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Overview

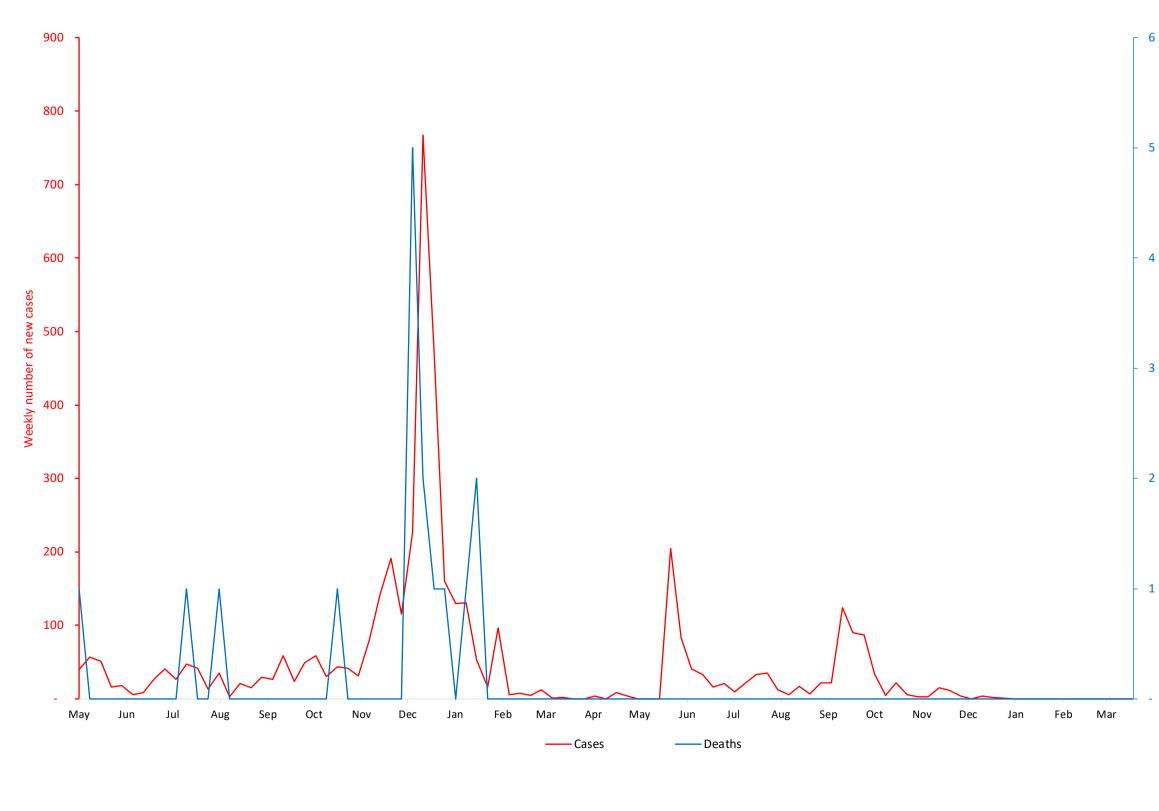
Background

This profile presents findings from the WHO pulse survey on continuity of essential health services during the COVID-19 pandemic.

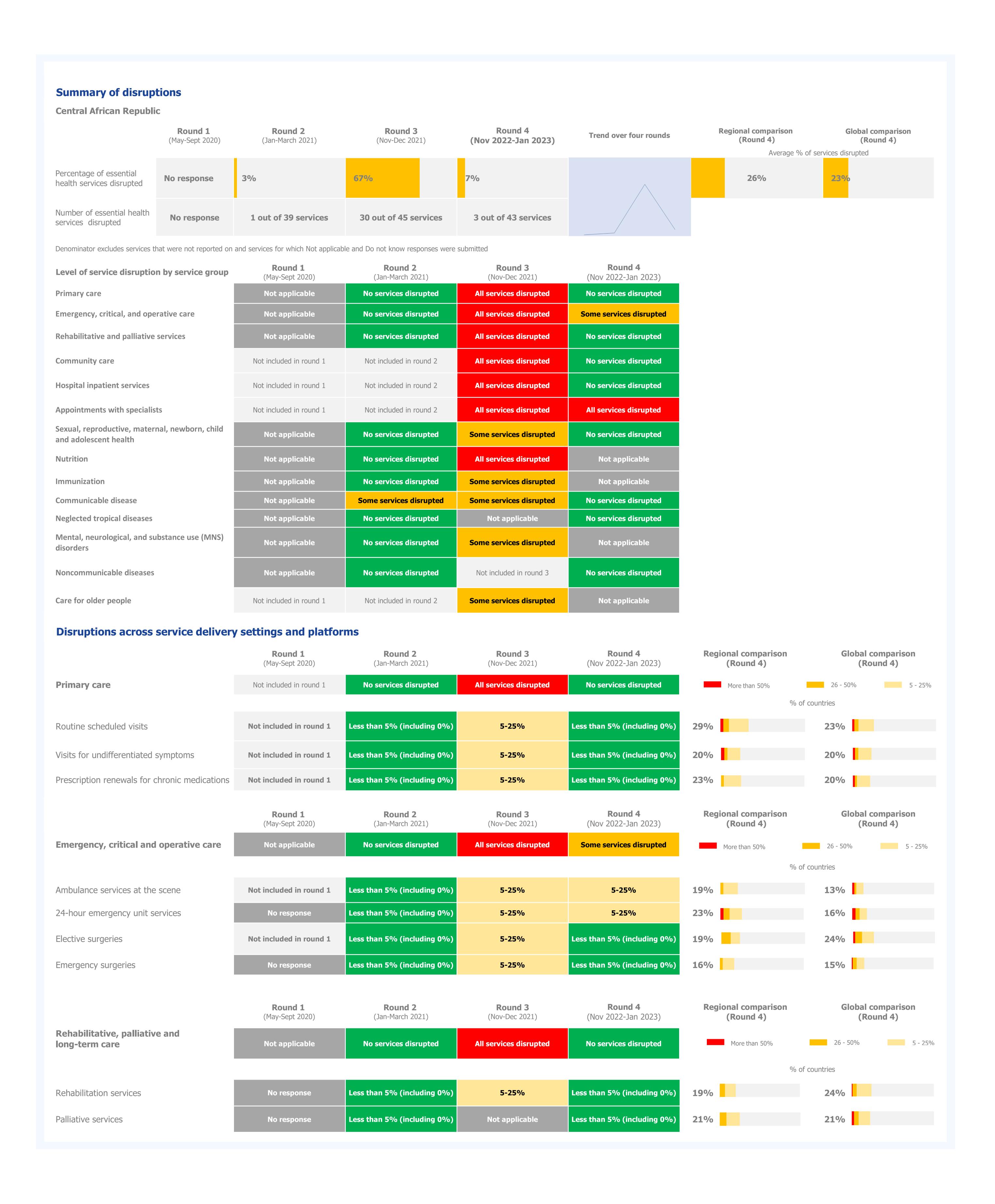
Region	Population	Income Group	GDP (USD per capita)	Life Expectancy (years)	Population 60 and over (%)
AFR	4,829,767	Low income	\$461.1	53.1	4.5%

