

Financing, implementation and performance framework of the Programme budget 2026–2027

**General Programme of Work, 2025–2028:
baselines and targets for outcome and output indicators**

Table 1. Baselines and targets for outcome indicators

Joint outcomes	Outcome statement	Indicator number	Indicator statement	SDG/WHA	GPW 13/New	Baseline	Units	Selected for data strengthening	Target (2028)*	Latest year with available data
1.1	More climate-resilient health systems are addressing health risks and impacts	1.1.1	Index of national climate change and health capacity		New	0.73	index (scale 0-2)		0.88	2021–2024
1.2	Lower-carbon health systems and societies are contributing to health and well-being	1.2.1	Healthcare sector greenhouse gas emissions		New	307	kg of CO2 equivalent healthcare emissions per capita		292	2021
2.1	Health inequities reduced by acting on social, economic, environmental and other determinants of health	2.1.1	Does the government provide non-national (including refugees and migrants) equal access to (i) essential and/or (ii) emergency healthcare	SDG 10.7.2	New	82	percent		85	2024
		2.1.2	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	SDG 11.1.1	New	24.8	percent		22.5	2022
		2.1.3	Proportion of population covered by at least one social protection benefit	SDG 1.3.1	New	49.6	percent		57	2022
2.2	Priority risk factors for noncommunicable and communicable diseases, violence and injury, and poor nutrition reduced through multisectoral approaches	2.2.1	Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	SDG 16.2.1	GPW 13	69.9	percent		60	2023
		2.2.2	Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age	SDG 2.2.1	GPW 13	23.2	percent		17.6	2024
		2.2.3	Prevalence of overweight in children under 5 years of age	SDG 2.2.2	GPW 13	5.5	percent		5	2024
		2.2.4	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age	SDG 2.2.2	GPW 13	6.6	percent		5.2	2024
		2.2.5	Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status	SDG 2.2.3	GPW 13	30.7	percent		14.9	2023
		2.2.6	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	SDG 3.9.1	GPW 13	103.6	deaths per 100 000 population, age-standardized		97.7	2019

Joint outcomes	Outcome statement	Indicator number	Indicator statement	SDG/WHA	GPW 13/New	Baseline	Units	Selected for data strengthening	Target (2028)*	Latest year with available data
		2.2.7	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation, and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All [WASH] services)	SDG 3.9.2	GPW 13	18.3	deaths per 100 000 population		0	2019
		2.2.8	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	SDG 6.1.1	GPW 13	73.7	percent		99	2024
		2.2.9	Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	SDG 6.2.1	GPW 13	(a) 58.5 (b) 79.7	percent		(a) 99 (b) 99	2024
		2.2.10	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	SDG 7.1.2	GPW 13	73.6	percent		95	2022
		2.2.11	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter	SDG 11.6.2	GPW 13	31.7	micrograms of PM2.5 per cubic metre		29.8	2019
		2.2.12	Prevalence of obesity among children and adolescents (aged 5–19 years) (%)	WHA66.10	GPW 13	8.2	percent		8.2	2022
		2.2.13	Prevalence of obesity among adults aged ≥18 years	WHA66.10	GPW 13	16	percent		16	2022
		2.2.14	Death rate due to road traffic injuries	SDG 3.6.1	GPW 13	15	deaths per 100 000 population		8.6	2021
		2.2.15	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	SDG 3.a.1	GPW 13	20.9	percent		18.48	2022
		2.2.16	Prevalence of raised blood pressure in adults aged ≥18 years	WHA66.10	GPW 13	26	percent		21	2019
		2.2.17	Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	SDG 3.5.2	GPW 13	5.2	litres of pure alcohol per capita		5	2019
		2.2.18	Exclusive breastfeeding under six months	WHA69.9	New	47.4	percent		56.9	2018–2024

Joint outcomes	Outcome statement	Indicator number	Indicator statement	SDG/WHA	GPW 13/New	Baseline	Units	Selected for data strengthening	Target (2028)*	Latest year with available data
		2.2.19	Proportion of people who have suffered a foodborne diarrhoeal episode of non-typhoidal salmonellosis	WHA73.5	New	1140	per 100 000 population		684	2021
		2.2.20	Prevalence of insufficient physical activity (a) in adolescents (aged 11–17) (b) in adults (aged 18–65)	WHA71.6	New	(a) 81.0 (b) 31.3	percent		(a) 69.4 (b) 21.6	(a) 2018 (b) 2024
2.3	Populations empowered to control their health through health promotion programmes and community involvement in decision-making	2.3.1	Proportion of cities, municipalities and localities in regional Healthy City networks that are health-promoting		New	30	percent	Yes	40	2025
		2.3.2	Country uses societal dialogue as a mechanism for prioritizing and co-shaping the health agenda		New	28	number of countries	Yes	50	2025
3.1	The primary healthcare approach renewed and strengthened to accelerate universal health coverage	3.1.1	Coverage of essential health services	SDG 3.8.1	GPW 13 cross-referenced with related indicator under outcome 4.1	71	index scale (0–100)		100	2023
		3.1.2	Institutional capacity for essential public health functions (meeting criteria)	WHA72.2	New	136	number of countries		Remain stable or improve in 80% of countries by 2028, at least maintaining the global value at the level in 2025	2025
		3.1.3	Health facility density and distribution (by type and level of care)	WHA72.2	New	0	percent		Remain stable or improve in 70% of countries by 2028, at least maintaining the global value at the level in 2025	2013–2023
		3.1.4	Integrated services and models of care composite indicator	WHA72.2	New	0	percent		Remain stable or improve in 80% of countries by 2028, at least maintaining the global value at the level in 2025	2023

Joint outcomes	Outcome statement	Indicator number	Indicator statement	SDG/WHA	GPW 13/New	Baseline	Units	Selected for data strengthening	Target (2028)*	Latest year with available data
		3.1.5	Service utilization rate (primary care visits, emergency care visits, hospital admissions)	WHA72.2	New	0	percent		Remain stable or improve in 80% of countries by 2028, at least maintaining an average of 80% of benchmark values achieved across the three service utilization rates at the level in 2025	2021–2023
		3.1.6	Percentage of countries advancing gender equality in and through health by actions addressing GPW outcomes (index)	Linked to SDG 5.1; SDG 3.8	New	0	percentage of countries		0.3	2025
		3.1.7	Primary healthcare-oriented governance and policy composite	WHA72.2	New	0	percent		Remain stable or improve in 80% of countries by 2028, at least maintaining the global value at the level in 2025	2023
		3.1.8	% of population reporting perceived barriers to care (geographical, sociocultural, financial)	WHA72.2	New	0	percent	Yes		
		3.1.9	Service availability and readiness index (% facilities with service availability, capacities and readiness (WASH, infection prevention and control, availability of medicines, vaccines, diagnostics, priority medical devices, priority assistive products) to deliver universal healthcare package)	WHA72.2	New	0	percent		Remain stable or improve in 80% of countries by 2028, at least maintaining the global value at the level in 2025	2020–2023
		3.1.10	People-centredness of primary care (patient experiences, perceptions, trust)	WHA72.2	New	0	percent		Remain stable or improve in 80% of countries by 2028, at least maintaining the global value at the level in 2025	2022

