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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.

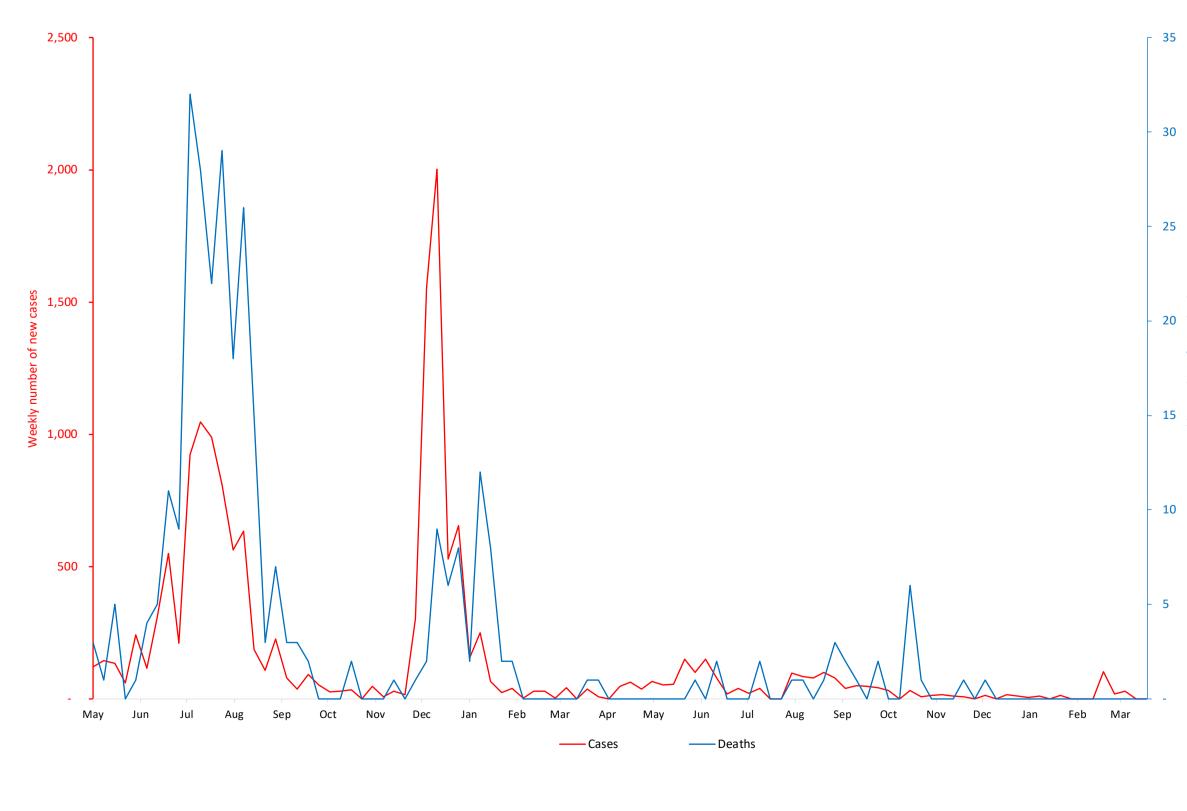
Region	Population	Income Group	GDP (USD per capita)	Life Expectancy (years)	Population 60 and over (%)
AFR	13,132,795	Low income	\$1,189.2	61.0	4.7%

