

Situation Summary

Highlights of Current Situation Report

- As of 16 August 2020, 273 confirmed cases of COVID-19 have been reported from Cambodia, of which 238 have recovered. 235 cases were acquired overseas, representing 11 nationalities in addition to Cambodian, with the rest locally acquired. In Phnom Penh, 27 patients are currently being treated in Chak Angre Health Centre, and one in Royal Phnom Penh Hospital. Three are being treated at Kampong Speu Provincial Referral Hospital and four at Tbong Khmum Provincial Referral Hospital.
- 571 contacts are being quarantined at a quarantine centre in Phnom Penh or in their respective province and are monitored daily for possible development of symptoms.
- The National COVID-19 Masterplan includes the creation of multi-sectorial provincial committees led by the provincial governors. Plans are being developed to build capacity at provincial and district level around key priority areas.
- There is a continued focus on strengthening health care readiness. 140 oxygen pulse oximeters have arrived in Cambodia; further shipments of 300 oxygen concentrators and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) are expected by the end of August.
- Guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for reopening schools have been published by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS). The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has decided to move to Phase Two of the re-opening plan, which means the nationwide re-opening of schools for Grade 9 and 12 students in September 2020.

Upcoming Events and Priorities

- Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) at provincial level will receive refresher trainings to build their surveillance and contact tracing capacities. A Training of Trainers is being led by MOH CDC with support from technical partners, including WHO. The training will be cascaded to districts and health centre RRTs.
- MOH has begun conducting national weekly transmission stage assessments using multisource surveillance, with plans to conduct assessments for provinces.
- MOH plans to expand and decentralize laboratory testing capacity for COVID-19 to three provincial laboratories: Siem Reap, Sihanoukville and Battambang. A comprehensive proposal for the expansion of a sustainable Molecular Diagnostics capacity in Cambodia has been developed. Testing at the new laboratory in Siem Reap is due to commence this month and the University of Health Science has also been approved to begin testing for a one-month trial period.
- MOH Department of Hospital Services (DHS) is finalizing version 3.0 of the clinical guidelines. This version includes content on management of severe and critical cases; oxygen considerations; procedures for SARS-CoV-2 monitoring; discharge criteria; use of medicines; and post-discharge management. A Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Services COVID-19 technical brief, led by the National Maternal Child Health Centre, is also being finalized to complement the clinical guidelines.
- The National Immunization Programme is drafting the COVID-19 National Deployment and Vaccination Plan (NDVP).
- The government continuously assesses the adjustment of non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) through a gradual step-wise approach that considers the effectiveness, socio-economic cost, and public acceptability of each measure, while continuing to increase surveillance to inform decision-making.
- MOH will be participating in the WHO Western Pacific Regional Office's (WPRO) Universal Health Coverage Technical Advisory Group (UHC TAG) meeting next week. The focus of this meeting is on the impact of COVID-19 on progress towards universal health coverage.

National Transmission Assessment

1-Imported. As of 16 August 2020, 235 (86%) of the 273 cases were imported, and the remaining cases were locally acquired and have all been epidemiologically linked to confirmed cases. All cases since 11 April (n=151) have been imported or directly linked to an importation event. There is no indication of localized transmission. All 35 of the confirmed cases are isolated in hospital. There are no reports of undiagnosed respiratory clusters through the national hotline. Influenza-like illnesses (ILI) and severe respiratory illness (SRI) reports are below expected levels for July as is the case in most parts of the world. A total of 63,785 individuals have been tested using real-time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR), with a positivity rate of 0.42%. In total, 80,379 tests have been performed as of 16 August 2020 including 2,389 ILI/ SARI sentinel surveillance specimens which have been tested negative for SARS-CoV-2.

