



**Epidemiological report of SARS-CoV-2 on the Dutch Caribbean CAS- and BES-islands:
June 2022 (week 22-26)**

Produced by the National Institute for Public Health and the Environment of the Netherlands - RIVM
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Summary of SARS-CoV-2 epidemiological surveillance on the CAS-BES islands

The number of positive test results on the CAS islands decreased slightly in the month of June (week 22-26). There were 4,688 positive test results reported from the CAS and BES islands in June, with the greatest majority of them from Aruba (3,551). In May there were 4,949. The large number of tests can mainly be explained by the fact that outgoing travelers to the US were obliged to be tested for SARS-CoV-2 until the first of July. Since the change in this travel policy, both Aruba and St. Maarten report fewer SARS-CoV-2 positive test results and higher test positivity. In Aruba and the BES islands, free community testing is still taking place. On Curaçao and Sint Maarten, there is no longer any large-scale testing for SARS-CoV-2 by/via the Public Health Service. Testing is done on referral, via the general practitioner or the hospital. In addition, commercially testing is available.

After the first infections with Omikron B (subvariant BA.5) were detected on the islands in May, the first infections with Omikron A (subvariant BA.4) were also detected in germ surveillance in the course of June. The VOCs “Omikron A” (subvariant BA.4) and “Omicron B” (subvariant BA.5) are now circulating on St. Maarten (9% week 23; Omikron A), Bonaire (14%; Omikron A in week 24), Curaçao (39% week 24; Omikron A & B) and Aruba (52% week 24; Omikron A). No germ surveillance has been carried out for St. Eustatius since week 12; no germ surveillance has been sent in for Saba since the beginning of this year, because the island often uses antigen tests. The share of these variants is expected to increase further in the course of the summer.

Curaçao stopped performing BCO on the first of June and stopped large-scale testing as of the fourth of June, resulting in a declining trend in positive reports. Curaçao reported 595 new positive SARS-CoV-2 test results last month. This is considerably lower than the number of reports in May (1,683). In week 26 (June 28 – July 4, 2022), 71 people per 100,000 inhabitants in Curaçao (number of inhabitants approx. 164,000) received a positive SARS-CoV-2 test result and the test positivity was 23%. Hospital occupancy on the island decreased last month: <5 COVID-19 related hospitalizations and <5 deaths were reported in June.

In Aruba, the incidence and the 7-day average have decreased since the end of June, partly due to the lifting of the testing obligation for (returning) travelers to the United States. However, the number of hospital admissions last month was three times higher than reported in May. There were 3,551 positive test results, 68 COVID-19-related hospitalizations and 7 new COVID-19-related deaths reported from the island in June. In May, there were still 1,948 positive test results, 21 hospitalizations and <5 deaths. In week 26 (June 28 – July 4, 2022), 222 people per 100,000 inhabitants in Aruba (number of inhabitants approx. 125,000) received a positive SARS-CoV-2 test result and the test positivity among residents was 47%.

Sint Maarten already stopped large-scale testing earlier this year. In June, the number of positive test results leveled off and the test positivity increased. Since the end of June, the number of positive tests has continued to fall, partly due to the lifting of the test obligation for (returning) travelers to the United States. The island reported 236 positive test results, 12 COVID-19-related hospitalizations and no new COVID-19-related deaths in June. In week 26 (June 28 – July 4, 2022), 34 people per 100,000 inhabitants on Sint Maarten (number of inhabitants approx. 62,000) received a positive SARS-CoV-2 test result and the test positivity was 7%.

On Bonaire, the number of new positive test results rose slightly in June. 224 positive test results, 5 COVID-19-related hospitalizations and no COVID-19-related death were reported by the island. In week 26 (June 28 – July 4, 2022), 306 people per 100,000 inhabitants on Bonaire (number of inhabitants approx. 23,000) received a positive SARS-CoV-2 test result and the test positivity was 72%.

The number of positive test results on St. Eustatius increased slightly in June. 65 new positive test results were reported last month. The incidence in week 26 (June 28 – July 4, 2022) was 575 people per 100,000

inhabitants (population approx. 3,000) and the test positivity was 30%. The island reported <5 COVID-19-related hospitalizations and no deaths in June.

Last month 21 new positive test results were reported on Saba. The incidence in week 26 (June 28 – July 4, 2022) was 469 people per 100,000 inhabitants (population approx. 1,900) and the test positivity 12%. On Saba, three people with underlying ailments were hospitalized in June.

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 1 July 2022. 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. It is not known from all positive cases if they were admitted to the hospital or have passed away. This is due to the mainland Netherlands, the CAS-, and the BES-islands not being obligated to report on hospital admissions and deaths from persons with a positive test result for SARS-CoV-2. The actual numbers are therefore (probably) higher than the reported numbers. 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.

Until May 31, 2022, the local GGD on Curacao did contact tracing. Until June 4, 2022, Curacao offered free large-scale SARS-CoV-2 tests. From June 5, 2022, onwards this policy changed and tests for SARS-CoV-2 are no longer free. People who want to be tested (or are recommended to be tested by their general practitioner) can be reimbursed by their health care provider from June 5, 2022, onwards. Due to this policy change the number of people that will be tested at local labs will drop. Surveillance data dating from June 5, 2022, onwards will have to be interpreted differently than before. The percentage of positive tests from June 5, 2022, onwards cannot be compared to before in a straight-forward matter, mostly due to a change in group-composition of the people that are tested. The group-composition of future tests will be mostly travelers, (insured) people with symptoms and clinical test results.

Until March 26 2022, the local GGDs on St. Maarten did contact tracing. Until April 26 2022, St. Maarten offered free large-scale SARS-CoV-2 tests. From April 27 2022 onwards this policy changed and tests for SARS-CoV-2 are no longer free. People who want to be tested (or are recommended to be tested by their general practitioner) can be reimbursed by their health care provider from 27 April 2022 onwards. Due to this policy change the number of people that will be tested at local labs will drop. Surveillance data dating from April 27 2022 onwards will have to be interpreted differently than before. The percentage of positive tests from April 27 2022 cannot be compared to before in a straight-forward matter, mostly due to a change in group-composition of the people that are tested. The group-composition of future tests will be mostly travelers, (insured) people with symptoms and clerical test results.

Information on COVID-19 vaccination monitoring on the CAS and BES islands

The COVID-19 vaccination campaign on the CAS-BES islands started in February 2021. Each island has their own vaccination campaign. The actual implementation of these vaccination campaigns depends on, among other things, the approval, operation, delivery and distribution of the vaccines, and on people's willingness to vaccinate. In this document we report the estimated total number of vaccinated persons and the vaccination coverage on the CAS-BES islands. The current report is based on data on vaccinations administered up to and including 1 July 2022 using monitoring data received by the RIVM from the CAS-BES islands.

Disclaimer

Though this monthly 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 infections 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-islands¹⁻²

Island	Period	Number of tests	Number of laboratory confirmed positive test results	Positivity rate %
Aruba ³	13-06-2022 - 19-06-2022	1787	863	48.3
Aruba	20-06-2022 - 26-06-2022	1242	544	43.8
Bonaire	13-06-2022 - 19-06-2022	79	46	58.2
Bonaire	20-06-2022 - 26-06-2022	78	43	55.1
Curaçao ^{4,5,6}	13-06-2022 - 19-06-2022	2777	187	6.7
Curaçao	20-06-2022 - 26-06-2022	645	126	19.5
Saba	13-06-2022 - 19-06-2022	-	-	-
Saba	20-06-2022 - 26-06-2022	-	-	-
Sint Eustatius	13-06-2022 - 19-06-2022	19	15	78.9
Sint Eustatius	20-06-2022 - 26-06-2022	24	13	54.2
Sint Maarten ^{7,8}	13-06-2022 - 19-06-2022	-	-	-
Sint Maarten	20-06-2022 - 26-06-2022	-	-	-

¹ A '-' sign indicates there is insufficient data available at the RIVM to present in this table.

² At the end of June 2022, the United States travel policy regarding SARS-CoV-2 changed. Travelers to the US no longer need to be tested for SARS-CoV-2. This will reduce the number of tests performed on the CAS-BES islands. As a result, the reported test positivity will likely be higher.

³ This estimate concerns a crude positivity rate for Aruba. The Directie Volksgezondheid Aruba reports a corrected positivity rate through: <https://www.facebook.com/desparuba>.

