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Overview

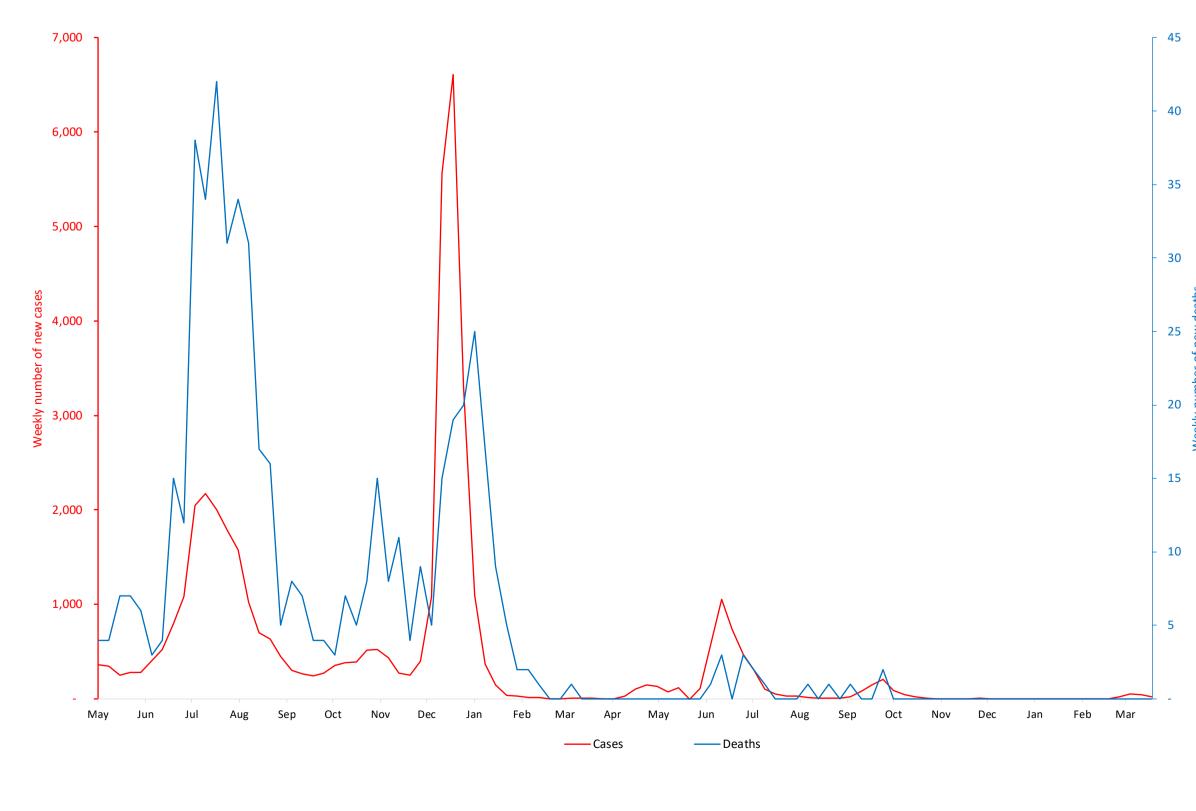
This profile presents findings from the WHO pulse survey on continuity of essential health services during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Background

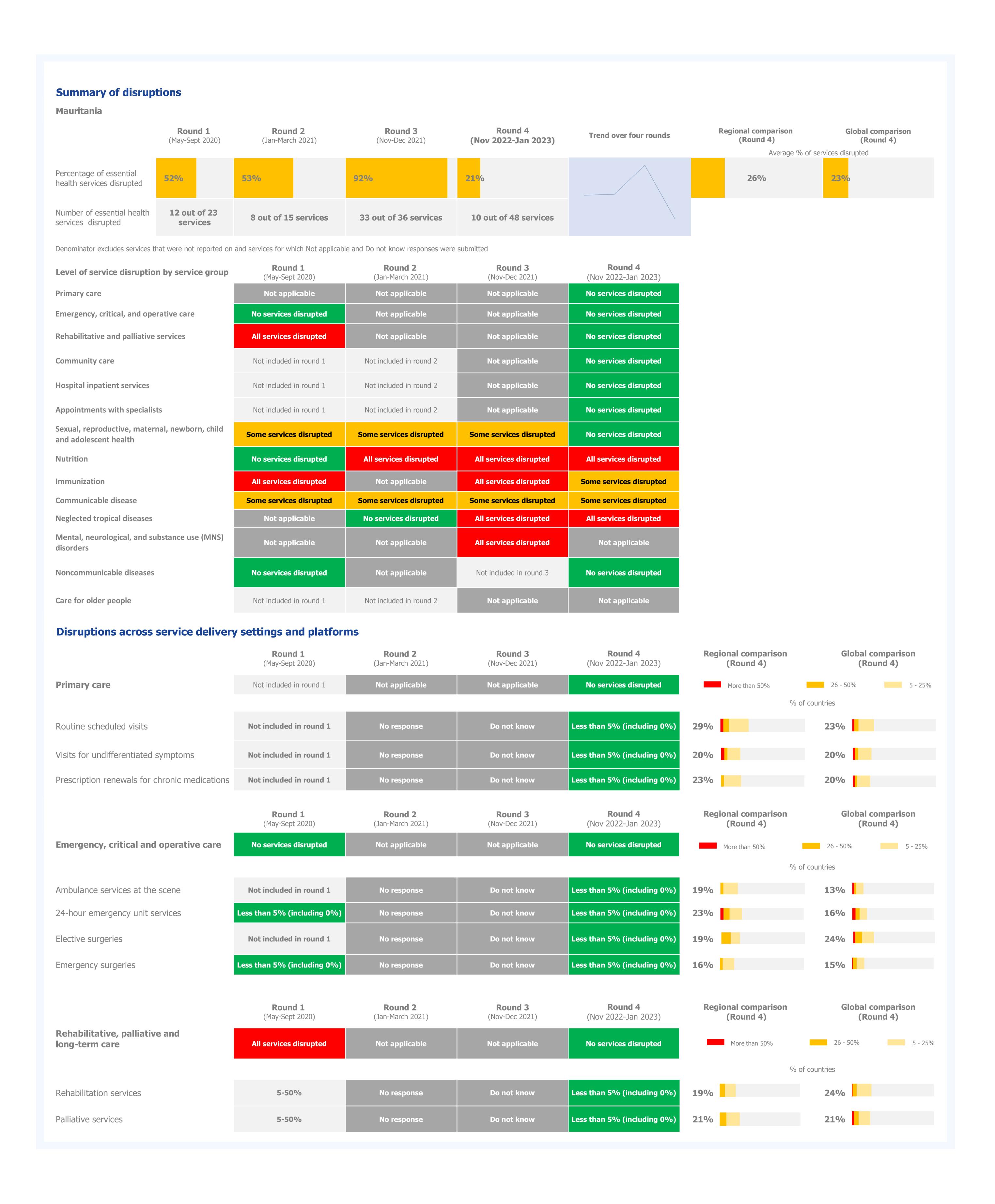
Region	Population	Income Group	GDP (USD per capita)	Life Expectancy (years)	Population 60 and over (%)
AFR	4,649,658	Lower middle income	\$2,166.0	68.4	5.1%

