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Overview

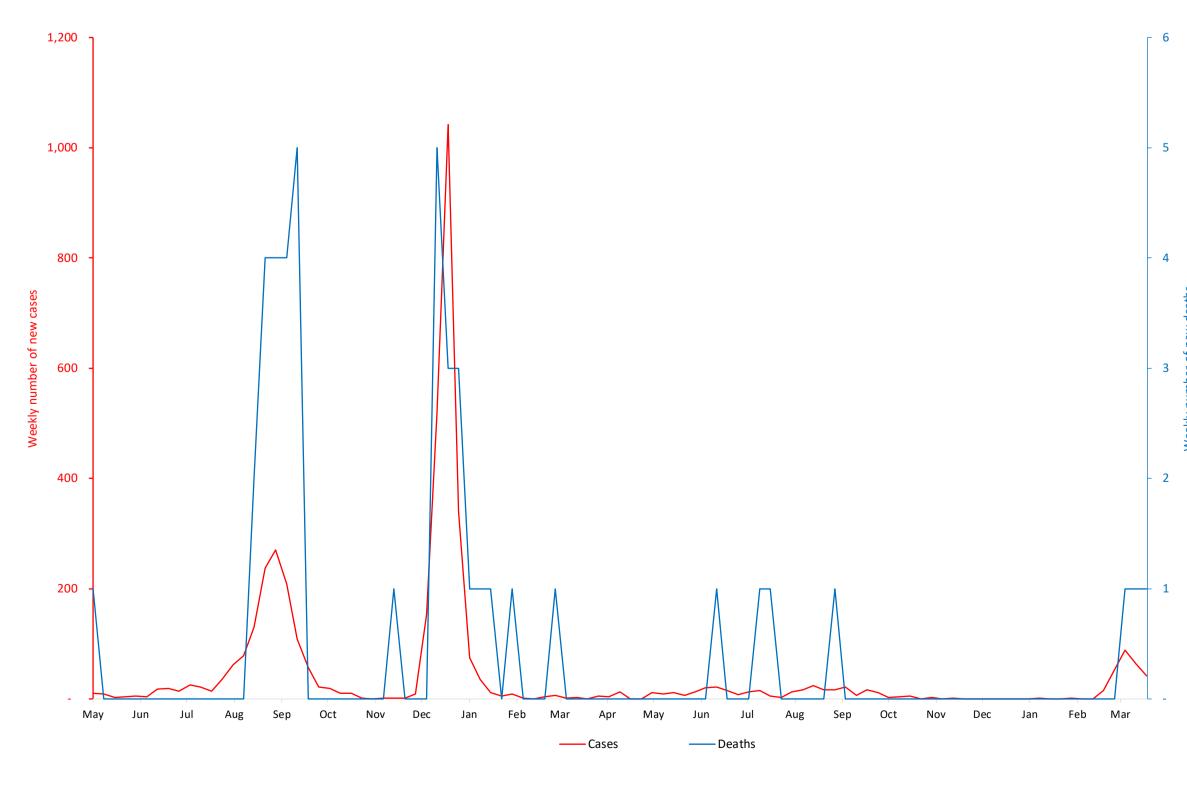
This profile presents findings from the WHO pulse survey on continuity of essential health services during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Background	

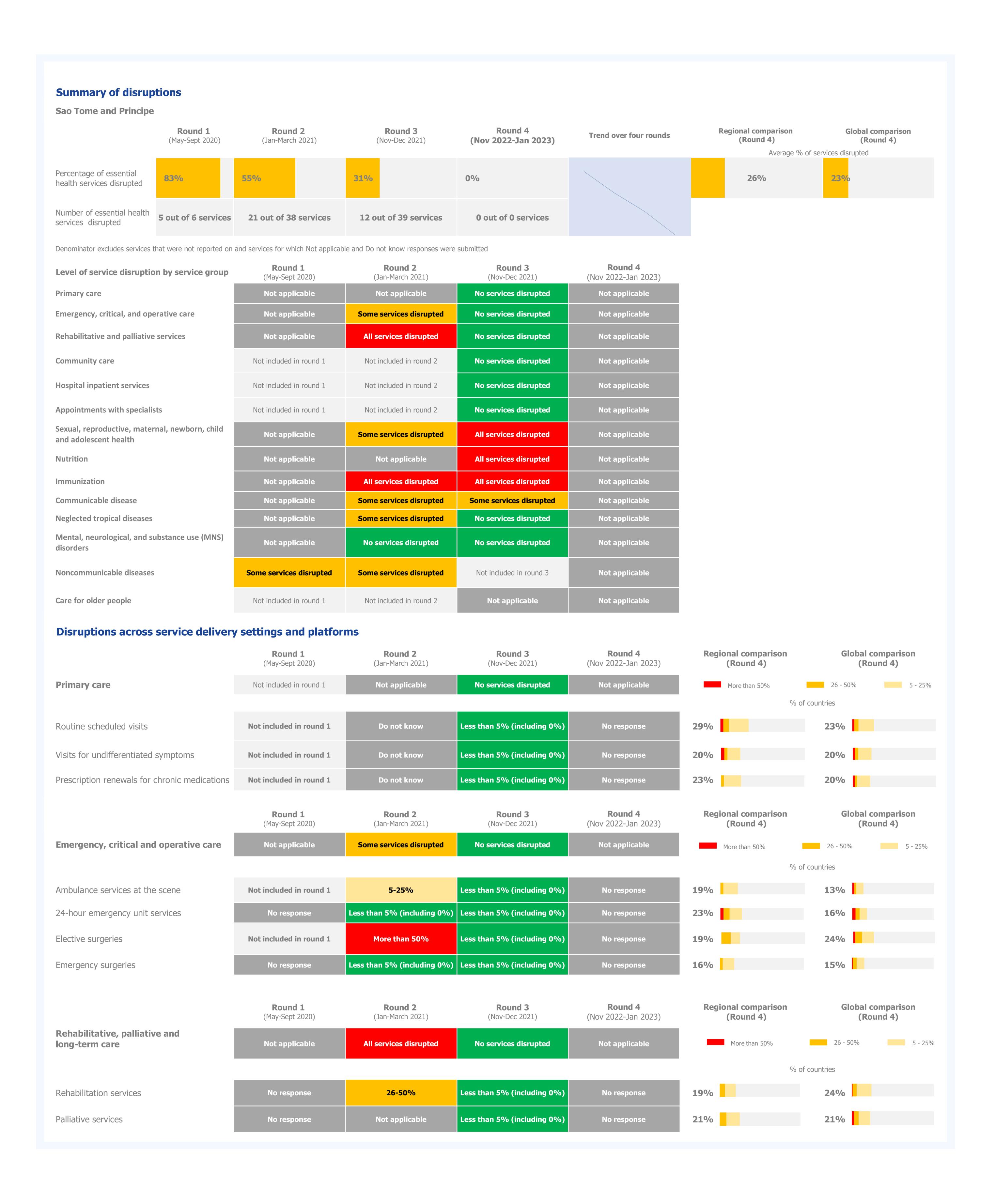
Region	Population	Income Group	GDP (USD per capita)	Life Expectancy (years)	Population 60 and over (%)
AFR	219,159	Lower middle income	\$2,360.5	70.4	5.0%

