

# Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

## Situation Report – 117

### Timor-Leste

Data as reported by 14 September 2021

#### COUNTRY RESPONSE

- Since the last edition of the weekly situation report, the Ministry of Health (MoH) reported **664** new cases of COVID-19, **1436** recoveries and **12** deaths. While the number of cases show a declining trend, the death rate has remained largely unchanged since August.
- WHO is working consistently to further strengthen contact tracing and surveillance with additional manpower for Pillar 3 and supports clinical management at Medical Isolation centers. The AUSMAT emergency medical team with support of DFAT arrived on 8 September.
- WHO is technically supporting the Ministry of Health (MoH) to review and update the vaccines utilization plan for the available vaccines within the expiry timeline.
- WHO and UNICEF are supporting the MoH on the country readiness planning the storage and rollout of the Pfizer vaccines in Timor-Leste.
- UNICEF is providing operational support for the vaccine campaign, providing two vehicles and WHO additional to direct technical assistance also supports additional four vehicles to Dili Municipality Health services for expanding coverage reaching additional 53,000 people with the first dose and nearly 30,000 people with the second dose.
- UNICEF, UNFPA and WHO continues to work with the MoH to monitor the number of COVID-19 pregnant women and children under 18 admitted in isolation centres.
- UNICEF and WHO continue to raise awareness on COVID-19 prevention and vaccine uptake related messaging using multiple media channels.

#### SITUATION OVERVIEW

##### TIMOR-LESTE



**18,715 confirmed cases (664 new)**

**15,665 recovered cases (1436 new)**



**2,952 active cases**



**98 deaths**

##### VACCINATION STATUS



**1<sup>st</sup> dose – 406,704**

**1<sup>st</sup> dose coverage - 53.9%**



**2<sup>nd</sup> dose – 231,817**

**2<sup>nd</sup> dose coverage – 30.7%**

(As per data released by the [Ministry of Health](#))

##### GLOBAL



**225,024,781 confirmed cases**



**4,636,153 deaths**



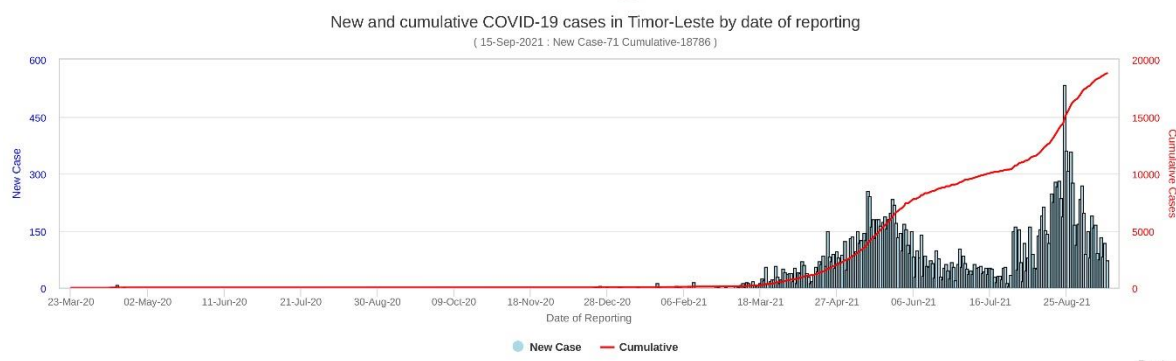
**5,534,977,637 vaccine doses**

Follow WHO Timor-Leste on [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#).

More information and guidance by WHO regarding the current COVID-19 outbreak can be found [here](#).

## EPIDEMIOLOGICAL UPDATES

- New and cumulative COVID-19 cases from 21 March 2020 – 14 September 2021.

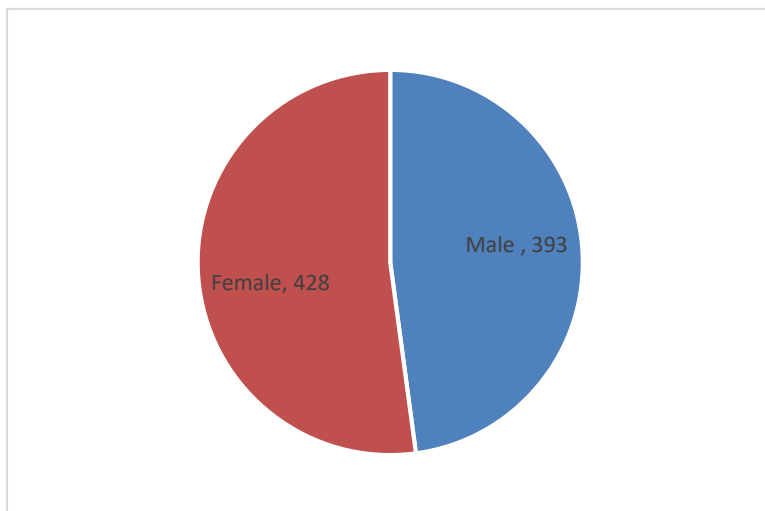


- Number of new cases continues to be high, averaged around 80 cases per day during the past seven reporting days. However, there is sign of levelling off in the current wave of transmission.
- Distribution of new, recovered, active cases and deaths by municipalities during 8 September – 14 September 2021.