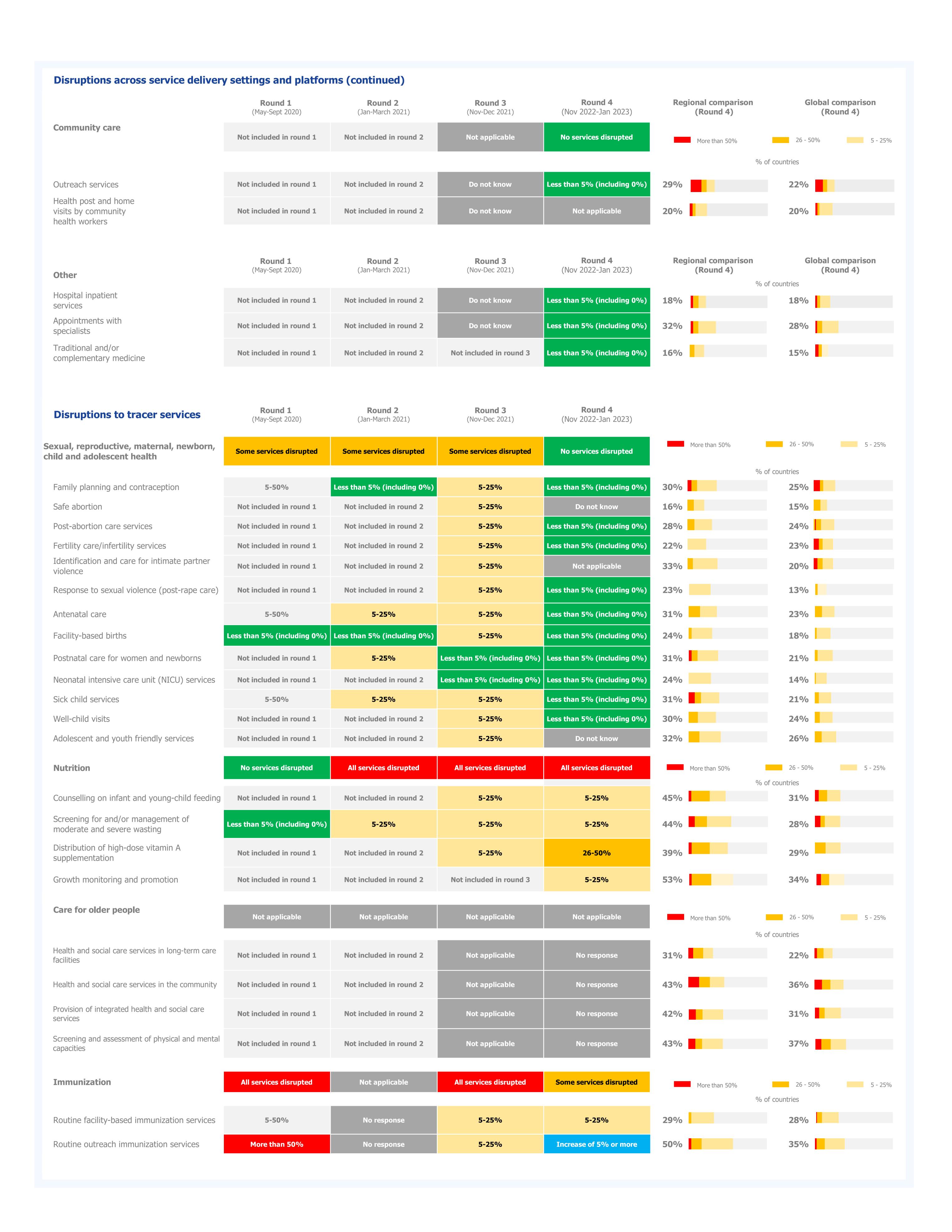
Round 1 surveys	Submission Date	Round 3 survey sections	Submission Date	Round 4 survey sections	Submission Date
Essential Health Services	28-May-20	Cross-cutting ontinuity of essential health services module	13-Dec-21	Cross-cutting ontinuity of essential health services module	9-Dec-22
Noncommunicable diseases	18-May-20	Sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health	15-Dec-21	Sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health	5-Dec-22
Mental, neurological, and substance use disorders	Did not participate	Nutrition	15-Dec-21	Nutrition	9-Dec-22
		Immunization	15-Dec-21	Immunization	9-Dec-22
ound 2 survey sections		Human immunodeficiency virus and hepatitis	15-Dec-21	Human immunodeficiency virus and hepatitis	8-Dec-22
ross-cutting ontinuity of essential health ervices module	Did not participate	Tuberculosis	15-Dec-21	Tuberculosis	8-Dec-22
eproductive, maternal, newborn, child and dolescent health and nutrition	2-Feb-21	Malaria	14-Dec-21	Malaria	Did not participate
mmunization	Did not participate	Neglected tropical diseases	16-Dec-21	Neglected tropical diseases	8-Dec-22
luman immunodeficiency virus and hepatitis	24-Mar-21	Mental health, neurology and substance use disorders	15-Dec-21	Mental health, neurology and substance use disorders	11-Dec-22
uberculosis	24-Mar-21	Care for older people	15-Dec-21	Noncommunicable diseases	11-Dec-22
alaria	24-Mar-21			Care for older people	Did not participate
Neglected tropical diseases	24-Mar-21			Future acute respiratory pandemic preparedness	9-Dec-22
Ioncommunicable diseases	Did not participate				
Mental, neurological, and substance use disorders	Did not participate				