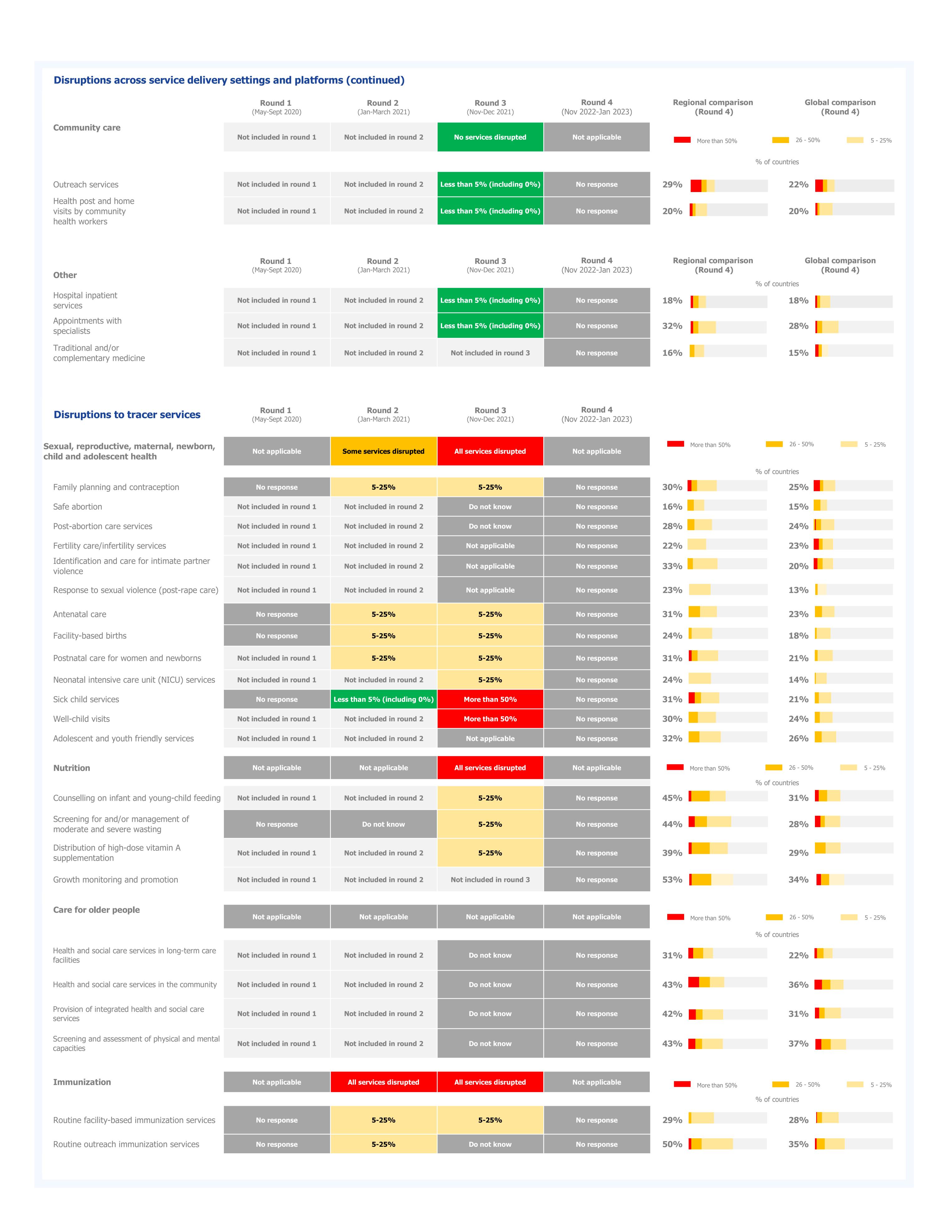
Survey participation					
Round 1 surveys	Submission Date	Round 3 survey sections	Submission Date	Round 4 survey sections	Submission Date
Essential Health Services	Did not participate	Cross-cutting ontinuity of essential health services module	30-Nov-21	Cross-cutting ontinuity of essential health services module	Did not participate
Noncommunicable diseases	27-May-20	Sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health	14-Dec-21	Sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health	Did not participate
Mental, neurological, and substance use disorders	s Did not participate	Nutrition	14-Dec-21	Nutrition	Did not participate
		Immunization	30-Nov-21	Immunization	Did not participate
Round 2 survey sections		Human immunodeficiency virus and hepatitis	15-Dec-21	Human immunodeficiency virus and hepatitis	Did not participate
Cross-cutting ontinuity of essential health services module	16-Feb-21	Tuberculosis	15-Dec-21	Tuberculosis	Did not participate
Reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health and nutrition	22-Feb-21	Malaria	16-Dec-21	Malaria	Did not participate
Immunization	22-Feb-21	Neglected tropical diseases	15-Dec-21	Neglected tropical diseases	Did not participate
Human immunodeficiency virus and hepatitis	24-Feb-21	Mental health, neurology and substance use disorders	16-Dec-21	Mental health, neurology and substance use disorders	Did not participate
Tuberculosis	24-Feb-21	Care for older people	16-Dec-21	Noncommunicable diseases	Did not participate
Malaria	26-Feb-21			Care for older people	Did not participate
Neglected tropical diseases	23-Feb-21			Future acute respiratory pandemic preparedness	31-Jan-23
Noncommunicable diseases	26-Feb-21				
Mental, neurological, and substance use disorders	26-Feb-21				