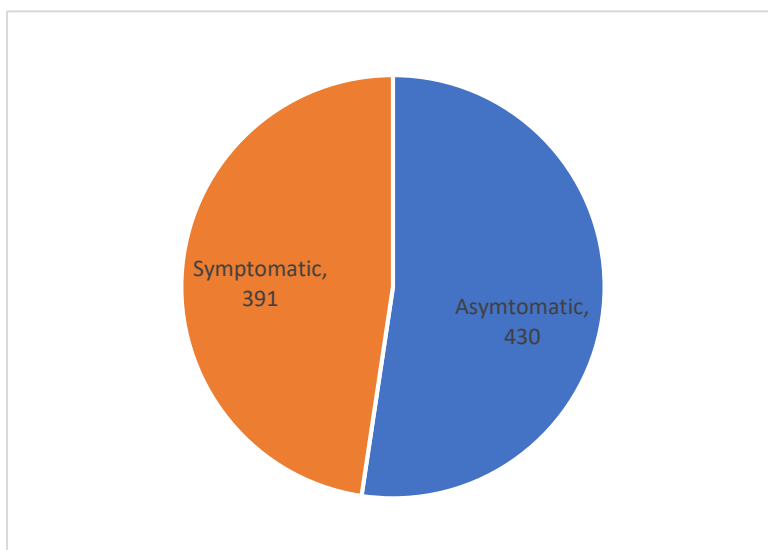
Distribution of newly reported, recovered and active cases by municipalities, as of 08 September 2021 – 14 September 2021)

Municipality	New case (8 Sept – 14 Sept 2021)	Cumulative case	New recovered (8 Sept – 14 Sept 2021)	Cumulative recovered	New deceased (8 Sept – 14 Sept 2021)	Cumulative deceased	Active Cases (8 Sept – 14 Sept 2021)
Aileu	5	125	19	100	0	0	25
Ainaro	22	215	25	182	0	3	30
Baucau	73	1319	67	922	3	5	392
Bobonaro	71	532	40	387	2	9	136
Covalima	10	767	157	556	1	2	209
Dili	520	13160	1246	11849	4	68	1243
Ermera	4	1113	44	399	1	2	712
Lautem	22	163	24	89	2	4	70
Liquica	3	115	10	110	0	1	4
Manatuto	18	180	24	159	0	0	21
Manufahi	11	250	68	233	0	0	17
RAEOA	48	294	28	234	0	1	59
Viqueque	15	482	50	445	0	3	34
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>18715</b>	<b>1802</b>	<b>15665</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>2952</b>

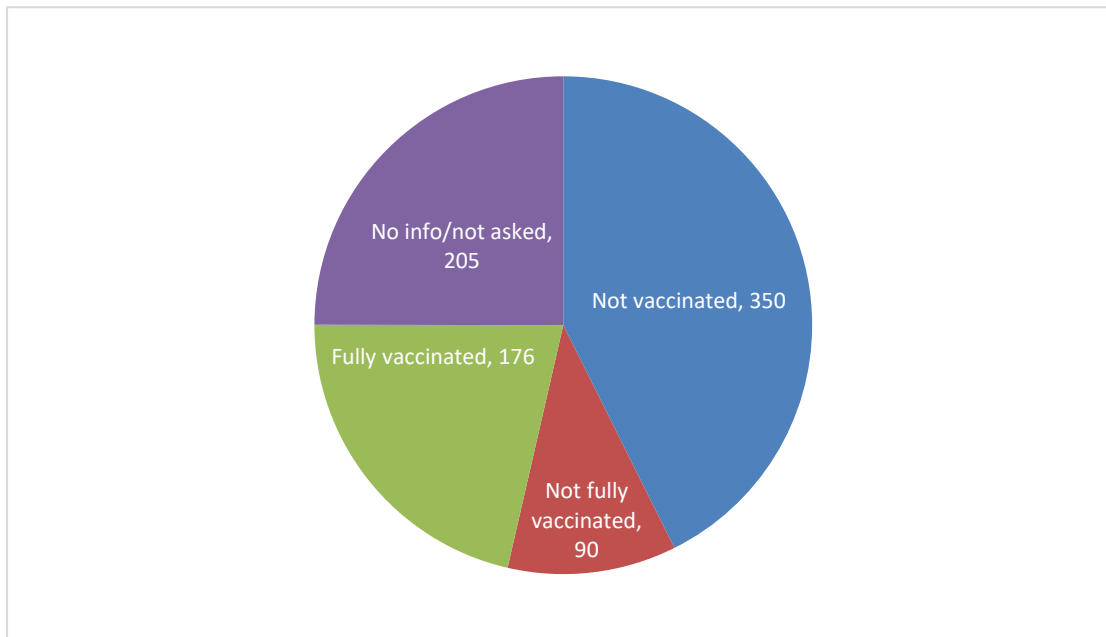
- 822 cases reported in the past 7 days from 8 to 14 Sep. 2021. More than half of the cases are from Dili, followed by Baucau, Bononaro, Oecusse and other municipalities.
- Of the 13 deaths, 4 were from Dili, 3 from Baucau, 2 each from Bobonaro and Lautem, and 1 each from Covalima and Ermera.
- There are a total of 2952 active cases across the country, of which half are in Dili.
- Characteristics of the new cases



- Of the reported new cases during the past 7 days, there are more female cases (428) than male (393)

