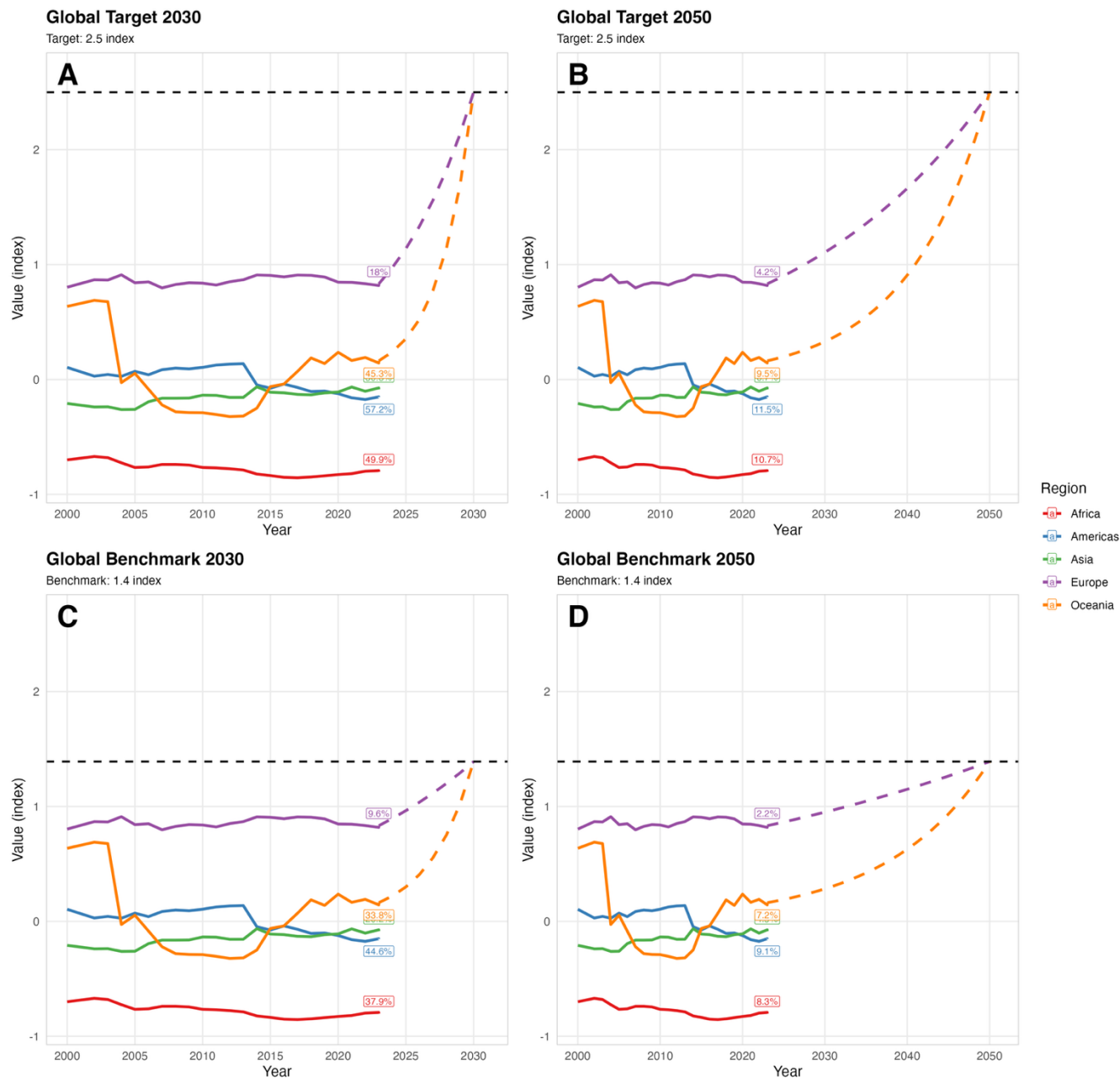


Supplementary Figure 33. Regional Trajectories to Global Target and Global Benchmark by 2030 and 2050, Food Safety Capacity

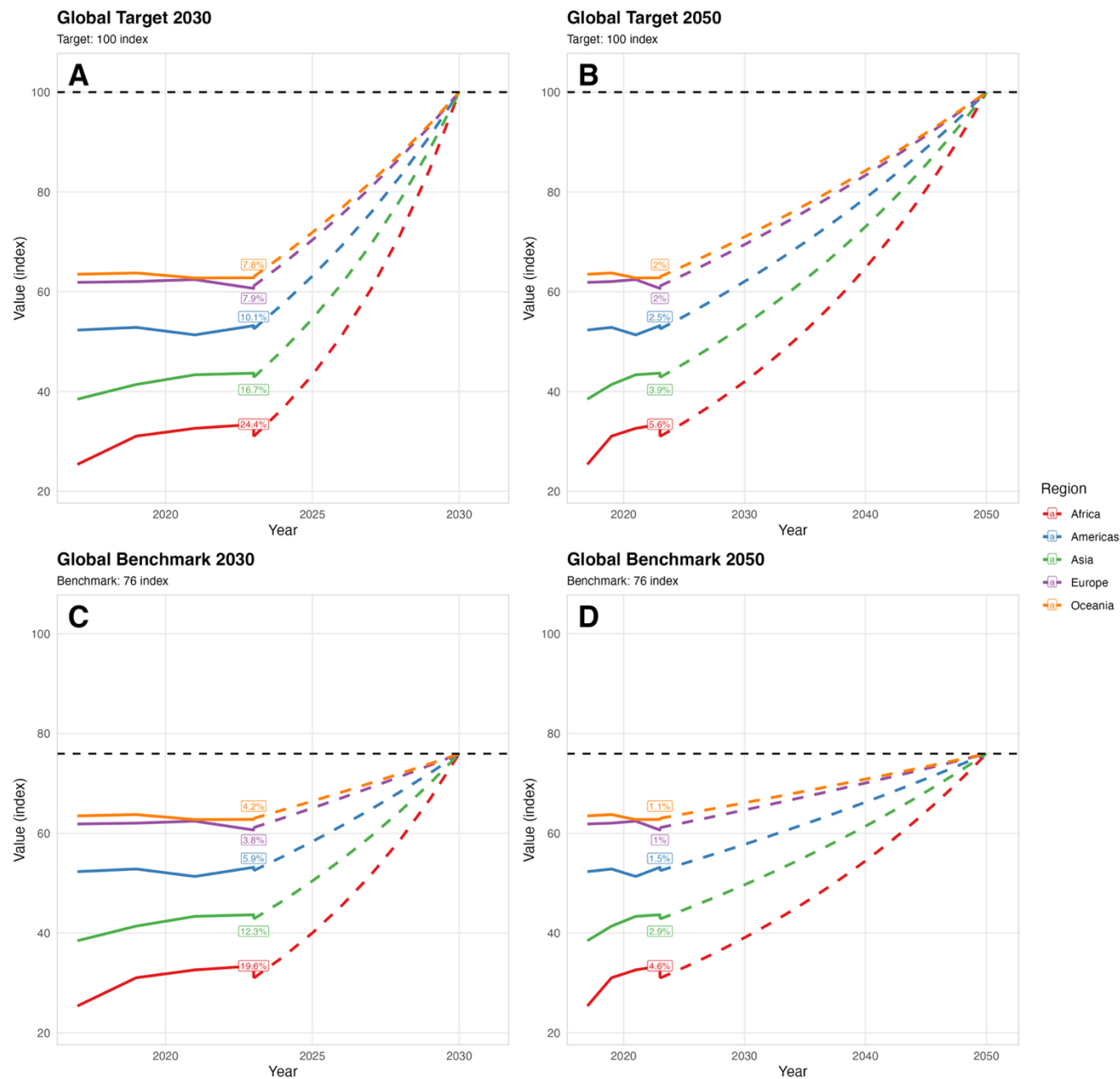
Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global target and global benchmark by 2030 and 2050. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Target is set at 100 (score), Global Benchmark is set at 85.4 (score). Desirable direction: higher.



Supplementary Figure 34. Regional Trajectories to Global Target and Global Benchmark by 2030 and 2050, Government Accountability Index
Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global target and global benchmark by 2030 and 2050. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Target is set at 2.5 (index), Global Benchmark is set at 1.6 (index). Desirable direction: higher.