Weekly number of new COVID-19 cases and deaths



Deaths	Cases	
42	6,607	Peak
2021-08-08	2022-01-09	Peak date
0	20	Latest
0%	0%	Proportion





Disruptions to tracer services (continued)	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020)	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (May-Oct 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional comparison (Round 4)	n Global comparison (Round 4)
Communicable diseases	Some services disrupted	Some services disrupted	Some services disrupted	Some services disrupted	More than 50%	26 - 50% 5 - 25%
HIV prevention services	No response	Less than 5% (including 0%)	More than 50%	Less than 5% (including 0%)	29%	% of countries 24%
HIV testing services	No response	5-25%		Less than 5% (including 0%)	22%	27%
Continuation of established ARV treatment	5-50%	5-25%		Less than 5% (including 0%)	16%	8%
Initiation of new ARV treatment	No response	Not applicable		Less than 5% (including 0%)	19%	12%
Hepatitis B and C diagnosis and treatment	No response	5-25%	5-25%	Not included in Round 4	NA	NA
Hepatitis B diagnosis and treatment	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	Less than 5% (including 0%)	12%	19%
Hepatitis C diagnosis and cure	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	Not applicable	14%	18%
STI treatment services	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	Less than 5% (including 0%)	21%	22%
Testing of pregnant women for syphilis	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	Less than 5% (including 0%)	19%	14%
TB case detection and treatment	5-50%	Not applicable	Do not know	5-25%	37%	37%
Malaria diagnosis and treatment	5-50%		Less than 5% (including 0%)	No response	17%	22%
Malaria tests performed by health worker	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	14%	22%
Campaigns for distribution of insecticide	More than 50%	5-25%	Not applicable	No response	21%	33%
treated nets (ITN) Malaria prevention campaigns: indoor	Less than 5% (including 0%)	Not applicable	Not applicable	No response	5%	20%
residual spraying (IRS) Malaria prevention campaigns: seasonal	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	No response	0%	0%
malaria chemoprevention (SMC) Malaria surveillance	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	5-25%	No response	7%	13%
Neglected tropical diseases	Not applicable	No services disrupted	All services disrupted	All services disrupted	More than 50%	26 - 50% 5 - 25% % of countries
Diagnosis, treatment and care for NTDs	Not included in round 1	Less than 5% (including 0%)	5-25%	26-50%	29%	28%
Large scale preventive chemotherapy campaigns for NTDs	Not included in round 1	Less than 5% (including 0%)	5-25%	5-25%	29%	35%
Community awareness and health education	Not included in round 1	Less than 5% (including 0%)	5-25%	26-50%	26%	33%
campaigns for NTDs Support for self-care, rehabilitation and psychosocial services for patients with chronic	Not included in round 1	Not applicable	5-25%	Not applicable	18%	21%
NTDs						
Prescriptions for NTD medicines	Not included in round 1	Less than 5% (including 0%)	5-25%	26-50%	26%	18%
Surgical procedures for NTDs	Not included in round 1	Not applicable	5-25%	Not applicable	21%	19%
Noncommunicable diseases	No services disrupted	Not applicable	Not applicable	No services disrupted	More than 50%	26 - 50% 5 - 25%
Hyportonsian management	Less than 5% (including 0%)	No rosponso	Not included in round 3	Less than 5% (including 0%)	31%	% of countries 30%
Hypertension management Cardiovascular emergencies	Less than 5% (including 0%)	No response No response	Not included in round 3	Less than 5% (including 0%)	30%	21%
Diabetes and Diabetic Complications	Less than 5% (including 0%)	No response		Less than 5% (including 0%)	31%	26%
Management Cancer screening	Not included in round 1	No response		Less than 5% (including 0%)	33%	32%
Cancer treatment	Less than 5% (including 0%)	No response	Do not know	Less than 5% (including 0%)	30%	24%
Asthma services	Less than 5% (including 0%)	No response	Not included in round 3	Less than 5% (including 0%)	34%	25%
Urgent dental care	Less than 5% (including 0%)	No response	Not included in round 3	Less than 5% (including 0%)	40%	26%
Mental, neurological, and substance use (MNS) disorders	Not applicable	Not applicable	All services disrupted	Not applicable	More than 50%	26 - 50% 5 - 25%
						% of countries
Management of emergency of MNS manifestations	No response	No response	5-25%	Do not know	17%	9%
Psychotherapy/counselling/psychosocial interventions for MNS disorders	No response	No response	5-25%	Do not know	13%	14%
Availability of psychotropic medicines for management of MNS disorders	No response	No response	5-25%	Do not know	18%	17%
Services for children and adolescents with mental health conditions or disabilities	No response	No response	5-25%	Do not know	0%	12%
Services for older adults with mental health conditions or disabilities, including dementia	No response	No response	Not applicable	Do not know	5%	13%
Neuroimaging and neurophysiology	Not included in round 1	No response	5-25%	Do not know	0%	9%
School mental health programme	No response	No response	Not applicable	Do not know	16%	15%
Inclusive schooling for children with special needs	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not applicable	Do not know	6%	8%
Suicide prevention programme	No response	No response	Not applicable	Do not know	6%	13%
Substance use prevention and management	No response	No response	No response	Do not know	8%	11%
Alcohol prevention and management programs	No response	Not included in round 2	Not applicable	Do not know	11%	13%
					0%	
Critical harm reduction services	No response	No response	Not applicable	Do not know	U 70	9%