⁴ The Public Health Department on Curaçao estimates a corrected positivity rate. Therefore, estimates presented here may differ from positivity rates reported by Curaçao.

⁵ Until May 31, 2022, the local GGD on Curacao did contact tracing. Until June 4, 2022, Curacao offered free large-scale SARS-CoV-2 tests. From June 5, 2022, onwards this policy changed and tests for SARS-CoV-2 are no longer free. Due to this policy change the number of people that will be tested at local labs will drop. Surveillance data dating from June 5, 2022, onwards will have to be interpreted differently than before. The percentage of positive tests from June 5, 2022, onwards cannot be compared to before in a straight-forward matter, mostly due to a change in group-composition of the people that are tested. The group-composition of future tests will be mostly travelers, (insured) people with symptoms and clincal test results.

⁶ No surveillance data has been reported by Curacao to the RIVM between June 4th and 12th, 2022. As a result, no number of tests taken, number of SARS-CoV-2 positive test results, or test positivity can be shown in the table above.

⁷ Until March 26 2022, the local GGDs on St. Maarten did contact tracing. Until April 26 2022, St. Maarten offered free large-scale SARS-CoV-2 tests. From April 27 2022 onwards this policy changed and tests for SARS-CoV-2 are no longer free. People who want to be tested (or are recommended to be tested by their general practitioner) can be reimbursed by their health care provider from 27 April 2022 onwards. Due to this policy change the number of people that will be tested at local labs will drop. Surveillance data dating from April 27 2022 onwards will have to be interpreted differently than before. The percentage of positive tests from April 27 2022 cannot be compared to before in a straight-forward matter, mostly due to a change in group-composition of the people that are tested. The group-composition of future tests will be mostly travelers, (insured) people with symptoms and clincal test results.

⁸ Between June 13th and 26nd, 2022, no surveillance data was reported by St. Maarten to the RIVM. As a result, no number of tests taken, number of SARS-CoV-2 positive test results, or test positivity can be shown in the table above.

Table 2: Number of laboratory confirmed cases with a positive SARS-CoV-2 test result, number of hospital admissions and number of deceased cases, cumulative and for the previous week, on the CAS- and BES-islands, as reported to RIVM¹⁻³

Island	Last updated on	Total cumulative			Past 4 weeks ⁶		
		Number of cases	Hospital admissions	Deceased	Number of cases	Hospital admissions	Deceased
Aruba	2022-06-29	40814	1497	221	3551	66	8
Bonaire	2022-06-29	8810	91	30	224	5	0
Curaçao ⁴	2022-06-29	44545	1024	278	595	4	1
Saba	2022-06-29	622	6	2	17	1	1
Sint Eustatius	2022-06-29	991	15	5	65	1	0
Sint Maarten ⁵	2022-06-29	10580	368	86	236	12	0

¹ The number of hospital admissions cannot be displayed for the previous week due to a delay in reporting these data. The current number of persons hospitalized due to or with COVID-19 is reported in Table 3.

² As of March 8, 2022, SARS-CoV-2 positive test results will no longer be reported by the islands on a daily basis. It is possible that SARS-CoV-2 positive test results of more than one day are reported by an island within one reporting date. Data presented in this report may therefore be underreported if the update falls within an incomplete calendar week. Missing data does not mean that there are no positive SARS-CoV-2 test results, but that those data are reported by the island cumulatively at a later time, for example in the form of weekly data.

³ Actual number of hospitalised COVID-19 patients or (probable) COVID-19 deaths may be higher than the number of admitted or deceased patients reported in the surveillance. This is because there is no reporting obligation for hospital admissions in the European Netherlands as well as on the CAS and BES islands

⁴ Until May 31, 2022, the local GGD on Curacao did contact tracing. Until June 4, 2022, Curacao offered free large-scale SARS-CoV-2 tests. From June 5, 2022, onwards this policy changed and tests for SARS-CoV-2 are no longer free. Due to this policy change the number of people that will be tested at local labs will drop. Surveillance data dating from June 5, 2022, onwards will have to be interpreted differently than before. The percentage of positive tests from June 5, 2022, onwards cannot be compared to before in a straight-forward matter, mostly due to a change in group-composition of the people that are tested. The group-composition of future tests will be mostly travelers, (insured) people with symptoms and clinical test results.

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⁶ These have been reported to the RIVM between 24 May 2022 and 1 July 2022 .

Table 3: Number of active SARS-CoV-2 infections and current status¹ of hospital occupancy of COVID-19 patients reported to RIVM by the CAS-BES islands^{2,3}

Island	Last updated on	Active cases	General care local	ICU local
Aruba	2022-06-29	286	14	0
Bonaire ⁴	2022-06-29	61	5	0
Curaçao ⁵	2022-06-29	145	4	1
Saba	2022-06-29	1	0	0
Sint Eustatius	2022-06-29	22	0	0
Sint Maarten ^{6,7}	2022-06-29	35	0	1

¹ As of March 8, 2022, SARS-CoV-2 positive test results will no longer be reported by the islands on a daily basis. The last reporting date for data presented in this report may therefore per island.

² Number of active SARS-CoV-2 infections is defined as the number of persons with a SARS-CoV-2 infection of which the recovery has not been registered by the local public health department at the time of registration by the RIVM. These numbers can also be delayed if the contact tracing capacity at the public health department is limited.

³ Actual number of hospitalised COVID-19 patients or (probable) COVID-19 deaths may be higher than the number of admitted or deceased patients reported in the surveillance. This is because there is no reporting obligation for hospital admissions in the European Netherlands as well as on the CAS and BES islands

⁴ Covid patients admitted to the Special Care unit on Bonaire are mentioned under the column ICU-local.

⁵ Until May 31, 2022, the local GGD on Curacao did contact tracing. Until June 4, 2022, Curacao offered free large-scale SARS-CoV-2 tests. From June 5, 2022, onwards this policy changed and tests for SARS-CoV-2 are no longer free. Due to this policy change the number of people that will be tested at local labs will drop. Surveillance data dating from June 5, 2022, onwards will have to be interpreted differently than before. The percentage of positive tests from June 5, 2022, onwards cannot be compared to before in a straight-forward matter, mostly due to a change in group-composition of the people that are tested. The group-composition of future tests will be mostly travelers, (insured) people with symptoms and clical test results.

⁶ Per September 1, 2021, admissions to the OB/GYN and pediatric wards are reported separately for St Maarten. The other islands are currently not reporting these data separately.

⁷ Until March 26 2022, the local GGDs on St. Maarten did contact tracing. Until April 26 2022, St. Maarten offered free large-scale SARS-CoV-2 tests. From April 27 2022 onwards this policy changed and tests for SARS-CoV-2 are no longer free. People who want to be tested (or are recommended to be tested by their general practitioner) can be reimbursed by their health care provider from 27 April 2022 onwards. Due to this policy change the number of people that will be tested at local labs will drop. Surveillance data dating from April 27 2022 onwards will have to be interpreted differently than before. The percentage of positive tests from April 27 2022 cannot be compared to before in a straight-forward matter, mostly due to a change in group-composition of the people that are tested. The group-composition of future tests will be mostly travelers, (insured) people with symptoms and clical test results.