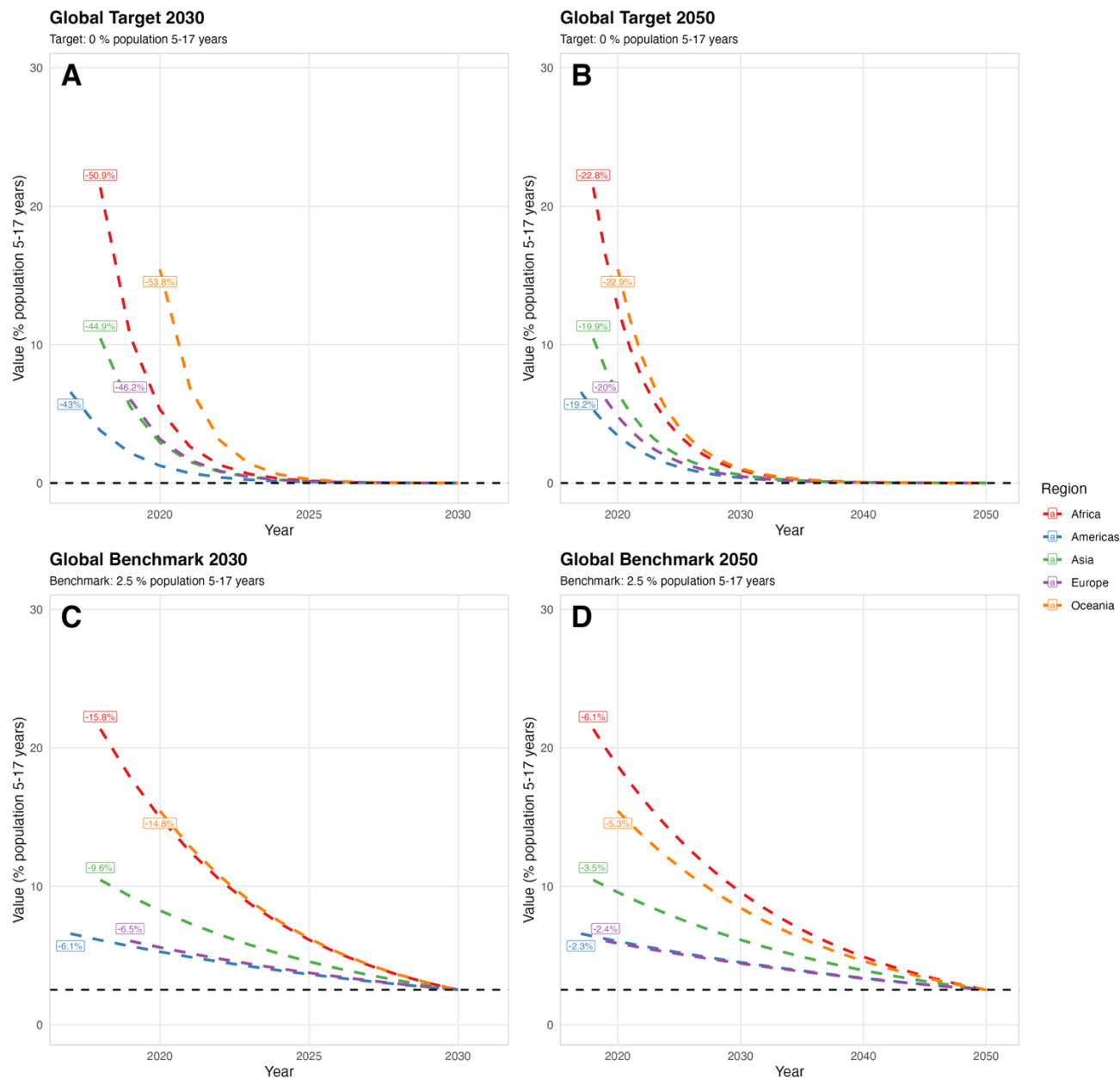


Supplementary Figure 35. Regional Trajectories to Global Target and Global Benchmark by 2030 and 2050, Government Effectiveness Index
Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global target and global benchmark by 2030 and 2050. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Target is set at 2.5 (index), Global Benchmark is set at 1.4 (index). Desirable direction: higher.



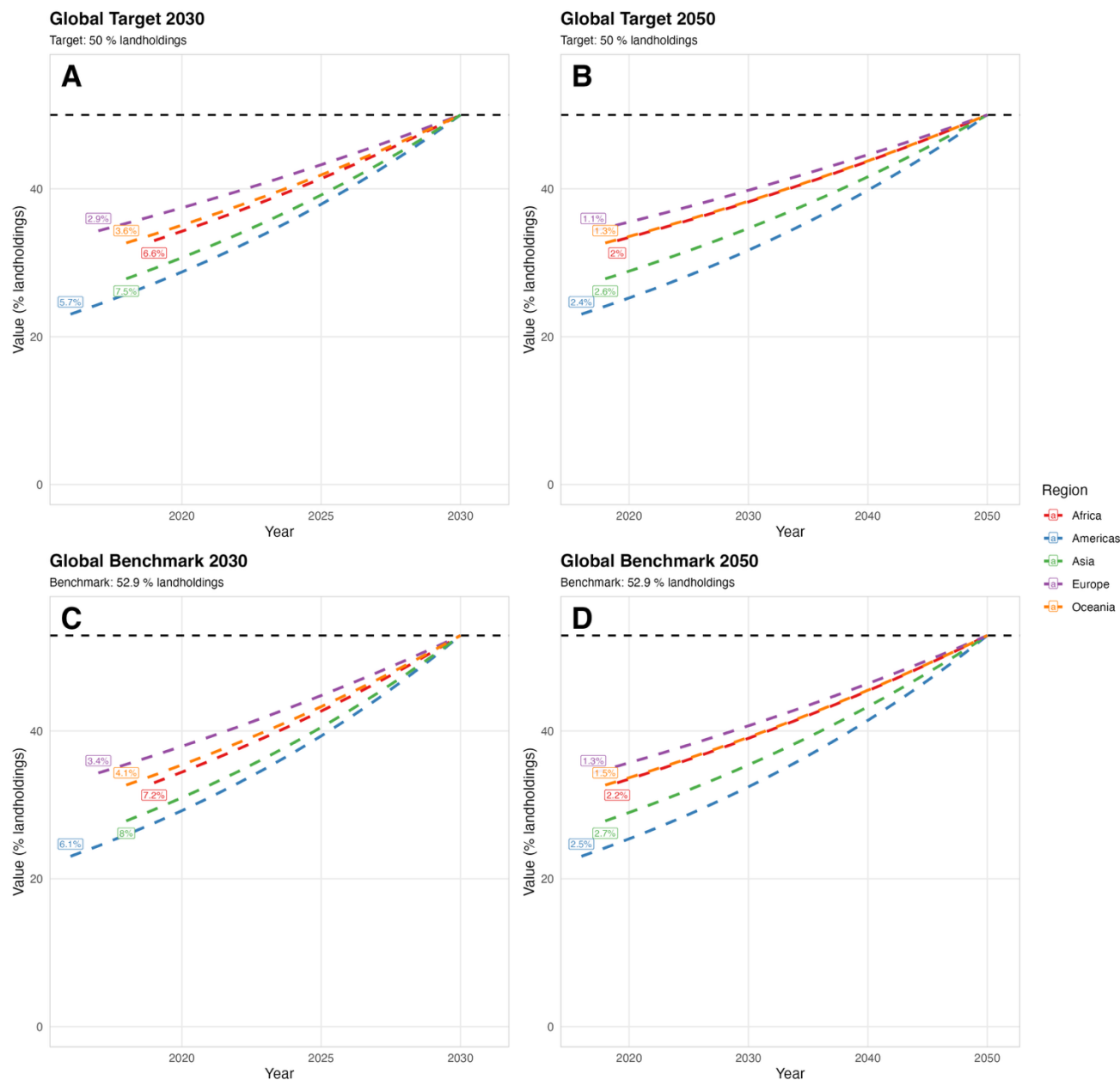
Supplementary Figure 36. Regional Trajectories to Global Target and Global Benchmark by 2030 and 2050, Open Budget Index

Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global target and global benchmark by 2030 and 2050. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Target is set at 100 (index), Global Benchmark is set at 76 (index). Desirable direction: higher.



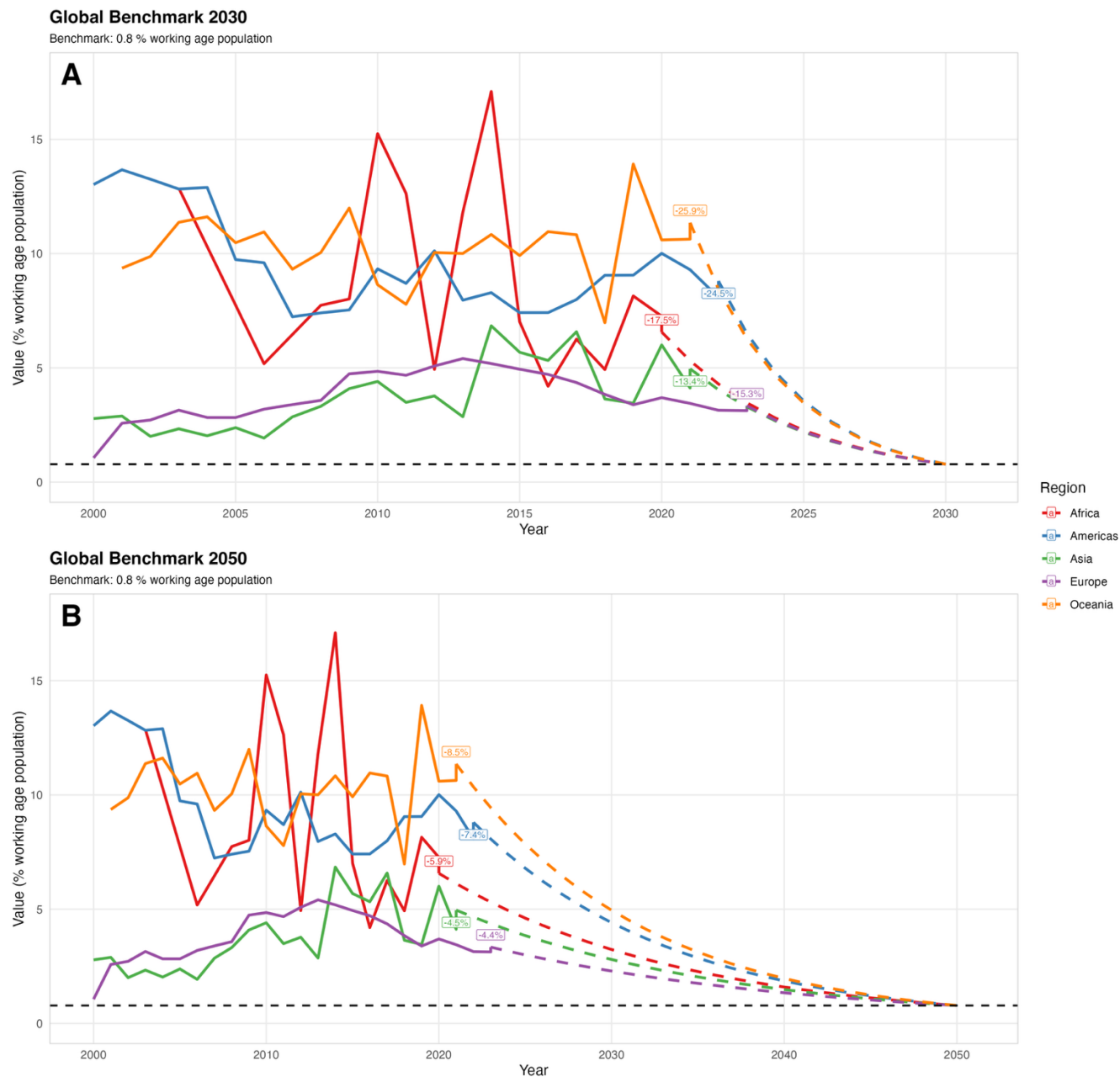
Supplementary Figure 37. Regional Trajectories to Global Target and Global Benchmark by 2030 and 2050, Child Labor

Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global target and global benchmark by 2030 and 2050. Historical trends are not available because survey data was collected at different times across countries. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Target is set at 0% population 5-17 years, Global Benchmark is set at 2.5% population 5-17 years. Desirable direction: lower.



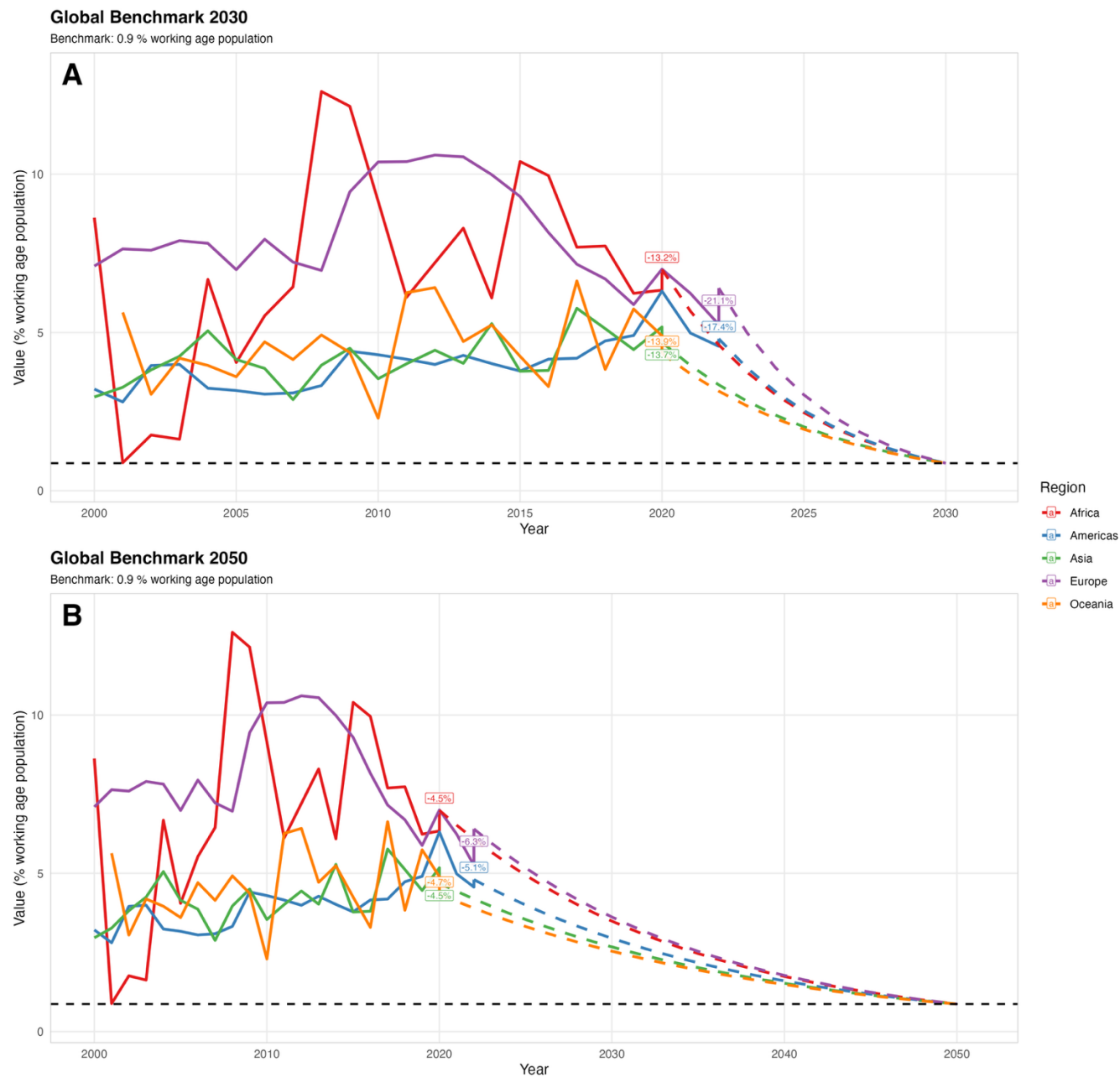
Supplementary Figure 38. Regional Trajectories to Global Target and Global Benchmark by 2030 and 2050, Female Landholdings

Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global target and global benchmark by 2030 and 2050. Historical trends are not available because survey data was collected at different times across countries. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Target is set at 50%, Global Benchmark is set at 52.9%. Desirable direction: higher.



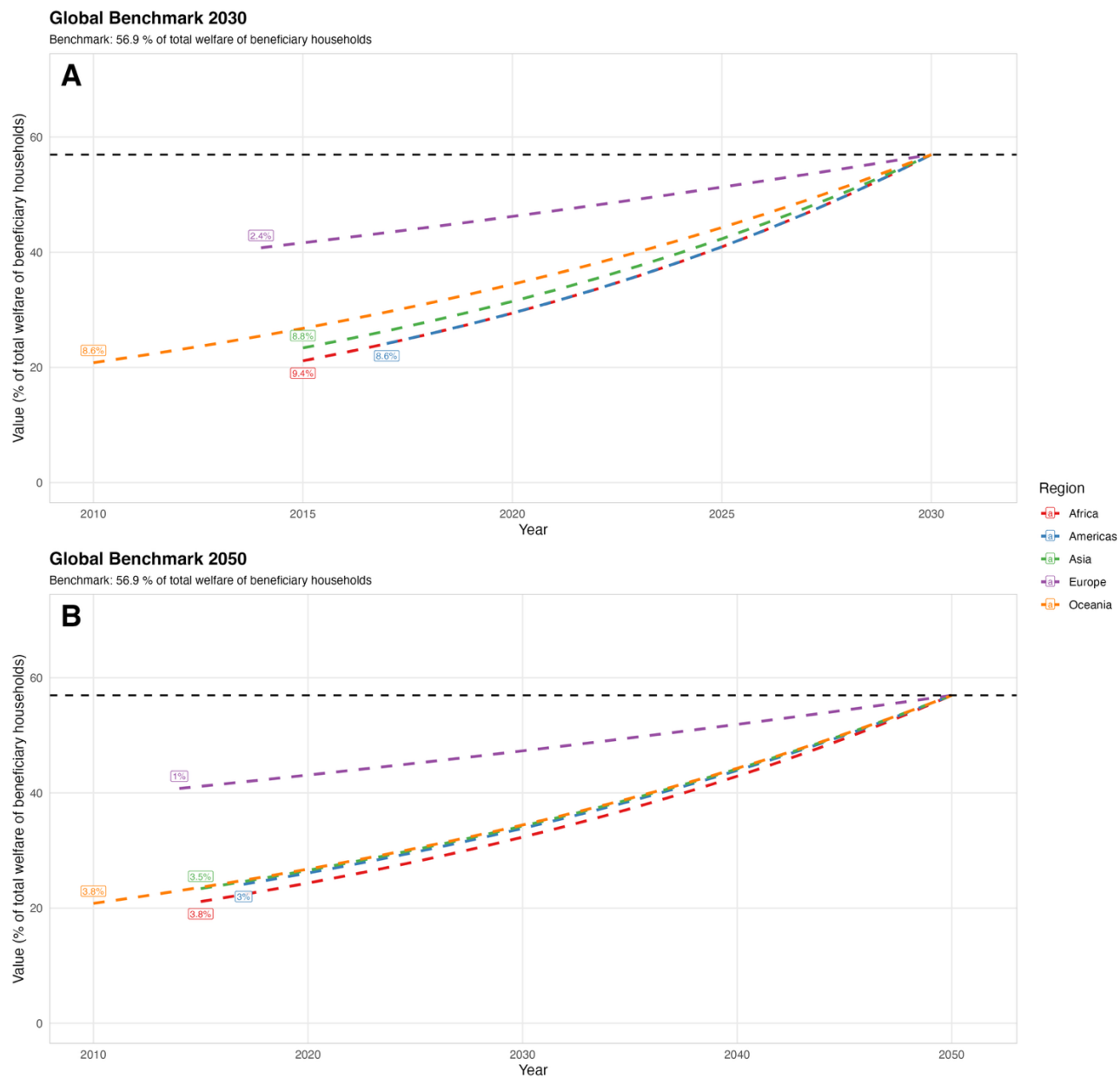
Supplementary Figure 39. Regional Trajectories to Global Benchmark by 2030 and 2050, Rural Underemployment

Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global benchmark by 2030 and 2050. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Benchmark is set at 0.8% working age population. Desirable direction: lower.



