



FINANCING 80% OF HIGH PRIORITY OUTPUTS' BUDGET

Summary

This explainer presents assumptions and results of a modelling of the funding commitment required to cover 80% of high priority outputs' budget as defined during the country, territory and area priority-setting and budget costing in preparation of the Proposed programme budget 2024-2025. Eventual allocation of flexible funds may differ given the dynamic nature of voluntary contributions.

Context

A strengthened approach to priority-setting was an integral part of the development of the Proposed programme budget 2024–2025. As a result of the consultation process around the priorities, a set of prioritized Programme budget outputs for countries was identified in three priority tiers (high, medium or low). The priority ranking (high, medium or low) does not indicate the importance of a specific result but rather the level of technical cooperation that Member States can expect from WHO, considering WHO's mandate to work towards the achievement of all outcomes and outputs. Outputs ranked of high and medium priority indicate where the Secretariat's technical support is most needed in a particular country during the biennium. Priority setting excluded enabling functions (outputs contributing to outcomes "4.2 Strengthened leadership, governance and advocacy for health" and "4.3 Financial, human, and administrative resources managed in an efficient, effective, results-oriented and transparent manner"). Results of the priority setting could be viewed in the Dashboards of the Programme budget 2024–2025 digital platform.

Based on priority-setting, the major offices proceeded with their respective bottom-up costing process by outputs, outcomes and finally aggregated to major office and global levels. Details of the WHO costing process are provided in the Programme budget explainer entitled "Overview of the programme budget costing process" available on the Programme budget 2024–2025 digital platform.

The Proposed programme budget 2024-2025 proposes a new approach to the allocation of flexible resources, which includes also assessed contributions, which will be directly related to high-priority outputs, with particular emphasis on the country level and those prioritized outputs that traditionally present large financial gaps. It is proposed that the Organization focus its efforts on funding high-priority outputs up to 80% of their budget through a combination of voluntary contributions and flexible funds.

This explainer presents the details of high priority outputs by Major office; their budget and what it would signify to fund them up to 80%.

Methodology and assumptions

1. Using the results of the output priority-setting exercise at country, territory and area level (i.e. budget centre level);
2. Incorporating the aggregation for regional and global levels;
3. Using the budget costing at output level for calculating 80% of the detailed costing elements;
4. Aggregating the budget centre level costing of the 80% to the relevant major office;
5. Estimating flexible funds requirement using following assumptions:
 - a. It is assumed that the same level of voluntary contributions, as available on 31 March 2023 for the 2022-2023 biennium, for the same output, in the same budget centre will also be available for 2024-2025;
 - b. Defining the flexible funding requirement as a difference between 80% of the budget by output by budget centre and the estimated voluntary contributions based on the assumption under (a);
6. The Organization will need to maintain the same level of flexible funds financing as in the biennium 2022-2023 for the medium and low priority outputs
7. The enabling function (outputs under outcomes 4.2 and 4.3) are highly reliant on the flexible funds and it is assumed that the Proposed budget 2024-2025 for these 2 outputs will be at least 87% financed by flexible funds.
8. Table 1 presents the aggregated estimated requirement for the flexible funds for 2024-2025 and Table 2 presents detailed result for the 80% funding of the high priority outputs.

Table 1. Estimated flexible funds requirement (US\$ millions)

	Estimated flexible funds requirement	Comments
High-priority outputs 80% financed with flexible funds and voluntary contributions (see Table 2 for detail)	562	of which estimated 60% go to country office level, excluding enabling functions
Medium- and low-priority outputs	297	maintaining the same level of flexible funds financing as in the 2022–2023 biennium (as at 31 March 2023)
Enabling functions	877	financing 87% of the proposed budgets for outcomes 4.2 and 4.3 with flexible funds
Estimated total requirement	1736	

Result

Overall, high priority outputs for the proposed Programme Budget 2024-2025 have a total costing of US\$ 2,230.2 million (representing approximately 45% of the total base segment). The Secretariat would require a blend of core and voluntary resources in the amount of US\$ 1,784.2 million to meet the commitment of financing at least 80% of the high priority outputs.

