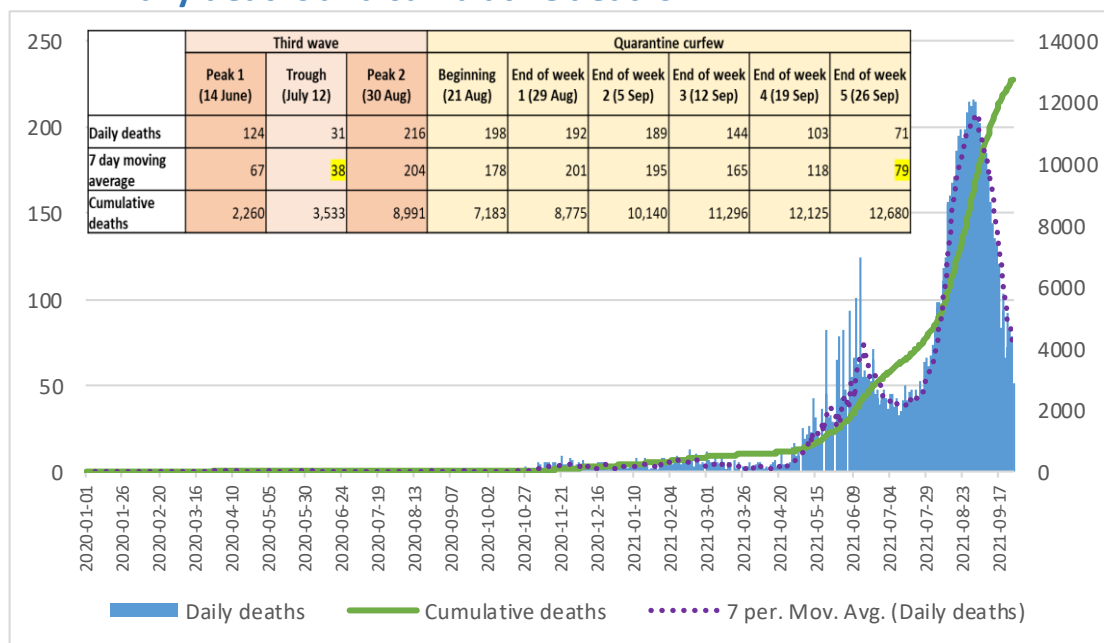




COVID -19 Situation Report

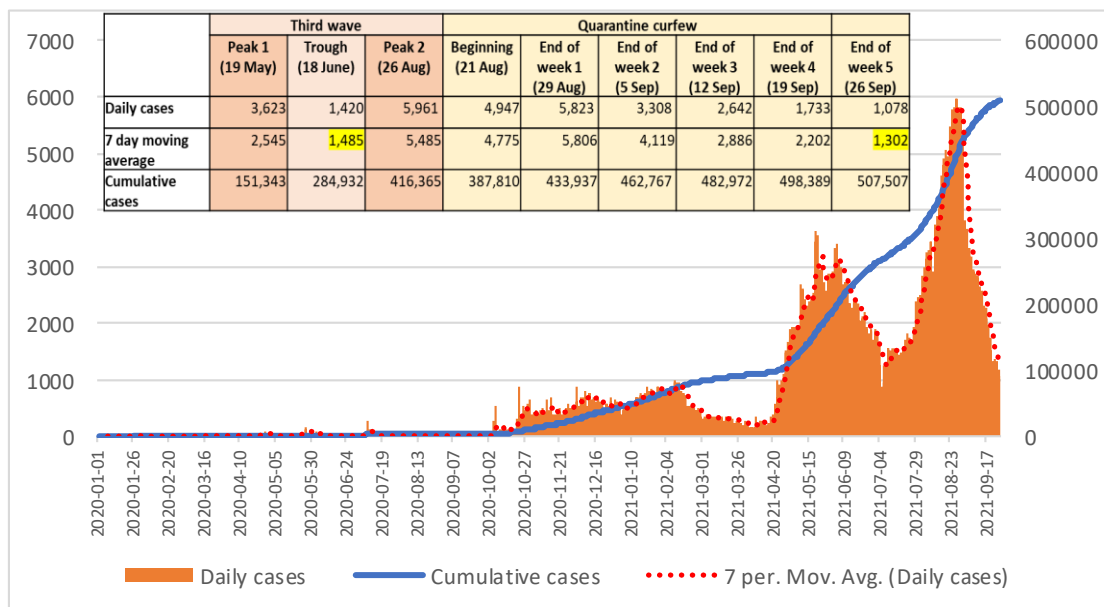
1. Daily deaths and cumulative deaths



Source: Ministry of Health. Data updated until 29 September 2021

- Deaths peaked on 30 August and have fallen since, with the 7 day moving average declining from 204 to 79
- Data for the week 20-26 Sep show a reduction of 33% in deaths compared to the previous week
- Deaths reported are approaching pre-2nd surge levels of the 3rd wave (trough)