Joint outcomes	Outcome statement	Indicator number	Indicator statement	SDG/WHA	GPW 13/New	Baseline	Units	Selected for data strengthening	Target (2028)*	Latest year with available data
3.2	Health and care workforce, health financing and access to quality-assured health products substantially improved	3.2.1	Government domestic spending on health (1) as a share of general government expenditure, and (2) per capita	WHA64.9	New	(1) 0 (2) 0	percentage of countries		(1) All countries sustained or increased government spending on health as a proportion of general government expenditure (also referred to as health priority) by 2028, at least maintaining the global value measured in 2025 (2) All countries sustained or increased per capita domestic spending on health by 2028, at least measuring the global value measured in 2025	2022
		3.2.2	Access to Health Product Index		New	70.87	global median		72	2019–2023
		3.2.3	Improved regulatory systems for targeted health products (medicines, vaccines, medical devices including diagnostics)	WHA67.20	New	63.6	percent		65.7	2024
3.3	Health information systems strengthened, and digital transformation implemented	3.3.1	Existence of national digital health strategy, costed implementation plan, legal frameworks to support safe, secure and responsible use of digital technologies for health		New	129	count (Yes/No)		167	2024
		3.3.2	Number of countries that improved health information systems, measured by the SCORE Index		New	145	number of countries		150	2025

Joint outcomes	Outcome statement	Indicator number	Indicator statement	SDG/WHA	GPW 13/New	Baseline	Units	Selected for data strengthening	Target (2028)*	Latest year with available data
		3.3.3	% of health facilities using point-of-service digital tools that can exchange data through use of national registry and directory services (by type)	WHA71.1	New	11	percent	Yes	15	2025
4.1	Equity in access to quality services improved for noncommunicable diseases, mental health conditions and communicable diseases, while addressing antimicrobial resistance	4.1.1	Malaria incidence per 1000 population	SDG 3.3.3	GPW 13	60.4	incidence per 1 000 population		5.98	2023
		4.1.2	Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms	SDG 3.d.2	GPW 13	35.1	percent	Yes	50	2021
		4.1.3	Number of new HIV infections per 1000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	SDG 3.3.1/ WHA75.20	GPW 13	0.16	new HIV infections per 1000 uninfected population		0.06	2024
		4.1.4	Tuberculosis incidence per 100 000 population	SDG 3.3.2	GPW 13	131	incidence per 100 000 population		99	2024
		4.1.5	Hepatitis B incidence per 100 000 population	SDG 3.3.4/ WHA75.20	GPW 13	0.6	incidence per 100 000 population		0.1	2024
		4.1.6	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	SDG 3.4.1	GPW 13	17.8	percent		13.5	2021
		4.1.7	Suicide mortality rate	SDG 3.4.2	GPW 13	7.7	deaths per 100 000 population		7	2021
		4.1.8	Prevalence of treatment (taking medication) for diabetes, among adults aged 30 years and over with diabetes	WHA75(11)	New	41	percent		70.3	2022
		4.1.9	Service coverage for people with mental health and neurological conditions	WHA72/2019/ REC/1	New	15	percent		18	2021
		4.1.10	Effective refractive error coverage (eREC)	WHA74(12)	New	63	percent		75	2023
		4.1.11	Prevalence of controlled hypertension, among adults aged 30–79 years	WHA66.10	New	21	percent		33.4	2019

Joint outcomes	Outcome statement	Indicator number	Indicator statement	SDG/WHA	GPW 13/New	Baseline	Units	Selected for data strengthening	Target (2028)*	Latest year with available data
		4.1.12	Cervical cancer screening coverage in women aged 30–49 years, at least once in lifetime	WHA73.2	New	37	percent		61.8	2022
4.2	Equity in access to sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, child, adolescent and older person health and nutrition services and immunization coverage improved	4.2.1	Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive healthcare	SDG 5.6.1	GPW 13	56	percent	Yes	87	2022
		4.2.2	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	SDG 5.2.1	GPW 13	10	percent		6	2018
		4.2.3	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (estimates)	SDG 3.7.1	GPW 13	77.1	percent		78.4	2026
		4.2.4	Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	SDG 3.b.1	GPW 13	DTP3: 86 MCV2: 71 PCV3: 51 HPVc: 13	percent		DTP3: 88 MCV2: 86 PCV3: 83 HPVc: 70	2023
		4.2.5	Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	SDG 4.2.1	GPW 13	60	percent	Yes	80	2022
		4.2.6	Maternal mortality ratio	SDG 3.1.1	GPW 13	223	maternal deaths per 100 000 live births		100	2023
		4.2.7	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	SDG 3.1.2	GPW 13	86	percent		92	2025
		4.2.8	Under-5 mortality rate	SDG 3.2.1	GPW 13	37	deaths per 1000 live births		30	2022
		4.2.9	Neonatal mortality rate	SDG 3.2.2	GPW 13	17	deaths per 1000 live births		14	2022

Joint outcomes	Outcome statement	Indicator number	Indicator statement	SDG/WHA	GPW 13/New	Baseline	Units	Selected for data strengthening	Target (2028)*	Latest year with available data
		4.2.10	Proportion of health facilities that provide comprehensive post-rape care as per WHO guidelines	WHA67.15	New	50	percent	Yes	70	2024
		4.2.11	Obstetric and gynaecological admissions owing to abortion		New	8 000 000	obstetric and gynaecological admissions owing to abortion	Yes	800 000 fewer abortion complications admissions in 2028 compared with 2025	2023
		4.2.12	Treatment of acutely malnourished children		New	37.8	percent		70	2021
		4.2.13	Percentage of older people aged 60 years and over receiving formal long-term care services	WHA73(12)	New	51	percent	Yes	56	2020–2022
		4.2.14	Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 who have undergone female genital mutilation	SDG 5.3.2	New	33	percent	Yes	30	2023
		4.2.15	Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	WHA67.10	New	13.9	stillbirths per 1000 total births		13	2021
		4.2.16	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years) per 1 000 women in that age group	SDG 3.7.2	New	1.5	per 1000 women aged 10–14 years		1.1	2023
		4.2.17	Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive healthcare, information and education	SDG 5.6.2	New	73	number of countries		157	2022
4.3	Financial protection improved by reducing financial barriers and out-of-pocket health expenditures, especially for the most vulnerable	4.3.1	Incidence of financial hardship (defined as large out-of-pocket health spending, impoverishing out-of-pocket health spending, or both, using SDG 3.8.2 and regional indicators where available)	SDG 3.8.2	GPW 13	0	percentage of countries		All countries aim to reduce financial hardship from out-of-pocket health spending by 1* percentage point over a 5* year period, implying a reduction of about 1* percentage point compared to the 2025 value.**	2021