Survoy participatio

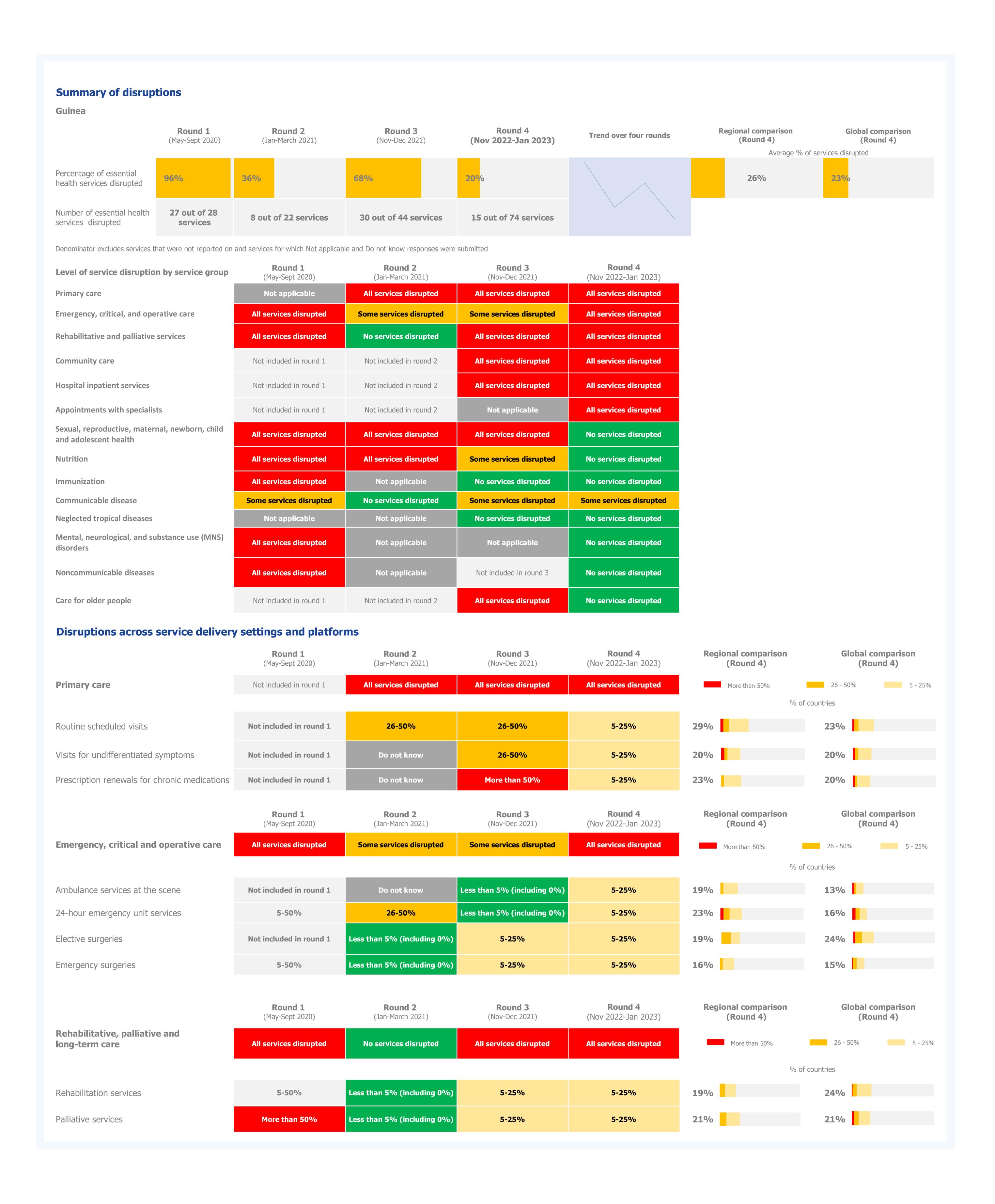
Survey participation					
Round 1 surveys	Submission Date	Round 3 survey sections	Submission Date	Round 4 survey sections	Submission Date
Essential Health Services	27-May-20	Cross-cutting ontinuity of essential health services module	23-Nov-21	Cross-cutting ontinuity of essential health services module	24-Jan-23
Noncommunicable diseases	1-May-20	Sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health	19-Nov-21	Sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health	4-Nov-22
Mental, neurological, and substance use disorder	rs 15-Jul-20	Nutrition	19-Nov-21	Nutrition	4-Nov-22
		Immunization	20-Nov-21	Immunization	27-Jan-23
Round 2 survey sections		Human immunodeficiency virus and hepatitis	23-Nov-21	Human immunodeficiency virus and hepatitis	29-Nov-22
Cross-cutting ontinuity of essential health services module	19-Mar-21	Tuberculosis	23-Nov-21	Tuberculosis	15-Nov-22
Reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health and nutrition	19-Mar-21	Malaria	23-Nov-21	Malaria	29-Nov-22
Immunization	Did not participate	Neglected tropical diseases	22-Nov-21	Neglected tropical diseases	29-Nov-22
Human immunodeficiency virus and hepatitis	19-Mar-21	Mental health, neurology and substance use disorders	22-Nov-21	Mental health, neurology and substance use disorders	24-Jan-23
Tuberculosis	19-Mar-21	Care for older people	19-Nov-21	Noncommunicable diseases	29-Nov-22
Malaria	19-Mar-21			Care for older people	4-Nov-22
Neglected tropical diseases	19-Mar-21			Future acute respiratory pandemic preparedness	4-Nov-22
Noncommunicable diseases	19-Mar-21				
Mental, neurological, and substance use disorders	19-Mar-21				

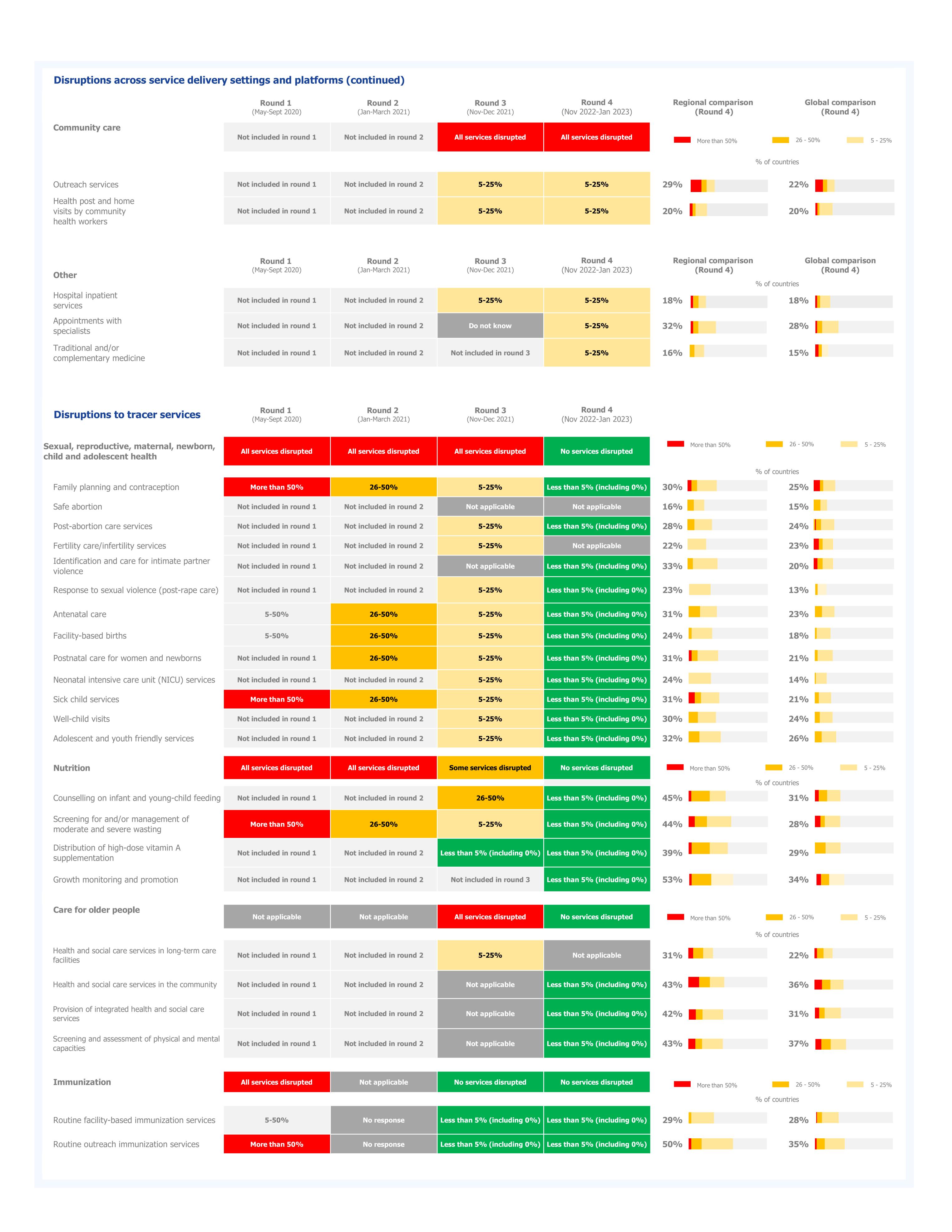
Weekly number of new COVID-19 cases and deaths