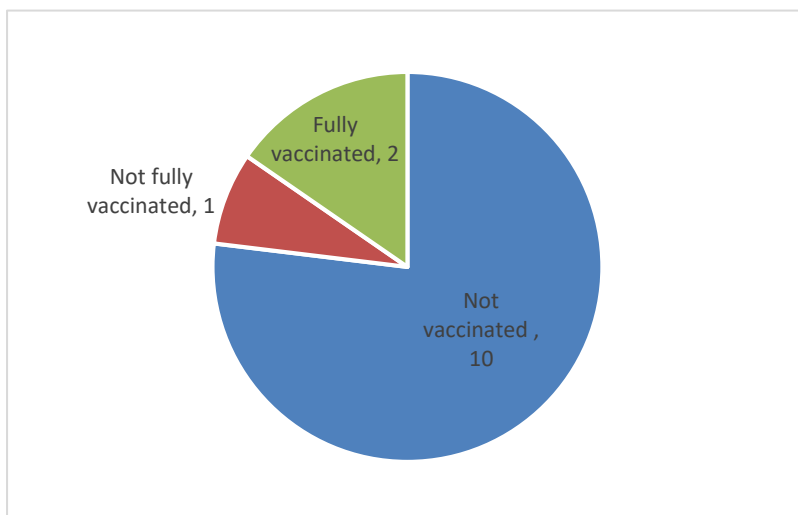


- Of the cases reported during the past 7 days, almost half (48%) are symptomatic when they are diagnosed.



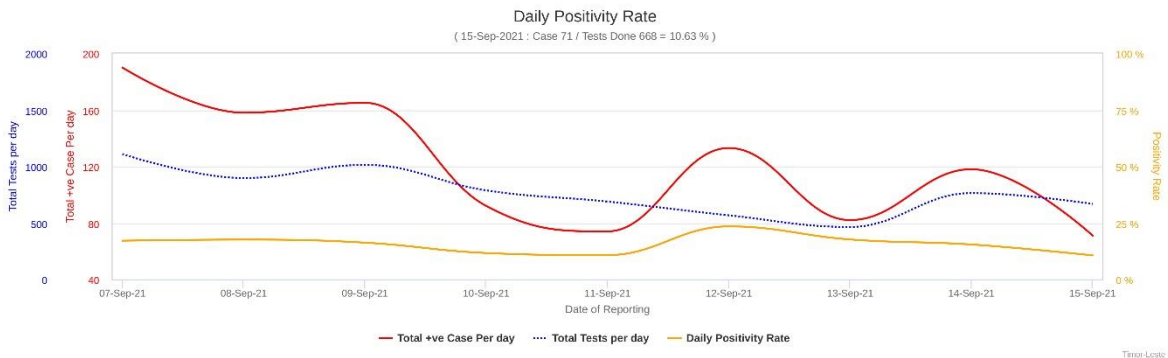
- Of the cases reported during the past 7 days, more than half are not vaccinated or not fully vaccinated (those received only the 1<sup>st</sup> doses and <14 days after the 2<sup>nd</sup> doses). It is noteworthy that 176 cases (21%) have been fully vaccinated (>14 days after the 2<sup>nd</sup> doses), with breakthrough infections. Moreover, the vaccination information is not available or not asked from 205 cases.

- Characteristics of the death cases during the past 7 days

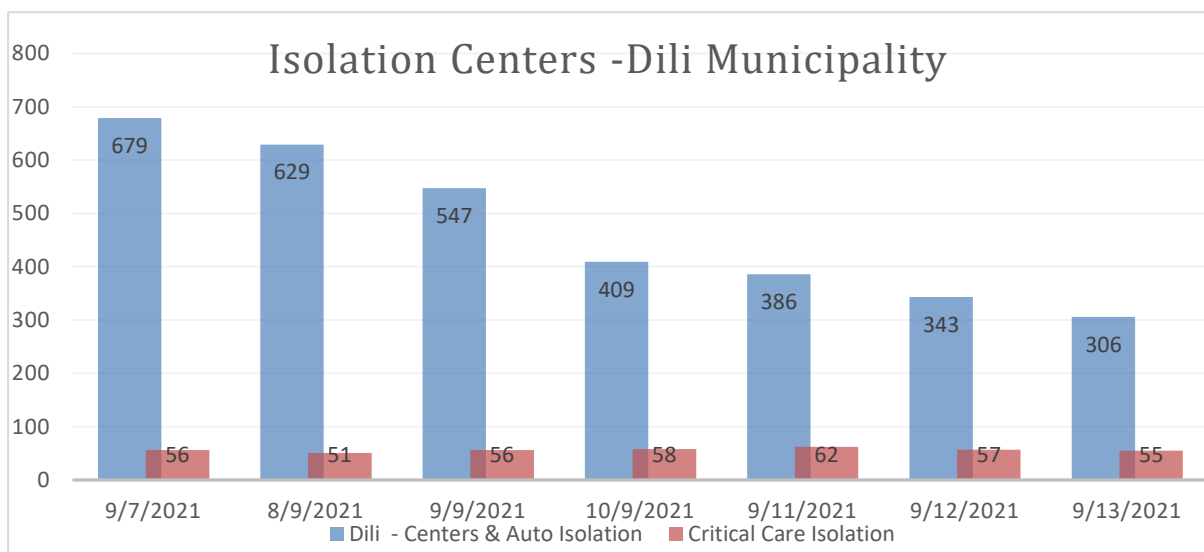


- Of the 13 new deaths, 9 are male and 4 are females.
- 8 of the deaths are more than 60 years old, while another 5 deaths less than 60 years old.
- Majority of the deaths (10) are not vaccinated, 1 not fully vaccinated and 2 are vaccinated.