ervice backlog trends:						
ective curacries and procedures					% of countries with	n increased backlogs
ective surgeries and procedures	Not included in round 1	No response	Do not know	Do not know	60%	47%
pointments with specialists (outpatient)	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Do not know	Do not know	60%	50%
reening, diagnosis and treatment of	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Do not know	Do not know	57%	48%
reening, diagnosis and treatment of NCDs	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Do not know	Do not know	68%	62%
ehabilitation services	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Do not know	Do not know	55%	52%
					% of countries with disruption t	o in-country supply chain system
upply chain disruptions:	Not included in round 1	No response	Yes	Do not know	34%	24%
/accines	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	70%	57%
Medicines (excluding oxygen)	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	64%	77%
Medical oxygen	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	45%	48%
aboratory supplies	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	70%	75%
Medical supplies	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	82%	82%
Medical imaging accessories	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	45%	44%
Personal protective equipment	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	27%	27%
Disinfectant and hygiene supplies	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	36%	29%
ntentional modifications to service	delivery and essent	ial public health func	tions			
rategic changes to service delivery platfo	rm access					
	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)
	(1 ldy 3cpt 2020)	(Sair Flareir 2021)	(1404 Dec 2021)	(140 × 2022 3d11 2023)	Suspended	Limited
					% of c	ountries
mary care services	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Functioning as normal	Functioning as normal	11%	7%
itpatient services	Functioning as normal	No response	Functioning as normal	Functioning as normal	16%	11%
patient services	Functioning as normal	No response	Functioning as normal	Functioning as normal	14%	10%
nergency unit services	Functioning as normal	No response	Functioning as normal	Functioning as normal	5%	4%
ehospital emergency care vices	Functioning as normal	No response	Functioning as normal	Limited	22%	11%
mmunity-based care	Functioning as normal	No response	Functioning as normal	Limited	22%	16%
bbile clinics	Do not know	No response	Functioning as normal	Limited	24%	20%
rategic changes to essential public health	n functions and activities					
	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) Suspended	(Round 4) Limited
						ountries
pulation-based activities for health protection	Not included in round 1	No response	Functioning as normal	Functioning as normal	29%	15%
ealth promotion population-based activities	Not included in round 1	No response	Functioning as normal	Functioning as normal	11%	11%
sease prevention population-based activities	Not included in round 1	No response	Functioning as normal	Limited	17%	13%
rveillance and response	Not included in round 1	No response	Functioning as normal	Limited	19%	10%
nergency preparedness and response	Not included in round 1	No response	Functioning as normal	Limited	16%	12%
mmunications and social mobilization activities health	Not included in round 1	No response	Functioning as normal	Limited	20%	12%
blic health research	Not included in round 1	No response	Functioning as normal	Do not know	31%	25%
	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020)	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	% of countries who reassigne	d or deployed staff at any time
	(may Sept 2020)	(Jan 1-101 CH 2021)	(1404 DEC ZUZI)	Staff were reassigned or		