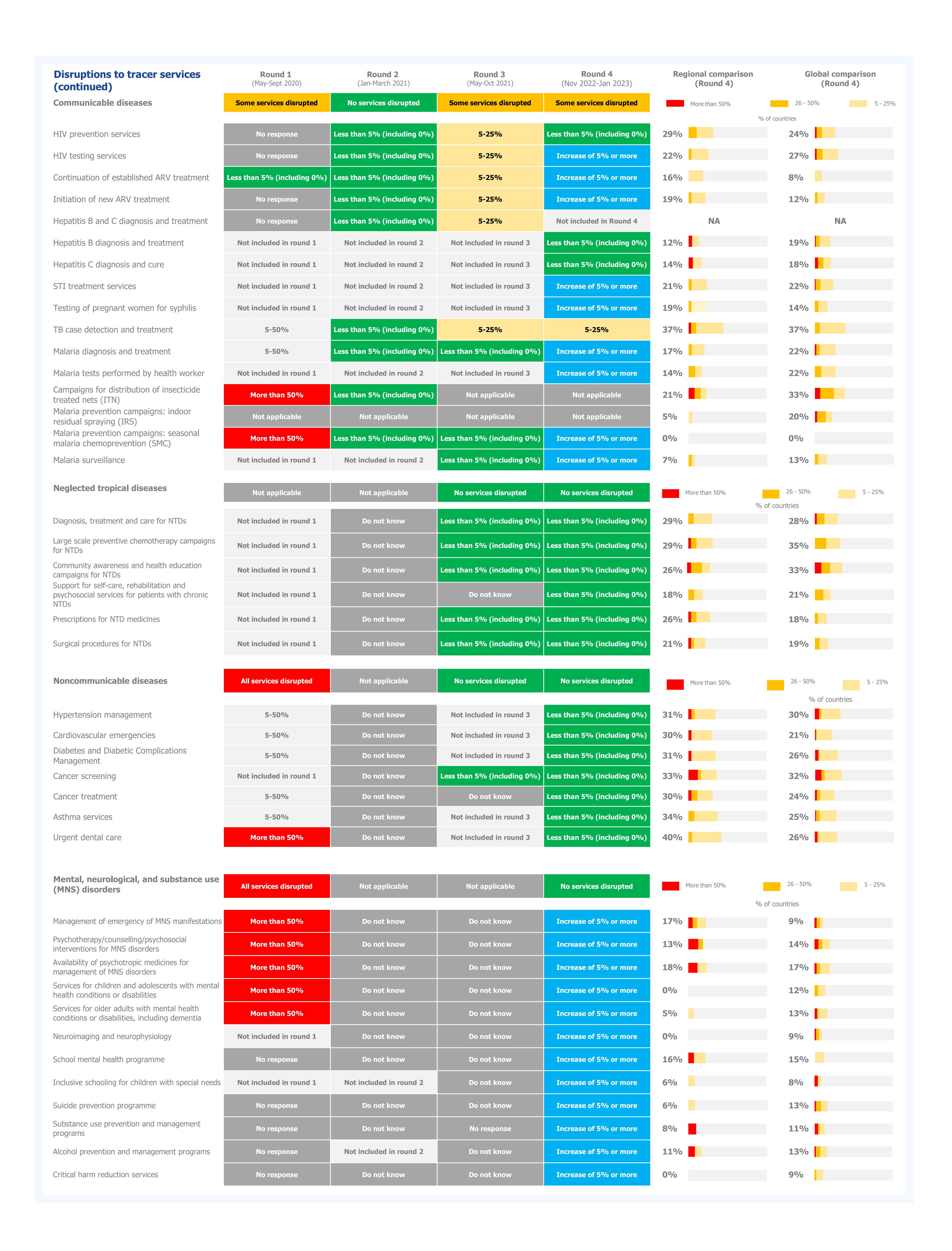
substance use disorders

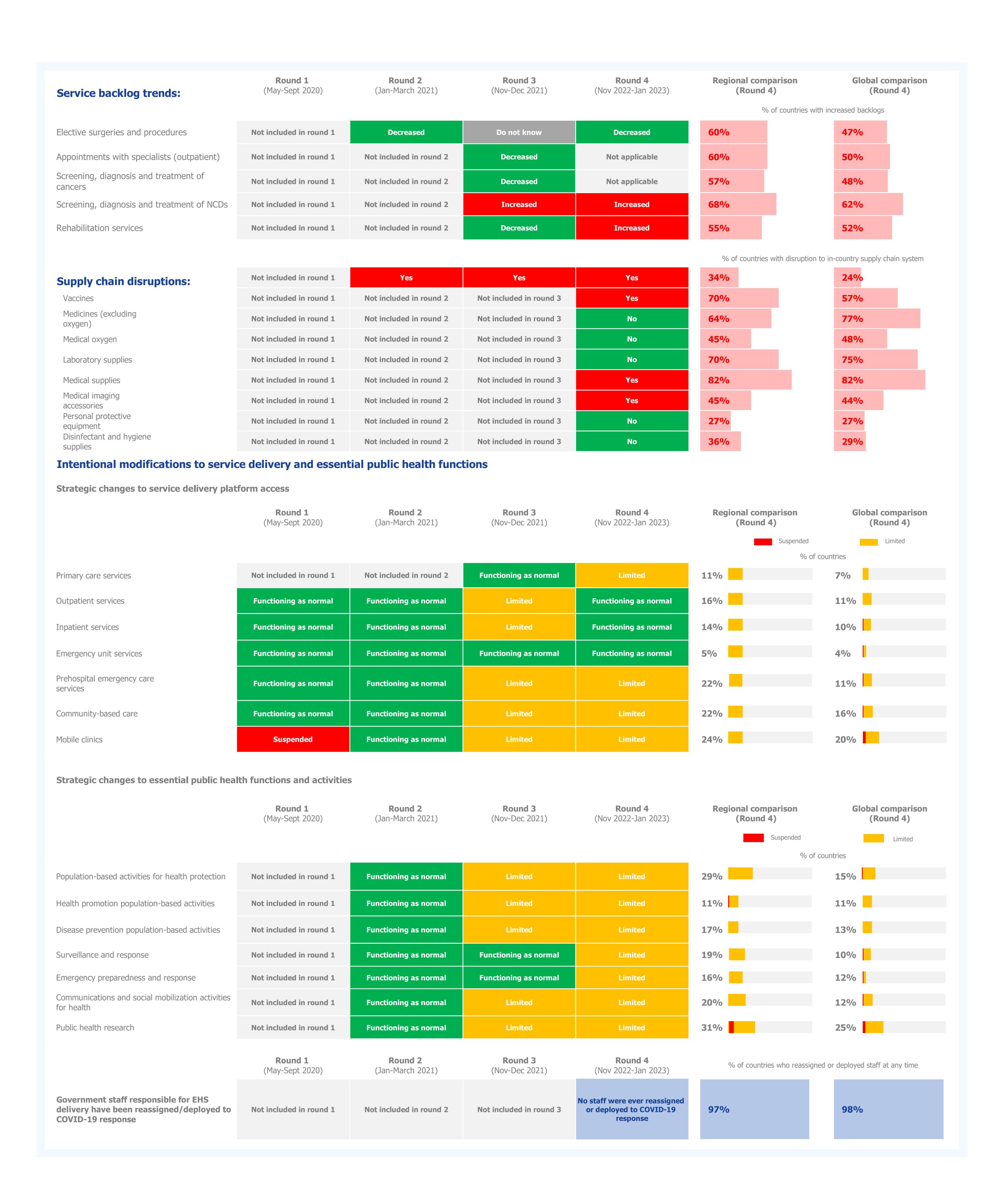


	Cases	Deaths
Peak	2,002	32
Peak date	2022-01-02	2021-07-25
Latest	0	0
Proportion	0%	0%









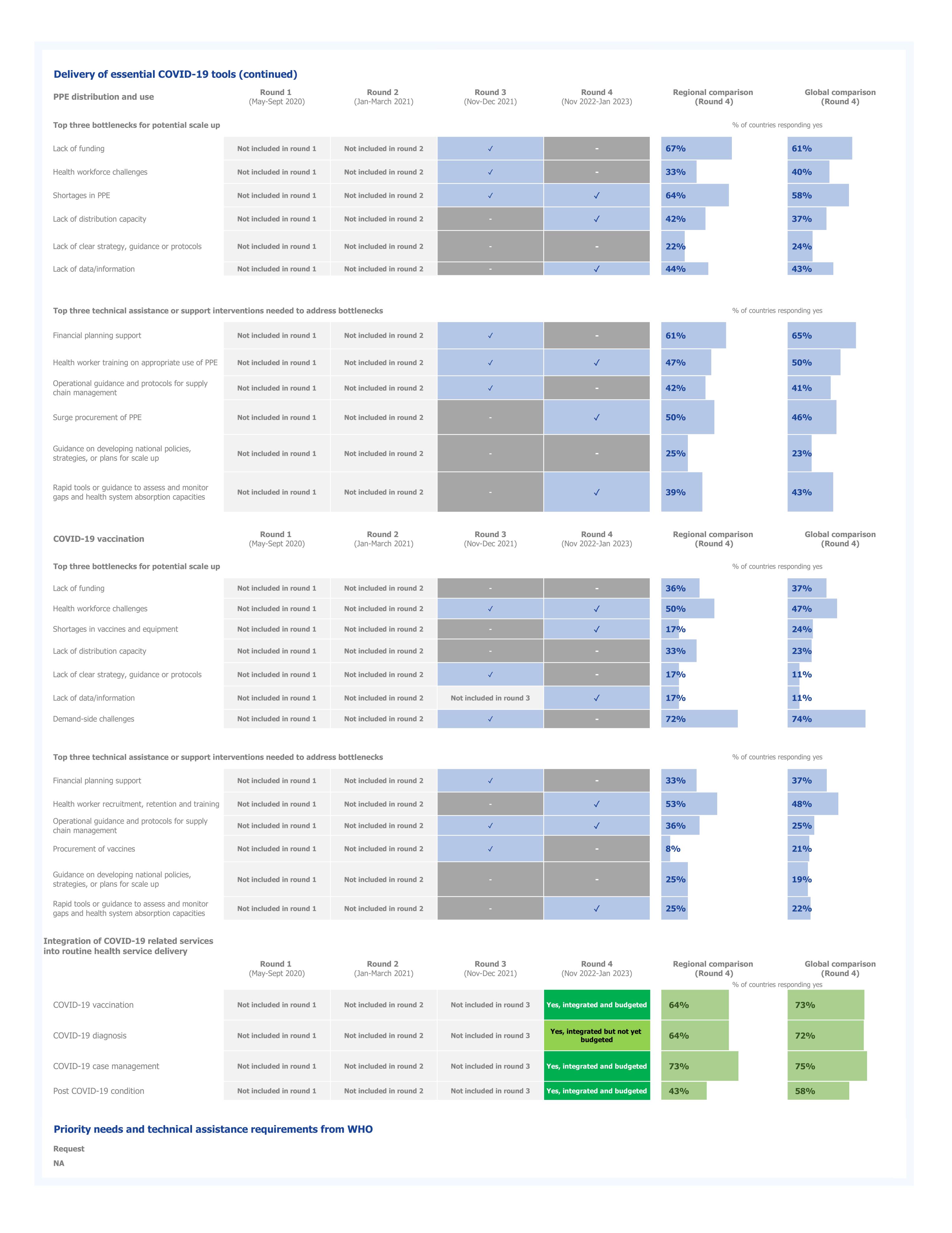
Mitigation strategies and recovery	measures					
Service delivery modifications	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020)	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional comparison (Round 4)	Global comparison (Round 4)
					% of countries using strat	egy (with or without integration)
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 but not integrated into routine service delivery	74%	65%
Catch-up campaigns for missed appointments	Not included in round 1	×	×	Used but not integrated into routine service delivery	71%	53%
Integration of several services into single visit	Not included in round 1	×	×	Used but not 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	×	×	✓	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	✓	Not used	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	×	Not used	74%	63%
Establishment of pathways for accelerated craining 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 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 communica	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 and integrated into routine service delivery	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	Used but not integrated into routine service delivery	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 but not 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	Not used	53%	48%
Systematic use of quality improvement approaches					% of countries using strat	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 the workforce in quality improvement	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	Not used	85%	75%
Application of improvement cycles to find solutions for priority issues and challenges in the	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	Not used	47%	48%