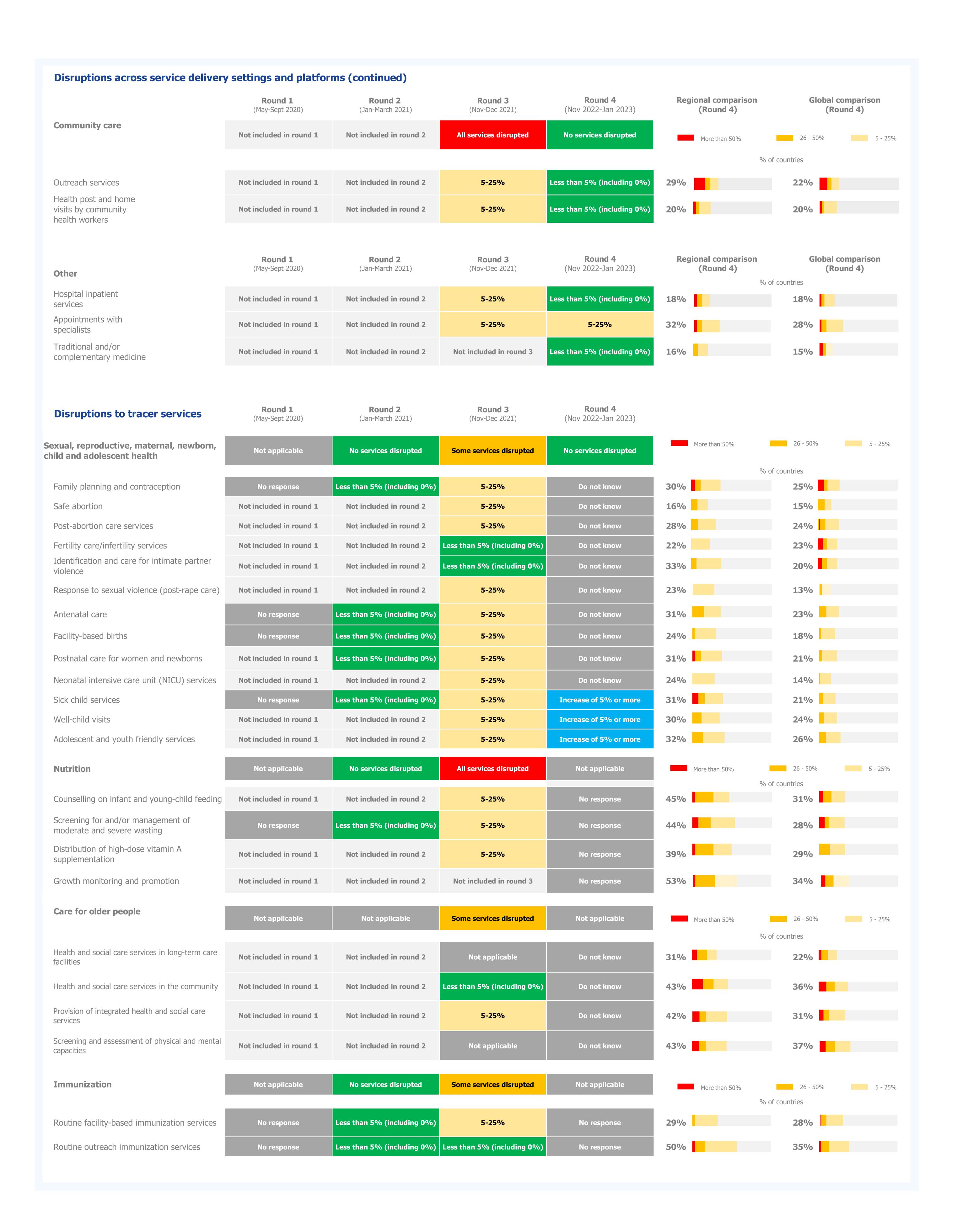
Survey participation					
Round 1 surveys	Submission Date	Round 3 survey sections	Submission Date	Round 4 survey sections	Submission Date
Essential Health Services	Did not participate	Cross-cutting ontinuity of essential health services module	23-Nov-21	Cross-cutting ontinuity of essential health services module	20-Jan-23
Noncommunicable diseases	Did not participate	Sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health	23-Nov-21	Sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health	27-Jan-23
Mental, neurological, and substance use disorders	s Did not participate	Nutrition	23-Nov-21	Nutrition	Did not participate
		Immunization	22-Nov-21	Immunization	Did not participate
Round 2 survey sections		Human immunodeficiency virus and hepatitis	23-Nov-21	Human immunodeficiency virus and hepatitis	20-Jan-23
Cross-cutting ontinuity of essential health services module	13-Mar-21	Tuberculosis	23-Nov-21	Tuberculosis	20-Jan-23
Reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health and nutrition	13-Mar-21	Malaria	23-Nov-21	Malaria	20-Jan-23
Immunization	13-Mar-21	Neglected tropical diseases	23-Nov-21	Neglected tropical diseases	20-Jan-23
Human immunodeficiency virus and hepatitis	13-Mar-21	Mental health, neurology and substance use disorders	23-Nov-21	Mental health, neurology and substance use disorders	Did not participate
Tuberculosis	13-Mar-21	Care for older people	23-Nov-21	Noncommunicable diseases	20-Jan-23
Malaria	13-Mar-21			Care for older people	27-Jan-23
Neglected tropical diseases	13-Mar-21			Future acute respiratory pandemic preparedness	20-Jan-23
Noncommunicable diseases	13-Mar-21				
Mental, neurological, and substance use disorders	13-Mar-21				

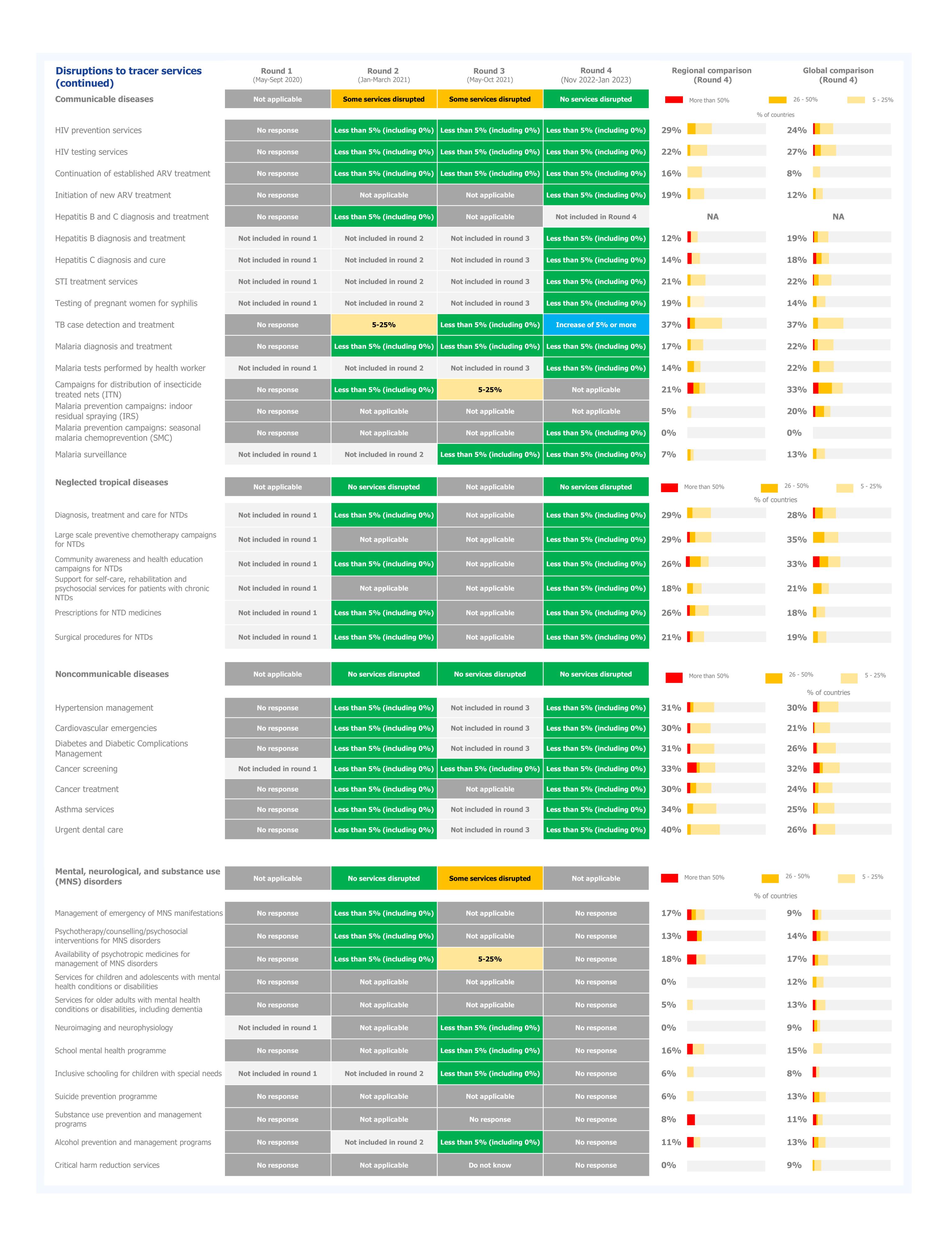
Weekly number of new COVID-19 cases and deaths