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 stra	ategy (with or without integration)
Expansion of facility hours	Not included in round 1	No response	No response	Used but not integrated into routine service delivery	50%	52%
Provision of home-based care where appropriate	Not included in round 1	No response	No response	Not used	71%	69%
Telemedicine deployment to replace in-person consults	Not included in round 1	No response	No response	Not used	44%	66%
Use of self-care interventions where appropriate	Not included in round 1	No response	No response	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	74%	65%
Catch-up campaigns for missed appointments	Not included in round 1	No response	No response	Not used	71%	53%
Integration of several services into single visit	Not included in round 1	No response	No response	Not used	44%	42%
Redirection of patients to alternate care sites/reorientation of referral pathways	×	No response	No response	Not used	62%	58%
Health worker capacities and training					% of countries using stra	ategy (with or without integration)
Redistribution of health worker tasks and optimization of roles	×	No response	×	Not used	65%	72%
Rapid training mechanisms and job aids for key capacities and newly distributed tasks and roles	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	Used but not integrated into routine service delivery	76%	80%
Recruitment of additional staff	No response	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	✓	Not used	32%	40%
Paid sick leave, overtime pay, and/or hazard pay	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	Used but not integrated into routine service delivery	47%	55%
Access to medicines and health products					% of countries using stra	ategy (with or without integration)
Novel approaches to renewing prescriptions and dispensing medications	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	Not used	50%	56%
Adaption of supply chain logistics and management processes	×	No response	×	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	65%	71%
Procurement of surge commodities (e.g. PPE, oxygen)	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	Used but not integrated into routine service delivery	79%	75%
Community engagement and risk communica	tion strategies				% of countries using stra	ategy (with or without integration)
Community communications	×	No response	✓	Used but not integrated into routine service delivery	88%	89%
Use of proactive governmental strategies to reach vulnerable groups	Not included in round 1	No response	×	Not used	44%	63%
Use of existing networks or organizations (e.g. NGOs) to reach vulnerable groups	Not included in round 1	No response	✓	Used but not integrated into routine service delivery	82%	77%
Health financing strategies					% of countries using stra	ategy (with or without integration)
Removal of user fees or provision of subsidies for fees at point of use	X	No response	No response	Not used	32%	41%
Provision of cash transfers for vulnerable populations to access care	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Used but integration into routine service delivery not known	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 but not integrated into routine service delivery	53%	48%
Systematic use of quality improvement approaches					% of countries using stra	ategy (with or without integration)
Improving patient flow in health facilities	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	Not used	62%	68%
Improving the quality of care in essential health services delivered to patients	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	Not used	76%	64%
Providing training and supportive supervision of	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	Used but not integrated into routine service delivery	85%	75%
Providing training and supportive supervision of the workforce in quality improvement	Not included in round 1					

Policies, planning and investments	5					
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)
					% of countries	responding yes
Government has defined EHS to be maintained during COVID-19	No / Not yet	No response	No, does not exist	Do not know	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	Do not know	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)
To maintain EHS during COVID-19	×	No response	✓	✓	% of countries 76%	responding yes 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 resilience and preparedness	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	No response	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	N/A	78%	81%
Digital health technologies and infrastructure	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	N/A	N/A	67%	87%
Health workforce capacity strengthening	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	N/A	N/A	100%	95%
Access to medicines, supplies and other health products	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	N/A	N/A	89%	86%
Health information systems	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	N/A	N/A	83%	80%

country received additional external unding to support health system recovery fforts from:	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020)	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	% of country	ries responding yes
None	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3		0%	15%
WHO	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	87 %	78%
Other UN agencies and multilateral development banks	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	87%	75%
Bilateral development partners	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	87 %	64%
International non-governmental organizations (not for profit)	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	61%	58%
National non-governmental organizations (not for profit)	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	37%	41%
International private organizations (for profit)	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3		32%	30%
National private organizations (for profit)	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	26%	27%
nere is a designated national authority with ear responsibility for coordinating health stem recovery efforts within the health sector ad/or across other sectors	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	% of country 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)	Global comparison (Round 4)
Information tracking Regularly monitoring the continuity of EHS during COVID-19	Not included in round 1	No response	Do not know	Yes	% of counti	ries responding yes 88%
If yes, does it include monitoring mitigation or recovery strategies	Not included in round 1	No response	No response	Do not know	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 response	Do not know	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	Do not know	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	Do not know	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	Do not know	79%	76%
Existence of team dedicated to tracking and					% of countr	ries responding yes
Existence of team dedicated to tracking and addressing the infodemic and health misinformation during COVID-19	Not included in round 1	No response	No	No unit, but we have staff completing these tasks	95%	90%
Collecting or collating data on comorbidities n COVID-19 patients	Not included in round 1	No response	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	No	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	No	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%
pacities 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)	Global comparison (Round 4) ries responding yes
Current curge capacity assessed	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No (no actions taken)	44%	42%
ority health capacity strengthening areas	for potential COVID-19 s	surge (top 3)			% of country	ries responding yes
Multisectoral coordination, governance and inancing	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%

acities that were strengthened or instituted in the institute of the insti		Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional comparison (Round 4)	Global comparison (Round 4)
		-19 pandemic that have be	en leveraged in response	for any other non-	% of countr	ies responding yes
	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3		8%	15%
Itisectoral coordination, governance and ancing	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	86%	76%
k communication, community engagement I infodemic management	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	94%	83%
veillance, laboratories and diagnostics	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	94%	90%
nts of entry, international travel and nsport, and mass gatherings	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	83%	72%
tection of health workforce	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	71%	69%
se management, clinical operations	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	77%	66%
ection prevention and control	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	89%	82%
erational support, logistics and supply chains	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	83%	78%
naging essential health services and systems	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	74%	71%
search and development	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3		51%	47%
ne	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3		0%	0%
re is a national multisectoral committee for respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	Yes (or being established)	73%	74%
ntry has respiratory pathogen preparedness		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	Yes	55%	68%
ee priority health capacity strengthening areas Multisectoral coordination, governance		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	×	73%	ies responding yes 66%
and financing Risk communication and community		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	34%	35%
engagement Surveillance, laboratories and diagnostics		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	×	83%	73%
Points of entry, international travel and transport, and mass gatherings		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	×	32%	23%
transport, and mass gatherings		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3			
Protection of health workforce				×	5%	17 %
Case management, clinical operations, and		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	×	32%	17% 24%
		Not included in round 2 Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3 Not included in round 3	× × ×		
Case management, clinical operations, and infection prevention and control Operational support, logistics and supply				✓	32%	24%
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	✓	32% 15%	24% 15%
Case management, clinical operations, and infection prevention and control Operational support, logistics and supply chains Managing essential health services and systems		Not included in round 2 Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3 Not included in round 3	✓ ×	32% 15% 5%	24% 15% 17%
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 2 Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3 Not included in round 3 Not included in round 3	✓ ×	32% 15% 5% 15%	24% 15% 17% 4%
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		Not included in round 2 Not included in round 2 Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3 Not included in round 3 Not included in round 3	✓ ×	32% 15% 5% 15%	24% 15% 17% 4% 14%
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		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓ ×	32% 15% 5% 15% % of countr	24% 15% 17% 4% 14% ries responding yes
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		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓ ×	32% 5% 5% 15% % of countr	24% 15% 17% 4% 14% ies responding yes 66%
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 paredness National legislative body, office of head of state Finance		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓ ×	32% 15% 5% 15% % of countr 71% 83%	24% 15% 17% 4% 14% ies responding yes 66% 68%
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 paredness National legislative body, office of head of state Finance Disaster risk management		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓ ×	32% 15% 5% 15% 15% % of countr 71% 83% 85%	24% 15% 17% 4% 14% ies responding yes 66% 68% 77%
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 paredness 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		32% 5% 5% % of countr 71% 83% 85% 63%	24% 15% 17% 4% 14% ies responding yes 66% 68% 77% 59%
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 paredness 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		32% 15% 5% 15% 71% 83% 85% 63% 46%	24% 15% 17% 4% 14% ies responding yes 66% 68% 77% 59% 39%
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		32% 15% 5% 15% 15% % of countr 71% 83% 85% 63% 46% 78%	24% 15% 17% 4% 14% ies responding yes 66% 68% 77% 59% 39% 68%
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		Not included in round 2 Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3 Not included in round 3		32% 15% 5% 5% 15% % of countr 71% 83% 85% 63% 46% 78% 49%	24% 15% 17% 4% 14% ies responding yes 66% 68% 77% 59% 39% 68% 45%