As of 31 March 2023, US\$ 1,222 million voluntary contributions (specified and thematic) were available to fund the outputs defined as high priority in 2024-2025. There is an assumption that the same level of voluntary funding will be available for the 2024-2025 biennium. Additionally, it is assumed that enabling functions will continue to rely to the same extent on flexible funding (up to 87%).

Table 2. Costing and 80% financing needs of high priority technical outputs, as selected by countries/territories/areas and aggregated at regional and global levels (US\$ million)

Major offices and technical outputs	Number of countries selecting the output as High priority (includes regional and global aggregation)	Proposed programme budget 2024-2025 Costing	80% Funding estimate	Available voluntary contributions as of 31 March 2023 for 2022-2023	Estimated flexible funds needed to meet the 80% funding target
Africa		730.6	584.5	404.0	180.4
1.1.1 Countries enabled to provide high-quality, people-centred health services, based on primary health care strategies and comprehensive essential service packages	39	135.1	108.1	81.0	27.1
1.1.2 Countries enabled to strengthen their health systems to deliver on condition- and disease-specific service coverage results	35	97.6	78.1	60.1	18.0
1.1.3 Countries enabled to strengthen their health systems to address population-specific health needs and barriers to equity across the life course	28	54.8	43.9	30.9	12.9
1.1.4 Countries' health governance capacity strengthened for improved transparency, accountability, responsiveness and empowerment of communities	17	17.5	14.0	12.1	1.9
1.1.5 Countries enabled to strengthen their health workforce	28	15.8	12.7	9.6	3.0
1.2.1 Countries enabled to develop and implement more equitable health financing strategies and reforms to sustain progress towards universal health coverage	27	22.3	17.9	13.6	4.3
1.2.2 Countries enabled to produce and analyse information on financial risk protection, equity and health expenditures and to use this information to track progress and inform decision-making	17	6.3	5.0	4.4	0.7
1.2.3 Countries enabled to improve institutional capacity for transparent decision-making in priority-setting and resource allocation and analysis of the impact of health in the national economy	7	2.0	1.6	1.5	0.1

1.3.1 Provision of authoritative guidance and standards on quality, safety and efficacy of health products, including through prequalification services, essential medicines and diagnostics lists	22	22.4	17.9	14.7	3.2
1.3.2 Improved and more equitable access to health products through global market shaping and supporting countries to monitor and ensure efficient and transparent procurement and supply systems	19	8.8	7.0	6.8	0.2
1.3.3 Country and regional regulatory capacity strengthened, and supply of quality-assured and safe health products improved	17	5.1	4.1	3.9	0.2
1.3.4 Research and development agenda defined and research coordinated in line with public health priorities	5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0
1.3.5 Countries enabled to address antimicrobial resistance through strengthened surveillance systems, laboratory capacity, infection prevention and control, awareness-raising and evidence-based policies and practices	29	17.0	13.6	11.6	2.0
2.1.1 All-hazards emergency preparedness capacities in countries assessed and reported	23	20.9	16.7	8.5	8.2
2.1.2 Capacities for emergency preparedness strengthened in all countries	38	49.0	39.2	18.5	20.7
2.1.3 Countries operationally ready to assess and manage identified risks and vulnerabilities	30	15.2	12.1	7.6	4.5
2.2.1 Research agendas, predictive models and innovative tools, products and interventions available for high-threat health hazards	4	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.1
2.2.2 Proven prevention strategies for priority pandemic-/epidemic-prone diseases implemented at scale	19	14.5	11.6	8.8	2.7
2.2.3 Mitigate the risk of the emergence and re-emergence of high-threat pathogens	14	6.7	5.4	3.9	1.5
2.2.4 Polio eradication and transition plans implemented in partnership with the Global Polio Eradication Initiative	12	44.9	35.9	35.9	0.0
2.3.1 Potential health emergencies rapidly detected, and risks assessed and communicated	26	35.7	28.5	7.1	21.4
2.3.2 Acute health emergencies rapidly responded to, leveraging relevant national and international capacities	23	56.0	44.8	23.7	21.1
2.3.3 Essential health services and systems maintained and strengthened in fragile, conflict and vulnerable settings	12	14.0	11.2	8.2	3.0
3.1.1 Countries enabled to address social determinants of health across the life course	22	16.6	13.3	6.2	7.1
3.1.2 Countries enabled to strengthen equitable access to safe, healthy and sustainably produced foods through a One Health approach	8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.0
3.2.1 Countries enabled to address risk factors through multisectoral actions	28	12.2	9.8	4.5	5.3
3.2.2 Countries enabled to reinforce partnerships across sectors, as well as governance mechanisms, laws and fiscal measures	12	2.0	1.6	1.3	0.3
3.3.1 Countries enabled to address environmental determinants, including climate change	19	2.6	2.1	1.3	0.8
3.3.2 Countries supported to create an enabling environment for healthy settings	11	2.1	1.7	1.4	0.3
4.1.1 Countries enabled to strengthen data, analytics and health information systems to inform policy and deliver impacts	35	26.3	21.0	11.8	9.2
4.1.2 GPW 13 impacts and outcomes, global and regional health trends, Sustainable Development Goal indicators, health inequalities and disaggregated data monitored	10	2.0	1.6	1.3	0.3
4.1.3 Strengthened evidence base, prioritization and uptake of WHO generated norms and standards and improved research capacity and the ability to effectively and sustainably scale up innovations, including digital technology, in countries	14	2.2	1.8	1.6	0.1