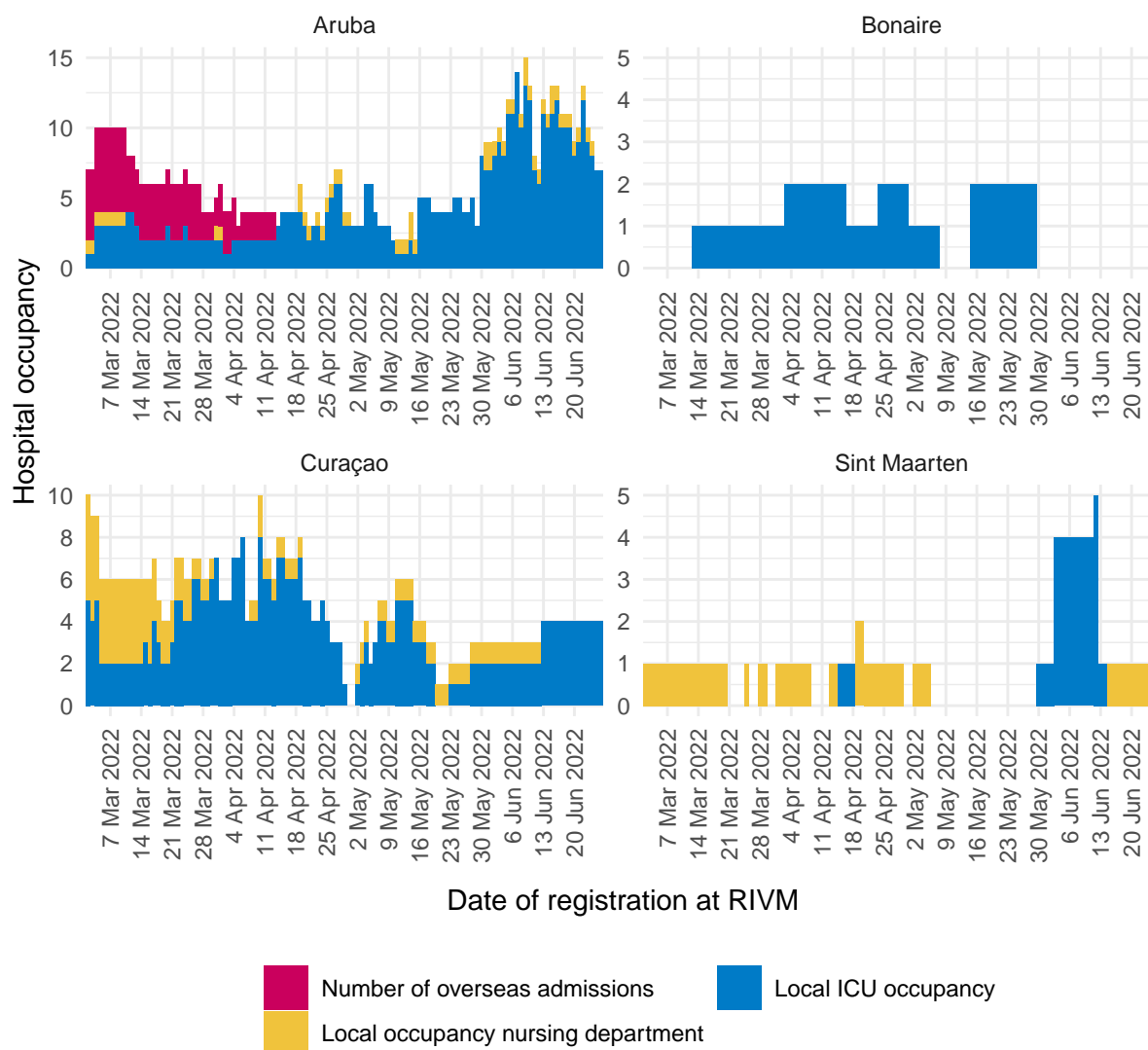


Figure 1: Total COVID-19 related hospital occupancy over time¹⁻⁶

¹ There is no distinction made in the COVID-19 surveillance on the islands between people who have been hospitalized due to COVID-19 and already admitted patients who later tested positive for SARS-CoV-2. For this reason, in this figure, COVID-19 related hospital occupancy is understood to mean: 'The number of SARS-CoV-2 positive people who have been admitted due to or with COVID-19 complaints, as well as the number of people who were admitted due to another indication and then tested positive for SARS-CoV-2.'

² This refers to the number of reported COVID-19 related hospital admissions and deaths that are publicly reported. However, the date of notification to the local Public Health Department or date of death registry may fall in a different week. The actual number of COVID-19 related hospital admissions or deaths is (likely) higher than the number of admitted or deceased patients reported through the surveillance. This is because in both the European and Caribbean Netherlands there is no reporting obligation for hospitalizations or deaths of persons with a positive SARS-CoV-2 test result.

³ The pink bars in the graph illustrate the local IC occupancy over time, per island. The blue bars illustrate the hospital occupancy on the local nursing wards over time, per island.

⁴ Due to the low numbers of hospital admissions on Saba and Sint Eustatius, these islands are not included in the above figure.

⁵ For 234 people who have tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 since January 2021 on Bonaire, their hospitalization status is unknown. These data are not included in the figure above.

⁶ The data presented above are presented by date of registration at the RIVM. The above figures may lag be behind if the most recent data have not yet been reported to RIVM.

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

Island	Last updated on	Incidence per 100,000	
		Previous week ²	Previous two weeks ³
Aruba	2022-07-01	175	666
Bonaire	2022-07-01	306	492
Curaçao ⁴	2022-07-01	64	141
Saba	2022-07-01	-	52
Sint Eustatius	2022-07-01	573	987
Sint Maarten ⁵	2022-07-01	116	116

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

² The incidence rate per 100,000 persons, for the previous week, has been calculated from 24 June 2022 until 1 July 2022.

³ The incidence rate per 100,000 residents, for the previous two weeks, has been calculated from 23 June 2022 until 1 July 2022.

⁴ Until May 31, 2022, the local GGD on Curacao did contact tracing. Until June 4, 2022, Curacao offered free large-scale SARS-CoV-2 tests. From June 5, 2022, onwards this policy changed and tests for SARS-CoV-2 are no longer free. Due to this policy change the number of people that will be tested at local labs will drop. Surveillance data dating from June 5, 2022, onwards will have to be interpreted differently than before. The percentage of positive tests from June 5, 2022, onwards cannot be compared to before in a straight-forward matter, mostly due to a change in group-composition of the people that are tested. The group-composition of future tests will be mostly travelers, (insured) people with symptoms and clinical test results.

⁵ Until March 26 2022, the local GGDs on St. Maarten did contact tracing. Until April 26 2022, St. Maarten offered free large-scale SARS-CoV-2 tests. From April 27 2022 onwards this policy changed and tests for SARS-CoV-2 are no longer free. People who want to be tested (or are recommended to be tested by their general practitioner) can be reimbursed by their health care provider from 27 April 2022 onwards. Due to this policy change the number of people that will be tested at local labs will drop. Surveillance data dating from April 27 2022 onwards will have to be interpreted differently than before. The percentage of positive tests from April 27 2022 cannot be compared to before in a straight-forward matter, mostly due to a change in group-composition of the people that are tested. The group-composition of future tests will be mostly travelers, (insured) people with symptoms and clinical test results.

Table 5: Number of residents and acreage of the CAS- and BES-islands¹

Island	Capital city	Residents	Acreage	Political status
Aruba	Oranjestad	125.282	180 km ²	Country within the Kingdom of The Netherlands
Bonaire	Kralendijk	23.173	288 km ²	Dutch municipality
Curaçao	Willemstad	164.223	444 km ²	Country within the Kingdom of The Netherlands
Saba	The Bottom	1.918	13 km ²	Dutch municipality
Sint Maarten	Philipsburg	62.323	34 km ²	Country within the Kingdom of The Netherlands
Sint Eustatius	Oranjestad	3.142	21 km ²	Dutch municipality

¹ These numbers refer to the 2021 population sizes. 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 to be between 8,000 and 20,000 migrants in 2021. On Bonaire the population size is estimated around 1,400 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