Epi Update COVID-19

Tests

3,948

NAT Tests past 7 days

80,379

Cumulative NAT Tests

Cases

22

New cases past 7 days
(100% 7-day)

273

Cumulative Cases

Deaths

0

Deaths past 7 days
(0% 7-day)

0

Cumulative Deaths

ICU Admissions

0

ICU Admissions past 7days
(0% 7-day)

0

Cumulative ICU Admissions

100%

Imported Cases in past 28
days (102)

0%

Cases in past 28 days
with no link (0)

0

Active Clusters

0

Active clusters with
>3 generations

Health Service Provision COVID-19

0

Healthcare worker
cases reported past
week

27

Hospitals admitting
COVID-19 patients

13,667

Total public
hospital beds

17

Number of
hospitals with
experience in
COVID-19 case
management

Epidemiology

Figure 1. Number of confirmed COVID-19 cases by acquisition status and date of positive test

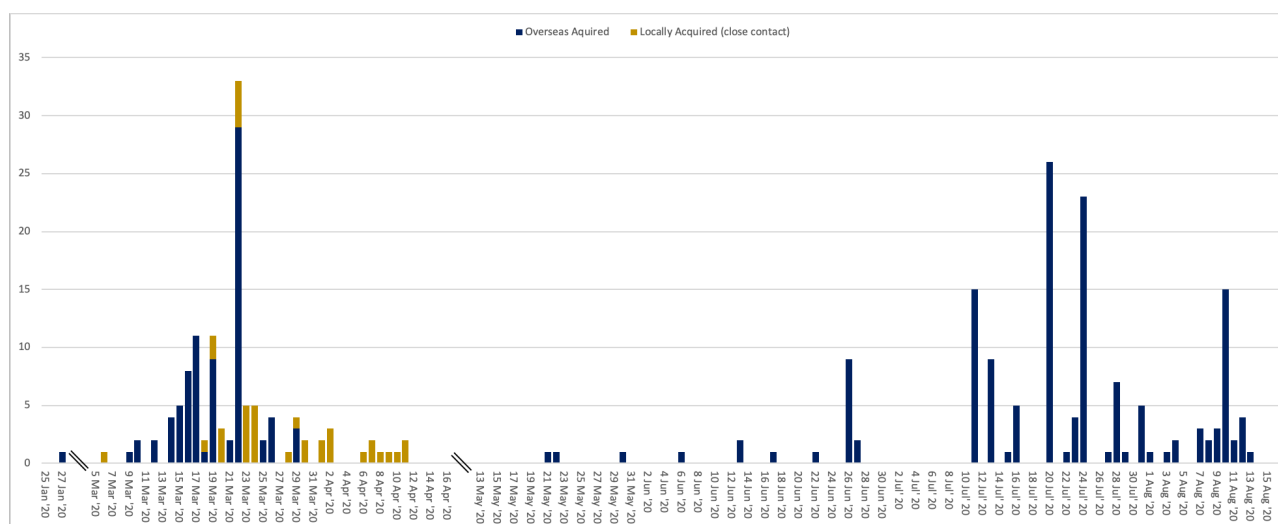


Table 1. Cumulative and new (past 7 days) cases and deaths by age and sex

Age Group	Female		Male		Total
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases
0-9	1(0)	0(0)	3(0)	0(0)	4(0)
10-19	1(1)	0(0)	3(0)	0(0)	4(1)
20-29	10(2)	0(0)	101(11)	0(0)	111(13)
30-39	9(0)	0(0)	49(6)	0(0)	58(6)
40-49	6(1)	0(0)	18(0)	0(0)	24(1)
50-59	9(1)	0(0)	15(0)	0(0)	24(1)
60-69	15(0)	0(0)	27(0)	0(0)	42(0)
70-79	2(0)	0(0)	4(0)	0(0)	6(0)
80-89	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
90+	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Total	53(5)	0(0)	220(17)	0(0)	273(22)

Figure 2. Proportion of confirmed COVID-19 cases by age group and nationality (n=273)

