



## Situation Summary

### Highlights of Current Situation Report

- A total of 3,925 COVID-19 cases including 143 deaths were reported in the last 7 days. Of the 3,925 cases, 29% (1,139/3,925) were imported and 71% (2,786/3,925) were locally acquired;
- By 09 August 2021, a total of 2,121 samples have been tested using RT-PCR Variant of Concern (VOC) assays and whole genome sequencing (WGS);
- In total, 385 Delta cases (187 females) have been detected involving migrants, airline passengers and community cases;
- As of 09 August 2021, 10 am ICT, 82,399 confirmed cases of COVID-19, including 1,585 deaths have been reported from Cambodia, of which 76,155 have recovered. A total of 12,110 (15.9%) cases were acquired overseas; and
- Since January 2020, a total of 1,271,102 individuals have been tested using real-time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR), with a positivity rate of 5.0%. As of 09 August 2021, a total of 1,645,488 tests have been performed using RT-PCR

## Upcoming Events and Priorities

### Surveillance

- MOH with WHO support is conducting weekly transmission stage, situation assessments and analyses to understand the effectiveness of interventions using multisource surveillance at subnational level;
- WHO is providing support on monitoring ICU bed capacity (bed occupancy) at subnational level;.
- WHO has technically supported MOH to develop, review and update a COVID-19 surveillance strategy to inform the response; and
- WHO will be supporting CDC to strengthen capacity for multisource surveillance, contact tracing and risk assessment in a further 6 provinces

### Laboratory

- WHO, IPC and partners are providing technical and coordination support to NIPH, CCDC and COVID-19 laboratories to ensure sustained testing capacity.
- Establishment of COVID-19 testing at newly constructed Regional laboratories in Siem Reap and Battambang is ongoing.

### Healthcare delivery and pathways

- Diagnosis and treatment protocol (v4) is official launched by MOH on 7<sup>th</sup> August 2021.
- MOH with support from WHO and other development partners is working on several documents as below:
  - ❖ Developing treatment protocol for COVID-19 in children;
  - ❖ Developing Oxygen Preparedness Plan;
  - ❖ Training materials for oxygen therapy completed and TOT training for trainers from national and provincial hospital will be conducted between 10-20<sup>th</sup> Aug 2021; and
  - ❖ Finalizing and plan for dissemination of communication IEC materials on early diagnosis and treatment

### Risk communication and community engagement

- Minister of Health has launched a national communication campaign under the theme “Together be responsible to stop COVID-19 transmission” to promote the responsibility of individuals, families, community, relevant institutions especially the private sector, local

authorities towards breaking the chains of COVID-19 transmission as well as adapting to a “new normal” lifestyle.

- In late July, ILO/BFC launched a new covid-19 behavioral change digital campaign that aims to bring workers to join a bigger community and encourage Covid-19 protection practices among their peers and communities. The campaign will run until 08 October 2021 and has reached over 1 million people on Facebook to date. Please see the link for one of the video: <https://fb.watch/7gBst4M6YL/>
- WHO will be providing technical support to MoH in launching of ‘community engagement for COVID-19 and beyond’ project, supporting national community engagement implementation strategy and as a part of Cambodia’s provincial preparedness and response plans for COVID-19.
- WHO and MOH continue to provide media and press updates on COVID-19 situation and to increase mass awareness to reinforce preventive behaviours and social measures.
- WHO and partners continue to proactively engage communities, focusing on high risk settings, to reduce transmission of COVID-19 virus.
- WHO continues to closely working with other UN agencies and (I)NGOs in strengthening RCCE interventions including development of need based materials.
- Please see below vaccine related technical information:
  - ❖ How do vaccines work? [EN](#) / Video series: [EN](#)
  - ❖ The different types of COVID-19 vaccines [EN](#) [AR](#) [ES](#) [FR](#) [RU](#) [ZH](#) [PT](#)
  - ❖ The effects of virus variants on COVID-19 vaccines [EN](#)
  - ❖ Safety of COVID-19 Vaccines [EN](#)
  - ❖ Side effects of COVID-19 Vaccines [EN](#)
  - ❖ Vaccine efficacy, effectiveness and protection [EN](#)

