



Table of contents

Page Number Overview and background Summary Disruptions across service delivery settings and platforms Disruptions to tracer services Service backlog trends Supply chain disruptions Intentional modifications to service delivery and essential public health functions Mitigation strategies and recovery measures Policies, planning and investments Delivery of essential COVID-19 tools Priority needs and technical assistance requirements from WHO 10 In-depth profile: Sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, child, and adolescent health In-depth profile: Nutrition services In-depth profile: Care for older people In-depth profile: Immunization In-depth profile: Neglected tropical diseases In-depth profile: Noncommunicable diseases In-depth profile: Mental, neurological, and substance use disorders 21 Key informant details

Overview

Background

Region

Essential Health Services

Mental, neurological, and

substance use disorders

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

Income Group

25-May-20

AFR	206,139,589	Lower middle income	\$2,065.7	62.6	4.5%
Survey participat	ion				
Round 1 surveys		Submission Date	Round 3 survey sections		Submission Date

module

GDP (USD per capita)

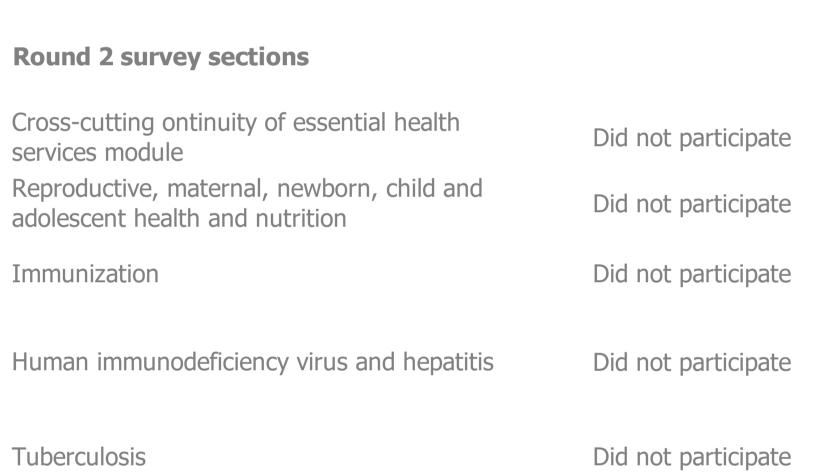
Mental health, neurology

and substance use

Care for older people

disorders

Noncommunicable diseases 15-May-20 Mental, neurological, and substance use disorders 30-Jun-20



Population



Round 3 survey sections Cross-cutting ontinuity of essential health services



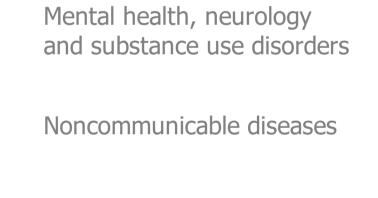
Life Expectancy (years)