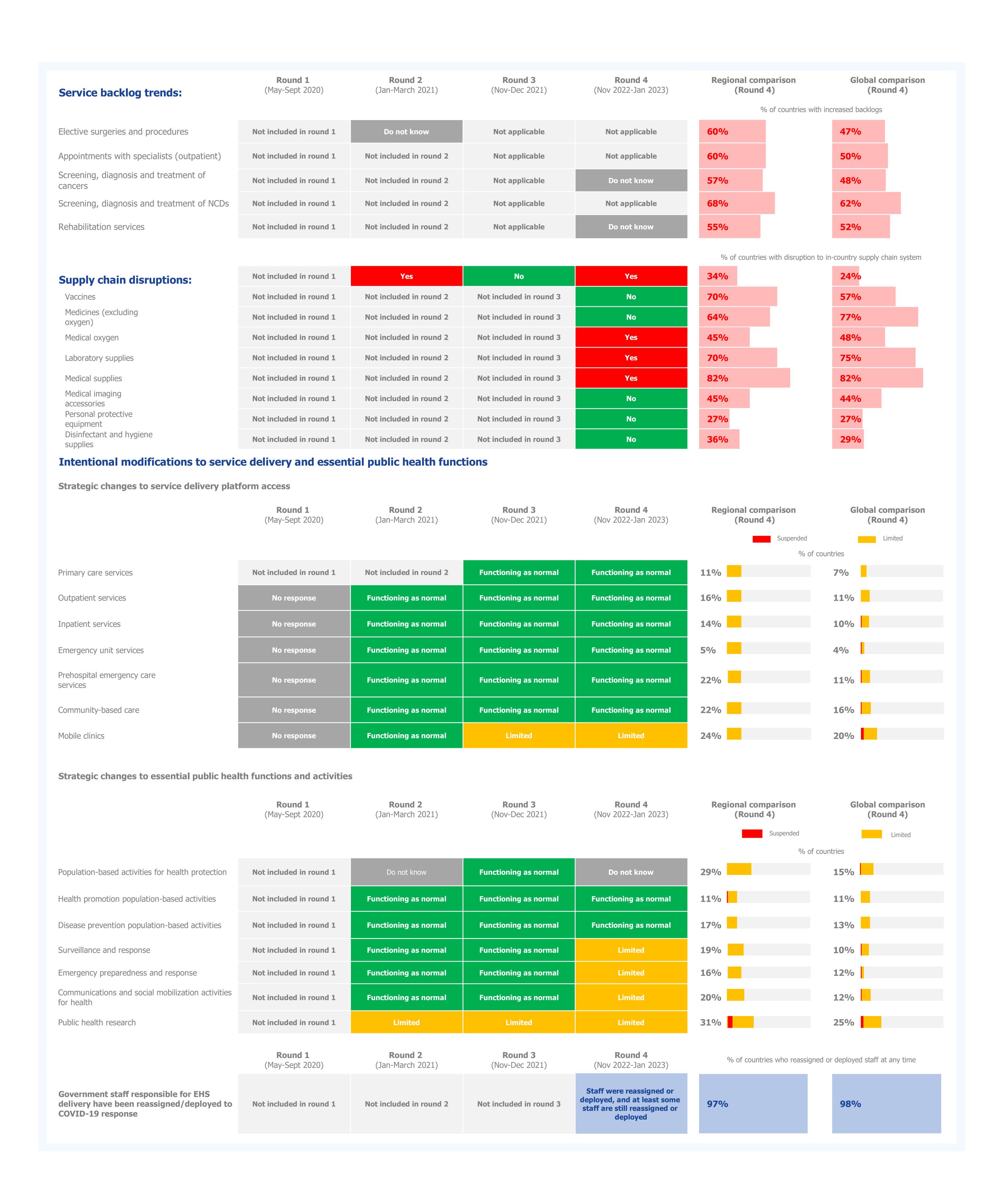


	Cases	Deaths
Peak	767	5
Peak date	2022-01-02	2021-12-26
Latest	0	0
Proportion	0%	0%









Mitigation strategies and recovery	measures					
Service delivery modifications	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020)	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional comparison (Round 4)	Global comparison (Round 4)
					% of countries using strate	gy (with or without integration)
Expansion of facility hours	Not included in round 1	×	✓	Not used	50%	52%
Provision of home-based care where appropriate	Not included in round 1	×	×	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	71%	69%
Telemedicine deployment to replace in-person consults	Not included in round 1	×	×	Not used	44%	66%
Use of self-care interventions where appropriate	Not included in round 1	×	×	Not used	74%	65%
Catch-up campaigns for missed appointments	Not included in round 1	×	✓	Not used	71%	53%
Integration of several services into single visit	Not included in round 1	×	✓	Not used	44%	42%
Redirection of patients to alternate care sites/reorientation of referral pathways	No response	×	✓	Not used	62%	58%
Health worker capacities and training					% of countries using strate	egy (with or without integration)
Redistribution of health worker tasks and optimization of roles	No response	×	×	Not used	65%	72%
Rapid training mechanisms and job aids for key capacities and newly distributed tasks and roles	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	76%	80%
Recruitment of additional staff	No response	✓	✓	Not used	74%	71%
Provision of mental health care and psychosocial support to health workers	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	74%	63%
Establishment of pathways for accelerated training and early certification of medical, nursing and other key staff	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	Not used	32%	40%
Paid sick leave, overtime pay, and/or hazard pay	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	Not used	47%	55%
Access to medicines and health products					% of countries using strate	egy (with or without integration)
Novel approaches to renewing prescriptions and dispensing medications	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	Not used	50%	56%
Adaption of supply chain logistics and management processes	No response	×	✓	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	65%	71%
Procurement of surge commodities (e.g. PPE, oxygen)	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	79%	75%
Community engagement and risk communicat	tion strategies				% of countries using strate	gy (with or without integration)
Community communications	No response	×	✓	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	88%	89%
Use of proactive governmental strategies to reach vulnerable groups	Not included in round 1	×	✓	Not used	44%	63%
Use of existing networks or organizations (e.g. NGOs) to reach vulnerable groups	Not included in round 1	✓	✓	Not used	82%	77%
Health financing strategies					% of countries using strate	egy (with or without integration)
Removal of user fees or provision of subsidies for fees at point of use	No response	×	×	Not used	32%	41%
Provision of cash transfers for vulnerable populations to access care	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	Not used	38%	29%
Agreements with private health facilities to deliver essential health services supported through public funds	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	Not used	53%	48%
Systematic use of quality improvement approaches					% of countries using strate	egy (with or without integration)
Improving patient flow in health facilities	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	Not used	62%	68%
Improving the quality of care in essential health services delivered to patients	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	Not used	76%	64%
Providing training and supportive supervision of	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	Not used	85%	75 %
the workforce in quality improvement						

