

# Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Situation Report – 119

## Timor-Leste



World Health  
Organization

Timor-Leste

\*Data as reported on 28 September 2021

### SITUATION IN NUMBERS

#### TIMOR-LESTE



Cumulative  
**19,445 (320)**



Recovered (new)  
**18,493 (794)**



Active cases  
**838**



Deaths (new)  
**114 (7)**

#### VACCINATION STATUS



1<sup>st</sup> dose  
Coverage – **58.2%**



2<sup>nd</sup> dose  
Coverage – **35.5%**

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

#### GLOBAL



Cases  
**232,075,351**



Deaths  
**4,752,988**

#### VACCINATION



**5,924,819,985** doses

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Since the last edition of the weekly situation report, the Ministry of Health (MoH) reported **320** new cases of COVID-19, **838** recoveries and **7** deaths. While the number of cases show a declining trend, the death rate has remained largely unchanged since August.
- To strengthen the COVID-19 response in the border communities, the MoH through Pillar 4 in collaboration with INS and IOM and with support from WHO and financial assistance from the European Union (EU), conducted a series of training for border agency officers on Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) to prevent, detect and respond to COVID-19, and sensitization on COVID-19 prevention measures.
- The MoH, with the technical support from WHO and funding from the EU, employed 20 health workers to provide support to Pillar 3 for contact tracing, mass screening and swabbing for quarantine individuals.
- UNICEF is strengthening the cold-chain capacity of SAMES to safely store and distribute vaccines in the country. UNICEF purchased and delivered four units of ultra-cold temperature freezers with support from the COVAX Facility to store the incoming 100,620 doses of the Pfizer COVID-19 vaccine which requires storage at extremely low temperatures. UNICEF and

the Embassy of Japan also handed over four walk-in cold rooms and freezer rooms for regional warehouses to ensure storage of routine and other vaccines, quick transportation, transportation economy and efficiency, and availability of contingency stocks in the regional warehouses. UNICEF is also providing backup generators to ensure a stable power supply and safe storage of vaccines in the regional warehouses. In addition, UNICEF is also supporting the MoH in procurement of 16 ultra-cold temperature freezers and accessories for four regional warehouses.

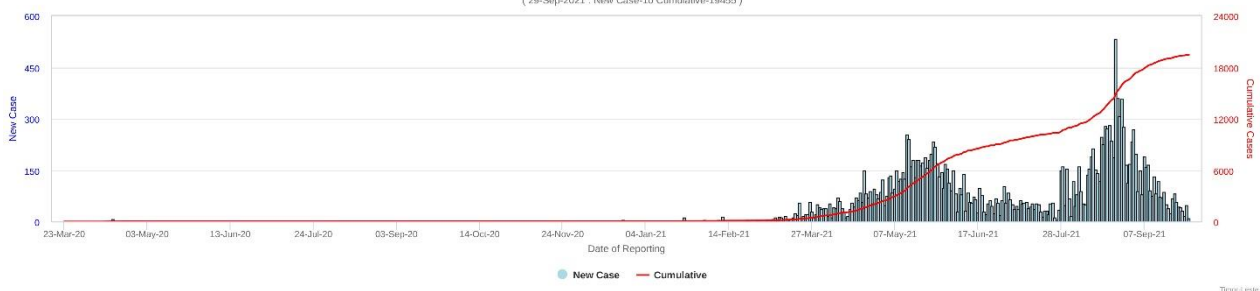
- On 22 September, UNICEF brought in tonnes of medical equipment into the country to help with the national COVID-19 response, COVID-19 vaccine rollout, and essential health services. In addition to the ultra-cold temperature freezers, UNICEF also facilitated transportation of over 200,000 doses of vaccines purchased by the Government of Timor-Leste for routine vaccinations, 170,000 syringes, 20,000 gloves, 22 gynaecological examination tables, PCR test kits, 5,000 biohazard bags and other medical equipment procured with funding and support from UNICEF and the Asian Development Bank.
- WHO and UNICEF continues to provide operational support to Dili Municipality Health Services to scale up COVID-19 vaccination for the entire population above 18.
- UNICEF and WHO provide technical support to the MoH to evaluate the vaccination coverage and address any bottlenecks in rolling out the vaccination campaign, including taking part in a MOH COVID-19 vaccine rollout evaluation workshop on 21 September.
- WHO and UNICEF continue to raise awareness on COVID-19 prevention and vaccine uptake on mass media and social media, and community radio.