Did not participate

Population 60 and over

Did not participate



Care for older people

Round 4 survey sections Submission Date

10-Jan-23

10-Jan-23

9-Jan-23

9-Jan-23

9-Jan-23

15-Dec-22

9-Jan-23

10-Nov-22

10-Jan-23

15-Dec-22

9-Jan-23

Cross-cutting ontinuity of

essential health services

maternal, newborn, child

Sexual, reproductive,

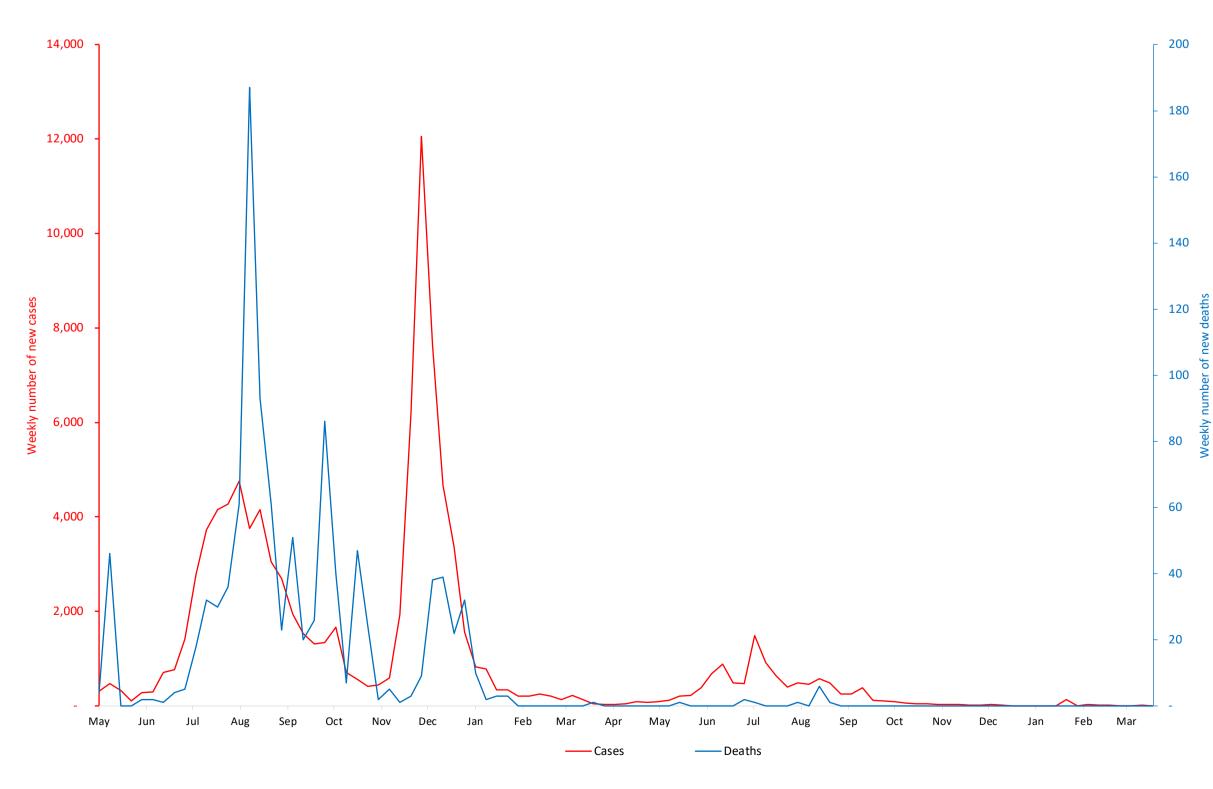
and adolescent health

module

Nutrition



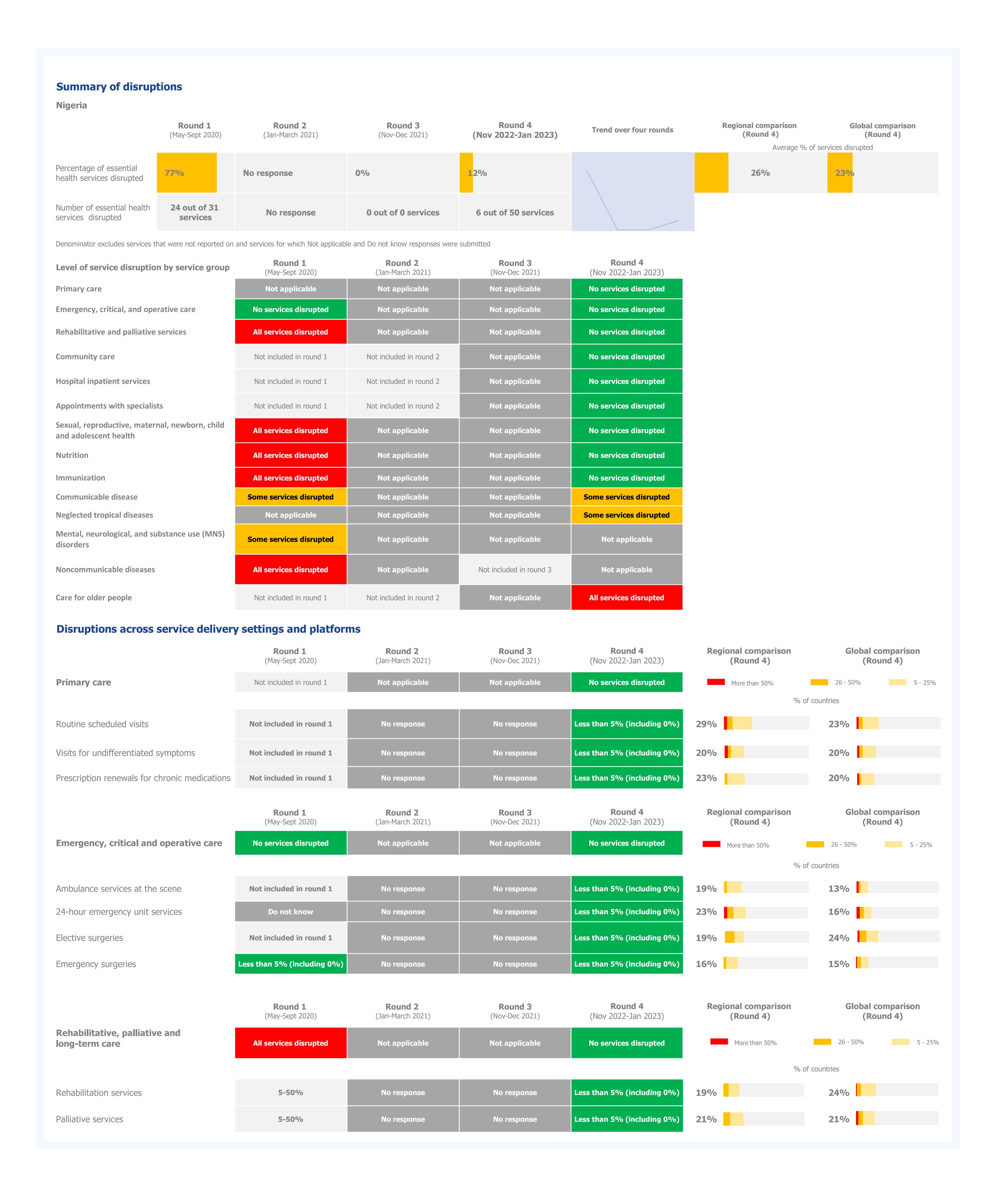
Weekly number of new COVID-19 cases and deaths