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%
	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	•			
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	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	_	47%	37%
Supplies and equipment Guidance on developing national policies						
Guidance on developing national policies, strategies, or plans for scale up	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	✓	25%	26%
Rapid tools or guidance to assess and monitor gaps and health system absorption capacities	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	-		17%	33%
Risk communication and community engagement strategies	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	-	-	25%	27 %
COVID-19 case management	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020)	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional com (Round	-
						-
Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up						4) (Round 4)
Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up Lack of funding	(May-Sept 2020)	(Jan-March 2021)	(Nov-Dec 2021)	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	(Round	(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-Dec 2021)	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	(Round	(Round 4) % 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) ✓	(Round 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)	(Round 54% 86% 46%	(Round 4) % 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	(May-Sept 2020) Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	(Nov-Dec 2021)	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	(Round 54% 86% 46%	(Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 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	(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)	(Round) 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	(May-Sept 2020) Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	(Nov-Dec 2021) - - Not included in round 3	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	(Round) 54% 86% 46% 19% 41% 14%	(Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 39% 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)	(Round) 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	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	(Nov-Dec 2021) Not included in round 3	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	(Round) 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 inte	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	(Nov-Dec 2021) Not included in round 3	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	(Round) 54% 86% 46% 19% 41% 14% 16%	(Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 39% 17% 29% 12% 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	(May-Sept 2020) Not included in round 1 erventions needed to address	Not included in round 2 See bottlenecks	(Nov-Dec 2021) Not included in round 3	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	(Round) 54% 86% 46% 41% 14% 16% 8%	(Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 39% 17% 29% 12% 17% 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)	(Round) 54% 86% 46% 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 inte 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 Perventions needed to address to address to a serve to	Not included in round 2	(Nov-Dec 2021) Not included in round 3	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	(Round 54% 86% 46% 19% 41% 14% 54% 81%	(Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 39% 17% 29% 12% 14% % of countries responding yes 60% 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 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) 54% 86% 46% 19% 41% 14% 16% 88% 81% 22%	(Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 39% 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 inte	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	(Nov-Dec 2021) Not included in round 3	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	(Round) 54% 86% 46% 19% 41% 16% 88% 54% 81% 22% 35%	(Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 39% 17% 29% 12% 14% % of countries responding yes 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 2	(Nov-Dec 2021) Not included in round 3	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023) (Nov 2022-Jan 2023) (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	(Round 54% 86% 46% 19% 41% 14% 8% 54% 81% 22% 35% 41%	(Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 39% 17% 29% 12% 17% 14% % of countries responding yes 60% 80% 20% 33% 33% 33%



litigation strategies and recovery measu	res for sexual and reprod	uctive health services				
ommunication 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 comparison (Round 4)
					% of countries using strateg	y (with or without integration)
forming the community where, when and how access SRH services	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	√	Not used	76%	73%
oviding information to public about accurate and up-to-date educational materials on COVID-	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	94%	80%
forming and alerting all service providers about e heightened risk of domestic violence	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	Used but not integrated into routine service delivery	76%	68%
cess					% of countries using strateg	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 and integrated into routine service delivery	79%	61%
hancing identification and services for gender- sed violence against women survivors	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	73%	59%
ternative or adaptive measures					% of countries using strateg	y (with or without integration)
elaxing requirements for prescriptions of SRH mmodities	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	Not used	42%	33%
fering noninvasive medical methods for anaging 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%
oviding multi-month supplies of SRH mmodities	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 and 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 strateg	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%
omoting childbirth in health facilities espective 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 home	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	Used but not 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						
heduling of ANC visits in advance	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	Not used	62%	66%
heduling of PNC visits in advance	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	Not used	56%	65%
odifying (temporarily) MNH referral system	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	71%	59%
ternative 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 strateg	y (with or without integration)
ering multi-month prescriptions, micronutrient oplements, etc. during ANC or PNC	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	Used but not integrated into routine service delivery	62%	56%
rly discharge after normal delivery	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Not used	59%	56%
				Used and integrated into	62%	49%
	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	√	routine service delivery		49 70
ontinuity of labour companion hanced maternal mental health screening and ounselling in maternal health services	Not included in round 1 Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2 Not included in round 2	No response	routine service delivery 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** (Nov 2022-Jan 2023) (Round 4) (May-Sept 2020) (Jan-March 2021) (Nov-Dec 2021) (Round 4) Informing the community where, when and how Used but not integrated into routine service delivery 94% 85% Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 to access sick and well child services **Used but not integrated into** 85% Enhancing information to caregivers on child care Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 **76%** routine service delivery Providing information on how to manage stress **Used and integrated into** 64% and sustain nurturing care in households during 64% Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 routine service delivery COVID-19 Informing adolescents where and how to access **79%** Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 Not used 68% \times health services Informing adolescents where and how to get 64% Not used **59%** Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 X support and care in case of violence Informing health workers about the heightened Used and integrated into routine service delivery risk to children and adolescents of violence, Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 **67%** 64% including sexual violence Access Enhancing provision of mental health and psychosocial support to caregivers of children 45% Not used **50**% Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 \times and adolescents Scheduling visits for child and/or adolescent 48% **52%** Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 Not used \times services in advance Enhance integrated outreach for delivery of **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 **Used but not integrated into** and adolescents with conditions that require **55**% 48% Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 X routine service delivery 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 child health Establishing hotlines and/or telemedicine for **58% 52%** Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 Not used \times individual counselling of adolescents Engaging community groups and youth networks Used and integrated into **85**% to extend the provision of health information and 64% Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 X 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 and 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 and integrated into** 74% Not included in round 2 **73**% Not included in round 1 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 **Used and integrated into 65**% Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 **51%** routine service delivery health services **53%** Prioritizing key nutrition interventions Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 \times Not used **58% 59%** 46% Task shifting for essential nutrition services Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 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 3 **Regional comparison Global comparison** Round 2 Round 4 **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 No response access health and LTC services Inform older people, their households and 86% 86% Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 No response No response caregivers on IPC measures Inform older people, their households and caregivers on the importance of promoting **72%** 80% Not included in round 2 No response Not included in round 1 No response 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 46% Not included in round 2 No response No response help in the case of elder abuse Inform health workers about the heightened risk 41% Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 46% No response No response of elder abuse Ensure accessible information and different 34% communication strategies for older people with Not included in round 2 **50%** Not included in round 1 No response No response impairments Establish hotlines for older people and care 41% givers to provide targeted information for older 47% Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 No response 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% No response 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 No response 41% proactively to minimize health facility visits and Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 **65%** 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 No response 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 No response No response conditions 24% 40% Facilitate access to rehabilitation services No response Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 No response **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 Not included in round 1 No response 63% Not included in round 2 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 2 No response **56%** Not included in round 1 No response with grief and loss For older people who are care dependent, develop an alternative plan in case the primary 28% 37% No response Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 No response 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 No response No response measures and how to continue providing care Establish and enhance the mechanism for relieving the burden on caregivers, including 28% 41% Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 No response No response providing psychological support using digital platforms and respite care

During the previous 6 months, which of the following routine im	nmunization services have be	en <i>disrupted</i> due to COVID	0-19 vaccination?		
Facility-based immunization services for:	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional comparison (Round 4)	Global comparison (Round 4)
					s responding yes
Infants/young children	No response	No	Yes	24%	14%
School-aged children and adolescents	No response	No Do not know	Yes	15 % 24 %	11%
Pregnant women Adults	No response	Do not know	Yes Yes	12%	11% 8%
Routine outreach immunization services	No response	Do not know	Yes	36%	21%
During the previous 6 months, which of the following routine in	nmunization services have be	en <i>improved</i> due to COVID	0-19 vaccination?		
Facility-based immunization services for:	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional comparison (Round 4)	Global comparison (Round 4)
infants/young children	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No	% of countries 28%	z4%
School-aged children and adolescents	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No	16%	19%
Pregnant women	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No	28%	25%
Adults	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No	17 %	24%
Routine outreach immunization services	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	Yes	31%	31%
			Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional comparison (Round 4)	
Has the increased demand for vaccination resources had a nega	ntive impact on routine immu Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	nization services? Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional comparison (Round 4) % of countries	Global comparison (Round 4) s responding yes
Has the increased demand for vaccination resources had a nega	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) No response	nization services? Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023) Not applicable	Regional comparison (Round 4) % of countries	Global comparison (Round 4) s responding yes 87%
Has the increased demand for vaccination resources had a nega	ntive impact on routine immu Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	nization services? Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional comparison (Round 4) % of countries	Global comparison (Round 4) s responding yes
Has the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative and the increased demand for vaccination resources Human resources Needles or syringes	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) No response	nization services? Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023) Not applicable	Regional comparison (Round 4) % of countries	Global comparison (Round 4) s responding yes 87%
Has the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula of the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula of the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula of the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula of the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula of the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula of the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula of the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula of the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula of the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula of the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula of the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula of the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula of the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula of the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula of the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula of the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula of the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula of the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula of the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula of the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula of the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula of the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula of the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula of the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula of the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula of the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula of the increased demand for the increased demand for the increased demand	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) No response No response	nization services? Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021) Yes No	Round 4 (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%
Has the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula to the increased demand for vaccination resources. Human resources Needles or syringes Safety boxed to dispose used syringes/needles Cold chain equipment	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) No response No response No response	nization services? Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021) Yes No No	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023) Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable	Regional comparison (Round 4) % of countries 89% 33% 33%	Global comparison (Round 4) responding yes 87% 20% 20%
Has the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative for the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative for syringes Needles or syringes Safety boxed to dispose used syringes/needles Cold chain equipment Final disposal of injection wastage	No response No response No response No response No response No response	rization services? Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021) Yes No No No	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023) Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable	Regional comparison (Round 4) % of countries 89% 33% 63%	Global comparison (Round 4) s responding yes 87% 20% 48%
Has the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative negative for the increased demand for vaccination resources. Human resources Needles or syringes Safety boxed to dispose used syringes/needles Cold chain equipment	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) No response	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021) Yes No No No Yes	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023) Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable	Regional comparison (Round 4) % of countries 89% 33% 63% 52%	Global comparison (Round 4) s responding yes 87% 20% 48%
Has the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative negative for the increased demand for vaccination resources. Human resources Needles or syringes Safety boxed to dispose used syringes/needles Cold chain equipment	No response	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021) Yes No No No Yes And 3 Pec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023) Not applicable Disruptions to demand for importance in the second content of the second conten	Regional comparison (Round 4) % of countries 89% 33% 63% 52% und 4	Global comparison (Round 4) s responding yes 87% 20% 48%