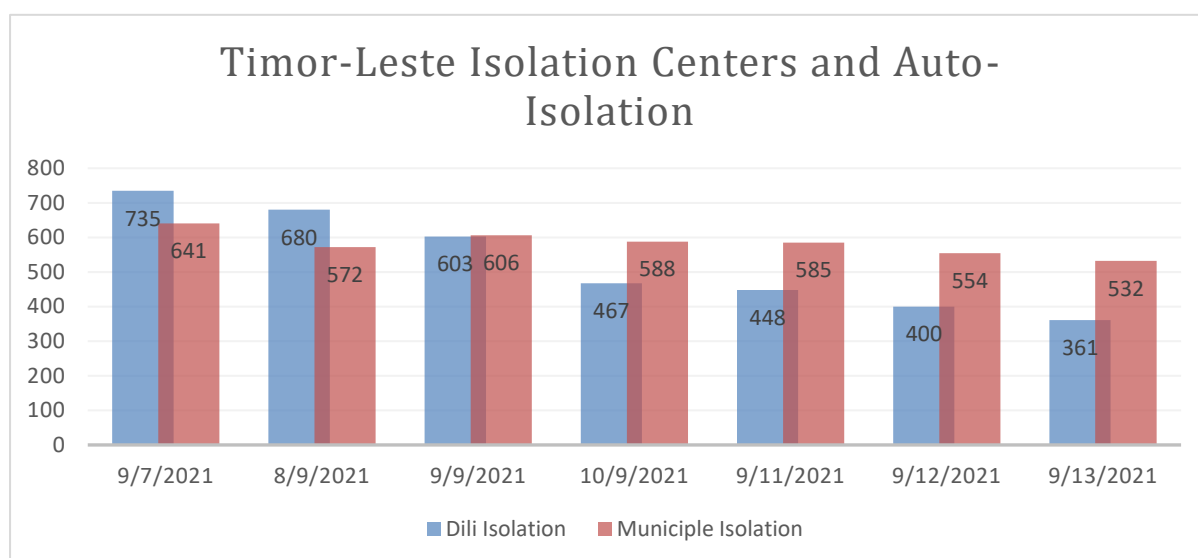
- Daily tests, positives and test positivity rates
  - Around 500-1200 tests were done in the past 7 days, with around 80-180 cases detected.
  - Test positivity ranges between 15 to 20%, which has been lower than the previous days, but still remains on the higher side.



## CASE MANAGEMENT



The isolations admissions have steadily decreased since 7 September 2021. This includes those in isolation centres and self-isolation (at homes). The numbers admitted to critical care isolation centres (Lahane and Vera Cruz) remain between 50-70 patients. Since the start of the lockdown on 27 August 2021, there has been an overall decrease of 69% in admissions in Dili isolation centres.