Joint outcomes	Outcome statement	Indicator number	Indicator statement	SDG/WHA	GPW 13/New	Baseline	Units	Selected for data strengthening	Target (2028)*	Latest year with available data
		4.3.2	Out-of-pocket payment as a share of current health expenditure	WHA64.9	New	0	percentage of countries		All countries decreased in the share of out-of-pocket payments relative to current health expenditure by 2028, at least maintaining the global value measured in 2025	2022
5.1	Risks of health emergencies from all hazards reduced and impact mitigated	5.1.1	Vaccine coverage of at-risk groups for high-threat epidemic/pandemic pathogens: yellow fever, cholera, meningitis, polio, and measles		GPW 13	91.1	percent		94.5	2024
		5.1.2	Number of cases of poliomyelitis caused by wild poliovirus	WHA 68.3	GPW 13	12	cases of poliomyelitis caused by wild poliovirus		0	2023
		5.1.3	Trust in government and Social Protection		New	47.5			50	2023
		5.1.4	Probability of spillover of zoonotic diseases		New	52	percent		52	2024
5.2	Preparedness, readiness and resilience for health emergencies enhanced	5.2.1	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	SDG 3.d.1	GPW 13	64			80	2024
		5.2.2	Functional capability assessment for health emergency preparedness and response using simulation exercises (SimEx) and action reviews		New	56			80	2024
		5.2.3	Percentage of WHO's minimum requirements for IPC met at the national level, particularly to support outbreak preparedness, readiness, and response		New	67	percent		87	2024
		5.2.4	Coverage of WASH in healthcare facilities		New	57.3	percent		80	2023

Joint outcomes	Outcome statement	Indicator number	Indicator statement	SDG/WHA	GPW 13/New	Baseline	Units	Selected for data strengthening	Target (2028)*	Latest year with available data
6.1	Detection of and response to acute public health threats is rapid and effective	6.1.1	Detect, notify, and respond (DNR)		GPW 13	74.4			80	2023
6.2	Access to essential health services during emergencies is sustained and equitable	6.2.1	Sustain essential health services during emergencies		New			Yes		2023

*Measurable target conform to the indicator metadata definition.

**Preliminary numbers to be finalized by the end of June as the SDG 3.8.2 indicator definition was revised in March 2025.

Table 2. Baselines and targets for output indicators

Output number	Output statement	Output indicator code	Output indicator (Global/regional level)	Baseline	Target*	Direct (D) or indirect (I) link to outcome indicator
1.1.1	WHO supports countries in developing health vulnerability and adaptation assessments, and national adaptation plans, and provides guidance, capacity-building and piloting of interventions to enhance the climate resilience of health systems through a One Health approach	1.1.1.IND1	Number of countries having conducted a climate change and health vulnerability and adaptation assessments and having developed the health component of their national adaptation plans	43 (2024)	58 (2026); 91 (2027); 127 (2028)	Index of national climate change and health capacity (D)
		1.1.1.IND2	Number of countries integrating meteorological information into surveillance and response systems for at least one climate-sensitive health risk (e.g. extreme heat, or climate-sensitive infectious diseases) benefiting from WHO technical guidance or support	37 (2024)	44 (2026); 74 (2027); 88 (2028)	Index of national climate change and health capacity (D); Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (I)
1.2.1	WHO develops norms, standards, policy guidance and strengthens capacity in countries to reduce greenhouse gases and other pollutants from the health sector, and engage other sectors (such as food, transport, energy, education) to reduce their emissions	1.2.1.IND1	Number of countries with strengthened health sector capacity to understand the health risks of air pollution and evaluate the effectiveness of interventions using tools like health impact assessment, enabled by WHO	17 (2024)	22 (2026); 46 (2027); 75 (2028)	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (D); Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (D); Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (I)
		1.2.1.IND2	Number of countries with national air quality standards aligned with WHO air quality guidelines	67 (2024)	72 (2026); 80 (2027); 104 (2028)	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (D); Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (D); Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (I)
		1.2.1.IND3	Number of countries implementing national plans to develop a low-carbon and sustainable health system	19 (2025)	21 (2026); 37 (2027); 57 (2028)	Healthcare sector greenhouse gas emissions (D); Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (I)

Output number	Output statement	Output indicator code	Output indicator (Global/regional level)	Baseline	Target*	Direct (D) or indirect (I) link to outcome indicator
2.1.1	WHO supports countries in designing policies and regulations, shaping resource allocation and investment, building capacity and in establishing partnerships within and beyond the health sector to address social determinants and reduce health inequities, particularly for populations in situations of vulnerability	2.1.1.IND1	Number of countries implementing intersectoral policies, plans and strategies to advance health equity with WHO support	16 (2025)	33 (2026); 58 (2027); 77 (2028)	Percentage of countries advancing gender equality in and through health by actions addressing GPW outcomes (index) (D); Does the government provide non-national (including refugees and migrants) equal access to (i) essential and/or (ii) emergency healthcare (I); Proportion of population covered by at least one social protection benefit (I)
		2.1.1.IND2	Number of countries adopting measures to address conflicts of interest/industry interference/commercial influence in public health policies and programming at national or subnational levels, with WHO technical assistance	69 (2024)	15 (2026); 28 (2027); 47 (2028)	Prevalence of obesity among children and adolescents (aged 5–19 years) (%) (D); Prevalence of obesity among adults aged ≥18 years (D); Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older (D); Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol (D); Proportion of population covered by at least one social protection benefit (I); Does the government provide non-national (including refugees and migrants) equal access to (i) essential and/or (ii) emergency healthcare (I); Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (I)
2.1.2	WHO supports countries in developing evidence-informed policies across sectors at all levels of government and adapts public health measures to meet the health needs of populations such as migrants and displaced people	2.1.2.IND1	Number of countries implementing at least two WHO-recommended measures to provide equitable health services for migrants, refugees and displaced populations	80 (2025)	88 (2026); 93 (2027); 102 (2028)	Does the government provide non-national (including refugees and migrants) equal access to (i) essential and/or (ii) emergency healthcare (D)
2.2.1	WHO develops norms, standards and technical packages to address risk factors for communicable and noncommunicable diseases, violence and injuries, prevent poor nutrition and strengthen food safety and reduce environmental health risks, and supports countries in their implementation, including in the monitoring and development of legislation and regulations	2.2.1.IND1	Number of countries that have strengthened PWER measure from the MPOWER technical package, enabled by WHO technical support	4 (2022)	26 (2027); 29 (2028)	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older (D)
		2.2.1.IND2	Number of countries integrating WHO guidance on water, sanitation, hygiene and health in policies, plans, regulations or in monitoring systems	55 (2022)	65 (2026); 84 (2027); 102 (2028)	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (D); Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water (D); Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation, and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All [WASH] services) (D); Proportion of people who have suffered a foodborne diarrhoeal episode of non-typhoidal salmonellosis (D)
		2.2.1.IND3	Number of countries adopting evidence-based legislative and policy reform to prevent and respond to violence against children, enabled by WHO technical support	13 (2025)	22 (2026); 35 (2027); 51 (2028)	Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month (D)
		2.2.1.IND4	Number of countries that have made a legislative or policy change to improve road safety, enabled by WHO technical support	40 (2022)	49 (2026); 68 (2027); 84 (2028)	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (D)