The Americas		175.5	140.4	88.9	51.5
1.1.1 Countries enabled to provide high-quality, people-centred health services, based on primary health care strategies and comprehensive essential service packages	26	20.9	16.8	12.5	4.3
1.1.2 Countries enabled to strengthen their health systems to deliver on condition- and disease-specific service coverage results	28	31.0	24.8	17.8	7.0
1.1.3 Countries enabled to strengthen their health systems to address population-specific health needs and barriers to equity across the life course	14	11.5	9.2	4.6	4.7
1.1.4 Countries' health governance capacity strengthened for improved transparency, accountability, responsiveness and empowerment of communities	16	5.8	4.7	3.5	1.2
1.1.5 Countries enabled to strengthen their health workforce	27	4.0	3.2	2.2	1.1
1.2.1 Countries enabled to develop and implement more equitable health financing strategies and reforms to sustain progress towards universal health coverage	22	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.3
1.2.2 Countries enabled to produce and analyse information on financial risk protection, equity and health expenditures and to use this information to track progress and inform decision-making	9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
1.2.3 Countries enabled to improve institutional capacity for transparent decision-making in priority-setting and resource allocation and analysis of the impact of health in the national economy	9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
1.3.1 Provision of authoritative guidance and standards on quality, safety and efficacy of health products, including through prequalification services, essential medicines and diagnostics lists	18	2.0	1.6	1.0	0.7
1.3.2 Improved and more equitable access to health products through global market shaping and supporting countries to monitor and ensure efficient and transparent procurement and supply systems	15	3.6	2.9	2.2	0.7
1.3.3 Country and regional regulatory capacity strengthened, and supply of quality-assured and safe health products improved	14	4.5	3.6	2.5	1.0
1.3.5 Countries enabled to address antimicrobial resistance through strengthened surveillance systems, laboratory capacity, infection prevention and control, awareness-raising and evidence-based policies and practices	14	4.3	3.4	2.1	1.3
2.1.1 All-hazards emergency preparedness capacities in countries assessed and reported	27	10.0	8.0	6.1	1.8
2.1.2 Capacities for emergency preparedness strengthened in all countries	21	11.0	8.8	5.2	3.5
2.1.3 Countries operationally ready to assess and manage identified risks and vulnerabilities	20	6.6	5.3	3.4	1.8
2.2.1 Research agendas, predictive models and innovative tools, products and interventions available for high-threat health hazards	20	6.3	5.0	1.6	3.5
2.2.2 Proven prevention strategies for priority pandemic-/epidemic-prone diseases implemented at scale	25	12.4	9.9	4.4	5.5
2.2.3 Mitigate the risk of the emergence and re-emergence of high-threat pathogens	20	3.2	2.6	0.9	1.7
2.3.1 Potential health emergencies rapidly detected, and risks assessed and communicated	24	7.0	5.6	3.3	2.3
2.3.2 Acute health emergencies rapidly responded to, leveraging relevant national and international capacities	17	4.0	3.2	1.5	1.7
2.3.3 Essential health services and systems maintained and strengthened in fragile, conflict and vulnerable settings	17	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.7