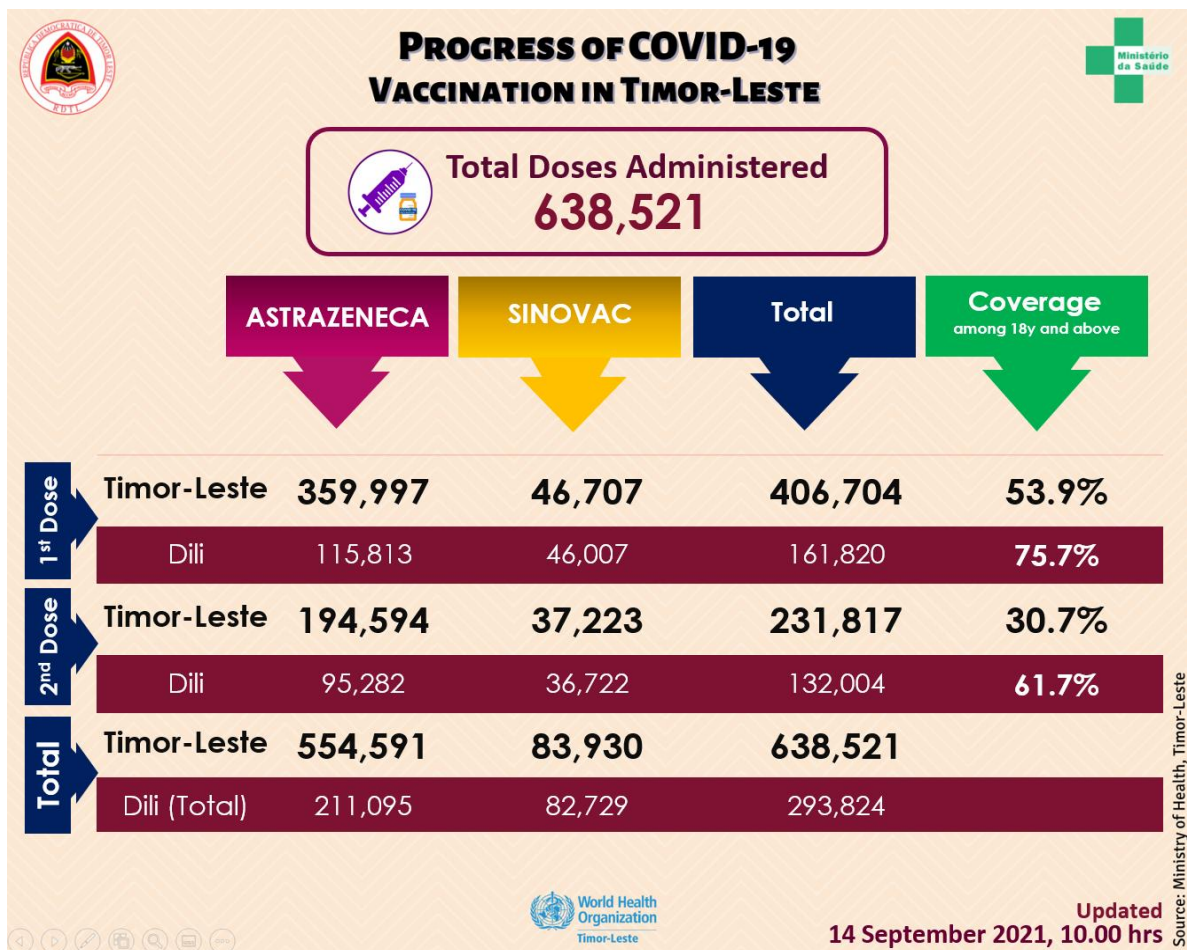


This chart shows the number of people admitted to isolation centres and self-isolation in 12 municipalities compared to Dili. While numbers have remained steady, there has been a recent decline in patients admitted.

## VACCINATION

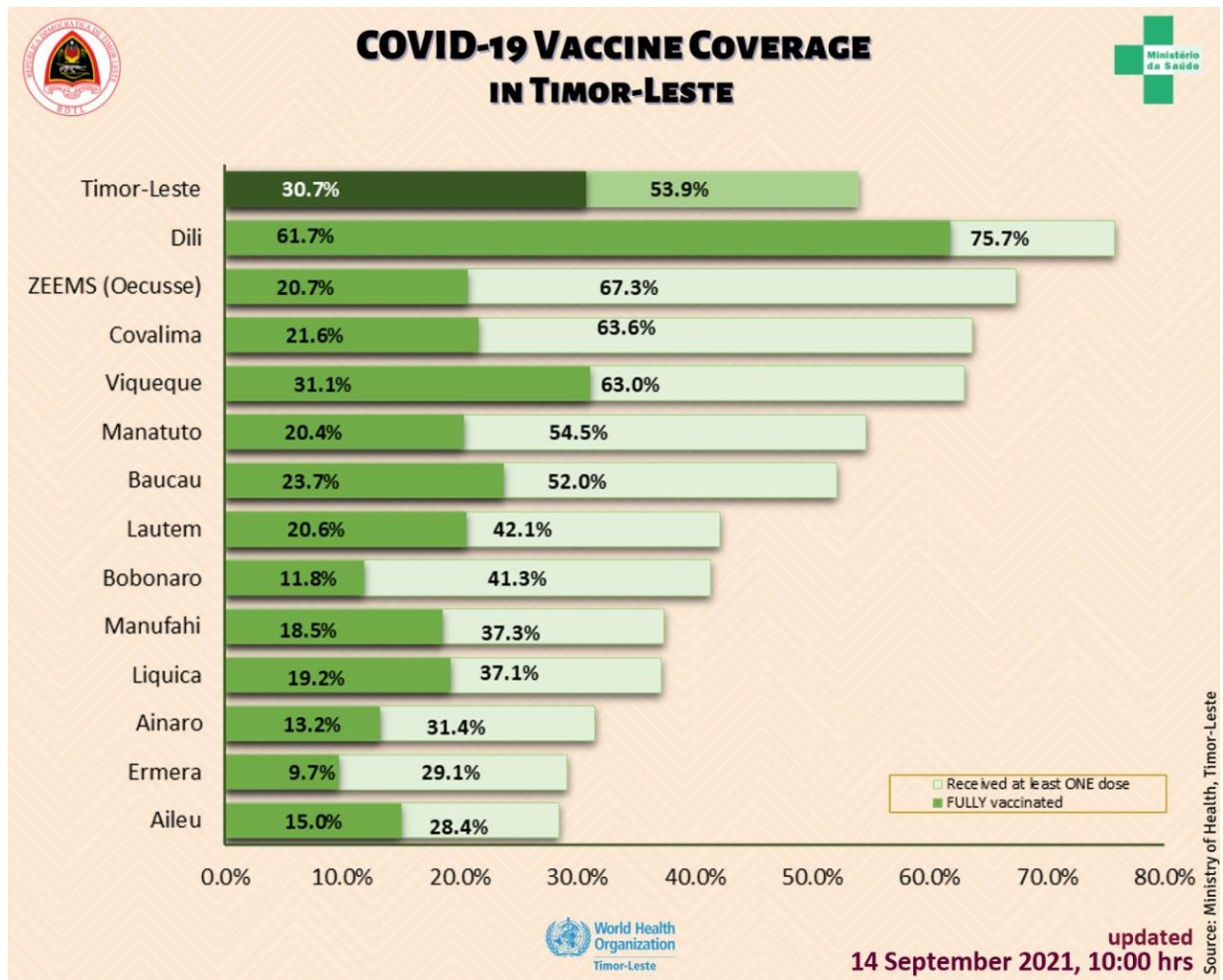
At the time of writing this report (14<sup>th</sup> September), in total, **638,521** COVID-19 vaccine doses comprising **406,704, first doses** (coverage 53.9%) and **231,817, second doses** (coverage 30.7%) were administered in Timor-Leste. The breakdown of the number of doses administered and coverage by vaccine type and vaccine dose is given in Table 1.