Output number	Output statement	Output indicator code	Output indicator (Global/regional level)	Baseline	Target*	Direct (D) or indirect (I) link to outcome indicator
		2.2.1.IND5	Number of countries that have adopted population-based policy measures to tackle alcohol consumption, in line with WHO policies and resolutions	17 (2025)	28 (2026); 39 (2027); 58 (2028)	Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol (D)
		2.2.1.IND6	Number of countries with at least one of the following policies – national policy on physical activity; national policy on walking and cycling; national physical activity guidelines; national physical activity communications campaign; brief interventions on physical activity in primary healthcare—enabled by WHO technical support	0 (2023)	10 (2026); 33 (2027); 48 (2028)	Prevalence of obesity among children and adolescents (aged 5–19 years) (%) (D); Prevalence of obesity among adults aged ≥18 years (D); Prevalence of insufficient physical activity (a) in adolescents (aged 11–17) (b) in adults (aged 18–65) (D)
2.2.2	WHO supports countries to ensure comprehensive access to promotion and preventive health services to populations (such as tobacco and alcohol cessation services, physical activity counselling and nutrition counselling, including for breastfeeding), and to monitor their implementation	2.2.2.IND1	Number of countries reviewing or implementing new population-based alcohol policy measures, in line with WHO resolutions	19 (2025)	26 (2026); 34 (2027); 49 (2028)	Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol (I)
		2.2.2.IND2	Number of countries that have strengthened cessation services (i.e. O from MPOWER), enabled by WHO efforts	21 (2022)	45 (2027); 65 (2028)	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older (D)
		2.2.2.IND3	Number of countries with established multisectoral collaboration and communication mechanism for food safety events (SPAR score at least 4)	88 (2024)	103 (2026); 125 (2027); 140 (2028)	Proportion of people who have suffered a foodborne diarrhoeal episode of non-typhoidal salmonellosis (D)
		2.2.2.IND4	Number of countries having adopted a policy package to achieve all targets included in the comprehensive implementation plan on maternal, infant and young child nutrition, enabled by WHO efforts	73 (2025)	79 (2026); 89 (2027); 105 (2028)	Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (D); Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (D); Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (D); Exclusive breastfeeding under six months (D)
		2.2.2.IND5	Number of countries implementing national policies to eliminate trans-fatty acids from the food supply and reduce sodium and sugars consumption, in alignment with WHO guidelines, best-practice and technical packages	31 (2025)	50 (2026); 63 (2027); 91 (2028)	Prevalence of raised blood pressure in adults aged ≥18 years (D); Prevalence of obesity among children and adolescents (aged 5–19 years) (%) (D); Prevalence of obesity among adults aged ≥18 years (D); Prevalence of overweight in children under 5 years of age (D); Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (I)

Output number	Output statement	Output indicator code	Output indicator (Global/regional level)	Baseline	Target*	Direct (D) or indirect (I) link to outcome indicator
2.3.1	WHO develops guidance and supports countries to strengthen their capacity to engage with and empower individuals and communities, and all levels of government across sectors to increase health literacy, enable healthier behaviours, advance co-benefits, and improve governance and implementation of settings-based approaches and health promotion policies	2.3.1.IND1	Number of countries that have implemented a national or subnational healthy settings policy or programme aligned with WHO guidance, or with or through WHO technical support	80 (2025)	101 (2026); 121 (2027); 127 (2028)	Proportion of cities, municipalities and localities in regional Healthy City networks that are health-promoting (D)
		2.3.1.IND2	Number of countries with national or subnational policies on promoting health and well-being that have integrated a comprehensive health promotion approach, aligned with WHO guidance, or with or through WHO technical support	87 (2025)	100 (2026); 118 (2027); 128 (2028)	Country uses societal dialogue as a mechanism for prioritizing and co-shaping the health agenda (D)
3.1.1	WHO strengthens country capacity and provides guidance on the design, delivery, quality and measurement of integrated services	3.1.1.IND1	Number of countries that have developed or updated existing quality of care and patient safety strategies/plans, based on WHO guidance	59 (2025)	77 (2026); 104 (2027); 124 (2028)	Coverage of WASH in healthcare facilities (D); Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (I); Maternal mortality ratio (I); Neonatal mortality rate (I)
		3.1.1.IND2	Number of countries that have strengthened monitoring of access to equitable and quality health services, based on WHO guidance	44 (2025)	62 (2026); 74 (2027); 102 (2028)	Number of countries that improved health information systems, measured by the SCORE Index (D); % of population reporting perceived barriers to care (geographical, sociocultural, financial) (D); Coverage of essential health services (I)
		3.1.1.IND3	Number of countries that have an integrated universal health coverage package of priority services that meets core WHO criteria	78 (2025)	97 (2026); 120 (2027); 141 (2028)	Integrated services and models of care composite indicator (D); Service availability and readiness index (% of facilities with service availability, capacities and readiness (WASH, infection prevention and control, availability of medicines, vaccines, diagnostics, priority medical devices, priority assistive products) to deliver universal healthcare package) (D); Coverage of essential health services (I); Health facility density and distribution (by type and level of care) (I); Service utilization rate (primary care visits, emergency care visits, hospital admissions) (I)
3.1.2	WHO strengthens national institutional capacities for essential public health functions and improves the resilience of health systems	3.1.2.IND1	Number of countries with defined multisectoral coordination mechanism(s) for the delivery of essential public health functions and public health services	33 (2025)	45 (2026); 66 (2027); 103 (2028)	Institutional capacity for essential public health functions (meeting criteria) (D); Integrated services and models of care composite indicator (D); Primary healthcare-oriented governance and policy composite (I)
		3.1.2.IND2	Number of countries that have incorporated the service-oriented essential public health functions within their universal health coverage package of health services (or equivalent)	29 (2025)	39 (2026); 64 (2027); 116 (2028)	Institutional capacity for essential public health functions (meeting criteria) (D); Integrated services and models of care composite indicator (D); Coverage of essential health services (I)
		3.1.2.IND3	Number of countries reporting on key public health occupations across health and allied sectors through the National Health Workforce Accounts (NHWa)	24 (2025)	48 (2027); 51 (2028)	Institutional capacity for essential public health functions (meeting criteria) (D); Coverage of essential health services (I)

