

**WHO 13th General Programme of Work (GPW 13) Impact Framework: Targets and Indicators
(24 August 2018)**

Target #	WHO IMPACT AND OUTCOME FRAMEWORK (2019-2023)		SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)		WHA / UNGA instrument		Baseline (2018)	Projections (2023)		Projections (2030)			Data sources	Comments
	Target	Indicator	Target	Indicator	Target	Indicator		Projections based on current trends	GPW Target	Projections based on current trends	Projections based on GPW rate of progress	SDG Target		
UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE: 1 Billion more people with Universal Health Coverage, HEALTH EMERGENCIES: 1 billion more people better protected from health emergencies, HEALTHIER POPULATIONS: 1 billion more lives made healthier														
1	1 billion more people with coverage of essential health services Increase access to essential health services (including promotion, prevention, curative, rehabilitative and palliative care) with a focus on primary health care, measured with a UHC index	1. Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population) 2. Access to essential health services (including promotion, prevention, curative, rehabilitative and palliative care) with a focus on primary health care, measured with a UHC index	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)	UNGA A/72/L.28 (2017). Global health and foreign policy: addressing the health of the most vulnerable for an inclusive society WHA64.9 Sustainable health financing structures and universal coverage UNGA A/67/81. Global health and foreign policy		3.5 billion	NA	4.5 billion	NA	6 billion	8.5 billion	WHO	Aligned with SDGs and target
2	Stop the rise in percent of people suffering financial hardship (defined as out-of-pocket spending exceeding ability to pay) in accessing health services	Percent of population who spent at least 10% of their household budget (total household expenditure or income) paying for health services	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditures or income	WHA64.9 Sustainable health financing structures and universal coverage		11.7% (2010)		0%				WHO/World Bank	Aligned with SDGs. SDG target to be defined (TBD)
3	Increase percent of publicly financed health expenditures by 10%	Percent of publicly financed health expenditures at national level. a. Domestic General Government Health Expenditure (GGHE-D) as % of General Government Expenditure (GGE) b. Domestic General Government Health Expenditure (GGHE-D) as % of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) c. Domestic General Government Health Expenditure (GGHE-D) per Capita in US\$ d. Domestic General Government Health Expenditure (GGHE-D) per Capita in PPP Int\$	3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States				TBD		TBD				WHO/World Bank	Aligned with SDG. No SDG target defined
4	Increase availability of essential medicines for primary health care, including the ones free of charge to 80%	1. Availability of essential medicines for primary health care, including the ones free of charge 2. Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis			58% (2015)		80%				WHO	Aligned with SDG. No SDG target defined

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5	Increase coverage of essential health services among vulnerable groups, and women and girls in the poorest wealth quintile to 70%	Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage) for women and girls disaggregated by wealth quintile	<p>5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere</p> <p>3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all</p> <p>17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts</p>	<p>5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex</p> <p>3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)</p> <p>17.18.1 Proportion of indicators at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target</p>			42% (2015)		70%				WHO	Aligned with SDG principle. SDG target to be defined
6	Reduce the number of older adults 65+ yrs who are care dependent by 15 million	Number of older adults 65+ yrs who are care dependent			Global Strategy and Action Plan on Ageing and Health 2016-2020: resolution WHA69.3 towards a world in which everyone can live a long and healthy life	Global Strategy and Action Plan on Ageing and Health 2016-2020: resolution WHA69.3 mid-term progress indicators (2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9) http://www.who.int/ageing/commit-action/GSAP-midterm-progress-indicators.pdf?ua=1 Agreed impact indicator framework under development prior to the Decade for Healthy Ageing 2020-2030	180 million (2017)		165 million				National population surveys	Aligned with WHO Action Plan.
7	Increase the availability of oral morphine in facilities caring for patients in need of this treatment for palliative care at all levels from 25% to 50%	Availability of oral morphine in facilities at all levels			NCD Global Monitoring Framework: resolution WHA66.10: Access to palliative care	NCD Global Monitoring Framework: resolution WHA66.10: Access to palliative care assessed by morphine-equivalent consumption of strong opioid analgesics (excluding methadone) per death from cancer	25% (2015)		50%				WHO	Aligned with WHO NCD Global Monitoring Framework. No target defined
8	Increase health workforce density with improved distribution	The density of human resources for health defined as the number of health workers per 1000 population in the given national and/or subnational area	3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	Global Strategy on Human Resources for Health: Workforce 2030 (WHO, 2016), adopted by the World Health Assembly resolution WHA69.19 High-Level Commission on Health Employment and Economic Growth (WHO, 2017), adopted by the World Health Assembly resolution WHA70.6	TBD (2016)		TBD				WHO	Aligned with SDG. No SDG target defined	
9	1 billion more people better protected from health emergencies	International Health regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	3.d.1 International Health regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness			3 billion		4 billion				IHR Reporting	Aligned with SDG principle. No SDG target defined

