



Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of COVID-19 in Timor-Leste Round 2 (SEIA 2.0)

RESULTS FOR VIQUEQUE MUNICIPALITY





Viqueque
12 Aug to 03 Sep 2021



17
Sucos



339
Households



59.1%
Agricultural activities



18.8% Households
Headed by women



1620
Individual members

49.9%
Female

50.1%
Male



5 Interviewers
from Viqueque

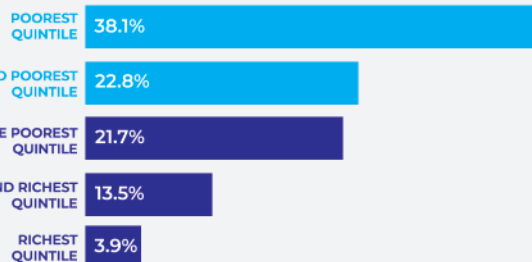
3.5% of individuals aged above 15 years old had a disability.

Data presented in this report are not representative of Viqueque. The results represent the households interviewed. Caution must be applied in interpreting data. Data is reported only at the municipality level. For confidentiality purposes, suco and aldeias included in the survey are not mentioned in this factsheet. For the survey analysis, sample weights were calculated to address the unequal household selection probabilities, non-response and under-coverage. Separate weights were calculated for household-level data, individual-level data and respondent-level data.

HIGHLIGHTS FOR OECUSSE

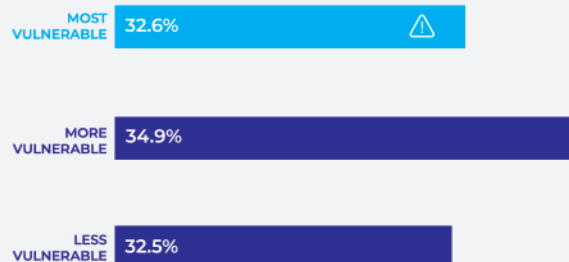
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL VULNERABILITY

WEALTH QUINTILES IN VIQUEQUE



The proportion of the poor households is higher than the national average. The number of households belonging to the richest quintile is significantly low.

VULNERABLE GROUPS IN VIQUEQUE



The social vulnerability index measures the number of characteristics of persons in the household that place them at higher risk of economic deprivation, exclusion, and social isolation.

Households with members of older age, having a disability, female headship of the household and the number of children vis à vis persons in the working-age groups (the child dependency ratio) were measured. Households are divided into 3 groups – Most Vulnerable, More Vulnerable and Less Vulnerable.



32.6% most vulnerable
in Viqueque



63.4% most vulnerable
households in the whole country



46.9%
of the persons living in **MOST**
VULNERABLE households are men



53.1%
of the persons living in **MOST**
VULNERABLE households are women

Among the people living in 'Most' socially vulnerable households, there were more women than men. The proportion of men and women living in More Vulnerable households was similar. Among the Less Vulnerable households, majority were also women.

PATRIMÓNIU UMA-KAIN NIAN

Molok inundasaun Páskua iha fulan-Abríl tinan 2021, uma-kain iha ka iha ida ka liu ba sasán sira tuirmai ne'e?



37.6%
média nasional 49.3%



18.5%
média nasional 30.4%



69.4%
média nasional 69.9%



2.5%
média nasional 16.8%



90.1%
média nasional 92.7%



36.7%
média nasional 40.3%

Depende maka'as ba teknolojia dijitál no transportasaun privadu hodi mitiga efeitu husi restrisaun distansiamentu fíziku no movimentu. Iha Viqueque, persentajen ki'ik ba uma-kain ne'ebé iha ka na'in ba dijitál variedade no patrimoniu kompara ho média nasional.

BSI (BEE, SANEAMENTU NO IJIENE)



93.8%
iha bee ne'ebé
disponível iha uma



84.6%
média nasional



93.3%
utiliza
sabaun



75.7%
média nasional

Métodu prevensaun ida ba COVID-19 mak fase-liman beibeik ho bee no sabaun. SEIA 2.0 observa katak bainhira uma-kain sira laiha bee no sabaun, nune'e síntoma ba COVID-19 mak komún liu ba uma-kain hirak ne'e. Proporsauñ aas liu ba uma-kain sira ne'ebé iha bee no sabaun iha uma-laran kompara ho média nasional.