Policies, planning and investments						
Policies and plans	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4	Regional comparison	Global comparison
	(May-Sept 2020)	(Jan-March 2021)	(Nov-Dec 2021)	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	(Round 4) % of countries	(Round 4) responding yes
Government has defined EHS to be maintained during COVID-19	No response	No/ Not Yet	No, does not exist	Yes, developed	50%	59%
Country developed or revised a health system recovery plan to strengthen health service resilience and preparedness for future public health emergencies	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not yet, but planning to develop	Not yet, but planning to develop	39%	44%
Plan has been budgeted	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	92%	92%
Implementation of plan has started	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	83%	95%
Implentation hasn't started because:						
Focus is still currently on pandemic response	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	Sample size too small to display.	Sample size too small to displa
Focus is currently on socio-economic recovery	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	Sample size too small to display	Sample size too small to displa
Limited resources	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	Sample size too small to display	Sample size too small to displa
No designated authority/platform/mechanism to coordinate implementation	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	Sample size too small to display	Sample size too small to displa
A focused review was used to inform recovery plan	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	82%	94%
Thematic areas that have been identified as central	to ongoing recovery effort:				% of countries	responding yes
Primary Care	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	89%	89%
Emergency risk management including preparedness	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	95%	84%
Other essential public health functions	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	-	42%	62%
Continuity of essential health services across health programmes and conditions	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	89%	83%
Whole of government / multisectoral engagement	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	-	58%	57%
Community engagement	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	92%	75%
Vulnerable and marginalized populations	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	68%	65%
Quality of care	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	-	76%	63%
None	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	-	0%	2%
Country made additional government funding and investments	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020)	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional comparison (Round 4) % of countries	Global comparison (Round 4) responding ves
To maintain EHS during COVID-19	No response	✓	✓	✓	76%	83%
o cover reductions in loss of revenue	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	×	28%	56%
For longer-term recovery and/or health service resilience and preparedness	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	✓	58%	74%
Sub-areas where investments have been made					% of countries	responding yes
New facility infrastructure	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	✓	78%	81%
Digital health technologies and infrastructure	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	×	67%	87%
Health workforce capacity strengthening	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	✓	100%	95%
Access to medicines, supplies and other health products	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	×	89%	86%
Health information systems	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	✓	83%	80%

Country received additional external					% of countries	responding yes
funding to support health system recovery efforts from:	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020)	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)		
None	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3		0%	15%
WHO	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	87 %	78%
Other UN agencies and multilateral development banks	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	87%	75%
Bilateral development partners	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	87%	64%
International non-governmental organizations (not for profit)	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	61%	58%
National non-governmental organizations (not for profit)	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3		37%	41%
International private organizations (for profit)	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3		32%	30%
National private organizations (for profit)	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3		26% % of countries	27% responding ves
There is a designated national authority with clear responsibility for coordinating health system recovery efforts within the health sector and/or across other sectors	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	74%	78%
Information tracking	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020)	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional comparison (Round 4) % of countries	Global comparison (Round 4) responding yes
Regularly monitoring the continuity of EHS during COVID-19	Not included in round 1	Yes	Yes	No	86%	88%
If yes, does it include monitoring mitigation or recovery strategies	Not included in round 1	Do not know	Yes	N/A	86%	82%
If yes, does it include monitoring of the long- term effects of essential health service disruptions	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Yes	N/A	81%	80%
If yes, does it include monitoring of barriers to accessing essential health services	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	N/A	93%	85%
If yes, does it include monitoring of changes in care-seeking behaviour	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	N/A	93%	83%
Focused review and documentation of the current situation and the impact of the pandemic in order to inform recovery planning	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No	79%	76%
Existence of team dedicated to tracking and					% of countries	responding yes
addressing the infodemic and health misinformation during COVID-19	Not included in round 1	No unit, but we have staff completing these tasks	Not yet, but planning on setting up a unit	Yes, within Ministry of Health or equivalent	95%	90%
Collecting or collating data on comorbidities in COVID-19 patients	Not included in round 1	Yes	Yes	Yes	97%	94%
Collecting or collating patient-level data on post-COVID-19 condition and its sequelae	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Yes	No	52%	57%
Active, multi-source social listening mechanism in place to inform decision-makin	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	lan has been developed to set-u	71%	63%
Produced one or more qualitative or quantitative analysis of health inequities during the COVID-19 pandemic	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No	No	65%	66%
Capacities for potential COVID-19 surge	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020)	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional comparison (Round 4) % of countries	Global comparison (Round 4) responding yes
Current curge capacity assessed	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No, but in process of completion	44%	42%
Priority health capacity strengthening areas	for potential COVID-19 s	urge (top 3)			% of countries	responding yes
Multisectoral coordination, governance and financing	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	55%	64%
Surveillance, laboratories and diagnostics	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	74%	60%
Risk communication and community engagement	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	61%	54%
Managing essential health services and systems	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	-	18%	33%
Points of entry, international travel and transport, and mass gatherings	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	42%	26%
Protection of health workforce	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3		24%	27%
Infection prevention and control	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	-	21%	17%
Operational support, logistics and supply chains	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	-	18%	17%
Research and development	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	-	8%	14%
Case management and clinical operations	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	24%	14%

Multisectoral coordination, governance and financing Risk communication, community engagement and infodemic management Surveillance, laboratories and diagnostics Points of entry, international travel and transport, and mass gatherings Protection of health workforce Case management, clinical operations Mot incl Not inc	ed for the COVID-19 cluded in round 1	Not included in round 2 Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3 Not included in round 3	for any other non-	8% 86% 94% 94% 71% 77% 89% 83% 74% 51% 0% Regional comparison (Round 4)	15% 76% 83% 90% 72% 69% 66% 82% 71% 47% 0% Global comparison (Round 4) puntries responding yes 74%
Multisectoral coordination, governance and inancing Not incl Not	cluded in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓ ✓ ✓ Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	86% 94% 83% 71% 77% 89% 81% 74% 51% 0% Regional comparison (Round 4) % of comparison (76% 83% 90% 72% 69% 66% 71% 47% 47% O% Global comparison (Round 4) puntries responding yes
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there is a national multisectoral committee for uture respiratory pathogen pandemic reparedness country has respiratory pathogen preparedness lan three priority health capacity strengthening areas Multisectoral coordination, governance and financing Risk communication and community engagement Surveillance, laboratories and diagnostics Points of entry, international travel and transport, and mass gatherings Protection of health workforce Case management, clinical operations, and infection prevention and control Operational support, logistics and supply chains Managing essential health services and systems Planning for pandemic product deployment (vaccines, therapeutics and other devices) Research and development		(Jan-March 2021)	(Nov-Dec 2021)	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	(Round 4) % of co	(Round 4) ountries responding yes
An three priority health capacity strengthening areas Multisectoral coordination, governance and financing Risk communication and community engagement Surveillance, laboratories and diagnostics Points of entry, international travel and transport, and mass gatherings Protection of health workforce Case management, clinical operations, and infection prevention and control Operational support, logistics and supply chains Managing essential health services and systems Planning for pandemic product deployment (vaccines, therapeutics and other devices) Research and development		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 2	No, but planning to develop		
and financing Risk communication and community engagement Surveillance, laboratories and diagnostics Points of entry, international travel and transport, and mass gatherings Protection of health workforce Case management, clinical operations, and infection prevention and control Operational support, logistics and supply chains Managing essential health services and systems Planning for pandemic product deployment (vaccines, therapeutics and other devices) Research and development		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	one	55% % of co	68% ountries responding yes
engagement Surveillance, laboratories and diagnostics Points of entry, international travel and transport, and mass gatherings Protection of health workforce Case management, clinical operations, and infection prevention and control Operational support, logistics and supply chains Managing essential health services and systems Planning for pandemic product deployment (vaccines, therapeutics and other devices) Research and development		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	73%	66%
Points of entry, international travel and transport, and mass gatherings Protection of health workforce Case management, clinical operations, and infection prevention and control Operational support, logistics and supply chains Managing essential health services and systems Planning for pandemic product deployment (vaccines, therapeutics and other devices) Research and development		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	×	34%	35%
transport, and mass gatherings Protection of health workforce Case management, clinical operations, and infection prevention and control Operational support, logistics and supply chains Managing essential health services and systems Planning for pandemic product deployment (vaccines, therapeutics and other devices) Research and development		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	×	83%	73%
Case management, clinical operations, and infection prevention and control Operational support, logistics and supply chains Managing essential health services and systems Planning for pandemic product deployment (vaccines, therapeutics and other devices) Research and development		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	32%	23%
infection prevention and control Operational support, logistics and supply chains Managing essential health services and systems Planning for pandemic product deployment (vaccines, therapeutics and other devices) Research and development		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	×	5%	17 %
chains Managing essential health services and systems Planning for pandemic product deployment (vaccines, therapeutics and other devices) Research and development		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	32%	24%
Planning for pandemic product deployment (vaccines, therapeutics and other devices) Research and development		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	×	15 %	15%
(vaccines, therapeutics and other devices) Research and development		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	×	5%	17 %
·		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	×	5%	4%
		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	×	15%	14%
The following ministries/agencies are engaged in uture respiratory pathogen pandemic					% of co	ountries responding yes
reparedness National legislative body, office of head of state		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	×	71%	66%
Finance		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	83%	68%
Disaster risk management		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	85%	77%
Home affairs, interior affairs		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	×	63%	59%
Commerce, trade		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	46%	39%
Defense, security forces		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	78%	68%
Labour, social welfare		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	×	49%	45%
Public works and services		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	×	39%	39%
Information and communication		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	×	90%	71%
Education		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	×	76%	61%
elivery of accortial COVID 10 to ala						
elivery of essential COVID-19 tools OVID-19 diagnostic and testing						

Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up						% of countries responding yes
Lack of funding	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	✓	64%	68%
Health workforce challenges	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	✓	58%	80%
Shortages in laboratory supplies and equipment	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	✓	58%	56%
Lack of distribution capacity	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2		_	17%	10%
Lack of clear strategy, guidance or protocols	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2			14%	13%
Lack of data/information	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2			8%	23%
Demand-side challenges	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2			19%	30%
Top three technical assistance or support inte	erventions needed to addre	ss bottlenecks				% of countries responding yes
Financial planning support	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	✓	58%	59%
Health worker recruitment, retention and training	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	✓	56%	76%
Operational guidance and protocols for supply chain management	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	_	✓	19%	22%
Surge procurement of COVID-19 laboratory	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	_	47%	37%
Supplies and equipment Guidance on developing national policies						
Guidance on developing national policies, strategies, or plans for scale up	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2			25%	26%
Rapid tools or guidance to assess and monitor gaps and health system absorption capacities	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	-		17%	33%
Risk communication and community engagement strategies	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2			25%	27%
	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	-		25%	27%
	Not included in round 1 Round 1 (May-Sept 2020)	Not included in round 2 Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional cor (Round	nparison Global comparison
covident case management	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4	Regional cor	nparison Global comparison
COVID-19 case management Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4	Regional cor	nparison Global comparison (Round 4)
COVID-19 case management Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up Lack of funding Health workforce challenges	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020)	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional cor (Round	nparison d 4) Global comparison (Round 4) % of countries responding yes
COVID-19 case management Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up Lack of funding Health workforce challenges Shortages in COVID-19 therapeutics and equipment	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020) Not included in round 1 Not included in round 1 Not included in round 1	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) Not included in round 2 Not included in round 2 Not included in round 2	Round 3	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional cor (Round) 54% 86% 46%	mparison (14) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 39%
COVID-19 case management Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up Lack of funding Health workforce challenges Shortages in COVID-19 therapeutics and equipment Lack of distribution capacity	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020) Not included in round 1	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) Not included in round 2	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional cor (Round) 54% 86% 46% 19%	mparison (Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 17%
COVID-19 case management Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up Lack of funding Health workforce challenges Shortages in COVID-19 therapeutics and equipment Lack of distribution capacity Lack of facility infrastructure	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020) Not included in round 1 Not included in round 1 Not included in round 1	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) Not included in round 2 Not included in round 2 Not included in round 2	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023) ✓	Regional cor (Round 54% 86% 46% 19% 41%	mparison (Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 39% 17% 29%
COVID-19 case management Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up Lack of funding Health workforce challenges Shortages in COVID-19 therapeutics and	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020) Not included in round 1	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) Not included in round 2	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional cor (Round) 54% 86% 46% 19%	mparison (Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 17%
COVID-19 case management Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up Lack of funding Health workforce challenges Shortages in COVID-19 therapeutics and equipment Lack of distribution capacity Lack of facility infrastructure Lack of clear strategy, guidance or protocols	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020) Not included in round 1	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) Not included in round 2	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021) Not included in round 3	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional cor (Round 54% 86% 46% 19% 41%	mparison (Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 39% 17% 29%
COVID-19 case management Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up Lack of funding Health workforce challenges Shortages in COVID-19 therapeutics and equipment Lack of distribution capacity Lack of facility infrastructure Lack of clear strategy, guidance or protocols Lack of data/information	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020) Not included in round 1	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) Not included in round 2	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional cor (Round) 54% 86% 46% 19% 41% 14%	mparison (Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 17% 29% 12%
COVID-19 case management Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up Lack of funding Health workforce challenges Shortages in COVID-19 therapeutics and equipment Lack of distribution capacity Lack of facility infrastructure Lack of clear strategy, guidance or protocols Lack of data/information Demand-side challenges	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020) Not included in round 1	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) Not included in round 2	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional cor (Round) 54% 86% 46% 41% 14% 16%	figure 14) Global comparison (Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 39% 17% 29% 12% 14%
COVID-19 case management Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up Lack of funding Health workforce challenges Shortages in COVID-19 therapeutics and equipment Lack of distribution capacity Lack of facility infrastructure Lack of clear strategy, guidance or protocols Lack of data/information Demand-side challenges	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020) Not included in round 1	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) Not included in round 2	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional cor (Round) 54% 86% 46% 41% 14% 16%	## Global comparison (Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 39% 17% 29% 12% 17%
COVID-19 case management Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up Lack of funding Health workforce challenges Shortages in COVID-19 therapeutics and equipment Lack of distribution capacity Lack of facility infrastructure Lack of clear strategy, guidance or protocols	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020) Not included in round 1	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) Not included in round 2	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional cor (Round) 54% 86% 46% 41% 14% 16%	figure 14) Global comparison (Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 39% 17% 29% 12% 14%
COVID-19 case management Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up Lack of funding Health workforce challenges Shortages in COVID-19 therapeutics and equipment Lack of distribution capacity Lack of facility infrastructure Lack of clear strategy, guidance or protocols Lack of data/information Demand-side challenges Top three technical assistance or support interesting the same and support interesting to the sam	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020) Not included in round 1	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) Not included in round 2 Solution of the state of th	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional cor (Round 54% 86% 46% 19% 41% 14% 8%	mparison (Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 17% 29% 12% 14% % of countries responding yes
COVID-19 case management Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up Lack of funding Health workforce challenges Shortages in COVID-19 therapeutics and equipment Lack of distribution capacity Lack of facility infrastructure Lack of clear strategy, guidance or protocols Lack of data/information Demand-side challenges Top three technical assistance or support interpolations.	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020) Not included in round 1	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) Not included in round 2	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional cor (Round 54% 86% 46% 41% 14% 16% 8%	mparison (Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 39% 17% 29% 12% 14% % of countries responding yes
COVID-19 case management Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up Lack of funding Health workforce challenges Shortages in COVID-19 therapeutics and equipment Lack of distribution capacity Lack of facility infrastructure Lack of clear strategy, guidance or protocols Lack of data/information Demand-side challenges Top three technical assistance or support interplants in the support in the suppor	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020) Not included in round 1	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) Not included in round 2	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021) Not included in round 3	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional cor (Round 54% 86% 46% 19% 41% 14% 16% 81% 81%	Solution (Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 39% 17% 29% 12% 14% % of countries responding yes 60% 80%
COVID-19 case management Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up Lack of funding Health workforce challenges Shortages in COVID-19 therapeutics and equipment Lack of distribution capacity Lack of facility infrastructure Lack of clear strategy, guidance or protocols Lack of data/information Demand-side challenges Top three technical assistance or support interplants in the support in the suppor	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020) Not included in round 1	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) Not included in round 2	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021) Not included in round 3	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional cor (Round 54% 86% 46% 19% 14% 14% 16% 81% 22%	## Global comparison (Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 39% 17% 29% 12% 14% % of countries responding yes 60% 80% 20% 20%
COVID-19 case management Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up Lack of funding Health workforce challenges Shortages in COVID-19 therapeutics and equipment Lack of distribution capacity Lack of facility infrastructure Lack of clear strategy, guidance or protocols Lack of data/information Demand-side challenges Top three technical assistance or support interpolation in the support in the supp	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020) Not included in round 1	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) Not included in round 2	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021) / / / Not included in round 3	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional cor (Round) 54% 86% 46% 19% 41% 14% 16% 81% 22% 35%	## Global comparison (Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 17% 29% 12% 14% % of countries responding yes 60% 80% 20% 33%
COVID-19 case management Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up Lack of funding Health workforce challenges Shortages in COVID-19 therapeutics and equipment Lack of distribution capacity Lack of facility infrastructure Lack of clear strategy, guidance or protocols Lack of data/information Demand-side challenges Top three technical assistance or support interpolation in the support in the supp	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020) Not included in round 1 Not included in round 1	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) Not included in round 2	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021) V Not included in round 3 Not included in round 3 Not included in round 3	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional cor (Round) 54% 86% 46% 19% 41% 14% 22% 35% 41%	## Global comparison (Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 39% 17% 29% 12% 14% % of countries responding yes 60% 80% 20% 33% 33% 33%



