



**Epidemiological report of SARS-CoV-2 on the Dutch Caribbean CAS- and BES-islands:  
Week 17 (April 20th - April 26th, 2021)**

Produced by the National Institute for Public Health and the Environment of the Netherlands - RIVM  
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For general information on surveillance of COVID-19 on the CAS-BES-islands, see the next page.

**Summary**

The incidence of SARS-CoV-2 infections continues to drop on Aruba, Bonaire, and Curaçao, though the situation on Curaçao remains worrying. Between April 20th and April 26th, 2021, 455 new COVID-19 cases have been reported on the CAS- and BES-islands: 210 on Aruba, 6 on Bonaire, 226 on Curaçao, and 13 on Dutch St Maarten. The number of patients hospitalized due to/with COVID-19 is slowly reducing on the leeward islands. Curaçao has reported 11 COVID-19-related deaths since last week, Aruba 4. Since the start of the epidemic, 105 persons have passed from COVID-19 in Curaçao, 98 in Aruba, 27 in Sint Maarten, and 15 in Bonaire.

Surveillance of the circulation of variants shows the proportion of VOC has increased on Aruba (80.0% in week 14), Bonaire (100% in week 14), Curaçao (96.8% in week 13), and Dutch St Maarten (87.0% week 13). In addition to a large amount of VOC B.1.1.7 (UK) cases, 6 cases of the VOC P.1 (Brazil), 4 cases of the VOC B.1.351 (South Africa), 29 cases of the VOI B.1.427/429 (California), and 26 cases of the VOI B.1.526 (New York) have been detected thusfar on Aruba. On Dutch St Maarten, 2 cases of the B.1.617 (often seen in India), 1 case of the VOC B.1.351 (South Africa), 3 cases of the VOI B.1.526 (New York), and 2 cases of the A.2.5 lineage, often seen in Surinam, have been detected.

On Aruba, the number of new cases and hospital admissions are declining. The incidence rate has decreased to 165 cases per 100,000 persons, and the positivity rate lowered slightly to 21.9% in week 16. There are currently 15 local patients admitted on the general ward and 11 local patients admitted to the ICU. 4 patients from Curaçao are currently admitted to the ICU on Aruba, and 1 from Bonaire. By April 26th, 33,112 persons have received their first dose of vaccine and 19,941 persons have been fully vaccinated on the island.

With 28 cases per 100,000 residents, Bonaire reported a substantially lower incidence rate as compared to the last few weeks. The positivity rate on Bonaire has decreased from 16.7% (week 16) to 6.2% (week 17). On Bonaire, 4 patients are currently admitted on the general hospital ward, and 1 to the ICU. Due to limited hospital capacity, 1 Bonairean patient is receiving care in Aruba and 1 in Colombia. The island has reported a first person to test positive for SARS-CoV-2 after being fully vaccinated. The case had received their second dose of the Pfizer vaccine two weeks before testing positive. Surveillance on circulation of variants on Bonaire shows the proportion of VOC B.1.1.7 (UK) has increased to 100% by week 14. By April 26th, 11,863 persons have received their first dose of vaccine and 4,465 persons have been fully vaccinated.

The number of new SARS-CoV-2 cases on Curaçao has reduced substantially. Increased vaccinations and a strict lockdown have played a large role in reducing local transmission. The incidence rate has decreased to 130 cases per 100,000 persons, as compared to 785/100,000 two weeks before. On Curaçao, there are currently 33 patients admitted to the general hospital ward and 29 patients to the ICU. On Wednesday February 24th, 2021 Curaçao started their vaccination campaign. By April 26th, 50,675 persons have received their first dose of vaccine and 18,048 persons have been fully vaccinated. Surveillance on circulation of variants on Curaçao shows the proportion of VOC B.1.1.7 (UK) has increased to 96.8% by week 13.

Though the incidence rate is relatively low as compared to the leeward islands, the number of new SARS-CoV-2 infections in Dutch St Maarten continues to fluctuate. Over the past week, the island reported an incidence rate of 23 cases per 100,000 residents. On St Maarten, there are currently 2 hospitalized patients. St Maarten started their vaccination campaign on February 22nd. By April 26th, 13,286 persons have received their first dose of vaccine in St Maarten and 6,408 persons have been fully vaccinated. Both St Eustatius and Saba have not reported active COVID-19 cases since January 28th.

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## Information on surveillance of COVID-19 on the CAS- and BES-islands

The Caribbean part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands entails the countries Curaçao, Aruba, and Dutch St Maarten (CAS-islands), as well as the overseas municipalities Bonaire, St Eustatius, and Saba (BES-islands). Surveillance data of SARS-CoV-2 cases is collected on each island in collaboration with local medical professionals, laboratories, and public health departments. These surveillance data are shared by the CAS- and BES-islands through daily updates and stored in the SARS-CoV-2 IHR Daily Overview Dutch Caribbean; an overview of the spread of SARS-CoV-2 on the CAS- and BES-islands.

This report has been generated using surveillance data registered at the RIVM between March 22nd 2020 and 26 April 2021. Sometimes surveillance data is reported to the RIVM one or multiple days later than documented on the islands. The data presented in this report are based on the date of registration at the RIVM. Because islands retrospectively correct surveillance data, the crude estimates in this report may differ slightly from the data shared by each island. The data reported here may lag behind in case more recent data has not yet been reported to the RIVM by respective islands.

Everyone with symptoms of COVID-19 can get tested. However, it is plausible that not all individuals with a SARS-CoV-2 infection are tested. The actual numbers of cases can therefore be higher than the numbers reported here. The CAS- and BES-islands also register when individuals with a positive SARS-CoV-2 test result have recovered. These data are used to report the current number of active cases in Table 3. The number of active cases refers to the number of individuals who tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 and who have not yet recovered at the time of producing this report.