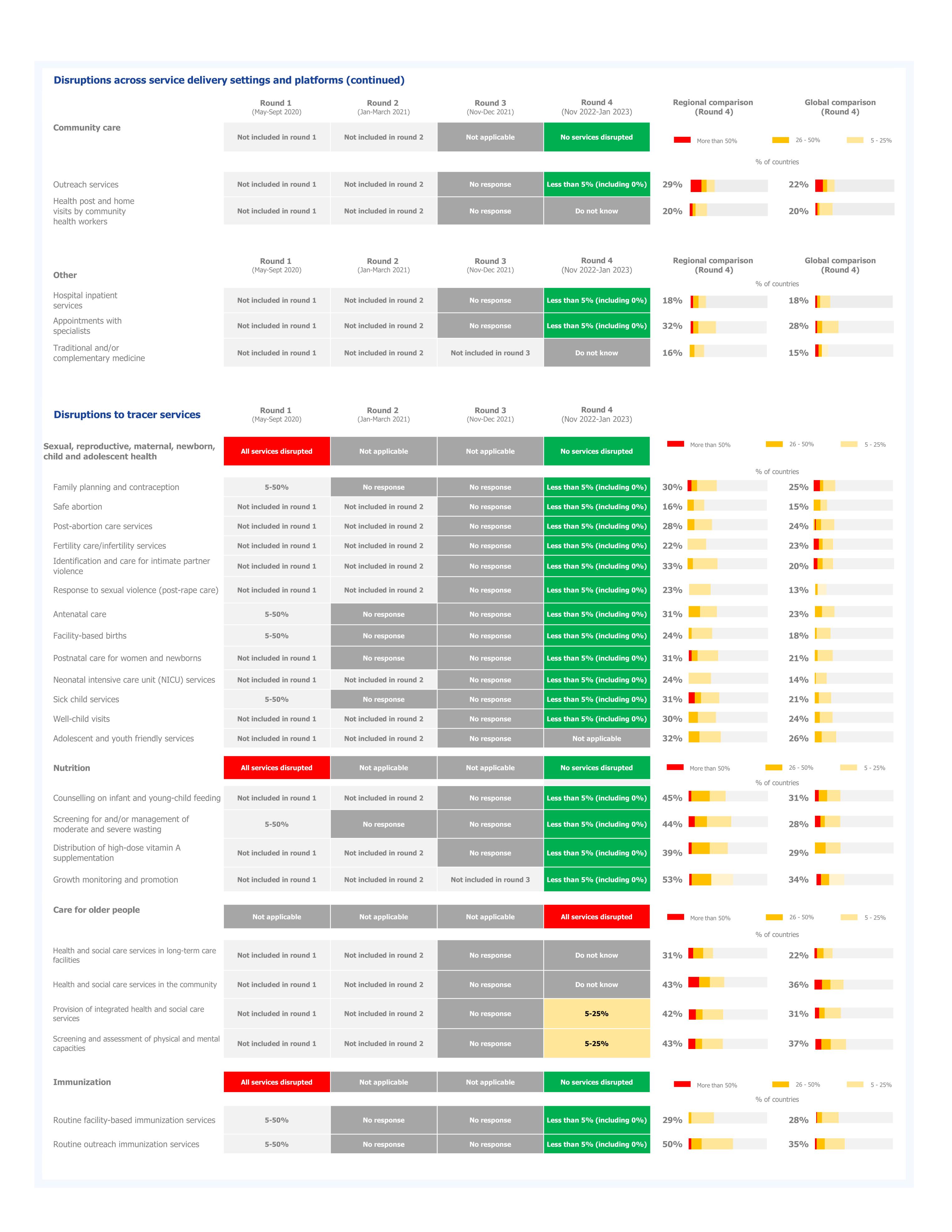


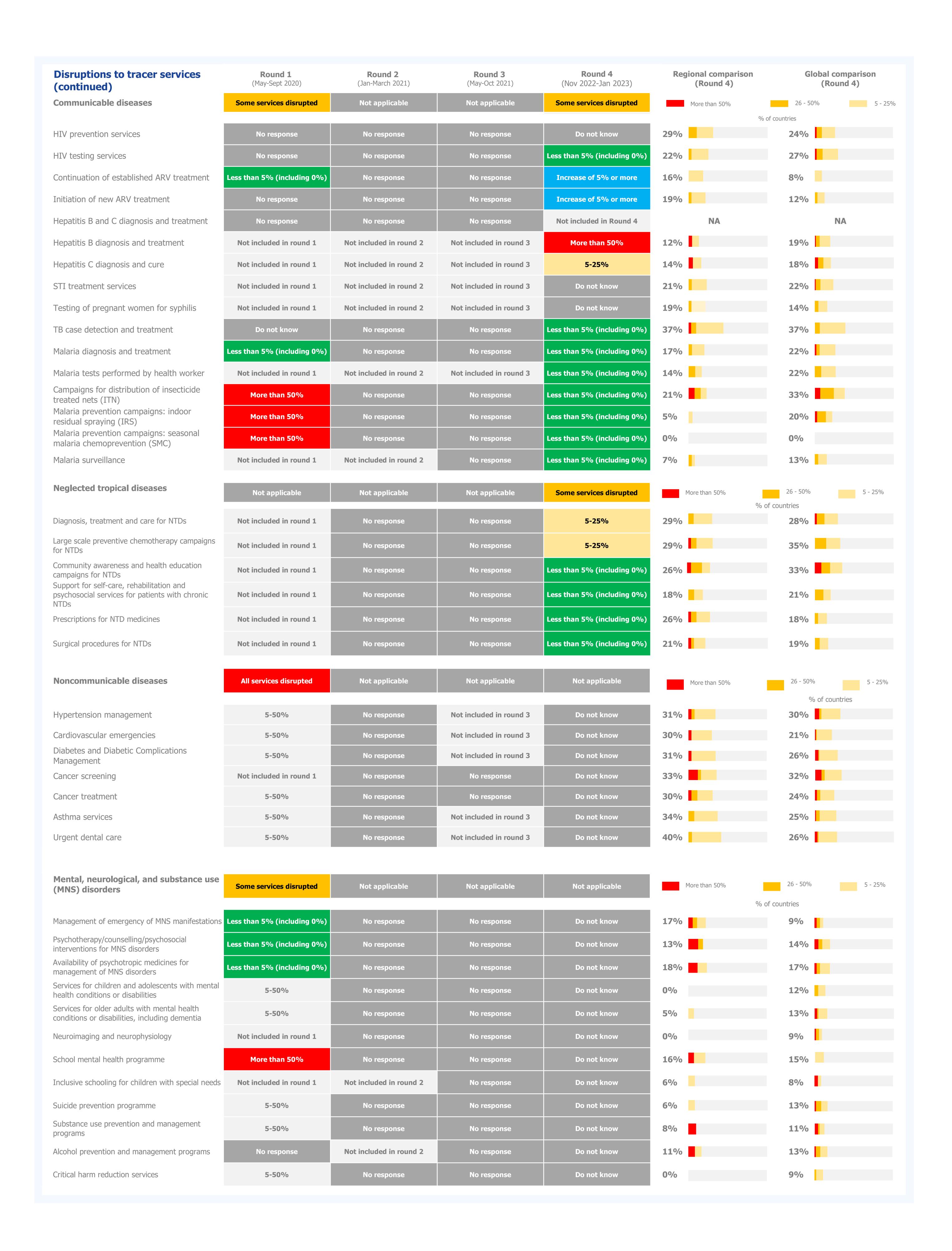
Did not participate

Deaths	Cases	
187	12,054	Peak
2021-08-29	2021-12-19	k date

2021-08-29	2021-12-19	Peak date
0	0	Latest
0%	0%	Proportion







Service backlog trends:	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 wi	th increased backlogs
lective surgeries and procedures	Not included in round 1	No response	No response	Do not know	60%	47%
ppointments with specialists (outpatient)	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Not applicable	60%	50%
creening, diagnosis and treatment of	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Not applicable	57%	48%
creening, diagnosis and treatment of NCDs	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Increased	68%	62%
ehabilitation services	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2		Do not know	55%	52%
enabilitation services	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Do not know	55%	32%
					% of countries with disruption	to in-country supply chain system
upply chain disruptions:	Not included in round 1	No response	No response	No	34%	24%
Vaccines Medicines (excluding	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	70%	57%
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 1	Not included in round 2 Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3 Not included in round 3	No response No response	70%	48% 75%
Laboratory supplies Medical supplies	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	82%	82%
Medical imaging	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	45%	44%
accessories Personal protective	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	27%	27%
equipment Disinfectant and hygiene		Not included in round 2		No response	36%	29%
supplies ntentional modifications to servic	e delivery and essent	tial public health func	tions			
trategic changes to service delivery platf	-					
crategie enanges to service denvery placi		Round 2	Pound 3	Pound 4	Pegional comparison	Global comparison
	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020)	(Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional comparison (Round 4)	Global comparison (Round 4)
					Suspended	Limited
rimary care services	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Functioning as normal	11%	7%
utpatient services	Limited	No response	No response	Functioning as normal	16%	11%
npatient services	Limited	No response	No response	Functioning as normal	14%	10%
mergency unit services	Limited	No response	No response	Functioning as normal	5%	4%
rehospital emergency care ervices	Limited	No response	No response	Limited	22%	11%
Community-based care	Suspended	No response	No response	Functioning as normal	22%	16%
lobile clinics	Suspended	No response	No response	Functioning as normal	24%	20%
trategic changes to essential public healt	th functions and activities	5				
	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 Fiarci 2021)	(1404 DCC 2021)	(1404 2022 3011 2023)	Suspended	Limited
					% of	countries
opulation-based activities for health protection	Not included in round 1	No response	No response	Functioning as normal	29%	15%
ealth promotion population-based activities	Not included in round 1	No response	No response	Functioning as normal	11%	11%
	Not included in round 1			Functioning as normal	17%	13%
isease provention population based seticities	The state of the s	No response	No response			
				Functioning as normal	19%	10%
urveillance and response	Not included in round 1	No response	No response			
urveillance and response mergency preparedness and response		No response No response	No response No response	Functioning as normal	16%	12%
bisease prevention population-based activities urveillance and response mergency preparedness and response communications and social mobilization activities or health	Not included in round 1				16% 20%	
mergency preparedness and response ommunications and social mobilization activities or health	Not included in round 1 Not included in round 1	No response	No response	Functioning as normal		12%
urveillance and response mergency preparedness and response ommunications and social mobilization activities	Not included in round 1 Not included in round 1 Not included in round 1	No response No response	No response No response	Functioning as normal Functioning as normal	20%	12% 12%

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 str	ategy (with or without integration)
Expansion of facility hours	Not included in round 1	No response	No response	Used and 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	Not used	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 str	ategy (with or without integration)
Redistribution of health worker tasks and optimization of roles	×	No response	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	No response	Not used	76%	80%
Recruitment of additional staff	No response	No response	No response	Not used	74%	71%
Provision of mental health care and psychosocial support to health workers	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Not used	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	No response	Not used	32%	40%
Paid sick leave, overtime pay, and/or hazard pay	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Not used	47%	55%
Access to medicines and health products					% of countries using str	ategy (with or without integration)
Novel approaches to renewing prescriptions and dispensing medications	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Not used	50%	56%
Adaption of supply chain logistics and management processes	×	No response	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	No response	Not used	79%	75%
Community engagement and risk communica	tion strategies				% of countries using str	ategy (with or without integration)
Community communications	X	No response	No response	Not used	88%	89%
Use of proactive governmental strategies to reach vulnerable groups	Not included in round 1	No response	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	No response	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	82%	77%
Health financing strategies					% of countries using str	ategy (with or without integration)
Removal of user fees or provision of subsidies for fees at point of use	×	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	Not used	38%	29%
Agreements with private health facilities to deliver essential health services supported through public funds	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Not used	53%	48%
Systematic use of quality improvement approaches					% of countries using str	ategy (with or without integration)
	Not be also do diference al d	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	62%	68%
	Not included in round 1					
Improving patient flow in health facilities Improving the quality of care in essential health	Not included in round 1 Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	76%	64%
Improving patient flow in health facilities Improving the quality of care in essential health services delivered to patients Providing training and supportive supervision of the workforce in quality improvement		Not included in round 2 Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3 Not included in round 3		76% 85%	75%