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	Yes	Yes	Yes, developed	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	Yes	Yes	39%	44%
Plan has been budgeted	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	Yes	92%	92%
Implementation of plan has started	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	Yes	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	Yes	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) responding yes
To maintain EHS during COVID-19	✓	×	✓	✓	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	×	✓	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	✓	X	83%	80%

Country veccived additional external					% of countries	responding 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	√	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 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)	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 yes
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 ves
Regularly monitoring the continuity of EHS during COVID-19	Not included in round 1	Yes	Yes	Yes	86%	88%
If yes, does it include monitoring mitigation or	Not included in round 1	Yes	Yes	Yes	86%	82%
recovery strategies If yes, does it include monitoring of the long-	Not included in round 1	res	res	res	80%	82%
term effects of essential health service disruptions	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Yes	Yes	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	Yes	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	Yes	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	Yes	79%	76%
Enistance of tooms dedicated to two discounts					% of countries	responding 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	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	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	Yes	Yes	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	Yes, fully completed	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%

	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)
acities that were strengthened or institu ID-19 public health emergency or disast		·19 pandemic that have be	en leveraged in response	for any other non-	% of cou	ntries responding yes
Not applicable/no other public health emergencies or disasters	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3		8%	15%
Multisectoral coordination, governance and financing	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	86%	76%
Risk communication, community engagement and infodemic management	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	94%	83%
Surveillance, laboratories and diagnostics	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	94%	90%
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	✓	83%	72%
Protection of health workforce	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	71%	69%
Case management, clinical operations	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	77%	66%
Infection prevention and control	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	89%	82%
Operational support, logistics and supply chains	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	83%	78%
Managing essential health services and systems	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	74%	71%
Research and development	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	51%	47%
None	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3		0%	0%
ere is a national multisectoral committee for ture respiratory pathogen pandemic eparedness untry has respiratory pathogen preparedness		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	Yes (or being established)	73%	740/-
dility has respiratory patriogen preparediless				res (or being established)		74%
an		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	Yes	55%	68% ntries responding yes
an		Not included in round 2 Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3 Not included in round 3		55%	68%
chree priority health capacity strengthening areas Multisectoral coordination, governance				Yes	55% % of cou	68% ntries responding yes
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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		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	Yes X X X	55% % of countries 73% 34% 83% 32%	68% ntries responding yes 66% 35% 73% 23%
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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 the following ministries/agencies are engaged in uture respiratory pathogen pandemic reparedness 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	Yes	55% 73% 34% 83% 32% 5% 5% 15% 71% 83% 85% 63% 46% 78%	68% ntries responding yes 66% 35% 73% 23% 17% 24% 15% 17% 4% 4% 17% 4% 59% 39% 68%
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Ian 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 The following ministries/agencies are engaged in uture respiratory pathogen pandemic reparedness National legislative body, office of head of state Finance Disaster risk management Home affairs, interior affairs Commerce, trade Defense, security forces Labour, social welfare		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	Yes	55% 73% 34% 83% 32% 5% 5% 15% 71% 83% 85% 63% 46% 78%	68% ntries responding yes 66% 35% 73% 23% 17% 24% 15% 17% 4% 4% 17% 4% 59% 39% 68%
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 The following ministries/agencies are engaged in uture respiratory pathogen pandemic preparedness 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 2	Not included in round 3	Yes	73% 34% 83% 32% 5% 5% 5% 32% 15% % of could 71% 83% 85% 63% 46% 78% 49% 39%	68% 17% 24% 15% 14% 14% 14% 15% 39% 68% 77% 59% 39% 68% 45% 39%
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 the following ministries/agencies are engaged in after respiratory pathogen pandemic reparedness 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	Yes	55% 73% 34% 83% 32% 5% 5% 5% 5% 15% 63% 46% 78% 49% 39% 90%	68% 66% 35% 73% 23% 17% 24% 15% 17% 4% 17% 4% 59% 39% 68% 77% 59% 39% 68% 71%
hree 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 e following ministries/agencies are engaged in ture respiratory pathogen pandemic eparedness 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	Yes	55% 73% 34% 83% 32% 5% 5% 5% 5% 15% 63% 46% 78% 49% 39% 90%	68% 66% 35% 73% 23% 17% 24% 15% 17% 4% 17% 4% 59% 39% 68% 77% 59% 39% 68% 71%
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 e following ministries/agencies are engaged in the respiratory pathogen pandemic exparedness 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 Education		Not included in round 2 Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3 Not included in round 3	Yes	55% 73% 34% 83% 32% 5% 5% 5% 5% 15% 63% 46% 78% 49% 39% 90%	68% 66% 35% 73% 23% 17% 24% 15% 17% 4% 17% 4% 59% 39% 68% 77% 59% 39% 68% 71%
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 The following ministries/agencies are engaged in inture respiratory pathogen pandemic reparedness 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	Yes	55% 73% 34% 83% 32% 5% 5% 5% 5% 15% 63% 46% 78% 49% 39% 90%	68% 66% 35% 73% 23% 17% 24% 15% 17% 4% 17% 4% 59% 39% 68% 77% 59% 39% 68% 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%
	Not included in yourd 4	Not in claded in your d 2				
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 addres	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 supplies and equipment	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	✓	47%	37%
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	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2			25%	27%
strategies						
COVID-19 case management	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020)	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional co	
	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020)	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional co (Roun	
Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up						(Round 4)
Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up Lack of funding	(May-Sept 2020)	(Jan-March 2021)		(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	(Roun	(Round 4) % of countries responding yes
Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up Lack of funding Health workforce challenges Shortages in COVID-19 therapeutics and	(May-Sept 2020) Not included in round 1	(Jan-March 2021) Not included in round 2		(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	(Roun	% of countries responding yes 57%
Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up Lack of funding Health workforce challenges Shortages in COVID-19 therapeutics and equipment	(May-Sept 2020) Not included in round 1 Not included in round 1	(Jan-March 2021) Not included in round 2 Not included in round 2	(Nov-Dec 2021) ✓	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023) - ✓	(Roun 54% 86%	(Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80%
Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up Lack of funding Health workforce challenges Shortages in COVID-19 therapeutics and equipment Lack of distribution capacity	(May-Sept 2020) Not included in round 1 Not included in round 1 Not included in round 1	(Jan-March 2021) Not included in round 2 Not included in round 2 Not included in round 2	(Nov-Dec 2021) ✓	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	(Roun 54% 86% 46%	% of countries responding yes 57% 80% 39%
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	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	(Nov-Dec 2021)	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	54% 86% 46% 19%	(Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 17%
Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up Lack of funding Health workforce challenges	(May-Sept 2020) Not included in round 1	(Jan-March 2021) Not included in round 2	(Nov-Dec 2021) / Not included in round 3	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	54% 86% 46% 19% 41%	(Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 17% 29%
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	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	(Nov-Dec 2021) / / Not included in round 3 -	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	54% 86% 46% 19% 41% 14%	(Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 17% 29% 12%
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	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	(Nov-Dec 2021) / / Not included in round 3 - -	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	(Roun 54% 86% 46% 19% 41% 14% 16%	(Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 17% 29% 12% 17%
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	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	(Nov-Dec 2021) / / Not included in round 3 - -	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	(Roun 54% 86% 46% 19% 41% 14% 16%	(Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 17% 29% 12% 17%
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 scale of	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	(Nov-Dec 2021) / / Not included in round 3 - -	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	(Roun 54% 86% 46% 19% 41% 14% 16%	(Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 39% 17% 29% 12% 17% 14%
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 of the support interpolation of t	(May-Sept 2020) Not included in round 1 Preventions needed to address	Not included in round 2 So bottlenecks	(Nov-Dec 2021) / / / Not included in round 3	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	(Roun 54% 86% 46% 19% 41% 14% 88%	(Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 39% 17% 29% 12% 14% % of countries responding yes
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 inte Financial planning support Health worker recruitment, retention and training Operational guidance and protocols for supply	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	(Nov-Dec 2021) / / / Not included in round 3	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	(Roun 54% 86% 46% 19% 41% 14% 16% 54%	(Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 39% 17% 29% 12% 14% % of countries responding yes
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 Financial planning support Health worker recruitment, retention and training Operational guidance and protocols for supply chain management Surge procurement of COVID-19 related	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	(Nov-Dec 2021) / / / Not included in round 3	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	(Round	% of countries responding yes 57% 80% 39% 17% 29% 12% 14% % of countries responding yes
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 inte Financial planning support Health worker recruitment, retention and training Operational guidance and protocols for supply chain management Surge procurement of COVID-19 related therapeutics and equipment	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	(Nov-Dec 2021) / / / Not included in round 3	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	(Round	% of countries responding yes 57% 80% 17% 29% 12% 14% % of countries responding yes 60% 80% 20%
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 Financial planning support Health worker recruitment, retention and training Operational guidance and protocols for supply chain management	Not included in round 1 Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	(Nov-Dec 2021) / / / Not included in round 3 / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	(Round	(Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 39% 17% 29% 12% 14% 60% 80% 20% 33%
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 inte Financial planning support Health worker recruitment, retention 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,	Not included in round 1 Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	(Nov-Dec 2021) / / / Not included in round 3 / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	(Round	(Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 39% 17% 29% 112% 117% 40% 60% 80% 20% 33% 33% 33% 33%