## Transmission Assessment

The current multi-source surveillance assessment indicates Phnom Penh, Preah Sihanouk, Kampong Speu, Kandal, Takeo, Kampot, Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Cham, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Tbong Khmum and Siem Reap is in stage 2 transmission (localized community transmission), the other 13 provinces (Koh Kong, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Battambang, Kep, Kratie, Pailin, Pursat, Preah Vihear, Mondul Kiri, Oddar Meanchey, Stung Treng, and Ratanak Kiri) are in Stage 1 transmission.

### Epi Update COVID-19

#### Tests

**74,601**

NAT Tests past 7 days

**1,645,488**

Cumulative NAT Tests

#### Cases

**3,925**

New cases past 7 days  
(4.7% 7-day)

**82,399**

Cumulative Cases

#### Deaths

**143**

Deaths past 7 days  
(9% 7-day)

**1,585**

Cumulative Deaths

**7,237**

Imported cases in the past  
28 days

### Health Service Provision COVID-19

**225**

Hospitals admitting  
COVID-19 patients

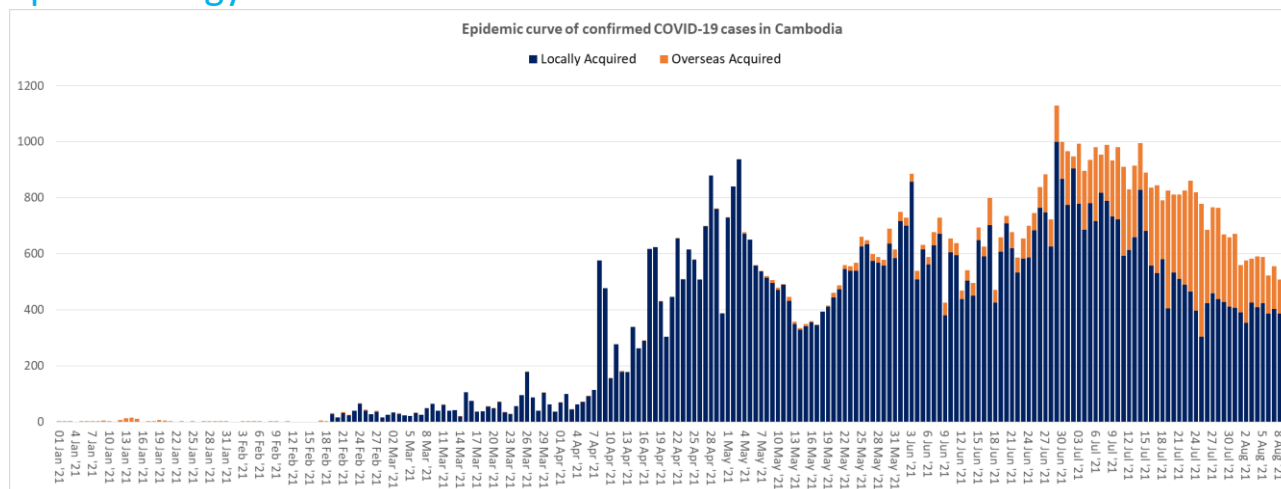
**13,782**

Total public hospital  
beds

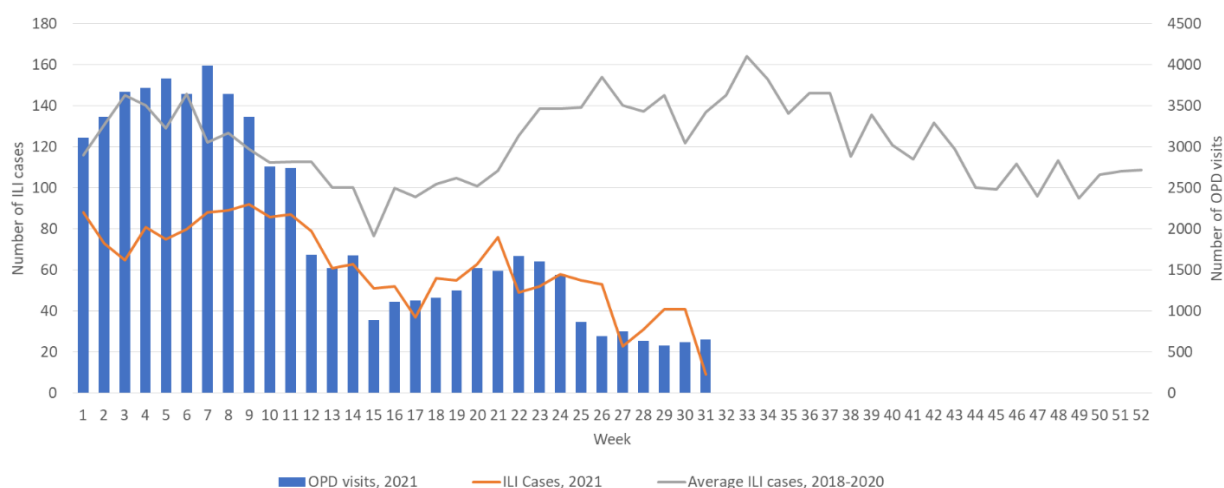
**37**

Number of hospitals with  
experience in COVID-19 case  
management (includes 10  
repurposed HCF)