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10	Increase the number of vulnerable people in fragile settings provided with essential health services to ≥ 80%	Proportion of vulnerable people in fragile settings provided with essential health services	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)			TBD		80%				WHO/HRP ¹	Aligned with SDG principle. No SDG target defined
11	Reduce number of deaths attributed to disasters by per 100,000 population by 5%	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people			TBD		TBD				Sphere Standards, UNISDR	Aligned with SDG. No SDG target defined
12	Reduce the global maternal mortality ratio by 30%	Maternal mortality ratio	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio 3.1.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	WHA 69.2 2016 resolution on implementing the Global Strategy on Women's, Children's and Adolescents Health (2016-2030) WHA57.12 2004 resolution on Global Reproductive Health Strategy	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	200 per 100,000 live births	180 per 100,000 live births	120 per 100,000 live births	150 per 100,000 live births	70 per 100,000 live births	70 per 100,000 live births	MMEIG ²	Aligned with SDGs and target
13	Reduce the preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 yrs of age by 30%	Mortality rate for newborns and children under 5 years of age	3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 births	3.2.1. Under-five mortality rate 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	WHA67.10 2014 resolution on Every Newborn Action Plan (ENAP)		37.9 per 1,000 live births	31.1 per 1,000 live births	30 per 1,000 live births	23.5 per 1,000 live births	21.6 per 1,000 live births	25 per 1,000 live births	UN IGME ³	Aligned with SDGs and target
14	Reduce the number of stunted children under 5 yrs of age by 30%	Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) under 5 years of age	2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	Global nutrition targets / comprehensive implementation plan on maternal infant and young child nutrition: resolution WHA65.6 Target 1: 40% reduction in the number of children under 5 who are stunted	Global nutrition targets / comprehensive implementation plan on maternal infant and young child nutrition: resolution WHA65.6: Children under 5 years who are stunted (moderate and severe)	148 million	135 million	107 million	117 million	83 million	83 million	WHO/UNICEF /World Bank	Aligned with SDGs and target
15	Reduce the prevalence of wasting among children under 5 yrs of age to less than 5%	Prevalence of wasting (weight for height <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	Global nutrition targets / comprehensive implementation plan on maternal infant and young child nutrition: resolution WHA65.6 Target 6: reduce and maintain childhood wasting to less than 5%	Global nutrition targets / comprehensive implementation plan on maternal infant and young child nutrition: resolution WHA65.6: Children under 5 years who are wasted (moderate and severe)	7%	7%	5%	7%	3%	3%	WHO/UNICEF /World Bank	Aligned with SDGs and target
16	Increase the proportion of children under 5 yrs of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being to 80%	1. [Indicators on stunting, wasting, and overweight mentioned under other targets] 2. Proportion of children under 5 who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being	2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) 4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex			69%	69%	80%	69%	98%		UNICEF	Aligned with SDGs and target
17	Decrease the number of children subjected to violence in the past 12 months, including physical and psychological violence by caregivers in the past month, by 20%	1a. Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age 16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological			TBD		TBD				UNICEF	Aligned with SDGs and WHO Action Plan. WHO programme indicates that calculation for the SDG indicator itself (16.2.1) has yet to be