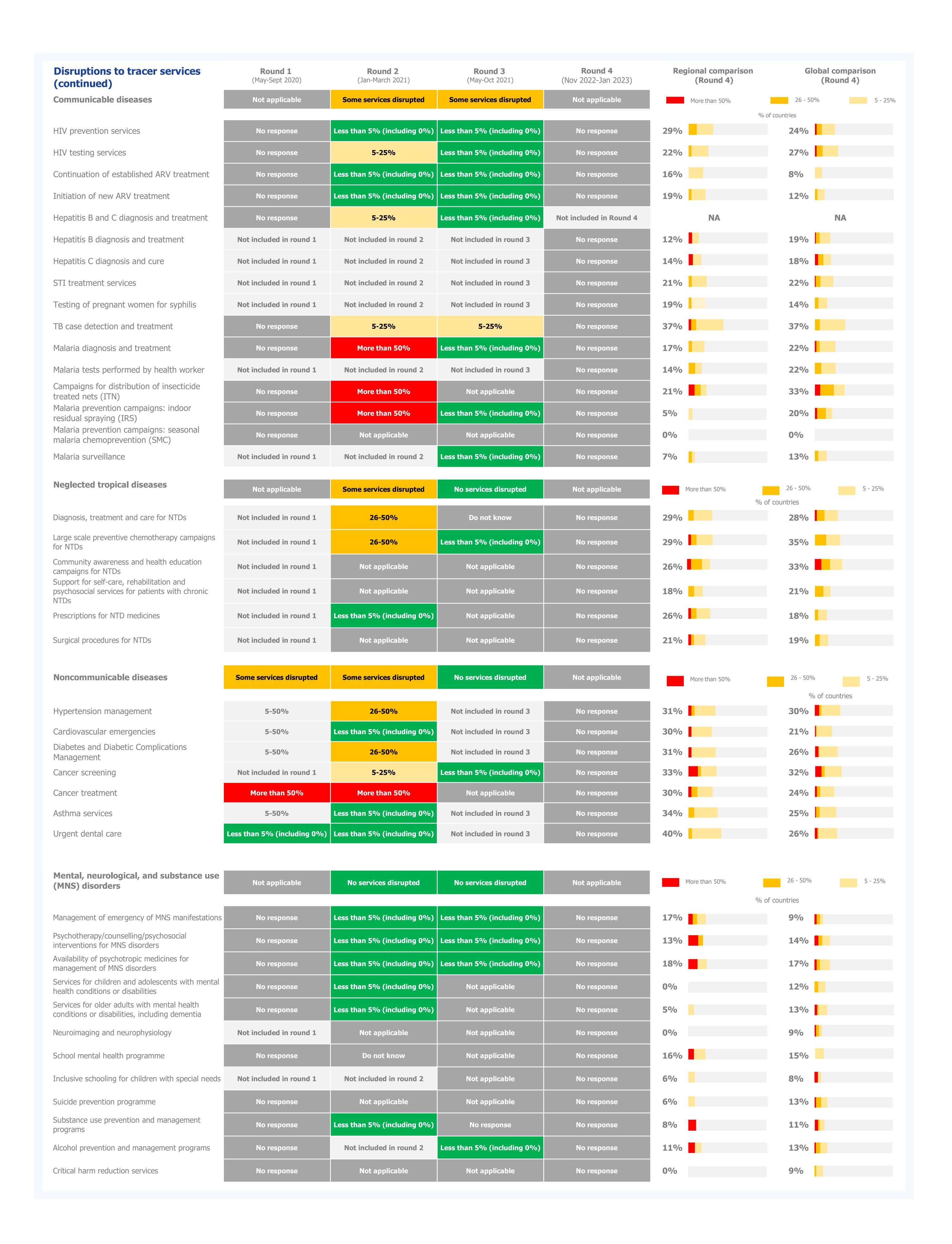
Weekly number of new COVID-19 cases and deaths



Deaths	Cases	
5	1,042	Peak
2021-10-03	2022-01-09	Peak date
1	42	Latest
20%	4%	Proportion







ervice 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)
Si vice backing trends:					% of countries wit	h increased backlogs
ective surgeries and procedures	Not included in round 1	Increased	Not applicable	No response	60%	47%
ppointments with specialists (outpatient)	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not applicable	No response	60%	50%
reening, diagnosis and treatment of	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not applicable	No response	57%	48%
reening, diagnosis and treatment of NCDs	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not applicable	No response	68%	62%
ehabilitation services	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not applicable	No response	55%	52%
	Not included in round 1	Voc	No	No vernonce	% of countries with disruption 34%	to in-country supply chain system 24%
upply chain disruptions: Vaccines	Not included in round 1	Yes Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response No response	70%	57%
Medicines (excluding	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	orm access					
	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)	(Round 4)
					Suspended % of (Limited countries
mary care services	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Functioning as normal	No response	11%	7%
utpatient services	No response	Functioning as normal	Functioning as normal	No response	16%	11%
patient services	No response	Functioning as normal	Functioning as normal	No response	14%	10%
nergency unit services	No response	Functioning as normal	Functioning as normal	No response	5%	4%
ehospital emergency care rvices	No response	Functioning as normal	Functioning as normal	No response	22%	11%
mmunity-based care	No response	Functioning as normal	Functioning as normal	No response	22%	16%
obile clinics	No response	Functioning as normal	Functioning as normal	No response	24%	20%
rategic changes to essential public health	n functions and activities	5				
	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)	(Round 4)
					Suspended % of	Limited
pulation-based activities for health protection	Not included in round 1	Do not know	Functioning as normal	No response	29%	15%
ealth promotion population-based activities	Not included in round 1	Functioning as normal	Functioning as normal	No response	11%	11%
sease prevention population-based activities	Not included in round 1	Functioning as normal	Functioning as normal	No response	17%	13%
rveillance and response	Not included in round 1	Functioning as normal	Functioning as normal	No response	19%	10%
nergency preparedness and response	Not included in round 1	Functioning as normal	Functioning as normal	No response	16%	12%
mmunications and social mobilization activities						
health	Not included in round 1	Functioning as normal	Functioning as normal	No response	20%	12%
blic health research	Not included in round 1	Functioning as normal	Functioning as normal	No response	31%	25%
	Round 1	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	% of countries who reassign	ed or deployed staff at any time
	(May-Sept 2020)	(Sair Flateir 2021)	(1101 200 2021)	(1101 2022 3011 2023)		