Policies, planning and investments						
Policies and plans	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020)	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional comparison (Round 4)	Global comparison (Round 4)
					% of countries	responding yes
Government has defined EHS to be maintained during COVID-19	Don't Know	No response	No response	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	No response	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	Don't know	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 disp
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 disp
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 disp
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 disp
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	82%	94%
Thematic areas that have been identified as central	to ongoing recovery effort:				% of countries	responding yes
Primary Care	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	89%	89%
Emergency risk management including preparedness	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	95%	84%
Other essential public health functions	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	42%	62%
Continuity of essential health services across health programmes and conditions	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	89%	83%
Whole of government / multisectoral engagement	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	58%	57%
Community engagement	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	92%	75%
Vulnerable and marginalized populations	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	68%	65%
Quality of care	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	76%	63%
None	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3		0%	2%
Country made additional government funding and investments	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020)	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional comparison (Round 4) % of countries	Global comparison (Round 4) responding yes
To maintain EHS during COVID-19	✓	No response	No response	×	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 resilience and preparedness	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	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	No response	N/A	78%	81%
Digital health technologies and infrastructure	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	N/A	67%	87%
Health workforce capacity strengthening	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	N/A	100%	95%
Access to medicines, supplies and other health products	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	N/A	89%	86%
Health information systems	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	N/A	83%	80%

Country received additional external	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4	% of country	ries responding yes
funding to support health system recovery efforts from:	(May-Sept 2020)	(Jan-March 2021)	(Nov-Dec 2021)	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)		
None	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3		0%	15%
WHO	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	87%	78%
Other UN agencies and multilateral development banks	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	87%	75%
Bilateral development partners	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	87%	64%
International non-governmental organizations (not for profit)	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3		61%	58%
National non-governmental organizations (not for profit)	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3		37%	41%
International private organizations (for profit)	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3		32%	30%
National private organizations (for profit)	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	-	26% 0% of country	27%
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 countr	Global comparison (Round 4) ries responding yes
Regularly monitoring the continuity of EHS during COVID-19	Not included in round 1	No response	No response	Yes	86%	88%
If yes, does it include monitoring mitigation or recovery strategies	Not included in round 1	No response	No response	Yes	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	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%
Existence of team dedicated to tracking and					% of countr	ries responding yes
addressing the infodemic and health misinformation during COVID-19	Not included in round 1	No response	No response	Yes, within Ministry of Health or equivalent	95%	90%
Collecting or collating data on comorbidities in COVID-19 patients	Not included in round 1	No response	No response	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	No response	Yes	52%	57%
Active, multi-source social listening mechanism in place to inform decision-makin	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	Yes	71%	63%
Produced one or more qualitative or quantitative analysis of health inequities during the COVID-19 pandemic	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	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)	Global comparison (Round 4)
Current curge capacity assessed	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No (no actions taken)	44%	ries responding yes 42%
Priority health capacity strengthening areas f	for potential COVID-19 s	urge (top 3)			% of countr	ries 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 %

