

GPW 14 Outcome indicators

Fourteenth General Programme of Work, 2025-2028 (GPW 14)

5 May 2025

The joint outcomes of the GPW 14 are Member States-led and establish the specific results to be achieved during the four-year period from 2025 to 2028 through the collective work of countries, partners, key constituencies and the Secretariat. The selected indicators for the joint outcomes include: (i) those that are globally relevant, have high data coverage among Member States, and can reflect the joint efforts of Member States, the Secretariat and partners; and (ii) selected indicators that reflect important global health topics, but have limited data availability, and will be areas of intensified focus for data strengthening during the course of GPW 14.

| # | Joint outcome # | Joint outcome | Indicator | Baseline | Unit of measurement | Latest year of available data | Target (2028) |
|---|-----------------|---|---|----------|---|-------------------------------|---------------|
| GPW 14 goal: PROMOTE HEALTH (Target: 6 billion people will enjoy healthier lives) Progress is measured by the healthier populations billion index | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1.1 | More climate-resilient health systems are addressing health risks and impacts | Index of national climate change and health capacity | 0.73 | index scale (0-2) | 2021-2024 | 0.88 |
| 2 | 1.2 | Lower carbon health systems and societies are contributing to health and wellbeing | Healthcare sector greenhouse gas emissions | 307 | kg of CO2 equivalent health care emissions per capita | 2021 | 292 |
| 3 | 2.1 | Health inequities reduced by acting on social, economic, environmental and other determinants of health | SDG 10.7.2 Does the government provide non-national (including refugees and migrants) equal access to (i) essential and/or (ii) emergency health care | 82 | percent | 2024 | 85 |
| 4 | | | SDG 11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing | 24.8 | percent | 2022 | 22.5 |
| 5 | | | SDG 1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by at least one social protection benefit | 49.6 | percent | 2022 | 57 |

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| 6 | 2.2 | Priority risk factors for noncommunicable and communicable diseases, violence and injury, and poor nutrition, reduced through multisectoral approaches | SDG 16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month | 69.9 | percent | 2023 | 60 |
| 7 | | | SDG 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age | 22.3 | percent | 2022 | 14 |
| 8 | | | SDG 2.2.2 Prevalence of overweight in children under 5 years of age | 5.6 | percent | 2022 | 5.0 |
| 9 | | | SDG 2.2.2 Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age | 7.2 | percent | 2020-2024 | 5.0 |
| 10 | | | SDG 2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status | 29.9. | percent | 2019 | 14.25 |
| 11 | | | SDG 3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution | 103.6 | deaths per 100 000 population, age-standardized | 2019 | 97.7 |
| 12 | | | SDG 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) | 18.3 | deaths per 100 000 population | 2019 | 0 |
| 13 | | | SDG 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services | 72.9 | percent | 2022 | 99 |
| 14 | | | SDG 6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water | a) 80.8 b) 75.2 | percent | 2022 | a) 99.0 b) 99.0 |
| 15 | | | SDG 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology | 73.6 | percent | 2022 | 95.0 |
| 16 | | | SDG 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter | 31.7 | micrograms of PM2.5 per cubic meter | 2019 | 29.8 |

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| 17 | | | Prevalence of obesity among children and adolescents (aged 5–19 years) (%) | 8.2 | percent | 2022 | 8.2 |
| 18 | | | Prevalence of obesity among adults aged ≥18 years | 16 | percent | 2022 | 16 |
| 19 | | | SDG 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries | 15 | deaths per 100 000 population | 2021 | 8.6 |
| 20 | | | SDG 3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older | 20.90 | percent | 2022 | 18.48 |
| 21 | | | Prevalence of raised blood pressure in adults aged ≥18 years | 26 | percent | 2019 | 21 |
| 22 | | | SDG 3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol | 5.2 | liters of pure alcohol per capita | 2019 | 5.0 |
| 23 | | | Exclusive breastfeeding under six months | 37.1 | percent | 2020-2024 | 60.0 |
| 24 | | | Proportion of people who have suffered a foodborne diarrheal episode of non-typhoidal salmonellosis | 1 140 | per 100 000 population | 2021 | 684 |
| 25 | | | Prevalence of insufficient physical activity a) in adolescents (aged 11-17) b) in adults (aged 18-65) | a) 81.0 b) 31.3 | percent | a) 2018 b) 2024 | a) 69.4 b) 21.6 |
| 26 | 2.3 | Populations empowered to control their health through health promotion programmes and community involvement in decision-making | Proportion of cities, municipalities and localities in regional Healthy City networks that are health-promoting ^a | 30 | percent | 2025 | 40 |
| 27 | | | Country uses societal dialogue as a mechanism for prioritizing and co-shaping the health agenda ^a | 28 | number of countries | 2025 | 50 |
| GPW 14 goal: PROVIDE HEALTH (Target: 5 billion people will benefit from universal health care without financial hardship) Progress is measured by the universal health coverage billion index | | | | | | | |
| 28 | 3.1 | The primary health care approach renewed and | SDG 3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services | 68 | index scale (0-100) | 2021 | 100 |