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		1b. Prevalence of exposure to violence in the last 12 months to 1 or more of the following: physical violence, emotional violence, sexual violence, bullying, or witnessing violence of children aged 2-17 years		aggression by caregivers in the past month			1 billion	1.05 billion	847 million	1.14 billion	647 million		National population surveys	done. GPW13 Indicator 1b has been calculated and corresponds well with SDG Target 16.2
18	Increase the proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 yrs) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods to 66%	1. Proportion of women of reproductive age (15–49 yrs) in least developed countries who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	WHA 69.2 2016 resolution on implementing the Global Strategy on Women's, Children's and Adolescents Health (2016-2030) WHA57.12 2004 resolution on Global Reproductive Health Strategy	Proportion of women of reproductive age (15–49 yrs) globally who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	77.9%	78.3%	79.3%	79.0%	80.0%		UN Population Division	Aligned with SDGs. No SDG target defined. Global targets to be defined (proposed)
		2. Proportion of women of reproductive age (15–49 yrs) globally who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)		59.0%	62.0%	66.0%	67.0%	75.0%				
19	Increase the proportion of women aged 15–49 yrs who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care to 68%	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the international Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	WHA57.12 2004 resolution on Global Reproductive Health Strategy		52%	52%	68%	52%	100%	100%	UNFPA	Aligned with SDGs and target
20	Decrease the proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15-49 yrs subjected to physical or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months from 20% to 15%	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15-49 years subjected to physical or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	5.2.1 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 16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	WHO Global plan of action on strengthening the role of the health sector to address interpersonal violence, in particular against women and against children. WHA 69.5 endorses this plan of action and requests the DG to report on progress. http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/publications/violence/PoA_violence/en/	WHO Global plan of action on strengthening the role of the health sector to address interpersonal violence. WHA 69.5 endorses this plan of action and requests the DG to report on progress. http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/publications/violence/PoA_violence/en/	20%	20%	15%	20%	10%		WHO	Aligned with SDGs. No SDG target defined
21	20% relative reduction in the premature mortality (age 30-70 years) from NCDs (cardiovascular, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases) through prevention and treatment	1. Probability of dying between the exact ages of 30 and 70 years from CVD, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases 2. Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being 3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease 3.b.2. Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors 3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis	NCD Global Monitoring Framework: resolution WHA66.10 1: Premature NCD mortality Unconditional probability of dying between ages 30 and 70 from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases	NCD Global Monitoring Framework: resolution WHA66.10 1: Unconditional probability of dying between the exact ages of 30 and 70 years from CVD, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases	20%	NA	15.5%				WHO	Aligned with SDGs and NCD Global Monitoring Framework. Calculations for target yet to be done

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22	25% relative reduction in prevalence of current tobacco use in persons 15+ yrs	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	NCD Global Monitoring Framework: resolution WHA66.10 9 and 10: Tobacco use among adolescents and tobacco use in adults: A 30% relative reduction in prevalence of current tobacco use in persons aged 15+ years	NCD Global Monitoring Framework: resolution WHA66.10 9: Prevalence of current tobacco use among adolescents NCD Global Monitoring Framework: resolution WHA66.10 10: Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 18+ years	20.8%	19%	17%	16.8%	12.8%	WHO	Aligned with SDGs. No SDG target defined	
23	7% relative reduction in the harmful use of alcohol as appropriate, within the national context	Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders 3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	NCD Global Monitoring Framework: resolution WHA66.10 3: Harmful use of alcohol: At least 10% relative reduction in the harmful use of alcohol, as appropriate, within the national context	NCD Global Monitoring Framework: resolution WHA66.10 3: Total (recorded and unrecorded) alcohol per capita (aged 15+ years old) consumption within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol, as appropriate, within the national context NCD Global Monitoring Framework: resolution WHA66.10 4: Age-standardized prevalence of heavy episodic drinking among adolescents and adults, as appropriate, within the national context	6.4 litres		6.0 litres			WHO	Aligned with SDGs. No SDG target defined	
24	25% relative reduction in mean population intake of salt/sodium	Age-standardized mean population intake of salt (sodium chloride) per day in grams in persons aged 18+ years	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	NCD Global Monitoring Framework: resolution WHA66.10 8: 30% relative reduction in mean population intake of salt/ sodium	NCD Global Monitoring Framework: resolution WHA66.10 8: Age-standardized mean population intake of salt (sodium chloride) per day in grams in persons aged 18+ years	10g		7.6g			WHO	Aligned with WHO NCD Global Monitoring Framework and target	
25	Halt and begin to reverse the rise in childhood overweight (0-4 yrs) and obesity (5-19 yrs)	1. Prevalence of childhood overweight (0-4 yrs) 2. Prevalence of childhood obesity (5-19 yrs)	2.2. By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	Global nutrition targets / comprehensive implementation plan on maternal infant and young child nutrition Target 4: No increase in childhood overweight NCD Global Monitoring Framework: resolution WHA66.10 7: Halt the rise in diabetes and obesity	Global nutrition targets / comprehensive implementation plan on maternal infant and young child nutrition: Prevalence of weight-for-height >2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards in children under five years of age NCD Global Monitoring Framework: resolution WHA66.10 13: Prevalence of overweight and obesity in adolescents (defined according to the WHO growth reference for school-aged children and adolescents, overweight-one standard deviation body mass index for age and sex)	0-4yrs: 5.7% 5-19yrs: 7.1%	0-4 yrs: 5.9% 5-19 yrs: 8%	0-4 yrs: <6% 5-19 yrs: 6.8%	0-4 yrs: 6.3% 5-19 yrs: 9.4%	0-4 yrs: 3% 5-19 yrs: 6.4%	WHO/UNICEF/ World Bank	Aligned with SDGs, Global Nutrition Monitoring Framework and NCD Global Monitoring Framework. SDG target under review by UNSD	
26	Eliminate industrially produced trans fats (increase the percentage of people protected by effective regulation)	Percentage of people protected by effective regulation			NCD Global Monitoring Framework: resolution WHA66.10 1: A 25% relative reduction in the overall mortality from CVD, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases. NCD Action Plan 2013–2020, Objective 3 - Policy Options for Member States: Promoting a Healthy Diet: Replace trans fats with unsaturated fats	NCD Global Monitoring Framework: resolution WHA66.10 1: Unconditional probability of dying between ages 30 and 70 from CVD, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases. NCD Action Plan 2013–2020, Objective 3 - Policy Options for Member States: Promoting a Healthy Diet: Replace trans fats with unsaturated fats	28%		100%		100%	WHO	Aligned with WHO NCD Action Plan but no target defined	