Application for the content of the COVID-19 proteines the home here pure governor may other contents. See public half in more 1		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)
And manufactures are controlled by the standard in mount of the controlled			-19 pandemic that have be	een leveraged in response	for any other non-	% of cou	ntries responding yes
Accordance of the control of the con		Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3		8%	15%
The channel of the ch		Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	86%	76%
The first is first in the street of the company of		Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	94%	83%
The missed control of the missed in mount 3 and down amount 4 and missed in mount 3 and missed in mount 3 and down amount 4 and missed in mount 3 and missed in mount 3 and down amount 4 and missed in mount 3 and missed in mount 3 and down amount 4 and missed in mount 3 and missed in mount 3 and down amount 4 and missed in mount 3 and missed in mount 3 and down amount 4 and missed in mount 3 and missed in mount 3 and down amount 4 and missed in mount 3 and missed in mount 3 and down amount 4 and missed in mount 3 and down amount 4 and missed in mount 3 and missed in mount 3 and down amount 4 and missed in mount 3 and down amount 4 and missed in mount 3	veillance, laboratories and diagnostics	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	94%	90%
The bounded in mined 2 Met bounded in mined 3 Met bounded in mined 3 V		Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	83%	72%
Round 2 (Ash Included in round 2 Roll broaded in round 3 Roll broaded in round	tection of health workforce	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3		71%	69%
The included in round 3	e management, clinical operations	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	77%	66%
Record of exclosioned in mount 1 Med included in mount 2 Med included in mount 3 V 5196 4796 4796 4796 4796 4796 4796 4796 47	ection prevention and control	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	89%	82%
Part of control of con	erational support, logistics and supply chains	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	83%	78%
Round 2 (Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 Round 4 (Nov-Dec 2021) Round 4 (No	naging essential health services and systems	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	74%	71%
Bound 2 Care Person 2011 (Pare 100 April 100 A	search and development	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	✓	51%	47%
Round 2 (Nov Dec 221) Round 4 (Nov 2021) Round 4 (Nov 2022) Round 4 (N	ne	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3		0%	0%
Position of personal health capacity strengthening areas Will acquadity strengthening areas Will acquadity strengthening areas Will acquadity strengthening areas Will acquadity strengthening areas Not included in round 2. Not included in round 3. V. 7396 Bisk communication and community Bisk communication Bisk contributed in round 2. Not included in round 3. V. Bisk of sources responding to communication Bisk communication Bisk communication Bisk communication Bisk contributed Bis cound 2. Not included in round 3. V. Bisk of sources responding to communication Bisk communication Bisk contributed Bis cound 2. Not included in round 3. V. Bisk of sources are sources and sources are enabled bisk cound 2. Not included in round 3. V. Bisk of sources are enabled bisk cound 2. Not included in round 3. V. Bisk of source	a in a makingal woulking should account the a few						
Not included in round 3	re respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3		% of cou	ntries responding yes
Risk communication and community engagement Survellance, laboratories and diagnostics Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 Not included in	re respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness ntry has respiratory pathogen preparedness				Yes (or being established) No, but planning to develop	73% 55%	74% 68%
Surveillance, laboratories and diagnostics Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 X 83% 73% 23% 23% 23% 23% 23% 23% 2	re respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness htry has respiratory pathogen preparedness ree priority health capacity strengthening areas Multisectoral coordination, governance		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	Yes (or being established) No, but planning to develop	73% 55% % of cou	74% 68% ntries responding yes
Protection of health worldcree Protection of health worldcree Protection of health worldcree Protection of health worldcree Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 No	re respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness ntry has respiratory pathogen preparedness ee priority health capacity strengthening areas Multisectoral coordination, governance and financing Risk communication and community		Not included in round 2 Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3 Not included in round 3	Yes (or being established) No, but planning to develop one	73% 55% % of cou	74% 68% ntries responding yes 66%
Protection of health workforce Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 X 32% 24% 24% Not included in round 3 X 32% 24% 24% Not included in round 3 X 32% 24% 15% 15% 15% 15% 15% 15% 17% Not included in round 3 X 15% 17% 17% 17% 17% 17% 17% 17%	re respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness aredness arethry has respiratory pathogen preparedness ee priority health capacity strengthening areas Multisectoral coordination, governance and financing Risk communication and community engagement		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	Yes (or being established) No, but planning to develop one	73% 55% % of countries 73% 34%	74% 68% ntries responding yes 66% 35%
Infection prevention and control Operational supplyor, logistics and supply Chains Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 X 15% 15% 15% 15% Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 X 55% 17% Not included in round 3 X 55% 14% Research and development Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 X 15% 15% 14% Research and development Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 X 15% 15% 14% Not included in round 3 X 15% 15% 14% Not included in round 3 X 15% 15% 14% Not included in round 3 X 15% 15% 14% Not included in round 3 X 15% 15% 16% 16% Not included in round 3 X 15% 15% 16% 16% Not included in round 3 X 15% 15% 16% 16% Not included in round 3 X 15% 15% 16% 16% Not included in round 3 X 15% 15% 16% 16% 16% 16% 16% 16% 16% 16% 16% 16	re respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness htry has respiratory pathogen preparedness ee priority health capacity strengthening areas Multisectoral coordination, governance and financing Risk communication and community engagement Surveillance, laboratories and diagnostics Points of entry, international travel and		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	Yes (or being established) No, but planning to develop one	73% 55% % of could 73% 34% 83%	74% 68% ntries responding yes 66% 35% 73%
hains Managing essential health services and systems Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 X 5% 17% Planning for pandemic product deployment (vaccines, therapeutics and other devices) Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 X 15% 4% 4% Research and development Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 X 15% 14% 66% 14% 66% Finance Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 X 15% 66% 71% 66% 59% 77% 66% 59% 77% 66% 59% 77% 66% 59% 77% 66% 59% 77% 66% 59% 77% 66% 59% 77% 66% 59% 77% 66% 59% 77% 66% 68% 78% 7	re respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness htry has respiratory pathogen preparedness ee priority health capacity strengthening areas Multisectoral coordination, governance and financing Risk communication and community engagement Surveillance, laboratories and diagnostics Points of entry, international travel and transport, and mass gatherings		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	Yes (or being established) No, but planning to develop one	73% 55% % of coulomber of coulo	74% 68% ntries responding yes 66% 35% 73% 23%
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Home affairs, interior affairs Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 V 46% Defense, security forces Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 V 78% 68% Labour, social welfare Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 V 49% Public works and services Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 V 90% 71%	re respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness htry has respiratory pathogen preparedness ee priority health capacity strengthening areas Multisectoral coordination, governance and financing Risk communication and community engagement Surveillance, laboratories and diagnostics Points of entry, international travel and transport, and mass gatherings Protection of health workforce Case management, clinical operations, and infection prevention and control Operational support, logistics and supply chains Managing essential health services and systems Planning for pandemic product deployment (vaccines, therapeutics and other devices) Research and development following ministries/agencies are engaged in re respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness National legislative body, office of head of		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	Yes (or being established) No, but planning to develop one	73% 55% % of could 73% 34% 83% 32% 5% 5% 5% 15% % of could	74% 68% 68% ntries responding yes 66% 35% 73% 23% 17% 24% 15% 17% 4% 14% 14% ntries responding yes
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Defense, security forces Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 V 49% Public works and services Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 V 39% Information and communication Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3 V 90% 71%	re respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness respiratory pathogen preparedness ee priority health capacity strengthening areas Multisectoral coordination, governance and financing Risk communication and community engagement Surveillance, laboratories and diagnostics Points of entry, international travel and transport, and mass gatherings Protection of health workforce Case management, clinical operations, and infection prevention and control Operational support, logistics and supply chains Managing essential health services and systems Planning for pandemic product deployment (vaccines, therapeutics and other devices) Research and development following ministries/agencies are engaged in the respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness National legislative body, office of head of state Finance		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	Yes (or being established) No, but planning to develop one	73% 55% % of coul 73% 34% 83% 32% 5% 5% 15% 5% 71% 83%	74% 68% ntries responding yes 66% 35% 73% 23% 17% 24% 15% 17% 4% 14% 14% ntries responding yes
Labour, social welfare Not included in round 2 Not included in round 3	re respiratory pathogen pandemic laredness Intry has respiratory pathogen preparedness The priority health capacity strengthening areas Multisectoral coordination, governance and financing Risk communication and community engagement Surveillance, laboratories and diagnostics Points of entry, international travel and transport, and mass gatherings Protection of health workforce Case management, clinical operations, and infection prevention and control Operational support, logistics and supply chains Managing essential health services and systems Planning for pandemic product deployment (vaccines, therapeutics and other devices) Research and development following ministries/agencies are engaged in re respiratory pathogen pandemic laredness National legislative body, office of head of state Finance Disaster risk management		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	Yes (or being established) No, but planning to develop one	73% 55% % of coulomb % of coulom	74% 68% ntries responding yes 66% 35% 73% 23% 17% 24% 15% 17% 4% 14% ntries responding yes
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	re respiratory pathogen pandemic paredness ntry has respiratory pathogen preparedness ree priority health capacity strengthening areas Multisectoral coordination, governance and financing Risk communication and community engagement Surveillance, laboratories and diagnostics Points of entry, international travel and transport, and mass gatherings Protection of health workforce Case management, clinical operations, and infection prevention and control Operational support, logistics and supply chains Managing essential health services and systems Planning for pandemic product deployment (vaccines, therapeutics and other devices) Research and development following ministries/agencies are engaged in the respiratory pathogen pandemic paredness National legislative body, office of head of state Finance Disaster risk management Home affairs, interior affairs Commerce, trade Defense, security forces		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	Yes (or being established) No, but planning to develop one	73% 55% % of coul 73% 34% 83% 32% 5% 5% 15% 5% 63% 46% 78%	74% 68% ntries responding yes 66% 35% 73% 23% 17% 24% 15% 17% 4% 14% 14% ntries responding yes
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	rerespiratory pathogen pandemic paredness intry has respiratory pathogen preparedness. ree priority health capacity strengthening areas Multisectoral coordination, governance and financing Risk communication and community engagement Surveillance, laboratories and diagnostics Points of entry, international travel and transport, and mass gatherings Protection of health workforce Case management, clinical operations, and infection prevention and control Operational support, logistics and supply chains Managing essential health services and systems Planning for pandemic product deployment (vaccines, therapeutics and other devices) Research and development following ministries/agencies are engaged in are respiratory pathogen pandemic paredness National legislative body, office of head of state Finance Disaster risk management Home affairs, interior affairs Commerce, trade Defense, security forces Labour, social welfare Public works and services Information and communication		Not included in round 2 Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3 Not included in round 3	Yes (or being established) No, but planning to develop one	73% 55% % of coulomb 73% 34% 83% 32% 5% 5% 5% 5% 5% 63% 46% 78% 49% 39% 90%	74% 68% ntries responding yes 66% 35% 73% 23% 17% 24% 15% 17% 4% 14% 14% ntries responding yes
	re respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness ntry has respiratory pathogen preparedness ee priority health capacity strengthening areas Multisectoral coordination, governance and financing Risk communication and community engagement Surveillance, laboratories and diagnostics Points of entry, international travel and transport, and mass gatherings Protection of health workforce Case management, clinical operations, and infection prevention and control Operational support, logistics and supply chains Managing essential health services and systems Planning for pandemic product deployment (vaccines, therapeutics and other devices) Research and development following ministries/agencies are engaged in respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness 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 (or being established) No, but planning to develop one	73% 55% % of coulomb 73% 34% 83% 32% 5% 5% 5% 5% 5% 63% 46% 78% 49% 39% 90%	74% 68% ntries responding yes 66% 35% 73% 23% 17% 24% 15% 17% 4% 14% ntries responding yes

Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up						% of countries responding yes
Lack of funding	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	✓	64%	68%
Health workforce challenges	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	✓	58%	80%
Shortages in laboratory supplies and equipment	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	-	58%	56%
Lack of distribution capacity	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	_	17%	10%
Lack of clear strategy, guidance or protocols	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	_	14 %	13 %
Lack of data/information	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	_	8%	23%
Demand-side challenges	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	✓	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	No response	✓	58%	59%
Health worker recruitment, retention and training	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	✓	56%	76%
Operational guidance and protocols for supply chain management	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	-	19%	22%
Surge procurement of COVID-19 laboratory supplies and equipment	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	-	47%	37%
Guidance on developing national policies, strategies, or plans for scale up	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	-	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	No response	-	17%	33%
Risk communication and community engagement	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	✓	25%	27%
COVID-19 case management	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4	Regional cor	nparison Global compariso
COVID-19 case management				Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional cor (Round	nparison Global compariso
COVID-19 case management Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3			mparison Global comparison d 4) (Round 4)
COVID-19 case management Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up Lack of funding Health workforce challenges	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020)	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	(Round	nparison d 4) Global compariso (Round 4) % of countries responding yes
COVID-19 case management Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up Lack of funding Health workforce challenges Shortages in COVID-19 therapeutics and	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020) Not included in round 1	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) Not included in round 2	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021) No response	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	(Round	mparison d 4) Global compariso (Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57%
COVID-19 case management Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up Lack of funding Health workforce challenges Shortages in COVID-19 therapeutics and equipment Lack of distribution capacity	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020) Not included in round 1 Not included in round 1	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) Not included in round 2 Not included in round 2	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021) No response No response	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	(Round 54% 86% 46%	mparison (Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 17%
COVID-19 case management Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up Lack of funding Health workforce challenges Shortages in COVID-19 therapeutics and equipment Lack of distribution capacity Lack of facility infrastructure	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020) Not included in round 1	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) Not included in round 2	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021) No response No response No response No response No response	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	(Round 54% 86% 46% 19% 41%	mparison (Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 17% 29%
COVID-19 case management Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up Lack of funding Health workforce challenges Shortages in COVID-19 therapeutics and equipment Lack of distribution capacity Lack of facility infrastructure	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020) Not included in round 1	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) Not included in round 2	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021) No response No response No response No response	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023) - - - - - - - - - - - - -	(Round 54% 86% 46%	mparison (Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 17%
COVID-19 case management Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up Lack of funding Health workforce challenges Shortages in COVID-19 therapeutics and equipment Lack of distribution capacity Lack of facility infrastructure Lack of clear strategy, guidance or protocols	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020) Not included in round 1	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) Not included in round 2	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021) No response No response No response No response No response	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023) - - - - - - - - - - - - -	(Round 54% 86% 46% 19% 41%	mparison (Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 17% 29%
COVID-19 case management Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up Lack of funding Health workforce challenges Shortages in COVID-19 therapeutics and equipment Lack of distribution capacity Lack of facility infrastructure Lack of clear strategy, guidance or protocols Lack of data/information	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020) Not included in round 1	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) Not included in round 2	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021) No response No response No response No response No response No response	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	54% 86% 46% 19% 41% 14%	mparison (Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 17% 29% 12%
COVID-19 case management Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up Lack of funding Health workforce challenges Shortages in COVID-19 therapeutics and equipment Lack of distribution capacity Lack of facility infrastructure Lack of clear strategy, guidance or protocols Lack of data/information Demand-side challenges	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020) Not included in round 1	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) Not included in round 2	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021) No response No response No response No response Not included in round 3 No response No response	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	(Round 54% 86% 46% 19% 41% 14%	### Global comparison (Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 17% 29% 12% 17%
COVID-19 case management Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up Lack of funding Health workforce challenges Shortages in COVID-19 therapeutics and equipment Lack of distribution capacity Lack of facility infrastructure Lack of clear strategy, guidance or protocols Lack of data/information Demand-side challenges Top three technical assistance or support inte	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020) Not included in round 1	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) Not included in round 2	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021) No response No response No response No response Not included in round 3 No response No response	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	(Round 54% 86% 46% 19% 41% 14%	### Global comparison (Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 39% 17% 29% 12% 14%
COVID-19 case management Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up Lack of funding Health workforce challenges Shortages in COVID-19 therapeutics and equipment Lack of distribution capacity Lack of facility infrastructure Lack of clear strategy, guidance or protocols Lack of data/information Demand-side challenges Top three technical assistance or support interportation Financial planning support	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020) Not included in round 1	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) Not included in round 2 So bottlenecks	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021) No response No response No response No response Not included in round 3 No response No response No response	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	(Round 54% 86% 46% 41% 14% 16% 88%	mparison (Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 17% 29% 12% 14% % of countries responding yes
COVID-19 case management Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up Lack of funding Health workforce challenges Shortages in COVID-19 therapeutics and equipment Lack of distribution capacity Lack of facility infrastructure Lack of clear strategy, guidance or protocols Lack of data/information Demand-side challenges Top three technical assistance or support interport inter	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020) Not included in round 1	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) Not included in round 2	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021) No response No response No response Not included in round 3 No response No response No response No response No response	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	(Round 54% 86% 46% 19% 41% 14% 16% 8%	mparison (Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 17% 29% 12% 14% % of countries responding yes
COVID-19 case management Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up Lack of funding Health workforce challenges Shortages in COVID-19 therapeutics and equipment Lack of distribution capacity Lack of facility infrastructure Lack of clear strategy, guidance or protocols Lack of data/information Demand-side challenges Top three technical assistance or support interpolation Financial planning support Health worker recruitment, retention and training Operational guidance and protocols for supply chain management Surge procurement of COVID-19 related	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020) Not included in round 1	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) Not included in round 2	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021) No response	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	54% 86% 46% 19% 41% 14% 54% 88%	Simparison (Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 39% 17% 29% 12% 14% % of countries responding yes
COVID-19 case management Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up Lack of funding Health workforce challenges Shortages in COVID-19 therapeutics and equipment Lack of distribution capacity Lack of facility infrastructure Lack of clear strategy, guidance or protocols Lack of data/information Demand-side challenges Top three technical assistance or support interpolation in the support in the supp	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020) Not included in round 1	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) Not included in round 2	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021) No response	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	54% 86% 46% 19% 41% 14% 54% 88%	Minimization (14) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 17% 29% 12% 14% % of countries responding yes 60% 80% 20%
COVID-19 case management Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up Lack of funding Health workforce challenges Shortages in COVID-19 therapeutics and equipment Lack of distribution capacity Lack of facility infrastructure Lack of clear strategy, guidance or protocols Lack of data/information Demand-side challenges Top three technical assistance or support interpolation in the support in the supp	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020) Not included in round 1	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) Not included in round 2	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021) No response No response No response Not included in round 3 No response	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	54% 86% 46% 19% 41% 14% 54% 88% 54% 81% 22% 35%	### Global comparison (Round 4) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 17% 29% 12% 14% % of countries responding yes 60% 80% 33%
COVID-19 case management Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up Lack of funding Health workforce challenges Shortages in COVID-19 therapeutics and equipment Lack of distribution capacity Lack of facility infrastructure Lack of clear strategy, guidance or protocols Lack of data/information Demand-side challenges Top three technical assistance or support 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,	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020) Not included in round 1 Not included in round 1	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) Not included in round 2 Not included in round 2	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021) No response	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	(Round) 54% 86% 46% 19% 41% 16% 8% 54% 81% 22% 35% 41%	Minimparison (14) % of countries responding yes 57% 80% 39% 17% 29% 12% 14% % of countries responding yes 60% 80% 33% 33% 33% 33%