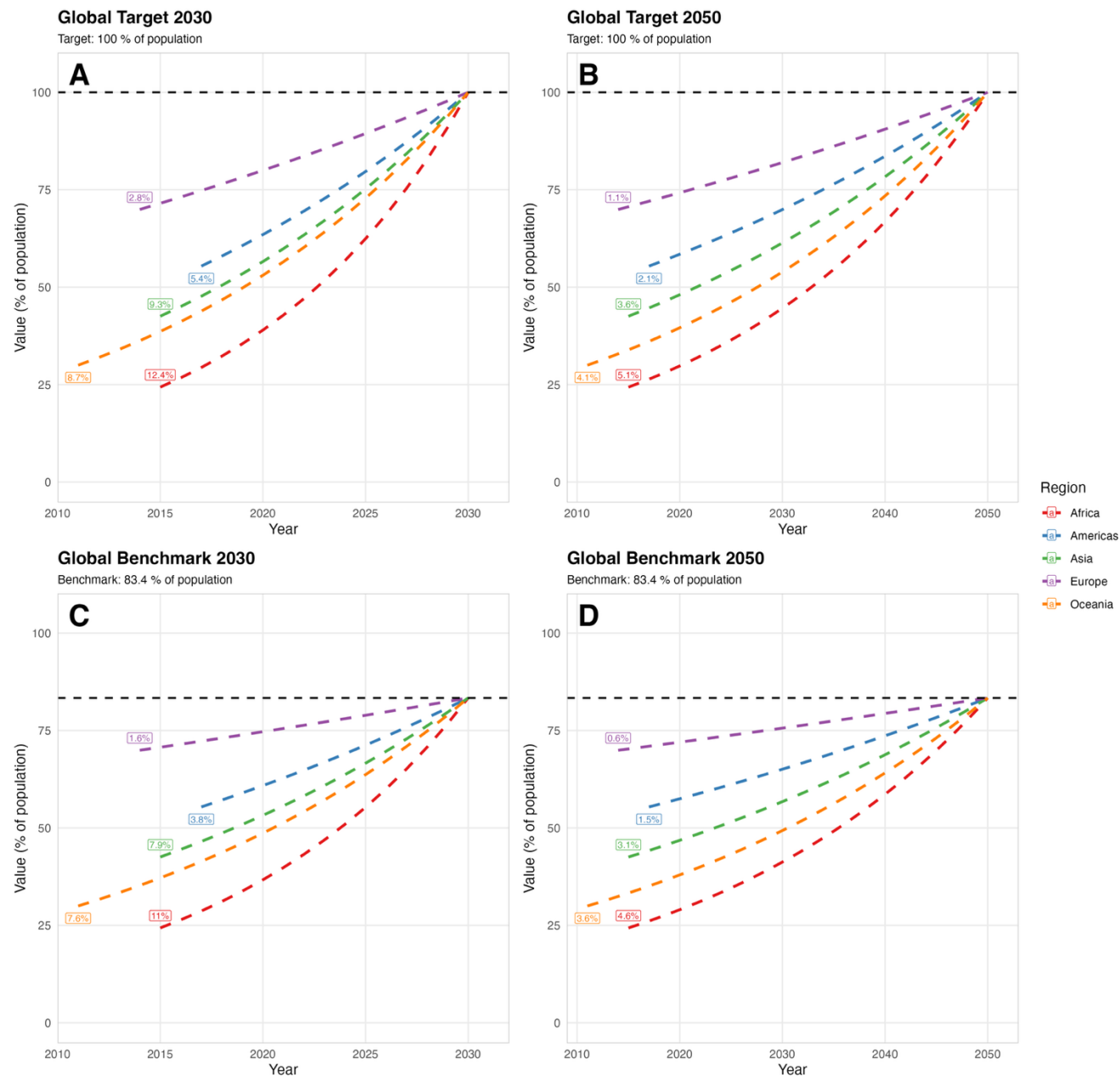
Supplementary Figure 40. Regional Trajectories to Global Benchmark by 2030 and 2050, Rural Unemployment

Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global benchmark by 2030 and 2050. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Benchmark is set at 0.9% working age population. Desirable direction: lower.



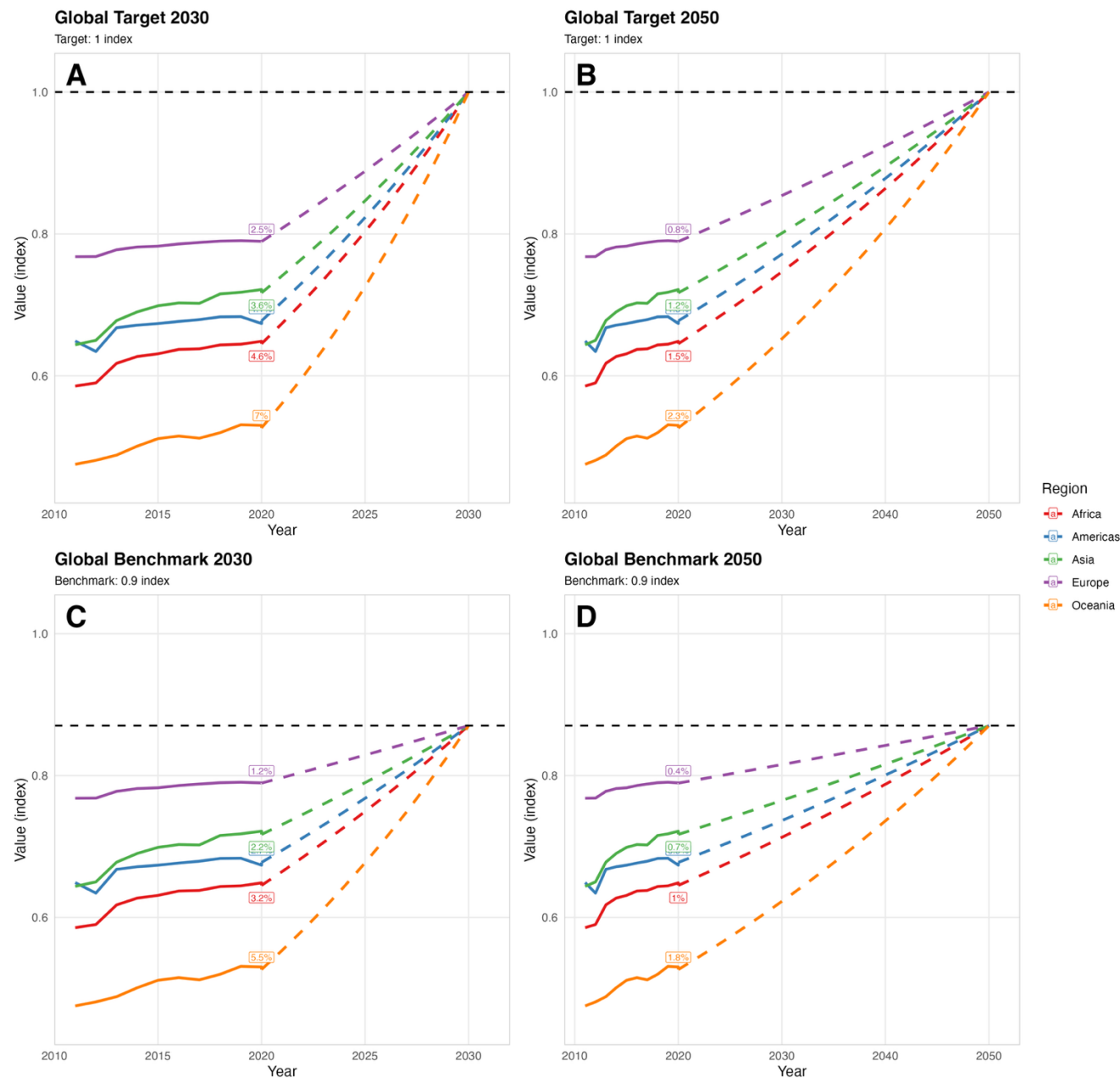
Supplementary Figure 41. Regional Trajectories to Global Benchmark by 2030 and 2050, Social Protection Adequacy

Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global benchmark by 2030 and 2050. Historical trends are not available because survey data was collected at different times across countries. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Benchmark is set at 56.9% of total welfare of beneficiary households. Desirable direction: higher.