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

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)
Government has defined EHS to be maintained	No response	Yes	No, does not exist	No response	% of countries 50%	responding yes 59%
Country developed or revised a health system recovery plan to strengthen health service resilience and preparedness for future public health emergencies	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Yes	No response	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
focused review was used to inform recovery lan	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	82%	94%
hematic 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	No response	89%	89%
imergency risk management including preparedness	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	95%	84%
Other essential public health functions	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	42%	62%
Continuity of essential health services across nealth programmes and conditions	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	89%	83%
Whole of government / multisectoral engagement	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	58%	57%
Community engagement	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	92%	75%
/ulnerable and marginalized populations	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	68%	65%
Quality of care	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	76%	63%
None	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	0%	2%
Country made additional government unding and investments	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020)	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional comparison (Round 4)	Global comparison (Round 4) responding yes
o maintain EHS during COVID-19	No response	×	×	No response	76%	83%
o cover reductions in loss of revenue	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	28%	56%
or longer-term recovery and/or health service esilience 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	N/A	No response	78%	81%
Digital health technologies and infrastructure	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	N/A	No response	67 %	87%
Health workforce capacity strengthening	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	N/A	No response	100%	95%
Access to medicines, supplies and other health products	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	N/A	No response	89%	86%
Health information systems	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	N/A	No response	83%	80%

Country received additional external	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4	% of countri	es 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	No response	0%	15%
WHO	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	87%	78%
Other UN agencies and multilateral development banks	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	87%	75%
Bilateral development partners	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	87%	64%
International non-governmental organizations (not for profit)	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	61%	58%
National non-governmental organizations (not for profit)	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	37%	41%
International private organizations (for profit)	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	32%	30%
National private organizations (for profit)	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	26%	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	No response	% of countri 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	Not included in round 1	Yes	No	No response	% of countri 86%	es responding yes 88%
during COVID-19	Hot included in round 1					
If yes, does it include monitoring mitigation or recovery strategies	Not included in round 1	Yes	N/A	No response	86%	82%
If yes, does it include monitoring of the long- term effects of essential health service disruptions	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	No response	81%	80%
If yes, does it include monitoring of barriers to accessing essential health services	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	93%	85%
If yes, does it include monitoring of changes in care-seeking behaviour	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	93%	83%
Focused review and documentation of the current situation and the impact of the pandemic in order to inform recovery planning	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	79%	76%
Evictorica of toam dodicated to tracking and					% of countri	es responding yes
Existence of team dedicated to tracking and addressing the infodemic and health misinformation during COVID-19	Not included in round 1	Yes, within Ministry of Health or equivalent	Yes, within Ministry of Health or equivalent	No response	95%	90%
Collecting or collating data on comorbidities in COVID-19 patients	Not included in round 1	Yes	Yes	No response	97%	94%
Collecting or collating patient-level data on post-COVID-19 condition and its sequelae	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Yes	No response	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 response	71%	63%
Produced one or more qualitative or quantitative analysis of health inequities during the COVID-19 pandemic	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No	No response	65%	66%
Capacities for potential COVID-19 surge	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020)	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional comparison (Round 4) % of countri	Global comparison (Round 4) es responding yes
Current curge capacity assessed	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	44%	42%
Priority health capacity strengthening areas	for potential COVID-19 s	urge (top 3)			% of countri	es responding yes
Multisectoral coordination, governance and financing	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	55%	64%
Surveillance, laboratories and diagnostics	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	74%	60%
Risk communication and community engagement	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	61%	54%
Managing essential health services and systems	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	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	No response	42%	26%
Protection of health workforce	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	24%	27%
Infection prevention and control	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	21%	17%
Operational support, logistics and supply chains	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	18%	17%
Research and development	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	8%	14 %
Case management and clinical operations	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	24%	14%