FINANSAS UMA-KAIN



33.0%
husi uma-kain sira iha osan
balu/poupança



9.9%
empresta osan



48.9%
membro (sira) ne'ebé iha
konta bankária

31.8%
média nasional

30.7%
média nasional

40.3%
média nasional

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF COVID-19 IN VIQUEQUE

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION



955

individuals aged 15+ years

The SEIA 2.0 asked about their employment situation during the COVID-19 pandemic.



52.2%

labour force participation rate

... is closer to the national average.



Labour force participation - The proportion of the working-age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working or by looking for work.

Proportion of Employed People in the Working-Age Population



42.7%

nationwide employment

41.7% for women



56.6%

nationwide employment

48.6% for men



49.6%

working-age population

were employed in Viqueque



More men were employed than women. The employment rates for women and men were moderately above the national average.

Employed - The ability of the economy to generate paid or for-profit jobs is the employment-to-population ratio, the proportion of the working-age population that is employed

Unemployment and Economically Inactive People in the Working-Age Population

UNEMPLOYED



4.1%



1.1%

INACTIVE



53.2%



42.3%

The percentage of those in vulnerable employment was slightly higher than the national average. More women are contributing family workers than men.

Unemployed - refers to persons not in employment in the reference month of the SEIA 2.0 (March 2020), and who, at that time, were seeking employment and were available to start working if an opportunity would have been offered.
Economically inactive - The persons not actively participating in the labour market include those who are not employed and not unemployed.

Proportion of Employed Persons in Vulnerable Employment



90.5%

individuals in vulnerable employment

The percentage of those in vulnerable employment was slightly higher than the national average.

More women are contributing family workers than men



2.4%

self-employed (without employees)

85.6%

contributing family workers



1.5%

self-employed (without employees)

92.0%

contributing family workers



The categories of self-employed without employees and contributing family workers are considered as being in vulnerable employment.

Job loss due to COVID-19

22.3% of the employed individuals had lost their jobs due to COVID-19. (national average 39.3%)

35.3%
activity was not allowed to take place

29.4%
could not go to work due to corona travel ban

Reasons for job loss

There was no significant difference between women and men in losing a job.

In many, if not most cases, the recorded 'job loss' should be interpreted as a temporary suspension of work.

CHANGES IN TIME SPENT DOING HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES DUE TO COVID-19



WATER COLLECTION

NO CHANGE

74.1%

MORE TIME SPENT

25.9%



SHOPPING FOR FOOD

86.5%

13.5%



FAMILY CARE

83.0%

17.0%



COOKING, CLEANING

74.4%

25.6%

Women were disproportionately more affected than men in time spent in household chores. In cooking and cleaning, 94.4% of those affected by increase in time spent were women.

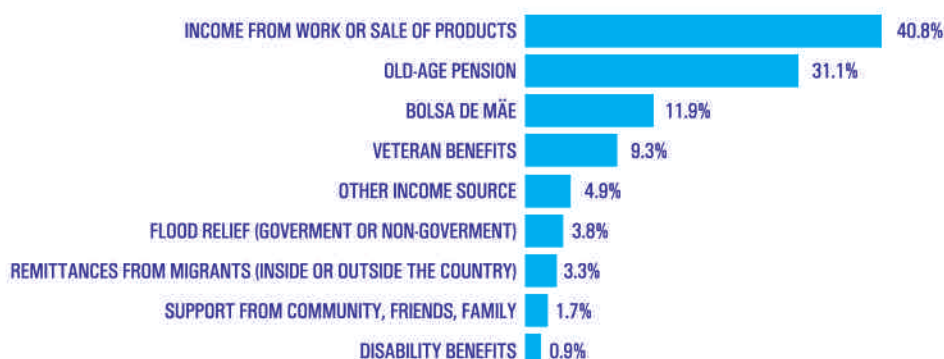
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Majority of the households' expenditure remained the same.

Among those who were affected by COVID-19 State of Emergency, more households had to decrease their expenditure.



HOUSEHOLD SOURCES OF INCOME DURING COVID-19



The most common source of income was income from work or sale of products.



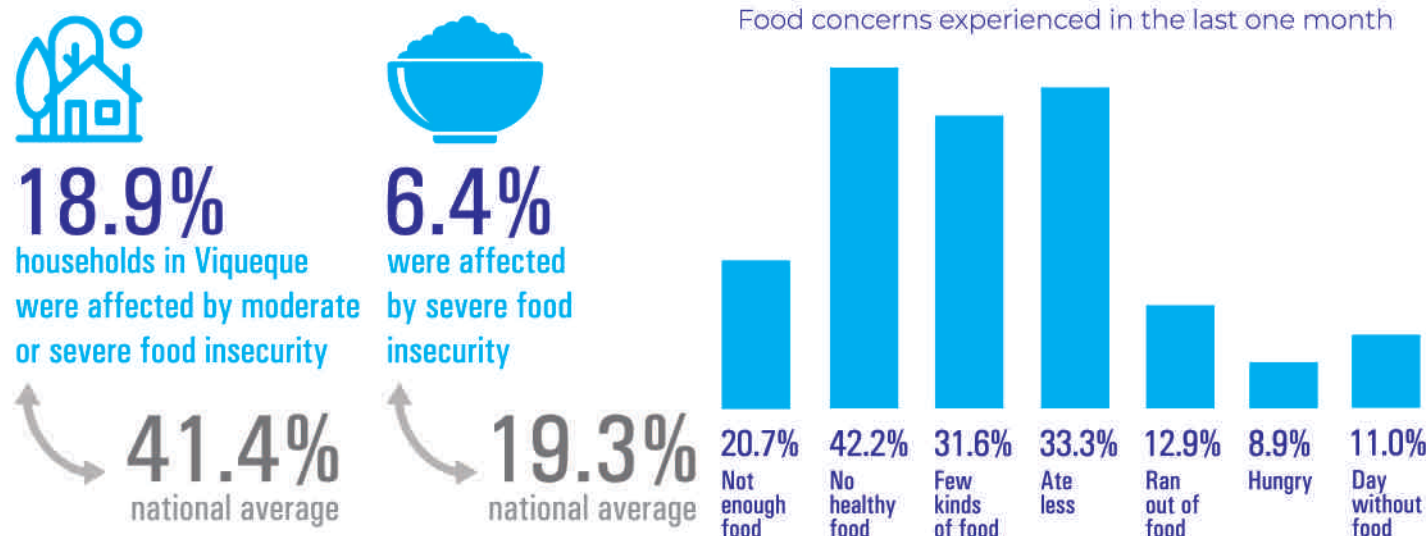
16.0% household members had an earning, said their income was affected by the COVID-19

Of those, 87.5% reported decreases in income.

24.6% national average

FOOD INSECURITY DURING THE PANDEMIC

Was there a time during this last one month when you or others in your household [the corresponding experiences presented below] because of a lack of money or other resources?



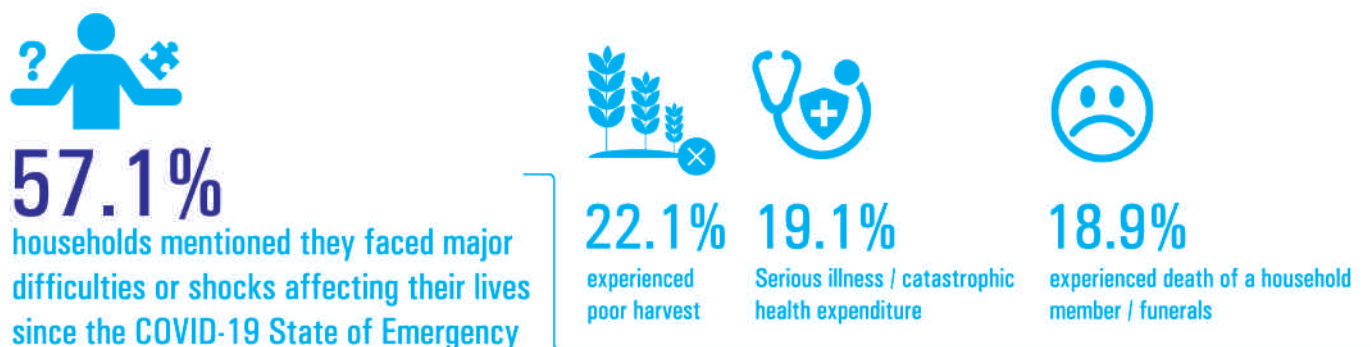
Viqueque was the municipality with the lowest number of households affected by severe and moderate food insecurity.

LIVELIHOOD AND MAJOR DIFFICULTIES

Because of a lack of food or a lack of money to buy food, did your household in the last one month had to ...?



The most common coping strategies were spending savings, selling more livestock and reducing education and health costs. A larger percentage of the economically vulnerable households had used different coping mechanisms. Due to their deprived economic position, they are more frequently forced to cope differently to put food on the table.



When asked to reveal their major worries during the COVID-19 pandemic, majority of the respondents mentioned 'my health and those of my close ones' as the main concern over other concerns.



FLOOD IMPACT

Over the Easter weekend in the beginning of April 2021, Timor-Leste suffered devastating floods and landslides. The combination of the pandemic and the Easter Flood created a perilous situation that posed a direct threat to people's health and livelihood.



8.5%

households had their dwelling damaged by the Easter Flood



44.3%

agricultural households interviewed had their standing crops and harvest destroyed due to Easter flood



50.9 %

persons who had an income indicated that their income had changed because of the Easter Flood (national average 62.8%)

SOCIAL IMPACT OF COVID-19 IN VIQUEQUE

HEALTH



41.1%

households interviewed needed medical treatment
national average 60.8%



44.0%

could access health services
ALWAYS



54.3%

could access
SOMETIMES



1.7%

household mentioned they are NEVER able to access health services

As a result of the COVID-19 situation, what has been the change in your household's utilization of health services?



56.5%
No change



30.4%
Increased



12.2%
Decreased

Have any of the children below age 10 in this household missed vaccinations (immunization) since the start of the COVID-19 State of Emergency?



32.6%
missed vaccination (immunization)
national average 20.3%



Did any female members of the household aged between 15-49 miss family planning or any other reproductive health service since the start of the COVID-19 State of Emergency?



52.1%
missed reproductive health services
national average 29.3%

Nearly all households (96.6%) that had a child missing vaccination said it was due to the COVID-19 situation.

Due to the COVID-19 State of Emergency, more than half of the households that had women aged 15-49 had missed reproductive health services in Viqueque.

96.8%

have heard about COVID-19 vaccines
national average 91.7%

25.1%

had concerns about COVID-19 vaccines
national average 50.4%

86.6%

Respondents were mostly worried about health side effects of the COVID-19 vaccines

Vaccine advocacy and socialization programmes should continue to keep the economy open and protect the people.

EDUCATION

The SEIA 2.0 tried to identify the impact of COVID-19 on education services in the country by looking at missed in-person learning opportunities and sources of distance learning.



792

persons aged 4-25 years in the survey in Viqueque



51.4%

male



48.6%

female

Educational attendance after school reopening in 2021



69.5%

students were attending schools regularly



22.1%

attending schools irregularly



8.1%

did not attend at all when schools reopened



37.0%

students continued studying at home on a daily basis during school closures

national average 62.6%



65.4%

used student workbooks of the Ministry of Education

national average 48.6%

More girls than boys continued studying at home regularly. The use of various digital distance learning materials was lower than the national average.



6.7%

used TV programme 'Eskola Ba Uma'

national average 10.4%



5.8%

used online material 'Learning Passport' of the Ministry of Education

national average 13.3%

24.3% studied irregularly

38.8% did not continue studying or studied irregularly at home

47.9% 'Person did not want to study'

36.8% mentioned 'Lack of printed materials at home' as the main reason for not continue studying at home

The proportion of students who did not continue studying because the 'person did not want to study at home' was higher than the national average.

Support or guide materials for households in 'home schooling' should be strengthened. There is a need for the formal education system to encourage and monitor the progress of home schooling in communities. Messages for parents and caregivers on how they can support their children during home schooling should be strengthened.

There was no significant difference based on gender of the students.

KONFIANSAN NO APOIU



97.9%
konfiansa forte ka
fiar ema seluk iha
sira-nia comunidade
média nasional 89.6%

Respondente hotu
husi mane sira (100%)
hato'o katak sira fiar
ema sira seluk iha
sira-nia comunidade



44.8%
husi respondente hotu-
hotu hato'o katak ema nia
konfiansa ba malu sai di'ak
liu dezde hahú Estadu
Emerjénsia ba COVID-19
média nasional 72.9%

Mane barak liu (52%)
hato'o katak sira-nia
fiar ba malu di'ak liu
feto sira (36%)



11.3%
husi uma-kain sira
hetan tulun ho tipu balu
média nasional 68.1%

Númeru uma-kain
ne'ebé simu no fó
apoiu/tulun ba sira
seluk aleinde sira-nia
uma-kain kiik liu
iha Viqueque.



14.2%
husi uma-kain
sira fó ona tulun
ba ema seluk
média nasional 30.2%

Tipu apoiu rua (2) boot liu ne'ebé uma-kain sira simu

Tipu apoiu rua (2) boot liu ne'ebé uma-kain sira simu mak apoiu ai-han no osan.



Ai-han



Osan

Fornesimentu prinsipál ba uma-kain sira mak organizasaun naun-governamentál no
governu nasional

Tanba uma-kain sira ne'ebé simu tulun/ajuda kiik tebes, nune'e persentajen la hatudu iha ne'e.

BEIN-ESTÁR SUBJETIVU

Oinsá ema haree kona-ba sira-nia moris no oinsá sira sente katak importante hodi kompriende kondisaun
sosiál iha sociedade. Tanba ne'e, SEIA/AISE 2.0 husu oinsá ema halo avaliasaun ba aspetu oioin husi sira-nia
moris no oinsá sira sente iha loron molok sira entrevista.

Enjerál, oinsá ita-boot nia
satisfasaun moris iha loron
hirak ikus-ne'e?



mane

81.6%



feto

74.4%

Total iha 78.3% husi
respondente sira
ne'ebé hato'o sira
la satisfás ho sira-nia
moris tomak iha
loron hirak ne'e.



triste

32.3%



preokupa

17.1 %



kole

33.5%



sente kontente

94.1%

67.7%

31.3 %

50.0%

92.0%

Proporsaun ba sira ne'ebé sente negativu iha loron
ida molok entrevista kiik liu kompara ho média
nasional. Maibé, diferença entre fetu no mane iha
sentimentu triste, preokupa no kole mak boot liu.
Fetu barak liu mak sente negativu iha loron ida
molok entrevista. Sentimentu preokupa no triste
iha relasaun ho preokupasaun saúde, lakon
membru família no preokupa ba sira-nia oan nia
edukasaun tanba eskola sira taka.

Maioria mane
no fetu sente
kontente iha
parte balu
molok durante
iha loron ida
molok entrevista.

SATISFACTION WITH GOVERNMENT RESPONSE AND RECOVERY MEASURES

The results show satisfaction of the people in Viqueque with the government's response and how the national and local Government worked closely with the communities to disseminate information about COVID-19 and to provide relevant support measures.



24.2%
found the information timely
national average 44.9%



45.6%
found the information somewhat timely
national average 36.8%



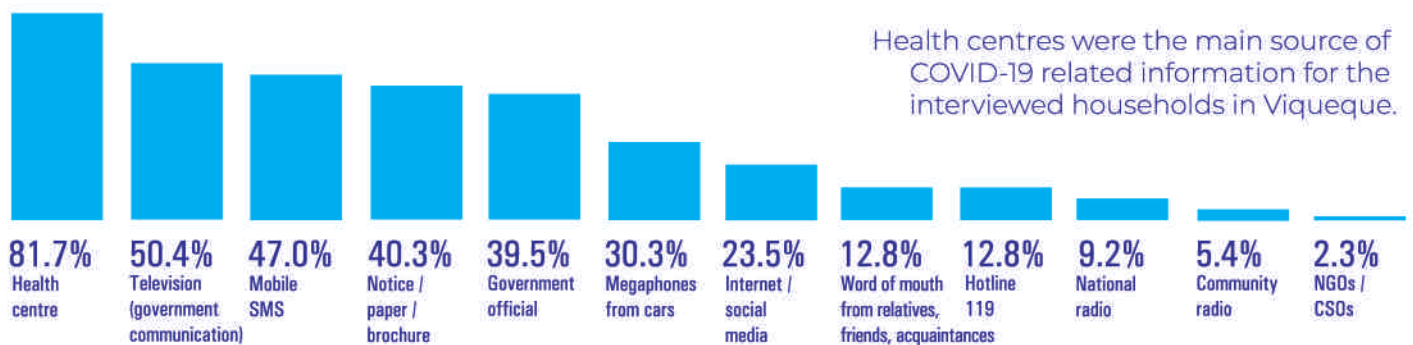
58.7%
found the information useful
national average 55.6%



39.9%
found the information somewhat useful
national average 40.9%

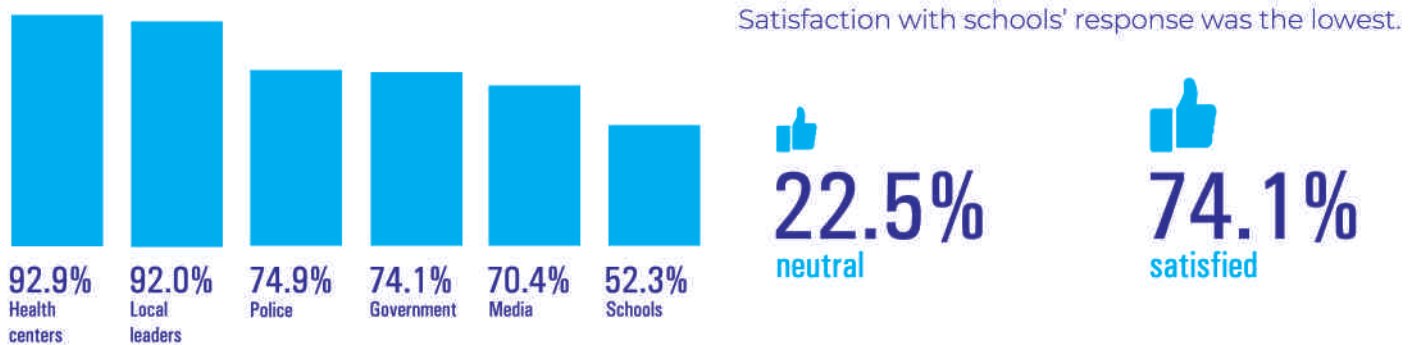
Viqueque was one of the municipalities with high number of households indicating they receive information late. Yet nearly all respondents who received information reported the information was useful.

Households' sources of COVID-19 information



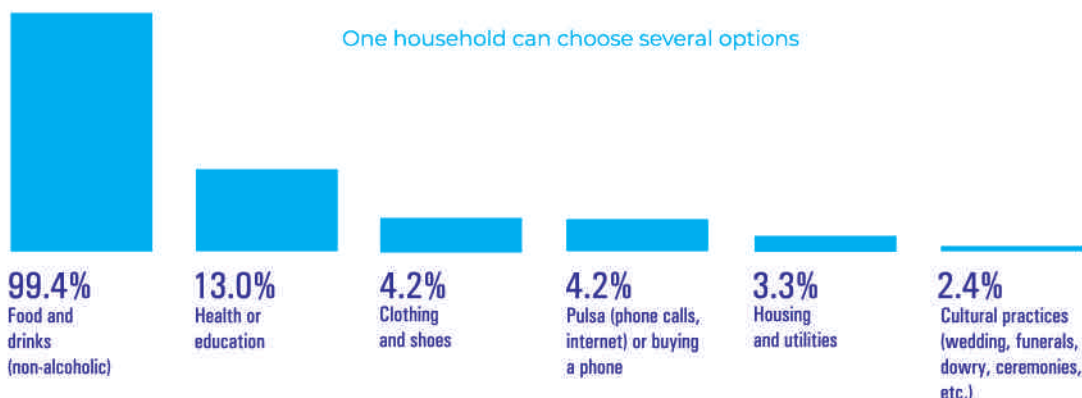
How satisfied are you with the response of the <following institutions> to COVID-19 in supporting citizens?

Proportion of respondents satisfied with institutions' responses to COVID-19



The SEIA 2.0 asked how the households used the Uma Kain subsidy.

Households' spending of the Uma Kain subsidy



Nearly all households used the Uma Kain subsidy to buy food and non-alcoholic drinks.

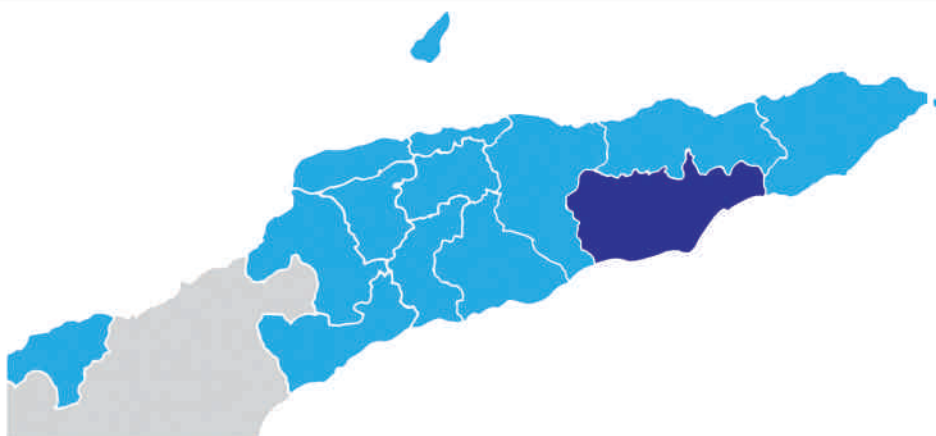
Satisfaction with Cesta Básica was high both for women and men in Viqueque



There was no difference in the level of satisfaction between women and men.

In your opinion, what are the two most important measures the government should implement to support household livelihoods or micro businesses?

Top 4 preferred livelihood support measures



The study shows how the COVID-19 situation has exacerbated underlying issues within the country, including large gaps in development between different income groups, rural and urban settings, the effects of climate hazards, and limited access to education, health services, social protection programmes and markets.

To cope with the confluence of the pandemic, Easter Flood and major difficulties, households have employed coping strategies that hinder further improvement in their lives.

The study also finds resilience among communities, the important role of the national government in social support, and continued efforts of various government and civil society organisations to reduce these negative impacts.

During the entire COVID-19 pandemic period, the Government of Timor-Leste has taken proactive measures to protect the population from spread of the virus and has implemented concrete steps to counteract the worst socio-economic consequences of twin shocks.

Using the SEIA 2.0 findings, a series of recommendations for policymakers to consider in developing strategy for a robust socio-economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic are proposed in the full report.

ABOUT THE SEIA 2.0 PROJECT

This Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of COVID-19 in Timor-Leste, Round 2 (SEIA 2.0) was led by UNDP and UNFPA and conducted in collaboration with UN Women, UNICEF, UN Timor-Leste Resident Coordinator's Office, and the General Directorate of Statistics of the Ministry of Finance in Timor-Leste.

The nationwide SEIA 2.0 was conducted between April 2021 and October 2021 covering 4292 households with 23,362 members from 13 municipalities in Timor-Leste. The SEIA 2.0 seeks to inform what livelihood, healthcare, and other essential services are necessary to allow planners and practitioners from all sectors to target their responses to the needs of the population.

Full reports and executive summaries in English and Tetum can be accessed here:

https://www.tl.undp.org/content/timor_lemte/en/home/library/poverty/socio-economic-impact--assessment-of-covid-19--in-timor-lemte--r.html



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