**Table 1: Number of COVID-19 vaccine doses administered and coverage in Dili and Timor-Leste by vaccine brand and doses as of 10:00hrs 14/09/2021**





**Figure 1: Coverage of COVID-19 vaccination by municipality in Timor-Leste as of 10:00hrs 14/09/2021**

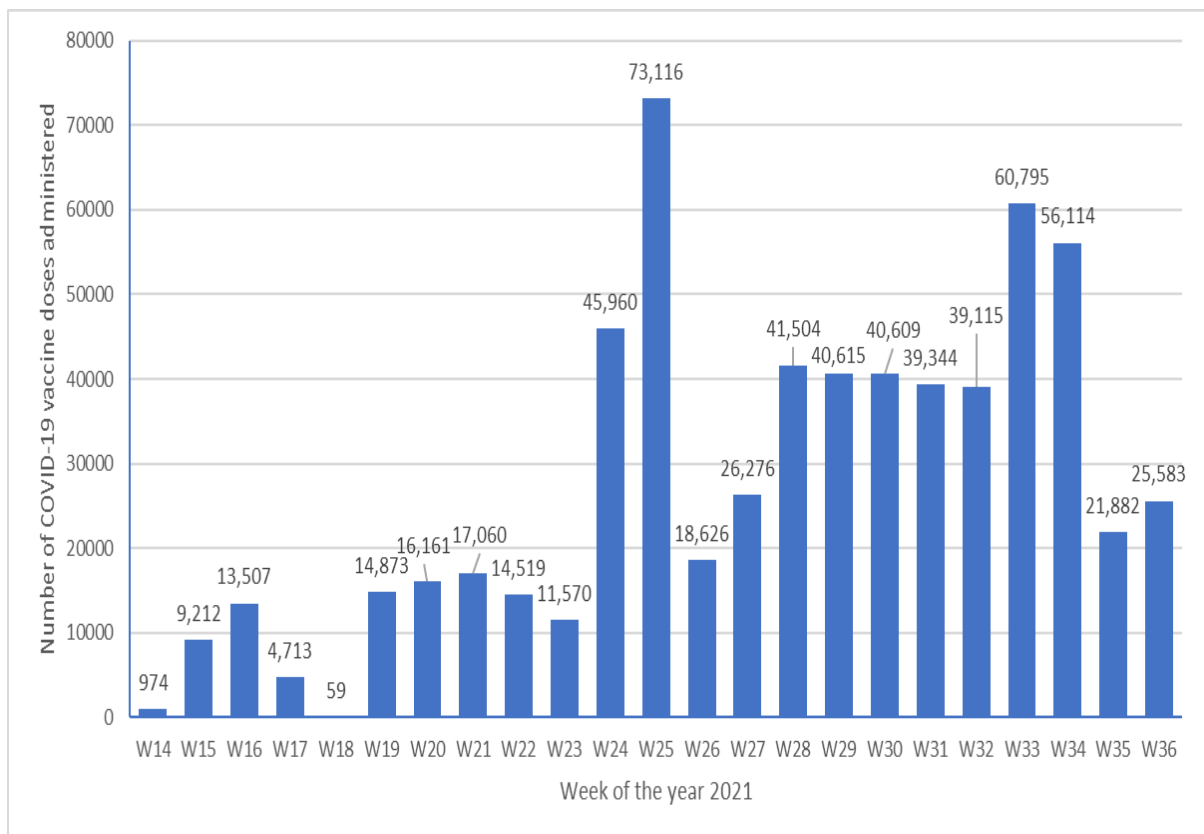


**Table 2: Number of individuals vaccinated and AEFI by sex as of 10:00 hrs 14/09/2021**

Number Vaccinated and AEFI by Sex as of 14/09/2021 10.00hrs.									
Municipality	Number Vaccinated						AEFI		
	First Dose			Second Dose			Male	Female	Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
Dili	91,527	70,293	161,820	74,444	57,560	132,004	12	21	33
Aileu	5,285	3,599	8,884	2,926	1,773	4,699	1	1	2
Ainaro	6,314	4,726	11,040	2,732	1,907	4,639	0	0	0
Baucau	20,969	17,178	38,147	10,052	7,321	17,373	0	0	0
Bobonaro	13,099	10,338	23,437	4,006	2,686	6,692	4	6	10
Covalima	13,652	11,931	25,583	4,877	3,796	8,673	7	6	13
Ermera	13,354	8,503	21,857	4,530	2,727	7,257	0	0	0
Lautem	8,219	7,102	15,321	3,914	3,575	7,489	2	0	2
Liquica	9,200	7,577	16,777	4,842	3,840	8,682	0	1	1
Manatuto	8,672	6,823	15,495	3,388	2,400	5,788	2	0	2
Manufahi	7,432	5,017	12,449	3,842	2,340	6,182	0	0	0
Viqueque	14,339	13,328	27,667	7,365	6,283	13,648	3	0	3
ZEEMS (Oecusse)	14,662	13,565	28,227	4,778	3,913	8,691	0	0	0
Total (without Dili)	135,197	109,687	244,884	57,252	42,561	99,813	19	14	33
Total (Timor-Leste)	226,724	179,980	406,704	131,696	100,121	231,817	31	35	66