Output number	Output statement	Output indicator code	Output indicator (Global/regional level)	Baseline	Target*	Direct (D) or indirect (I) link to outcome indicator
3.1.3	WHO strengthens countries' national capacity to develop implementable national strategies for UHC	3.1.3.IND1	Number of countries that have a national health sector policy/strategy/plan updated within the last five years, with WHO support	79 (2024)	96 (2026); 108 (2027); 119 (2028)	Primary healthcare-oriented governance and policy composite (D); Number of countries that improved health information systems, measured by the SCORE Index (I)
		3.1.3.IND2	Number of countries that have assessed the progress of their national health policy/strategy/plan based on baseline and targets in the last two years, with WHO support	39 (2023)	54 (2026); 70 (2027); 91 (2028)	Primary healthcare-oriented governance and policy composite (D); Number of countries that improved health information systems, measured by the SCORE Index (I)
		3.1.3.IND3	Number of countries that have advanced social participation, with WHO support	48 (2023)	58 (2026); 69 (2027); 77 (2028)	Primary healthcare-oriented governance and policy composite (D); People-centredness of primary care (patient experiences, perceptions, trust) (I); Institutional capacity for essential public health functions (meeting criteria) (I); % of population reporting perceived barriers to care (geographical, sociocultural, financial) (I)
		3.1.3.IND4	Proportion of tracer countries with new or revised national health laws, policies, strategies and plans that incorporate gender equality, human rights and equity considerations, in line with WHO guidance and tools	0% (2025)	62% (2027); 100% (2028)	Percentage of countries advancing gender equality in and through health by actions addressing GPW outcomes (index) (D); Coverage of essential health services (I); % of population reporting perceived barriers to care (geographical, sociocultural, financial) (I)
3.2.1	WHO provides technical guidance and operational support to countries to optimize and expand their health and care workforce	3.2.1.IND1	Number of countries implementing the NHWA and reporting data through the NHWA data platform	70 (2025)	113 (2027); 117 (2028)	Coverage of essential health services (I)
		3.2.1.IND2	Number of countries reporting on health worker migration through the NHWA	71 (2025)	94 (2027); 95 (2028)	Coverage of essential health services (I); Government domestic spending on health (1) as a share of general government expenditure, and (2) per capita (I)
		3.2.1.IND3	Number of countries reporting on the production of health and care workers	87 (2025)	122 (2027); 124 (2028)	Coverage of essential health services (I)
3.2.2	WHO generates evidence, guides design and supports health-related macroeconomic policies and practices for sustainable health financing	3.2.2.IND1	Number of countries showing evidence of progress in health financing policies for universal health coverage as a result of WHO support	28 (2024)	40 (2026); 52 (2027); 69 (2028)	Government domestic spending on health (1) as a share of general government expenditure, and (2) per capita (D)
		3.2.2.IND2	Number of countries applying WHO-recommended approaches on economic evidence for planning, decision-making and resource allocation (including priority-setting, economic evaluation, costing, investment cases and plans, defining health benefit packages or health technology assessment) as a result of WHO engagement	29 (2023)	45 (2026); 69 (2027); 97 (2028)	Government domestic spending on health (1) as a share of general government expenditure, and (2) per capita (D); Coverage of essential health services (I); Incidence of financial hardship (defined as large out-of-pocket health spending, impoverishing out-of-pocket health spending, or both, using SDG 3.8.2 and regional indicators where available) (I)

Output number	Output statement	Output indicator code	Output indicator (Global/regional level)	Baseline	Target*	Direct (D) or indirect (I) link to outcome indicator
3.2.3	WHO supports countries to implement measures for better access to, and use of, safe, effective and quality-assured health products	3.2.3.IND1	Number of countries with a list of essential medicines (or reimbursed medicines) developed centrally, updated within the last five years and grounded in the concept of the WHO Model List of Essential Medicines	81 (2025)	92 (2026); 99 (2027); 114 (2028)	Access to Health Product Index (D)
		3.2.3.IND2	Number of in-country registrations of prequalified products and SRA/WLA approved products registered under the Collaborative Registration Procedure or other facilitated reliance pathway in case of emergency	1676 (2025)	1796 (2026); 1931 (2027); 2081 (2028)	Improved regulatory systems for targeted health products (medicines, vaccines, medical devices including diagnostics) (D)
		3.2.3.IND3	Number of Member States with an established institutional development plan to improve regulatory capacity for health products, based on assessment using the WHO global benchmarking tool	64 (2024)	68 (2026); 77 (2027); 92 (2028)	Improved regulatory systems for targeted health products (medicines, vaccines, medical devices including diagnostics) (D)
3.3.1	WHO builds country capacity and develops tools and platforms to support countries in developing and improving their national digital health and health information systems to improve resilience, coverage, equity and impact	3.3.1.IND1	Number of countries with a digital health strategy and/or a road map	126 (2024)	146 (2026); 162 (2027); 174 (2028)	Existence of national digital health strategy, costed implementation plan, legal frameworks to support safe, secure and responsible use of digital technologies for health (D); Number of countries that improved health information systems, measured by the SCORE Index (I); % of health facilities using point-of-service digital tools that can exchange data through use of national registry and directory services (by type) (I)
		3.3.1.IND2	Number of countries that have demonstrably improved their health information system capacity and increased their country assessment scores using the SCORE for Health Data technical package	127 (2024)	144 (2026); 148 (2027); 152 (2028)	Number of countries that improved health information systems, measured by the SCORE Index (D); % of health facilities using point-of-service digital tools that can exchange data through use of national registry and directory services (by type) (I)
4.1.1	WHO develops evidence-based policies and supports the implementation, scale-up and measurement of best buys and other actions to strengthen person-centred prevention, control and management of noncommunicable diseases	4.1.1.IND1	Number of countries that have completed a WHO STEPS survey or an equivalent risk factor survey aligned with WHO standards, including physical and biochemical measurements of key behavioural and metabolic risk factors for noncommunicable diseases	61 (2023)	84 (2026); 100 (2027); 107 (2028)	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease (I)
		4.1.1.IND2	Number of countries with evidence-based national guidelines/protocols/standards aligned with WHO guidance for the management of major noncommunicable diseases through a primary care approach	104 (2023)	127 (2026); 137 (2027); 145 (2028)	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease (I); Prevalence of treatment (taking medication) for diabetes, among adults aged 30 years and over with diabetes (I); Prevalence of controlled hypertension, among adults aged 30–79 years (I)
		4.1.1.IND3	Number of countries implementing an action plan or strategy aligned with the WHO global strategy to accelerate the elimination of cervical cancer as a public health problem	110 (2023)	126 (2026); 133 (2027); 137 (2028)	Cervical cancer screening coverage in women aged 30–49 years, at least once in lifetime (D)