## Epidemiology

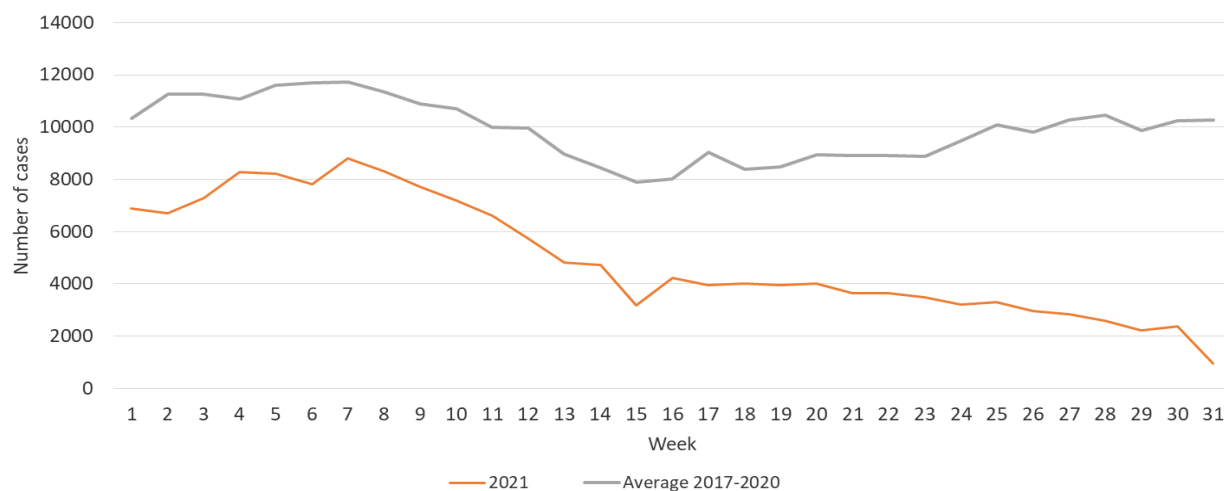


**Figure 1. Epidemic curve of confirmed COVID-19 cases by date of report**



**Figure 2. Number of ILI cases from ILI sentinel sites (n=7) by week, 2021 and 2018-2020\***

\*Delayed reporting for some sentinel sites in recent weeks



**Figure 3. Number of patients with severe respiratory illness by week, 2021 and 2017-2020**

## Strategic Approach

### National and Provincial Public Health Response

#### Incident Management Systems

- National COVID-19 Committee (CCC), chaired by Samdech Prime Minister
- Standing committee of CCC, Chaired by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economy and Finance
  - ❖ Municipal-Provincial COVID-19 committees, chaired by Municipal-Provincial Governors
  - ❖ Ad Hoc committee on national COVID-19 vaccination
  - ❖ Ad-Hoc committee in charge of COVID-19 vaccine procurement
- Inter-Ministerial Committee, chaired by the Minister of Health, with Secretaries of State
- Sub-committee for Evaluation, Planning, and Strategy, chaired by Secretary of State of the Ministry of Health
- Sub-Committee for Management at Points of Entry and Quarantine, chaired by Director-General of the General Department of Intelligence, Ministry of National Defense
- Sub-Committee for Rapid Response and Investigation into Persons with COVID-19, chaired by Deputy National Police Commissioner, Ministry of Interior
- Technical and Treatment Sub-Committee, chaired by Secretary of State, Ministry of Health
- Sub-Committee for Laboratory Services, chaired by Secretary of State, Ministry of Health
- Sub-Committee for Education, Training and Public Affairs, chaired by Secretary of State, Ministry of Health
- Sub-Committee for Supplies and Finance chaired by Secretary of State, Ministry of Health
- Sub-Committee on Technology and Data chaired by Secretary of State, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications
- Sub-Committee for Construction and Repair chaired by Deputy Commissioner of National Police, Ministry of Interior
- Sub-Committee for Management and Handling of Bodies of Persons with Confirmed or Suspected COVID-19 chaired by Secretary of State, Ministry of Interior
- 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

- On 5 March 2021, the draft law “Measures to Prevent the Spread of COVID-19 and other Dangerous Infectious Diseases” was approved by the National Assembly.