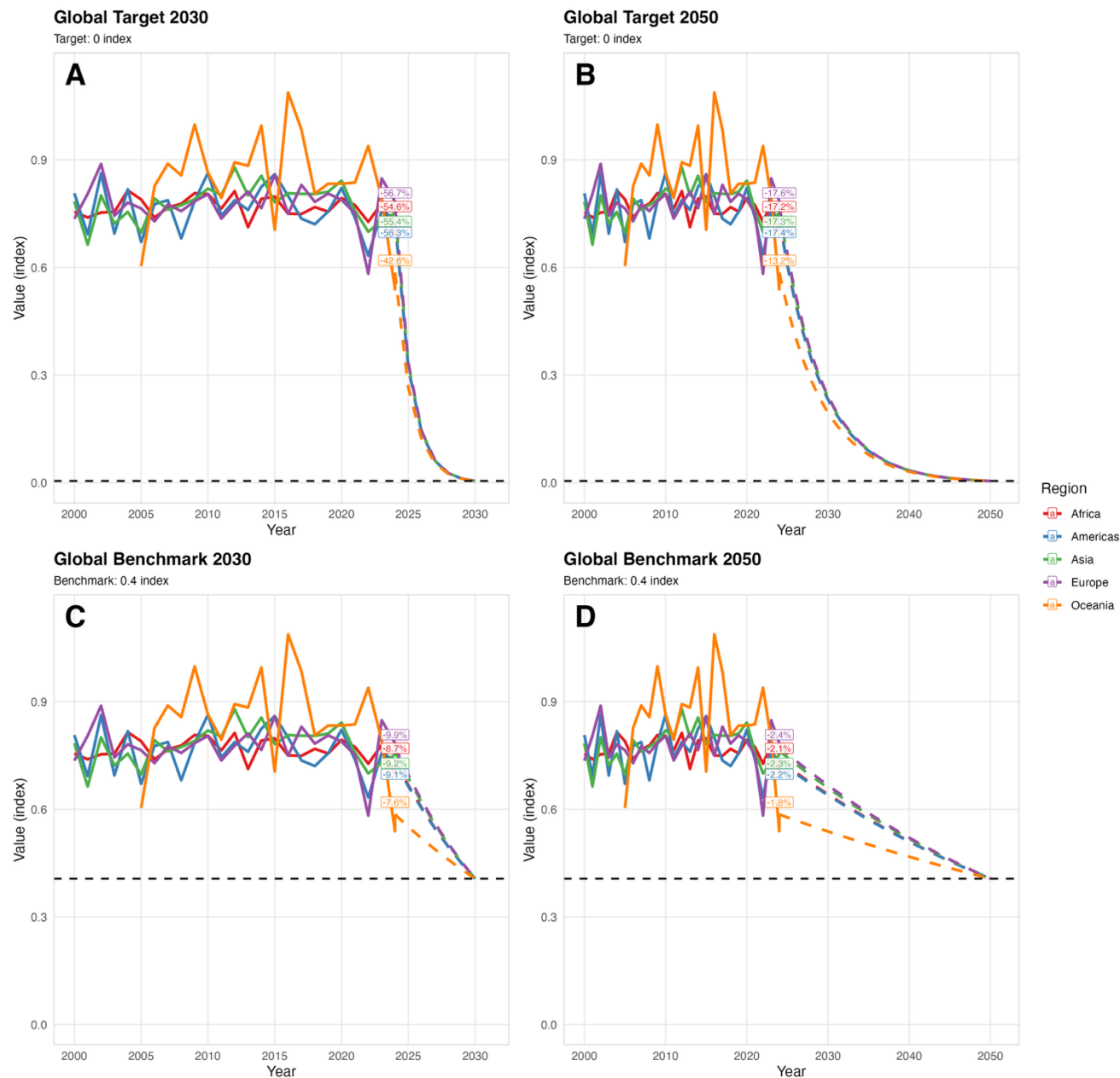
Supplementary Figure 42. Regional Trajectories to Global Target and Global Benchmark by 2030 and 2050, Social Protection Coverage

Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global target and global benchmark by 2030 and 2050. Historical trends are not available because survey data was collected at different times across countries. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Target is set at 100% of population, Global Benchmark is set at 83.4% of population. Desirable direction: higher.



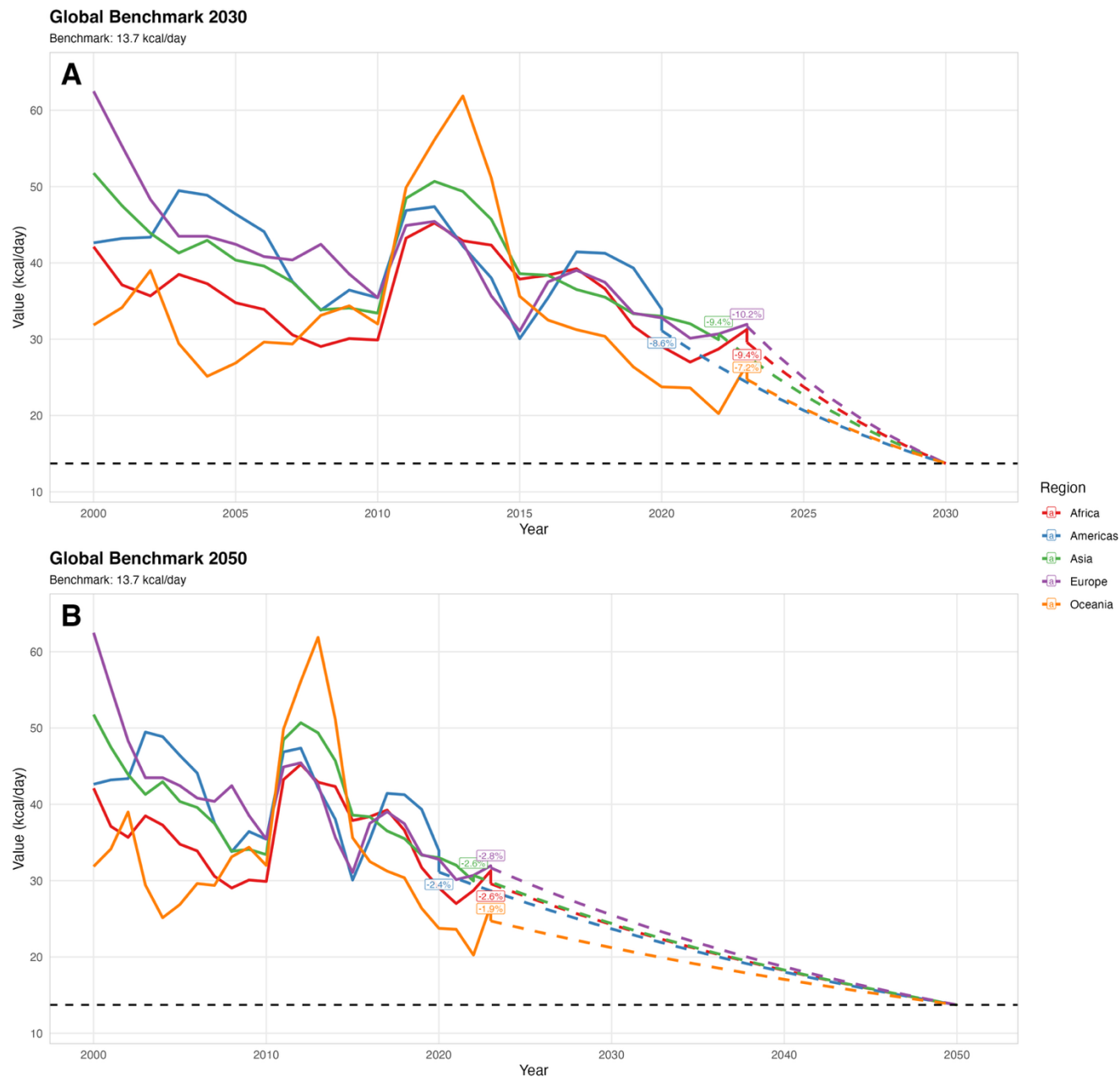
Supplementary Figure 43. Regional Trajectories to Global Target and Global Benchmark by 2030 and 2050, Dietary Sourcing Flexibility

Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global target and global benchmark by 2030 and 2050. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Target is set at 1 (index), Global Benchmark is set at 0.9 (index). Desirable direction: higher.



