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Overview

Background

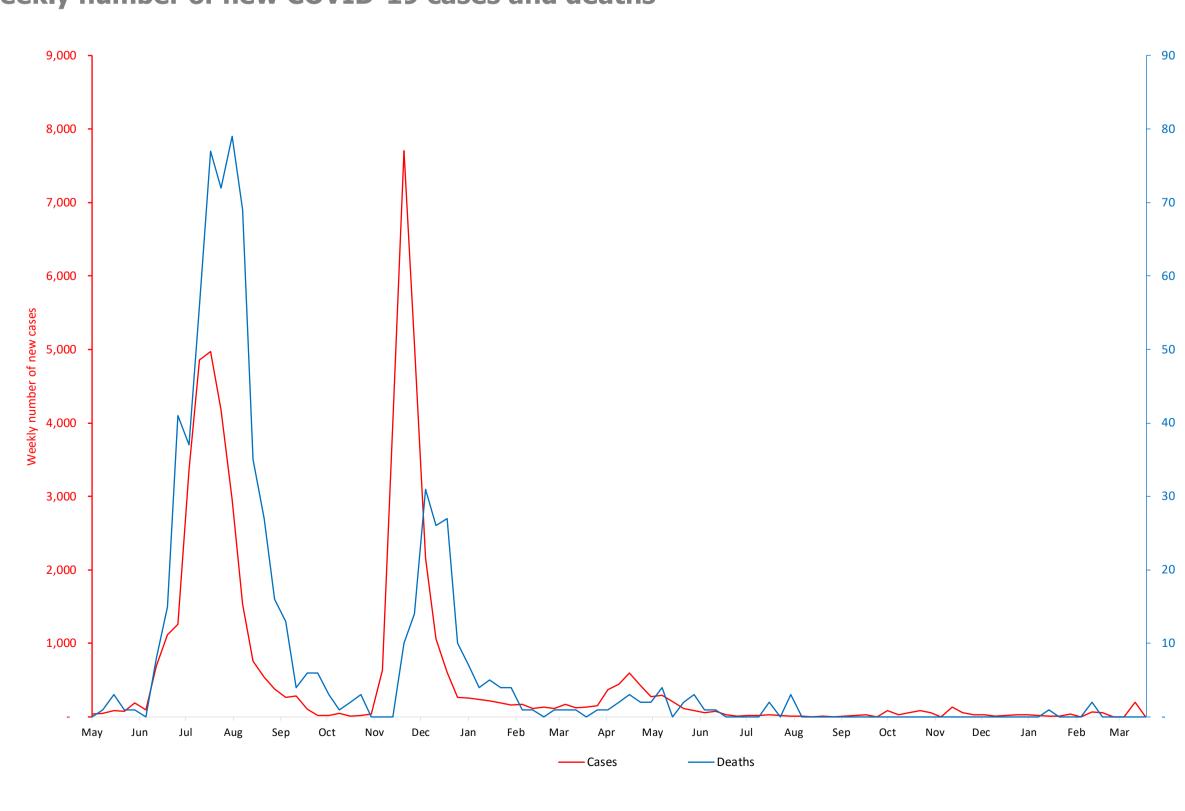
This profile presents findings from the WHO pulse survey on continuity of essential health services during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Region	Population	Income Group	GDP (USD per capita)	Life Expectancy (years)	Population 60 and over (%)
AFR	1,160,164	Lower middle income	\$3,978.4	57.7	5.7%