3.1.1 Countries enabled to address social determinants of health across the life course	11	3.5	2.8	1.7	1.1
3.1.2 Countries enabled to strengthen equitable access to safe, healthy and sustainably produced foods through a One Health approach	15	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2
3.2.1 Countries enabled to address risk factors through multisectoral actions	30	10.1	8.1	5.8	2.3
3.2.2 Countries enabled to reinforce partnerships across sectors, as well as governance mechanisms, laws and fiscal measures	5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.0
3.3.1 Countries enabled to address environmental determinants, including climate change	8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.0
3.3.2 Countries supported to create an enabling environment for healthy settings	5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.0
4.1.1 Countries enabled to strengthen data, analytics and health information systems to inform policy and deliver impacts	29	7.4	5.9	2.7	3.1
4.1.2 GPW 13 impacts and outcomes, global and regional health trends, Sustainable Development Goal indicators, health inequalities and disaggregated data monitored	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.1.3 Strengthened evidence base, prioritization and uptake of WHO generated norms and standards and improved research capacity and the ability to effectively and sustainably scale up innovations, including digital technology, in countries	3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
South-East Asia		272.4	217.9	148.8	69.1
1.1.1 Countries enabled to provide high-quality, people-centred health services, based on primary health care strategies and comprehensive essential service packages	10	25.4	20.3	9.1	11.2
1.1.2 Countries enabled to strengthen their health systems to deliver on condition- and disease-specific service coverage results	9	63.2	50.5	32.7	17.9
1.1.3 Countries enabled to strengthen their health systems to address population-specific health needs and barriers to equity across the life course	11	125.1	100.1	84.3	15.8
1.1.5 Countries enabled to strengthen their health workforce	7	5.2	4.2	1.0	3.2
1.2.1 Countries enabled to develop and implement more equitable health financing strategies and reforms to sustain progress towards universal health coverage	1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
1.3.1 Provision of authoritative guidance and standards on quality, safety and efficacy of health products, including through prequalification services, essential medicines and diagnostics lists	3	2.3	1.8	0.7	1.1
1.3.3 Country and regional regulatory capacity strengthened, and supply of quality-assured and safe health products improved	4	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.6
1.3.5 Countries enabled to address antimicrobial resistance through strengthened surveillance systems, laboratory capacity, infection prevention and control, awareness-raising and evidence-based policies and practices	1	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.3
2.1.1 All-hazards emergency preparedness capacities in countries assessed and reported	4	2.6	2.1	1.4	0.7
2.1.2 Capacities for emergency preparedness strengthened in all countries	10	13.4	10.7	7.9	2.8
2.1.3 Countries operationally ready to assess and manage identified risks and vulnerabilities	2	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.2
2.2.2 Proven prevention strategies for priority pandemic-/epidemic-prone diseases implemented at scale	1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0
2.2.3 Mitigate the risk of the emergence and re-emergence of high-threat pathogens	2	2.0	1.6	1.4	0.2