## EPIDEMIOLOGICAL UPDATES

- **New and cumulative COVID-19 cases**
  - Number of new cases continue to plateau. The new cases range between 30-60 cases per day in the previous 7 days.



New and cumulative COVID-19 cases in Timor-Leste by date of reporting  
(29-Sep-2021 : New Case-10 Cumulative-19455)



## Distribution of cases and deaths by municipalities

Distribution of newly reported, recovered and active cases by municipalities (as of 22-Sep-2021 : 28-Sep-2021)

Municipality	New case (22 Sept – 28 Sept 2021)	Cumulative case	New recovered (22 Sept – 28 Sept 2021)	Cumulative recovered	New deceased (22 Sept – 28 Sept 2021)	Cumulative deceased	Active Cases (28 Sept 2021)
Aileu	0	126	16	125	1	1	0
Ainaro	1	227	14	223	0	3	1
Baucau	78	1451	0	1253	0	6	192
Bobonaro	20	577	43	499	0	9	69
Covalima	1	772	36	657	0	2	113
Dili	162	13538	519	13107	2	78	353
Ermera	0	1113	49	1111	0	2	0
Lautem	9	182	10	150	1	5	27
Liquica	2	125	4	116	0	1	8
Manatuto	8	202	13	190	1	1	11
Manufahi	6	261	4	252	0	0	9
RAEOA	21	365	65	325	0	1	39
Viqueque	12	506	21	485	2	5	16
<b>TOTAL</b>	320	19445	794	18493	7	114	838

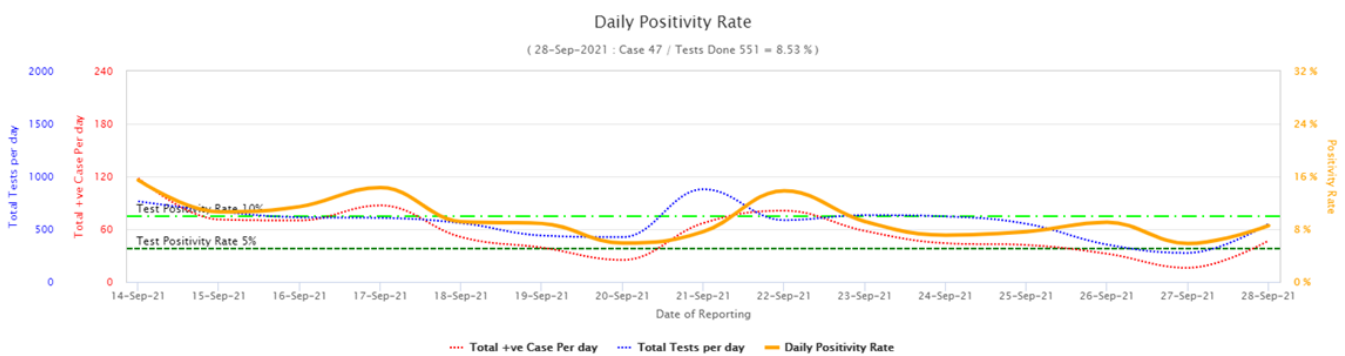
- Over the past 7 days, most of the cases are reported from Dili, followed by Baucau, Oecusse and Bobonaro. As of 28 September 2021, the number of active cases have decreased to 838, with most number of active cases in Dili, followed by Baucau, Covalima and Bobonaro.
- Seven deaths reported over the previous 7 days, two each from Dili and Viqueque, and one each from Aileu, Lautem and Manatuto respectively. Number of deaths continued to decline over the past 7 days compared to preceding weeks.