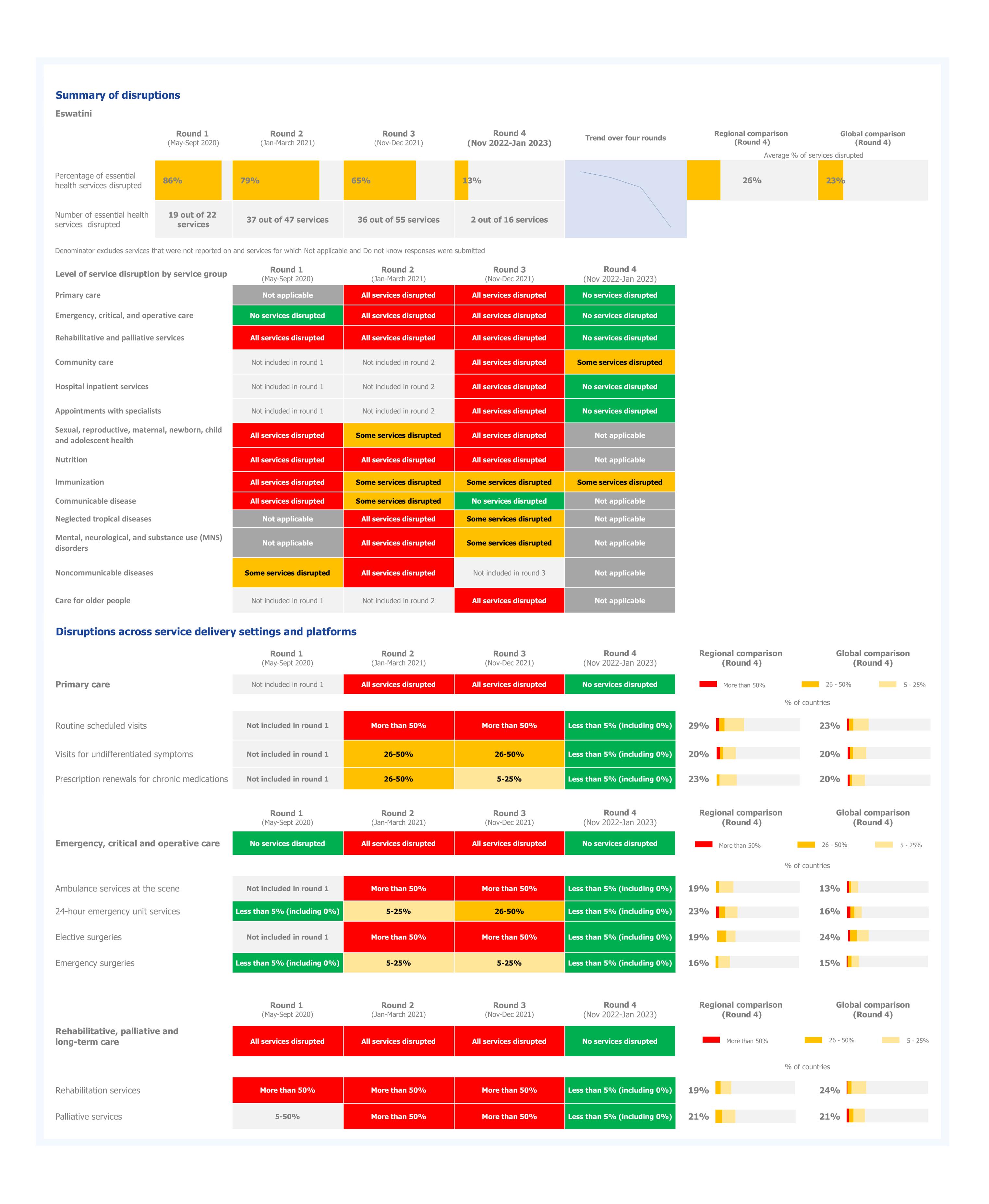
Survey participation					
Round 1 surveys	Submission Date	Round 3 survey sections	Submission Date	Round 4 survey sections	Submission Date
Essential Health Services	29-May-20	Cross-cutting ontinuity of essential health services module	18-Nov-21	Cross-cutting ontinuity of essential health services module	2-Feb-23
Noncommunicable diseases	8-May-20	Sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health	17-Nov-21	Sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health	Did not participate
Mental, neurological, and substance use disorders	Did not participate	Nutrition	17-Nov-21	Nutrition	Did not participate
		Immunization	15-Nov-21	Immunization	30-Jan-23
Round 2 survey sections		Human immunodeficiency virus and hepatitis	17-Nov-21	Human immunodeficiency virus and hepatitis	Did not participate
Cross-cutting ontinuity of essential health services module	26-Jan-21	Tuberculosis	17-Nov-21	Tuberculosis	Did not participate
Reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health and nutrition	15-Feb-21	Malaria	17-Nov-21	Malaria	Did not participate
Immunization	28-Jan-21	Neglected tropical diseases	17-Nov-21	Neglected tropical diseases	Did not participate
Human immunodeficiency virus and hepatitis	15-Feb-21	Mental health, neurology and substance use disorders	16-Nov-21	Mental health, neurology and substance use disorders	Did not participate
Tuberculosis	15-Feb-21	Care for older people	17-Nov-21	Noncommunicable diseases	Did not participate
Malaria	12-Feb-21			Care for older people	Did not participate
Neglected tropical diseases	12-Feb-21			Future acute respiratory pandemic preparedness	30-Jan-23
Noncommunicable diseases	12-Feb-21				
Mental, neurological, and substance use disorders	12-Feb-21				

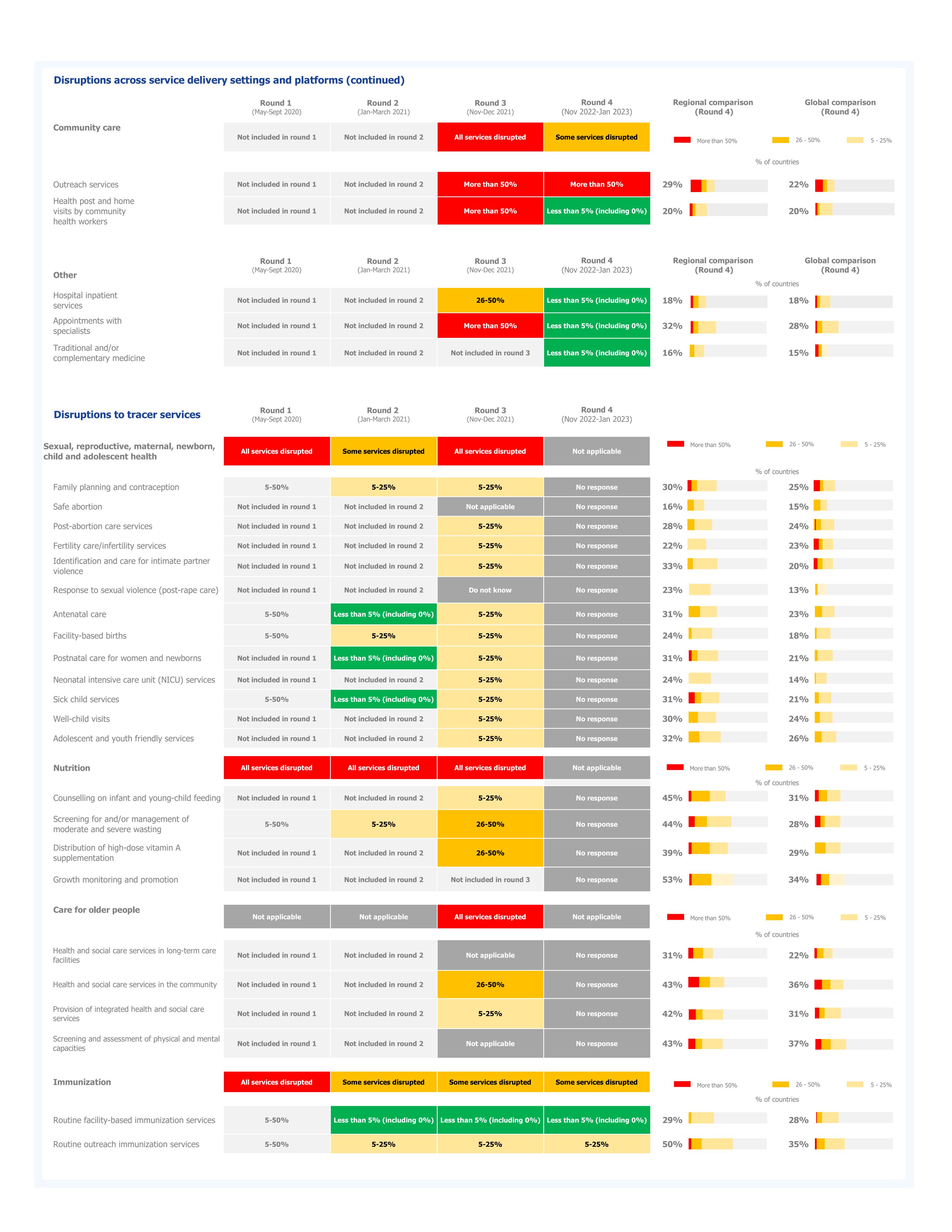
Weekly number of new COVID-19 cases and deaths