Output number	Output statement	Output indicator code	Output indicator (Global/regional level)	Baseline	Target*	Direct (D) or indirect (I) link to outcome indicator
		4.1.1.IND4	Number of countries that have implemented disability inclusion measures in national health programmes and strategies	16 (2025)	23 (2026); 45 (2027); 65 (2028)	Coverage of essential health services (D); Service coverage for people with mental health and neurological conditions (I)
		4.1.1.IND5	Number of countries with patient information systems reporting noncommunicable diseases indicators aligned to WHO guidance	119 (2023)	133 (2026); 139 (2027); 150 (2028)	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease (I)
4.1.2	WHO supports the design, scale-up, implementation and measurement of the coverage of people-centred, equitable services for key mental health, neurological and substance use conditions	4.1.2.IND1	Number of countries that have integrated the WHO mental health gap action programme	84 (2024)	93 (2026); 103 (2027); 115 (2028)	Service coverage for people with mental health and neurological conditions (D)
		4.1.2.IND2	Number of countries that have updated or developed a national strategy and/or action plan for mental health or the prevention of suicide	124 (2024)	136 (2026); 149 (2027); 157 (2028)	Suicide mortality rate (D); Service coverage for people with mental health and neurological conditions (I)
		4.1.2.IND3	Number of countries with improved availability and reporting of service coverage data for mental, neurological and substance use tracer conditions	104 (2024)	109 (2026); 120 (2027); 132 (2028)	Service coverage for people with mental health and neurological conditions (D)
4.1.3	WHO provides leadership, develops evidence-based guidance and standards, and supports Member States to build capacity for delivery of targeted, innovative and integrated people-centred services for communicable diseases	4.1.3.IND1	Percentage of countries confirmed by WHO to have met WHO criteria for disease elimination for at least one disease	12% (2023)	16% (2026); 18% (2027); 20% (2028)	Malaria incidence per 1000 population (I); Tuberculosis incidence per 100 000 population (I); Number of new HIV infections per 1000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations(I); Hepatitis B incidence per 100 000 population (I)
		4.1.3.IND2	Percentage of countries that have adopted policies in line with current WHO norms and standards to address endemic communicable diseases (HIV, TB, malaria, neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), hepatitis, sexually transmitted infections (STIs))	53% (2023)	59% (2026); 64% (2027); 66% (2028)	Malaria incidence per 1000 population (I); Number of new HIV infections per 1000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations (I); Tuberculosis incidence per 100 000 population (I); Hepatitis B incidence per 100 000 population (I)
		4.1.3.IND3	Percentage of countries reporting on WHO-recommended indicators for endemic communicable diseases (HIV, TB, malaria, NTDs, hepatitis, STIs)	75% (2023)	78% (2026); 84% (2027); 84% (2028)	Malaria incidence per 1000 population (I); Number of new HIV infections per 1000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations (I); Tuberculosis incidence per 100 000 population (I); Hepatitis B incidence per 100 000 population (I)

Output number	Output statement	Output indicator code	Output indicator (Global/regional level)	Baseline	Target*	Direct (D) or indirect (I) link to outcome indicator
4.1.4	WHO develops and disseminates guidance and tools to mitigate antimicrobial resistance, collects and reports data for action, raises awareness, guides research and innovation, builds country and regional capacity to implement a core package of interventions, and coordinates global multisectoral action	4.1.4.IND1	Number of countries implementing and monitoring government-endorsed multisectoral antimicrobial resistance national action plans based on WHO guidance with necessary financing	124 (2024)	135 (2026); 146 (2027); 150 (2028)	Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms (D)
		4.1.4.IND2	Number of countries with an antimicrobial resistance surveillance system in place and providing data to the WHO Global Antimicrobial Resistance and Use Surveillance System (GLASS), based on WHO guidance and protocols	103 (2025)	110 (2026); 131 (2027); 145 (2028)	Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms (I)
		4.1.4.IND3	Number of countries with national systems in place to monitor the use of antimicrobials in human health and reporting to the GLASS, based on WHO guidance and protocols	106 (2024)	112 (2026); 133 (2027); 157 (2028)	Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial resistant organisms (I)
4.2.1	WHO provides guidance and technical assistance to improve sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, child, adolescent, adult and older person health	4.2.1.IND1	Number of countries that have integrated care for older people at the primary care level using the WHO ICOPE package for the assessment and management of impairment in the intrinsic capacity of older people	29 (2024)	42 (2026); 62 (2027); 91 (2028)	Percentage of older people aged 60 years and over receiving formal long-term care services. (D); Effective refractive error coverage (eREC) (D)
		4.2.1.IND2	Number of countries that have a strategic plan (whose development was supported by WHO) whose end date has not expired for two or more areas of sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent Health	74 (2023)	81 (2026); 91 (2027); 99 (2028)	Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive healthcare (I); Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age (I); Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (estimates) (I); Maternal mortality ratio (I); Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (I); Under-5 mortality rate (I); Neonatal mortality rate (I); Proportion of health facilities that provide comprehensive post-rap care as per WHO guidelines (I); Obstetric and gynaecological admissions owing to abortion (I); Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births) (I); Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years) per 1000 women in that age group (I); Treatment of acutely malnourished children (I); Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 who have undergone female genital mutilation (I); Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex (I); Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive healthcare, information and education (I)

Output number	Output statement	Output indicator code	Output indicator (Global/regional level)	Baseline	Target*	Direct (D) or indirect (I) link to outcome indicator
		4.2.1.IND3	Number of countries that have a national sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health coordinating body that includes UN H6 partnership that met at least once in the past year	45 (2023)	56 (2026); 59 (2027); 66 (2028)	Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive healthcare (I); Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age (I); Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (estimates) (I); Maternal mortality ratio (I); Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (I); Under-5 mortality rate (I); Neonatal mortality rate (I); Proportion of health facilities that provide comprehensive post-rape care as per WHO guidelines (I); Obstetric and gynaecological admissions owing to abortion (I); Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births) (I); Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years) per 1000 women in that age group (I); Treatment of acutely malnourished children (I); Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 who have undergone female genital mutilation (I)
4.2.2	WHO provides guidance and technical assistance to strengthen and sustain quality immunization services, including for poliomyelitis, especially for unvaccinated and under-vaccinated persons	4.2.2.IND2	Number of countries in which the national immunization strategy includes implementation progress reviews of annual operational plans addressing either (a) zero-dose children or (b) measles vaccine coverage or (c) human papillomavirus vaccine coverage	43 (2023)	79 (2026); 93 (2027); 108 (2028)	Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme (D); Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex (I)
4.3.1	WHO provides guidance and technical assistance and strengthens capacity to track health expenditures at the system level to monitor financial hardship and financial barriers to access and inform decision-making for financial and social health protection	4.3.1.IND1	Number of countries producing health accounts, based on WHO-supported methodologies	79 (2024)	94 (2026); 108 (2027); 122 (2028)	Government domestic spending on health (1) as a share of general government expenditure, and (2) per capita (D); Out-of-pocket payment as a share of current health expenditure (D); Incidence of financial hardship (defined as large out-of-pocket health spending, impoverishing out-of-pocket health spending, or both, using SDG 3.8.2 and regional indicators where available) (I)
		4.3.1.IND2	Number of countries with an updated analysis of financial protection, as a result of WHO engagement	85 (2018)	132 (2027); 144 (2028)	Incidence of financial hardship (defined as large out-of-pocket health spending, impoverishing out-of-pocket health spending, or both, using SDG 3.8.2 and regional indicators where available) (D); Out-of-pocket payment as a share of current health expenditure (I)
5.1.1	WHO collaborates with partners to communicate risks and engage with communities to co-create public health prevention and response interventions for all hazards	5.1.1.IND1	Number of countries with formalized all-hazard emergency risk communication mechanisms at the national level with the ability to proactively engage with the public and affected communities in local languages	43 (2024)	61 (2026); 77 (2027); 105 (2028)	Trust in government and Social Protection (D); Number of cases of poliomyelitis caused by wild poliovirus (I)