	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020)	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional comparison (Round 4)	Global comparisor (Round 4)
cities that were strengthened or institu D-19 public health emergency or disast		-19 pandemic that have be	en leveraged in response	for any other non-	% of cour	ntries responding yes
t applicable/no other public health ergencies or disasters	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	8%	15%
Itisectoral coordination, governance and ancing	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	86%	76%
k communication, community engagement I infodemic management	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	94%	83%
veillance, laboratories and diagnostics	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	94%	90%
nts of entry, international travel and asport, and mass gatherings	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	83%	72%
tection of health workforce	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	71%	69%
e management, clinical operations	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	77%	66%
ection prevention and control	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	89%	82%
erational support, logistics and supply chains	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	83%	78%
naging essential health services and systems	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	74%	71%
search and development	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	51%	47%
ne	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	0%	0%
	ness	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional comparison (Round 4) % of cour	Global comparison (Round 4) htries responding yes
e is a national multisectoral committee for re respiratory pathogen pandemic					(Round 4)	(Round 4)
e is a national multisectoral committee for re respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness atry has respiratory pathogen preparedness		(Jan-March 2021)	(Nov-Dec 2021)	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	(Round 4) % of cour 73% 55%	(Round 4) Intries responding yes 74% 68%
e is a national multisectoral committee for e respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness of try has respiratory pathogen preparedness be priority health capacity strengthening areas Multisectoral coordination, governance		(Jan-March 2021) Not included in round 2 Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3 Not included in round 3	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023) Yes (or being established) No, but planning to develop	(Round 4) % of cour 73% 55% % of cour	(Round 4) Intries responding yes 74% 68% Intries responding yes
e is a national multisectoral committee for e respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness try has respiratory pathogen preparedness ee priority health capacity strengthening areas Multisectoral coordination, governance and financing Risk communication and community		(Jan-March 2021) Not included in round 2	(Nov-Dec 2021) Not included in round 3	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023) Yes (or being established) No, but planning to develop	(Round 4) % of cour 73% % of cour 73%	(Round 4) Intries responding yes 74% 68% Ontries responding yes 66%
e is a national multisectoral committee for e respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness are priority health capacity strengthening areas Multisectoral coordination, governance and financing		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	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023) Yes (or being established) No, but planning to develop	(Round 4) % of cour 73% 55% % of cour	(Round 4) Intries responding yes 74% 68% Intries responding yes
e is a national multisectoral committee for e respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness atry has respiratory pathogen preparedness be 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		(Jan-March 2021) Not included in round 2 Not included in round 2 Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023) Yes (or being established) No, but planning to develop	(Round 4) % of cour 73% 55% % of cour 73% 34%	(Round 4) Intries responding yes 74% 68% Intries responding yes 66% 35%
e is a national multisectoral committee for e respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness stry has respiratory pathogen preparedness ee priority health capacity strengthening areas Multisectoral coordination, governance and financing Risk communication and community engagement Surveillance, laboratories and diagnostics		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023) Yes (or being established) No, but planning to develop one	(Round 4) % of cour 73% 55% % of cour 73% 34% 83%	(Round 4) Intries responding yes 74% 68% Attries responding yes 66% 35% 73%
e is a national multisectoral committee for re respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness atry 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		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023) Yes (or being established) No, but planning to develop one	73% 55% % of cour 73% 34% 83% 32%	(Round 4) Intries responding yes 74% 68% Intries responding yes 66% 35% 73% 23%
e is a national multisectoral committee for re respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness atry has respiratory pathogen preparedness bee 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		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023) Yes (or being established) No, but planning to develop one	73% 55% % of cour 73% 34% 32% 59%	(Round 4) Intries responding yes 74% 68% atries responding yes 66% 35% 73% 23% 17%
e is a national multisectoral committee for re respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness atry has respiratory pathogen preparedness bee 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		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023) Yes (or being established) No, but planning to develop one	73% 55% % of cour 73% 34% 32% 5% 32%	(Round 4) Intries responding yes 74% 68% atries responding yes 66% 35% 73% 23% 17% 24%
e is a national multisectoral committee for re respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness atry has respiratory pathogen preparedness. The priority health capacity strengthening areas are multisectoral coordination, governance and financing areas are multisectoral coordination, governance and financing areas are munication and community engagement. Surveillance, laboratories and diagnostics are points of entry, international travel and transport, and mass gatherings. Protection of health workforce Case management, clinical operations, and infection prevention and control operational support, logistics and supply chains Managing essential health services and systems Planning for pandemic product deployment		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023) Yes (or being established) No, but planning to develop one	73% 55% % of cour 73% 34% 32% 5% 15%	(Round 4) Intries responding yes 74% 68% Intries responding yes 66% 35% 73% 23% 17% 24% 15%
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e is a national multisectoral committee for e respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness try 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 e respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness National legislative body, office of head of		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023) Yes (or being established) No, but planning to develop one	73% 55% % of cour 73% 34% 83% 32% 5% 5% 15% 15%	(Round 4) Intries responding yes 74% 68% 15% 17% 14% 14%
e is a national multisectoral committee for e respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness stry 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 e respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023) Yes (or being established) No, but planning to develop one	73% 55% % of cour 73% 34% 83% 32% 5% 5% 15% % of cour % of cour	(Round 4) attries responding yes 74% 68% attries responding yes 66% 73% 23% 17% 24% 15% 17% 4% 14% attries responding yes
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e is a national multisectoral committee for respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness atry has respiratory pathogen preparedness be 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 e respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness National legislative body, office of head of state Finance Disaster risk management		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023) Yes (or being established) No, but planning to develop one	73% 55% % of cour 73% 34% 83% 32% 5% 5% 15% 71% 83% 85%	(Round 4) htries responding yes 74% 68% 66% 35% 73% 23% 17% 24% 15% 17% 4% 14% htries responding yes
e is a national multisectoral committee for re respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness ntry has respiratory pathogen preparedness ee priority health capacity strengthening areas Multisectoral coordination, governance and financing Risk communication and community engagement Surveillance, laboratories and diagnostics Points of entry, international travel and transport, and mass gatherings Protection of health workforce Case management, clinical operations, and infection prevention and control Operational support, logistics and supply chains Managing essential health services and systems Planning for pandemic product deployment (vaccines, therapeutics and other devices) Research and development following ministries/agencies are engaged in re respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness National legislative body, office of head of state Finance Disaster risk management Home affairs, interior affairs		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023) Yes (or being established) No, but planning to develop one	73% 55% % of cour 73% 34% 83% 32% 5% 5% 5% 15% % of cour 71% 83% 85% 63%	(Round 4) htries responding yes 74% 68% htries responding yes 66% 35% 73% 23% 17% 24% 15% 17% 4% 14% htries responding yes
re is a national multisectoral committee for re respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness ntry has respiratory pathogen preparedness ee priority health capacity strengthening areas Multisectoral coordination, governance and financing Risk communication and community engagement Surveillance, laboratories and diagnostics Points of entry, international travel and transport, and mass gatherings Protection of health workforce Case management, clinical operations, and infection prevention and control Operational support, logistics and supply chains Managing essential health services and systems Planning for pandemic product deployment (vaccines, therapeutics and other devices) Research and development following ministries/agencies are engaged in re respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness National legislative body, office of head of state Finance Disaster risk management Home affairs, interior affairs Commerce, trade		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023) Yes (or being established) No, but planning to develop one	73% 55% % of cour 73% 34% 83% 32% 15% 5% 15% % of cour 71% 83% 85% 63% 46%	(Round 4) ntries responding yes 74% 68% ntries responding yes 66% 35% 73% 23% 17% 24% 15% 17% 4% 14% 14% ntries responding yes 66% 68% 77% 59% 39%
re is a national multisectoral committee for re respiratory pathogen pandemic aredness of the part of		Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023) Yes (or being established) No, but planning to develop one	73% 55% % of coun 73% 34% 83% 32% 5% 5% 15% 5% 5% 46% 78%	(Round 4) ntries responding yes 74% 68% ntries responding yes 66% 35% 73% 23% 17% 24% 15% 17% 4% 14% ntries responding yes 66% 68% 77% 59% 39% 68%
re is a national multisectoral committee for re respiratory pathogen pandemic paredness ntry 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 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	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023) Yes (or being established) No, but planning to develop one	73% 55% % of cour 73% 34% 83% 32% 15% 5% 15% 63% 46% 78% 49%	74% 68% 68% 73% 73% 23% 17% 24% 15% 17% 4% 14% 68% 77% 59% 39% 68% 45%