2.3.1 Potential health emergencies rapidly detected, and risks assessed and communicated	3	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.5
2.3.2 Acute health emergencies rapidly responded to, leveraging relevant national and international capacities	2	8.9	7.1	3.5	3.5
2.3.3 Essential health services and systems maintained and strengthened in fragile, conflict and vulnerable settings	1	3.3	2.6	1.3	1.3
3.1.1 Countries enabled to address social determinants of health across the life course	2	1.4	1.1	0.4	0.8
3.1.2 Countries enabled to strengthen equitable access to safe, healthy and sustainably produced foods through a One Health approach	1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
3.2.1 Countries enabled to address risk factors through multisectoral actions	9	10.2	8.1	2.1	6.0
3.3.1 Countries enabled to address environmental determinants, including climate change	1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
4.1.1 Countries enabled to strengthen data, analytics and health information systems to inform policy and deliver impacts	3	2.7	2.2	0.2	1.9
4.1.2 GPW 13 impacts and outcomes, global and regional health trends, Sustainable Development Goal indicators, health inequalities and disaggregated data monitored	2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
4.1.3 Strengthened evidence base, prioritization and uptake of WHO generated norms and standards and improved research capacity and the ability to effectively and sustainably scale up innovations, including digital technology, in countries	2	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.4
Europe		156.5	125.2	96.5	28.8
1.1.1 Countries enabled to provide high-quality, people-centred health services, based on primary health care strategies and comprehensive essential service packages	31	63.6	50.9	42.4	8.5
1.1.2 Countries enabled to strengthen their health systems to deliver on condition- and disease-specific service coverage results	20	9.3	7.4	6.2	1.2
1.1.3 Countries enabled to strengthen their health systems to address population-specific health needs and barriers to equity across the life course	14	2.9	2.3	1.5	0.8
1.1.4 Countries' health governance capacity strengthened for improved transparency, accountability, responsiveness and empowerment of communities	6	3.6	2.8	0.6	2.3
1.1.5 Countries enabled to strengthen their health workforce	19	8.9	7.1	4.6	2.5
1.2.1 Countries enabled to develop and implement more equitable health financing strategies and reforms to sustain progress towards universal health coverage	13	7.2	5.8	5.2	0.6
1.2.2 Countries enabled to produce and analyse information on financial risk protection, equity and health expenditures and to use this information to track progress and inform decision-making	9	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.1
1.2.3 Countries enabled to improve institutional capacity for transparent decision-making in priority-setting and resource allocation and analysis of the impact of health in the national economy	5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0
1.3.1 Provision of authoritative guidance and standards on quality, safety and efficacy of health products, including through prequalification services, essential medicines and diagnostics lists	2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
1.3.2 Improved and more equitable access to health products through global market shaping and supporting countries to monitor and ensure efficient and transparent procurement and supply systems	4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.1
1.3.3 Country and regional regulatory capacity strengthened, and supply of quality-assured and safe health products improved	5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1

1.3.5 Countries enabled to address antimicrobial resistance through strengthened surveillance systems, laboratory capacity, infection prevention and control, awareness-raising and evidence-based policies and practices	21	8.7	6.9	5.2	1.7
2.1.1 All-hazards emergency preparedness capacities in countries assessed and reported	6	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.8
2.1.2 Capacities for emergency preparedness strengthened in all countries	20	17.9	14.3	10.6	3.7
2.1.3 Countries operationally ready to assess and manage identified risks and vulnerabilities	6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
2.2.1 Research agendas, predictive models and innovative tools, products and interventions available for high-threat health hazards	3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
2.2.2 Proven prevention strategies for priority pandemic-/epidemic-prone diseases implemented at scale	4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
2.2.3 Mitigate the risk of the emergence and re-emergence of high-threat pathogens	8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.2
2.3.1 Potential health emergencies rapidly detected, and risks assessed and communicated	7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.0
2.3.2 Acute health emergencies rapidly responded to, leveraging relevant national and international capacities	9	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.6
2.3.3 Essential health services and systems maintained and strengthened in fragile, conflict and vulnerable settings	9	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.6
3.1.1 Countries enabled to address social determinants of health across the life course	6	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.4
3.1.2 Countries enabled to strengthen equitable access to safe, healthy and sustainably produced foods through a One Health approach	2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
3.2.1 Countries enabled to address risk factors through multisectoral actions	17	13.1	10.5	8.6	1.9
3.2.2 Countries enabled to reinforce partnerships across sectors, as well as governance mechanisms, laws and fiscal measures	11	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1
3.3.1 Countries enabled to address environmental determinants, including climate change	11	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.4
3.3.2 Countries supported to create an enabling environment for healthy settings	5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
4.1.1 Countries enabled to strengthen data, analytics and health information systems to inform policy and deliver impacts	18	9.0	7.2	5.3	1.9
4.1.3 Strengthened evidence base, prioritization and uptake of WHO generated norms and standards and improved research capacity and the ability to effectively and sustainably scale up innovations, including digital technology, in countries	5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
Eastern Mediterranean		325.3	260.2	172.3	87.9
1.1.1 Countries enabled to provide high-quality, people-centred health services, based on primary health care strategies and comprehensive essential service packages	22	53.7	43.0	26.7	16.3
1.1.2 Countries enabled to strengthen their health systems to deliver on condition- and disease-specific service coverage results	15	35.5	28.4	21.3	7.1
1.1.3 Countries enabled to strengthen their health systems to address population-specific health needs and barriers to equity across the life course	16	63.4	50.7	41.4	9.3
1.1.4 Countries' health governance capacity strengthened for improved transparency, accountability, responsiveness and empowerment of communities	5	1.9	1.5	0.7	0.9
1.1.5 Countries enabled to strengthen their health workforce	20	8.2	6.6	3.2	3.4
1.2.1 Countries enabled to develop and implement more equitable health financing strategies and reforms to sustain progress towards universal health coverage	6	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.4

1.2.2 Countries enabled to produce and analyse information on financial risk protection, equity and health expenditures and to use this information to track progress and inform decision-making	4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0
1.2.3 Countries enabled to improve institutional capacity for transparent decision-making in priority-setting and resource allocation and analysis of the impact of health in the national economy	2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
1.3.1 Provision of authoritative guidance and standards on quality, safety and efficacy of health products, including through prequalification services, essential medicines and diagnostics lists	5	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.1
1.3.2 Improved and more equitable access to health products through global market shaping and supporting countries to monitor and ensure efficient and transparent procurement and supply systems	3	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.0
1.3.3 Country and regional regulatory capacity strengthened, and supply of quality-assured and safe health products improved	8	2.2	1.8	1.6	0.2
1.3.5 Countries enabled to address antimicrobial resistance through strengthened surveillance systems, laboratory capacity, infection prevention and control, awareness-raising and evidence-based policies and practices	12	7.2	5.7	4.8	1.0
2.1.1 All-hazards emergency preparedness capacities in countries assessed and reported	14	16.1	12.9	7.1	5.8
2.1.2 Capacities for emergency preparedness strengthened in all countries	15	20.0	16.0	8.1	7.9
2.1.3 Countries operationally ready to assess and manage identified risks and vulnerabilities	7	3.5	2.8	2.5	0.4
2.2.1 Research agendas, predictive models and innovative tools, products and interventions available for high-threat health hazards	3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
2.2.2 Proven prevention strategies for priority pandemic-/epidemic-prone diseases implemented at scale	5	7.4	5.9	4.5	1.4
2.2.3 Mitigate the risk of the emergence and re-emergence of high-threat pathogens	9	6.2	4.9	4.2	0.7
2.2.4 Polio eradication and transition plans implemented in partnership with the Global Polio Eradication Initiative	1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.0
2.3.1 Potential health emergencies rapidly detected, and risks assessed and communicated	16	38.5	30.8	18.5	12.3
2.3.2 Acute health emergencies rapidly responded to, leveraging relevant national and international capacities	7	15.4	12.3	7.9	4.5
2.3.3 Essential health services and systems maintained and strengthened in fragile, conflict and vulnerable settings	7	9.0	7.2	5.3	1.9
3.1.1 Countries enabled to address social determinants of health across the life course	6	1.4	1.1	0.2	0.9
3.1.2 Countries enabled to strengthen equitable access to safe, healthy and sustainably produced foods through a One Health approach	4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3
3.2.1 Countries enabled to address risk factors through multisectoral actions	14	5.7	4.5	1.6	3.0
3.2.2 Countries enabled to reinforce partnerships across sectors, as well as governance mechanisms, laws and fiscal measures	2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
3.3.1 Countries enabled to address environmental determinants, including climate change	12	4.9	4.0	1.5	2.5
3.3.2 Countries supported to create an enabling environment for healthy settings	3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.0
4.1.1 Countries enabled to strengthen data, analytics and health information systems to inform policy and deliver impacts	20	16.7	13.4	6.2	7.1