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| 29 | | strengthened to accelerate universal health coverage | Institutional capacity for essential public health functions (meeting criteria) | 136 | number of countries | 2025 | Remain stable or improve in 80% of countries by 2028, at least maintaining the global value at the level in 2025 |
| 30 | | | Health facility density and distribution (by type and level of care) | 0 | percent | 2013-2023 | Remain stable or improve in 70% of countries by 2028, at least maintaining the global value at the level in 2025 |
| 31 | | | Integrated services and models of care composite indicator | 0 | percent | 2023 | Remain stable or improve in 80% of countries by 2028, at least maintaining the global value at the level in 2025 |

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| 32 | | | Service utilization rate (primary care visits, emergency care visits, hospital admissions) | 0 | percent | 2021-2023 | 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 |
| 33 | | | Percentage of countries advancing gender equality in and through health by actions addressing GPW outcomes (index) | 0 | percentage of countries | 2025 | 30 |
| 34 | | | Primary health care-oriented governance and policy composite | 0 | percent | 2023 | Remain stable or improve in 80% of countries by 2028, at least maintaining the global value at the level in 2025 |
| 35 | | | Percentage of population reporting perceived barriers to care (geographical, sociocultural, financial) ^a | 0 | percent | | |

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| 36 | | | 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 health care package) | 0 | percent | 2020-2023 | Remain stable or improve in 80% of countries by 2028, at least maintaining the global value at the level in 2025 |
| 37 | | | People-centredness of primary care (patient experiences, perceptions, trust) | 0 | percent | 2022 | Remain stable or improve in 80% of countries by 2028, at least maintaining the global value at the level in 2025 |
| 38 | 3.2 | Health and care workforce, health financing and access to quality-assured health products substantially improved | Government domestic spending on health (1) as a share of general government expenditure, and (2) per capita | (1) 0 (2) 0 | percentage of countries | 2022 | (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 |

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| | | | | | | | spending on health by 2028, at least measuring the global value measured in 2025 |
| 39 | | | Access to Health Product Index | 70.87 | global median | 2019-2023 | 72.00 |
| 40 | | | Improved regulatory systems for targeted health products (medicines, vaccines, medical devices including diagnostics) | 63.6 | percent | 2024 | 65.7 |
| 41 | 3.3 | Health information systems strengthened, and digital transformation implemented | Existence of national digital health strategy, costed implementation plan, legal frameworks to support safe, secure and responsible use of digital technologies for health | 129 | count (Yes/No) | 2024 | 167 |
| 42 | | | Number of countries that improved health information systems, measured by the SCORE Index | 164 | number of countries | 2023 | 180 |
| 43 | | | Percentage of health facilities using point-of-service digital tools that can exchange data through use of national registry and directory services (by type) ^a | 11 | percent | 2025 | 15 |
| 44 | 4.1 | Equity in access to quality services improved for noncommunicable diseases, mental health conditions, and communicable diseases, while addressing antimicrobial resistance | SDG 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1 000 population | 60.40 | incidence per 1 000 population | 2023 | 5.98 |
| 45 | | | SDG 3.d.2 Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms ^a | 35.1 | percent | 2021 | 50.0 |
| 46 | | | SDG 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations | 0.2 | new HIV infections per 1 000 uninfected population | 2023 | 0.025 |

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| 47 | | | SDG 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100 000 population | 134 | incidence per 100 000 population | 2023 | 99 |
| 48 | | | SDG 3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100 000 population | 0.9 | incidence per 100 000 population | 2020 | 0.1 |
| 49 | | | SDG 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease | 17.8 | percent | 2021 | 13.5 |
| 50 | | | SDG 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate | 7.7 | deaths per 100 000 population | 2021 | 7.0 |
| 51 | | | Prevalence of treatment (taking medication) for diabetes, among adults aged 30 years and over with diabetes | 41.0 | percent | 2022 | 70.3 |
| 52 | | | Service coverage for people with mental health and neurological conditions | 15 | percent | 2021 | 18 |
| 53 | | | Effective refractive error coverage (eREC) | 63 | percent | 2023 | 75 |
| 54 | | | Prevalence of controlled hypertension, among adults aged 30–79 years | 21.0 | percent | 2019 | 33.4 |
| 55 | | | Cervical cancer screening coverage in women aged 30–49 years, at least once in lifetime | 37.0 | percent | 2022 | 61.8 |
| 56 | 4.2 | Equity in access to sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, child, adolescent and older person health and nutrition services and immunization coverage improved | SDG 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 ^a | 56 | percent | 2022 | 87 |
| 57 | | | SDG 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 | 10 | percent | 2018 | 6 |