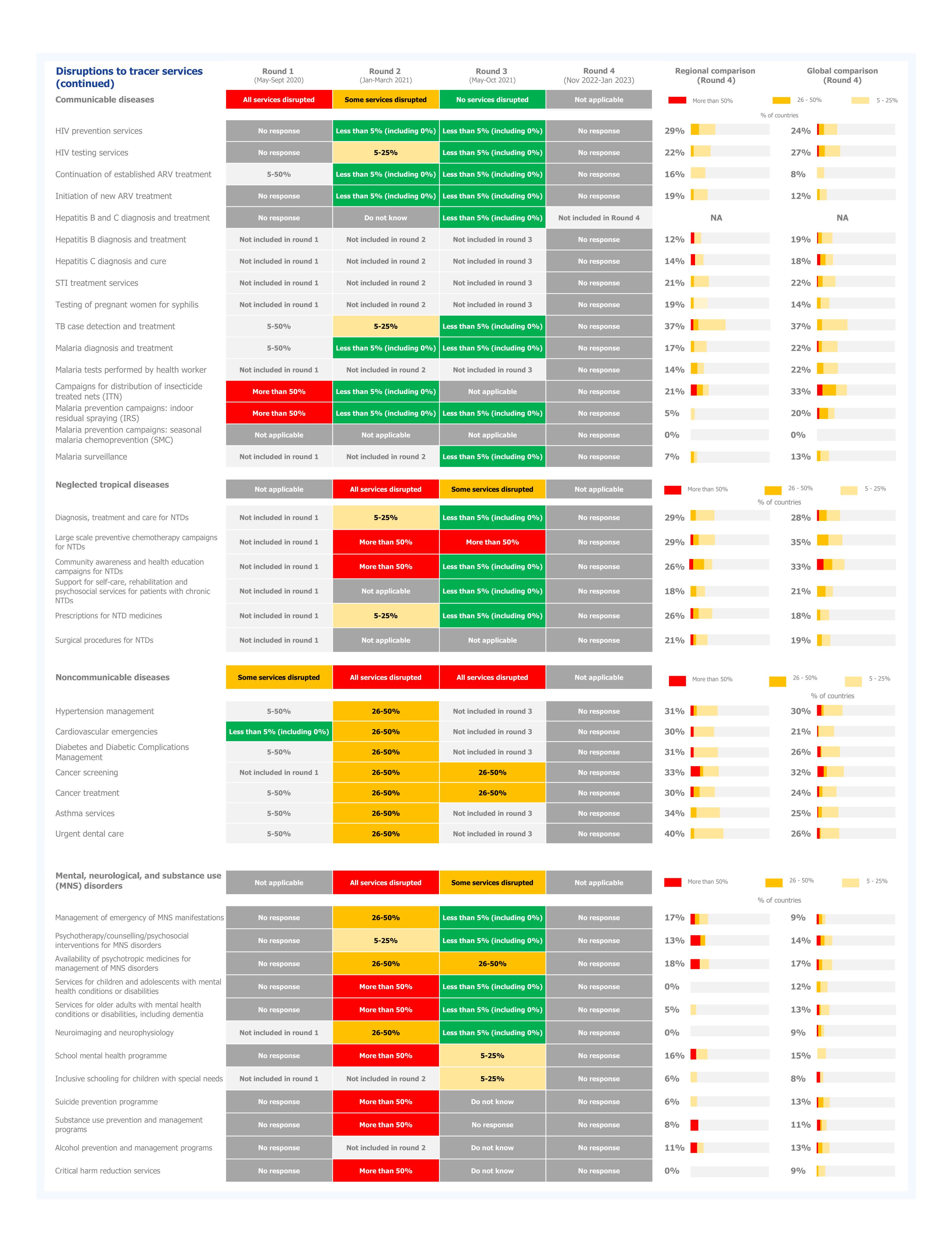
substance use disorders

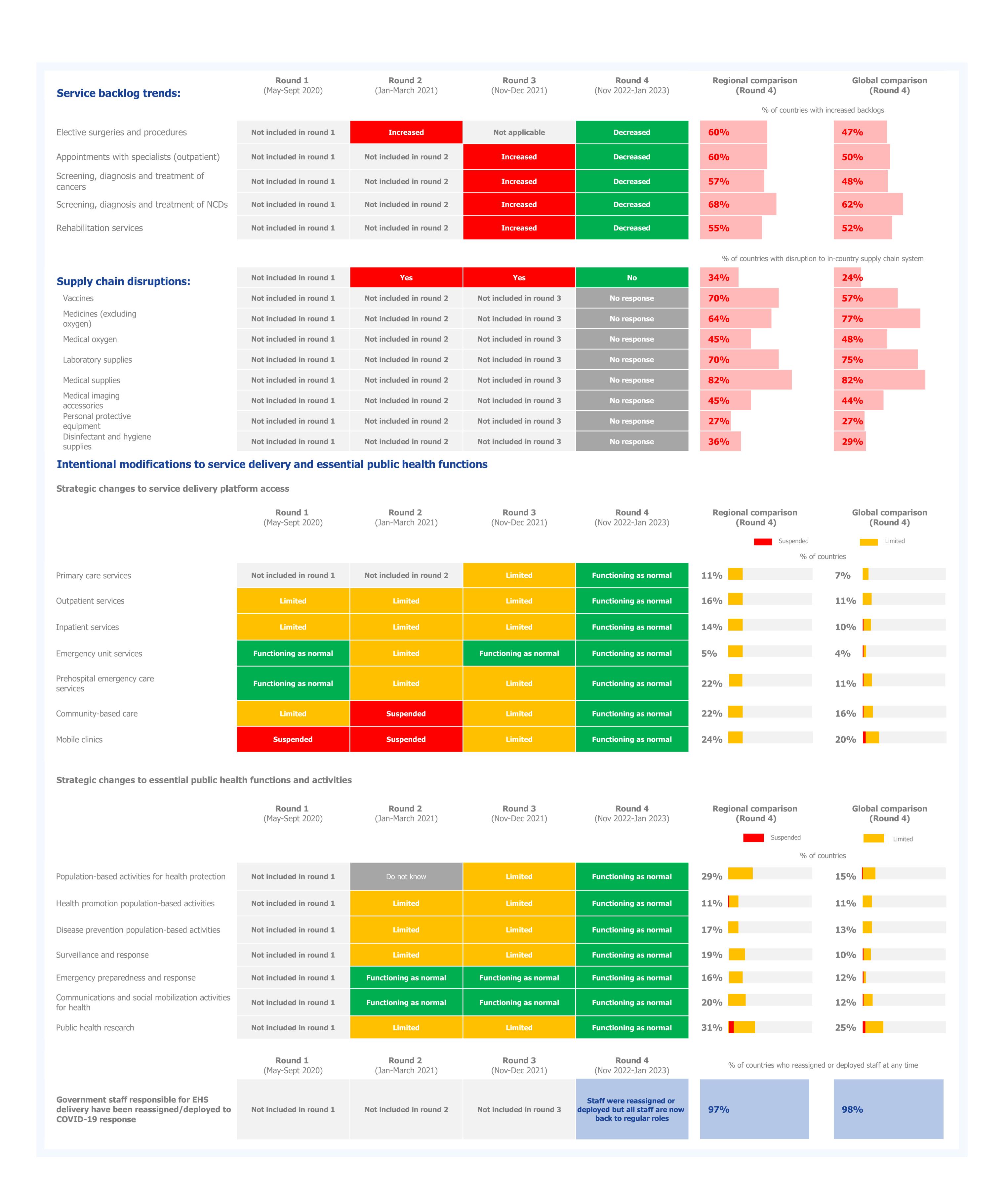


	Cases	Deaths
Peak	Not available	Not available
Peak date	Not available	Not available
Latest	Not available	Not available
Proportion		









Mitigation strategies and recovery						
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 strat	egy (with or without integration)
Expansion of facility hours	Not included in round 1	×	×	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	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	✓	×	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	44%	66%
Use of self-care interventions where appropriate	Not included in round 1	✓	✓	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	74%	65%
Catch-up campaigns for missed appointments	Not included in round 1	×	×	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	71%	53%
Integration of several services into single visit	Not included in round 1	×	✓	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	44%	42%
Redirection of patients to alternate care sites/reorientation of referral pathways	×	✓	×	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	62%	58%
Health worker capacities and training					% of countries using strat	egy (with or without integration)
Redistribution of health worker tasks and optimization of roles	×	✓	√	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	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	×	×	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	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	×	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	32%	40%
Paid sick leave, overtime pay, and/or hazard pay	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	47%	55%
Access to medicines and health products					% of countries using strat	egy (with or without integration)
Novel approaches to renewing prescriptions and dispensing medications	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	50%	56%
Adaption of supply chain logistics and management processes	✓	×	✓	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 strat	egy (with or without integration)
Community communications	×	✓	✓	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	88%	89%
Use of proactive governmental strategies to reach vulnerable groups	Not included in round 1	×	✓	Used but integration into routine service delivery not known	44%	63%