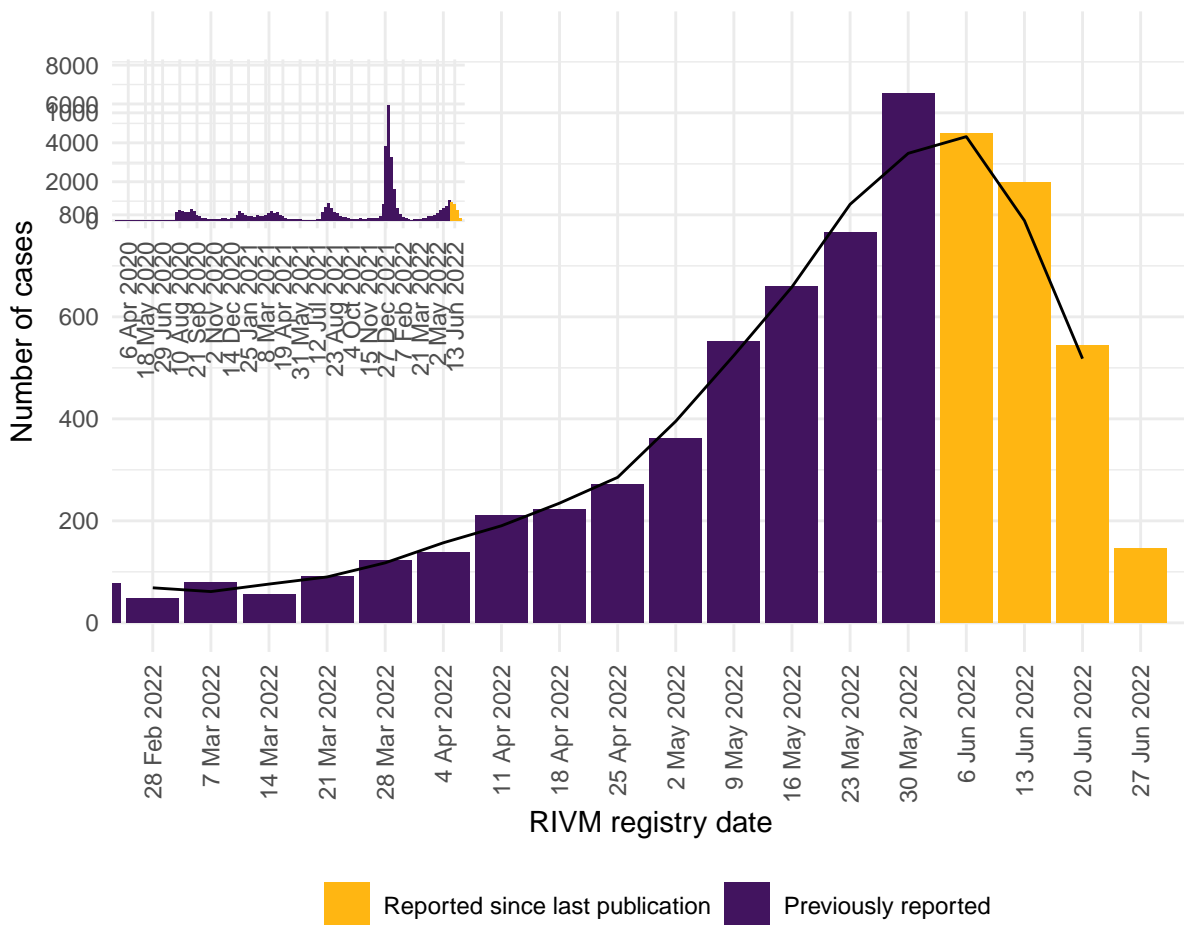


Figure 2: Number of weekly reported positive SARS-CoV-2 test results on Aruba, presented by RIVM registry date¹⁻³.

¹ These data show the weekly number of new SARS-CoV-2 infections by registration date at the RIVM. The black line in the epicurve represents the 3-week average in the number of newly detected SARS-CoV-2 infections.

² Due to underlying differences between the islands in the number of reported infections differ on the Y axes of these figures. 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 As of March 8, 2022, SARS-CoV-2 positive test results will no longer be reported by the islands on a daily basis. It is possible that SARS-CoV-2 positive test results of more than one day are reported by an island within one reporting date. Data presented in this report may therefore be underreported if the update falls within an incomplete calendar week. Missing data does not mean that there are no positive SARS-CoV-2 test results, but that those data are reported by the island cumulatively at a later time, for example in the form of weekly data.

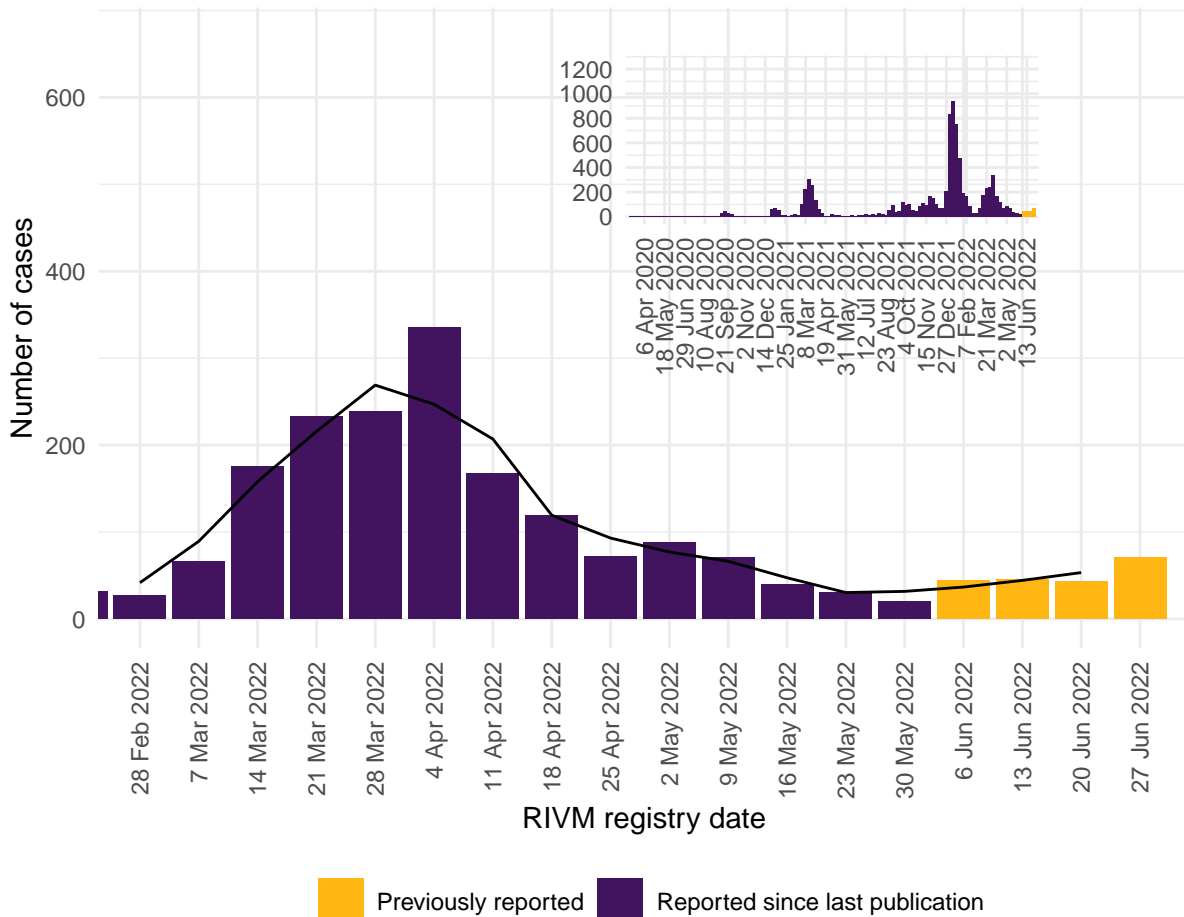


Figure 3: Number of weekly reported positive SARS-CoV-2 test results on Bonaire, presented by RIVM registry date¹⁻³.

¹ These data show the weekly number of new SARS-CoV-2 infections by registration date at the RIVM. The black line in the epicurve represents the 3-week average in the number of newly detected SARS-CoV-2 infections.