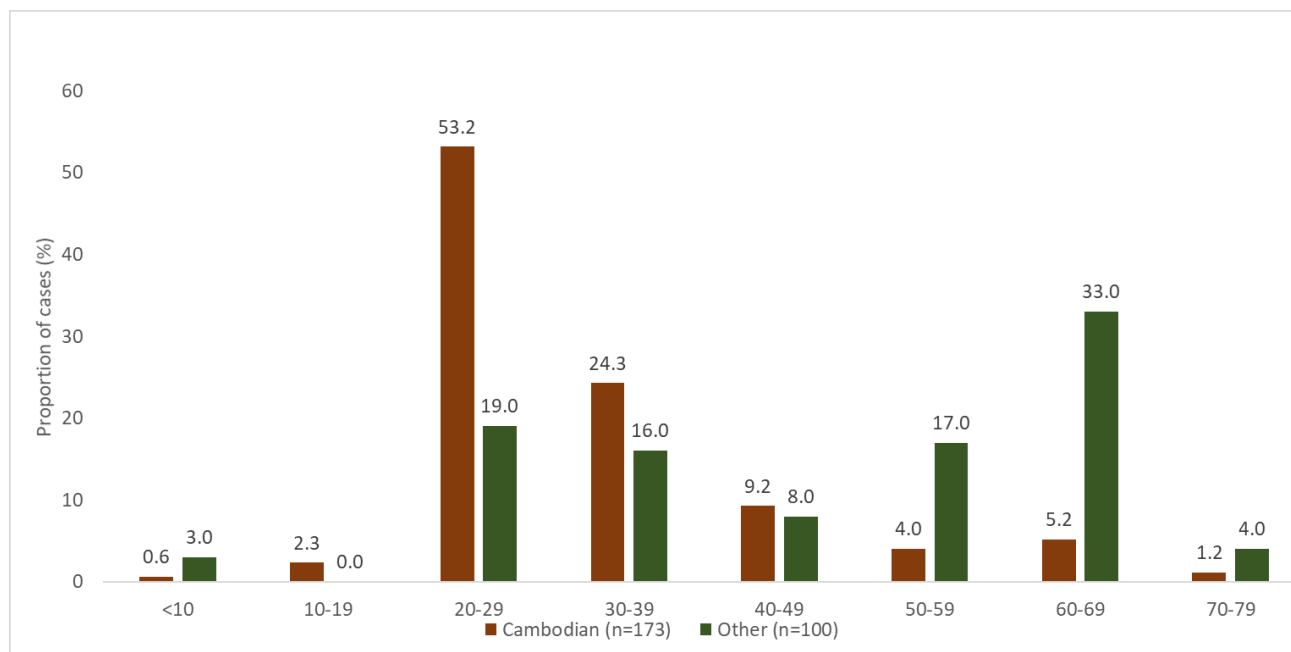


Figure 3. Number of ILI cases from ILI sentinel sites (n=7) by week, 2020 and 2017-2019

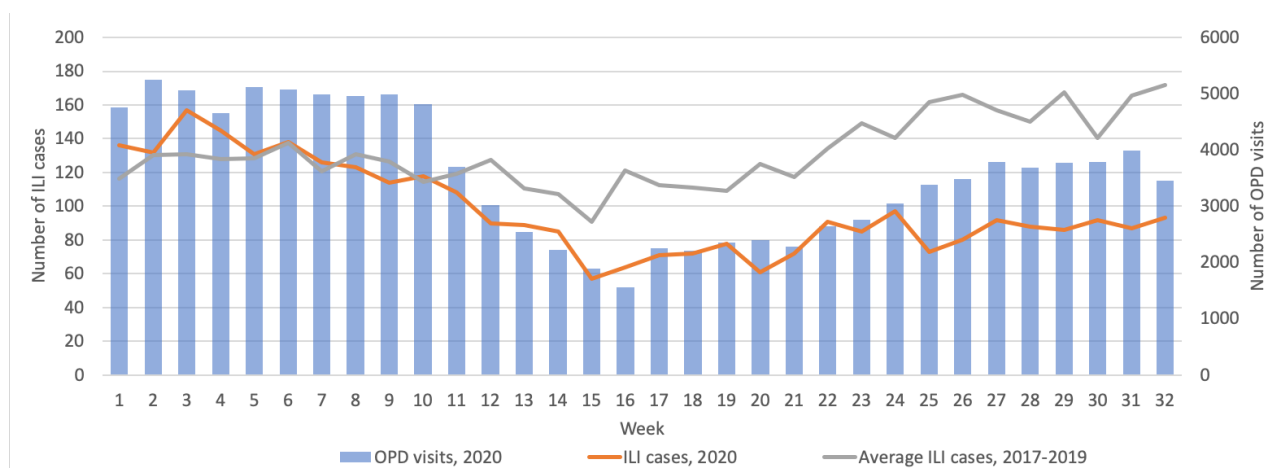
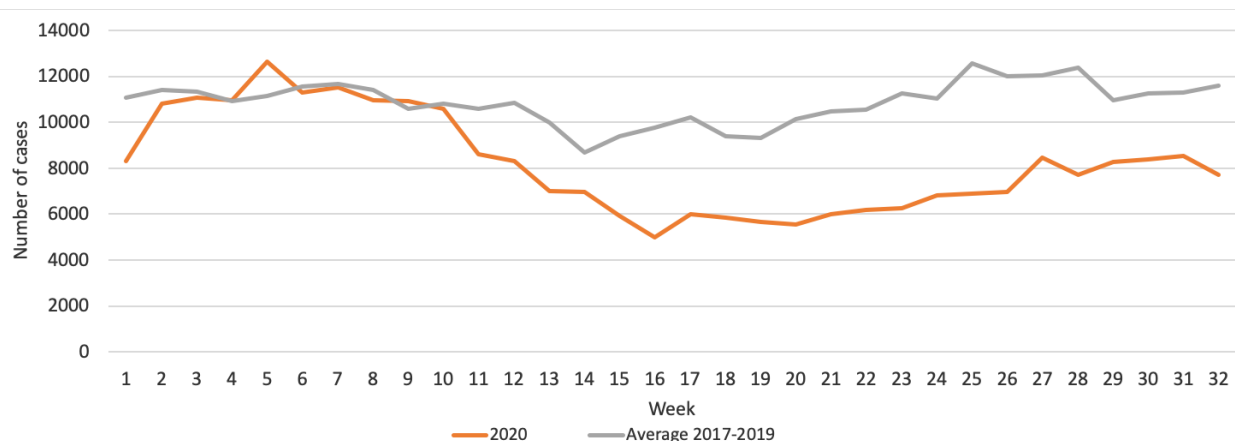