n-depth profile: Sexual, reproductiv	e, maternal, newbor	n, child and adolescent	health			
Mitigation strategies and recovery measure	res for sexual and reprod	uctive health services				
Communication and information	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020)	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional comparison (Round 4) % of countries using strateg	Global comparisor (Round 4) y (with or without integration)
Informing the community where, when and how to access SRH services	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	Used but not integrated into routine service delivery	76%	73%
Providing information to public about accurate and up-to-date educational materials on COVID-19 and SRH	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	Used but not integrated into routine service delivery	94%	80%
nforming and alerting all service providers about ne heightened risk of domestic violence	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	Used but not integrated into routine service delivery	76%	68%
ccess					% of countries using strateg	y (with or without integration)
ncreasing availability of contraceptive methods and condoms that do not require direct apervision of health workers	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	Used but not integrated into routine service delivery	79%	61%
nhancing identification and services for gender- ased violence against women survivors	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	Used but not integrated into routine service delivery	73%	59%
Iternative or adaptive measures					% of countries using strateg	y (with or without integration)
Relaxing requirements for prescriptions of SRH ommodities	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	Not used	42%	33%
offering noninvasive medical methods for nanaging safe abortion	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	Not used	36%	28%
Vaiving restrictions to accessing SRH services	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	Not used	30%	28%
roviding multi-month supplies of SRH ommodities	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	Used but not integrated into routine service delivery	88%	62%
sing hotlines and/or telemedicine to minimize cility visits and provider-client contacts	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Used but integration into routine service delivery not known	56%	56%
djusting forecasting for SRH commodities and upplies	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	Used but not integrated into routine service delivery	85%	59%
educing the cost of SRH services	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	Not used	52%	39%
mplement task shifting/sharing for essential SRH ervices	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	Used but not integrated into routine service delivery	76%	45%
Mitigation strategies and recovery measure Communication and information	res for maternal and new	born health services		Used but integration into	% of countries using strateg	y (with or without integration)
o access MNH services	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	routine service delivery not known Used but integration into	88%	73%
romoting childbirth in health facilities respective of COVID-19 nforming families and caregivers on how to cope	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	routine service delivery not known Used but integration into	94%	80%
vith stress and sustain a nurturing environment thome	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	routine service delivery not known Used but integration into	76%	71%
nforming MNH CHWs on IPC measures	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2		routine service delivery not	91%	77%
Access						
cheduling of ANC visits in advance	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	Not used	62%	66%
cheduling of PNC visits in advance	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	Not used Used but integration into	56%	65%
lodifying (temporarily) MNH referral system	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	X	routine service delivery not known	71%	59%
Iternative or adaptive measures	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020)	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional comparison (Round 4) % of countries using strateg	Global comparisor (Round 4) y (with or without integration)
ffering multi-month prescriptions, micronutrient upplements, etc. during ANC or PNC	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	Not used	62%	56%
arly discharge after normal delivery	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Used but integration into routine service delivery not known	59%	56%
ontinuity of labour companion	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	Used but integration into routine service delivery not known	62%	49%
Inhanced maternal mental health screening and ounselling in maternal health services	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Not used Usea put integration into	47%	42%
Jsing digital platforms for ANC or PNC counseling and screening to minimize facility visits	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	routine service delivery not	56%	56%

In-depth profile: Sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health, continued Mitigation strategies and recovery measures for child and adolescent health services % of countries using strategy (with or without integration) Round 1 Round 2 **Global comparison** Round 3 Round 4 **Regional comparison Communication and information** (May-Sept 2020) (Jan-March 2021) (Nov 2022-Jan 2023) (Round 4) (Nov-Dec 2021) (Round 4) Informing the community where, when and how Used and integrated into routine service delivery 94% 85% Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 to access sick and well child services **Used and integrated into** 85% Enhancing information to caregivers on child care Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 **76%** routine service delivery Providing information on how to manage stress **Used and integrated into** 64% and sustain nurturing care in households during 64% Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 routine service delivery COVID-19 Informing adolescents where and how to access Used and integrated into **79**% Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 68% routine service delivery health services Informing adolescents where and how to get **Used and integrated into** 64% **59%** Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 routine service delivery support and care in case of violence Informing health workers about the heightened Used and integrated into routine service delivery risk to children and adolescents of violence, Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 **67%** 64% including sexual violence Access Enhancing provision of mental health and psychosocial support to caregivers of children 45% Not used **50**% Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 \times and adolescents Scheduling visits for child and/or adolescent 48% **52%** Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 Not used \times services in advance Enhance integrated outreach for delivery of **73**% vaccinations, growth monitoring, preventive and Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 Not used 64% sick child services Offering multi-month prescriptions for children and adolescents with conditions that require **55**% 48% Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 Not used \times chronic care **Alternative or adaptive measures** Using digital platforms for counselling, screening 42% 49% and follow-up after illness on matters related to Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 Not used \times child health Establishing hotlines and/or telemedicine for **58% 52%** Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 Not used X individual counselling of adolescents Engaging community groups and youth networks to extend the provision of health information and Not included in round 1 Not used **85**% 64% Not included in round 2 services to adolescents