2. Daily cases and cumulative cases

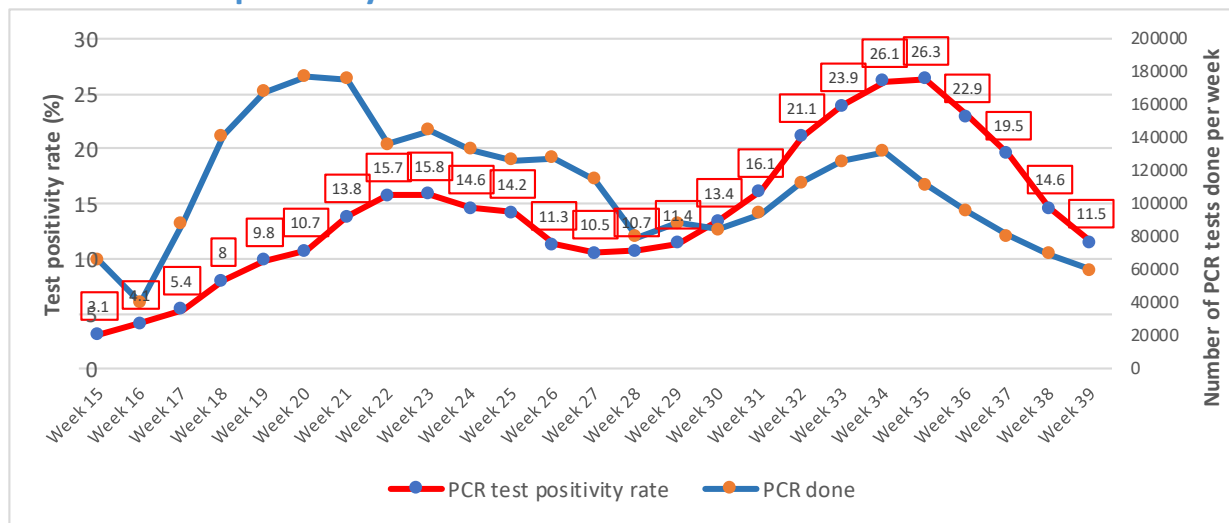


Source: Ministry of Health -Daily reported cases. Data updated until 29 September 2021

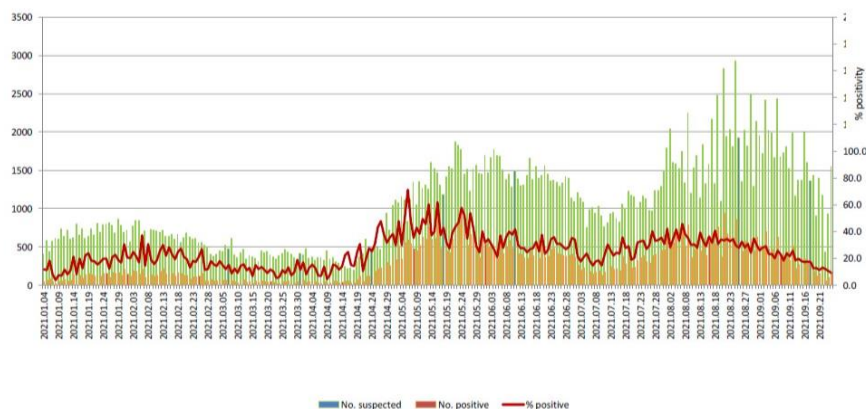
- Cases peaked on 26 August and have fallen since, with the 7 day moving average declining from 5,485 to 1,302
- Data for the week 20-26 Sep show a 41% reduction of cases compared to the previous week



3. Test positivity rate

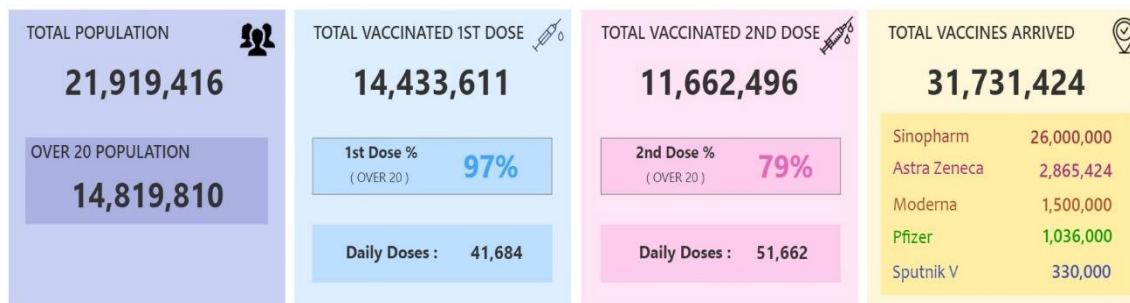


Source: Weekly Test positivity rate - National COVID-19 Surveillance System of Sri Lanka. Data updated until 26 September 2021