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27	7% relative reduction in the prevalence of insufficient physical activity in persons aged 18+ yrs	Age-standardized prevalence of insufficiently physically active persons aged 18+ years (defined as less than 150 minutes of moderate-intensity activity per week, or equivalent)			Global NCD Target: Reduce Physical Inactivity - A 10% relative reduction in the prevalence of insufficient physical activity by 2025.	Age-standardized prevalence of insufficiently physically active persons aged 18+ years (defined as less than 150 minutes of moderate-intensity activity per week, or equivalent)	28%		26%		15.6%		WHO	Aligned with WHO NCD Action Plan and target
28	Reduce suicide mortality rate by 15%	Suicide mortality rate	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	Comprehensive Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020: resolution WHA66.8. Global target 3.2: The rate of suicide in countries will be reduced by 10% by 2020	Suicide mortality rate	10.3 per 100,000	9.6 per 100,000	9.1 per 100,000	8.8 per 100,000	7.7 per 100,000		WHO	Aligned with SDGs indicator. No SDG target defined
29	Reduce the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents by 20%	Number of deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	Decade of Action for Road Safety (2011-2020): outcome of the second Global High-level Conference on Road Safety – Time for Results: resolution WHA69.7: Halt the rise and achieve a reduction in global road traffic deaths by 2020	Decade of Action for Road Safety (2011-2020): outcome of the second Global High-level Conference on Road Safety – Time for Results: resolution WHA69.7 Proportion of countries with legislation on key road safety risk factors that meets best practice / Number of countries that have national road safety action plans and targets	1.39 million	1.49 million	1.02 million	1.62 million	0.67 million	0.67 million	WHO	Aligned with SDGs and target [SDG target was set for 2020; under review for 2030]
30	Increase service coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for severe mental health disorders to 50%	1. Proportion of persons with severe mental disorder who are using services	3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all 3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders 3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population) 3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis	Comprehensive Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020: resolution WHA66.8: 20% increase in service coverage for severe mental disorders	Comprehensive Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020: resolution WHA66.8: 20% increase in service coverage for severe mental disorder who are using services (%)	30%		50%				WHO	First indicator is aligned with WHO Mental Health Action Plan and target. Second indicator is aligned with SDG indicator but target to be defined
		2. Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders					TBD		TBD			WHO/UNODC		
31	20% relative reduction in the prevalence of raised blood pressure	Age-standardized prevalence of raised blood pressure among persons aged 18+ years (defined as systolic blood pressure of >140 mmHg and/or diastolic blood pressure >90 mmHg) and mean systolic blood pressure	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being 3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease 3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis	NCD Global Monitoring Framework: resolution WHA66.10 6: A 25% relative reduction in the prevalence of raised blood pressure or contain the prevalence of raised blood pressure, according to national circumstances	NCD Global Monitoring Framework: resolution WHA66.10 11: Age-standardized prevalence of raised blood pressure among persons aged 18+ years (defined as systolic blood pressure of >140 mmHg and/or diastolic blood pressure >90 mmHg) and mean systolic blood pressure	21.7%	21.1%	18.0%	20.4%	13.8%		WHO	Aligned with WHO NCD Global Monitoring Framework and target