intigation strategies and recovery measur	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)	Global comparisor (Round 4)
	(May 3cpt 2020)	(Jan March 2021)	(NOV DCC 2021)	(140V 2022 3dil 2023)		y (with or without integration)
nforming the community where, when and how	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	76%	73%
roviding information to public about accurate nd up-to-date educational materials on COVID-9 and SRH	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	94%	80%
aforming and alerting all service providers about the heightened risk of domestic violence	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	76%	68%
ccess					% of countries using strategy	y (with or without integration)
creasing availability of contraceptive methods d condoms that do not require direct pervision 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 and integrated into routine service delivery	73%	59%
Iternative or adaptive measures					% of countries using strategy	y (with or without integration)
elaxing requirements for prescriptions of SRH ommodities	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	Used but integration into routine service delivery not known	42%	33%
Offering noninvasive medical methods for nanaging safe abortion	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	Used but not integrated into routine service delivery	36%	28%
aiving 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	Not used	56%	56%
ljusting forecasting for SRH commodities and pplies	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	×	Used but not integrated into routine service delivery	52%	39%
nplement 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%
litigation strategies and recovery measu	res for maternal and new	born health services				
ommunication and information					% of countries using strategy	y (with or without integration)
forming the community where, when and how access MNH services	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	88%	73%
romoting childbirth in health facilities respective of COVID-19	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	Used but not integrated into routine service delivery	94%	80%
forming families and caregivers on how to cope th stress and sustain a nurturing environment	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	76%	71%
forming MNH CHWs on IPC measures	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	91%	77 %
ccess						
cheduling of ANC visits in advance	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	Used but not integrated into routine service delivery	62%	66%
cheduling of PNC visits in advance	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	Used but not integrated into routine service delivery	56%	65%
odifying (temporarily) MNH referral system	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	Not used	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)	Global comparison (Round 4)
					% of countries using strategy	y (with or without integration)
fering multi-month prescriptions, micronutrient pplements, etc. during ANC or PNC	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	Not used	62%	56%
rly discharge after normal delivery	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Not used	59%	56%
ntinuity of labour companion	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	Not used	62%	49%
shanced maternal mental health cereoning and					470/	420/
nhanced maternal mental health screening and bunselling in maternal health services	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Not used	47%	42%

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) (Nov-Dec 2021) (Jan-March 2021) (Nov 2022-Jan 2023) (Round 4) (Round 4) Informing the community where, when and how **Used and integrated into** 94% 85% Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 routine service delivery to access sick and well child services **Used but not integrated into** Enhancing information to caregivers on child care Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 85% **76%** routine service delivery Providing information on how to manage stress **Used and integrated into** 64% 64% and sustain nurturing care in households during Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 X routine service delivery COVID-19 Informing adolescents where and how to access **Used but not 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 but not integrated into** 64% Not included in round 2 Not included in round 1 **59%** \times routine service delivery support and care in case of violence Informing health workers about the heightened Used but not 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 Used and integrated into 45% psychosocial support to caregivers of children **50**% Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 \times routine service delivery 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 **Used but not integrated into 73**% vaccinations, growth monitoring, preventive and Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 64% routine service delivery sick child services Offering multi-month prescriptions for children and adolescents with conditions that require **55**% 48% Not included in round 1 Not used Not included in round 2 \times chronic care **Alternative or adaptive measures** Using digital platforms for counselling, screening 42% and follow-up after illness on matters related to Not used 49% Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 \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 Used and integrated into to extend the provision of health information and **85**% 64% Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 routine service delivery 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 **Used but not integrated into 50%** Not included in round 1 54% Not included in round 2 routine service delivery for multi-month Making use of alternative delivery channels for **Used but not integrated into** Not included in round 1 74% Not included in round 2 **73**% \times routine service delivery nutrition services Reducing the frequency of routine nutrition Not used **59%** Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 \times 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 X Not used **51%** health services **53%** Prioritizing key nutrition interventions Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 X Not used **58% 59%** 46% Task shifting for essential nutrition services Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 X Not used 35% Not used 44% Postponing of some nutrition services Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 **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 **Used and integrated into** 62% 70% Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 caregivers, regarding where, when and how to \times routine service delivery access health and LTC services Inform older people, their households and **Used and integrated into** 86% Not included in round 1 86% Not included in round 2 routine service delivery caregivers on IPC measures Inform older people, their households and **72%** caregivers on the importance of promoting Not included in round 2 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% \times 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 \times impairments Establish hotlines for older people and care 41% givers to provide targeted information for older Not included in round 1 Not used 47% \times Not included in round 2 people Provide accurate accessible information of COVID-19 vaccines and access to COVID-19 vaccines Not used 86% 88% Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 according to national vaccine policies Access % of countries using strategy (with or without integration) Use telemedicine and/or home outreach proactively to minimize health facility visits and Not included in round 2 Not used 41% Not included in round 1 **65%** \times schedule visits in advance Offer multi-month prescriptions for older adults **79%** Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 \times Not used 82% who have underlying health conditions 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 \times 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 and integrated into** 66% extend the provision of health information and 63% Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 \times routine service delivery services to older people Introduce (if doesn't exist) psychosocial support 48% for older people, for those socially isolated and Not used Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 **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 Not used \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% Not used **57%** Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 \times 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-Dec 2021) (Nov 2022-Jan 2023) (Round 4) (Round 4) % of countries responding yes 14% 24% Infants/young children No Yes No response **15%** 11% School-aged children and adolescents No No No response 24% No 11% Pregnant women Yes No response 12% 8% Adults No response No No 21% **36% Routine outreach immunization services** No Yes 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 Yes 28% Infants/young children Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 24% 19% School-aged children and adolescents Not included in round 3 **16**% Not included in round 2 No 28% Not included in round 2 Yes 25% Pregnant women Not included in round 3 **17**% 24% Adults Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 No 31% **Routine outreach immunization services** 31% Not included in round 3 Not included in round 2 Yes 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 Yes Human resources 33% 20% No response Yes Needles or syringes Yes 33% 20% Safety boxed to dispose used syringes/needles No Yes No response 63% 48% Cold chain equipment Yes No response Yes **52%** 42% Final disposal of injection wastage Yes Yes No response Round 3 **Round 4** (Nov-Dec 2021) (Nov 2022-Jan 2023) Disruption to demand for routine immunization services as a No disruptions: demand for immunization continues as before Disruptions to demand for immunization, but less disruptions results of COVID-19 and associated epidemic prevention the pandemic than a year ago measures: Has the country been able to measure the result of catch-up Yes, for some of the activities (example, results of vaccination Not included in round 3 activities? campaigns)