Output number	Output statement	Output indicator code	Output indicator (Global/regional level)	Baseline	Target*	Direct (D) or indirect (I) link to outcome indicator
5.1.2	WHO provides technical expertise and operational support to strengthen and scale preventive population and environmental public health interventions for all hazards, utilizing a One Health approach	5.1.2.IND1	Number of countries implementing frameworks, evidence-based guidance or tools to operationalize a One Health approach enhancing prevention, early detection, and containment of emerging zoonotic pathogens with epidemic and pandemic potential	134 (2025)	157 (2026); 174 (2027); 180 (2028)	Probability of spillover of zoonotic diseases (D)
5.2.1	WHO conducts risk and capacity assessments and supports the development and implementation of national preparedness and readiness plans, including tailored prevention and mitigation strategies for specific hazards	5.2.1.IND1	Number of countries with epidemic and pandemic prevention and preparedness plan, as well as prevention and control programme, for at least one pathogen of epidemic and pandemic potential	48 (2023)	92 (2026); 132 (2027); 138 (2028)	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness (D); Vaccine coverage of at-risk groups for high-threat epidemic/pandemic pathogens: yellow fever, cholera, meningitis, polio, and measles (I)
		5.2.1.IND2	Number of States Parties completing annual reporting on the International Health Regulations (2005)	192 (2024)	193 (2026); 193 (2027); 193 (2028)	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness (D)
		5.2.1.IND3	Number of countries that have completed an action review or simulation exercise to review national system capacities and inform national action plans	149 (2024)	155 (2026); 157 (2027); 159 (2028)	Functional capability assessment for health emergency preparedness and response using simulation exercises (SimEx) and action reviews (D)
5.2.2	WHO establishes and manages collaborative research networks for fast-track research and development, scalable manufacturing and resilient supply chain systems to enable timely and equitable access to medical countermeasures during health emergencies	5.2.2.IND1	Percentage of medical countermeasures for high-threat pathogens delivered through an internationally agreed and equitable access allocation mechanism (e.g. the Access and Allocation Mechanism or the International Coordinating Group on Vaccine Provision)	65% (2024)	70% (2026); 75% (2027); 75% (2028)	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness (D); Vaccine coverage of at-risk groups for high-threat epidemic/pandemic pathogens: yellow fever, cholera, meningitis, polio, and measles (I)
		5.2.2.IND2	Number of research and development and innovation road maps for product and medical countermeasures developed for high-priority viral families using collaborative open research consortia	0 (2025)	21 (2026); 43 (2027); 45 (2028)	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness (I)
5.2.3	WHO provides technical expertise and operational support to strengthen and scale clinical care for emergencies, including infection prevention and control measures to protect health workers and patients	5.2.3.IND1	Number of countries with multisectoral, multidisciplinary national coded oxygen system plans being evaluated	24 (2025)	25 (2026); 29 (2027); 34 (2028)	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness (I)
		5.2.3.IND2	Number of countries having standards available for IPC, WASH and waste in healthcare facilities	75 (2025)	97 (2026); 128 (2027); 159 (2028)	Coverage of WASH in healthcare facilities (D); Percentage of WHO's minimum requirements for IPC met at the national level, particularly to support outbreak preparedness, readiness, and response (D)

Output number	Output statement	Output indicator code	Output indicator (Global/regional level)	Baseline	Target*	Direct (D) or indirect (I) link to outcome indicator
6.1.1	WHO strengthens surveillance and alert systems, including diagnostics and laboratory capacities, for the effective monitoring of public health threats and the rapid detection, verification, risk assessment and grading of public health events	6.1.1.IND1	Percentage of critical acute public health events for which a formal initial rapid risk assessment and grading are completed within one week	50% (2024)	70% (2026); 80% (2027); 90% (2028)	Detect, notify, and respond (DNR) (D)
		6.1.1.IND2	Number of countries that have demonstrated laboratory capabilities to test and sequence for priority pathogens of epidemic and pandemic potential	167 (2024)	170 (2026); 172 (2027); 179 (2028)	Detect, notify, and respond (DNR) (D)
6.1.2	WHO coordinates rapid and effective responses to acute public health threats, including deploying multisectoral response capacities, surging emergency supplies and logistics support, providing contingency financing, and implementing strategic and operational response plans	6.1.2.IND2	Percentage of newly graded emergencies for which the incident management system is activated at least at country level within 72 hours, with focal points for key functions identified and a contingency fund for emergencies released, where appropriate	33% (2025)	70% (2026); 95% (2027); 95% (2028)	Detect, notify, and respond (DNR) (D)
		6.1.2.IND3	Number of countries with classified or nationally validated emergency medical teams	36 (2024)	49 (2026); 84 (2027); 131 (2028)	Detect, notify, and respond (DNR) (D)
6.2.1	WHO coordinates and leads the health cluster or sector and partners to assess health needs and develop, fund and monitor humanitarian health emergency response plans in humanitarian emergencies	6.2.1.IND1	Percentage of countries facing humanitarian emergencies (with dedicated country appeals within the Global Humanitarian Overview) that have received at least 50% of its funding needs	21% (2024)	43% (2026); 48% (2027); 57% (2028)	Sustain essential health services during emergencies (D)
6.2.2	WHO ensures the provision of life-saving care and maintains essential health services and systems in emergencies and vulnerable settings, addressing barriers to access and inequity	6.2.2.IND1	Number of countries facing humanitarian emergencies (with a humanitarian response plan as per the Global Humanitarian Overview) with a context-adapted service package for a humanitarian response that meets WHO criteria	8 (2024)	28 (2026); 32 (2027); 33 (2028)	Sustain essential health services during emergencies (D)
		6.2.2.IND2	Percentage of countries facing humanitarian emergencies with periodic reporting on functionality of health facilities and availability of health services	37% (2024)	38% (2026); 40% (2027); 51% (2028)	Sustain essential health services during emergencies (D)
7.1.1	Convening, advocating and engagement with Member States and key constituencies in support of health governance and to advance health priorities	7.1.1.IND1	Percentage of United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy indicators that WHO met or exceeded in the last reporting period	64% (2025)	70% (2026); 76% (2027); 79% (2028)	N/A