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 -Bome 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	Do not know	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)
None	~	No rosmoneo	✓		es responding yes
None Advocacy and resource mobilization for NTD	× 	No response	×	70% 60%	68% 56%
programme Training and capacity-building activities (in-	×	No response		60%	56%
person or virtual) related to NTDs		No response		80%	63%
Integrated vector management ecific vector control activity	×	No response	×	30%	16%
alyed:					
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 countries	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%

veys/population screening/surveillance ve case finding	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	No response	No response	YES -Bome 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 of COVID-19 response efforts	No response	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				% of cou	ntries responding yes
NCDs in the government budget for the COVID- 19 response	No response	No response	✓	10%	19%
Planned NCD government activities that have been postponed				% of cou	ntries responding yes
lone	No response	No response	✓	61%	63%
mplementation of NCD Surveys	No response	No response	No response	62%	58%
ublic screening programs for NCDs	No response	No response	No response	38%	47%
WHO HEARTS technical package	No response	No response	No response	31%	28%
Mass communication campaigns	No response	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 cou	ntries 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	No response	No response	MNTs et accéIération de		
Suspended NCD services? Are there any technical guidance or tools that		·	mise en ÅUvre des activités Il taut que laums continue A		

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	×	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	×	74%	73%
Funded?	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response		
owing activities have been implemented as part of the current mental health and p	sychosocial support (MHPSS) re	esponse plan for COVID-19		% of count	tries responding yes
Orient responders to mental health and psychosocial aspects of COVID-19	No response	√	No response	87%	83%
Ensure inter-sectoral referral pathways are established and contextualized to the situation of limited physical distancing	No response	✓	No response	61%	55%
Distribute timely and accessible information on general and MHPSS services, coping strategies and updates	No response	✓	No response	70%	77%
Provide MHPSS to people in COVID treatment centers, isolation and quarantine	No response	×	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	×	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	✓	No response	65%	65%
Address the specific mental health and neurological needs of older adults, people with disabilities and other vulnerable persons	No response	×	No response	43%	48%
Targeted Risk communication strategies/ campaigns to address social stigma	No response	✓	No response	70%	61%
Establish opportunities for the bereaved to mourn even from a distance.	No response	✓	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	×	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 comparison (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	No response	No response	No response	100%	100%
Ministry of Social/Family Affairs	No response	No response	No response	77%	82%
Ministry of Education		No response	No response	85%	82%
Ministry of Labour	No response No response	No response	No response	15%	38%
Ministry of Edbour	No response	No response	No response	15%	28%
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	No response	No response	No response	23%	18%
United Nations Agencies	No response	No response	No response	54%	57%
Governmental entity responsible for	No response	No response	No response	38%	55%
Substance use Non-governmental Organizations	No response	No response	No response	92%	86%
Service users' representatives	No response	No response	No response	46%	41%
National professional associations/societies	No response	No response	No response	54%	67%
			-		
National disaster management authority	No response	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		
/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	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 sett	rings:			% 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	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)
rernment policies/directives designating access to essential services for tal, neurological and substance use (MNS) disorders	or			% 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%
voillance					_
veillance					

Key informants			
Round 4 survey sections	Key informant	Key informant position	Key informant organisation
Continuity of essential health services module	Dr Moussa Abdellahi	Stratégique et de la	Ministére de la Santé
Sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health	MOHAMED CHEIKH	FHP	OMS
Nutrition	Dr mohamed Cheikh	FHB	OMS
Immunization	Dr Boueye Abeidi	SSA Senior vaccination	OMS MAURITANIE
Human immunodeficiency virus and hepatitis	FALL Malick F-Zahra	NOP HIV/TB/Hép-Malaria	OMS
Tuberculosis	Kane El Hadj Malick	Coordinateur Programme Tuberculose et LÃ"pre	Ministère de la Santé
Malaria	FALL Zahra	NPO VIH/TB/Hép-Malaria	OMS
Neglected tropical diseases	FALL Zahra	NPO HTH/P	OMS
Noncommunicable diseases	Abdallahi Bouhabib	Directeur General Adjoint de la Santé	Ministère de la santé
Mental health, neurology and substance use disorders	Abdallahi Bouhabib	Directeur General Adjoint de la Santé Publique	Ministère de la Santé
Care for older people			
Future acute respiratory pandemic preparedness	PALLAWO Raymond Bernard	Health Cluster Coordinator	OMS