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| 58 | | | SDG 3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (estimates) | 77.1 | percent | 2024 | 78.4 |
| 59 | | | SDG 3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme | DTP3: 86 MCV2: 71 PCV3 51 HPVc: 13 | percent | 2023 | DTP3: 88 MCV2: 86 PCV3: 83 HPVc: 70 |
| 60 | | | SDG 4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex ^a | 60 | percent | 2022 | 80 |
| 61 | | | SDG 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio | 223 | maternal deaths per 100 000 live births | 2020 | 100 |
| 62 | | | SDG 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel | 86 | percent | 2023 | 92 |
| 63 | | | SDG 3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate | 37 | deaths per 1 000 live births | 2022 | 30 |
| 64 | | | SDG 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate | 17 | deaths per 1 000 live births | 2022 | 14 |
| 65 | | | Proportion of health facilities that provide comprehensive post-rape care as per WHO guidelines ^a | 50 | percent | 2024 | 70 |
| 66 | | | Obstetric and gynaecological admissions owing to abortion ^a | 8 000 000 | obstetric and gynaecological admissions owing to abortion | 2023 | 800 000 fewer abortion complications admissions in 2028 |

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| | | | | | | | compared with 2025 |
| 67 | | | Treatment of acutely malnourished children | 37.8 | percent | 2021 | 70.0 |
| 68 | | | Percentage of older people receiving long-term care at a residential care facility and home ^a | 51 | percent | 2020-22 | 56 |
| 69 | | | SDG 5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 who have undergone female genital mutilation ^a | 33 | percent | 2023 | 30 |
| 70 | | | Stillbirth rate (per 1 000 total births) | 13.9 | stillbirths per 1 000 total births | 2021 | 13.0 |
| 71 | | | SDG 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1000 women in that age group | 1.5 | per 1 000 women aged 10-14 years | 2023 | 1.1 |
| 72 | | | SDG 5.6.2 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 health care, information and education | 73 | number of countries | 2020 | 157 |
| 73 | 4.3 | Financial protection improved by reducing financial barriers and out-of-pocket health expenditures, especially for the most vulnerable | SDG 3.8.2 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) | 0 | percentage of countries | 2021 | 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 |

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| | | | | | | | point compared to the 2025 value.** |
| 74 | | | Out-of-pocket payment as a share of current health expenditure | 0 | percentage of countries | 2022 | 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 |
| GPW 14 goal: PROTECT HEALTH (Target: 7 billion people will be better protected from health emergencies) Progress is measured by the health emergencies protection billion index | | | | | | | |
| 75 | 5.1 | Risks of health emergencies from all hazards reduced and impact mitigated | Vaccine coverage of at-risk groups for high-threat epidemic/pandemic pathogens: yellow fever, cholera, meningitis, polio, and measles | 91.1 | percent | 2024 | 94.5 |
| 76 | | | Number of cases of poliomyelitis caused by wild poliovirus | 12 | cases of poliomyelitis caused by wild poliovirus | 2023 | 0 |
| 77 | | | Trust in government and Social Protection | 47.5 | | 2023 | 50.0 |
| 78 | | | Probability of spillover of zoonotic diseases | 52 | percent | 2024 | 52 |
| 79 | 5.2 | Preparedness, readiness and | SDG 3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness | 64 | | 2024 | 80 |

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| 80 | | resilience for health emergencies enhanced | Functional capability assessment for health emergency preparedness and response using simulation exercises (SimEx) and action reviews | 56 | | 2024 | 80 |
| 81 | | | Percentage of WHO's minimum requirements for IPC met at the national level, particularly to support outbreak preparedness, readiness, and response | 67 | percent | 2024 | 87 |
| 82 | | | Coverage of WASH in healthcare facilities | 57.3 | percent | 2023 | 80 |
| 83 | 6.1 | Detection of and response to acute public health threats is rapid and effective | Detect, notify, and respond (DNR) | 74.4 | | 2023 | 80 |
| 84 | 6.2 | Access to essential health services during emergencies is sustained and equitable | Sustain essential health services during emergencies ^a | | | 2023 | |

^a Indicator has been selected for data strengthening

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