### Disclaimer

Though this weekly report has been produced with the utmost care, it could possibly contain errors. Feedback on this overview is welcome.

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# 1 Overview of reported SARS-CoV-2 cases on the CAS- and BES-islands

Table 1: Number of laboratory confirmed cases with a positive test result for SARS-CoV-2 over the past 2 weeks, as reported to the RIVM by the CAS- and BES-islands

Island	Date: from-until	Number of performed tests	Number of laboratory confirmed tests with positive test result	Positivity rate %
Aruba <sup>1</sup>	12-04-2021 - 18-04-2021	4850	274	5.6
	19-04-2021 - 25-04-2021	4566	214	4.7
Bonaire	12-04-2021 - 18-04-2021	165	28	17
	19-04-2021 - 25-04-2021	113	7	6.2
Curaçao <sup>2</sup>	12-04-2021 - 18-04-2021	4776	527	11
	19-04-2021 - 25-04-2021	3854	237	6.1
Saba <sup>3</sup>	12-04-2021 - 18-04-2021	-	0	-
	19-04-2021 - 25-04-2021	-	0	-
Sint Eustatius	12-04-2021 - 18-04-2021	52	0	0
	19-04-2021 - 25-04-2021	75	0	0
Sint Maarten <sup>4</sup>	12-04-2021 - 18-04-2021	-	-	-
	19-04-2021 - 25-04-2021	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> This estimate concerns a crude positivity rate for Aruba. The Directie Volksgezondheid Aruba reports a corrected positivity rate through: <https://www.facebook.com/desparuba>.

<sup>2</sup> The Public Health Department on Curaçao estimates a corrected positivity rate. Therefore, estimates presented here may differ from positivity rates reported by Curaçao.

<sup>3</sup> A '-' value indicates insufficient data was reported to the RIVM to report in this table.

<sup>4</sup> The positivity rate for Dutch St Maarten has been estimated using public data of the weekly number of tests analyzed. Therefore, estimates presented here may differ from positivity rates reported by Dutch St Maarten.

Table 2: Number of laboratory confirmed cases with a positive SARS-CoV-2 test result, number of hospital admissions<sup>1</sup> and number of deceased cases, cumulative and for the previous week, on the CAS- and BES-islands, as reported to RIVM

Island	Cumulative			Previous week <sup>2</sup>	
	Number of cases	Hospital admissions	Deceased patients	Number of cases	Deceased patients
Aruba	10555	499	98	210	6
Bonaire	1527	36	15	6	0
Curaçao	12129	394	105	226	15
Saba	6	1	0	0	0
Sint Eustatius	20	0	0	0	0
Sint Maarten	2220	140	27	13	0
Totaal	26457	1070	245	455	21

<sup>1</sup> The number of hospital admissions cannot be displayed for the previous week due to a delay in reporting these data. The current number of hospitalized COVID-19 patients is reported in Table 3.

<sup>2</sup> These have been reported to the RIVM between April 20th and 26th, 2021.

Table 3: Current number of active SARS-CoV-2 cases and status of COVID-19 hospital admissions on the CAS- and BES-islands, as reported to RIVM<sup>1,2</sup>

Island	Number of active cases	Number of hospitalized patients on general hospital ward	Number of patients hospitalized in the ICU
Aruba	246	15	11
Bonaire	18	4	1
Curaçao	1108	33	29
Saba	0	0	0
Sint Eustatius	0	0	0
Sint Maarten	12	2	0
Totaal	1384	54	41

<sup>1</sup> These have been reported to the RIVM between April 20th and 26th, 2021.

<sup>2</sup> The number of active cases is defined as the number of COVID-19 infected persons who have not been confirmed to have recovered from COVID-19 infection at the time of reporting these data to RIVM. These data may lag behind when islands have limited public health capacity to confirm recovery among infected cases.