Use of existing networks or organizations (e.g. NGOs) to reach vulnerable groups	Not included in round 1	✓	✓	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	82%	77 %
Health financing strategies					% of countries using strat	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 copulations to access care	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	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	No response	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	53%	48%
Systematic use of quality improvement approaches					% of countries using strat	egy (with or without integration)
	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	62%	68%
Improving patient flow in health facilities				Used but integration into		640/
Improving the quality of care in essential health	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	routine service delivery not known	76%	64%
Improving patient flow in health facilities Improving the quality of care in essential health services delivered to patients Providing training and supportive supervision of the workforce in quality improvement	Not included in round 1 Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2 Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3 Not included in round 3		85%	75%

Policies, planning and investments						
Policies and plans	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)
	(May 3cpt 2020)	(Jan March 2021)	(NOV DCC 2021)	(NOV 2022 3dil 2023)	% of countries	
Government has defined EHS to be maintained during COVID-19	No / Not yet	Yes	Yes, developed and revised in last 6 months	Yes, developed and revised in last year	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	No	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)	Global comparison (Round 4)
o maintain EHS during COVID-19	×	✓	×	✓	% of countries 76%	83%
To 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 esilience 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	N/A	×	78%	81%
Digital health technologies and infrastructure	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	N/A	✓	67%	87%
Health workforce capacity strengthening	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	N/A	✓	100%	95%
Access to medicines, supplies and other health products	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	N/A	✓	89%	86%
Health information systems	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	N/A	✓	83%	80%