In-depth profile: Nutrition services Mitigation strategies and recovery measures for nutrition services % of countries using strategy (with or without integration) Round 2 Round 3 Round 1 Round 4 **Regional comparison Global comparison Alternative or adaptive measures** (Nov 2022-Jan 2023) (Round 4) (May-Sept 2020) (Jan-March 2021) (Nov-Dec 2021) (Round 4) Providing/prescribing nutrition drugs and supplies **50%** Not included in round 1 54% Not included in round 2 No response for multi-month Making use of alternative delivery channels for Not included in round 1 74% Not included in round 2 \times **73**% No response nutrition services Reducing the frequency of routine nutrition **59%** Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 \times No response 40% services, including screening for severe wasting Bundling nutrition services with other nutrition or **65**% Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 **51%** No response health services **53%** Prioritizing key nutrition interventions Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 No response **58% 59%** 46% Task shifting for essential nutrition services Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 No response 35% Postponing of some nutrition services 44% Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 No response **In-depth profile: Care for older people** Mitigation strategies and recovery measures for care for older people % of countries using strategy (with or without integration) Round 1 Round 2 Round 3 Round 4 **Regional comparison Global comparison Communication and information** (May-Sept 2020) (Jan-March 2021) (Nov-Dec 2021) (Nov 2022-Jan 2023) (Round 4) (Round 4) Inform older people, their households and 62% 70% Not included in round 1 Not used caregivers, regarding where, when and how to Not included in round 2 access health and LTC services Inform older people, their households and **Used and integrated into** 86% 86% Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 routine service delivery caregivers on IPC measures Inform older people, their households and Not included in round 2 **72%** caregivers on the importance of promoting Not used 80% Not included in round 1 \times physical and mental health Inform older people, their households and their 38% caregivers, on where and how to report and get Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 Not used 46% \times help in the case of elder abuse Inform health workers about the heightened risk Not included in round 1 Not used 41% Not included in round 2 46% of elder abuse Ensure accessible information and different 34% communication strategies for older people with Not used **50%** Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 impairments Establish hotlines for older people and care 41% givers to provide targeted information for older Not used 47% Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 \times people Provide accurate accessible information of COVID-**Used and integrated into** 86% 19 vaccines and access to COVID-19 vaccines Not included in round 2 88% Not included in round 1 routine service delivery according to national vaccine policies Access % of countries using strategy (with or without integration) Use telemedicine and/or home outreach Not used 41% proactively to minimize health facility visits and Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 **65%** \times schedule visits in advance **Used but integration into** Offer multi-month prescriptions for older adults routine service delivery not **79%** Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 82% \times who have underlying health conditions known Establish mechanisms for medication delivery for 34% **61%** older adults who have underlying health Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 Not used conditions 24% 40% Facilitate access to rehabilitation services Not included in round 1 \times Not used Not included in round 2 **Alternative or adaptive measures** % of countries using strategy (with or without integration) Engaging community groups and networks to **Used but integration into** routine service delivery not 66% extend the provision of health information and 63% Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 \times services to older people known Introduce (if doesn't exist) psychosocial support **Used but integration into** routine service delivery not 48% for older people, for those socially isolated and Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 56% \times known with grief and loss For older people who are care dependent, develop an alternative plan in case the primary 28% 37% Not included in round 2 Not used \times Not included in round 1 caregiver is unavailable, and identify an alternative caregiver and/or alternative facility Provide education and training for caregivers at home and long-term care facilities on IPC 48% Not used **57%** Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 measures and how to continue providing care Establish and enhance the mechanism for relieving the burden on caregivers, including Not used 28% 41% Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 providing psychological support using digital platforms and respite care

In-depth profile: Immunization During the previous 6 months, which of the following routine immunization services have been disrupted due to COVID-19 vaccination? Round 2 Round 3 **Round 4 Global comparison** Regional comparison Facility-based immunization services for: (Jan-March 2021) (Nov 2022-Jan 2023) (Round 4) (Round 4) (Nov-Dec 2021) % of countries responding yes 14% 24% Infants/young children Yes No response No response **15%** 11% School-aged children and adolescents Yes No response No response 24% 11% Pregnant women Yes No response No response 8% **12%** Adults No response Do not know No response 21% 36% **Routine outreach immunization services** Yes No response No response During the previous 6 months, which of the following routine immunization services have been improved due to COVID-19 vaccination? Round 2 Round 3 **Round 4 Global comparison Regional comparison** Facility-based immunization services for: (Nov 2022-Jan 2023) (Round 4) (Jan-March 2021) (Nov-Dec 2021) (Round 4) % of countries responding yes No response 28% Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 24% Infants/young children **16**% 19% School-aged children and adolescents Not included in round 3 Not included in round 2 No response 28% Not included in round 2 No response 25% Pregnant women Not included in round 3 **17**% 24% Adults Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 No response 31% **Routine outreach immunization services** 31% Not included in round 3 No response Not included in round 2 Has the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative impact on routine immunization services? Round 2 Round 3 Round 4 **Regional comparison Global comparison** (Jan-March 2021) (Nov-Dec 2021) (Nov 2022-Jan 2023) (Round 4) (Round 4) % of countries responding yes 89% **87**% No response Yes No response Human resources 20% 33% No Needles or syringes No response No response 33% 20% No Safety boxed to dispose used syringes/needles No response No response **63**% 48% Cold chain equipment No No response No response **52%** 42% Final disposal of injection wastage No No response No response Round 3 **Round 4** (Nov-Dec 2021) (Nov 2022-Jan 2023) Disruption to demand for routine immunization services as a Disruptions to demand for immunization, but less disruptions results of COVID-19 and associated epidemic prevention No response than in Jan-March 2021 measures: Has the country been able to measure the result of catch-up Not included in round 3 No response activities?

Infrastructure and activities	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3	Round 4		
Government staff responsible for NTDs have been reassigned/deployed to COVID-19 response	No	(Nov-Dec 2021) YES - All staff partially supporting COVID-19 efforts along with routine NTD activities	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023) YES - All staff supporting COVID-19 efforts full time		
Percentage of government funds for NTDs that have been reassigned to non-NTD services due to COVID-19 response efforts	None or not yet	None or not yet	None or not yet		
Planned NTD government activities that have been postponed	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional comparison (Round 4)	Global comparison (Round 4)
					s responding yes
None	×			70%	68%
Advocacy and resource mobilization for NTD programme	×	No response	No response	60%	56%
Training and capacity-building activities (in- person or virtual) related to NTDs	✓	No response	No response	80%	63%
ntegrated vector management	×	No response	No response	30%	16%
cific vector control activity					
nimal health/control of zoonotic NTDs	×	No response	No response	20%	22%
Monitoring, evaluation and research	×	No response	No response	30%	50%
Information reporting on NTDs	×	No response	No response	30%	38%
Current impact of COVID-19 on the following:	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional comparison (Round 4)	Global comparison (Round 4)
				% of countries	s responding yes
People affected by NTDs	No response	No response	No response	23%	16%
Nortality related to NTDs	No response	No response	No response	9%	11%
Funding for related NTD activities	No response	No response	No response	55%	36%
/isibility of population at risks for NTDs	No response	No response	No response	38%	22%
Prioritization of NTD activities	No response	No response	No response	26%	27%
Expiration of NTD medicines and diagnostics	No response	No response	No response	18%	11%
Stockout of NTD medicines and diagnostics	No response	No response	No response	21%	11%

rveys/population screening/surveilland tive case finding	e for	×	No response	No response	90%	59%
Specific survey delayed:	bur	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	33%	17%
	cha	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	0%	11%
	chi	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	11%	11%
	chr	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	0%	0%
	lei	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	0%	16%
	den	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	0%	16%
	dra	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	56%	33%
	ech	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	0%	0%
	foo	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	11%	6%
	hag	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	0%	0%
	har	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	0%	0%
	lep	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	11%	16%
	fil	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	67%	56%
	myc	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	11%	6%
	onc	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	44%	28%
	rab	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	11%	11%
	sca	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	0%	6%
	sch	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	33%	39%
	sth	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	33%	28%
	sna	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	0%	0%
	tae	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	11%	11%
	tra	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	44%	32%
	lev	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	0%	0%
	yaw	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	11%	17%