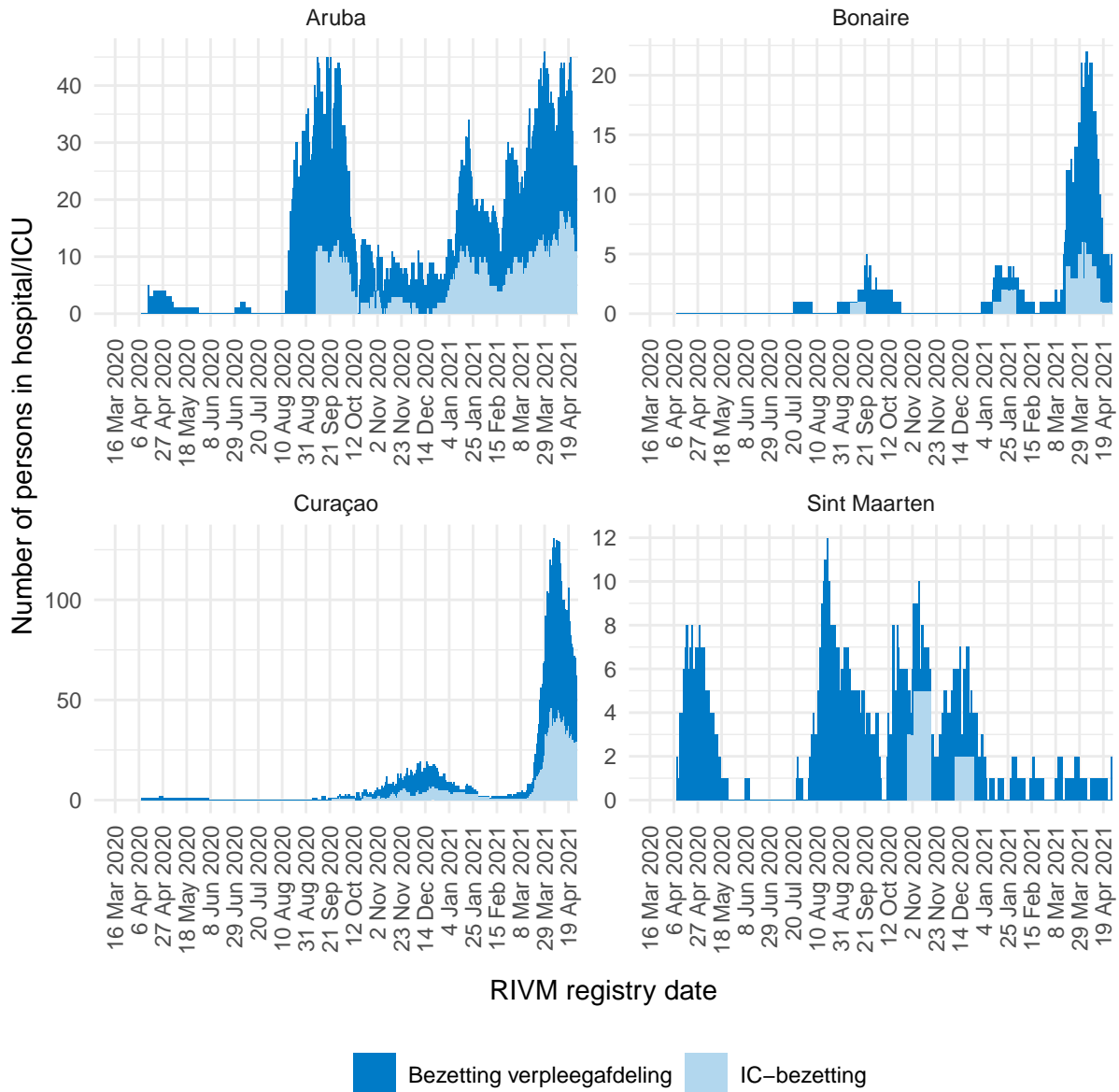


Figure 1: Progression of COVID-related hospital occupation over time <sup>1,2,3,4,5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This figure presents the number of reported persons who have tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 during or before admission on the general hospital ward and/or ICU.

<sup>2</sup> The light blue data represent the ICU-occupation over time, per island. The dark blue data represent the occupation of the general hospital ward over time, per island.

<sup>3</sup> Due to the low number of hospitalised patients on Saba en St Eustatius, these islands have not been included in this graph.

<sup>4</sup> Based on the most recent data registered for Bonaire, the admission status is unknown for 234 persons who have tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 since January 1st, 2021. These cases have not been included in this graph.

<sup>5</sup> The reported data has been presented by the date of reporting to the RIVM. These numbers can lag behind when the most recent data has not yet been reported to the RIVM.

Table 4: SARS-CoV-2 incidence rate per 100,000 residents on the CAS- and BES-islands<sup>1</sup>, as reported to RIVM

Island	Incidence per 100,000 residents	
	Previous week <sup>2</sup>	Previous two weeks <sup>3</sup>
Aruba	122.7	340.4
Bonaire	14.2	118.5
Curaçao	112.3	402.5
Saba	0.0	0.0
Sint Eustatius	0.0	0.0
Sint Maarten	16.0	42.8

<sup>1</sup> The calculated incidence rates include the estimated number of undocumented migrants on each island, see Table 5.

<sup>2</sup> The incidence rate per 100,000 persons, for the previous week, has been calculated from 20 april 2021 until 26 april 2021.

<sup>3</sup> The incidence rate per 100,000 residents, for the previous two weeks, has been calculated from 13 april 2021 until 26 april 2021.

Table 5: Number of residents and acreage of the CAS- and BES-islands<sup>1</sup>

Island	Capital city	Residents	Acreage	Political status
Aruba	Oranjestad	112.190	180 km <sup>2</sup>	Country within the Kingdom of The Netherlands
Bonaire	Kralendijk	20.104	288 km <sup>2</sup>	Dutch municipality
Curaçao	Willemstad	158.665	444 km <sup>2</sup>	Country within the Kingdom of The Netherlands
Saba	The Bottom	1.915	13 km <sup>2</sup>	Dutch municipality
Sint Maarten	Philipsburg	41.109	34 km <sup>2</sup>	Country within the Kingdom of The Netherlands
Sint Eustatius	Oranjestad	3.138	21 km <sup>2</sup>	Dutch municipality

<sup>1</sup> Each island counts a substantial population of undocumented migrants. The reported incidence rates include the estimated population of undocumented migrants. On Aruba, Curaçao, and Dutch St Maarten the population size is estimated around 15,000 migrants. On Bonaire the population size is estimated around 1,000 migrants. These data are relevant to include as these populations are difficult to reach for local public health services and often have less access to curative care.