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	Target	Indicator	Target	Indicator	Target	Indicator		Projections based on current trends	GPW Target	Projections based on current trends	Projections based on GPW rate of progress	SDG Target		
32	Increase coverage of human papilloma virus vaccine among adolescent girls (9-14 yrs) to 50%	Coverage of human papilloma virus vaccine among adolescent girls (9-14 yrs)	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods 3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, new born and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)	NCD Global Monitoring Framework: resolution WHA66.10 22: Availability of HPV vaccines as part of a national immunization schedule	NCD Global Monitoring Framework: resolution WHA66.10 22: Availability, as appropriate, if cost-effective and affordable, of vaccines against human papillomavirus, according to national programmes and policies	10%	10%	50%	10%	100%		WHO	Aligned with NCD Global Monitoring Framework and target. GPW indicator focused on coverage
33	Eradicate polio: zero cases of poliomyelitis caused by wild poliovirus (WPV) or circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus (cVDPV)	Number of cases of poliomyelitis caused by wild poliovirus (WPV) or circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus (cVDPV)	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases		World Health Assembly Resolution WHA68.3		WPV: 22 (2017), cVDPV: 95 (2017)		WPV: 0 cVDPV: 0				GPLN*	Aligned with WHA Resolution
34	Eliminate at least one neglected tropical disease in 30 additional endemic countries (cumulative total number of countries)	Total number of countries with an eliminated NTD	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	WHO NTD Roadmap WHA66.12	4th Global NTD Report and SDGs: NTD Coverage Index	34 (2017)		65				WHO	Aligned with SDG target, not with indicator
35	Reduce tuberculosis deaths (including TB deaths among people with HIV) by 50%	1. Number of deaths caused by TB (including TB deaths among people with HIV)	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population			1.6 million	1.42 million	0.85 million	1.2 million	0.35 million		WHO	The second GPW indicator is aligned with the SDG and target
		2. Tuberculosis incidence per 100 000 population					132	121	95	105	38	End the epidemic		
36	Reduce malaria deaths by 50%	1. Number of malaria deaths	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population			405,086	320,721	254,000	445,000	132,140		WHO	The second GPW indicator is aligned with the SDG and target
		2. Malaria incidence per 1 000 population					90.1 cases per 1,000	90.1 cases per 1,000	45 cases per 1,000	90.1 cases per 1,000	24.6 cases per 1,000	End the epidemic		
37	Reduce the number of HBV or HCV related deaths by 40%	Number of HBV and HCV related deaths	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	Global Health Sector Strategy on Viral Hepatitis (2016). 90% reduction in incidence, and 65% reduction in Viral Hepatitis B and C mortality by 2030 WHA69.22 Global health sector strategies on HIV, viral hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections, for the period 2016–2021	1. Incidence: New cases of chronic viral hepatitis B and C infections 2. Mortality: Viral hepatitis B and C deaths	1.34 million	1.45 million	<804,000	1.63 million	469,000		WHO	Aligned with WHA resolution; also aligned with SDG. GPW indicator is different from the SDG target indicator [WHO programme indicates that only sparse data is available on SDG target indicator]
38	Reduce number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age, and key populations by 73%	1. Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age, and key populations	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age, and key populations			1.8 million (2017)	1.5 million	410000	1.2 million	200,000	End the epidemic	UNAIDS/WHO	Aligned with SDG target and indicators
		2. Number of HIV-related deaths		3.3.1.1 Number of HIV-related deaths			940,000 (2017)	660,000	470,000	440,000	400,000			