						% 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%
				гозрошос		
Top three technical assistance or support inter	rventions needed to addres	s 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 strategies	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	_	No response	25%	27%
COVID-19 case management	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020)	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3	Round 4	Regional con	-
		(3411 1141 611 2021)	(Nov-Dec 2021)	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	(Round	(Round 4)
Top three bottlenecks for potential scale up		(3411 1141 611 2021)	(Nov-Dec 2021)	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	(Round	% of countries responding yes
	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	(Nov-Dec 2021)	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023) No response	54%	
Lack of funding Health workforce challenges	Not included in round 1 Not included in round 1					% of countries responding yes
Lack of funding Health workforce challenges Shortages in COVID-19 therapeutics and		Not included in round 2		No response	54%	% of countries responding yes 57% 80% 39%
Lack of funding Health workforce challenges Shortages in COVID-19 therapeutics and equipment	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2 Not included in round 2	-	No response No response	54% 86%	% of countries responding yes 57% 80%
Lack of funding Health workforce challenges Shortages in COVID-19 therapeutics and equipment Lack of distribution capacity	Not included in round 1 Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2 Not included in round 2 Not included in round 2	-	No response No response No response	54% 86% 46%	% of countries responding yes 57% 80% 39%
Lack of funding Health workforce challenges Shortages in COVID-19 therapeutics and equipment Lack of distribution capacity Lack of facility infrastructure	Not included in round 1 Not included in round 1 Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2		No response No response No response	54% 86% 46%	% of countries responding yes 57% 80% 39% 17%
Lack of funding Health workforce challenges Shortages in COVID-19 therapeutics and equipment Lack of distribution capacity Lack of facility infrastructure Lack of clear strategy, guidance or protocols	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response No response No response No response No response	54% 86% 46% 41%	% of countries responding yes 57% 80% 17% 29%
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	Not included in round 3	No response No response No response No response No response No response	54% 86% 46% 19% 41% 14%	% of countries responding yes 57% 80% 39% 17% 29% 12%
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	Not included in round 3	No response	54% 86% 46% 41% 41% 14%	% of countries responding yes 57% 80% 39% 17% 29% 12% 17%
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 inter	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	54% 86% 46% 41% 41% 14%	% of countries responding yes 57% 80% 39% 17% 29% 12% 14%
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 inter Financial planning support	Not included in round 1 rventions needed to address	Not included in round 2 So bottlenecks	- V Not included in round 3	No response	54% 86% 46% 19% 41% 14% 8%	% of countries responding yes 57% 80% 39% 17% 29% 12% 14% % of countries responding yes
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 inter 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	- V Not included in round 3	No response	54% 86% 46% 41% 14% 16% 54%	% of countries responding yes 57% 80% 39% 17% 29% 12% 14% % of countries responding yes
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 inter 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 rventions needed to address Not included in round 1 Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	- V Not included in round 3	No response	54% 86% 46% 19% 41% 14% 16% 88%	% of countries responding yes 57% 80% 17% 29% 12% 14% % of countries responding yes 60% 80%
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 inter 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 rventions needed to address Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	- V Not included in round 3	No response	54% 86% 46% 19% 41% 14% 16% 88% 54% 81% 22%	% of countries responding yes 57% 80% 39% 17% 29% 12% 14% % of countries responding yes 60% 80% 20%
Lack of clear strategy, guidance or protocols Lack of data/information Demand-side challenges Top three technical assistance or support inter Financial planning support Health worker recruitment, retention and training Operational guidance and protocols for supply	Not included in round 1 rventions needed to address Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	-	No response	54% 86% 46% 19% 41% 14% 16% 8% 54% 22% 35%	% 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 inter 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 rventions needed to address Not included in round 1 Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2 Not included in round 2	-	No response	54% 86% 46% 19% 41% 14% 16% 81% 22% 35% 41%	% of countries responding yes 57% 80% 39% 17% 29% 12% 14% % of countries responding yes 60% 80% 20% 33% 33% 33%



		n, child and adolescent				
Mitigation strategies and recovery measure	•					
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)
					% of countries using strategy	(with or without integration)
Informing the community where, when and how to access SRH services	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	No response	76%	73%
Providing information to public about accurate and up-to-date educational materials on COVID-19 and SRH	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	No response	94%	80%
Informing and alerting all service providers about the heightened risk of domestic violence	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	No response	76%	68%
Access					% of countries using strategy	(with or without integration)
ncreasing availability of contraceptive methods and condoms that do not require direct supervision of health workers	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	No response	79%	61%
Enhancing identification and services for gender- based violence against women survivors	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	No response	73%	59%
Alternative or adaptive measures					% of countries using strategy	(with or without integration)
Relaxing requirements for prescriptions of SRH commodities	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	No response	42%	33%
Offering noninvasive medical methods for managing safe abortion	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	No response	36%	28%
Waiving restrictions to accessing SRH services	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	No response	30%	28%
Providing multi-month supplies of SRH commodities	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	No response	88%	62%
Using hotlines and/or telemedicine to minimize facility visits and provider-client contacts	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	No response	56%	56%
Adjusting forecasting for SRH commodities and supplies	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	No response	85%	59%
Reducing the cost of SRH services	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	No response	52%	39%
Implement task shifting/sharing for essential SRH services	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	No response	76%	45%
Mitigation strategies and recovery measures of the contraction and information	res for maternal and new	born health services			% of countries using strategy	(with or without integration)
Informing the community where, when and how to access MNH services	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	No response	88%	73%
Promoting childbirth in health facilities rrespective of COVID-19	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	No response	94%	80%
Informing families and caregivers on how to cope with stress and sustain a nurturing environment at home	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	No response	76%	71%
Informing MNH CHWs on IPC measures	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	No response	91%	77%
Access						
Scheduling of ANC visits in advance	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	No response	62%	66%
Scheduling of PNC visits in advance	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	No response	56%	65%
Modifying (temporarily) MNH referral system	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	No response	71%	59%
Alternative or adaptive measures	Round 1 (May-Sept 2020)	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional comparison (Round 4)	Global comparison (Round 4)
Offering multi-month prescriptions, micronutrient upplements, etc. during ANC or PNC	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	×	No response	62%	(with or without integration) 56%
Early discharge after normal delivery	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	No response	No response	59%	56%
Continuity of labour companion	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	✓	No response	62%	49%
		Not included in round 2	No response	No response	47%	42%
Enhanced maternal mental health screening and counselling in maternal health services	Not included in round 1	Not included in round 2	ito response			