- Characteristics of the newly reported cases**

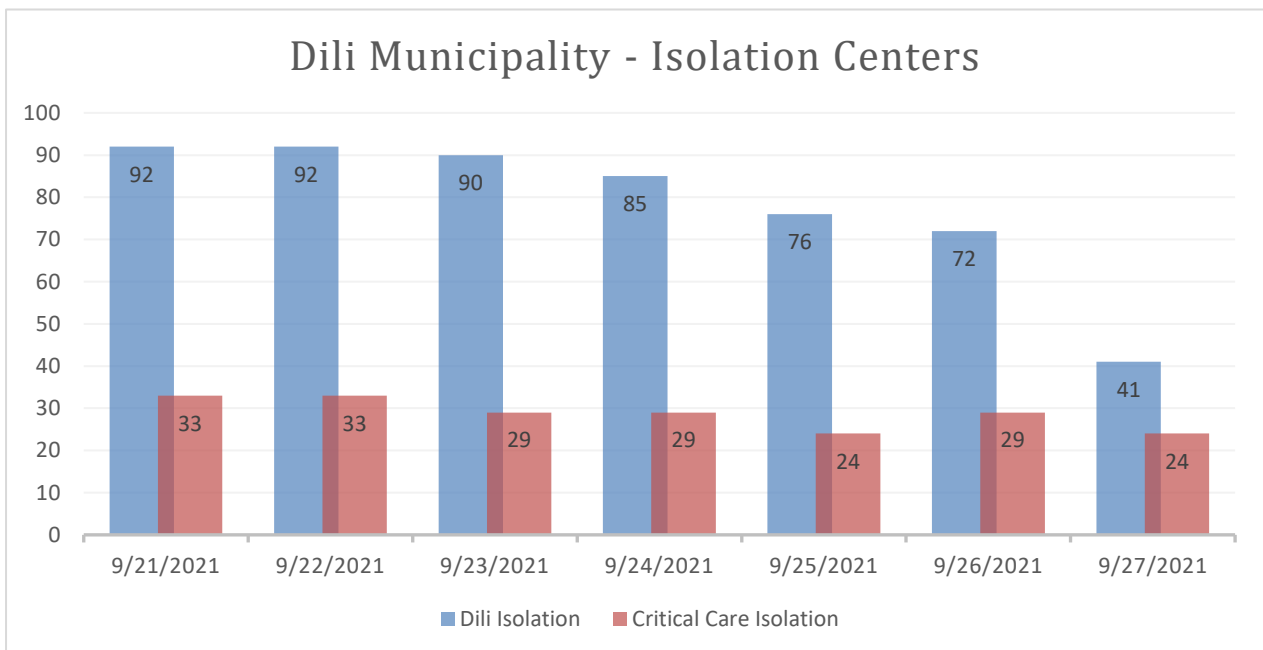
- The new reported cases from the past seven days show similar trend as previous weeks. Of the 320 cases, 155 are male and 165 females. 122 cases (38%) showed symptom at the time of diagnosis. It is noteworthy that 53 cases (17%) are under the age of 18, and 30 cases (9%) are 60 and above. 53 cases (17%) were fully vaccinated, while the others were not (232 cases or 72%) and or unknown vaccination status (11%).