- 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 a multisource dataset on testing and surveillance.

#### Key Priorities

- WHO have supported MOH to conduct joint field missions to the provinces throughout June to support local preparedness and response for COVID-19.
- A survey of clinical management and infection prevention and control training is being implemented by MOH/DHS to support the development of a national curriculum for COVID-19.

- Number of health system readiness assessments on hospital readiness, ICU capacity, oxygen, staffing, etc. are currently being conducted by MOH/DHS.
- National programs are developing specific COVID-19 preparedness and response plans.
- The laboratory expansion strategy and molecular diagnostics training plan are being implemented to ensure sustained testing for COVID-19 at the National and Regional level.
- A survey on use of AgRDTs is ongoing with all provinces.
- Strengthening local preparedness in case of a potential localized outbreak in the future and minimizing disruptions to the delivery of essential health services.

### 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. Targeted testing of high-risk populations is 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 center 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.
- *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 a budget of \$62 million for the first year.
  - ❖ On 01 July 2021, Samdech Prime Minister introduced six COVID-19 response strategies that are aimed at preventing the importation of new variants, reducing cases, providing effective and standard treatment, strengthening contact tracing and management, handling of bodies and vaccination.
- **Past investments have built a functional public health system**
  - ❖ Multisource 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.

- ❖ Risk-based approach for the development of targeted communication materials for at-risk groups, including migrants and garment factory workers, markets, prisons, restaurants/pubs, etc.
- ❖ Community engagement strategy being rolled out to encompass all aspects of surveillance and response for COVID-19, particularly in the event of community transmission.
- ❖ Close coordination and collaboration with other UN agencies, INGOs, and other stakeholders on RCCE implementation, monitoring, adapting, and reinforcing.
- **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 Point.