In-depth profile: Sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health, continued Mitigation strategies and recovery measures for child and adolescent health services % of countries using strategy (with or without integration) Round 1 Round 2 Round 3 **Round 4** Regional comparison **Global comparison Communication and information** (Round 4) (May-Sept 2020) (Jan-March 2021) (Nov-Dec 2021) (Nov 2022-Jan 2023) (Round 4) Informing the community where, when and how 94% 85% Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 No response to access sick and well child services Enhancing information to caregivers on child care Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 85% **76%** No response Providing information on how to manage stress 64% and sustain nurturing care in households during 64% Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 No response COVID-19 Informing adolescents where and how to access **79**% Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 68% \times No response health services Informing adolescents where and how to get 64% **59%** Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 X No response support and care in case of violence Informing health workers about the heightened risk to children and adolescents of violence, Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 No response **67%** 64% including sexual violence Access Enhancing provision of mental health and psychosocial support to caregivers of children 45% **50**% Not included in round 2 No response Not included in round 1 X and adolescents Scheduling visits for child and/or adolescent 48% Not included in round 2 **52%** Not included in round 1 \times No response services in advance Enhance integrated outreach for delivery of **73**% vaccinations, growth monitoring, preventive and Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 \times No response 64% sick child services Offering multi-month prescriptions for children and adolescents with conditions that require **55**% 48% Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 No response \times chronic care **Alternative or adaptive measures** Using digital platforms for counselling, screening 42% 49% and follow-up after illness on matters related to Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 No response \times child health Establishing hotlines and/or telemedicine for **58% 52%** Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 No response X individual counselling of adolescents Engaging community groups and youth networks to extend the provision of health information and **85**% 64% Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 No response X 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** (Jan-March 2021) (Nov 2022-Jan 2023) (Round 4) (May-Sept 2020) (Nov-Dec 2021) (Round 4) Providing/prescribing nutrition drugs and supplies **50%** 54% Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 No response for multi-month Making use of alternative delivery channels for 74% Not included in round 2 **73**% Not included in round 1 No response No response nutrition services Reducing the frequency of routine nutrition **59%** Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 No response 40% No response services, including screening for severe wasting Bundling nutrition services with other nutrition or **65**% Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 **51%** No response No response health services **53%** Prioritizing key nutrition interventions Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 No response **58%** No response **59%** 46% Task shifting for essential nutrition services Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 No response No response 35% 44% Postponing of some nutrition services Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 No response No response **In-depth profile: Care for older people** Mitigation strategies and recovery measures for care for older people % of countries using strategy (with or without integration) Round 1 Round 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 1 Not included in round 2 No response 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 **50%** Not included in round 1 Not included in round 2 No response No response impairments Establish hotlines for older people and care 41% givers to provide targeted information for older Not included in round 1 47% 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

		and diameter delices to COVITE	. 10		
During the previous 6 months, which of the following routine in		•			
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 countries	s responding yes
Infants/young children	No response	Not applicable	No response	24%	14%
School-aged children and adolescents	No response	Not applicable	No response	15%	11%
Pregnant women	No response	Not applicable	No response	24%	11%
Adults	No response	Not applicable	No response	12%	8%
Routine outreach immunization services	No response	Not applicable	No response	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?		
	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4	Regional comparison	Global comparison
Facility-based immunization services for:	(Jan-March 2021)	(Nov-Dec 2021)	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	(Round 4)	(Round 4)
				% of countries	s responding yes
Infants/young children	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	28%	24%
School-aged children and adolescents	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	16%	19%
Pregnant women	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	28%	25%
Adults	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	17%	24%
Routine outreach immunization services	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	31%	31%
	ative impact on routine immul	nization services? Round 3	Round 4	Regional comparison	Global comparison
	ative impact on routine immu	nization services?		Regional comparison (Round 4)	Global comparison (Round 4)
Has the increased demand for vaccination resources had a nega	ative impact on routine immul	nization services? Round 3	Round 4	Regional comparison (Round 4)	Global comparison
Has the increased demand for vaccination resources had a nega	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)
Has the increased demand for vaccination resources had a nega Human resources Needles or syringes	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) No response	nization services? Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021) Not applicable	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023) No response	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 vaccination resources had a negative formula o	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) No response No response	nization services? Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021) Not applicable Not applicable	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023) No response No response	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	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021) Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023) No response No response No response	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 formula to the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula to the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula to the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula to the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula to the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula to the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula to the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula to the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula to the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula to the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula to the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula to the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula to the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula to the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula to the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula to the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula to the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula to the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula to the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula to the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula to the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula to the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula to the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula to the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula to the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula to the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula to the increased demand for vaccination resources had a negative formula t	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021) No response No response No response No response No response No response	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021) Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023) No response No response No response No response No response	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 formula of 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) Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023) No response No response No response No response No response	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 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	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021) Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable and 3 ec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023) No response No response No response No response No response No response	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	Round 3	Round 4		
	(Jan-March 2021)	(Nov-Dec 2021)	(Nov 2022-Jan 2023)		
Government staff responsible for NTDs have been reassigned/deployed to COVID-19 response	No	No	No response		
Percentage of government funds for NTDs that have been reassigned to non-NTD services due to COVID-19 response efforts	None or not yet	None or not yet	No response		
Planned NTD government activities that have been postponed	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional comparison (Round 4)	Global comparison (Round 4)
				% of countries	s responding yes
None	×	×	No response	70%	68%
Advocacy and resource mobilization for NTD programme	×	×	No response	60%	56%
Training and capacity-building activities (in- person or virtual) related to NTDs	×	×	No response	80%	63%
Integrated vector management	✓	×	No response	30%	16%
ecific vector control activity 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	s responding yes
People affected by NTDs	No response	No response	No response	23%	16%
Mortality related to NTDs	No response	No response	No response	9%	11%
Funding for related NTD activities	No response	No response	No response	55%	36%
Visibility of population at risks for NTDs	No response	No response	No response	38%	22%
Prioritization of NTD activities	No response	No response	No response	26%	27%
Expiration of NTD medicines and diagnostics	No response	No response	No response	18%	11%
Stockout of NTD medicines and diagnostics	No response	No response	No response	21%	11%