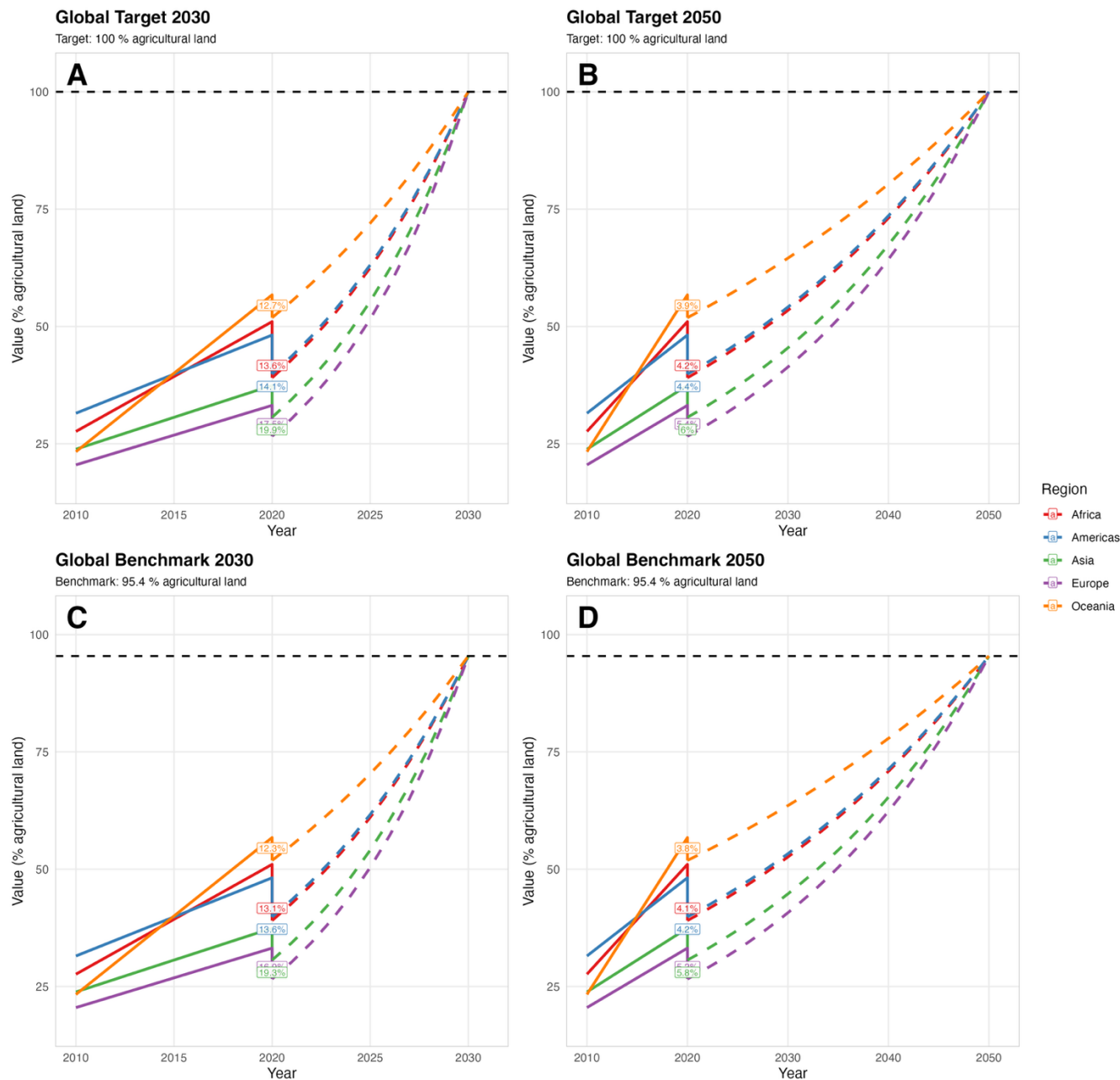
Supplementary Figure 44. Regional Trajectories to Global Target and Global Benchmark by 2030 and 2050, Food Price Volatility

Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global target and global benchmark by 2030 and 2050. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Target is set at 0 (index), Global Benchmark is set at 0.4 (index). Desirable direction: lower.

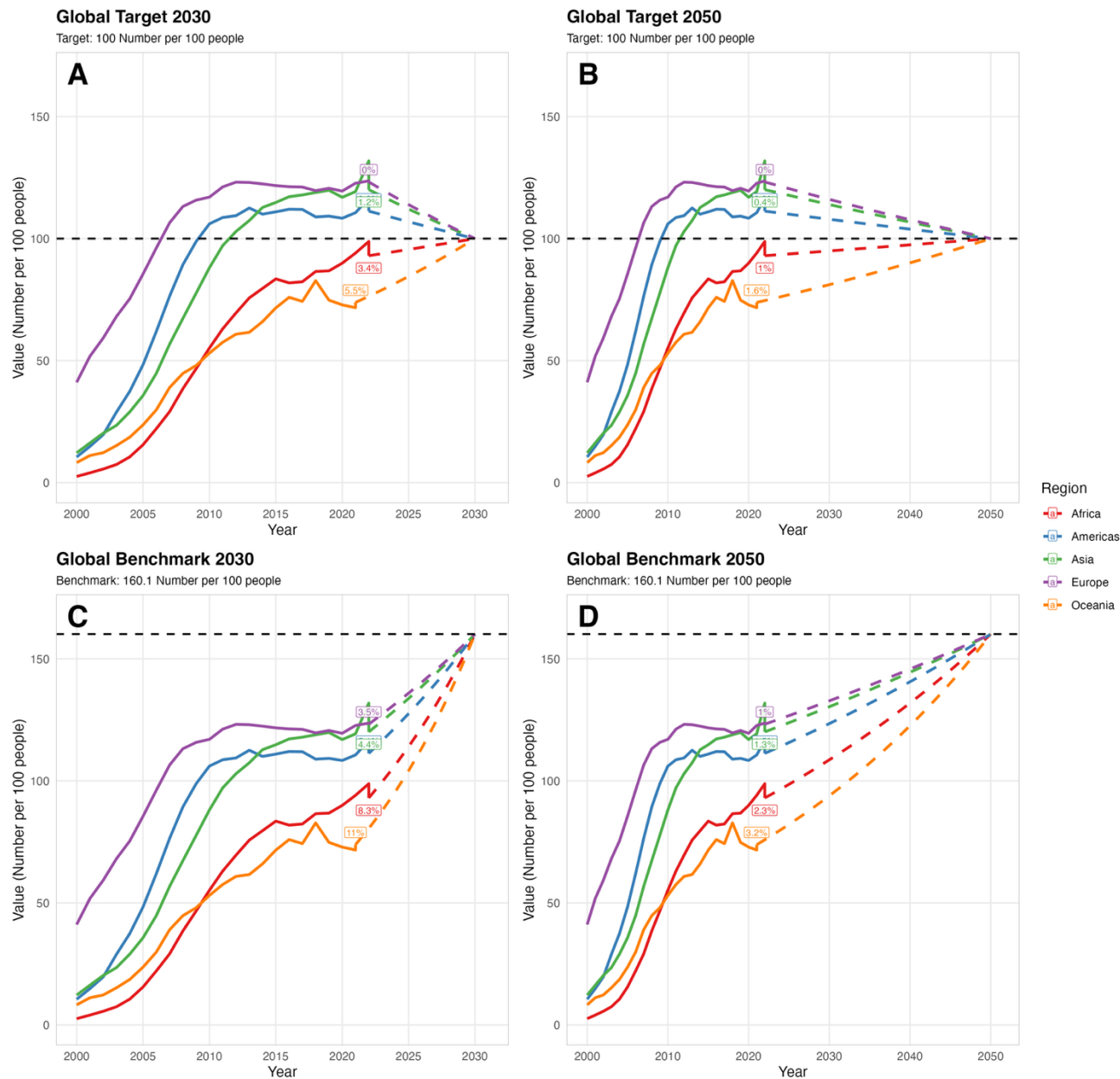


Supplementary Figure 45. Regional Trajectories to Global Benchmark by 2030 and 2050, Food Supply Variability

Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global benchmark by 2030 and 2050. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Benchmark is set at 13.7 kcal/day. Desirable direction: lower.