## COVID-19 Vaccinations

As of 9 August 2021:

- The Royal Government of Cambodia received **21,506,600 doses of COVID-19 vaccines**
  - ❖ 15,500,000 (72%) doses procured by Royal Government of Cambodia from China
  - ❖ 3,615,000 (17%) doses donated by government of China and UK (3,200,000 doses donated by government of China and 415,000 doses donated by government of UK)
  - ❖ 2,391,600 (11%) doses through COVAX Facility (including dose sharing from government of Japan and US)
- Vaccination coverage for ≥ 18 years old
  - ❖ A total of **7,954,275** (Female: 50%) and **5,949,879** (Female: 49%) target individuals received the first dose and second dose of the COVID-19 vaccine, respectively. The coverage among the total target population for the first dose is 80%, and for the second dose is 59%.
- Vaccination coverage for children aged from 12 to under 18 years old
  - ❖ A total of **315,469 (16%)** children aged from 12 to under 18 years were vaccinated with COVID-19 vaccine,
- Booster dose vaccination coverage for frontline health workers and civil servants
  - ❖ **39,960** frontline health workers and civil servants were vaccinated with booster dose of AstraZeneca vaccine
- **170 AEFI** cases were reported from 21 provinces and four national hospitals; AEFI reporting rate per 100,000 doses = 1.19:
  - ❖ AEFI reporting rate per 100,000 doses for Sinovac vaccine = (71 cases) 0.84
  - ❖ AEFI reporting rate per 100,000 doses for Sinopharm vaccine = (70 cases) = 1.40
  - ❖ AEFI reporting rate per 100,000 doses for AZ COVISHIELD vaccine = (29 cases) = 8.97
  - ❖ AEFI reporting rate per 100,000 doses for AZ Japan vaccine = (0 case) = 0.00
  - ❖ AEFI reporting rate per 100,000 doses for J&J vaccine = (0 case) = 0.00

## Non-Pharmaceutical Interventions (NPI)

- On 06 August 2021, the Royal Government of Cambodia in a Circular numbered 05 SR dated 06 August 2021 instructed all ministries and institutions, the RGC's municipal-provincial field working groups, municipal-provincial governors, the Executive Committee of the Inter-Ministerial Committee to Combat COVID-19 and other relevant mechanisms to rearrange





quarantine and treatment centres in municipalities and provinces to make room for receiving Cambodian migrants returning from Thailand;

- On 06 August 2021, the Ministry of Health lifted the ban on the entry into Cambodia for all Indians and passengers traveling from India or transiting in India or having a history of traveling to India during the last 3 weeks before entering Cambodia by air or via land border crossings.
- On 03 August 2021, Phnom Penh Capital Hall allowed restaurants and food shops in Phnom Penh that can ensure health and safety measures and physical distancing to provide indoor dining but not to sell alcohol; and
- Over the past week, 8 markets in Phnom Penh and five other provinces were closed, while four markets in three provinces were reopened. Chambak Village (Banteay Meanchey Province), some villages in Battambang City, Kamrieng District and Mornng Russey District (Battambang Province), and Choam Khsan District (Preah Vihear Province) were on lockdown and designated as red zones, while some villages in Kamrieng, Mornng Russey and Sangke districts of Battambang and two villages in Oddar Meanchey were designated as orange and yellow zones. Takeo and Kampong Speu implemented transitional fines against individuals or entities violating the province's administrative measures against COVID-19, and Preah Sihanouk Province extended alcohol sales ban from 06 to 16 August 2021.

**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	03 May 2021	National	Required		No
School Closure	16 March 2020	19 June 2021	National	Required	No	No
Workplace Closure	None	None				
Mass Gatherings	3 April 2020	19 June 2021	National	Required	No	No
Stay at Home	Government recommends staying home if possible	None				
Restrictions on Internal Movement (within country)	9 April 2020	29 July 2021	National	Recommended	Yes	No
Restrictions on International Travel	27 March 2020	11 November 2020	National	Required	Yes	No
Others; specify in narrative	None	None	-	-	-	-