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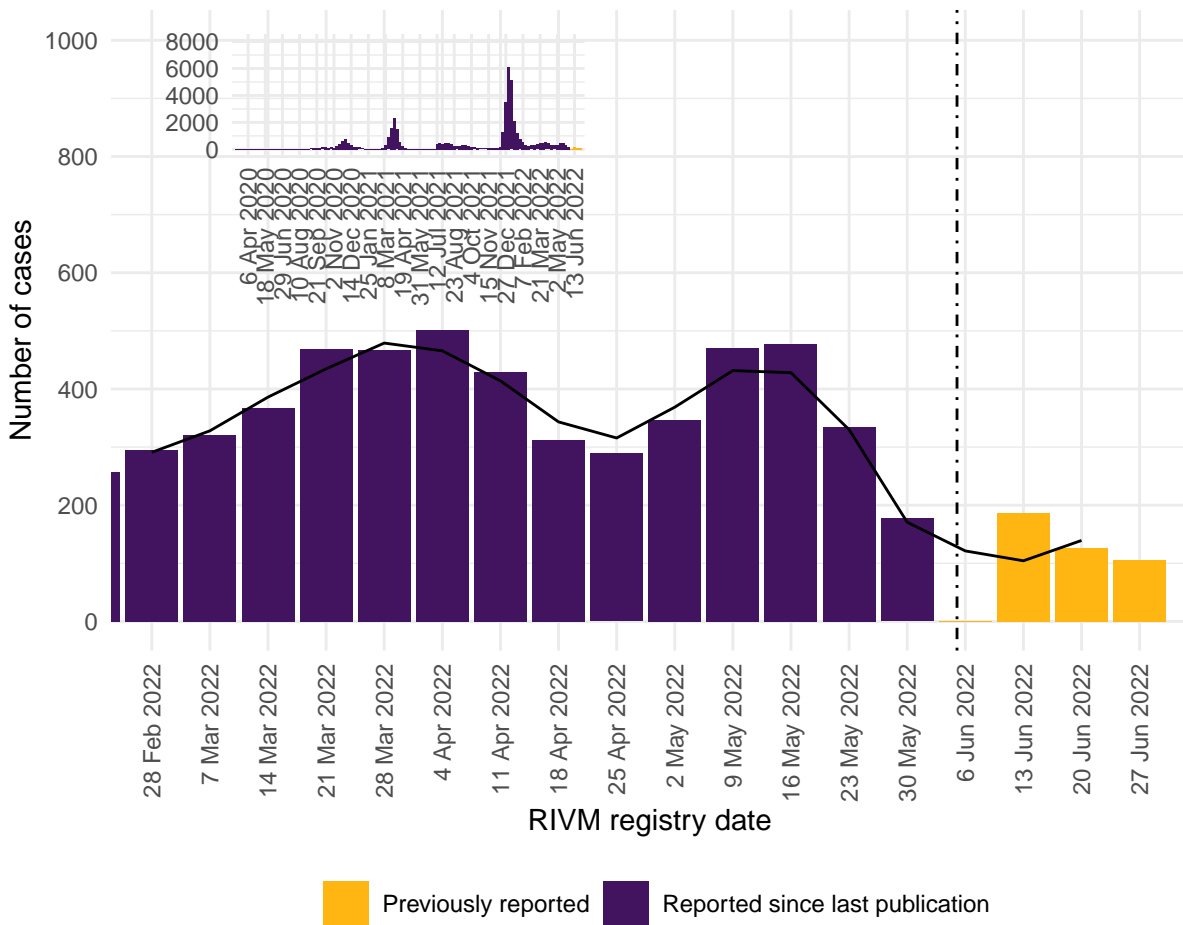


Figure 4: Number of weekly reported positive SARS-CoV-2 test results on Curaçao, presented by RIVM registry date¹⁻⁵.

¹ These data show the weekly number of new SARS-CoV-2 infections by registration date at the RIVM. The black line in the epicurve represents the 3-week average in the number of newly detected SARS-CoV-2 infections.

² Due to underlying differences between the islands in the number of reported infections differ on the Y axes of these figures. 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 As of March 8, 2022, SARS-CoV-2 positive test results will no longer be reported by the islands on a daily basis. It is possible that SARS-CoV-2 positive test results of more than one day are reported by an island within one reporting date. Data presented in this report may therefore be underreported if the update falls within an incomplete calendar week. Missing data does not mean that there are no positive SARS-CoV-2 test results, but that those data are reported by the island cumulatively at a later time, for example in the form of weekly data.

⁴ Until May 31, 2022, the local GGDs on Curacao conducted contact tracing. Until June 4, 2022, Curacao offered free large-scale SARS-CoV-2 tests. From June 5, 2022, onwards this policy changed and tests for SARS-CoV-2 are no longer free. Due to this policy change the number of people that will be tested at local labs will drop. Surveillance data dating from June 5, 2022, onwards will have to be interpreted differently than before. The trend in positive test results on Curacao as shown in Figure 4 from June 5, 2022, onwards cannot be compared to the trend prior to June 5, 2022, due to a change in group-composition of the people that are tested. The group-composition of future tests will be mostly travelers, (insured) people with symptoms and clinical test results. For this reason we added a vertical line on June 5, 2022, in the graph above.

⁵ Between June 4th and 12th, 2022, no surveillance data was reported by the island to RIVM. As a result, the above epicurve does not contain any data in the week mentioned.

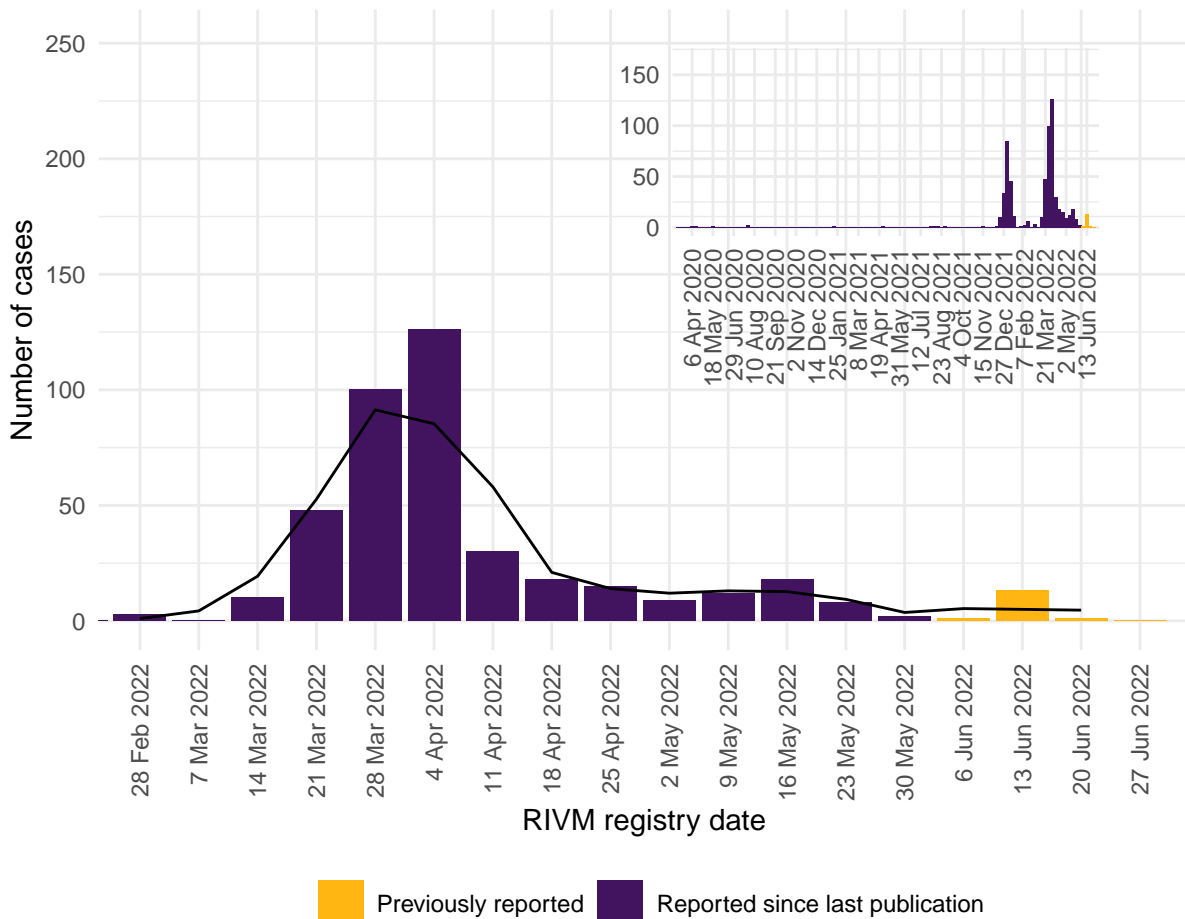


Figure 5: Number of weekly reported positive SARS-CoV-2 test results on Saba, presented by RIVM registry date¹⁻³.

¹ These data show the weekly number of new SARS-CoV-2 infections by registration date at the RIVM. The black line in the epicurve represents the 3-week average in the number of newly detected SARS-CoV-2 infections.

² Due to underlying differences between the islands in the number of reported infections differ on the Y axes of these figures. 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 As of March 8, 2022, SARS-CoV-2 positive test results will no longer be reported by the islands on a daily basis. It is possible that SARS-CoV-2 positive test results of more than one day are reported by an island within one reporting date. Data presented in this report may therefore be underreported if the update falls within an incomplete calendar week. Missing data does not mean that there are no positive SARS-CoV-2 test results, but that those data are reported by the island cumulatively at a later time, for example in the form of weekly data.