Country veccived additional external					% of countries re	sponding yes
Country received additional external 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	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	8 7 %	75%
Bilateral development partners	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	8 7 %	64%
International non-governmental organizations	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3		61%	58%
(not for profit) National non-governmental organizations (not for	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3		37%	41%
profit)						
International private organizations (for profit) National private organizations (for profit)	Not included in round 1 Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2 Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3 Not included in round 3		32% 26%	27 %
National private organizations (for profit)	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 5	-	% of countries re	
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 re	Global comparison (Round 4)
Regularly monitoring the continuity of EHS during COVID-19	Not included in round 1	Yes	Yes	Do not know	86%	88%
If yes, does it include monitoring mitigation or recovery strategies	Not included in round 1	Yes	Yes	No response	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	No	No response	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	No response	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	No response	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%
					% of countries re	sponding yes
Existence of team dedicated to tracking and addressing the infodemic and health misinformation during COVID-19	Not included in round 1	Yes, within Ministry of Health or equivalent	Yes, within Ministry of Health or equivalent	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	Do not know	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	Do not know	Do not know	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	Yes	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	Do not know	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 re	Global comparison (Round 4)
Current curge capacity assessed	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	Yes, fully completed	44%	42%
Priority health capacity strengthening areas	for potential COVID-19 s	urge (top 3)			% of countries re	esponding 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%

Part		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)
The property controllers of the control of the location in more 2. And Induced in more 2. A			-19 pandemic that have be	en leveraged in response	for any other non-	% of cour	ntries responding yes
And instance in comment of professional and an accordance in comment of the comme		Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3		8%	15%
And indicated in regard of the control of the contr		Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	86%	76%
Note included in record 2		Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	94%	83%
The control of the co	veillance, laboratories and diagnostics	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	94%	90%
emaragement, classed position as a control of the bedded in mound 3 and excluded in mound 4 and excluded in mound 3 and excluded in mound 3 and excluded in mound 4 and excluded in mound 4 and excluded in mound 5 and excluded in mound 5 and excluded in mound 5 and excluded in mound 6 and excluded in mound 7 and excluded in mound 8 and excluded in mound 8 and excluded in mound 9 and exclud		Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	83%	72%
Replaced comparation of control of the included in round 1 Mod included in round 2 Mod becladed in round 3	tection of health workforce	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3		71%	69%
Part included in round 2 Not included in round 3 / 80 10046 786/6 Tagly general tal Notific Sociology (Copyright) Net Soc	se management, clinical operations	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	77%	66%
Round 2	ection prevention and control	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	89%	82%
search and development: Not included in round 1. Not included in round 2. Not included in round 3	erational support, logistics and supply chains	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	83%	78%
Round 2 (Jan Front 2011) Rot included in round 3 Round 4 (Nov 2022 20 17022) Regional comparison (Round 4)	naging essential health services and systems	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3		74%	71%
Be acute respiratory pandemic preparedness Round 2 (Jan-Herry 2221) (Nov-be-2021) (No	search and development	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3		51%	47%
Round 2 (Irin Nerch 221) Round 3 (Nov Dec 2021) Round 4 (Nov Dec 2021) Round 5 (Nov Dec 2021) Round 5 (Round 4) Round 4)	ne	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3		0%	0%
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hibitisectoral coordination, governance and fisher, and and fisher, and fisher and fisher, and fisher and fish	re respiratory pathogen pandemic		(Jan-March 2021)	(Nov-Dec 2021)	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	(Round 4) % of cour	(Round 4) Intries responding yes
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re respiratory pathogen pandemic arredness National legislative body, office of head of state Finance Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 V Say	re respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness ntry has respiratory pathogen preparedness ree 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		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No No, but planning to develop one	73% 55% % of cour 73% 34% 83% 32% 5% 15% 5%	(Round 4) Intries responding yes 74% 68% Intries responding yes 66% 35% 73% 23% 17% 24% 15% 17%
National legislative body, office of head of state Finance Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 Not includ	re respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness ntry has respiratory pathogen preparedness ee 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)		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No No, but planning to develop one	(Round 4) % of count 73% 55% % of count 73% 34% 83% 32% 15% 5% 5% 5%	(Round 4) Intries responding yes 74% 68% Intries responding yes 66% 35% 73% 23% 17% 24% 15% 17% 4% 4%
Finance Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 Not included in round 3 Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 Not included i	re respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness htry has respiratory pathogen preparedness ee 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 following ministries/agencies are engaged in re respiratory pathogen pandemic		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No No, but planning to develop one	73% 55% % of count 73% 34% 83% 32% 5% 5% 15% 15%	(Round 4) Intries responding yes 74% 68% Intries responding yes 66% 35% 73% 23% 17% 24% 15% 17% 14% 14%
Home affairs, interior affairs Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 V 46% 39% Defense, security forces Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 V 78% 68% Labour, social welfare Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 V 49% Public works and services Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 V 49% 78% 78% 78% 78% 78% 78% 78% 7	re respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness htry has respiratory pathogen preparedness ee 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 following ministries/agencies are engaged in the respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness National legislative body, office of head of		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No No, but planning to develop one	73% 55% % of coun 73% 34% 83% 32% 5% 5% 15% % of coun % of coun	(Round 4) Intries responding yes 74% 68% Intries responding yes 66% 35% 73% 23% 17% 24% 15% 17% 4% 14% Ithius responding yes
Commerce, trade Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3	re respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness aredness aredness arety has respiratory pathogen preparedness ee 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 following ministries/agencies are engaged in the respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness National legislative body, office of head of state		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No No, but planning to develop one	73% 55% % of count 73% 34% 83% 32% 5% 5% 15% 5% 71%	(Round 4) antries responding yes 74% 68% 66% 35% 73% 23% 17% 24% 15% 17% 4% 14% antries responding yes
Defense, security forces Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 V 49% Public works and services Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3	re respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness aredness are 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 following ministries/agencies are engaged in the respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness National legislative body, office of head of state Finance		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No No, but planning to develop one	73% 55% % of count 73% 34% 83% 32% 5% 5% 15% 5% 71% 83%	(Round 4) antries responding yes 74% 68% atries responding yes 66% 73% 23% 17% 24% 15% 17% 4% 14% atries responding yes 66% 68%
Labour, social welfare Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 V 49% Not included in round 3 V 39% Information and communication Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 V 90% 71%	re respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness aredness arety has respiratory pathogen preparedness ee 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 following ministries/agencies are engaged in the respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness National legislative body, office of head of state Finance Disaster risk management		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No No, but planning to develop one	73% 55% % of count 73% 34% 83% 32% 5% 15% 5% 15% 71% 83% 85%	(Round 4) ntries responding yes 74% 68% ntries responding yes 66% 35% 73% 23% 17% 24% 15% 17% 4% 14% htries responding yes
Public works and services Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 71%	re respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness ntry has respiratory pathogen preparedness ee 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 following ministries/agencies are engaged in re respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness National legislative body, office of head of state Finance Disaster risk management Home affairs, interior affairs		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No No, but planning to develop one	73% 55% % of count 73% 34% 83% 32% 5% 5% 5% 15% % of count 71% 83% 85% 63%	(Round 4) ntries responding yes 74% 68% ntries responding yes 66% 35% 73% 23% 17% 24% 15% 17% 4% 14% ontries responding yes 66% 68% 77% 59%
Information and communication Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 71%	re respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness intry has respiratory pathogen preparedness ree 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 following ministries/agencies are engaged in re respiratory pathogen pandemic laredness National legislative body, office of head of state Finance Disaster risk management Home affairs, interior affairs Commerce, trade		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No No, but planning to develop one	73% 55% % of count 73% 34% 83% 32% 15% 5% 15% % of count 71% 83% 85% 63% 46%	(Round 4) ntries responding yes 74% 68% 66% 35% 73% 23% 17% 24% 15% 17% 4% 14% ontries responding yes 66% 77% 59% 39%
	re respiratory pathogen pandemic paredness ntry has respiratory pathogen preparedness ree 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 following ministries/agencies are engaged in the respiratory pathogen pandemic paredness National legislative body, office of head of state Finance Disaster risk management Home affairs, interior affairs Commerce, trade Defense, security forces		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No No, but planning to develop one	73% 55% % of count 73% 34% 83% 32% 5% 5% 5% 5% 5% 63% 46% 78%	(Round 4) ntries responding yes 74% 68% ntries responding yes 66% 35% 73% 23% 17% 24% 15% 17% 4% 14% 17% 4% 17% 4% 17% 39% 66% 68% 77% 59% 39% 68%
Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 76%	re respiratory pathogen pandemic paredness ntry has respiratory pathogen preparedness ree 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 following ministries/agencies are engaged in the respiratory pathogen pandemic paredness National legislative body, office of head of state Finance Disaster risk management Home affairs, interior affairs Commerce, trade Defense, security forces Labour, social welfare Public works and services		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No No, but planning to develop one	73% 55% % of count 73% 34% 83% 32% 5% 5% 15% 5% 63% 46% 78% 49% 39%	(Round 4) ntries responding yes 74% 68% ntries responding yes 66% 35% 73% 23% 17% 24% 15% 17% 4% 14% ntries responding yes 66% 68% 77% 59% 39% 68% 45% 39%
	rerespiratory pathogen pandemic paredness intry has respiratory pathogen preparedness. Tree 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 following ministries/agencies are engaged in are respiratory pathogen pandemic paredness National legislative body, office of head of state Finance Disaster risk management Home affairs, interior affairs Commerce, trade Defense, security forces Labour, social welfare Public works and services Information and communication		Not included in round 2 Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3 Not included in round 3	No No, but planning to develop one	(Round 4) % of count 73% 55% % of count 73% 34% 83% 32% 5% 5% 5% 5% 5% 6% 6% 6% 78% 49% 39% 90%	(Round 4) ntries responding yes 74% 68% ntries responding yes 66% 35% 73% 23% 17% 24% 15% 17% 4% 14% ntries responding yes 66% 68% 77% 59% 39% 68% 45% 39% 71%