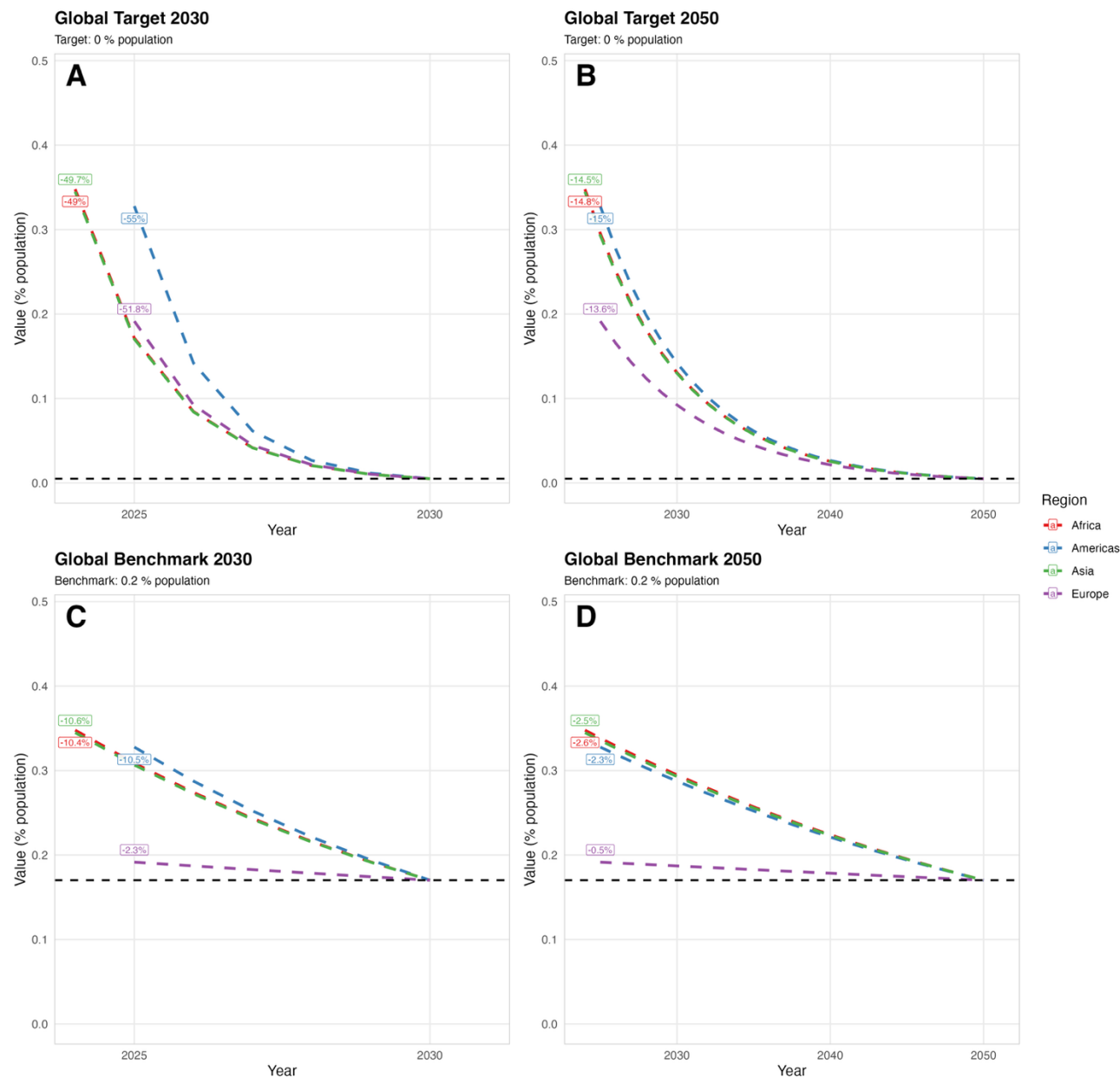


Supplementary Figure 46. Regional Trajectories to Global Target and Global Benchmark by 2030 and 2050, Minimum Species Diversity
Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global target and global benchmark by 2030 and 2050. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Target is set at 100% of agricultural land, Global Benchmark is set at 95.4% of agricultural land. Desirable direction: higher.



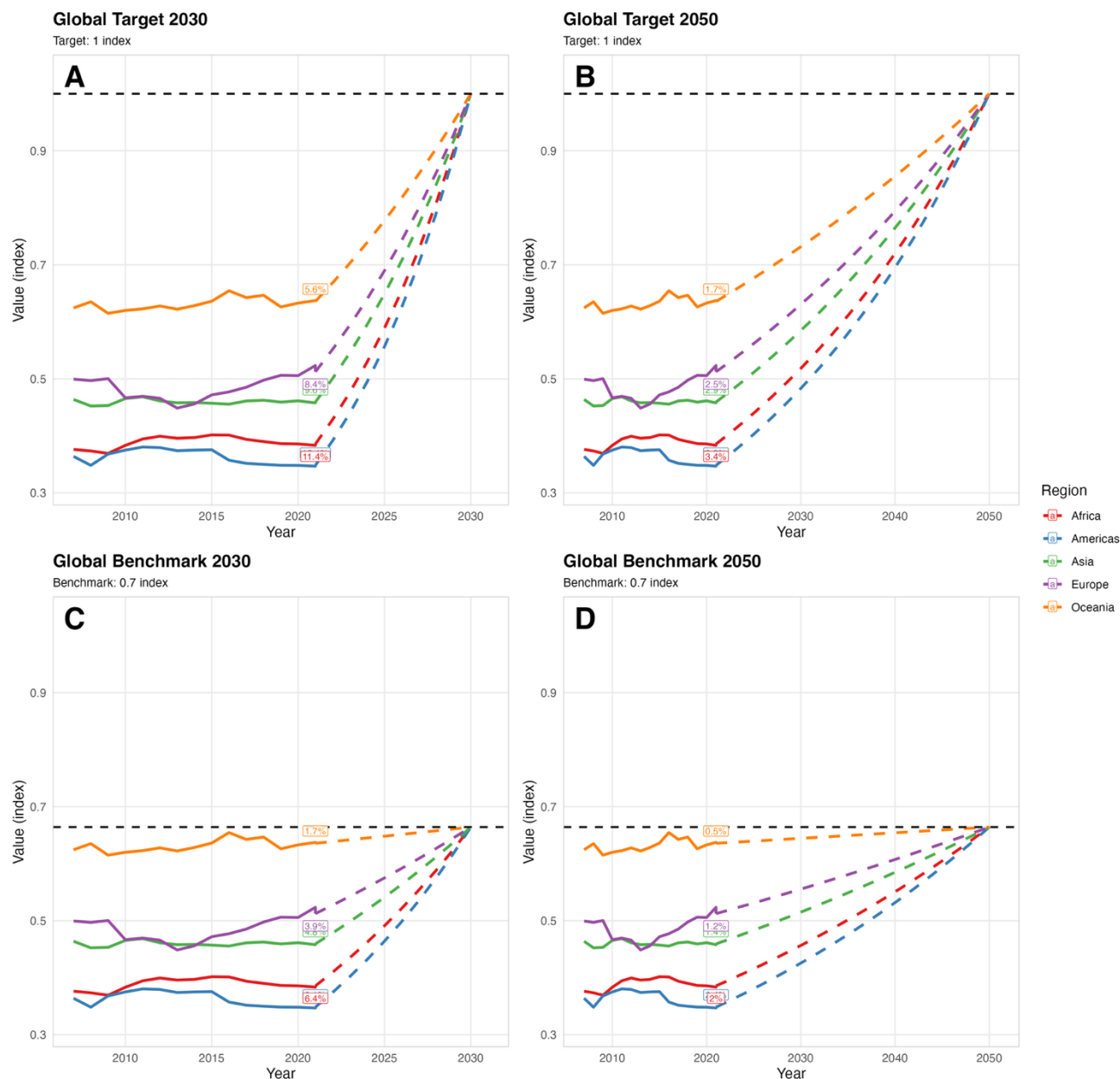
Supplementary Figure 47. Regional Trajectories to Global Target and Global Benchmark by 2030 and 2050, Mobile Phones Per 100 People

Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global target and global benchmark by 2030 and 2050. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Target is set at 100 phones per 100 people, Global Benchmark is set at 160.1 phones per 100 people. Desirable direction: higher.



Supplementary Figure 48. Regional Trajectories to Global Target and Global Benchmark by 2030 and 2050, Reduced Coping Strategies

Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global target and global benchmark by 2030 and 2050. Historical trends are not available because survey data was collected at different times across countries. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Target is set at 0% of the population, Global Benchmark is set at 0.2% of the population. Desirable direction: lower.



Supplementary Figure 49. Regional Trajectories to Global Target and Global Benchmark by 2030 and 2050, Social Capital Index

Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet the global target and global benchmark by 2030 and 2050. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher). Global Target is set at 1 (index), Global Benchmark is set at 0.7 (index). Desirable direction: higher.