In-depth profile: Noncommunicable diseases					
Infrastructure and activities	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)		
Government staff responsible for NCDs have been reassigned/deployed to COVID-19 response	YES - Some staff partially supporting COVID-19 efforts along with routine NCD activities	No response	YES -四II staff supporting COVID-19 efforts full time		
Percentage of government funds for NTDs that have been reassigned to non-NTD services due to COVID-19 response efforts	None or not yet	No response	None or not yet		
Policies and plans	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional comparison (Round 4)	Global comparison (Round 4)
Additional funding currently being allocated for NCDs in the government budget for the COVID-19 response Planned NCD government activities that have been postponed	×	No response	×	10%	s responding yes 19% s responding yes
None	×	No response	✓	61%	63%
Implementation of NCD Surveys	×	No response	No response	62%	58%
Public screening programs for NCDs	×	No response	No response	38%	47%
WHO HEARTS technical package	×	No response	No response	31%	28%
Mass communication campaigns	×	No response	No response	38%	38%
Rehabilitation packages for NCD	No response	No response	No response	23%	16%
Current impact of COVID-19 on the following				% of countrie	s responding yes
Funding for NCD risk factors activities	No response	No response	No response	33%	25%
Funding for NCD healthcare activities	No response	No response	No response	14%	13%
Funding for NCD surveillance	No response	No response	No response	29%	17%
Prioritization of NCD risk factors activities by nealth authorities	No response	No response	No response	16%	18%
Prioritization of NCD healthcare activities by nealth authorities	No response	No response	No response	13%	11%
Prioritization of NCD surveillance / information system	No response	No response	No response	10%	10%
Stock out of NCD medicines	No response	No response	No response	20%	12%
Stock out of NCD technologies	No response	No response	No response	15%	9%
What are your country's plans to re-initiate any suspended NCD services?	aucune suspension	No response	aucune suspension		
Are there any technical guidance or tools that you would suggest WHO to develop related to NCDs during COVID-19 outbreak?	No response	No response	outil de colecte de donnes integrees MNT/COVID-19		

In-depth profile: Mental, neurological, and substance u	use disorders				
Policies and plans	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional comparison (Round 4) % of cour	Global comparison (Round 4) ntries responding yes
Mental health and psychosocial support response part of national COVID-19 response plan	No response	No response	No response	83%	88%
Funded?	No response	No response	No response		
Mental health and psychosocial support response part of national COVID-19 recovery plan?	No response	No response	No response	74%	73%
Funded?	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response		
ollowing activities have been implemented as part of the current mental health and	psychosocial support (MHPSS) re	esponse plan for COVID-19		% of cou	ntries responding yes
Orient responders to mental health and psychosocial aspects of COVID-19	Not applicable	✓	No response	87 %	83%
Ensure inter-sectoral referral pathways are established and contextualized to the situation of limited physical distancing	Not applicable	×	No response	61%	55%
Distribute timely and accessible information on general and MHPSS services, coping strategies and updates	Not applicable	✓	No response	70%	77%
Provide MHPSS to people in COVID treatment centers, isolation and quarantine	Not applicable	×	No response	83%	76%
Protect the mental health and well-being of all responders ensuring that they can access mental health and psychosocial care.	Not applicable	✓	No response	91%	81%
Provide care and address the basic needs and mental health care needs of people with existing MNS conditions induced or exacerbated by COVID-19	Not applicable	✓	No response	65%	65%
Address the specific mental health and neurological needs of older adults, people with disabilities and other vulnerable persons	Not applicable	×	No response	43%	48%
Targeted Risk communication strategies/ campaigns to address social stigma	Not applicable	✓	No response	70%	61%
Establish opportunities for the bereaved to mourn even from a distance.	Not applicable	√	No response	48%	40%
Integrate response activities into existing services	No response	×	No response	78%	73%
Ensure that risk of infection for people with mental neurological and substance use disorders in mental health hospitals and long-term care facilities are minimized	Not applicable	✓	No response	65%	56%
Integrate mental health and psychosocial support preparedness in national emergency response plans	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	78%	63%
Review of national mental health policies or plans to include preparedness and response to public health emergencies	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	61%	54%

	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional comparison (Round 4) % of countries	Global comparisor (Round 4) responding yes
ve a functioning multisectoral mental health d psychosocial coordination platform	×	×	No response	41%	54%
Following Ministries and bodies are part of the coordination platform					
Ministry of Health	Not applicable	No response	No response	100%	100%
Ministry of Social/Family Affairs	Not applicable	No response	No response	77%	82%
Ministry of Education	Not applicable	No response	No response	85%	82%
Ministry of Labour	Not applicable	No response	No response	15%	38%
Ministry of Finance	Not applicable	No response	No response	15%	28%
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Not applicable	No response	No response	23%	18%
United Nations Agencies Governmental entity responsible for	Not applicable	No response	No response	54%	57%
substance use	Not applicable	No response	No response	38%	55%
Non-governmental Organizations	Not applicable	No response	No response	92%	86%
Service users' representatives	Not applicable	No response	No response	46%	41%
National professional associations/societies	Not applicable	No response	No response	54%	67%
National disaster management authority	Not applicable	No response	No response	23%	42%
ID-19 response plan includes provisions for ices and supports for people with post-ID condition, especially mental and rological sequelae of post-COVID condition	No response	No response	No response		
/ID-19 recovery plan includes provisions for vices and supports for people with post-/ID condition, especially mental and rological sequelae of post-COVID condition	No response	No response	No recovery		
	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional comparison (Round 4)	Global comparison (Round 4)
eople with post COVID MNS conditions managed in the following settings:				% of countries	responding yes
No services yet					
established	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	15%	4%
Specialist mental health facilities	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	100%	82%
Specialist neurologist facilities	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	36%	36%
Specialist internal medicine facilities	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	36%	24%
Specialist infectious diseases facilities	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	18%	13%
General outpatient facilities	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	82%	76%
rease in service use/demand for post-COVID ntal health assessments	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No demand		
	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional comparison (Round 4)	Global comparison (Round 4)
rernment policies/directives designating access to essential services for ntal, neurological and substance use (MNS) disorders				% of countries	responding yes
Mental health services at stand-alone psychiatric hospitals	No response	No response	No response	4%	2%
Specialized MNS services at general hospitals	No response	No response	No response	4%	1%
Specialized neurology services at health facilities	No response	No response	No response	4%	1%
Specialized services for substance use disorders at health facilities	No response	No response	No response	5%	3%
Community-based services for MNS disorders including in primary care facilities	No response	No response	No response	13%	5%
veillance					

Key informants			
Round 4 survey sections	Key informant	Key informant position	Key informant organisation
Continuity of essential health services module	Drs SOSSOU Justin & FOLEFACK Gervais	Team Lead systÃ"me de santé et EPR	WCO
Sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health	Adame Claudia	Directrice DSFP	MSP
Nutrition			
Immunization			
Human immunodeficiency virus and hepatitis	Dr Aristide Désiré KOMANGOYA-NZONZO	NPO HTH/MAL	WCO
Tuberculosis	Dr Aristide Désiré KOMANGOYA-NZONZO	NPO TB	WCO
Malaria	Dr Aristide Désiré KOMANGOYA-NZONZO	PO/MAL	WCO
Neglected tropical diseases	Dr Justin Ndoyo	NPO	WCO
Noncommunicable diseases	Dr Justin Ndoyo	NPO	WCO
Mental health, neurology and substance use disorders			
Care for older people	Zarambaud Romanic	Chef Service sante des personnes agees	MOH
Future acute respiratory pandemic preparedness	FOLEFACK Gervais	Team Lead EPR	WCO