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,						
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%
					25%	270/-
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			2570	27970
	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020)	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional com (Round	parison Global comparison
strategies	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4	Regional com	parison Global comparison
covident cov	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4	Regional com	parison Global comparison 4) (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 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional com (Round	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	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 com (Round	Global comparison (Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57%
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 Not included in round 1	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) Not included in round 2 Not included in round 2	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional com (Round)	Global comparison (Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 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	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 com (Round) 54% 86% 46%	Global comparison (Round 4) % 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 com (Round) 54% 86% 46% 19%	Global comparison (Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 39% 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	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 com (Round) 54% 86% 46% 19% 41%	Global comparison (Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 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	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) - V Not included in round 3 -	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional com (Round 54% 86% 46% 19% 41% 14%	Global comparison (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) Not included in round 3	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional com (Round) 54% 86% 46% 41% 14% 16%	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	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 com (Round) 54% 86% 46% 41% 14% 16%	Sparison 4) 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 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) Not included in round 3	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional com (Round) 54% 86% 46% 41% 14% 16%	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 interests.	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020) Not included in round 1	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) Not included in round 2 So bottlenecks	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021) Not included in round 3	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional com (Round 54% 86% 46% 19% 41% 14% 88%	Global comparison (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 interpretations.	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 com (Round 54% 86% 46% 19% 41% 16% 8% 54%	Sparison (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 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 com (Round S4% 86% 46% 19% 14% 88% 88% 88% 88% 88% 88%	Global comparison (Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 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 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 com (Round 54% 86% 46% 19% 41% 14% 54% 81% 22%	Global comparison (Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 17% 29% 12% 17% 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 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 com (Round State of the Cound State of the	Global comparison (Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 17% 29% 12% 14% % of countries responding yes 60% 80% 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 and training Operational guidance and protocols for supply chain management Surge procurement of COVID-19 related therapeutics and equipment Additional physical infrastructure Guidance on developing national policies,	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 Not included in round 2	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021) Not included in round 3 Not included in round 3	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional com (Round 54% 86% 46% 19% 41% 54% 81% 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%