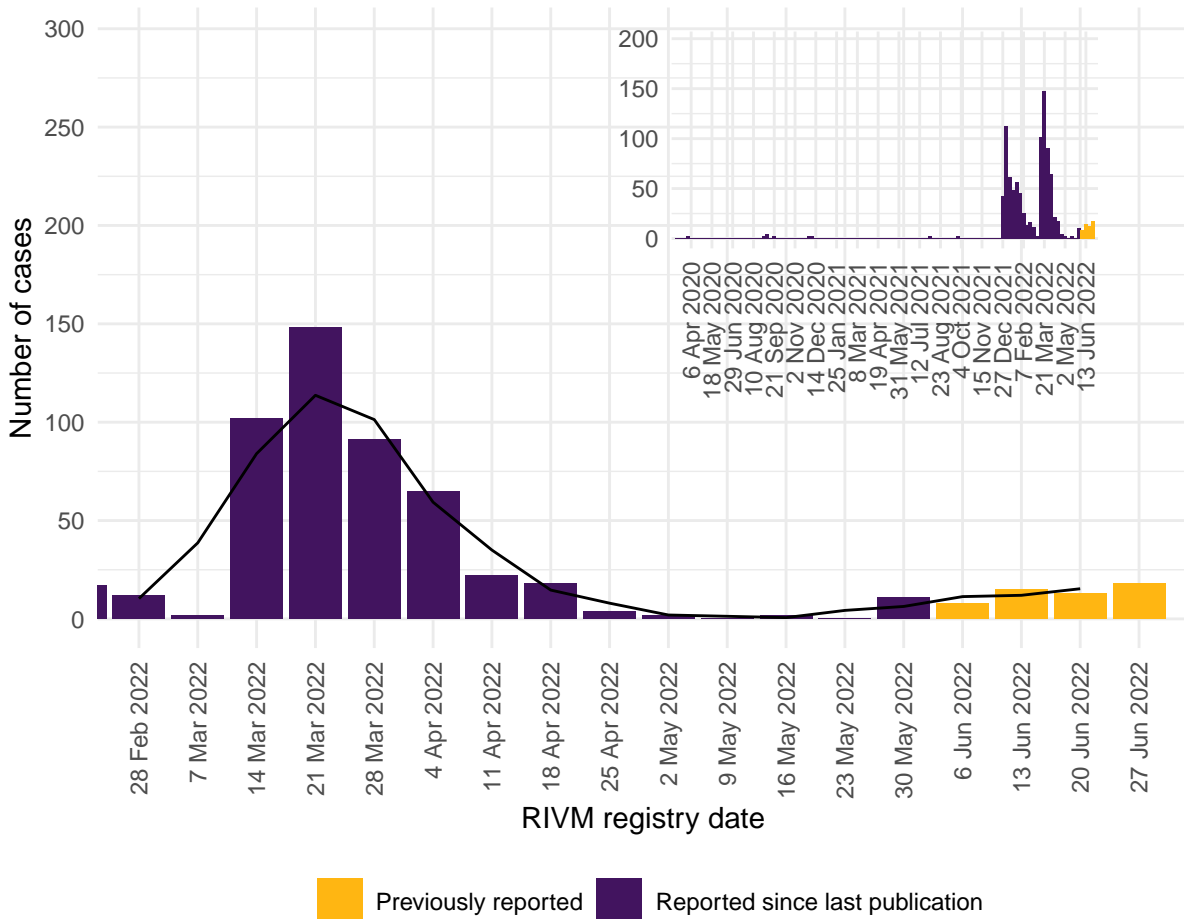


Figure 6: Number of weekly reported positive SARS-CoV-2 test results on St Eustatius, presented by RIVM registry date¹⁻³.

¹ These data show the weekly number of new SARS-CoV-2 infections by registration date at the RIVM. The black line in the epicurve represents the 3-week average in the number of newly detected SARS-CoV-2 infections.

² Due to underlying differences between the islands in the number of reported infections differ on the Y axes of these figures. 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 As of March 8, 2022, SARS-CoV-2 positive test results will no longer be reported by the islands on a daily basis. It is possible that SARS-CoV-2 positive test results of more than one day are reported by an island within one reporting date. Data presented in this report may therefore be underreported if the update falls within an incomplete calendar week. Missing data does not mean that there are no positive SARS-CoV-2 test results, but that those data are reported by the island cumulatively at a later time, for example in the form of weekly data.

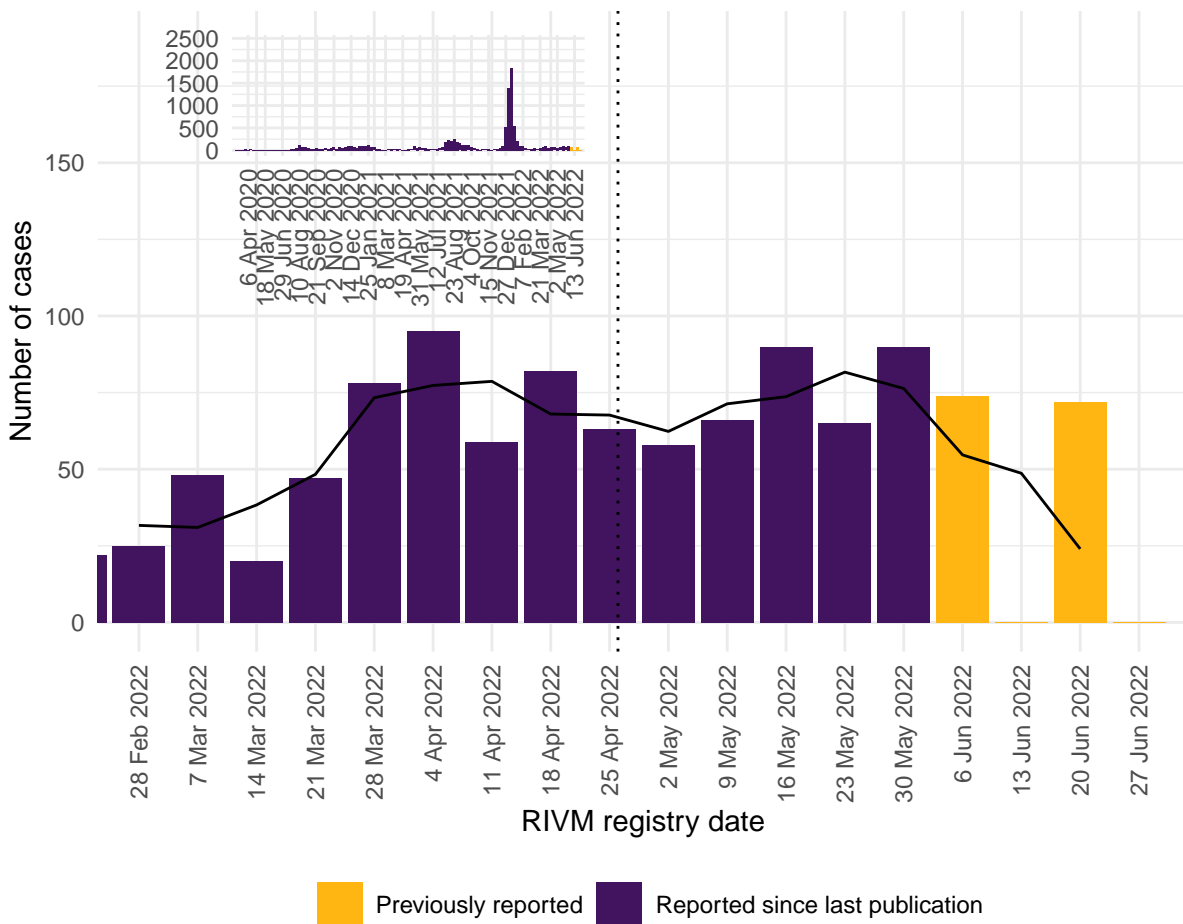


Figure 7: Number of weekly reported positive SARS-CoV-2 test results on Dutch St Maarten, presented by RIVM registry date¹⁻⁴.