Figure 4. Number of patients with severe respiratory illness by week, 2020 and 2017-2019



Strategic Approach

National and Provincial Public Health Response

Incident Management Systems

- Inter-Ministerial Committee, chaired by the Minister of Health, with Secretaries of State
- National COVID-19 Committee, chaired by Samdech Prime Minister
- Provincial COVID-19 Committees, chaired by Provincial Governors
- Committee on Economic and Financial Policy (CEFP)/ Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) of four Working Groups to address the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19

System and Policy Development

- State of Emergency legislation was promulgated into law on 29 April 2020; has not been enacted
- Go.Data Platform used as a surveillance database including laboratory and contact tracing information
- NIPH and CDC databases have been adjusted to allow for multi-source dataset on testing and surveillance

Key Priorities

- A primary care strategy for COVID-19 is being developed by MOH departments. This document will include suggested roles and responsibilities for health centres in the potential scenario of community transmission, as well as guidance on clinical management and infection, prevention and control
- A survey of clinical management and infection prevention and control trainings is currently being implemented by MOH/DHS to support the development of a national curriculum for COVID-19
- A number of health system readiness assessments on hospital readiness, ICU capacity, oxygen, staffing, etc. are currently being conducted by MOH/DHS
- National programmes are developing specific COVID-19 preparedness and responses plans
- Implementing the laboratory expansion strategy to ensure sustained testing for COVID-19
- Strengthening facility quarantine to reduce the risk of onward transmission with the development of simple job aids for facility staff
- Expanding laboratory testing capacity for COVID-19

Strategic Approach to COVID-19 Prevention, Detection and Control

- *Testing strategy and contact tracing system in place*

A broad testing strategy is being implemented nationwide, including testing all suspect cases meeting case definition, active surveillance for pneumonia cases in hospitals, testing at POEs at day 1 and day 13 of 14-day quarantine and testing ILI and SARI samples from sentinel sites for COVID-19. Hot-spot surveillance strategies and targeted testing of high-risk populations are also being implemented as necessary.

- *Risk communication and community engagement*

A strategy for surveillance using community engagement has been developed and will be piloted for case detection at the health centre level and in the community. The Ministry of Interior is reinforcing the monitoring of quarantine through follow-up and fines for individuals who do not follow guidelines.

A community engagement strategy has been drafted. MOH has developed a Risk Communication and Community Engagement monitoring and supervision plan being implemented from May 2020 to July 2020 for health care personnel and village personnel in 12 provinces.