Indicator	2030					2050				
	Africa	Americas	Asia	Europe	Oceania	Africa	Americas	Asia	Europe	Oceania
Diets, Nutrition, and Health										
Access to safe water	21.8	8.5	10.0	1.4	22.9	4.5	1.9	2.1	0.3	4.7
All 5 food groups	6.7	4.2	7.1	7.1	-	1.8	1.1	1.9	1.8	-
Cannot afford healthy diet	-8.4	-14.0	-23.0	-17.7	-15.4	-2.5	-4.3	-7.5	-5.6	-5.0
Experience food insecurity	-9.0	-9.0	-12.9	-9.3	-6.6	-2.7	-2.7	-4.0	-2.8	-2.0
Fruit availability	16.1	13.1	9.9	5.9	9.9	4.2	3.5	2.7	1.6	2.7
Minimum dietary diversity, child	6.3	2.3	5.8	2.1	5.0	2.1	0.9	2.0	0.8	1.8
Minimum dietary diversity, women	5.8	1.8	3.1	1.8	-	1.5	0.5	0.9	0.5	-
NCD-Protect	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.4	-	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	-
NCD-Risk	-5.6	-3.2	-6.9	-2.8	-	-1.6	-0.9	-2.0	-0.7	-
Prevalence of undernourishment	-12.2	-9.7	-7.7	-2.1	-8.4	-3.7	-3.0	-2.4	-0.8	-2.5
Protective food consumption	5.6	3.9	5.4	5.0	-	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.3	-
Soft drink consumption	-7.9	-3.8	-10.5	-4.3	-	-2.3	-1.1	-3.1	-1.1	-
Ultra-processed food sales	-10.4	-9.5	-20.0	-9.0	-13.1	-2.9	-2.6	-5.8	-2.5	-3.7
Unhealthy food consumption	-5.9	-1.8	-4.6	-2.0	-	-1.7	-0.5	-1.3	-0.5	-
Vegetable availability	16.6	11.6	12.0	7.9	15.3	4.4	3.1	3.2	2.2	4.1
Zero fruits or vegetables, adult	-10.2	-11.3	-13.3	-14.6	-	-3.0	-3.3	-4.1	-4.1	-
Zero fruits or vegetables, child	-5.1	-4.8	-5.3	0.0	0.0	-1.9	-1.8	-1.9	0.0	0.0
Environment, Natural Resources, and Production										
Agricultural water withdrawal	-26.3	-15.0	-23.9	-22.5	-43.2	-10.2	-5.5	-9.1	-8.5	-18.7
Emissions intensity, beef	-17.4	-10.2	-17.7	-7.4	-11.0	-5.4	-3.1	-5.6	-2.2	-3.3
Emissions intensity, milk	-13.1	-11.3	-16.5	-4.9	-19.0	-4.0	-3.5	-5.2	-1.4	-6.1
Emissions intensity, rice	-15.2	-13.6	-7.2	-14.1	-14.3	-4.9	-4.5	-2.2	-4.5	-4.5
Fisheries health index	16.2	13.1	12.3	7.6	1.0	4.6	3.8	3.5	2.3	0.3
Food system emissions change	-4.1	-4.3	-3.8	-2.9	-7.5	-1.2	-1.2	-1.1	-0.8	-2.2
Functional integrity	3.7	1.9	3.6	4.6	3.7	1.6	0.8	1.5	1.9	1.5
Pesticide use	-28.9	-18.8	-21.5	-14.3	-18.9	-9.7	-5.9	-7.0	-4.4	-6.1
Governance										
Civil society participation	6.0	6.5	11.6	3.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.8	0.9	0.4
Food safety capacity	7.2	3.5	4.2	2.5	4.2	2.3	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.4
Government accountability index	14.0	7.9	8.1	5.5	6.5	3.3	1.9	2.0	1.4	1.6
Government effectiveness index	9.4	33.1	19.4	13.0	31.6	2.3	6.8	4.3	3.0	6.8
Open budget index	16.2	6.2	11.2	4.5	5.7	3.8	1.5	2.7	1.1	1.4
Livelihoods, Poverty, and Equity										
Child labor	-6.2	-6.9	-14.8	-5.3	-10.8	-2.3	-2.6	-5.6	-2.0	-3.8
Female landholdings	7.4	1.9	7.7	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.9	2.6	0.0	0.0
Rural underemployment	-16.5	-11.4	-15.4	-16.1	-10.1	-5.5	-3.3	-5.1	-4.7	-3.3
Rural unemployment	-17.6	-15.6	-14.4	-11.2	-7.9	-6.0	-4.5	-4.7	-3.3	-2.7
Share of agriculture in GDP	-18.3	-17.3	-23.4	-17.9	-17.2	-5.4	-5.0	-7.1	-5.1	-5.0
Social protection adequacy	8.6	4.9	9.6	2.4	6.6	3.5	1.7	3.8	1.1	3.0
Social protection coverage	10.0	4.4	7.7	1.3	5.8	4.2	1.7	3.0	0.5	2.8
Resilience										
Dietary sourcing flexibility	1.9	1.8	2.5	1.7	3.2	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.0
Food price volatility	-11.5	-5.7	-6.6	-7.3	-46.4	-2.9	-1.4	-1.6	-1.7	-14.7
Food supply variability	-9.8	-7.7	-9.8	-10.9	-5.6	-2.7	-2.1	-2.7	-3.0	-1.5
Minimum species diversity	13.5	14.1	17.4	13.7	12.5	4.2	4.4	5.3	4.3	3.8
Mobile phones per 100 people	7.9	5.2	5.0	2.7	7.2	2.2	1.5	1.4	0.8	2.1
Reduced coping strategies	-8.3	-10.1	-14.4	-1.2	-	-2.0	-2.2	-3.4	-0.2	-
Social capital index	2.2	5.6	4.5	5.5	3.4	0.7	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.0

[†] Legend: Dark Green (0%, meeting benchmark); Light Green (<±5%); Yellow (±5-10%); Orange (±10-15%); Red (>±15%)

Supplementary Figure 50. Required Progress to Reach Regional Benchmarks by 2030 or 2050, by Region (% change per year)

Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet regional benchmarks by 2030 and 2050. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher).

Indicator	2030				2050			
	Low income	Lower middle income	Upper middle income	High income	Low income	Lower middle income	Upper middle income	High income
Diets, Nutrition, and Health								
Access to safe water	22.5	15.2	9.1	1.5	4.5	3.3	2.0	0.3
All 5 food groups	4.6	7.9	6.2	3.5	1.2	2.1	1.6	1.0
Cannot afford healthy diet	-5.2	-14.3	-17.6	-19.2	-1.5	-4.4	-5.5	-6.2
Experience food insecurity	-5.7	-11.4	-11.1	-8.4	-1.7	-3.4	-3.4	-2.5
Fruit availability	18.6	12.0	12.3	7.5	4.9	3.2	3.3	2.1
Minimum dietary diversity, child	6.4	6.7	3.0	0.0	2.1	2.3	1.1	0.0
Minimum dietary diversity, women	3.9	4.1	2.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.2
NCD-Protect	2.7	3.1	3.8	2.2	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.7
NCD-Risk	-4.1	-5.2	-3.6	-3.1	-1.1	-1.6	-0.9	-0.9
Prevalence of undernourishment	-8.4	-9.6	-7.4	-3.1	-2.5	-2.9	-2.3	-1.0
Protective food consumption	5.3	5.8	5.0	3.5	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.0
Soft drink consumption	-5.6	-8.3	-7.2	-4.2	-1.6	-2.5	-2.0	-1.3
Ultra-processed food sales	-4.7	-13.0	-6.8	-7.6	-1.3	-3.6	-1.8	-2.1
Unhealthy food consumption	-4.8	-4.6	-3.2	-2.0	-1.3	-1.4	-0.9	-0.6
Vegetable availability	14.5	15.9	14.1	7.7	3.8	4.2	3.8	2.1
Zero fruits or vegetables, adult	-9.8	-12.4	-12.1	-24.6	-2.8	-3.8	-3.5	-8.5
Zero fruits or vegetables, child	-6.2	-3.5	-4.1	-	-2.2	-1.3	-1.7	-
Environment, Natural Resources, and Production								
Agricultural water withdrawal	-23.5	-23.8	-18.9	-26.8	-9.0	-9.1	-7.1	-10.6
Emissions intensity, beef	-11.8	-19.8	-14.7	-10.9	-3.6	-6.3	-4.5	-3.3
Emissions intensity, milk	-13.3	-15.3	-9.9	-9.5	-4.1	-4.8	-3.0	-2.9
Emissions intensity, rice	-10.7	-14.7	-12.8	-15.0	-3.3	-4.7	-4.3	-4.7
Fisheries health index	16.9	12.0	9.6	8.1	4.8	3.4	2.8	2.4
Food system emissions change	-3.3	-5.1	-4.4	-3.9	-1.0	-1.5	-1.3	-1.2
Functional integrity	3.5	4.5	3.4	3.8	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.6
Pesticide use	-27.5	-20.3	-19.3	-15.5	-9.1	-6.5	-6.2	-4.9
Governance								
Civil society participation	11.0	6.7	7.6	4.5	2.6	1.6	1.8	1.1
Food safety capacity	7.4	6.0	2.8	2.0	2.4	1.9	0.9	0.7
Government accountability index	14.6	11.0	9.1	3.9	3.4	2.6	2.2	1.0
Government effectiveness index	0.0	15.2	25.9	15.5	0.0	3.4	5.6	3.5
Open budget index	17.2	10.3	8.8	7.2	4.0	2.5	2.1	1.7
Livelihoods, Poverty, and Equity								
Child labor	-5.3	-9.0	-9.8	-3.9	-1.9	-3.4	-3.7	-1.5
Female landholdings	7.2	7.6	2.5	-	2.2	2.5	0.9	-
Rural underemployment	-15.6	-16.9	-19.8	-15.3	-5.3	-5.7	-6.3	-4.3
Rural unemployment	-17.8	-13.5	-17.7	-9.3	-6.1	-4.6	-5.7	-2.5
Share of agriculture in GDP	-9.3	-10.5	-10.4	-17.2	-2.6	-2.9	-2.9	-4.9
Social protection adequacy	6.0	9.1	6.6	3.5	2.5	3.7	2.5	1.3
Social protection coverage	9.0	9.8	3.2	0.5	3.9	4.0	1.3	0.2
Resilience								
Dietary sourcing flexibility	2.0	2.3	1.8	1.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6
Food price volatility	-9.8	-10.4	-9.5	-6.3	-2.5	-2.6	-2.3	-1.5
Food supply variability	-11.9	-7.8	-9.2	-9.5	-3.3	-2.1	-2.5	-2.6
Minimum species diversity	10.4	12.1	15.6	18.4	3.3	3.8	4.8	5.6
Mobile phones per 100 people	7.3	5.7	5.4	3.8	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.1
Reduced coping strategies	-7.7	-12.4	-11.7	-	-1.9	-3.0	-2.7	-
Social capital index	2.6	2.7	4.0	4.9	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.5

¹ Legend: Dark Green (0%, meeting benchmark); Light Green (<±5%); Yellow (±5-10%); Orange (±10-15%); Red (≥±15%)

Supplementary Figure 51. Required Progress to Reach Income Benchmarks by 2030 or 2050, by Income Group (% change per year)

Based on the EMA method ($\alpha = 0.5$) to assess required regional mean compound annual percentage change per year to meet income benchmarks by 2030 and 2050. Negative values indicate a need to decrease (as desirable direction of the indicator is lower), positive values indicate a need to increase (as desirable direction of the indicator is higher).