- Daily tests, positives and test positivity rates**

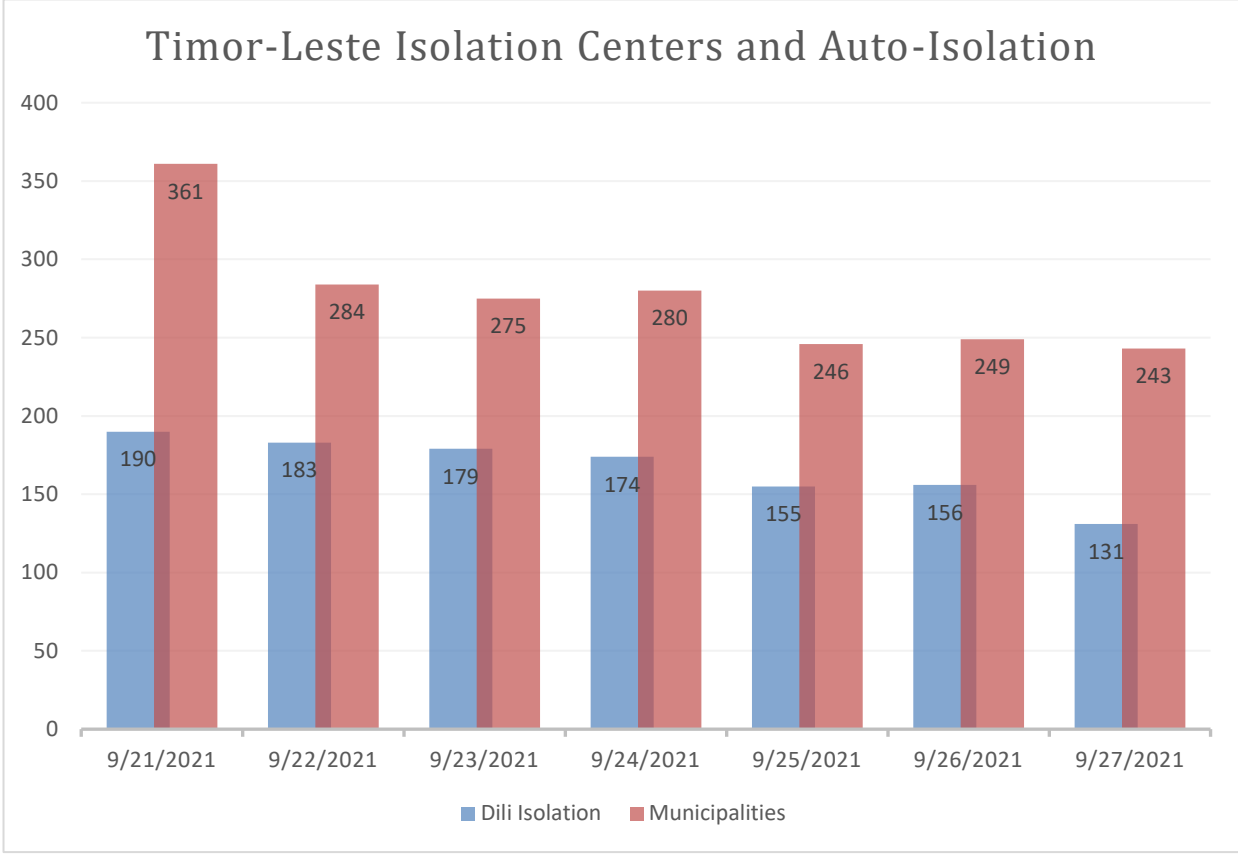
- Number of tests, positive cases, and test positivity rates continue to decline in the past seven days. The positivity rate ranges between 5-14%, but below 10% on most days.



## CASE MANAGEMENT



The isolation centre admissions in Dili continued to decrease steadily throughout September 2021. The numbers admitted to critical care isolation centres (Lahane and Vera Cruz) have also decreased and are between 20-40 patients. Since the start of the lockdown on 27 August 2021, there has been an overall decrease of 85% in admissions in Dili isolation centres.



This chart shows the total number of people admitted to isolation centres and auto-isolation (at home) in 12 municipalities compared to Dili. Throughout Timor-Leste, patients admitted to isolation centres have steadily decreased.

## VACCINATION

At the time of writing this report, in total, 707,146 COVID-19 vaccine doses comprising 439,048, first doses (58.2%) and 268,098, second doses (35.5%) 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 28/09/2021**

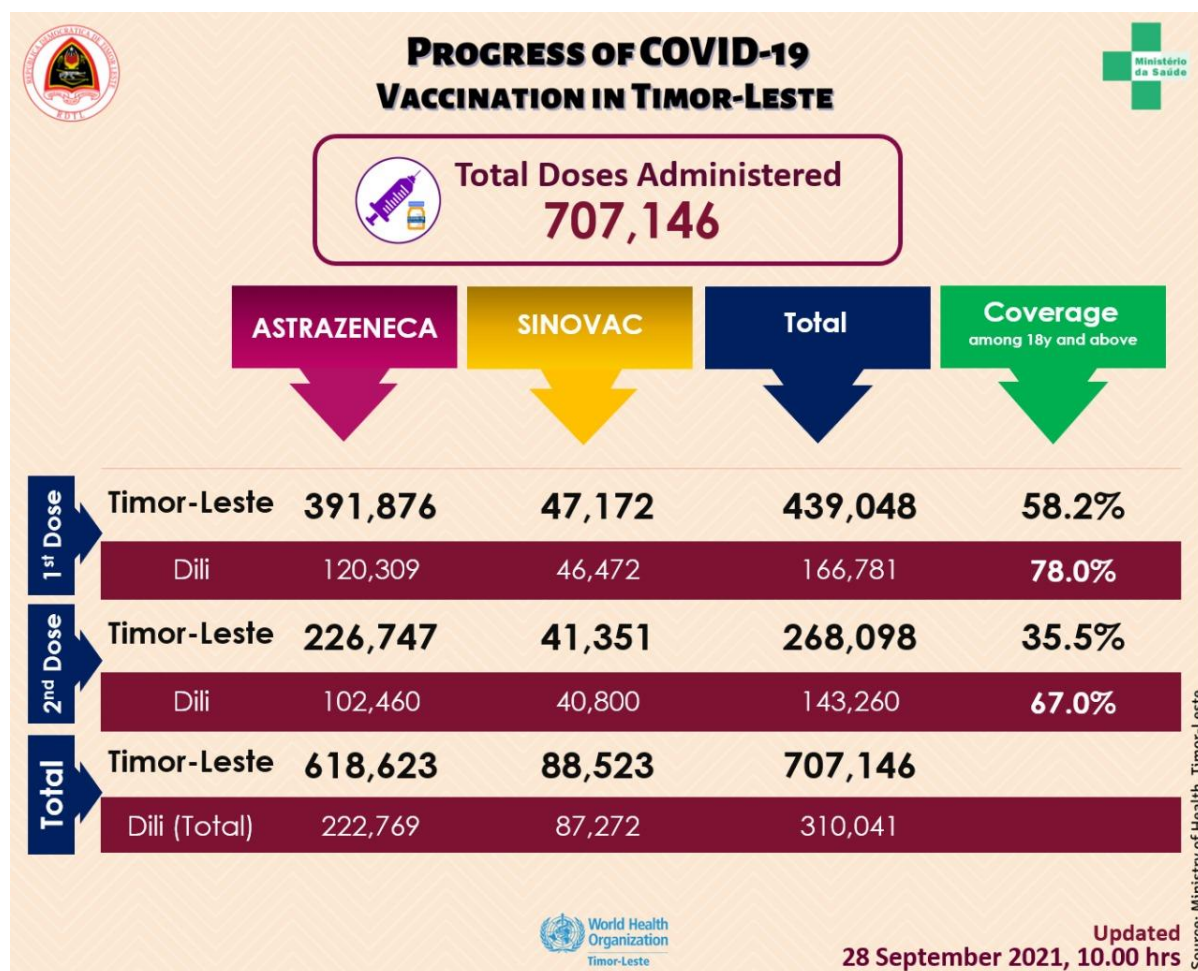


Figure 1: Coverage of COVID-19 vaccination by municipality in Timor-Leste as of 10:00hrs 28/09/2021

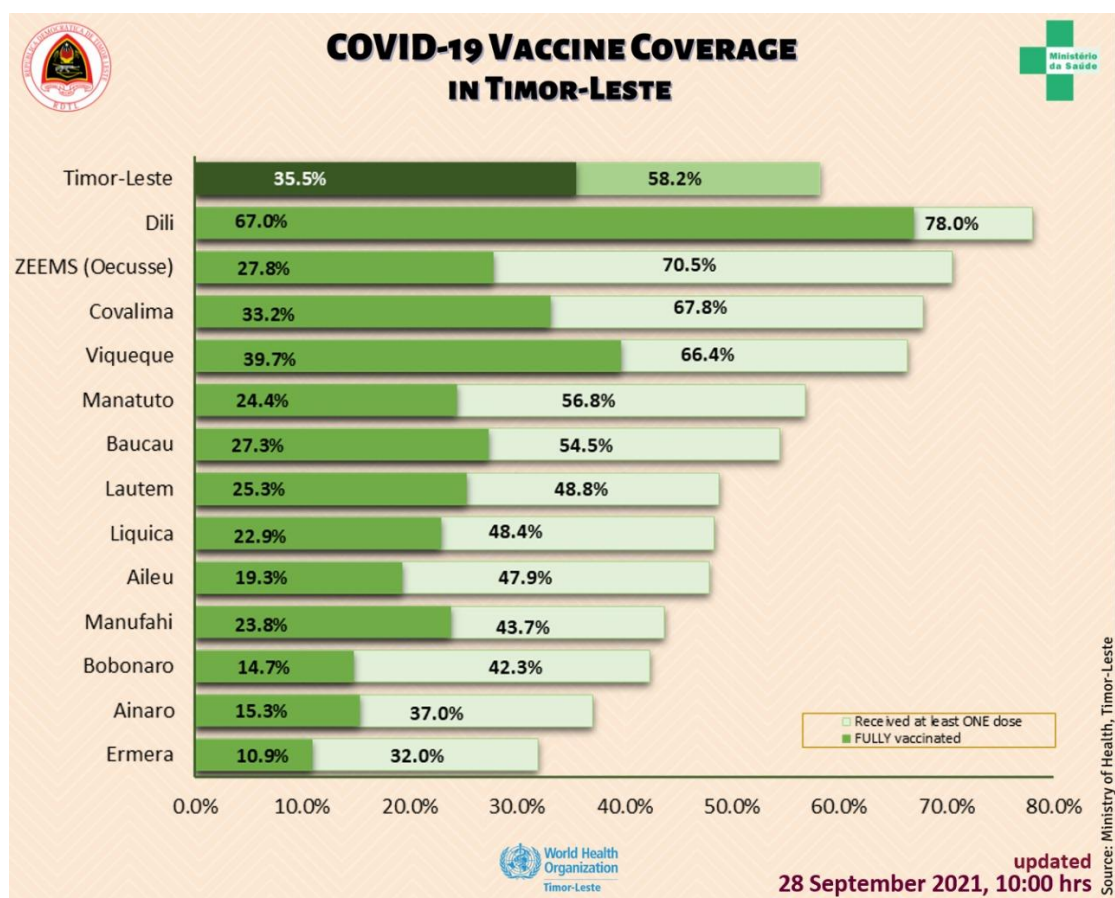
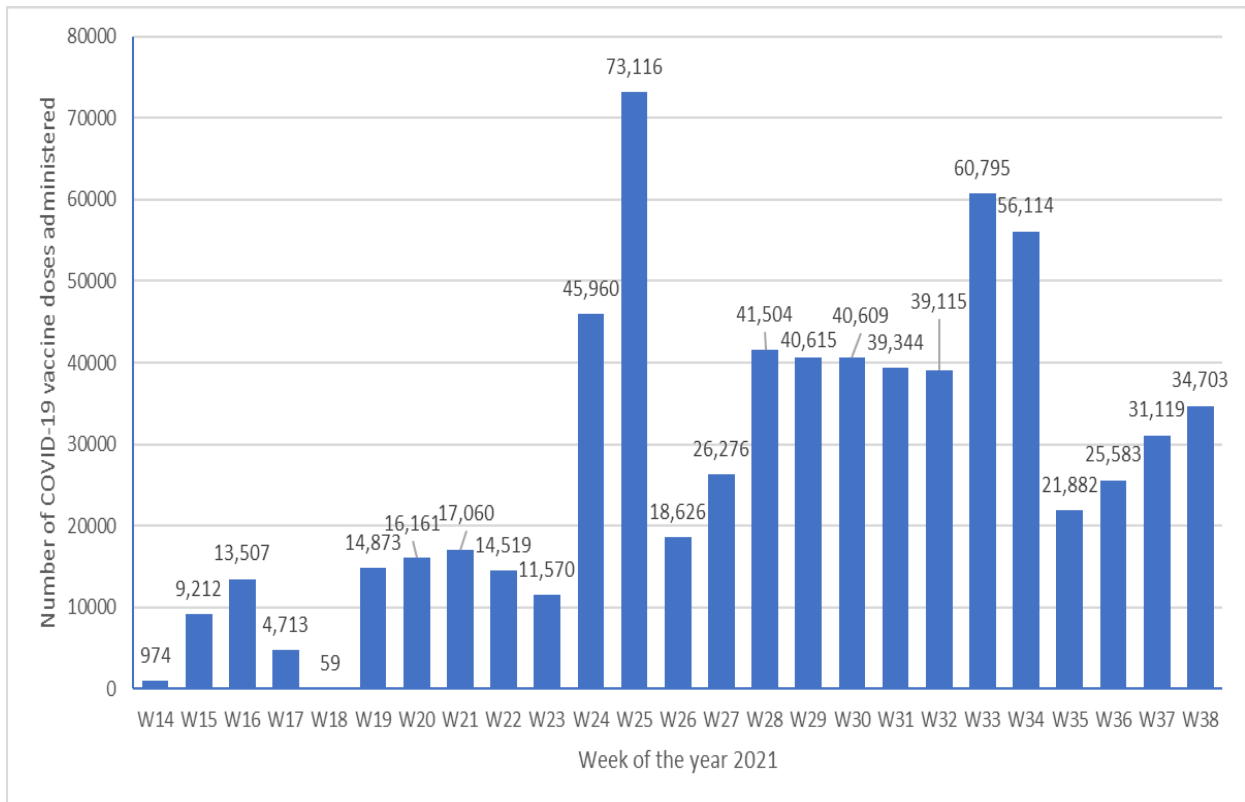


Table 2: Number of individuals vaccinated and AEFI by sex as of 10:00 hrs 28/09/2021

Municipality	Number Vaccinated						AEFI		
	First Dose			Second Dose			Male	Female	Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
Dili	93,996	72,785	166,781	80,419	62,841	143,260	12	21	33
Aileu	8,346	6,627	14,973	3,695	2,320	6,015	1	1	2
Ainaro	7,330	5,684	13,014	3,201	2,174	5,375	0	0	0
Baucau	21,762	18,178	39,940	11,508	8,504	20,012	0	0	0
Bobonaro	13,439	10,562	24,001	4,976	3,382	8,358	4	6	10
Covalima	14,442	12,825	27,267	7,481	5,857	13,338	7	6	13
Ermera	14,433	9,581	24,014	5,152	3,053	8,205	0	0	0
Lautem	9,353	8,407	17,760	4,894	4,337	9,231	2	0	2
Liquica	11,654	10,200	21,854	5,797	4,541	10,338	0	1	1
Manatuto	8,975	7,159	16,134	4,053	2,886	6,939	2	0	2
Manufahi	8,421	6,163	14,584	4,911	3,031	7,942	0	0	0
Viqueque	15,056	14,099	29,155	9,228	8,198	17,426	3	0	3
ZEEMS (Oecusse)	15,179	14,392	29,571	6,266	5,393	11,659	0	0	0
<b>Total (without Dili)</b>	<b>148,390</b>	<b>123,877</b>	<b>272,267</b>	<b>71,162</b>	<b>53,676</b>	<b>124,838</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Total (Timor-Leste)</b>	<b>242,386</b>	<b>196,662</b>	<b>439,048</b>	<b>151,581</b>	<b>116,517</b>	<b>268,098</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>66</b>