Delivery of essential COVID-19 too	ls (continued)					
PPE distribution and use	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)
Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up					% of countries	es responding yes
Lack of funding	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	✓	67%	61%
Health workforce challenges	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	✓	33%	40%
Shortages in PPE	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	✓	64%	58%
Lack of distribution capacity	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response		42%	37%
Lack of clear strategy, guidance or protocols	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response		22%	24%
Lack of data/information	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response		44%	43%
Top three technical assistance or support inte	erventions needed to address	ss bottlenecks			% of countries	es responding yes
Financial planning support	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	✓	61%	65%
Health worker training on appropriate use of PPE	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	✓	47%	50%
Operational guidance and protocols for supply						
chain management	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response		42%	41%
Surge procurement of PPE	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response		50%	46%
Guidance on developing national policies,	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response		25%	23%
strategies, or plans for scale up						
Rapid tools or guidance to assess and monitor gaps and health system absorption capacities	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	✓	39%	43%
COVID-19 vaccination	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)
Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up					% of countries	es responding yes
Lack of funding	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response		36%	37%
Health workforce challenges	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	✓	50%	47%
Shortages in vaccines and equipment	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response		17%	24%
Lack of distribution capacity	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	✓	33%	23%
Lack of clear strategy, guidance or protocols	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	✓	17%	11%
Lack of data/information	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3		17%	11%
Demand-side challenges	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response		72%	74%
Ton three technical aggistance or support into	montions pooded to address	a bottlanaska			% of countries	es responding yes
Top three technical assistance or support inte			No rosponso		33%	37%
Financial planning support	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	-		
Health worker recruitment, retention and training Operational guidance and protocols for supply	Not included in round 1 Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2 Not included in round 2	No response No response	_	36%	48% 25%
chain management Procurement of vaccines	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response		8%	21%
	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response			
Guidance on developing national policies, strategies, or plans for scale up	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response		25%	19%
Rapid tools or guidance to assess and monitor gaps and health system absorption capacities	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	✓	25%	22%
tegration of COVID-19 related services						
to routine health service delivery	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4	Regional comparison	Global comparisor
	(May-Sept 2020)	(Jan-March 2021)	(Nov-Dec 2021)	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	(Round 4)	(Round 4) es responding yes
COVID-19 vaccination	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	Do not know	64%	73%
COVID-10 diagnosis	Not included in very life	Not included in very 1.2	Not included in very 12	Do not know	640/-	720/-
COVID-19 diagnosis	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	Do not know	64%	72%
COVID-19 case management	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	Not yet, but plans have been made to do so	73%	75%
Post COVID-19 condition	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	Do not know	43%	58%
Priority needs and technical assista	ance requirements fr	om WHO				
Request	ance requirements if					
No request made						

litigation strategies and recovery measu	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-Sept 2020)	(Jail-Mai Cil 2021)	(NOV-DEC 2021)	(NOV 2022-Jan 2023)		y (with or without integration)
forming the community where, when and how	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No roomana	Used but integration into		
access SRH services	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	routine service delivery not known	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	No response	Used but integration into routine service delivery not known	94%	80%
nforming and alerting all service providers about ne heightened risk of domestic violence	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Used but integration into routine service delivery not known	76%	68%
ccess					% of countries using strateg	y (with or without integration)
ncreasing availability of contraceptive methods and condoms that do not require direct apervision of health workers	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Used but integration into routine service delivery not known	79%	61%
nhancing identification and services for gender- ased violence against women survivors	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Used but integration into routine service delivery not known	73%	59%
Iternative or adaptive measures					% of countries using strateg	y (with or without integration)
elaxing requirements for prescriptions of SRH	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Not used	42%	33%
ommodities	III I Juliu I		. 10 100polise	Not asca		
ffering noninvasive medical methods for anaging safe abortion	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Not used	36%	28%
/aiving restrictions to accessing SRH services	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Not used	30%	28%
roviding multi-month supplies of SRH ommodities	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Not used	88%	62%
sing hotlines and/or telemedicine to minimize acility visits and provider-client contacts	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Used but integration into routine service delivery not known	56%	56%
djusting forecasting for SRH commodities and upplies	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Used but integration into routine service delivery not known	85%	59%
educing the cost of SRH services	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Not used	52%	39%
mplement task shifting/sharing for essential SRH ervices	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Used but integration into routine service delivery not known	76%	45%
litigation strategies and recovery measu	res for maternal and new	born health services				
Communication and information					% of countries using strateg	y (with or without integration)
nforming the community where, when and how access MNH services	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Used but integration into routine service delivery not	88%	73%
romoting childbirth in health facilities	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Used but integration into routine service delivery not	94%	80%
respective of COVID-19 Iforming families and caregivers on how to cope ith stress and sustain a nurturing environment	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Used but integration into routine service delivery not	76%	71%
home forming MNH CHWs on IPC measures	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	known Used but integration into routine service delivery not	91%	77%
ccess			-	known		
cheduling of ANC visits in advance	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Used but integration into routine service delivery not	62%	66%
cheduling of PNC visits in advance	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	known Used but integration into routine service delivery not	56%	65%
			·	known Used but integration into		
lodifying (temporarily) MNH referral system	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	routine service delivery not known	71%	59%
Iternative or adaptive measures	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020)	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional comparison (Round 4)	Global comparisor (Round 4)
					% of countries using strateg	y (with or without integration)
	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Used but integration into routine service delivery not known	62%	56%
		Not included in round 2	No response	Used but integration into routine service delivery not known	59%	56%
pplements, etc. during ANC or PNC	Not included in round 1					
arly discharge after normal delivery	Not included in round 1 Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Used but integration into routine service delivery not known	62%	49%
offering multi-month prescriptions, micronutrient upplements, etc. during ANC or PNC arly discharge after normal delivery continuity of labour companion whanced maternal mental health screening and ounselling in maternal health services		Not included in round 2 Not included in round 2	No response No response	routine service delivery not	62% 47%	49% 42%

Mitigation strategies and recovery measur	res for child and adolesce	ent health services			% of countries using strate	gy (with or without integration)
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 comparison (Round 4)
Informing the community where, when and how to access sick and well child services	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	94%	85%
Enhancing information to caregivers on child care	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	85%	76%
Providing information on how to manage stress and sustain nurturing care in households during COVID-19	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	64%	64%
Informing adolescents where and how to access health services	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	79%	68%
Informing adolescents where and how to get support and care in case of violence	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	64%	59%
Informing health workers about the heightened risk to children and adolescents of violence, including sexual violence	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	67%	64%
Access						
Enhancing provision of mental health and psychosocial support to caregivers of children and adolescents	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Not used	45%	50%
Scheduling visits for child and/or adolescent services in advance	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	48%	52%
Enhance integrated outreach for delivery of vaccinations, growth monitoring, preventive and sick child services	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	73%	64%
Offering multi-month prescriptions for children and adolescents with conditions that require chronic care	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	55%	48%
Alternative or adaptive measures						
Using digital platforms for counselling, screening and follow-up after illness on matters related to child health	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	42%	49%
Establishing hotlines and/or telemedicine for individual counselling of adolescents	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	58%	52%
Engaging community groups and youth networks to extend the provision of health information and	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	Used and integrated into routine service delivery	85%	64%