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	Target	Indicator	Target	Indicator	Target	Indicator		Projections based on current trends	GPW Target	Projections based on current trends	Projections based on GPW rate of progress	SDG Target		
39	Increase coverage of 2nd dose of measles containing vaccine (MCV) to 90%	Coverage of 2nd dose of measles containing vaccine (MCV)	<p>3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all</p> <p>3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all</p>	<p>3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)</p> <p>3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme</p>	<p>Global Vaccine Action Plan: resolution WHA65.17 By 2020, achieve measles and rubella elimination in at least five WHO regions http://www.who.int/immunization/global_vaccine_action_plan/GVAP_doc_2011_2020/en/</p>	<p>Global Vaccine Action Plan: resolution WHA65.17 By 2020, achieve measles and rubella elimination in at least five WHO regions http://www.who.int/immunization/global_vaccine_action_plan/GVAP_doc_2011_2020/en/</p>	69.4%	79.6%	90%	88%	98%	100%	WHO/UNICEF	Aligned with Global Vaccine Action Plan
40	Increase treatment coverage of RR-TB to 80%	Coverage of MDR/RR-TB treatment as a percent of estimated incidence	<p>3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases</p>	<p>3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population</p>			20%	20%	80%	20%	100%		WHO	Aligned with SDGs. No SDG target defined
41	Reduce the percentage of bloodstream infections due to AMR organisms among hospital patients by 10%	Percentage of bloodstream infections due to AMR organisms	<p>3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all</p>	<p>3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis</p>	<p>Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance WHA67.25 2014 & WHA 68.7</p> <p>Improving the prevention, diagnosis and clinical management of sepsis WHA 70.7</p> <p>UNGA AMR Resolution 2016 Targets: - Implement the Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (2015) - Develop and implement multisectoral National Action Plans in line with WHA68.7 GAP - Develop a Stewardship and Development Framework for Antimicrobials</p>	<p>Number and progress of countries implementing multisectoral National Action Plans</p> <p>Progress in development of Stewardship Framework</p>			10%				GLASS ⁵	Not an SDG

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	Target	Indicator	Target	Indicator	Target	Indicator		Projections based on current trends	GPW Target	Projections based on current trends	Projections based on GPW rate of progress	SDG Target		
42	Reduce the mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution by 5%	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	<p>3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination</p> <p>7.1 Ensure access to affordable, sustainable, and modern energy for all</p> <p>11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management</p> <p>13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</p>	<p>3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution</p> <p>7.1.2 Population with primary reliance on clean* fuels and technologies (where clean is defined by WHO Guidelines for indoor air quality: household fuel combustion)</p> <p>11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities</p> <p>13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p> <p>13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030</p> <p>13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster</p>			106 deaths per 100,000	99.5 deaths per 100,000	99.5 deaths per 100,000	91.1 deaths per 100,000	91.1 deaths per 100,000		WHO	Aligned with SDGs. No SDG target defined
43	Reduce mortality from climate-sensitive diseases by 10%	Mortality from climate-sensitive diseases (based on total deaths for diarrheal diseases, malaria, African trypanosomiasis, leishmaniasis, schistosomiasis, intestinal nematode infections, and dengue fever)	<p>13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</p> <p>13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities</p>	<p>13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030</p> <p>13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities</p>			2,150,102 deaths	1,848,558 deaths	1,818,403 deaths	1,496,086 deaths	1,438,182 deaths		WHO, IERGHE	New composite indicator
44	Provide access to safely managed drinking water services for 1 billion more people	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	<p>3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination</p> <p>6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all</p>	<p>3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)</p> <p>6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services</p>			5.49 billion	5.9 billion	6.6 billion	6.6 billion	8.5 billion	8.5 billion	WHO/UNICEF JMP ⁶	Aligned with SDGs and target
45	Provide access to safely managed sanitation services for 800 million more people	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	<p>3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination</p> <p>6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations</p>	<p>3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)</p> <p>6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water</p>			3.14 billion	3.56 billion	4.8 billion	4.1 billion	8.5 billion	8.5 billion	WHO/UNICEF JMP	Aligned with SDGs and target

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	Target	Indicator	Target	Indicator	Target	Indicator		Projections based on current trends	GPW Target	Projections based on current trends	Projections based on GPW rate of progress	SDG Target		

¹ UNDP/UNFPA/UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction (HRP)

² UN Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-agency Group (MMEIG)

³ UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME)

⁴ Global Polio Laboratory Network (GPLN)

⁵ Global Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System (GLASS)

⁶ WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP)