

Global PB 2016–2017 results structure				European regional contribution		
Results chain	Title	Global Indicator baseline	Global Indicator target	Regional Indicator baseline	Regional Indicator target	Indicator details
Outcome	1.1. Increased access to key interventions for people living with HIV					
Outcome Indicator	Number of new HIV infections per year	1.9 million (2015)	<500 000 (2020)	210 000 (2015)	<130 000 (2017) <52 500 (2020)	The European Region had 221 000 new HIV infections in 2016 (2016 data published 2017, to be updated with 2017 data in July 2018). We used estimated new HIV infections (not reported new cases). Regional numerical targets are based on: 38% reduction in new HIV infections by 2017 and 75% reduction in new HIV infections by 2020 (compared with a 2015 baseline of 210 000).
Outcome Indicator	Percentage of people living with HIV who are on antiretroviral treatment	47% (2015)	81% (2020)	42% (2015)	50% (2017) 81% (2020)	The European Region achieved 46% coverage in 2016, including 28% coverage in EECA (2016 data published 2017, to be updated with 2017 data in July 2018).
Outcome Indicator	Percentage of HIV-positive pregnant women provided with antiretroviral treatment (antiretroviral prophylaxis or antiretroviral treatment) to reduce mother-to-child transmission during pregnancy and delivery	74% (2015)	90% (2017)	95% (2015)	>95% (2017)	European Region already reached global target of 90%
Outcome Indicator	Cumulative number of voluntary medical male circumcisions performed in 14 priority countries	5.8 million (2013)	20.8 million (2016)	Not relevant for European Region		
Output	1.1.1. Increased capacity of countries to deliver key HIV interventions through active engagement in policy dialogue, development of normative guidance and tools, dissemination of strategic information, and provision of technical support					
Output Indicator	Number of focus countries that have national HIV/AIDS strategies that are in line with the global health sector strategy on HIV/AIDS 2016-2021	0 (2015)	58 (2017)	0 (2015)	10 (2017)	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Ukraine

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Results chain	Title	Global Indicator baseline	Global Indicator target	Regional Indicator baseline	Regional Indicator target	Indicator details
Output	1.1.2. Increased capacity of countries to deliver key hepatitis interventions through active engagement in policy dialogue, development of normative guidance and tools, dissemination of strategic information, and provision of technical support					
Output Indicator	Number of focus countries that have national action plans for viral hepatitis prevention and control that are in line with the global hepatitis strategy	5 (2015)	20 (2017)	0 (2015)	3 (2017)	Georgia Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan
Outcome	1.2. Universal access to quality tuberculosis care in line with the post-2015 global tuberculosis strategy and targets					
Outcome Indicator	Cumulative number of people with tuberculosis diagnosed and successfully treated since the adoption of the WHO-recommended strategy (1995)	70 million (end 2015)	80 million (end 2017)	2.33 million	2.73 million	Successfully treated from all DOTS notification cohort since 1995 and DOTS+ treatment cohorts since 2012 because of the change in case definition
Outcome Indicator	Annual number of tuberculosis patients with confirmed or presumptive multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (including rifampicin-resistant cases) placed on multidrug-resistant tuberculosis treatment worldwide	97 000 (2013)	300 000 (by 2017)	45 000	60 000	EURO has reached the universal treatment coverage
Output	1.2.1. Worldwide adaptation and implementation of the global strategy and targets for tuberculosis prevention, care and control after 2015, as adopted in resolution WHA67.1					

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Results chain	Title	Global Indicator baseline	Global Indicator target	Regional Indicator baseline	Regional Indicator target	Indicator details
Output Indicator	Number of countries that have set targets, within national strategic plans, for reduction in tuberculosis mortality and incidence in line with the global targets as set in resolution WHA67.1	0 (2015)	194 (2017)	0	33	Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium , Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria , Estonia, Finland, Georgia, German, Hungary, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Uzbekistan. With the remaining 20 the dialog is ongoing: Albania, Andorra, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Serbia, Spain and Turkey.
Output	1.2.2. Updated policy guidelines and technical tools to support the adoption and implementation of the global strategy and targets for tuberculosis prevention, care and control after 2015, covering the three pillars: (1) integrated, patient-centred care and prevention; (2) bold policies and supportive systems; and (3) intensified research and innovation					

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Results chain	Title	Global Indicator baseline	Global Indicator target	Regional Indicator baseline	Regional Indicator target	Indicator details
Output Indicator	Number of new and updated guidelines and technical documents supporting the global strategy developed and adopted in regions and countries	3 (2015)	12 (2017)	2	6	6 Achieved 1. Active TB case finding policy; 2. TB Social Determinants surveillance and management; 3. DRS guideline; 4. EuroTB Report 2016; 5. EuroTB Report 2017; 6. European diagnostic algorithm policy
Outcome	1.3. Increased access of populations at risk to preventive interventions and first-line antimalarial treatment for confirmed malaria cases					
Outcome Indicator	Percentage of confirmed malaria cases in the public sector receiving first-line antimalarial treatment according to national policy	70% (2013)	80% (2017)	100% (2013)	100% (2017)	All cases in EURO are confirmed microscopically and immediately treated.
Outcome Indicator	Proportion of population in need of vector control interventions that has access to them	53% (2013)	75% (2017)	85% (2013)	100% (2017)	100%
Outcome Indicator	Number of countries with ongoing malaria transmission in 2015 that report zero indigenous cases	0	3 (2017)	1 (2015)	1 (2017)	Indigenous malaria transmission in the WHO European Region was interrupted in 2015 and as of end of 2017 no indigenous malaria cases have been reported in the Region.
Output	1.3.1. Countries enabled to implement evidence-based malaria strategic plans, with focus on effective coverage of vector control interventions and diagnostic testing and treatment, therapeutic efficacy and insecticide resistance monitoring and surveillance through capacity strengthening for enhanced malaria reduction					
Output Indicator	Number of countries in which malaria is endemic where an assessment of malaria trends is carried out using routine surveillance systems	58/97 (2013)	70/97 (2017)	10/10 (2014)	10/10 (2017)	10 Malaria endemic countries of WHO EURO (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Turkey and Uzbekistan)

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Results chain	Title	Global Indicator baseline	Global Indicator target	Regional Indicator baseline	Regional Indicator target	Indicator details
Output	1.3.2. Updated policy recommendations, strategic and technical guidelines on vector control, diagnostic testing, antimalarial treatment, integrated management of febrile illness, surveillance, epidemic detection and response for accelerated malaria reduction and elimination					
Output Indicator	Proportion of malaria-endemic countries that are implementing WHO policy recommendations, strategies and guidelines	78/97 (2013)	85/97 (2017)	10/10 (2014)	10/10 (2017)	All endemic countries have national policies, strategies and guidelines which were developed based on WHO recommendations (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Turkey and Uzbekistan).
Outcome	1.4. Increased and sustained access to neglected tropical disease control interventions					
Outcome Indicator	Number of countries certified for eradication of dracunculiasis	187/194 (2015)	194/194 (2019)	Not applicable for WHO EURO		
Outcome Indicator	Number of countries in which diseases are endemic having achieved the recommended target coverage of the population at risk of contracting lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis and soil-transmitted helminthiasis	25/114 (2012)	100/114 (2020)	3/8 (2013)	6/8 (2017)	In 2015, the European Region represented less than 1% of the total global population that required preventive chemotherapy - five countries in the Region required preventive treatment for soil-transmitted helminthiasis (STH). STH prevalence surveys conducted in 2016-2017 in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan allowed to clarify the true burden of disease and progress achieved in countries.
Output	1.4.1. Implementation and monitoring of the WHO road map for neglected tropical diseases facilitated					

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Results chain	Title	Global Indicator baseline	Global Indicator target	Regional Indicator baseline	Regional Indicator target	Indicator details
Output Indicator	Number of countries in which neglected tropical disease are endemic implementing neglected tropical disease national plans in line with the road map to reduce the burden of neglected tropical diseases	80/114 (2015)	85/114 (2017)	10/15 (2014)	14/15 (2017)	14 (Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Turkey, 14.Uzbekistan).
Output	1.4.2. Implementation and monitoring of neglected tropical disease control interventions facilitated by evidence-based technical guidelines and technical support					
Output Indicator	Number of countries in which neglected tropical diseases are endemic that have adopted WHO norms, standards and evidence in diagnosing and treating neglected tropical diseases	80/114 (2015)	84/114 (2017)	10/15 (2014)	14/15 (2017)	14 (Albania; Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Turkey, Uzbekistan)
Output	1.4.3. New knowledge, solutions and implementation strategies that respond to the health needs of disease-endemic countries developed					
Output Indicator	Number of new and improved tools, solutions and implementation strategies developed	Not applicable	8 (2017)	Not applicable	1 (2017)	Manual on case management and surveillance of the leishmaniasis in the WHO European Region was developed and published by the Regional office in 2017.
Outcome	1.5. Increased vaccination coverage for hard-to-reach populations and communities					
Outcome Indicator	Global average coverage with three doses of diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis vaccines	83%	≥90%	96% (2013)	≥95% (2017)	92%. In 2016, the regional DTP3 coverage was 92% (WHO-UNICEF estimates).
Outcome Indicator	WHO regions that have achieved measles elimination	1 (2015)	4 (2017)	0 (2015)	1 (2017)	0. Until 2016, 33 Member States (62%) in the WHO European Region were declared to have eliminated measles

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Results chain	Title	Global Indicator baseline	Global Indicator target	Regional Indicator baseline	Regional Indicator target	Indicator details
Outcome Indicator	Proportion of the 75 priority Member States (as per Countdown to 2015) that have introduced pneumococcal and rotavirus vaccines	49% (2015)	69% (2017)	3 countries (2015)	4 countries (2017)	5 countries (3 countries for PCV and 2 for Rotavirus). In the year 2017, Pneumococcal vaccine is part of national immunization schedule in 3 countries (AZE, KGZ, UZB) and Rotavirus vaccine in all 2 countries (TJK, UZB)
Output	1.5.1. Implementation and monitoring of the global vaccine action plan, with emphasis on strengthening service delivery and immunization monitoring in order to achieve the goals for the Decade of Vaccines					
Output Indicator	Number of Member States with DTP3 coverage < 70% supported to update and implement plans to increase their immunization coverage	0/18 (2015)	12/18 (2017)	0 (2015)	1 (2017)	1
Output	1.5.2. Intensified implementation and monitoring of measles and rubella elimination strategies facilitated					
Output Indicator	Number of Member states countries supported to develop national plans to introduce measles and rubella-containing vaccine in their national childhood immunization schedule	150 (2015)	175 (2017)	53 (2015)	53 (2017)	All EUR MS have already introduced two doses of MR containing vaccines to their schedules.
Output	1.5.3. Target product profiles for new vaccines and other immunization-related technologies, as well as research priorities, defined and agreed, in order to develop vaccines of public health importance and overcome barriers to immunization					
Output Indicator	Number of preferred product characteristics and policy recommendations established for priority new vaccines	1 (2015)	3 (2017)	Not applicable to regions as it is a global function.		
Outcome	1.6. Antimicrobial Resistance					
Output	1.6.1. Implementation oversight of the draft global action plan on antimicrobial resistance, including surveillance and development of national and regional plans					

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Results chain	Title	Global Indicator baseline	Global Indicator target	Regional Indicator baseline	Regional Indicator target	Indicator details
Output Indicator	Number of countries with a national surveillance system contributing data on global trends and to the burden of antimicrobial resistance	29 (2015)	35 (2017)	21 (2015)	30 (2017)	29 (Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Belarus, Bulgaria, Czech, Cyprus, Croatia, Denmark, Germany, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Malta, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Netherlands, Portugal, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkmenistan, Turkey, United Kingdom)

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Results chain	Title	Global Indicator baseline	Global Indicator target	Regional Indicator baseline	Regional Indicator target	Indicator details
Outcome	2.1. Increased access to interventions to prevent and manage noncommunicable diseases and their risk factors					
Outcome Indicator	At least a 10% relative reduction in the harmful use of alcohol, as appropriate, within the national context	6.2 litres (2010)	At least 10% reduction (2025)	10.9 litres (2010)	10.0 litres (2017)	9.7 litres per capita average (2016). The intermediate (10.5 l) and the 2025 regional target achieved by 2016. Relevant reduction, driven by decrease in the eastern part of the WHO European Region.
Outcome Indicator	A 30% relative reduction in prevalence of current tobacco use in persons aged 15+ years	22% (2010)	30% reduction (2025)	29% (2010)	27% (2017)	29.4% (2016) Intermediate target for year 2017 not reached.
Outcome Indicator	A 10% relative reduction in prevalence of insufficient physical activity	25% (2010)	10% reduction (2025)	25% inactivity (2010)	5% reduction (2017)	Data not available since 2010.
Outcome Indicator	A 25% relative reduction in the prevalence of raised blood pressure, or contain the prevalence of raised blood pressure, according to national circumstances	40% (2008)	25% relative reduction (2025)	45% of persons 25 years and over (2008)	34% relative decrease (if a 2% per year relative reduction is kept (2025))	23.2% (2015, latest available data) If 2000 trends are projected, Europe will likely achieve the target.
Outcome Indicator	Halt in the rise in diabetes and obesity	10% diabetes/fasting plasma glucose (2008) 12% obesity (2008)	0% increase (2025)	10% diabetes/fasting plasma glucose (2008) 12% obesity (2008)	0% increase (2017)	Diabetes: 7.5% (2014, latest available data); Obesity: 22.5% (2014, latest available data) Target not achieved, increase in both diabetes and obesity. Urgent action needed if we want to achieve the target.
Outcome Indicator	At least 50% of eligible people receiving drug therapy and counselling (including glycaemic control) to prevent heart attacks and strokes	Unknown	At least 50% coverage (2025)	Unknown from current data	At least 50% coverage (2025)	Updated data not available

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Results chain	Title	Global Indicator baseline	Global Indicator target	Regional Indicator baseline	Regional Indicator target	Indicator details
Outcome Indicator	A 30% relative reduction in mean population intake of salt/sodium	10 grams (2010)	30% reduction by 2025.	10 grams intake (2010)	15% reduction (2017)	Updated data not available
Outcome Indicator	An 80% availability of the affordable basic technologies and essential medicines, including generics, required to treat major noncommunicable diseases in both public and private facilities	Unknown	At least 80% (2025)	Unknown with current data	At least 50% coverage (2025)	Updated data not available
Output	2.1.1. Development and/or implementation of national multisectoral policies and plans to prevent and control noncommunicable diseases accelerated					
Output Indicator	Number of countries with at least one operational multisectoral national policy/strategy/action plan that integrates several noncommunicable diseases and shared risk factors	110/194 (2015)	134/194 (2017)	25/53 (in 2013)	39/53 (in 2017)	43/53 (Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan)

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Results chain	Title	Global Indicator baseline	Global Indicator target	Regional Indicator baseline	Regional Indicator target	Indicator details
Output Indicator	Number of countries incorporating noncommunicable diseases in national development agenda, including in United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, as appropriate	30/194 (2015)	42/194 (2017)	27/53 (in 2013)	30/53 (in 2017)	42/53 (Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan)
Output	2.1.2. Countries enabled to implement strategies to reduce modifiable risk factors for noncommunicable diseases (tobacco use, diet, physical inactivity and harmful use of alcohol), including the underlying social determinants					
Output Indicator	Number of countries that have strengthened and expanded their implementation of population-based policy measures to reduce the harmful use of alcohol	50/194 (2015)	60/194 (2017)	38/53 (2015)	48/53 (2017)	40/53 (Albania, Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom and Uzbekistan)

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Results chain	Title	Global Indicator baseline	Global Indicator target	Regional Indicator baseline	Regional Indicator target	Indicator details
Output Indicator	Number of countries with an operational policy, strategy or action plan to reduce physical inactivity and/or promote physical activity	100/194 (2015)	130/194 (2017)	19/53 (2012)	35/53 (2017)	50/53 (Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom)
Output Indicator	Number of countries implementing policies that promote a reduction in salt consumption in the population	70/194 (2015)	100/194 (2017)	32/53 (2012)	45/53 (2017)	39/53 (Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan)

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Results chain	Title	Global Indicator baseline	Global Indicator target	Regional Indicator baseline	Regional Indicator target	Indicator details
Output Indicator	Number of countries with an operational obesity prevention policy, strategy or action plan	98/194 (2015)	128/194 (2017)	30/53	45/53	50/53 (Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan)
Output Indicator	Number of countries that have made significant progress (increased by at least one category level in the Report on the global tobacco epidemic) in implementing at least one MPOWER measure (tobacco taxes, smoke-free environments, tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship ban or health warnings as defined in Appendix 3 of the global action plan for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases 2013–2020)	0/194 (2015)	10/194 (2017)	20/53 (2015)	35/53 (2017)	29/53 (Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Sweden, United Kingdom)
Output	2.1.3. Countries enabled to improve health care coverage for the management of cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases and their risk factors through strengthening health systems					

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Results chain	Title	Global Indicator baseline	Global Indicator target	Regional Indicator baseline	Regional Indicator target	Indicator details
Output Indicator	Number of countries that have recognized/government approved evidence-based national guidelines/protocols/standards for the management of cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases, including emergency and palliative care	96/194 (2015)	111/194 (2017)	40/53 (in 2013)	48/53 (in 2017)	36/53 (Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan)
Output Indicator	Number of countries that have incorporated risk factor detection and disease management into national primary health care systems	156/194 (2015)	166/194 (2017)	48/53 (in 2013)	50/53 (in 2017)	39/53 (Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom)

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Results chain	Title	Global Indicator baseline	Global Indicator target	Regional Indicator baseline	Regional Indicator target	Indicator details
Output Indicator	Number of countries that have included the following essential noncommunicable disease medicines (aspirin, statins, angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors, thiazide diuretics, long-acting calcium channel blockers, metformin, insulin, bronchodilators and steroid inhalants) and technologies (blood pressure measurement devices, weighing scales, blood sugar and blood cholesterol measurement devices with strips and urine strips for albumin assay) in their national essential medicines lists and which are generally available in the public health sector	101/194 (2015)	116/194 (2017)	40/53 (in 2013)	45//53 (in 2017)	34/53 (Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey)
Output	2.1.4. Monitoring framework implemented to report on the progress made on the commitments contained in the Political Declaration of the High-Level Meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases and in the WHO global action plan for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases 2013–2020					
Output Indicator	Number of countries with noncommunicable disease surveillance and monitoring systems in place to enable reporting against the nine voluntary global noncommunicable disease targets	38/194 (2015)	55/194 (2017)	43/53 (in 2013)	46/53 (in 2017)	29/53 (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Georgia, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan)
Outcome	2.2. Increased access to services for mental health and substance use disorders					
Outcome Indicator	Percentage of persons with a severe mental disorder (psychosis, bipolar affective disorder, moderate-severe depression) who are using services	30% (2015)	35% (2017)	0.50 (2015)	0.55 (2017)	Data collected is not reliable for reporting

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Results chain	Title	Global Indicator baseline	Global Indicator target	Regional Indicator baseline	Regional Indicator target	Indicator details
Outcome Indicator	Suicide rate per year per 100 000 population	11.1 per 100 000 (2015)	10.8 per 100 000 (2017)	13.0 (2015)	12.5 (2017)	12.9 per 100,000 population (estimate for 2016, latest available data)
Output	2.2.1. Countries' capacity strengthened to develop and implement national policies, plans and information systems in line with the comprehensive mental health action plan 2013–2020					
Output Indicator	Number of countries with a national policy and/or plan for mental health that is in line with the comprehensive mental health action plan 2013–2020	85 (2015)	100 (2017)	30 (2015)	35 (2017)	38 (Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan)
Output	2.2.2. Countries with technical capacity to develop integrated mental health services across the continuum of promotion, prevention, treatment and recovery					

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Results chain	Title	Global Indicator baseline	Global Indicator target	Regional Indicator baseline	Regional Indicator target	Indicator details
Output Indicator	Number of countries with functioning programmes for intersectoral mental health promotion and prevention	83 (2015)	100 (2017)	30 (2015)	35 (2017)	36 (Albania, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Hercegovina, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan)
Output	2.2.3. Expansion and strengthening of country strategies, systems and interventions for disorders caused by alcohol and other psychoactive substance use enabled					
Output Indicator	Number of countries with prevention and treatment strategies, systems and interventions for substance use disorders and associated conditions expanded and strengthened	70 (2015)	80 (2017)	25 (2015)	30 (2017)	17 (Albania, Belarus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Montenegro, Moldova, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine, Uzbekistan)
Outcome	2.3. Reduced risk factors and improved coverage with interventions to prevent and manage unintentional injuries and violence					
Outcome Indicator	Percentage of countries with comprehensive laws tackling the five key risk factors for road safety	15% (2010)	50% (2020)	48%	52%	52% (2 more countries developed comprehensive legislation (IRE, MAL))
Outcome Indicator	Percentage of countries implementing six or more interpersonal violence prevention programmes	48% (2014)	53% (2017)	48%	55%	3 more countries are developing policies and implementing programmes for child violence prevention namely Lithuania, Montenegro and Romania

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Results chain	Title	Global Indicator baseline	Global Indicator target	Regional Indicator baseline	Regional Indicator target	Indicator details
Output	2.3.1. Development and implementation of multisectoral plans and programmes to prevent injuries, with a focus on achieving the targets set under the United Nations Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011–2020					
Output Indicator	Number of countries with funded road safety strategies	119/194 (2010)	153/194 (2017)	40/53	44/53	44/53 (Full funding: Croatia, France, Ireland, Israel, Malta, Norway, Spain, Turkey, Turkmenistan; Partial Funding: Albania, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom)
Output	2.3.2. Countries and partners enabled to develop and implement programmes and plans to prevent child injuries					
Output Indicator	Number of countries receiving an assessment of their child injury prevention policies during the 2016-17 biennium	0 (2015)	10 (2017)	N/A	2	2 (Cyprus, Serbia)
Output	2.3.3. Development and implementation of policies and programmes to address violence against women, youth and children facilitated					

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Results chain	Title	Global Indicator baseline	Global Indicator target	Regional Indicator baseline	Regional Indicator target	Indicator details
Output Indicator	Number of countries implementing at least half of the interpersonal violence prevention programmes surveyed by the global status report on violence prevention 2014	42/194 (2015)	52/194 (2017)	20/53	23/53	26/53 (Albania, Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Uzbekistan, United Kingdom, Sweden, Norway)
Outcome	2.4. Increased access to services for people with disabilities					
Outcome Indicator	Number of countries reporting increased access to services for persons with disabilities	30 (2014)	53 (2021)	6	7	5 (Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, Slovakia, Tajikistan and Ukraine)
Outcome Indicator	Number of countries reporting implementation of national plans for eye and ear care	20 (2014)	30 (2021)	Not applicable for the European Region		
Output	2.4.1. Implementation of the WHO global disability action plan 2014–2021: better health for all people with disability, in accordance with national priorities					
Output Indicator	Number of countries that have comprehensive policies/programmes on health and rehabilitation	30/152 (2015)	53/152 (2017)	5	7	5 (Belarus, Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Turkey)
Output	2.4.2. Countries enabled to strengthen prevention and management of eye and ear diseases in the framework of health systems					
Output Indicator	Number of countries that have completed an eye care service assessment	6/194 (2015)	30/194 (2017)	Not applicable for the European Region		
Outcome	2.5. Reduced nutritional risk factors					
Outcome Indicator	Number of stunted children below five years of age	165 million (2011)	102 million (2025)	7.2%	6%	Data not available. Stunting is not an issue for the whole region, only affects a few countries in Central Asia.

Global PB 2016–2017 results structure				European regional contribution		
Results chain	Title	Global Indicator baseline	Global Indicator target	Regional Indicator baseline	Regional Indicator target	Indicator details
Outcome Indicator	Proportion of women of reproductive age (15–49 years) with anaemia	30% (2014)	15% (2025)	20% of women baseline	5% reduction (2017)	Data not available
Output	2.5.1. Countries enabled to develop, implement and monitor action plans based on the maternal, infant and young child nutrition comprehensive implementation plan, which takes into consideration the double burden of malnutrition					
Output Indicator	Number of countries that are implementing national action plans consistent with the comprehensive implementation plan on maternal, infant and young child nutrition	54/194 (2015)	74/194 (2017)	30/53	40/53	50/53 (Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uzbekistan)
Output	2.5.2. Norms and standards and policy options for promoting population dietary goals and cost-effective interventions to address the double burden of malnutrition, and their adoption by countries in developing national guidelines and legislation supporting effective nutrition actions					

Global PB 2016–2017 results structure				European regional contribution		
Results chain	Title	Global Indicator baseline	Global Indicator target	Regional Indicator baseline	Regional Indicator target	Indicator details
Output Indicator	Number of countries adopting, where appropriate, policies, legislation and regulatory measures and guidelines on dietary goals and effective nutrition actions for addressing the double burden of malnutrition	68/147 (2015)	90/147 (2017)	35/53	50/53	51/53 (Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uzbekistan)
Outcome	2.6. Food Safety					

Global PB 2016–2017 results structure				European regional contribution		
Results chain	Title	Global Indicator baseline	Global Indicator target	Regional Indicator baseline	Regional Indicator target	Indicator details
Outcome Indicator	Number of countries that have adequate mechanisms in place for preventing or mitigating risks to food safety	94/194	121/194	28	35	In addition to 28 European Union member states, Andorra, Israel, Monaco, Norway, Russian Federation, San Marino, and Switzerland have adequate capacity to mitigate prevent and mitigate food related risks. While three of the listed countries are small size member states with food safety functions matching the size of governmental authorities, its linkages to EU and organizational structure and ability to control the domain is adequate. NIS member states have largely undergone structural changes of the food control agencies during the period and requiring more time to attain functional capacity in new organizational structures.
Outcome Indicator	Proportion of women of reproductive age (15–49 years) with anaemia					
Output	2.6.1. Technical Assistance to enable Member States to control risk and reduce the burden of foodborne diseases					
Output Indicator	Number of countries having a food safety system with an appropriate legal framework and enforcement structure	136/194	148/194	34	38	38. (28 EU member states + Andorra, Israel, Monaco, Norway, San Marino and Switzerland - adequate control reducing risks and reducing burden of food borne diseases. Montenegro, Russian Federation, Serbia and Turkey have adequate capacity managing the risks at the end of 2016-17 biennium.

Global PB 2016–2017 results structure				European regional contribution		
Results chain	Title	Global Indicator baseline	Global Indicator target	Regional Indicator baseline	Regional Indicator target	Indicator details
Output	2.6.2. International Standards and scientific advice as well as global information exchange platform for effectively managing foodborne risks in addition to the coordination needed to harness multisectoral collaboration					
Output Indicator	Number of countries with mechanism for multisectoral collaboration on reducing foodborne public health risks	132/194	152/194	41	44	47 (Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic (the), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom) (members in the INFOSAN network)

Global PB 2016–2017 results structure				European regional contribution		
Results chain	Title	Global Indicator baseline	Global Indicator target	Regional Indicator baseline	Regional Indicator target	Indicator details
Outcome	3.1. Increased access to interventions for improving health of women, new-borns, children and adolescents					
Outcome Indicator	Contraceptive prevalence rate (world, any modern method)	20% (2015)	64% (2017)	50% (2015)	64%(2017)	Data not available or out of date for a number of Member States.
Outcome Indicator	Number of targeted countries that have reduced the wealth quintile gap for demand satisfied for modern contraception by at least 10%	N/A	25/75 (2017)	N/A	2/5 (2017)	Data not available or out of date for a number of Member States.
Outcome Indicator	Skilled attendant at birth (percentage of live births attended by skilled health personnel)	75% (2015)	80% (2017)	90% (2015)	95% (2017)	Data not available or out of date for a number of Member States.
Outcome Indicator	Postnatal care for mothers and babies (percentage of mothers and babies who received postnatal care visit within two days of childbirth)	60% (2015)	65% (2017)	N/A in the European Region; visits already higher, but concern remains about content		
Outcome Indicator	Exclusive breastfeeding for six months (percentage of infants aged 0–5 months who are exclusively breastfed)	40% (2015)	45% (2017)	28% (2014)	35% (2017)	Data not available or out of date for a number of Member States.
Outcome Indicator	Antibiotic treatment for pneumonia (percentage of children aged 0–59 months with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics)	60% (2015)	65% (2017)	N/A	N/A	
Outcome Indicator	Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls aged 15–19 years)	45 per 1000 (2015)	43 per 1000 (2017)	N/A	N/A	
Output	3.1.1. Countries enabled to further expand access to, and improve quality of, effective interventions for ending preventable maternal, perinatal and newborn deaths, from pre-pregnancy to postpartum, focusing on the 24-hour period around childbirth					
Output Indicator	Number of targeted countries that have plans with targets for ending preventable maternal and neonatal deaths by 2030	0/75 (2015)	50/75 (2017)	0/5 (2015)	3/5 (2017)	5 (Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan)
Output	3.1.2. Countries enabled to implement and monitor integrated strategic plans for newborn and child health, with a focus on expanding access to high-quality interventions to improve early childhood development and end preventable newborn and child deaths from pneumonia, diarrhoea and other conditions					
Output Indicator	Number of targeted countries that are implementing an integrated plan to end preventable newborn deaths (e.g. Every Newborn action plan)	4/75 (2014)	50/75 (2017)	0/5	2/5	5 (Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan)

Global PB 2016–2017 results structure				European regional contribution		
Results chain	Title	Global Indicator baseline	Global Indicator target	Regional Indicator baseline	Regional Indicator target	Indicator details
Output Indicator	Number of targeted countries that are implementing an integrated plan to end preventable child deaths due to pneumonia and diarrhoea (e.g. Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Pneumonia and Diarrhoea)	4/75 (2014)	50/75 (2017)	0/5	2/5	2 (Tajikistan and Uzbekistan)
Output	3.1.3. Countries enabled to implement and monitor effective interventions to cover unmet needs in sexual and reproductive health					
Output Indicator	Number of countries able to implement WHO strategies and interventions to cover unmet needs in family planning	20/194 (2013)	40/194 (2017)	6/53	12/53	Data not available
Output	3.1.4. Research undertaken and evidence generated and synthesized for designing key interventions in maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health, and other conditions and issues linked to it					
Output Indicator	Number of scientific publications reporting new and improved tools, solutions and strategies in maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health within the biennium	Not applicable	80 (2017)	N/A	5 (2017)	0
Output	3.1.5. Countries enabled to implement and monitor integrated policies and strategies for promoting adolescent health and development and reducing adolescent risk behaviours					
Output Indicator	Number of countries with a comprehensive adolescent health component in the national health programme	47/194 (2013)	60/194 (2017)	13/53 (2014)	18/53 (2017)	25 (Austria; Azerbaijan; Belgium; Bulgaria; Czech; Germany; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Croatia; Hungary; Ireland; Iceland; Kazakhstan; Latvia; Montenegro; Norway; Portugal; Serbia; Slovakia; Sweden; Turkmenistan; Turkey; Uzbekistan)
Output	3.1.6 Research undertaken and research capacity strengthened for sexual and reproductive health, including in family planning, maternal and perinatal health, adolescent sexual and reproductive health, sexually transmitted infections, preventing unsafe abortion, infertility, sexual health, female genital mutilation, violence against women and sexual and reproductive health in humanitarian settings					
Output Indicator	Number of scientific publications reporting new and improved tools, solutions and strategies in sexual and reproductive health.	Not applicable	240 (2017)	N/A	3 (2017)	1

Global PB 2016–2017 results structure				European regional contribution		
Results chain	Title	Global Indicator baseline	Global Indicator target	Regional Indicator baseline	Regional Indicator target	Indicator details
Output Indicator	Number of research capacity strengthening grants awarded to research centres.	Not applicable	50 (2017)	N/A	2 (2017)	0
Output Indicator	Number of systematic reviews of key questions in sexual and reproductive health.	Not applicable	60 (2017)	N/A	2 (2017)	0
Outcome	3.2. Increased proportion of older people who can maintain an independent life					
Outcome Indicator	Number of countries producing high quality reports, including on healthy life expectancy	112/194 (2015)	122/194 (2017)	28 (2015)	30 (2017)	32 (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Fin, France, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom)
Output	3.2.1. Countries supported in developing policies and strategies that foster healthy and active ageing					
Output Indicator	Number of countries with national health plans (policies, strategies, plans) that explicitly include actions to address the health needs of older people	40/194 (2015)	54/194 (2017)	15 (2015)	20(2017)	31 (Albania, Armenia, Austria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech, Germany, Estonia, Finland, France, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Malta, Moldova, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, The Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom)
Output Indicator	Number of countries with at least one municipality implementing the WHO Age friendly Environments Programme	26 (2015)	45 (2017)	15 (2015)	22(20017)	20 (Andorra, Belgium, Germany, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, The Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom)

Global PB 2016–2017 results structure				European regional contribution		
Results chain	Title	Global Indicator baseline	Global Indicator target	Regional Indicator baseline	Regional Indicator target	Indicator details
Output	3.2.2. Countries enabled to deliver integrated person-centred services that respond to the needs of older women and men in low-, middle- and high-income settings					
Output Indicator	Number of countries supported to deliver integrated person-centred services that respond to the needs of older women and men in low-, middle- and high-income settings	2 (2015)	21 (2017)	1 (2015)	4 (2017)	4 (Czech, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkey)
Output	3.2.3. Evidence base strengthened, and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms established to address key issues relevant to the health of older people					
Output Indicator	Number of countries that are quantifying and monitoring the diverse health needs of older people as per WHO recommended measures and models	0 (2015)	14 (2017)	0 (2015)	4 (2017)	Data not available
Outcome	3.3. Gender, equity and human rights integrated into the Secretariat's and countries' policies and programmes					
Outcome Indicator	Evaluation processes in place to ensure gender, equity and human rights are measured in Secretariat programmes	0 (2014)	2 (2017)	N/A	N/A	
Output	3.3.1. Gender, equity and human rights integrated in WHO's institutional mechanisms and programme deliverables.					
Output Indicator	Number of WHO programme areas that have integrated gender, equity and human rights	10/24 (2015)	15/24 (2017)	6	12	The indicator reflects the work of the global GER network and the introduction of GER in 2014–2015 reporting and 2016–2017 planning
Output	3.3.2. Countries enabled to integrate and monitor gender, equity and human rights in national health policies and programmes					
Output Indicator	Number of countries implementing at least two WHO-supported activities to integrate gender, equity and human rights in their health policies and programmes	63 (2015)	84 (2017)	12	16	15/53 (Albania, Austria, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Portugal, Spain, Serbia, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Turkey, Ukraine, Uzbekistan)
Outcome	3.4. Strengthened intersectoral policies and actions to increase health equity by addressing social determinants of health					
Outcome Indicator	Number of countries showing an increase in the percentage of households living in durable housing	0/139 (2012)	8/139 (2018)	NA	NA	

Global PB 2016–2017 results structure				European regional contribution		
Results chain	Title	Global Indicator baseline	Global Indicator target	Regional Indicator baseline	Regional Indicator target	Indicator details
Outcome Indicator	Number of countries showing a decrease in the difference between highest and lowest income quintiles in the percentage of households using solid fuels for cooking	0/139 (2013)	8/139 (2018)	NA	NA	
Output	3.4.1. Improved country policies, capacities and intersectoral actions for addressing the social determinants of health and reducing health inequities through “health-in-all-policies”, governance and universal health coverage approaches in the proposed sustainable development goals					
Output indicator	Number of countries implementing WHO tools and guidance to strengthen “health-in-all-policies” capacities and actions	21/139 (2015)	35/139 (2017)	18	25	22 (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Lithuania, Latvia, Malta, Moldova, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Norway, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden)
Output	3.4.2. A social determinants of health approach to improving health and reducing health inequities integrated in national, regional and global health programmes and strategies, as well as in WHO					
Output Indicator	Number of countries improving planning, implementation and monitoring of health programmes by integrating social determinants of health and health equity in line with WHO-supported tools and guidance	22/139 (2015)	41/139 (2017)	21	26	27 (Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Finland, France, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Norway, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Slovakia, Tajikistan, Ukraine and United Kingdom)
Output	3.4.3. Trends in, and progress on, action on social determinants of health and health equity monitored, including under the universal health coverage framework and the proposed sustainable development goals					

Global PB 2016–2017 results structure				European regional contribution		
Results chain	Title	Global Indicator baseline	Global Indicator target	Regional Indicator baseline	Regional Indicator target	Indicator details
Output Indicator	Regional and global trends in, and progress on, action on social determinants of health and health equity monitored and reported	0 (2015)	2 (2017)	1	2	2
Outcome	3.5. Reduced environmental threats to health					
Outcome Indicator	Proportion of the population without access to improved drinking-water sources	9% (2015)	7% (2017)	1% (2015)	1% (2017)	1.5%
Outcome Indicator	Proportion of the population without access to improved sanitation	32% (2015)	30% (2017)	7% (2015)	6% (2017)	2.8%
Outcome Indicator	Proportion of the population relying primarily on solid fuels for cooking	40.4% (2015)	39.8% (2017)	Not relevant for the European Region,		
Output	3.5.1. Countries enabled to assess health risks and develop and implement policies, strategies or regulations for the prevention, mitigation and management of the health impacts of environmental and occupational risks					
Output Indicator	Number of countries that have undertaken a national assessment or status review of water and sanitation drawing on WHO data, analysis or technical support	45/194 (2015)	55/194 (2017)	10/53	12/53	Albania, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Serbia, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan. , These are countries that participated in the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) led by WHO
Output Indicator	Number of countries that have developed health adaptation plans for climate change	28/194 (2015)	40/194 (2017)	3/53	3/53	3 (France, Germany and United Kingdom)
Output Indicator	Number of countries that have developed national policy instruments for workers' health with support from WHO	87/194 (2015)	145/194 (2017)	38/53 (2013)	41/53 (2017)	41

Global PB 2016–2017 results structure				European regional contribution		
Results chain	Title	Global Indicator baseline	Global Indicator target	Regional Indicator baseline	Regional Indicator target	Indicator details
Output	3.5.2. Norms and standards established and guidelines developed for environmental and occupational health risks and benefits associated with, for example, air and noise pollution, chemicals, waste, water and sanitation, radiation, nanotechnologies and climate change					
Output Indicator	Number of WHO norms, standards and guidelines on environmental and occupational health risks developed or updated	0 (2015)	3 (2017)	0	1 (2017)	0
Output	3.5.3. Public health objectives addressed in implementation of multilateral agreements and conventions on the environment and in relation to the proposed sustainable development goals and the post-2015 development agenda					
Output Indicator	Number of countries that have included public health considerations within their national strategies to support the ratification and implementation of the Minamata Convention, based on WHO input	0 (2015)	7 (2017)	0 (2015)	3 (2017)	8 (Albania, Armenia, Belarus, Bosnia and Hercegovina, Georgia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia , Montenegro, Serbia)

Global PB 2016–2017 results structure				European regional contribution		
Results chain	Title	Global Indicator baseline	Global Indicator target	Regional Indicator baseline	Regional Indicator target	Indicator details
Outcome	4.1. All countries have comprehensive national health policies, strategies and plans aimed at moving towards universal health coverage					
Outcome Indicator	Number of countries with a comprehensive national health sector policy/strategy/plan with goals and targets updated within the last five years	103/194 (2015)	115/194 (2017)	19 (2016)	19 (2017)	38 (Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Hercegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Georgia, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Malta, Montenegro, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan)
Output	4.1.1. Improved country governance capacity to formulate, implement and review comprehensive national health policies, strategies and plans (including multisectoral action, and “health in all policies” and equity policies)					

Global PB 2016–2017 results structure				European regional contribution		
Results chain	Title	Global Indicator baseline	Global Indicator target	Regional Indicator baseline	Regional Indicator target	Indicator details
Output Indicator	Number of countries enabled to monitor the progress of their national health policy/strategy/plan during the biennium	0	25/115 (2017)	0	15	47 (Albania, Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain, and Northern Ireland)
Output	4.1.2. Improved national health financing strategies aimed at moving towards universal health coverage					
Output Indicator	Number of countries monitoring and reporting their progress in financial protection	24/194 (2015)	50/194 (2017)	5	15	15 (Austria, Croatia, Czech, Estonia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Sweden, Ukraine)
Outcome	4.2. Policies, financing and human resources in place to increase access to integrated, people centred health services					
Outcome Indicator	Number of countries implementing integrated services	65/194 (2015)	80/194 (2017)			

Global PB 2016–2017 results structure				European regional contribution		
Results chain	Title	Global Indicator baseline	Global Indicator target	Regional Indicator baseline	Regional Indicator target	Indicator details
Outcome Indicator	Number of countries reporting on national health workforce disaggregation (by top 10 cadres, place of employment, urban/rural, subnational administrative area (second level))	0/194 (2015)	50/194 (2017)	0/53 (2015)	28/53 (2017)	31 (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Republic of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden Switzerland and United Kingdom)
Output	4.2.1. Equitable integrated, people-centred service delivery systems in place in countries and public health approaches strengthened					
Output Indicator	Number of countries enabled to implement integrated, people centred health service strategies through different models of care delivery matched with their infrastructure, capacities and other resources	48/194	83/194	15/53	16/53	27 (Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Croatia, Czech, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom)
Output	4.2.2. Health workforce strategies oriented towards universal health coverage implemented in countries					
Output Indicator	Number of countries that are implementing a national health workforce accounts during the biennium	0/194 (2015)	30/194 (2017)	0/53	10/53 (2017)	2 (Hungary and Italy)
Output	4.2.3. Countries enabled to improve patient safety and quality of services, and patient empowerment within the context of universal health coverage					
Output Indicator	Number of countries enabled to develop and implement strategies for improving patient safety and quality of health services at the national level within the context of universal health coverage	47/194 (2015)	77/194 (2017)	17/53	11/53	10 (Estonia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Russia, Spain, Tajikistan)
Outcome	4.3. Improved access to, and rational use of, safe, efficacious and quality medicines and other health technologies					

Global PB 2016–2017 results structure				European regional contribution		
Results chain	Title	Global Indicator baseline	Global Indicator target	Regional Indicator baseline	Regional Indicator target	Indicator details
Outcome Indicator	Availability of tracer medicines in the public and private sectors	60% (2015)	65% (2017)	60%	65%	
Output	4.3.1. Countries enabled to develop or update, implement, monitor and evaluate national policies on better access to medicines and other health technologies; and to strengthen their evidence-based selection and rational use					
Output Indicator	Number of countries with national policies on medicines and other health technologies updated within past five years	133/165 (2015)	159/194 (2017)	16	20	20 (Albania, Belarus, Bosnia Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Greece, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Moldova, Montenegro, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine, Uzbekistan)
Output,	4.3.2. Implementation of the global strategy and plan of action on public health, innovation and intellectual property			,	,	
Output Indicator	Number of countries that report data on product research and development investments for health	71/194 (2015)	100/194 (2017)	Not applicable to the European Region, ,		
Output	4.3.3. Improved quality and safety of medicines and other health technologies through norms, standards and guidelines, strengthening of regulatory systems, and prequalification					
Output Indicator	Number of national regulatory authorities ensuring essential regulatory functions for vaccines	56/194 (2015)	66/194 (2017)	17	19	19 (Albania, Belarus, Bosnia Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Greece, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Moldova, Montenegro, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Turkey, Ukraine, Uzbekistan)
Outcome	4.4. All countries having well-functioning health information, eHealth, research, ethics and knowledge management systems to support national health priorities					
Outcome Indicator	Number of countries that have annual good quality public analytical reports for informing regular reviews of the health sector strategy	85 (2015)	120 (2016,2017)	28	34	34

Global PB 2016–2017 results structure				European regional contribution		
Results chain	Title	Global Indicator baseline	Global Indicator target	Regional Indicator baseline	Regional Indicator target	Indicator details
Output	4.4.1. Comprehensive monitoring of the global, regional and country health situation, trends, inequalities and determinants, using global standards, including data collection and analysis to address data gaps and system performance assessment					
Output Indicator	Number of countries that have produced a comprehensive health situation and trends assessment during 2016–2017	119 (2015)	156 (2017)	37	47	40
Output	4.4.2. Countries enabled to plan, develop and implement an eHealth strategy					
Output Indicator	Number of countries that have developed an eHealth strategy	90/194 (2015)	110/194 (2017)	23	24	27 (Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom)
Output	4.4.3. Knowledge management policies, tools, networks and resources developed and used by WHO and countries to strengthen their capacity to generate, share and apply knowledge					
Output Indicator	Number of visits to WHO's electronic knowledge assets and resources by low-income and lower-middle-income countries (annual)	50 million (2015)	60 million (2017)	Not relevant for European Region		
Output	4.4.4. Policy options, tools and technical support provided to promote research for health and address ethical issues in public health and research					
Output Indicator	Number of countries that have an explicit national policy requiring all research involving human subjects to be registered in a recognized public registry	66 (2015)	76 (2017)	Not relevant at regional level, ,		

Global PB 2016–2017 results structure				European regional contribution		
Results chain	Title	Global Indicator baseline	Global Indicator target	Regional Indicator baseline	Regional Indicator target	Indicator details
Outcome	6.1. Greater coherence in global health, with WHO taking the lead in enabling the different actors to play an active and effective role in contributing to the health of all people					
Outcome Indicator	Extent to which WHO leadership priorities are reflected in the resolutions and decisions of the governing bodies (World Health Assembly, Executive Board and regional committees) adopted during the biennium	Not applicable ,	At least 80% ,	N/A	90% (For EURO RCs in 2016 and 2017)	90%
Output	6.1.1. Effective WHO leadership and management in accordance with leadership priorities					
Output Indicator	Up-to-date gender equality policy and plan, including gender, mainstreaming and the equal representation of women, approved and being implemented	No (2015),	Yes (2017),	To be implemented and measured globally,		
Output	6.1.2. Effective engagement with other United Nations agencies and non-State actors in building a common health agenda that responds to Member States' priorities					
Output Indicator	Number of non-State actors and partnerships for which information on their nature and WHO's engagement is available	100 ,	1000,	To be implemented and measured globally,		
Output	6.1.3. WHO governance strengthened with effective oversight of governing body sessions and efficient, aligned agendas					
Output Indicator	Percentage of governing bodies' documentation that is provided within agreed timeline.	60% (2015),	90% (2017),	85% submitted on time for EURO RCs in 2014	90% submitted on time for EURO RCs in 2016 and 2017	90%
, Output	6.1.4. Integration of WHO reform in the work of the Organization					
Output Indicator	Percentage of reform outputs in the implementation phase	65% (2015)	100% (2017)	To be implemented and measured globally		
Outcome	6.2. WHO operates in an accountable and transparent manner and has well-functioning risk management and evaluation frameworks					

Global PB 2016–2017 results structure				European regional contribution		
Results chain	Title	Global Indicator baseline	Global Indicator target	Regional Indicator baseline	Regional Indicator target	Indicator details
Outcome Indicator	Percentage of operational audits issuing a “satisfactory” or “partially satisfactory” assessment	Not applicable,	100% (2017),	Not applicable	100% in EURO for 2016-17	100%
Output	6.2.1. Accountability ensured and corporate risk management strengthened at all levels of the Organization					
Output Indicator	Proportion of corporate risks with response plans approved and implemented	0% (2015)	50% (2017)	0% in EURO for 2014	50% in EURO for 2016-17	66%
Output	6.2.2. Organizational learning through implementation of evaluation policy and plans					
Output Indicator	Proportion of recommendations in corporate evaluations implemented within the specific timeframe.	Not applicable ,	At least 80% ,	N/A (no evaluations in EURO in 2014-15)	100% for future evaluations	Evaluation of the European Union/Luxembourg–WHO Universal Health Coverage Partnership completed in 2016/2017
Output	6.2.3. Ethical behaviour, decent conduct and fairness promoted across the Organization					
Output Indicator	Proportion of staff to have completed training in ethical behaviour during the biennium	Not applicable ,	To be provided by CRE	N/A	100% for applicable EURO staff	There was no mandatory training before the modules on Sexual Harassment and Exploitation introduced in 2018 and for which EURO is approx. 97% complete. Ethics is also included as a topic in all new staff induction which was begun in 2016.
Output Indicator	Proportion of eligible staff who have completed annual declaration of interests	100% (2015)	100% (2017)	100% of applicable EURO staff in 2015	100% of applicable EURO staff in 2017	100%
Outcome	6.3. Financing and resource allocation aligned with priorities and health needs of Member States in a results-based management framework					

Global PB 2016–2017 results structure				European regional contribution		
Results chain	Title	Global Indicator baseline	Global Indicator target	Regional Indicator baseline	Regional Indicator target	Indicator details
Outcome Indicator	Proportion of Programme Budget funded at the beginning of the biennium	70% (2014)	75% (2016)	49% (Feb 2014 for PB14-15)	55%	34% (33% for PB and 62% for emergencies)
Outcome Indicator	Percentage of programme areas at least 75% funded at midpoint of biennium across all major offices	20/28,	26/28,	36% (10/28)	57% (16/28)	14% (4/28)
Output	6.3.1. Needs-driven priority-setting in place and resource allocation aligned to delivery of results					
Output Indicator	Percentage of outputs (by programme area) fully achieved, ,	To be determined from the value indicated in the performance assessment of the Programme budget 2014-2015	At least 80%,	TBD at end of 2015 (for PB14-15)	100%	89%
Output	6.3.2. Predictable, adequate and aligned financing in place that allows for full implementation of WHO's programme budget across all programme areas and major offices					
Output Indicator	Percentage of funding proposals prepared through an, Organization-wide system	0% (2015)	70% (2017)	To be implemented and measured globally		
Outcome	6.4. Effective and efficient management and administration consistently established across the Organization					
Outcome Indicator	Level of performance of WHO management and administration	To be determined,	Strong (2019),	To be measured globally		
Output	6.4.1. Sound financial practices managed through an adequate control framework.					

Global PB 2016–2017 results structure				European regional contribution		
Results chain	Title	Global Indicator baseline	Global Indicator target	Regional Indicator baseline	Regional Indicator target	Indicator details
Output Indicator	Percentage of country offices compliant with imprest reconciliations	80% have “A” rating (2015)	100% have “A” rating (2017)	92% have “A” rating as of end of 2014	100% (as of end of 2017)	100% (All EURO country offices had A ratings as of end 2017.)
Output Indicator	Number of audit findings of high significance associated with, financial transactions processing and operations.	44 ,	33 ,	0 in 2014, TBD for 2015	Reduced by 50% in EURO at the end of 2017	2 in 2016 (both closed); , 3 in 2017 (1 closed, 2 open)
Output	6.4.2. Effective and efficient human resources management and coordination in place					
Output Indicator	Overall male/female ratio of staff	58:42 (2015),	55:45 (2017),	48.4 Male, 51.6 Female (2014)	50:50	43 Male : 57 Female
Output Indicator	Proportion of international staff changing duty station	15%,	Double the number	8% (2014)	Double the number	1622%
Output Indicator	Percentage of unrepresented and under-represented countries (List A) in Organization’s staffing	38% (2015),	28%,	3% of the 184 P staff (FT&CA) are from A countries (2014)	6%	16%
Output Indicator	Percentage reduction in audit findings associated with human resources processing and operations during the biennium	Not applicable	25%	N/A	a 25% reduction	1 audit finding in 2016., 7 audit findings associated in 2017.
Output	6.4.3. Efficient and effective computing infrastructure, corporate and health-related systems and applications					
Output Indicator	Percentage of locations with essential information technology infrastructure and services aligned with agreed Organizational standards, including corporate and health systems applications	50% (2015)	80% (2017)	60%	80%	Continue implementation of Global / Shared solutions.
Output	6.4.4. Provision of operational and logistics support, procurement, infrastructure maintenance and asset management, and of a secure environment for WHO staff and property					

Global PB 2016–2017 results structure				European regional contribution		
Results chain	Title	Global Indicator baseline	Global Indicator target	Regional Indicator baseline	Regional Indicator target	Indicator details
Output Indicator	Percentage of WHO offices at security level 3 worldwide that are compliant with United Nations Minimum Operating Security Standards	90% (2015)	100% (2017)	N/A (no phase 3 in EURO)	100% for any new phase 3 offices	95%
Output Indicator	Number of audit findings of high significance associated with, procurement transactions processing and operations	8 (2015),	2 (2017),	1 in EURO in 2014, TBD for 2015.	Reduced by 50% in EURO as at the end of 2017	0 in 2016; 1 in 2017 (closed)
Outcome	6.5. Improved public and stakeholders' understanding of the work of WHO					
Outcome Indicator	Percentage of public and other stakeholder representatives evaluating WHO's performance as excellent or good	77% (2015)	88% (2017)	To be measured globally		
Output	6.5.1. Accurate and timely health information accessible through a platform for effective communication and related practices					
Output Indicator	Proportion of public and other stakeholders who rate the timeliness and accessibility of WHO's public health information as "good" or "excellent"	66% (2015)	75% (2017),	To be measured globally		
Output	6.5.2. Organizational capacity enhanced for timely and accurate provision of internal and external communications in accordance with WHO's programmatic priorities, including during disease outbreaks, public health emergencies and humanitarian crises					
Output Indicator	Number of offices that have completed global communications strategy workshops (headquarters, regional and country offices)	12 (2015)	20 (2017)	10 (2015)	15 (2016-17)	12

= = , Following the establishment of WHE in 2016, the indicators of Category 5 were replaced by a new global WHE compendium of indicators , in line with the ONE programme operating model. Therefore the reporting of the European Region results for the WHE program, has been consolidated as part of the global compendium in [WHO webportal](#).