¹ These data show the weekly number of new SARS-CoV-2 infections by registration date at the RIVM. The black line in the epicurve represents the 3-week average in the number of newly detected SARS-CoV-2 infections.

² Until March 26 2022, the local GGDs on St. Maarten conducted contact tracing. Until April 26 2022, St. Maarten offered free large-scale SARS-CoV-2 tests. From April 27 2022 onwards this policy changed and tests for SARS-CoV-2 are no longer free. People who want to be tested (or are recommended to be tested by their general practitioner) can be reimbursed by their health care provider from 27 April 2022 onwards. Due to this policy change the number of people that will be tested at local labs will drop. Surveillance data dating from April 27 2022 onwards will have to be interpreted differently than before. The trend in positive test results on St. Maarten as shown in Figure 7 from April 27 2022 onwards cannot be compared to the trend prior to April 27, 2022, due to a change in group-composition of the people that are tested. The group-composition of future tests will be mostly travelers, (insured) people with symptoms and clinical test results. For this reason we added a vertical line on April 27, 2022, in the graph above.

³ As of March 8, 2022, SARS-CoV-2 positive test results will no longer be reported by the islands on a daily basis. It is possible that SARS-CoV-2 positive test results of more than one day are reported by an island within one reporting date. Data presented in this report may therefore be underreported if the update falls within an incomplete calendar week. Missing data does not mean that there are no positive SARS-CoV-2 test results, but that those data are reported by the island cumulatively at a later time, for example in the form of weekly data.

⁴ On June 13th and 26nd, 2022, no surveillance data was reported by the island to RIVM. As a result, the above epicurve does not contain any data in the weeks mentioned.

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

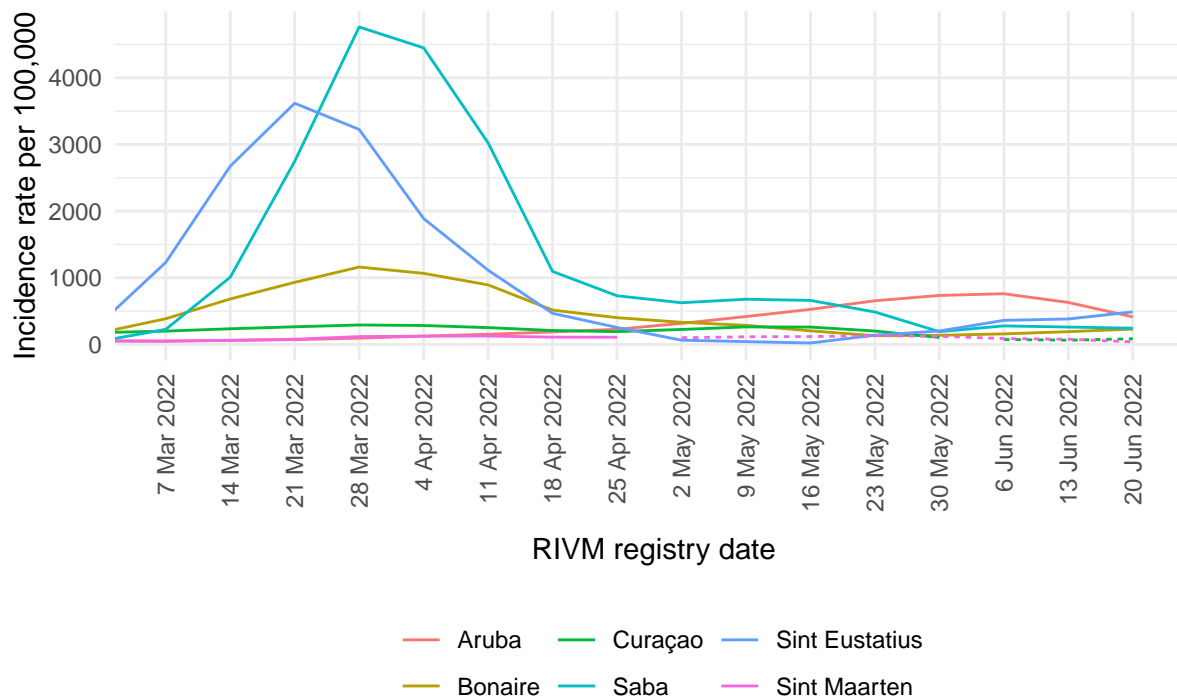


Figure 8: Three week¹ average number of reported cases per 100,000 residents by RIVM registry date, on Curaçao², Aruba, Dutch St Maarten³, Saba, Sint Eustatius, and Bonaire.

¹ 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.

² Until May 31, 2022, the local GGDs on Curacao conducted contact tracing. Until June 4, 2022, Curacao offered free large-scale SARS-CoV-2 tests. From June 5, 2022, onwards this policy changed and tests for SARS-CoV-2 are no longer free. Due to this policy change the number of people that will be tested at local labs will drop. Surveillance data dating from June 5, 2022, onwards will have to be interpreted differently than before. The incidence on Curacao as shown in Figure 8 from June 5, 2022, onwards cannot be compared to the trend prior to June 5, 2022, due to a change in group-composition of the people that are tested. The group-composition of future tests will be mostly travelers, (insured) people with symptoms and clinical test results. For this reason the incidence as of June 5, 2022, continues in a dotted line in the graph above.

³ Until March 26 2022, the local GGDs on St. Maarten conducted contact tracing. Until April 26 2022, St. Maarten offered free large-scale SARS-CoV-2 tests. From April 27 2022 onwards this policy changed and tests for SARS-CoV-2 are no longer free. People who want to be tested (or are recommended to be tested by their general practitioner) can be reimbursed by their health care provider from 27 April 2022 onwards. Due to this policy change the number of people that will be tested at local labs will drop. Surveillance data dating from April 27 2022 onwards will have to be interpreted differently than before. The incidence on St. Maarten as shown in Figure 8 from April 27 2022 onwards cannot be compared to the trend prior to April 27, 2022, due to a change in group-composition of the people that are tested. The group-composition of future tests will be mostly travelers, (insured) people with symptoms and clinical test results. For this reason the incidence as of April 27, 2022 continues in a dotted line in the graph above.

4 Number of COVID-19 vaccine doses administered on the CAS-BES islands

Table 6: Number of first and second doses of COVID-19 vaccine administered until 27 June 2022¹.

	Aruba	Bonaire	Curaçao	Saba	Sint Eu- statius	Sint Maarten ²
Number of persons who have received their first dosis (aged 12+ years)	89101	17424	106757	1680	1698	29450
Number of persons who have received their first and second dosis (aged 12+ years)	82711	15854	99354	1639	1594	26098
Number of fully vaccinated persons (aged 12+ years) ³	82711	15854	100922	1639	1594	26098
Number of persons with a booster or third dose	33633	7945	44769	1100	749	8802
Number of persons with a repeat vaccination	2576	1013	-	170	25	277

¹ The vaccination coverage data presented here is reported by the islands to the RIVM on a weekly basis. These data may lag behind from the vaccination coverage data presented by the island officials.

² These data refer to the numbers of vaccinated persons on the Dutch side of St Maarten. Vaccination coverage on the French side of St Martin is reported by Santé Publique France on a weekly basis.

³ The number of fully vaccinated persons is defined as the number of completed vaccinations. This also includes persons who only require one dose of vaccine to be considered as fully vaccinated, due to having a history of SARS-CoV-2 infection. Both Aruba and Curaçao are reporting these data separately from the number of persons who have received two doses of vaccine. Dutch St Maarten and the BES-islands are currently not reporting these data. The number of completed vaccinations on those islands may therefore be an underestimation.