4.1.2 GPW 13 impacts and outcomes, global and regional health trends, Sustainable Development Goal indicators, health inequalities and disaggregated data monitored	6	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.2
4.1.3 Strengthened evidence base, prioritization and uptake of WHO generated norms and standards and improved research capacity and the ability to effectively and sustainably scale up innovations, including digital technology, in countries	4	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.0
Western Pacific		155.2	124.1	75.1	49.1
1.1.1 Countries enabled to provide high-quality, people-centred health services, based on primary health care strategies and comprehensive essential service packages	23	53.6	42.9	26.0	16.9
1.1.2 Countries enabled to strengthen their health systems to deliver on condition- and disease-specific service coverage results	12	28.3	22.6	16.9	5.7
1.1.3 Countries enabled to strengthen their health systems to address population-specific health needs and barriers to equity across the life course	7	7.5	6.0	4.4	1.5
1.1.4 Countries' health governance capacity strengthened for improved transparency, accountability, responsiveness and empowerment of communities	6	1.7	1.3	0.2	1.1
1.1.5 Countries enabled to strengthen their health workforce	10	4.4	3.5	1.6	1.9
1.2.1 Countries enabled to develop and implement more equitable health financing strategies and reforms to sustain progress towards universal health coverage	5	3.5	2.8	1.6	1.2
1.2.2 Countries enabled to produce and analyse information on financial risk protection, equity and health expenditures and to use this information to track progress and inform decision-making	2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0
1.3.1 Provision of authoritative guidance and standards on quality, safety and efficacy of health products, including through prequalification services, essential medicines and diagnostics lists	2	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.0
1.3.2 Improved and more equitable access to health products through global market shaping and supporting countries to monitor and ensure efficient and transparent procurement and supply systems	2	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.4
1.3.3 Country and regional regulatory capacity strengthened, and supply of quality-assured and safe health products improved	2	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.2
1.3.5 Countries enabled to address antimicrobial resistance through strengthened surveillance systems, laboratory capacity, infection prevention and control, awareness-raising and evidence-based policies and practices	3	1.4	1.1	0.1	1.0
2.1.1 All-hazards emergency preparedness capacities in countries assessed and reported	4	2.9	2.3	0.8	1.5
2.1.2 Capacities for emergency preparedness strengthened in all countries	17	27.3	21.8	11.8	10.0
2.1.3 Countries operationally ready to assess and manage identified risks and vulnerabilities	1	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.4
2.3.1 Potential health emergencies rapidly detected, and risks assessed and communicated	1	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.6
2.3.2 Acute health emergencies rapidly responded to, leveraging relevant national and international capacities	2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2
3.1.1 Countries enabled to address social determinants of health across the life course	4	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
3.1.2 Countries enabled to strengthen equitable access to safe, healthy and sustainably produced foods through a One Health approach	2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3
3.2.1 Countries enabled to address risk factors through multisectoral actions	13	7.2	5.7	3.1	2.7

3.2.2 Countries enabled to reinforce partnerships across sectors, as well as governance mechanisms, laws and fiscal measures	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
3.3.1 Countries enabled to address environmental determinants, including climate change	4	2.5	2.0	1.1	0.9
3.3.2 Countries supported to create an enabling environment for healthy settings	5	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.6
4.1.1 Countries enabled to strengthen data, analytics and health information systems to inform policy and deliver impacts	10	6.5	5.2	3.8	1.4
Headquarters		414.7	331.8	236.4	95.3
1.1.1 Countries enabled to provide high-quality, people-centred health services, based on primary health care strategies and comprehensive essential service packages	1	53.0	42.4	29.7	12.7
1.1.2 Countries enabled to strengthen their health systems to deliver on condition- and disease-specific service coverage results	1	179.5	143.6	100.5	43.1
1.1.3 Countries enabled to strengthen their health systems to address population-specific health needs and barriers to equity across the life course	1	58.6	46.9	37.5	9.4
1.1.5 Countries enabled to strengthen their health workforce	1	29.3	23.4	18.7	4.7
1.3.5 Countries enabled to address antimicrobial resistance through strengthened surveillance systems, laboratory capacity, infection prevention and control, awareness-raising and evidence-based policies and practices	1	19.0	15.2	10.7	4.6
2.1.2 Capacities for emergency preparedness strengthened in all countries	1	20.0	16.0	12.8	3.2
3.2.1 Countries enabled to address risk factors through multisectoral actions	1	22.2	17.8	10.7	7.1
4.1.1 Countries enabled to strengthen data, analytics and health information systems to inform policy and deliver impacts	1	33.0	26.4	15.8	10.6
Grand Total		2,230.2	1,784.2	1222.1	562.1