



Disinfection during the COVID-19 pandemic in East Timor ([Juliao Fernandes/Wikimedia Commons](#))

COVID-19 takes hold in the Pacific

By Stephen Howes and Sherman Surandiran

For a long time, the health narrative around COVID-19 in the island nations of the Pacific and Timor-Leste was quite positive. Yes, the economic costs of the pandemic were substantial, but the number of cases was low. Not anymore. The five countries most affected are French Polynesia, Guam, Papua New Guinea (PNG), Timor-Leste and Fiji.

In French Polynesia, a spike in cases between September 2020 and January 2021 saw the total case count [increase](#) about thirtyfold from 573 on 1 September 2020 to 18,060 on 31 January 2021. There are signs that French Polynesia is making

progress towards controlling the spread of the virus, as the number of daily new cases began to taper off from February 2021.

Guam, a territory of the United States, witnessed a surge in cases between August and November 2020 but since then has been able to contain the number of new infections.

Case numbers took off in PNG in March 2021, climbing from a cumulative case total of [1,670](#) as of 8 March to [16,682](#) as of 13 June, a tenfold increase over three months.

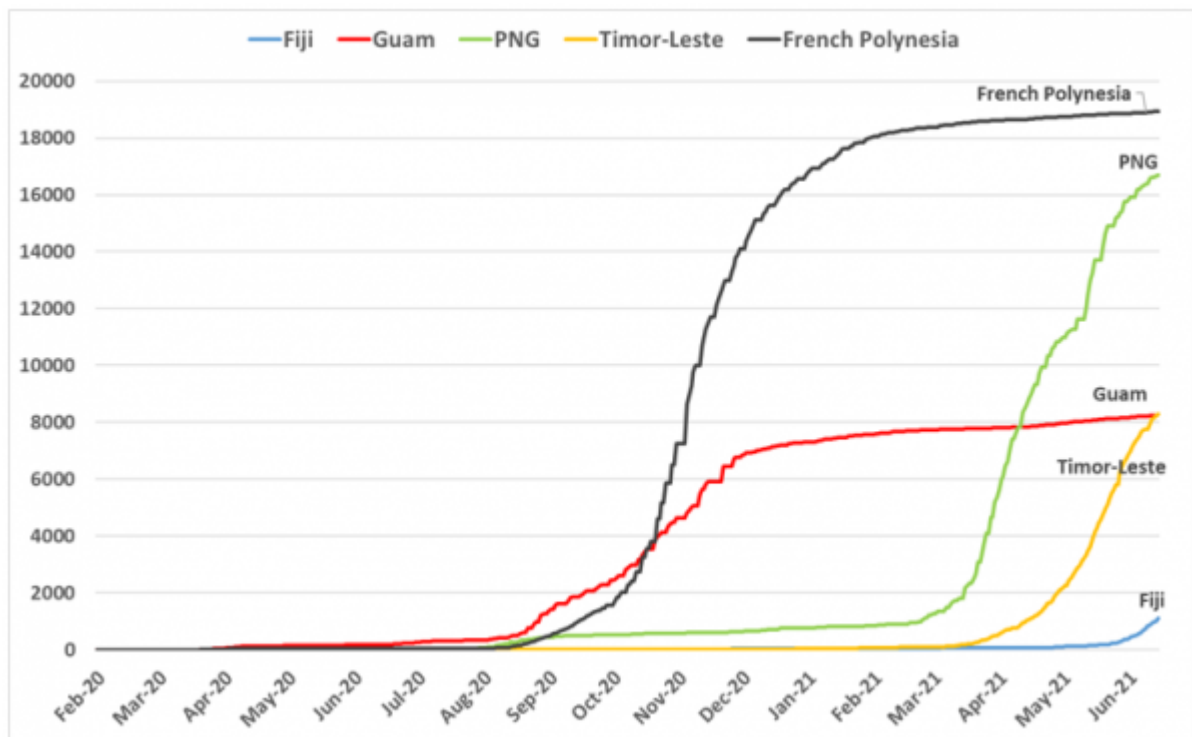
In Timor-Leste, between 13 April and 13 June this year, the number of cumulative cases went up from [1,074](#) to [8,285](#) - an eightfold increase in just two months.

The most recent country to experience an outbreak is Fiji. In the ten days preceding 13 June 2021, the cumulative number of cases more than doubled from [536](#) to [1,118](#).

Wallis and Futuna has recorded [454](#) cases as of 20 June 2021 (high for its population of only [11,246](#)), though its March 2021 outbreak seems to have been brought under control. New Caledonia has recorded [129](#) cases as of 20 June 2021.

Other Pacific countries remain relatively unaffected, with just 30 recorded cases, the most recent in Kiribati on 21 May 2021.