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

In-depth profile: Noncommunicable diseases					
Infrastructure and activities	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)		
Government staff responsible for NCDs have been reassigned/deployed to COVID-19 response	YES - Some staff partially supporting COVID-19 efforts along with routine NCD activities	No response	No response		
Percentage of government funds for NTDs that					
ercentage of government funds for NTDs that ave been reassigned to non-NTD services due o COVID-19 response efforts	26 -50%	No response	No response		
Policies and plans	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional comparison (Round 4)	Global comparison (Round 4)
Additional funding currently being allocated for					ies responding yes
NCDs in the government budget for the COVID- 1.9 response	×	No response	No response	10%	19%
Planned NCD government activities that have been postponed				% of countr	ies responding yes
lone	×	No response	No response	61%	63%
mplementation of NCD Surveys	✓	No response	No response	62%	58%
ublic screening programs for NCDs	✓	No response	No response	38%	47%
WHO HEARTS technical package	×	No response	No response	31%	28%
Mass communication campaigns	✓	No response	No response	38%	38%
Rehabilitation packages for NCD	No response	No response	No response	23%	16%
Current impact of COVID-10 on the following				0/ of country	ios rospondina vos
Current impact of COVID-19 on the following					ies responding yes
Funding for NCD risk factors activities	No response	No response	No response	33%	25%
unding 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%
Vhat are your country's plans to re-initiate any uspended NCD services?		No response	No response		

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)
				% of countri	ies responding yes
Mental health and psychosocial support response part of national COVID-19 response plan	No response	No response	No response	83%	88%
Funded?	No response	No response	No response		
Mental health and psychosocial support response part of national COVID-19 recovery plan?	No response	No response	No response	74%	73%
Funded?	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response		
llowing activities have been implemented as part of the current mental health and p	osychosocial support (MHPSS) re	esponse plan for COVID-19		% of countri	ies responding yes
Orient responders to mental health and psychosocial aspects of COVID-19	Not applicable	No response	No response	87%	83%
Ensure inter-sectoral referral pathways are established and contextualized to the situation of limited physical distancing	Not applicable	No response	No response	61%	55%
Distribute timely and accessible information on general and MHPSS services, coping strategies and updates	Not applicable	No response	No response	70%	77%
Provide MHPSS to people in COVID treatment centers, isolation and quarantine	Not applicable	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.	Not applicable	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	Not applicable	No response	No response	65%	65%
Address the specific mental health and neurological needs of older adults, people with disabilities and other vulnerable persons	Not applicable	No response	No response	43%	48%
Targeted Risk communication strategies/ campaigns to address social stigma	Not applicable	No response	No response	70%	61%
Establish opportunities for the bereaved to mourn even from a distance.	Not applicable	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	Not applicable	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 comparisor (Round 4) responding yes
ve a functioning multisectoral mental health d psychosocial coordination platform	×	×	No response	41%	54%
Following Ministries and bodies are part of					
the coordination platform Ministry of Health	Not applicable	No response	No response	100%	100%
	нос аррисавіе	No response	No response		
Ministry of Social/Family Affairs	Not applicable	No response	No response	77%	82%
Ministry of Education	Not applicable	No response	No response	85%	82%
Ministry of Labour	Not applicable	No response	No response	15%	38%
Ministry of Finance	Not applicable	No response	No response	15%	28%
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Not applicable	No response	No response	23%	18%
United Nations Agencies Governmental entity responsible for	Not applicable	No response	No response	54%	57%
substance use	Not applicable	No response	No response	38%	55%
Non-governmental Organizations	Not applicable	No response	No response	92%	86%
Service users' representatives	Not applicable	No response	No response	46%	41%
National professional associations/societies	Not applicable	No response	No response	54%	67%
National disaster management authority	Not applicable	No response	No response	23%	42%
ID-19 response plan includes provisions for ices and supports for people with post-ID condition, especially mental and rological sequelae of post-COVID condition	No response	No response	No response		
/ID-19 recovery plan includes provisions for vices and supports for people with post-/ID condition, especially mental and rological sequelae of post-COVID condition	No response	No response	No recovery		
	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional comparison (Round 4)	Global comparison (Round 4)
eople with post COVID MNS conditions managed in the following settings:				% of countries	responding yes
No services yet					
established	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	15%	4%
Specialist mental health facilities	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	100%	82%
Specialist neurologist facilities	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	36%	36%
Specialist internal medicine facilities	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	36%	24%
Specialist infectious diseases facilities	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	18%	13%
General outpatient facilities	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No response	82%	76%
ease in service use/demand for post-COVID ntal health assessments	Not included in round 2	Not included in round 3	No demand		
	Round 2 (Jan-March 2021)	Round 3 (Nov-Dec 2021)	Round 4 (Nov 2022-Jan 2023)	Regional comparison (Round 4)	Global comparison (Round 4)
rernment policies/directives designating access to essential services for ntal, neurological and substance use (MNS) disorders				% of countries	responding yes
Mental health services at stand-alone psychiatric hospitals	No response	No response	No response	4%	2%
Specialized MNS services at general hospitals	No response	No response	No response	4%	1%
Specialized neurology services at health facilities	No response	No response	No response	4%	1%
Specialized services for substance use disorders at health facilities	No response	No response	No response	5%	3%
Community-based services for MNS disorders including in primary care facilities	No response	No response	No response	13%	5%
veillance					

Key informants Key informant organisation **Key informant** Round 4 survey sections **Key informant position** Continuity of essential health services module Sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health Nutrition Immunization Human immunodeficiency virus and hepatitis Tuberculosis Malaria Neglected tropical diseases Noncommunicable diseases Mental health, neurology and substance use disorders Care for older people Future acute respiratory pandemic preparedness DIALLO Saikou Yaya Kollet Epidemiologist WHO Country Office