**Figure 2: Weekly progress of vaccination in Timor-Leste as of 10:00 hrs 14/09/2021**



**Table 3. Number of individuals among eligible population (18 years and above\*) vaccinated in Timor-Leste with COVID-19 vaccine and coverage as of 10:00hrs 14/09/2021**

Municipality	Eligible Population			Number vaccinated & Coverage											
	High Risk Groups (20% Pop.)	18-59y no comorbidity (80% Pop.)	Total	First Dose						Second Dose					
				High Risk Groups (20% Pop.)	Coverage	18-59y no comorbidity (80% Pop.)	Coverage	Total	Coverage	High Risk Groups (20% Pop.)	Coverage	18-59y no comorbidity (80% Pop.)	Coverage	Total	Coverage
Dili	29,980	183,822	213,802	51,265	171.0%	110,555	60.1%	161,820	75.7%	31,461	104.9%	100,543	54.7%	132,004	61.7%
Aileu	6,292	24,943	31,235	4,088	65.0%	4,796	19.2%	8,884	28.4%	2,399	38.1%	2,300	9.2%	4699	15.0%
Ainaro	7,410	27,726	35,136	3,093	41.7%	7,947	28.7%	11,040	31.4%	1,845	24.9%	2,794	10.1%	4639	13.2%
Baucau	18,141	55,175	73,316	11,656	64.3%	26,491	48.0%	38,147	52.0%	6,296	34.7%	11,077	20.1%	17373	23.7%
Bobonaro	13,268	43,476	56,744	7,879	59.4%	15,558	35.8%	23,437	41.3%	3,351	25.3%	3,341	7.7%	6692	11.8%
Covalima	8,725	31,503	40,228	7,863	90.1%	17,720	56.2%	25,583	63.6%	3,905	44.8%	4,768	15.1%	8673	21.6%
Ermera	14,350	60,793	75,143	6,091	42.4%	15,766	25.9%	21,857	29.1%	2,208	15.4%	5,049	8.3%	7257	9.7%
Lautem	8,455	27,963	36,418	4,908	58.0%	10,413	37.2%	15,321	42.1%	2,902	34.3%	4,587	16.4%	7489	20.6%
Liquica	9,588	35,597	45,185	3,933	41.0%	12,844	36.1%	16,777	37.1%	2,453	25.6%	6,229	17.5%	8682	19.2%
Manatuto	6,701	21,718	28,419	4,504	67.2%	10,991	50.6%	15,495	54.5%	2,111	31.5%	3,677	16.9%	5788	20.4%
Manufahi	7,595	25,766	33,361	5,185	68.3%	7,264	28.2%	12,449	37.3%	3,171	41.8%	3,011	11.7%	6182	18.5%
Viqueque	11,034	32,534	43,568	8,877	80.5%	18,790	57.8%	27,667	63.5%	5,209	47.2%	8,439	25.9%	13648	31.3%
ZEEMS (Oecusse)	9,408	32,905	42,313	10,399	110.5%	17,828	54.2%	28,227	66.7%	4,081	43.4%	4,610	14.0%	8,691	20.5%
<b>Total (without Dili)</b>	<b>120,967</b>	<b>420,098</b>	<b>541,065</b>	<b>78,476</b>	<b>64.9%</b>	<b>166,408</b>	<b>39.6%</b>	<b>244,884</b>	<b>45.3%</b>	<b>39,931</b>	<b>33.0%</b>	<b>59,882</b>	<b>14.3%</b>	<b>99,813</b>	<b>18.4%</b>
<b>Total (Timor-Leste)</b>	<b>150,947</b>	<b>603,920</b>	<b>754,867</b>	<b>129,741</b>	<b>86.0%</b>	<b>276,963</b>	<b>45.86%</b>	<b>406,704</b>	<b>53.9%</b>	<b>71,392</b>	<b>47.3%</b>	<b>160,425</b>	<b>26.6%</b>	<b>231,817</b>	<b>30.7%</b>

\*Based on 2021 population projections. Population with Comorbidity 12.5% among 30-59y based on 2016 DHS data  
 High Risk Groups (20% of the population) - Healthcare staff, other front line staff, aged 60y and above, and 18-59y with comorbidity  
 18-59y with no comorbidity (80% of the population)

## WHO TIMOR-LESTE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- Interrupt human-to-human transmission including reducing secondary infections among close contacts and health care workers, preventing transmission amplification events.
- Strengthening of surveillance systems and increasing laboratory capacity to detect COVID-19 cases.
- Ensuring adherence to the strictest standards of infection prevention and control (IPC) and increase capacity for IPC.
- Identify, isolate, and care for patients early, including providing optimized care for infected patients.
- Communicate critical risk and event information to all communities and counter misinformation.
- Minimize social and economic impact through multisectoral partnerships.

## PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL MEASURES

### **Wash your hands frequently**

Regularly and thoroughly clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand rub or wash them with soap and water.

**Why?** Washing your hands with soap and water or using alcohol-based hand rub kills viruses that may be on your hands.

### **Maintain physical distancing**

Maintain at least 1 metre (3 feet) distance between yourself and others.

**Why?** When someone coughs or sneezes, they spray small liquid droplets from their nose or mouth which may contain virus. If you are too close, you can breathe in the droplets, including the COVID-19 virus if the person coughing is infected.

### **Use face mask when physical distancing is not possible**

**Why?** If when you're in a setting where maintaining the physical distance of 1 meter or more is not possible due to the space constraint, then it is imperative that you use a face mask as it can help in stopping the transmission of COVID-19.

### **Avoid touching eyes, nose, and mouth**

**Why?** Hands touch many surfaces and can pick up viruses. Once contaminated, hands can transfer the virus to your eyes, nose or mouth. From there, the virus can enter your body and make you sick.

### **Practice respiratory hygiene**

Make sure you, and the people around you, follow good respiratory hygiene. This means covering your mouth and nose with your bent elbow or tissue when you cough or sneeze. Then dispose of the used tissue safely immediately.

**Why?** Droplets spread virus. By following good respiratory hygiene, you protect the people around you from viruses such as cold, flu and COVID-19.

**If you have fever, cough and difficulty breathing, seek medical care early**

Stay home if you feel unwell. If you have a fever, cough and difficulty breathing, seek medical attention and call in advance. Follow the directions of health authorities.

**Why?** Calling in advance will allow your health care provider to quickly direct you to the right health facility. This will also protect you and help prevent spread of viruses and other infections.

**Stay informed and follow advice by your healthcare provider**

Stay informed on the latest developments about COVID-19. Follow advice given by your healthcare provider, your national and local public health authority, or your employer on how to protect yourself and others from COVID-19.

**Why?** National and local authorities will have the most up to date information on whether COVID-19 is spreading in your area. They are best placed to advise on what people in your area should be doing to protect themselves.

**Protect ourselves and our loved ones against #COVID19:**

- **Wash your hands frequently**
- **Cover coughs and sneezes**
- **Avoid touching your face**
- **Avoid crowded places and limit time in enclosed spaces**
- **Keep a distance of at least 1 metre from others**
- **Use of mask is imperative when physical-distancing is not possible.**
- **Regularly clean and disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces**
- **Isolate yourself from others if feeling unwell and seek care, if needed**

More guidance on preventive measures is available [here](#).

## COVID-19 Vaccine

**Vaccine efficacy, effectiveness, and protection**

- COVID-19 vaccines have proven to be safe, effective and lifesaving. Like all vaccines, they do not fully protect everyone who is vaccinated, and we do not yet know how well they can prevent people from transmitting the virus to others. So, as well as getting vaccinated, we must also continue with other measures to fight the pandemic.
- Equitable access to safe and effective vaccines is critical to ending the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Safe and effective vaccines are a game-changing tool: but for the foreseeable future we must continue wearing masks, cleaning our hands, ensuring good ventilation indoors, physically distancing and avoiding crowds.
- Being vaccinated does not mean that we can throw caution to the wind and put ourselves and others at risk, particularly because research is still ongoing into how much vaccines protect not only against disease but also against infection and transmission.

- Being vaccinated does not mean that we can throw caution to the wind and put ourselves and others at risk, particularly because research is still ongoing into how much vaccines protect not only against disease but also against infection and transmission.
- But it's not vaccines that will stop the pandemic, it's vaccination. We must ensure fair and equitable access to vaccines, and ensure every country receives them and can roll them out to protect their people, starting with the most vulnerable.

## Delta Variant of SARS-nCoV2

- Delta variant is a variant of concern that WHO is tracking and monitoring around the world. It's a variant of concern because we know it has increased transmissibility. This has been demonstrated by several countries. And we know that where the Delta variant is identified, it rapidly takes off and spreads between people more efficiently than even the Alpha variant that was first detected around December, January 2021. The world remains largely susceptible to infection, including any variants of concern, including the Delta variant.
- There are many things that you can do yourself that can keep yourself protected and keep your loved ones protected against this virus, including the Delta variant. This includes making sure you have clean hands and wearing a mask, making sure that mask covers your nose and your mouth and that you have clean hands when you put on your mask, and you take off your mask. It involves avoiding crowded spaces, keeping your distance from others, making sure that if you are indoors, you are in a room that has good ventilation. And in many respects, that's as simple as opening a window or two windows so that you have good airflow. Taking all those measures will reduce the possibility of exposure to the virus and reduce the possibility of you getting infected.

---

### COVID-19 Information and media queries:

- The MoH has established a hotline number – 119 – for COVID-19 on which people can call to get any COVID-19 related information.
- Additionally, [MoH Facebook page](#) provides timely updates on COVID-19 developments in the country.
- WHO Timor-Leste through its [Facebook page](#) and [Twitter handle](#) also disseminates information on preventive measures, questions and answers, myth-busters and latest updates on COVID-19 globally and nationally. For media queries and interviews requests can be sent to [singhsho@who.int](mailto:singhsho@who.int) and [hasane@who.int](mailto:hasane@who.int)