Total COVID case count in French Polynesia, Fiji, Guam, PNG and Timor-



Leste

Sources: [Our World in Data](#) for Fiji, Timor-Leste and PNG; [World Health Organisation](#) for French Polynesia; [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#) for Guam

While these numbers might still seem low, they are high on a per capita basis. In particular, French Polynesia recorded a peak of 1,384 new cases on 3 November 2020 which, based on its July 2021 population estimate of [297,154](#) people, translated to an infection rate of 4,659 cases per million people, the highest rate globally on the day. On 20 November 2020, Guam recorded [528](#) new cases. Dividing this figure by its July 2021 population estimate of [168,801](#), its peak daily infection rate was 3,128 cases per million people, also ranking it above all other countries on the day. At Timor-Leste’s new-infections peak, on 26 May of this year, it had [325](#) new cases per million people, the 14th highest in the world on that day. PNG registered its peak on 26 March with [62](#) cases per million people, the 92nd highest in the world on that day. Cases in Fiji are still on the way up. Its 13 June count was [116](#) cases per million people, placing it 25th globally in terms of number of new cases recorded per capita on the day.

The next figure shows the trajectory of new cases during peak outbreak periods for each of the five countries. Numbers may be coming down in PNG and Timor-Leste, but it is too early to say for Fiji.

Daily number of new COVID cases during peak periods



Sources: [Our World in Data](#) for Fiji, Timor-Leste and PNG; [World Health Organisation](#) for French Polynesia; [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#) for Guam

It appears that the opening of international borders in July to visitors led to a subsequent [surge](#) in cases in French Polynesia in 2020. In the face of rising global

case numbers in February 2021, it [closed](#) its borders and this, together with a comparatively quick vaccination program, has likely contributed to a decline in new daily cases.

The rise in cases starting in August last year in Guam has been [linked](#) to a number of arrivals from the US mainland at a time when earlier restrictions had been eased. In PNG, the higher numbers have been attributed to “[negligence \[and\] scepticism](#)”. Fiji had been boasting of its success in keeping COVID out, but its quarantine arrangements [also became lax](#). In [Timor-Leste](#), community cases were first detected in communities across its border with Indonesia before spreading to its capital Dili. Floods in May and the consequent temporary relaxation of COVID-19 restrictions could have also triggered the spike in case numbers.

All countries have engaged in lockdowns of various lengths and severity, which seem to have helped. Limited testing is a problem in PNG with a rolling average test rate of just [100](#) people per million as of 18 April (the most recent date for which we could find information). Fiji, on the hand, has been more proactive in testing, recording a 7-day rolling average of [3,725](#) tests per million people (as of 13 June).

The recent rise in cases makes vaccination all the more important, and not only for the four affected countries. Guam seems to be the Pacific’s vaccination leader. As of 12 June, it had fully vaccinated [47%](#) of its population, a rate which puts it in 6th spot globally. Another leader on the vaccination front in the region is French Polynesia, with [41.2](#) doses issued per 100 people and 18.7% of its population fully vaccinated. This is perhaps one reason for the relatively low number of daily cases recorded recently.

The tiny island states of Cook Islands, Nauru, and Wallis and Futuna also have high vaccination rates. As of 8 June, Nauru had recorded [69](#) vaccinations per 100 people, ranking it 19th globally in this regard, while Wallis and Futuna had fully

vaccinated [37%](#) of its population, the 13th highest full vaccination rate in the world. Cook Islands had issued [55](#) vaccinations per 100 people as of 8 June but had only fully vaccinated 0.2% of its population as of the same day.

COVID vaccination rates in Pacific countries

Countries or entities	(A) Total number of vaccinations per 100 people	(B) Global rank of (A) on the date of information	(C) Fully vaccinated per 100 people	(D) Date of information
Guam	102.2	8	46.8	12-Jun-21
Wallis and Futuna	76.2	16	36.6	08-Jun-21
Nauru	68.7	19		08-Jun-21
Cook Islands	54.5	43	0.2	08-Jun-21
FSM	44.6	35	21.5	12-Jun-21
French Polynesia	41.2	54	18.7	08-Jun-21
New Caledonia	34.6	59	15.7	08-Jun-21
Tonga	28.4	63	1.3	01-Jun-21
Fiji	24.9	72	0.5	08-Jun-21
Tuvalu	20.4	75		01-Jun-21
Samoa	19.3	80		08-Jun-21
Timor	7.1	101		08-Jun-21
Solomon Islands	2.5	117		08-Jun-21
Papua New Guinea	0.4	116		07-Jun-21
Vanuatu	0.3	139		08-Jun-21

Source: [Our World in Data](#). Note: blanks in the table indicate that data is unavailable. Latest available vaccination information for PNG is dated 7 June 2021 and it was ranked 116th on this day. Solomon Islands' rank of 117 is as of 8 June 2021.

Fiji has [25](#) vaccinations per 100 people as of 8 June, the 72nd highest rate in the world. But PNG and Timor-Leste are lagging on the vaccination front. Timor-Leste has issued [7](#) vaccinations per 100 people and PNG has issued only [0.43](#) vaccinations per 100 people. The three lowest-ranked countries in the Pacific - Solomon Islands, PNG and Vanuatu - have vaccination rates similar to or lower than Africa's average of [2.3%](#). (By way of comparison, Australia's vaccination rate was 23 per 100 people as of 13 June.)

The last few months have shown that keeping COVID-19 at bay is not an assured strategy. A low level of vaccinations not only increases pandemic risks but also delays borders reopening. Getting vaccination rates up must be a top priority for

the Pacific, especially in Solomon Islands, PNG, Vanuatu and Timor-Leste.

Note: This blog was originally published on 18 June 2021. It was updated on 22 June 2021 to include information on Cook Islands, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, and Wallis and Futuna.

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