## 2 SARS-CoV-2 progression over time

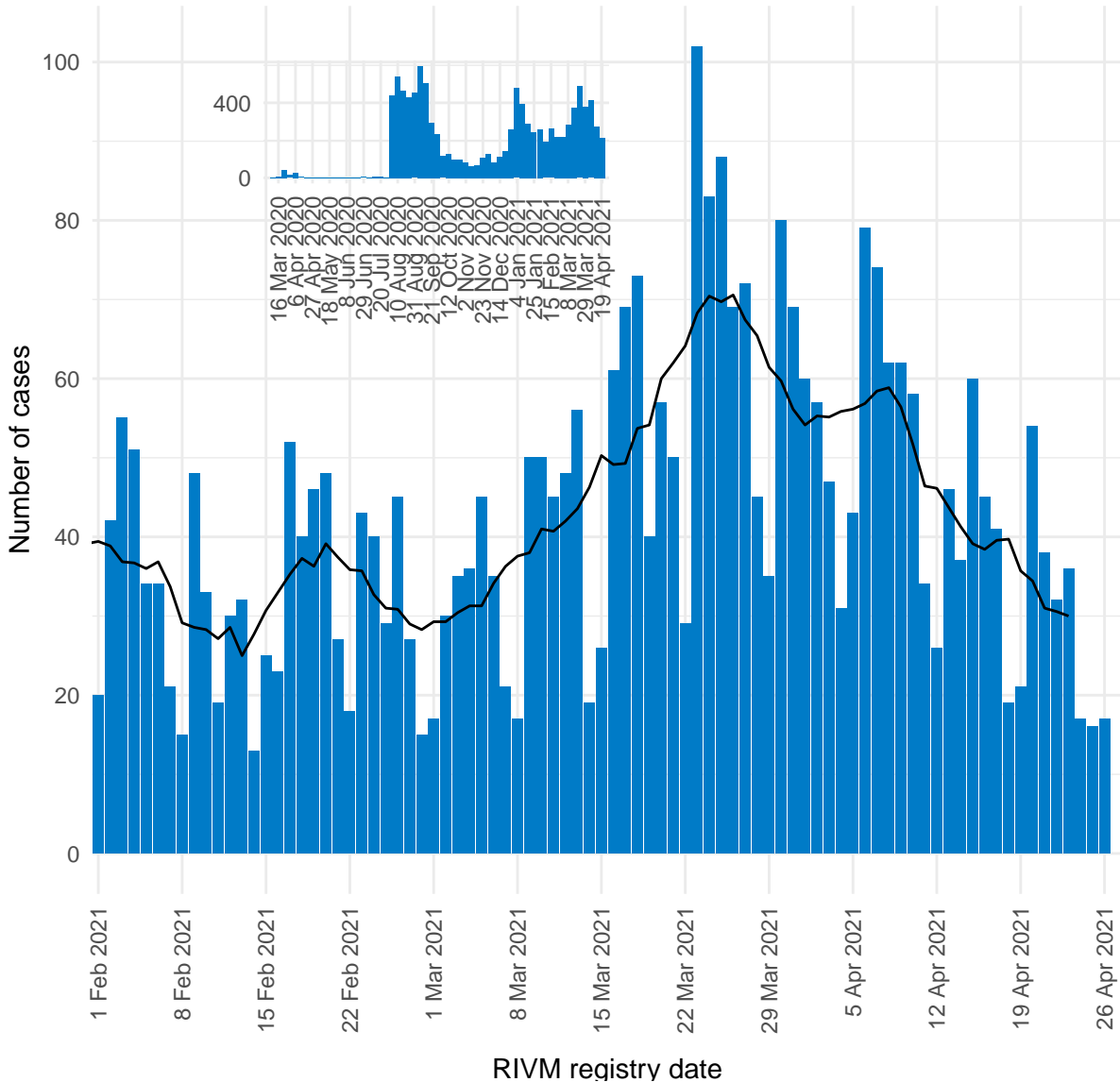


Figure 2: Number of daily reported SARS-CoV-2 cases on Aruba, presented by RIVM registry date<sup>1,2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> This figure displays the daily number of new SARS-CoV-2 by date of reporting to the RIVM. The black line represents the 7-day moving average of new infections. The vertical axes of figures 1-6 differ due to dissimilarities in the quantity of cases between the islands.

<sup>2</sup> The reported data has been presented by the date of reporting to the RIVM. These numbers can lag behind when the most recent data has not yet been reported to the RIVM.