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	YES - Some staff supporting COVID-19 efforts full time	YES - Some staff partially supporting COVID-19 efforts along with routine NTD activities		
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)
					es responding yes
None Advocacy and resource mobilization for NTD				70%	68%
programme	Not applicable	No response	No response	60%	56%
Training and capacity-building activities (in- person or virtual) related to NTDs	Not applicable	No response	No response	80%	63%
Integrated vector management	Not applicable	No response	No response	30%	16%
ecific vector control activity lalyed:					
Animal health/control of zoonotic NTDs	Not applicable	No response	No response	20%	22%
Monitoring, evaluation and research	Not applicable	No response	No response	30%	50%
Information reporting on NTDs	Not applicable	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 countrie	es 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%

eys/population screening/surveillance for case finding	OI .	Not applicable	No response	No response	90%	59%
ecific 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 - Some staff partially supporting COVID-19 efforts along with routine NCD activities		
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%
mplementation of NCD Surveys	Not applicable	No response	No response	62%	58%
Public screening programs for NCDs	Not applicable	No response	No response	38%	47%
VHO HEARTS technical package	Not applicable	No response	No response	31%	28%
Mass communication campaigns	Not applicable	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 countries	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?	No response	No response	No response		
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	pour la mise en eouvre des activités des nouveaux		

In-depth profile: Mental, neurological, and substance us	se districts					
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)	
				% of count	ries responding yes	
Iental health and psychosocial support response art of national COVID-19 response plan	No response	No response	✓	83%	88%	
Funded?	No response	No response	Yes, but less than 33% funded			
Mental health and psychosocial support response part of national COVID-19 recovery plan?	No response	No response	✓	74%	73%	
Funded?	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	Yes, but less than 33% funded			
owing activities have been implemented as part of the current mental health and p	sychosocial support (MHPSS) re	esponse plan for COVID-19		% of countries responding yes		
Orient responders to mental health and psychosocial aspects of COVID-19	×	✓	✓	87%	83%	
Ensure inter-sectoral referral pathways are established and contextualized to the situation of limited physical distancing	×	✓	×	61%	55%	
Distribute timely and accessible information on general and MHPSS services, coping strategies and updates	×	×	×	70%	77%	
Provide MHPSS to people in COVID treatment centers, isolation and quarantine	×	✓	×	83%	76%	
Protect the mental health and well-being of all responders ensuring that they can access mental health and psychosocial care.	×	×	×	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	×	×	×	65%	65%	
Address the specific mental health and neurological needs of older adults, people with disabilities and other vulnerable persons	×	×	✓	43%	48%	
Targeted Risk communication strategies/ campaigns to address social stigma	×	×	×	70%	61%	
Establish opportunities for the bereaved to mourn even from a distance.	×	×	×	48%	40%	
Integrate response activities into existing services	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	×	×	×	65%	56%	
Integrate mental health and psychosocial support preparedness in national emergency response plans	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	×	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	×	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 comparison (Round 4) responding yes
e a functioning multisectoral mental health psychosocial coordination platform	×	✓	×	41%	54%
Following Ministries and bodies are part of					
the coordination platform Ministry of Hoolth	Not applicable		No roomana	1000/-	1000/-
Ministry of Health	Not applicable	√	No response	100%	100%
Ministry of Social/Family Affairs	Not applicable	×	No response	77%	82%
Ministry of Education	Not applicable	×	No response	85%	82%
Ministry of Labour	Not applicable	×	No response	15%	38%
Ministry of Finance	Not applicable	×	No response	15%	28%
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Not applicable	×	No response	23%	18%
United Nations Agencies Governmental entity responsible for	Not applicable	✓	No response	54%	57%
substance use	Not applicable	×	No response	38%	55%
Non-governmental Organizations	Not applicable	✓	No response	92%	86%
Service users' representatives	Not applicable	×	No response	46%	41%
National professional associations/societies	Not applicable	×	No response	54%	67%
National disaster management authority	Not applicable	✓	No response	23%	42%
ID-19 response plan includes provisions for ices and supports for people with post-ID condition, especially mental and cological sequelae of post-COVID condition	No response	No response	Yes but only less than 33% funded		
ID-19 recovery 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	Do not know		
	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%
crease in service use/demand for post-COVID ental health assessments	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	Do not know		
	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional comparison (Round 4)	Global comparison (Round 4)
ernment policies/directives designating access to essential services for tal, 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%

Key informants			
Round 4 survey sections	Key informant	Key informant position	Key informant organisation
Continuity of essential health services module	Cécé Veux KOLIE	NPO/EDM	OMS
Sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health Nutrition	DRAMOU BERNADETTE DRAMOU BERNADETTE	Administratrice Nationale en Charge De la Santé de la Reproduction, de la MÃ"re, du Nouveau-Né, de la Charge De la Santé de la Reproduction, de la MÃ"re	OMS
Immunization	Sekou SOLANO	NPO/SURVEILLANCE OFFICER	OMS
Human immunodeficiency virus and hepatitis	CAMARA SIRIMAN	Prévention et lutte contre le	Organisation Mondiale de la Santé
Tuberculosis	CAMARA SIRIMAN	Administrateur National NPO/ATM	OMS
Malaria	CAMARA SIRIMAN	Prévention et lutte contre le	Organisation Mondiale de la Santé
Neglected tropical diseases	BARRY AHMADOU	DPC - POINT FOCAL NTD	OMS
Noncommunicable diseases	BARRY AHAMDOU	DPC- POINT FOCAL NCD	OMS
Mental health, neurology and substance use disorders	Cécé Vieux KOLIE	NPO/EDM AUTHITISTIATICE INATIONALE EN	OMS
Care for older people	DRAMOU BERNADETTE	Charge De la Santé de la	OMS
Future acute respiratory pandemic preparedness	SEYDOU DIA	WHE Team Lead	WHO Guinea