Source: Epidemiology Unit, Ministry of Health. Data updated until 27 September 2021

4. Vaccination



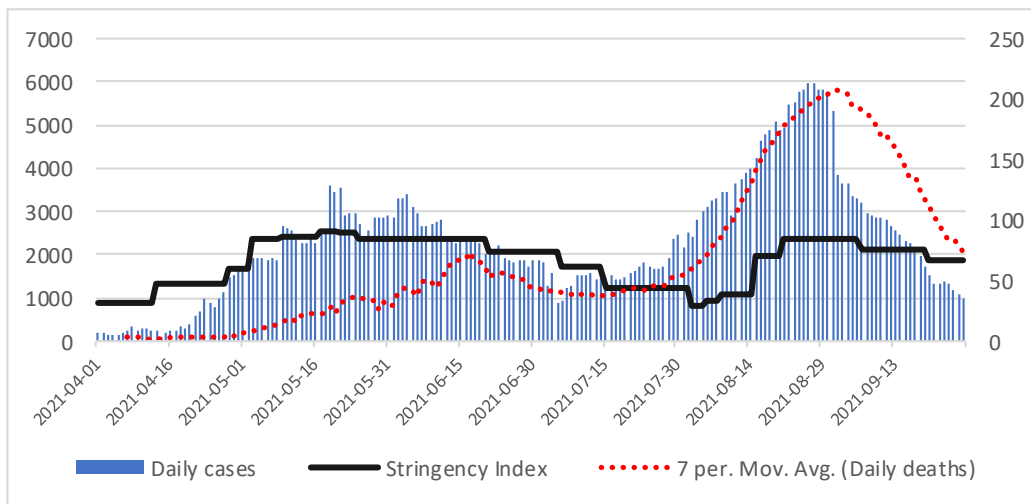
Source: <https://www.presidentsoffice.gov.lk/index.php/vaccination-dashboard/>. Accessed on 27 September 2021

- PCR test positivity rate is declining since last week of August
- COVID-19 positivity rates among symptomatic patients presenting to government sector hospitals is also declining
- The number of PCR tests have also declined since last week of August.
- A review/revision of the existing testing strategy is an area that need urgent attention
- WHO technical guidance is available on testing strategy to be adopted by countries based on the stage of transmission

- The accelerated vaccination effort has now covered 53% of the population with both doses i.e. over 25 million doses have been administered
- Data on vaccination of 20-30 year old in each district should be closely monitored for evidence of vaccine hesitancy and to address it early



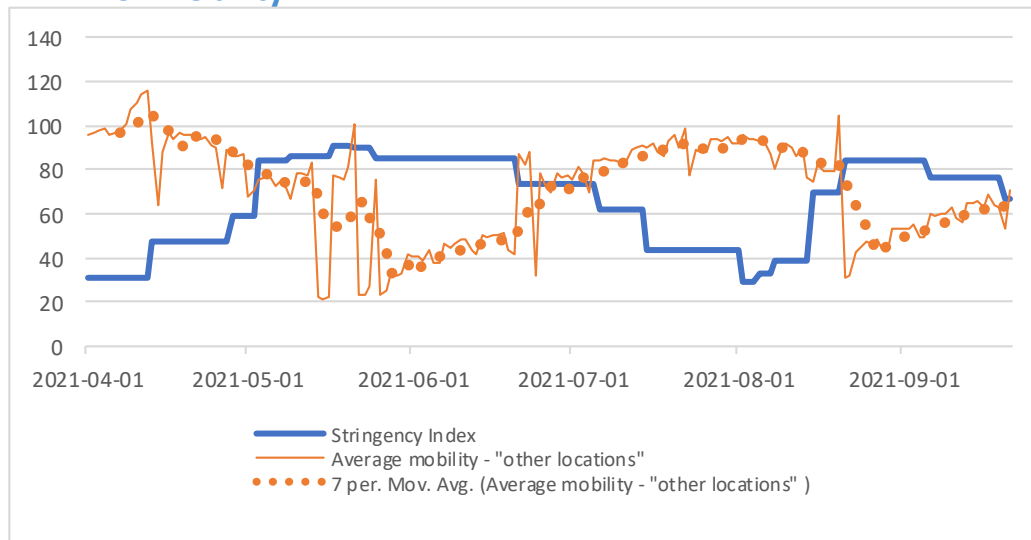
5. The impact of quarantine curfew on deaths and cases



Source: Oxford Stringency Index (SI) values are considered. Data until 21 June accessed from Oxford COVID Government Response Tracker; same methodology used for calculations of SI from 21 June onwards