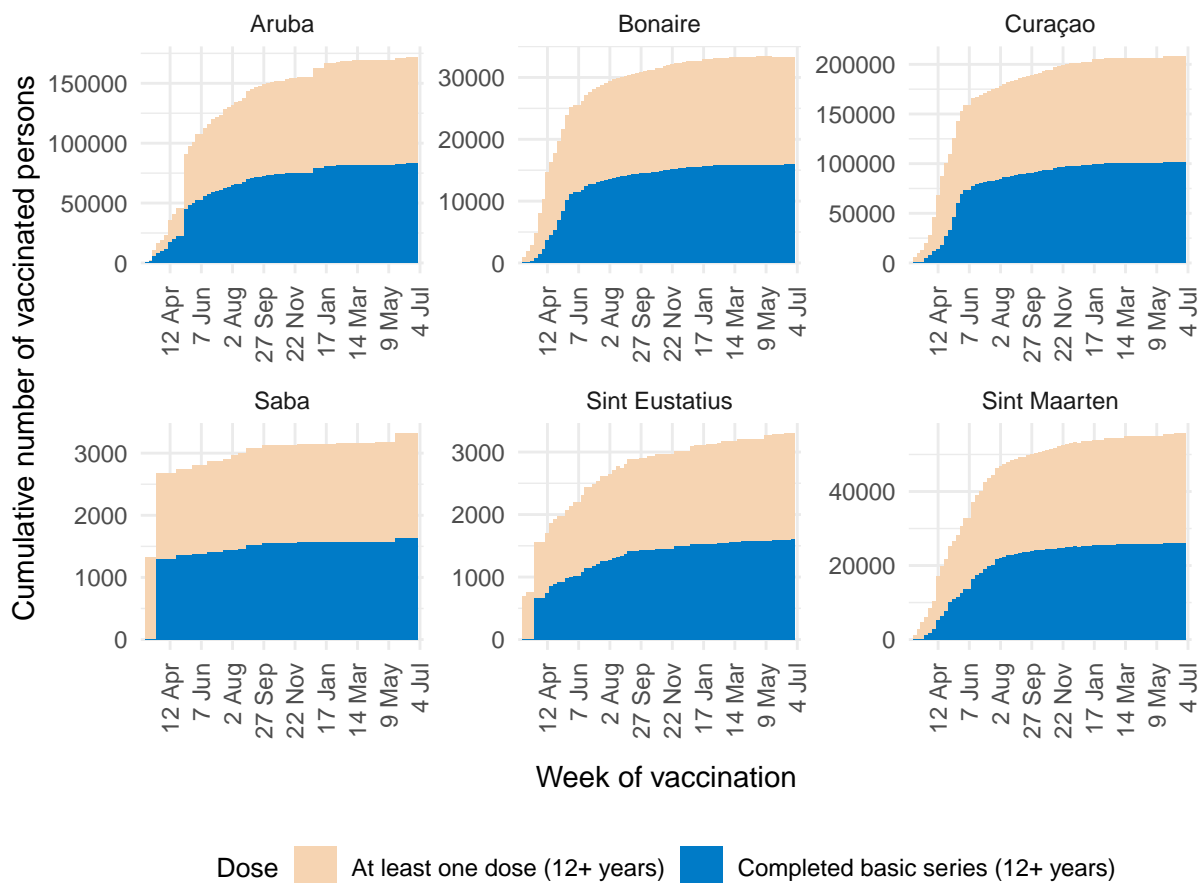


Figure 9: Number of first and second doses of COVID-19 vaccine administered, cumulative by vaccination date, until 27 June 2022^{1,2,3}.

¹ The vaccination coverage data presented here is reported by the islands to the RIVM on a weekly basis. These data may lag behind from the vaccination coverage data presented by the island officials.

² These data refer to the numbers of vaccinated persons on the Dutch side of St Maarten. Vaccination coverage on the French side of St Martin is reported by Santé Publique France on a weekly basis.

³ The number of fully vaccinated persons is defined as the number of completed vaccinations. This also includes persons who only require one dose of vaccine to be considered as fully vaccinated, due to having a history of SARS-CoV-2 infection. Both Aruba and Curaçao are reporting these data separately from the number of persons who have received two doses of vaccine. Dutch St Maarten and the BES-islands are currently not reporting these data. The number of completed vaccinations on those islands may therefore be an underestimation.

5 Vaccination coverage on the CAS-BES islands

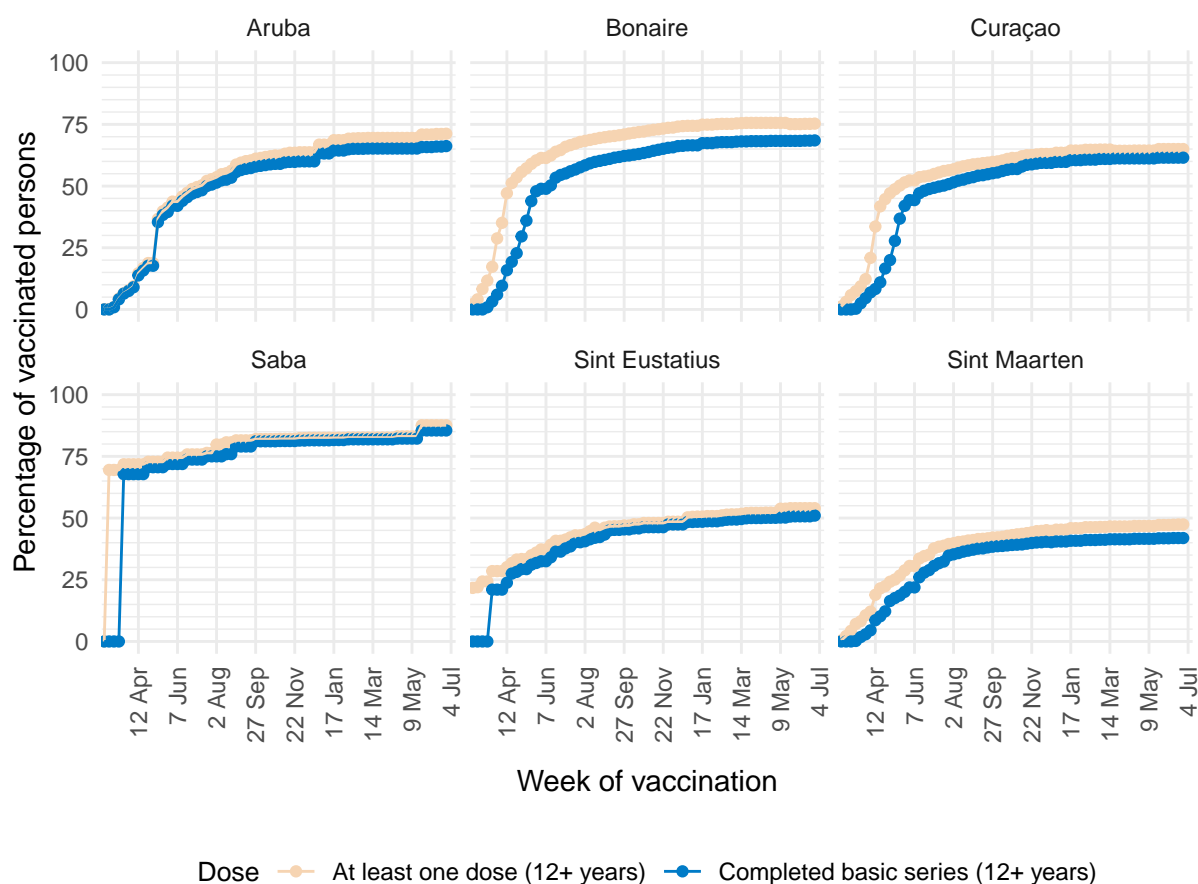


Figure 10: Percentage of residents aged 12 years or older who have received at least one vaccination dose and the percentage of residents aged 12 or older who have been fully vaccinated according to the current vaccination schedule of the vaccines used¹⁻⁴.

¹ The vaccination coverage data presented here is reported by the islands to the RIVM on a weekly basis. These data may lag behind from the vaccination coverage data presented by the island officials.

² These data refer to the numbers of vaccinated persons on the Dutch side of St Maarten. Vaccination coverage on the French side of St Martin is reported by Santé Publique France on a weekly basis.

³ The vaccination coverage is defined as: Persons aged 12+ who have received at least one dose. A one-dose schedule is sufficient for persons who have indicated that they have demonstrably experienced COVID-19 in the past six months. They are included in the 'fully vaccinated' percentages presented in this figure. These numbers are reported separately per week 21 by Curaçao and week 22 by Aruba.

⁴ The number of fully vaccinated persons is defined as the number of completed vaccinations. This also includes persons who only require one dose of vaccine to be considered as fully vaccinated, due to having a history of SARS-CoV-2 infection. Both Aruba and Curaçao are reporting these data separately from the number of persons who have received two doses of vaccine. Dutch St Maarten and the BES-islands are currently not reporting these data. The number of completed vaccinations on those islands may therefore be an underestimation.