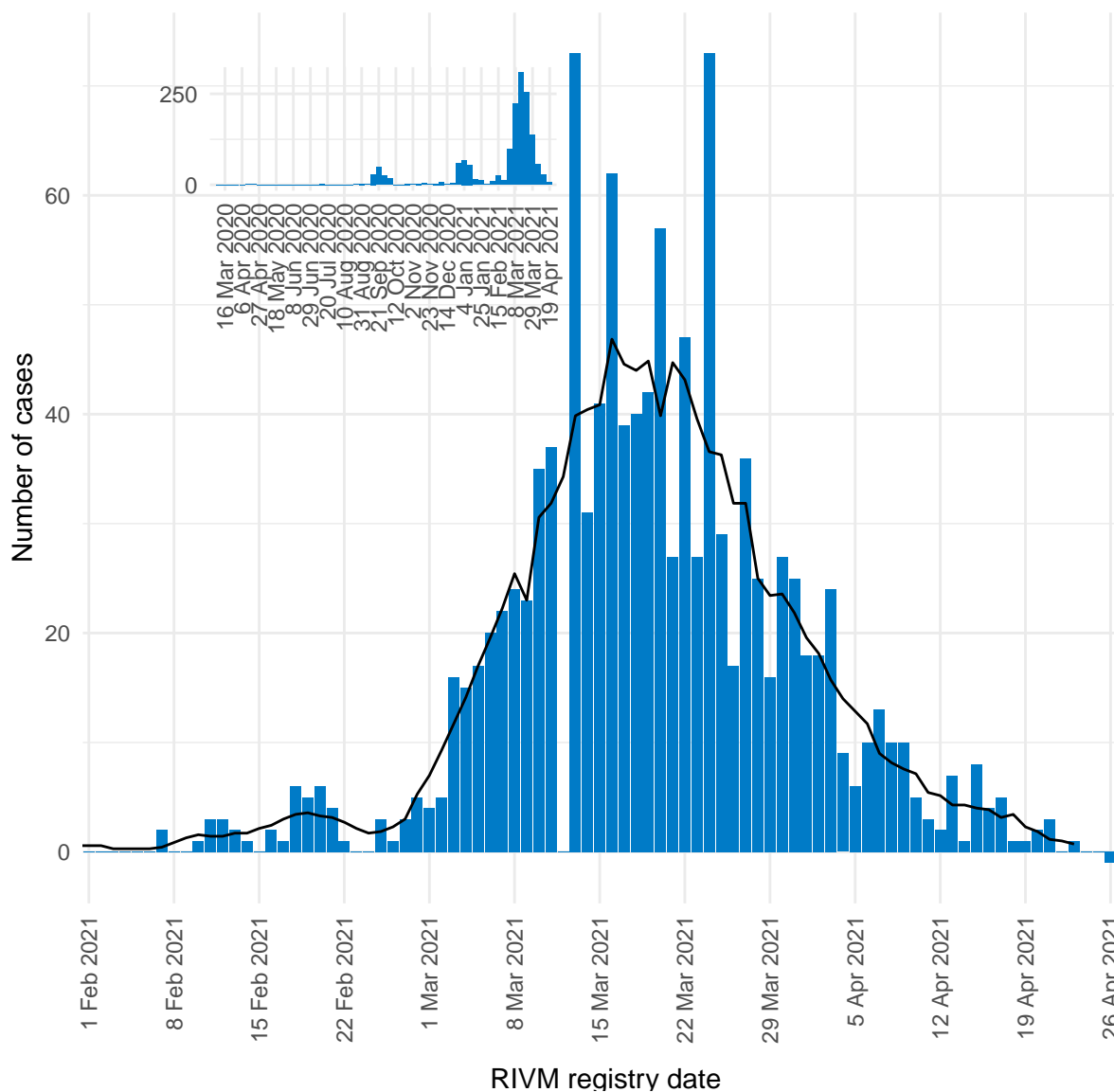


Figure 3: Number of daily reported SARS-CoV-2 cases on Bonaire, presented by RIVM registry date<sup>1,2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> This figure displays the daily number of new SARS-CoV-2 by date of reporting to the RIVM. The black line represents the 7-day moving average of new infections. The vertical axes of figures 1-6 differ due to dissimilarities in the quantity of cases between the islands.

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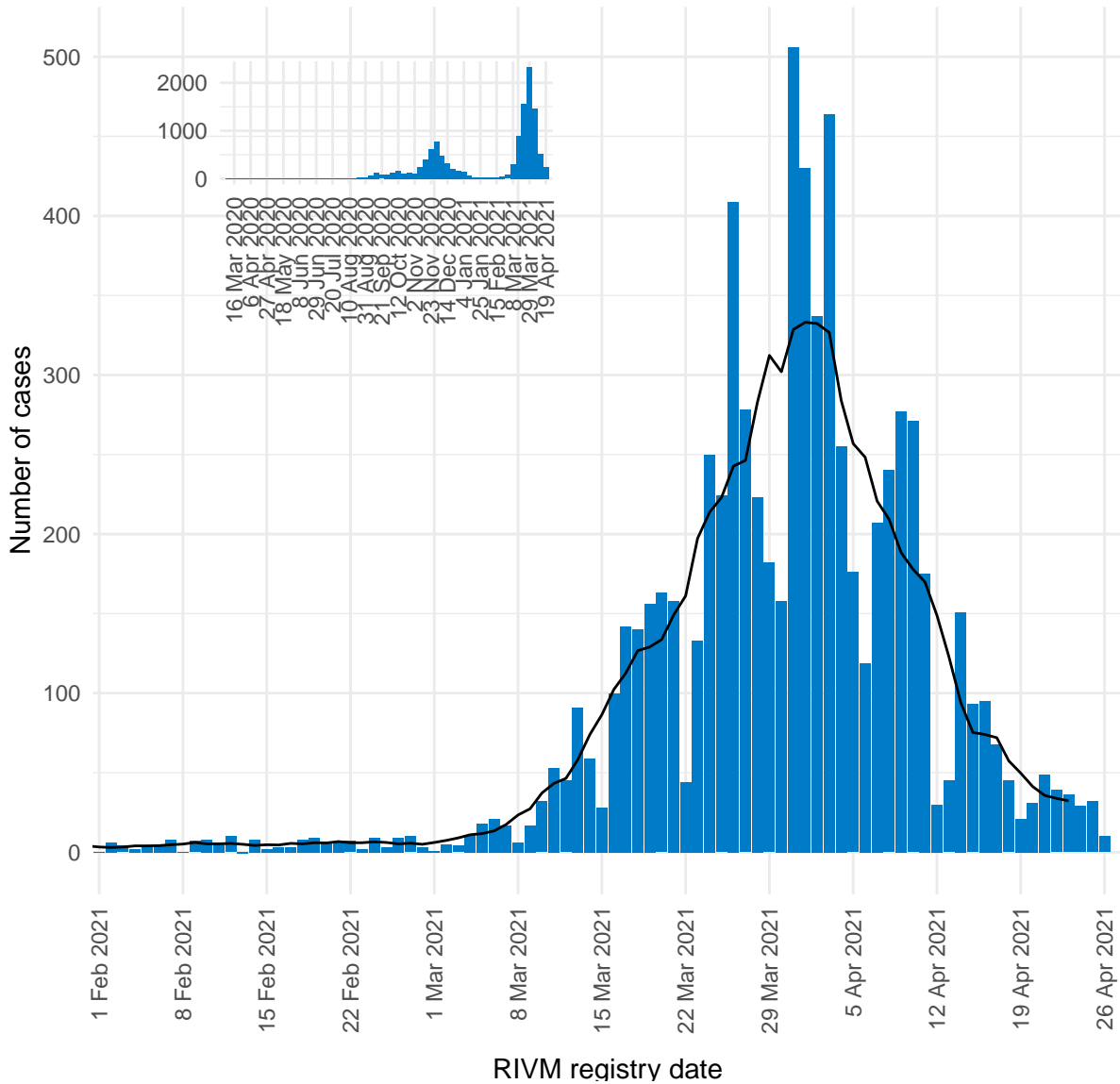


Figure 4: Number of daily reported SARS-CoV-2 cases on Curaçao, presented by RIVM registry date<sup>1,2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> This figure displays the daily number of new SARS-CoV-2 by date of reporting to the RIVM. The black line represents the 7-day moving average of new infections. The vertical axes of figures 1-6 differ due to dissimilarities in the quantity of cases between the islands.

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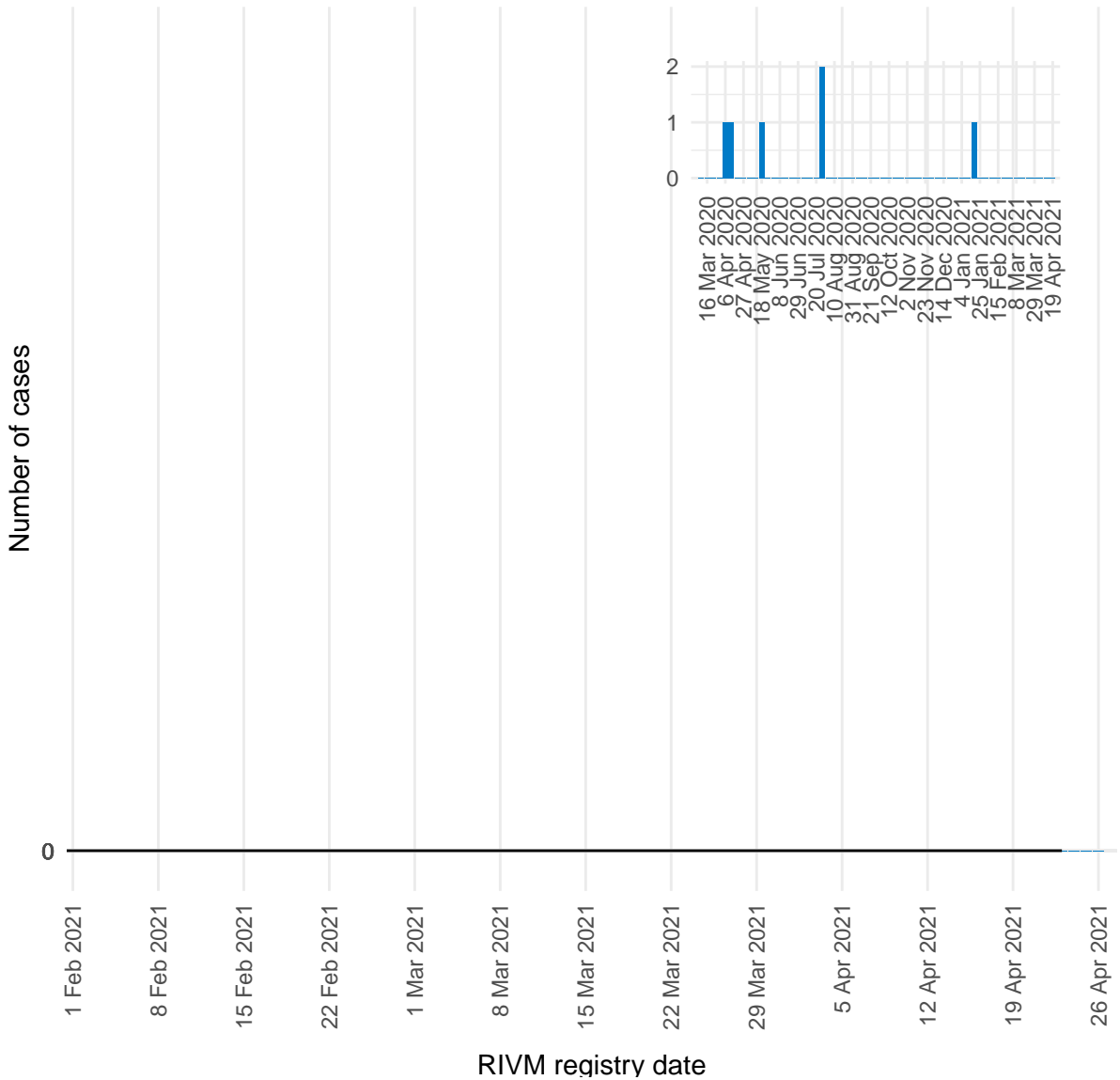


Figure 5: Number of daily reported SARS-CoV-2 cases on Saba, presented by RIVM registry date<sup>1,2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> This figure displays the daily number of new SARS-CoV-2 by date of reporting to the RIVM. The black line represents the 7-day moving average of new infections. The vertical axes of figures 1-6 differ due to dissimilarities in the quantity of cases between the islands.

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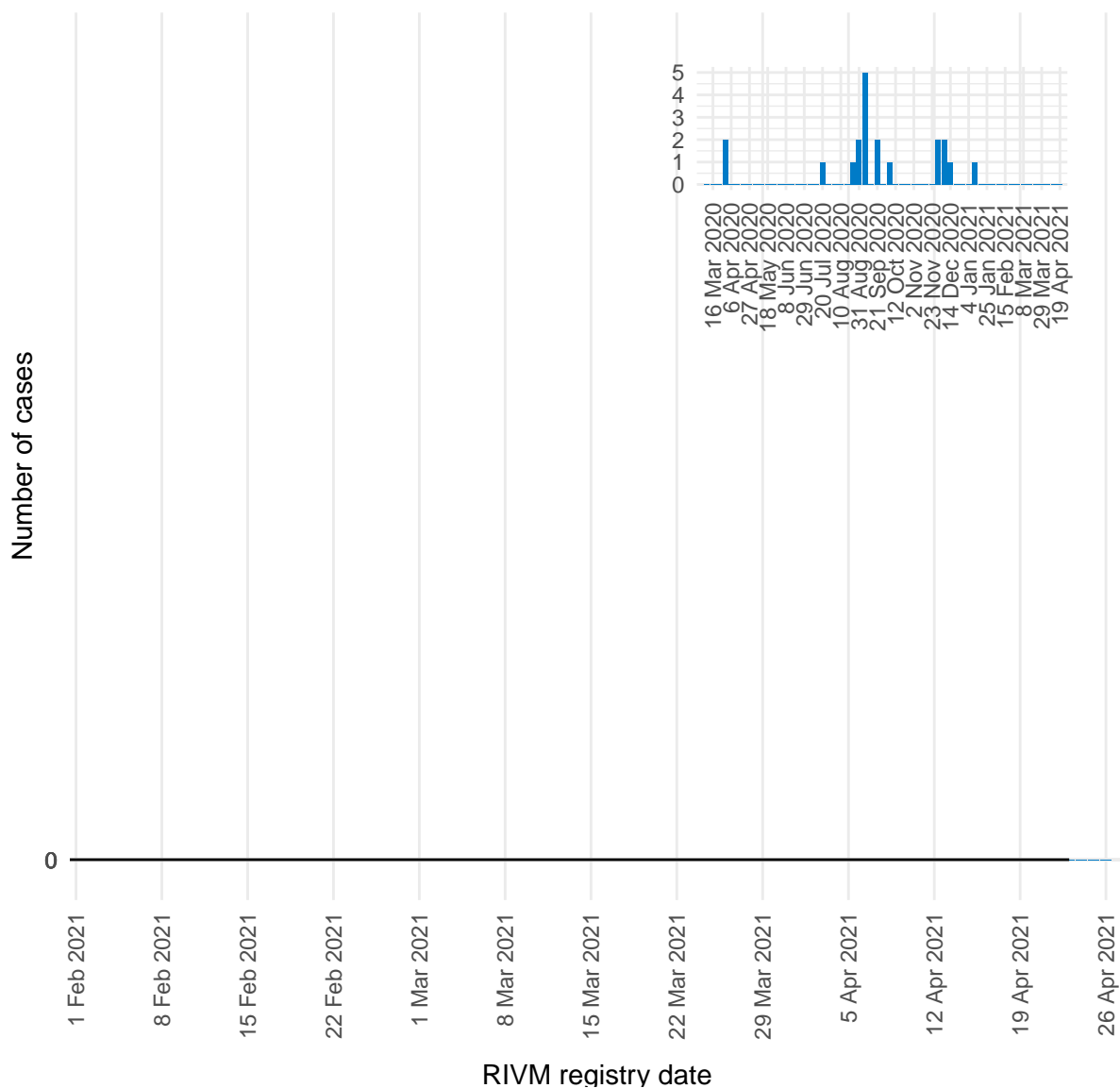


Figure 6: Number of daily reported SARS-CoV-2 cases on St Eustatius, presented by RIVM registry date<sup>1,2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> This figure displays the daily number of new SARS-CoV-2 by date of reporting to the RIVM. The black line represents the 7-day moving average of new infections. The vertical axes of figures 1-6 differ due to dissimilarities in the quantity of cases between the islands.

<sup>2</sup> The reported data has been presented by the date of reporting to the RIVM. These numbers can lag behind when the most recent data has not yet been reported to the RIVM.

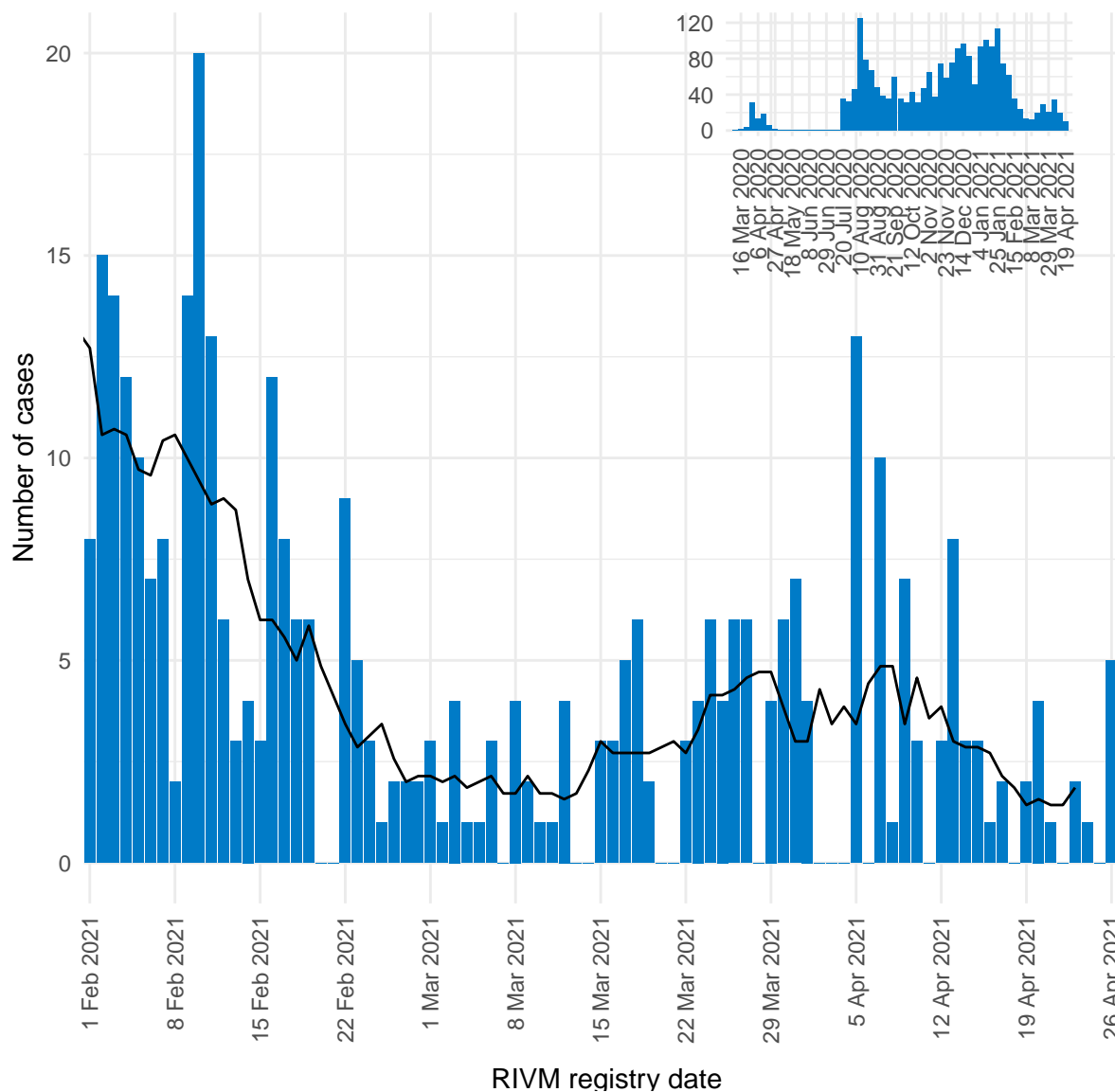


Figure 7: Number of daily reported SARS-CoV-2 cases on Dutch St Maarten, presented by RIVM registry date<sup>1,2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> This figure displays the daily number of new SARS-CoV-2 by date of reporting to the RIVM. The black line represents the 7-day moving average of new infections. The vertical axes of figures 1-6 differ due to dissimilarities in the quantity of cases between the islands.

<sup>2</sup> The reported data has been presented by the date of reporting to the RIVM. These numbers can lag behind when the most recent data has not yet been reported to the RIVM.

### 3 SARS-CoV-2 three week average incidence rate, progression over time

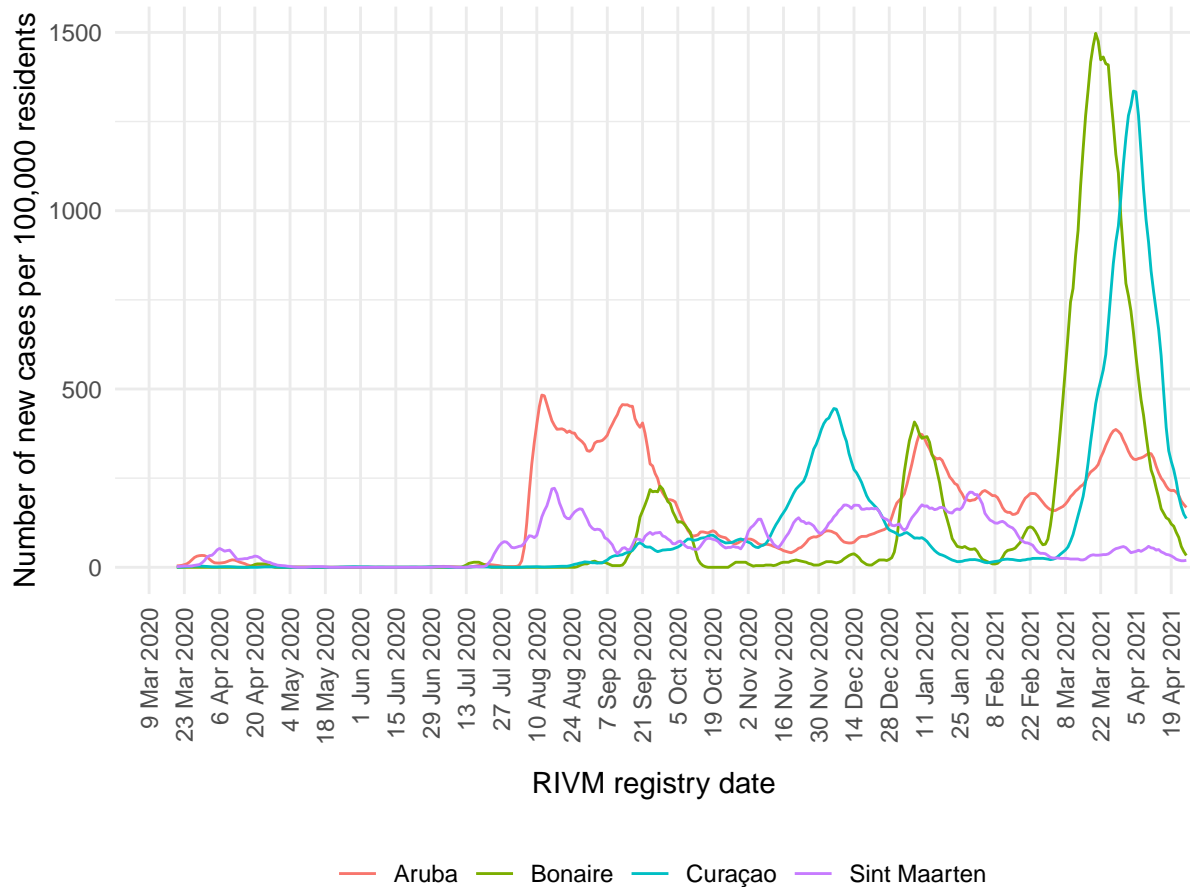


Figure 8: Three week average number of reported cases per 100,000 residents by RIVM registry date, on Curaçao, Aruba, Dutch St Maarten, and Bonaire<sup>1,2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> This figure displays the 3-week average incidence rate per island per 100,000 residents, including the population of undocumented migrants on each island. Each line on the vertical axis indicates a weekly average of the incidence rate (defined as the number of new cases per 100,000 persons per week, over the total population) over a period of three weeks. For example: the reported value on January 4th 2021, is the weekly average of the incidence rate between December 28th, 2020 and January 11th, 2021.

<sup>2</sup> Due to the small number of reported cases on Saba and St Eustatius, these islands have not been included in this figure.