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

During the previous 6 months, which of the following routine im-	munization 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)
				% of countrie	s responding yes
Infants/young children	No response	No response	No	24%	14%
School-aged children and adolescents	No response	No response	No	15%	11%
Pregnant women	No response	No response	No	24%	11%
Adults	No response	No response	No	1 2%	8%
Routine outreach immunization services	No response	No response	No	36%	21%
During the previous 6 months, which of the following routine im	munization services have be	en <i>improved</i> due to COVID	0-19 vaccination?		
acility-based immunization services for:	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4	Regional comparison	Global comparison
	(Jan-March 2021)	(Nov-Dec 2021)	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	(Round 4)	(Round 4)
nfants/young children	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No	28%	z4%
School-aged children and adolescents	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No	16%	19%
regnant 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)	31% Global comparison (Round 4)
as the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negation	tive 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
las the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negation resources had a negation resources had a negation resources	tive impact on routine immure Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) No response	nization services? Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021) No response	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023) Yes	Regional comparison (Round 4) % of countries	Global comparison (Round 4) s responding yes 87%
las the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negation resources had a negation resources had a negation resources	tive 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 negation resources had a negation resources Human resources Jeedles or syringes	tive impact on routine immure Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) No response	nization services? Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021) No response	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023) Yes	Regional comparison (Round 4) % of countries	Global comparison (Round 4) s responding yes 87%
las the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negation resources luman resources leedles or syringes afety boxed to dispose used syringes/needles	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) No response No response	nization services? Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021) No response No response	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023) Yes No	Regional comparison (Round 4) % of countries 89% 33%	Global comparison (Round 4) s responding yes 87% 20%
Routine outreach immunization services Has the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative demand resources Heedles or syringes Safety boxed to dispose used syringes/needles Cold chain equipment Final disposal of injection wastage	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) No response No response No response	nization services? Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021) No response No response No response	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023) Yes No No	Regional comparison (Round 4) % of countries 89% 33% 33%	Global comparison (Round 4) s responding yes 87% 20% 20%
Has the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative demand 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 No response No response No response No response	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021) No response No response No response No response No response	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023) Yes No No No No	Regional comparison (Round 4) % of countrie 89% 33% 63% 52%	Global comparison (Round 4) s responding yes 87% 20% 48%
Has the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative fluman resources leedles or syringes Safety boxed to dispose used syringes/needles Cold chain equipment	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) No response No response No response No response No response No response No response	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021) No response No response No response No response No response No response	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023) Yes No No No No	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 fluman resources leedles or syringes Safety boxed to dispose used syringes/needles Cold chain equipment	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) No response No response No response No response No response No response No response	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021) No response No response No response No response No response	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023) Yes No No No No No No Disruptions to demand for imm	Regional comparison (Round 4) % of countrie 89% 33% 63% 52%	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	No response	No response	YES - Some staff partially supporting COVID-19 efforts along with routine NTD		
been reassigned/deployed to COVID-19 response			activities		
Percentage of government funds for NTDs that					
have been reassigned to non-NTD services due to COVID-19 response efforts	No response	No response	Do not know		
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 comparisor (Round 4)
				% of countrie	s responding yes
None	No response	No response	✓	70%	68%
Advocacy and resource mobilization for NTD programme	No response	No response	No response	60%	56%
Training and capacity-building activities (in- person or virtual) related to NTDs	No response	No response	No response	80%	63%
Integrated vector management	No response	No response	No response	30%	16%
ecific vector control activity alyed:					
Animal health/control of zoonotic NTDs	No response	No response	No response	20%	22%
Monitoring, evaluation and research	No response	No response	No response	30%	50%
Information reporting on NTDs	No response	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 comparisor (Round 4)
				% of countrie	s responding yes
People affected by NTDs	No response	No response	No response	23%	16%
Mortality related to NTDs	No response	No response	No response	9%	11%
Funding for related NTD activities	No response	No response	No response	55%	36%
Visibility of population at risks for NTDs	No response	No response	No response	38%	22%
Prioritization of NTD activities	No response	No response	No response	26%	27%
Expiration of NTD medicines and diagnostics	No response	No response	No response	18%	11%
Stockout of NTD medicines and diagnostics	No response	No response	No response	21%	11%

eys/population screening/surveillance for e case finding	or	No response	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	No response	No response	No		
Percentage of government funds for NTDs that nave been reassigned to non-NTD services due to COVID-19 response efforts	No response	No response	Do not know		
Policies and plans	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional comparison (Round 4)	Global comparison (Round 4)
Additional funding currently being allocated for NCDs in the government budget for the COVID-	No response	No response	\times	% of countr	ies responding yes 19%
19 response Planned NCD government activities that have been postponed					ies responding yes
None	No response	No response	✓	61%	63%
			No roomanaa		
implementation of NCD Surveys	No response	No response	No response	62%	58%
Public 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 countr	ies responding yes
Funding for NCD risk factors activities	No response	No response	No response	33%	25%
Funding for NCD healthcare activities	No response	No response	No response	14%	13%
Funding for NCD surveillance	No response	No response	No response	29%	17%
Prioritization of NCD risk factors activities by 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	Not applicable		
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	No response		

In-depth profile: Mental, neurological, and substance	use disorders				
Policies and plans	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional comparison (Round 4)	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		
ollowing activities have been implemented as part of the current mental health an	nd psychosocial support (MHPSS) re	esponse plan for COVID-19		% of coun	tries responding yes
Orient responders to mental health and psychosocial aspects of COVID-19	No response	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	No response	61%	55%
Distribute timely and accessible information on general and MHPSS services, coping strategies and updates	No response	No response	No response	70%	77%
Provide MHPSS to people in COVID treatment centers, isolation and quarantine	No response	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	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	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	No response	43%	48%
Targeted Risk communication strategies/ campaigns to address social stigma	No response	No response	No response	70%	61%
Establish opportunities for the bereaved to mourn even from a distance.	No response	No response	No response	48%	40%
Integrate response activities into existing services	No response	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	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%
response to public nealth emergencies					

	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional comparison (Round 4) % of countries	Global comparisor (Round 4) responding yes
e a functioning multisectoral mental health psychosocial coordination platform	No response	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	No response	85%	82%
Ministry of Labour	No response	No response	No response	15%	38%
Ministry of Finance	No response	No response	No response	15%	28%
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	No response	No response	No response	23%	18%
United Nations Agencies Governmental entity responsible for	No response	No response	No response	54%	57%
substance use	No response	No response	No response	38%	55%
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	Do not know		
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 comparisor (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%
ease in service use/demand for post-COVID Ital 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 comparisor (Round 4)
ernment policies/directives designating access to essential services for Ital, 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	Drs Adeyinka Odejimi and Ayoola Olusola		organisation Department of Planting, search & Statistics, Federal Ministry of Hoolth
Sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health	Dr Joy Ufere	Technical Officer-CAH, Newborn Health	WHO
Nutrition	Pindar Wakawa	NPO-Nutrition	WHO
Immunization	Richard Koko	NPO VPDs	WHO
Human immunodeficiency virus and hepatitis	Dr. Morka Mercy Chinenye	CSO/M&E Lead NASCP	FMoH
Tuberculosis	Dr. Omoniyi Amos Fadare	NPO	WHO
Malaria	Lynda Ozor	NPO-Malaria	WHO
Neglected tropical diseases	Aliyu Suleiman	NPO-NTDs	WHO
Noncommunicable diseases	Mary Dewan	Technical Officer, NCDs	WHO
Mental health, neurology and substance use disorders	Tarfa Samuel	NPO-Mental Health	WHO
Care for older people	Dr. Joy Ufere-Isikima	Technical Officer: CAH and Healthy Ageing	WHO
Future acute respiratory pandemic preparedness	Dr. Joy Ufere-Isikima	Technical Officer: CAH and Healthy Ageing	WHO