Output number	Output statement	Output indicator code	Output indicator (Global/regional level)	Baseline	Target*	Direct (D) or indirect (I) link to outcome indicator
		7.1.1.IND2	Percentage of WHO offices/departments that have conducted capacity-strengthening activities on gender equality, human rights and health equity for WHO staff and/or external stakeholders in the last calendar year	49% (2024)	54% (2026); 57% (2027); 59% (2028)	N/A
7.1.2	Effectively communicating to promote evidence-informed planning for decision-making for interventions and healthy behaviours in countries	7.1.2.IND1	Number of functional communication plans, aligned, capacitated and realized across WHO country offices	40 (2025)	22 (2026); 60 (2027); 80 (2028)	N/A
7.1.3	Effective results-based management realized through a sustainably financed programme budget aligned with evidence-informed country, regional and global priorities, supported by transparent resource allocation and robust monitoring and performance assessment	7.1.3.IND1	Percentage of budget centres that have achieved WHO's performance assessment of the programme budget	25% (2023)	40% (2026); 60% (2027); 75% (2028)	N/A
		7.1.3.IND2	Percentage of high priority outputs funded up to 80% of their planned budget	58% (2021)	70% (2026); 80% (2027); 80 (2028)	N/A
		7.1.3.IND3	Percentage of base budget financed by flexible and thematic voluntary contributions	51% (2023)	55% (2026); 60% (2027); 65 (2028)	N/A
		7.1.3.IND4	Percentage of countries that have conducted a joint assessment to validate the Secretariat's achievements under the WHO results framework	16% (2024)	43% (2027); 49% (2028)	N/A
		7.1.3.IND5	Percentage of base budget financed by donors other than the 10 largest donors	35% (2025)	37% (2026); 39% (2027); 41% (2028)	N/A
		7.1.3.IND6	Number of major offices whose funding level for the approved base budget is at least 80%	3 (2023)	5 (2026); 6 (2027); 6 (2028)	N/A
7.2.1	Evidence-based and quality-assured normative products, including the living approach, are developed with and for countries, are digitally accessible and used for health, policy and practice impact	7.2.1.IND1	Percentage of WHO guidelines developed or updated using the living approach to evidence, with documented mechanisms that facilitate timely dissemination for country use	10% (2025)	20% (2026); 30% (2027) ; 35% (2028)	N/A
		7.2.1.IND2	Number of WHO norms, standards and guidelines that support the adoption of digital technologies (including SMART Guidelines and guidance on AI) made accessible to countries	134 (2025)	152 (2026); 170 (2027); 188 (2028)	N/A
7.2.2	Strengthening national and regional science ecosystems to improve health and provide opportunities and equity, active support for the digital health transformation, research, development and innovation, including manufacturing capacities of countries	7.2.2.IND1	Number of countries that have established an evidence-to-policy process following WHO facilitation or recommendations	42 (2025)	51 (2026); 65 (2027); 82 (2028)	N/A

Output number	Output statement	Output indicator code	Output indicator (Global/regional level)	Baseline	Target*	Direct (D) or indirect (I) link to outcome indicator
7.2.3	WHO supports Member States in strengthening health information collection, aggregation, analysis and interpretation to monitor trends and progress towards indicators and targets of the Sustainable Development Goals, including inequality monitoring	7.2.3.IND1	Number of countries in which national health information systems have been strengthened using WHO-provided analytical platforms, leading to improved availability and disaggregation of GPW 14 outcome indicators and better use of indicators included in the Global Health Estimates, World Health Statistics and the Health Inequality Data Repository for decision-making	111 (2024)	117 (2026); 121 (2027); 128 (2028)	N/A
		7.2.3.IND3	Number of countries implementing and utilizing the International Classification of Diseases, 11th Revision (ICD-11) to record accurate and key population health information, with level of implementation	0 (2025)	6 (2026); 34 (2027); 99 (2028)	N/A
		7.2.3.IND4	Number of countries accessing data.who.int public data assets in support of evidence-informed decision-making	65 (2025)	67 (2027); 71 (2028)	N/A
8.1.1	Policies, rules and regulations in place to attract, recruit and retain a diverse, empowered and fit-for-purpose workforce, operating in a respectful and inclusive workplace with organizational change fully institutionalized	8.1.1.IND1	Number of budget centres that have completed the annual prevention of and response to sexual misconduct risk assessment and mitigation exercise	150 (2025)	180 (2026); 190 (2027); 190 (2028)	N/A
		8.1.1.IND3	Percentage of female staff members at the P4 level and above	44.7% (2023)	45% (2026); 45% (2027); 45% (2028)	N/A
		8.1.1.IND4	Percentage of unrepresented and under-represented countries	33.5% (2025)	33% (2026); 32% (2027); 31% (2028)	N/A
8.1.2	Core capacities of WHO country and regional offices strengthened to drive measurable impact at country level	8.1.2.IND1	Percentage of country offices with 80% of core predictable country presence positions filled	19% (2025)	23% (2026); 23% (2027); 25% (2028)	N/A
		8.1.2.IND2	Ratio of male to female WHO representatives, globally	1.53 (2025)	1.48 (2026); 1.43 (2027); 1.38 (2028)	N/A
		8.1.2.IND3	Percentage of country offices (by typology grouping) with an up-to-date Country Cooperation Strategy	66% (2025)	69% (2026); 72% (2027); 75% (2028)	N/A

Output number	Output statement	Output indicator code	Output indicator (Global/regional level)	Baseline	Target*	Direct (D) or indirect (I) link to outcome indicator
8.1.3	Accountability and legal functions enhanced in a transparent, compliant and risk management-driven manner, promoting organizational learning, effective internal justice, safety and impact at country level	8.1.3.IND1	Percentage of overdue internal audit recommendations	69% (2024)	10% (2026); 5% (2027); 5% (2028)	N/A
		8.1.3.IND2	Number of EB-approved biennium evaluation workplan linked to GPW 14 strategic objectives and corporate outcome	4 (2024)	4 (2026); 6 (2027); 7 (2028)	N/A
		8.1.3.IND3	Percentage of open critical risks with fully implemented risk response actions	25% (2025)	30% (2026); 30% (2027); 30% (2028)	N/A
		8.1.3.IND4	Percentage of agreed recommendations implemented within 24 months of evaluation completion	50% (2025)	60% (2026); 66% (2027); 66% (2028)	N/A
8.1.4	Fit-for-purpose, cost-effective, innovative and secure corporate digital platforms and services aligned with the needs of users, corporate functions and technical programmes	8.1.4.IND1	Percentage of locations with harmonized and continuously adapted information technology infrastructure and digital workplace services	79% (2024)	83% (2026); 85% (2027); 90% (2028)	N/A
		8.1.4.IND2	Level of implementation of cybersecurity road map, in comparison with baseline established by the information technology security assessment	58% (2025)	63% (2026); 66% (2027); 70% (2028)	N/A
8.1.5	Working environments, infrastructure, support services, supply chains and asset management are fit for purpose, accountable, cost-effective, innovative and secure for optimized operations	8.1.5.IND1	Percentage of compliance with security risk management measures and applicable security protocols and policies	92.53% (2024)	94% (2026); 95% (2027); 95% (2028)	N/A
		8.1.5.IND2	Percentage of procured goods and services obtained through competitive means	65% (2023)	70% (2026); 70% (2027); 75% (2028)	N/A
8.1.6	Sound financial practices supported by an effective internal control framework to ensure transparency, accountability, and optimal financial management	8.1.6.IND1	Receipt of an unmodified audit opinion by the External Auditor on the yearly financial statements, driven by timely adherence to the financial closure processes and finance policies by WHO country offices/departments	100% (2024)	100% (2026); 100% (2027); 100 (2028)	N/A
		8.1.6.IND2	Percentage of WHO regional directors and assistant directors-general compliant with the letter of representation, confirming the adequacy of internal controls	80% (2024)	100% (2026); 100% (2027); 100% (2028)	N/A

*For output indicators, the 2028 target values are provisional. and will be reviewed after 2026 monitoring. They may be subject to further refinement following technical validation and subsequent consultations, as applicable.