**Figure 2: Weekly progress of vaccination in Timor-Leste during as of 10:00 hrs 25/09/2021**





**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 28/09/2021**

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	51,659	172.3%	115,122	62.6%	166,781	78.0%	31,946	106.6%	111,314	60.6%	143,260	67.0%
Aileu	6,292	24,943	31,235	6,903	109.7%	8,070	32.4%	14,973	47.9%	3,045	48.4%	2,970	11.9%	6015	19.3%
Ainaro	7,410	27,726	35,136	3,441	46.4%	9,573	34.5%	13,014	37.0%	1,949	26.3%	3,426	12.4%	5375	15.3%
Baucau	18,141	55,175	73,316	11,883	65.5%	28,057	50.9%	39,940	54.5%	6,706	37.0%	13,306	24.1%	20012	27.3%
Bobonaro	13,268	43,476	56,744	8,002	60.3%	15,999	36.8%	24,001	42.3%	3,725	28.1%	4,633	10.7%	8358	14.7%
Covalima	8,725	31,503	40,228	8,109	92.9%	19,158	60.8%	27,267	67.8%	4,571	52.4%	8,767	27.8%	13338	33.2%
Ermera	14,350	60,793	75,143	6,378	44.4%	17,636	29.0%	24,014	32.0%	2,284	15.9%	5,921	9.7%	8205	10.9%
Lautem	8,455	27,963	36,418	5,466	64.6%	12,294	44.0%	17,760	48.8%	3,346	39.6%	5,885	21.0%	9231	25.3%
Liquica	9,588	35,597	45,185	5,328	55.6%	16,526	46.4%	21,854	48.4%	2,742	28.6%	7,596	21.3%	10338	22.9%
Manatuto	6,701	21,718	28,419	4,599	68.6%	11,535	53.1%	16,134	56.8%	2,320	34.6%	4,619	21.3%	6939	24.4%
Manufahi	7,595	25,766	33,361	5,697	75.0%	8,887	34.5%	14,584	43.7%	4,065	53.5%	3,877	15.0%	7942	23.8%
Viqueque	11,034	32,534	43,568	9,157	83.0%	19,998	61.5%	29,155	66.9%	6,090	55.2%	11,336	34.8%	17426	40.0%
ZEEMS (Oecusse)	9,408	32,905	42,313	10,643	113.1%	18,928	57.5%	29,571	69.9%	4,675	49.7%	6,984	21.2%	11,659	27.6%
<b>Total (without Dili)</b>	<b>120,967</b>	<b>420,098</b>	<b>541,065</b>	<b>85,606</b>	<b>70.8%</b>	<b>186,661</b>	<b>44.4%</b>	<b>272,267</b>	<b>50.3%</b>	<b>45,518</b>	<b>37.6%</b>	<b>79,320</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	<b>124,838</b>	<b>23.1%</b>
<b>Total (Timor-Leste)</b>	<b>150,947</b>	<b>603,920</b>	<b>754,867</b>	<b>137,265</b>	<b>90.9%</b>	<b>301,783</b>	<b>49.97%</b>	<b>439,048</b>	<b>58.2%</b>	<b>77,464</b>	<b>51.3%</b>	<b>190,634</b>	<b>31.6%</b>	<b>268,098</b>	<b>35.5%</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.

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### 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)