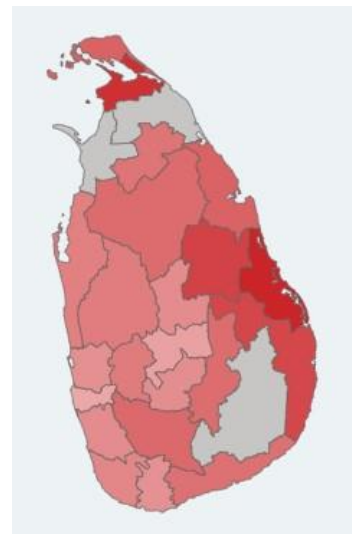
- The number of reported cases and deaths has shown a significant decline after the second surge of the current (3rd) wave.
- The success is probably due to the synergistic effects of the **enforcement of quarantine curfew**, successful vaccination campaign, adherence to public health and measures, and introduction of the integrated helpline information system and the integrated home-based patient management system.

6. Mobility



Source: Google Community Mobility data are considered. Data available until 21 September

- Overall mobility is increasing since the second week of September in spite of the level of restrictions being the same. This is similar to the pattern seen during the previous restrictions (May-June).
- The evidence on mobility underlines that for quarantine curfew or any other restrictions to be effective, Public Health and Social Measures (PHSM) advocacy must be strengthened for better individual/ household compliance and, particularly, in non-urban areas.



Source: Facebook mobility data. Average mobility from 21 Aug – 18 Sep 2021













- Subnational mobility data indicates that urban areas show better compliance with quarantine curfew

7. Re-opening considerations : Week 1 and 2 (October 1 – October 17)

| Indicator | Indicator name | Proposed level of stringency for the indicator | Actions to be considered |
|------------------|--|--|---|
| C1 | School closing | 100.00 | Schools/ pre-schools to remain closed |
| C2 | Closing of workplaces | 33.33 | Recommend closing (or recommend work from home) or all businesses open with alterations resulting in significant differences compared to non-COVID-19 operation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encouraging those fully vaccinated (plus 2 weeks) to be considered for returning first. - Essential commercial establishments e.g. groceries and pharmacies could be opened whereas restrictions on other non-essential entities could continue. |
| C3 | Cancelling public events | 100.00 | Public events should not be allowed |
| C4 | Limits on gatherings | 100.00 | Restrictions on gatherings of 10 people or less. |
| C5 | Closing of public transport | 50.00 | Significantly reduce volume/route/means of transport available. Relaxing based on requirement for returning to work. |
| C6 | Stay at home requirements | - | No measures |
| C7 | Restrictions on internal movement between cities/regions | 100.00 | Inter provincial restrictions in place. Inter-district travel allowed based on the epidemiology, vaccination, surveillance as well as capacity to respond to a potential surge |
| C8 | Restrictions on international travel | 37.50 | Quarantine arrivals from some or all regions |
| H1 | Presence of public information campaigns | 50.00 | Public officials urging caution about COVID-19 |
| STRINGENCY INDEX | | 63.4% | |

Source: Oxford Stringency Index adapted to the current Sri Lankan context

8. Regional situation

| Country | | New cases (last 7 days) | % change in new cases | Cumulative cases | New deaths (last 7 days) | % change in new deaths | Cumulative deaths | Test Positivity Rate (last 7DMA) |
|-------------|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| India |  | 184,953 | -13.9 | 33,716,451 | 1,983 | -12.7 | 447,751 | 2.0 |
| Thailand |  | 80,472 | -11.6 | 1,591,829 | 867 | -12.2 | 16,620 | 27.3 |
| Indonesia |  | 14,736 | -28.2 | 4,213,414 | 872 | -31.4 | 141,826 | 1.4 |
| Myanmar |  | 10,945 | -13.9 | 462,608 | 416 | -13.7 | 17,682 | 8.7 |
| Bangladesh |  | 7,875 | -27.3 | 1,555,051 | 174 | -31.8 | 27,487 | 4.8 |
| Sri Lanka |  | 7,793 | -36.4 | 516,465 | 471 | -30.4 | 12,847 | 16.2 |
| Nepal |  | 6,335 | -9.6 | 794,163 | 64 | -5.9 | 11,123 | 9.8 |
| Maldives |  | 703 | -17.8 | 84,720 | 2 | 0.0 | 231 | 2.7 |
| Timor-Leste |  | 249 | -40.7 | 19,455 | 7 | -12.5 | 115 | 8.7 |
| Bhutan |  | 2 | -33.3 | 2,601 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 0.0 |
| DPR Korea |  | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | NA |
| SEAR total |  | 314,063 | -15.0 | 42,956,757 | 4,856 | -19.0 | 675,685 | NA |

Source: WHO SEARO. Updated 30 Sep 2021