Mitigation strategies and recovery measu	res for sexual and reprod	uctive health services				
Communication and information	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4	Regional comparison	Global compariso
amandalion and mornialion	(May-Sept 2020)	(Jan-March 2021)	(Nov-Dec 2021)	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	(Round 4)	(Round 4)
nforming the community where, when and how						(with or without integration)
o access SRH services	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	√	No response	76%	73%
Providing information to public about accurate and up-to-date educational materials on COVID9 and SRH	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	No response	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	✓	No response	76%	68%
ccess					% of countries using strategy	(with or without integration)
ncreasing availability of contraceptive methods nd condoms that do not require direct upervision of health workers	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	No response	79%	61%
Enhancing identification and services for gender- based violence against women survivors	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	No response	73%	59%
Iternative or adaptive measures					% of countries using strategy	(with or without integration)
Relaxing requirements for prescriptions of SRH commodities	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	No response	42%	33%
Offering noninvasive medical methods for nanaging safe abortion	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	No response	36%	28%
Vaiving restrictions to accessing SRH services	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	No response	30%	28%
Providing multi-month supplies of SRH commodities	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	No response	88%	62%
Ising hotlines and/or telemedicine to minimize acility visits and provider-client contacts	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	No response	56%	56%
djusting forecasting for SRH commodities and upplies	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	No response	85%	59%
educing the cost of SRH services	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	No response	52%	39%
mplement task shifting/sharing for essential SRH ervices	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	No response	76%	45%
Mitigation strategies and recovery measu	res for maternal and new	born health services				
Communication and information					% of countries using strategy	(with or without integration)
nforming the community where, when and how o access MNH services	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	No response	88%	73%
romoting childbirth in health facilities respective of COVID-19	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	No response	94%	80%
nforming families and caregivers on how to cope with stress and sustain a nurturing environment	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	No response	76%	71%
t home nforming MNH CHWs on IPC measures	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	No response	91%	77%
Access						
cheduling of ANC visits in advance	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	No response	62%	66%
cheduling of PNC visits in advance	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	No response	56%	65%
Modifying (temporarily) MNH referral system	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	No response	71%	59%
Alternative 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)	Global compariso (Round 4)
					% of countries using strategy	(with or without integration)
Offering multi-month prescriptions, micronutrient upplements, etc. during ANC or PNC	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	No response	62%	56%
arly discharge after normal delivery	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	No response	59%	56%
Continuity of labour companion	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	No response	62%	49%
Enhanced maternal mental health screening and	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	No response	47%	42%
Jounselling in maternal health services Jounselling in maternal health services Jounselling in maternal health services	Not included in round 1		itto response			

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 Round 3 **Round 4** Regional comparison **Global comparison Communication and information** (Round 4) (May-Sept 2020) (Jan-March 2021) (Nov-Dec 2021) (Nov 2022-Jan 2023) (Round 4) Informing the community where, when and how 94% 85% Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 No response to access sick and well child services Enhancing information to caregivers on child care Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 85% **76%** No response Providing information on how to manage stress 64% and sustain nurturing care in households during 64% Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 No response \times COVID-19 Informing adolescents where and how to access **79**% Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 68% No response health services Informing adolescents where and how to get 64% **59%** Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 No response support and care in case of violence Informing health workers about the heightened risk to children and adolescents of violence, Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 No response **67%** 64% including sexual violence Access Enhancing provision of mental health and psychosocial support to caregivers of children No response 45% **50**% Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 \times and adolescents Scheduling visits for child and/or adolescent 48% Not included in round 2 **52%** Not included in round 1 No response 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 No response 64% \times 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 No response 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 No response child health Establishing hotlines and/or telemedicine for **58% 52%** Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 No response individual counselling of adolescents Engaging community groups and youth networks to extend the provision of health information and **85**% 64% Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 No response 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 1 Round 2 Round 3 Round 4 **Regional comparison Global comparison Alternative or adaptive measures** (Nov 2022-Jan 2023) (May-Sept 2020) (Jan-March 2021) (Round 4) (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 Not included in round 2 74% No response **73**% nutrition services Reducing the frequency of routine nutrition **59%** 40% Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 \times No response 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%** \times 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 \times 35% 44% Postponing of some nutrition services Not included in round 2 Not included in round 1 No response **In-depth profile: Care for older people** % of countries using strategy (with or without integration) Mitigation strategies and recovery measures for care for older people 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% No response 70% Not included in round 1 caregivers, regarding where, when and how to Not included in round 2 \times access health and LTC services Inform older people, their households and Not included in round 1 86% 86% Not included in round 2 \times No response caregivers on IPC measures Inform older people, their households and Not included in round 2 **72%** caregivers on the importance of promoting No response 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 No response 46% \times help in the case of elder abuse Inform health workers about the heightened risk Not included in round 1 No response 41% Not included in round 2 46% \times of elder abuse Ensure accessible information and different 34% communication strategies for older people with **50%** Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 \times No response impairments Establish hotlines for older people and care 41% givers to provide targeted information for older 47% Not included in round 1 \times Not included in round 2 No response people Provide accurate accessible information of COVID-19 vaccines and access to COVID-19 vaccines Not included in round 2 No response 86% 88% Not included in round 1 according to national vaccine policies Access % of countries using strategy (with or without integration) Use telemedicine and/or home outreach 41% proactively to minimize health facility visits and Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 **65%** \times No response schedule visits in advance Offer multi-month prescriptions for older adults **79%** Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 No response 82% who have underlying health conditions Establish mechanisms for medication delivery for Not included in round 1 34% **61%** older adults who have underlying health Not included in round 2 No response conditions 24% 40% Facilitate access to rehabilitation services Not included in round 1 \times No response Not included in round 2 **Alternative or adaptive measures** % of countries using strategy (with or without integration) Engaging community groups and networks to 66% extend the provision of health information and 63% Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 \times No response services to older people Introduce (if doesn't exist) psychosocial support for older people, for those socially isolated and 48% Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 No response **56%** \times 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 1 Not included in round 2 No response \times 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% **57%** Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 X No response measures and how to continue providing care Establish and enhance the mechanism for relieving the burden on caregivers, including Not included in round 1 28% 41% Not included in round 2 No response providing psychological support using digital platforms and respite care

Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) No response No response	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4	Regional comparison	
(Jan-March 2021) No response			Pegional comparison	
No response		(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	(Round 4)	Global comparison (Round 4)
-				s responding yes
No response	No	No	24%	14%
•	Not applicable	Not applicable	15%	11%
No response	No	No	24%	11%
No response	Not applicable	No	1 2%	8%
No response	Yes	Yes	36%	21%
munization services have bee	en improved due to COVID	-19 vaccination?		
Round 2	Round 3	Round 4	Regional comparison	Global comparison
(Jail-March 2021)	(NOV-DEC 2021)	(NOV 2022-Jail 2023)		(Round 4) s responding ves
Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	Yes	28%	24%
Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	Not applicable	16%	19%
Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	Yes	28%	25%
Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	Yes	17 %	24%
Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No	31%	210/-
			31 70	31%
tive impact on routine immun	nization services?		31 70	31% 0
ntive impact on routine immun Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	nization services? Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional comparison (Round 4)	Global comparison (Round 4)
Round 2	Round 3		Regional comparison (Round 4)	Global comparison
Round 2	Round 3		Regional comparison (Round 4)	Global comparison (Round 4)
Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional comparison (Round 4) % of countries	Global comparison (Round 4) s responding yes
Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) No response	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023) Not applicable	Regional comparison (Round 4) % of countries	Global comparison (Round 4) s responding yes 87%
Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) No response No response	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021) Yes No	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023) Not applicable Not applicable	Regional comparison (Round 4) % of countries 89% 33%	Global comparison (Round 4) s responding yes 87% 20%
	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) Not included in round 2 Not included in round 2 Not included in round 2 Not included in round 2	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) Not included in round 2 Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 Not included in round 3 Not included in round 3	(Jan-March 2021) (Nov-Dec 2021) (Nov 2022-Jan 2023) Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 Yes Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 Yes Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 Yes Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 Yes	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021) Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023) Regional comparison (Round 4) % of countries Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 Not applicable Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 Yes 16% Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 Yes 28% Not included in round 3 Yes 17%

infrastructure and activities	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)		
Government staff responsible for NTDs have been reassigned/deployed to COVID-19 response	YES - Some staff partially supporting COVID-19 efforts along with routine NTD activities	No	No response		
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	No response		
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)
				% of countrie	s responding yes
None	×	×	No response	70%	68%
Advocacy and resource mobilization for NTD programme	✓	×	No response	60%	56%
Training and capacity-building activities (in- person or virtual) related to NTDs	✓	×	No response	80%	63%
Integrated vector management	×	×	No response	30%	16%
ecific vector control activity					
Animal health/control of zoonotic NTDs	×	×	No response	20%	22%
Monitoring, evaluation and research	×	×	No response	30%	50%
Information reporting on NTDs	✓	×	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 countrie	s responding yes
People affected by NTDs	No response	No response	No response	23%	16%
Mortality related to NTDs	No response	No response	No response	9%	11%
Funding for related NTD activities	No response	No response	No response	55%	36%
Visibility 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/surveillance tive case finding	e for	✓	✓	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	No response		
Developting of government funds for NTDs that					
Percentage of government funds for NTDs that have been reassigned to non-NTD services due to COVID-19 response efforts	Do not know	No response	No response		
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-	✓	No response	No response	% of countrill 10%	ies responding yes 19%
19 response Planned NCD government activities that have been postponed				% of country	ies responding yes
None	×	No response	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 country	ies 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 health authorities	No response	No response	No response	16%	18%
Prioritization of NCD healthcare activities by health 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?		No response	No response		
Are there any technical guidance or tools that					

In-depth profile: Mental, neurological, and substance us	se disorders				
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) tries 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		
lowing activities have been implemented as part of the current mental health and p	osychosocial support (MHPSS) re	esponse plan for COVID-19		% of coun	tries responding yes
Orient responders to mental health and psychosocial aspects of COVID-19	✓	✓	No response	87%	83%
Ensure inter-sectoral referral pathways are established and contextualized to the situation of limited physical distancing	×	×	No response	61%	55%
Distribute timely and accessible information on general and MHPSS services, coping strategies and updates	✓	×	No response	70%	77%
Provide MHPSS to people in COVID treatment centers, isolation and quarantine	✓	×	No response	83%	76%
Protect the mental health and well-being of all responders ensuring that they can access mental health and psychosocial care.	✓	✓	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	✓	✓	No response	65%	65%
Address the specific mental health and neurological needs of older adults, people with disabilities and other vulnerable persons	×	×	No response	43%	48%
Targeted Risk communication strategies/ campaigns to address social stigma	✓	✓	No response	70%	61%
Establish opportunities for the bereaved to mourn even from a distance.	✓	✓	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	✓	×	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	Mekdim Enkossa AYANA	HSS team lead	WHO Eswatini CO
Sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health			
Nutrition			
Immunization	Lonkululeko Khumalo	EPR/EPI Officer	WHO
Human immunodeficiency virus and hepatitis			
Tuberculosis			
Malaria			
Neglected tropical diseases			
Noncommunicable diseases			
Mental health, neurology and substance use disorders			
Care for older people			
Future acute respiratory pandemic preparedness	Lonkululeko Khumalo	EPR/EPI Officer	WHO