- *NPIs (recorded in table at end of report)*

Best Practices / Lessons Learned

Factors Contributing to Strong Response

- **Strong leadership and coordination**
 - Whole-of-government, whole-of-society response led by the Prime Minister, with public health actions led by Minister of Health
 - National Master Plan for COVID-19 developed with budget of \$62 million for first year
- **Past investments have built a functional public health system**
 - Multi-source surveillance for COVID-19, including event-based surveillance (with 115 hotline) and expanded ILI/SARI surveillance
 - Almost 3,000 RRT members across the country conduct case investigation and contact tracing
- **Risk communication and community engagement**
 - Timely messages disseminated through TV, radio and social media, regular press releases, press conferences and media briefings
 - Targeted communication materials developed for at-risk groups, including migrants and garment factory workers
 - Community engagement strategy being rolled out to encompass all aspects of surveillance and response for COVID-19, particularly in the event of community transmission
- **International solidarity and cooperation**
 - Open and transparent health system response in the country
 - Close technical and operational cooperation between UN agencies and other development partners
 - High-level participation in international meetings, including regular coordination between National International Health Regulations (IHR) Focal Points

Non-Pharmaceutical Interventions (NPI)

Large-scale NPIs announced on 16 March 2020 included the closure of all education facilities nationwide, with distance learning measures instituted.

On 21 July it was announced that 20 high-safety standard schools in Phnom Penh, Siem Reap and Battambang will be allowed to open from August as the first of a three-phase reopening plan. Guidelines and SOPs on school health promotion in the context of COVID-19 followed soon after. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between schools and the MoEYS must be signed before they are allowed to reopen. In mid-August the RGC decided to move to Phase Two of this plan, which means the nationwide reopening of schools for Grade 9 and 12 students in September 2020.

On 15 July, the Ministry of the Interior hosted a high-level meeting between the RGC and the UN Country Team on the Joint Programme to Support Returning Migrants during COVID-19 Crisis and its Impacts. Work is ongoing between government and UN partners to develop a detailed COVID-19 Multi-Partner Trust Fund work plan.

Karaoke bars (KTVs) and nightclubs were closed on 17 March. On 7 July, the Phnom Penh Municipal Administration announced KTVs and clubs could reopen, provided they convert their venues into restaurants and receive a city hall permit to operate. Venues must also follow MOH and Ministry of Tourism-mandated measures such as physical distancing, open-air ventilation and other precautions.

On 6 August, the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts (MoCFA) announced that the RGC will allow the reopening of movie theatres. The theatres are required to follow SOPs and other safety measures put in place by the MOH and the MoCFA.

To limit importation of COVID-19 cases, international arrivals from several high-burden countries were banned beginning in March. Lifting of these bans on 20 May has been accompanied by strict entry requirements for all non-diplomatic foreigners entering Cambodia including: requiring negative COVID-19 health certificates, medical insurance, testing upon arrival, 14-day quarantine and further testing on day 13.

An update on entry requirements for Visa A and B holders was announced on 5 August. Foreign diplomats and international officials must now provide a COVID-19-free health certificate prior to their departure and specimen samples will be taken on arrival.

On 26 July it was announced that there will be a temporary suspension of incoming flights from Malaysia and Indonesia as of 1 August. The measures come in response to the significant increase in positive cases arriving from these countries in June and July. A later ban was also announced on flights coming from the Philippines, which came into effect 13 August.

Measures to curb any potential community transmission has also involved the cancellation of public holidays. Khmer New Year, which usually take places in April, was officially rescheduled for 17-21 August, and the three-day Water Festival in late October has also been cancelled.

Table 2. NPI implementation and lifting dates

NPI	Monitoring status					
	Date first implemented	Date last modified	Implementation		Partial lift	Lifted
			Geographical (national or sub-national)	Recommended or Required	Lifted for some area	Lifted for all areas
Wearing Face Masks, Hand Hygiene, Respiratory Etiquette	None	None				
School Closure	16 March	Plan to open 20 private schools that are able to implement measures in August; Plans to open Grades 9 and 12 across country are ongoing	National	Required	No	No
Workplace Closure	None	None				
Mass Gatherings	3 April	15 June	National	Required	No	No
Stay at Home	Government recommends stay home if possible	None				
Restrictions on Internal Movement (within country)	9 April	None	National	Required	No	Yes
Restrictions on International Travel	27 March	11 August	National	Required	No	No
Others; specify in narrative	None	None	-	-	-	-



Figure 5. NPIs timeline combined with epidemic curve

