



Epidemiological report of SARS-CoV-2 on the Dutch Caribbean CAS- and BES-islands:

July 2022 (week 26-30)

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

A total of 2,547 positive test results were reported on the CAS-BES islands in July, compared to 4,688 in June 2022. Aruba reported about 50% of all positive test results (1,286), partly due to an extensive test policy in combination with a relatively large number of inhabitants. Outgoing travelers to the USA are no longer obliged to be tested for SARS-CoV-2 from 1 July 2022. As a result, the number of tests and the number of positive test results on Aruba and Sint Maarten decreased in July. Consequently, the test positivity increased on these islands. On Curaçao, the number of reports remained virtually the same in July. On Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba, the number of positive test results increased compared to the previous month, partly due to some clusters and Carnival festivities on Saba in the past month. Due to these festivities, more people had themselves tested on Sint Eustatius and Saba. Testing on Aruba and the BES islands is still easily accessible and free of charge. On Sint Maarten and Curaçao, the testing policy has changed in recent months to a more restrictive policy in which tests are indicated by curative care.

As expected, the share of the Omicron BA.4 and BA.5 variants increased further in July, after they were first detected in May 2022. Both variants circulate on Sint Maarten (30% week 28), Bonaire (93% at week 28), Curaçao (79% week 28), Aruba (93% week 28) and Sint Eustatius (100% week 28). The BA.2.75, the new subvariant of the BA.2 Omicron variant, has not yet been detected on the islands.

Curaçao reported 582 new positive SARS-CoV-2 test results last month, nearly the same as in June (595). In week 30 (26 July – 1 August 2022), 39 people per 100,000 inhabitants in Curaçao (population approx. 164,000) received a positive SARS-CoV-2 test result and the test positivity rate was 12%. 32 COVID-19-related hospitalizations and <5 deaths were reported in July.

On Aruba, 1,286 positive test results, 49 COVID-19-related hospital admissions, and <5 new COVID-19-related deaths were reported in July. In week 30 (26 July – 1 August 2022), 162 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 rate was 40%.

Sint Maarten reported 184 positive test results, 14 COVID-19-related hospital admissions, and <5 new COVID-19-related deaths in July. The number of positive test results decreased compared to June. In the week of 21 – 27 July 2022, 22.5 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 rate was 5%.

On Bonaire, the number of new positive test results increased in July. The island reported 299 positive test results, <5 COVID-19-related hospitalizations and no COVID-19-related deaths. In week 30 (26 July – 1 August 2022), 176 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 rate was 68%.

The number of positive test results on Sint Eustatius increased in July. 153 new positive test results were reported this month, as compared to 65 in June. The increase in the number of reports in July was partly due to the fact that more people had themselves tested. The incidence at week 30 (26 July – 1 August 2022) was 477 people per 100,000 inhabitants (number of inhabitants approx. 3,000) and the test positivity rate was 11%. The island reported no COVID-19-related hospitalizations or deaths in July.

Saba also saw an increase in the number of reports last month. 43 new positive test results were reported in July, as compared with 17 in June. The increase is partly due to the recent Carnival festivities on the island. The incidence in week 30 (26 July – 1 August 2022) was 1,147 people per 100,000 inhabitants (number of inhabitants approx. 1,900) and the test positivity rate was 27%. On Saba, <5 COVID-19-related hospitalizations and no deaths were reported in July.

Information on COVID-19 surveillance 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 11 August 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 11 August 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 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 | 2022-08-01 | 42286 | 1546 | 226 | 1286 | 49 | <5 |
| Bonaire | 2022-08-01 | 9109 | 130 | 30 | 299 | <5 | 0 |
| Curaçao ⁴ | 2022-08-01 | 45127 | 1084 | 282 | 582 | 32 | <5 |
| Saba | 2022-08-01 | 674 | 6 | <5 | 43 | <5 | 0 |
| Sint Eustatius | 2022-08-01 | 1142 | 15 | 5 | 153 | 0 | 0 |
| Sint Maarten ⁵ | 2022-08-01 | 10765 | 382 | 87 | 184 | 14 | <5 |

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.

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.

⁶ These have been reported to the RIVM between 4 July 2022 and 11 August 2022 .

Table 2: 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

| Island | Period | Number of tests | Number of laboratory confirmed positive test results | Positivity rate % |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--|-------------------|
| Aruba ² | 18 until 24 July 2022 | - | - | - |
| Aruba | 25 until 31 July 2022 | 515 | 206 | 40 |
| Bonaire | 18 until 24 July 2022 | 89 | 67 | 75.3 |
| Bonaire | 25 until 31 July 2022 | 60 | 41 | 68.3 |
| Curaçao ^{3,4} | 18 until 24 July 2022 | 589 | 131 | 22.2 |
| Curaçao | 25 until 31 July 2022 | 524 | 64 | 12.2 |
| Saba | 15 until 21 July 2022 | 40 | 7 | 17.5 |
| Saba | 22 until 28 July 2022 | 82 | 22 | 26.8 |
| Sint Eustatius | 18 until 24 July 2022 | 117 | 22 | 18.8 |
| Sint Eustatius | 25 until 31 July 2022 | 154 | 21 | 13.6 |
| Sint Maarten ⁵ | 14 until 20 July 2022 | 296 | 27 | 9.1 |
| Sint Maarten | 21 until 27 July 2022 | 272 | 14 | 5.1 |

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

² This estimate concerns a crude positivity rate for Aruba. The Directie Volksgezondheid Aruba reports a corrected positivity rate through: <https://www.facebook.com/desparuba>.

³ The Public Health Department on Curaçao estimates a corrected positivity rate. Therefore, estimates presented here may differ from positivity rates reported by Curaçao.

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 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 | 2022-08-01 | 112 | <5 | <5 |
| Bonaire ⁴ | 2022-08-01 | 29 | <5 | 0 |
| Curaçao ⁵ | 2022-08-01 | 125 | 8 | <5 |
| Saba | 2022-08-01 | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| Sint Eustatius | 2022-08-01 | 31 | 0 | 0 |
| Sint Maarten ^{6,7} | 2022-08-01 | 20 | 0 | 0 |

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 clirical 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 seperately.

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 clirical test results.

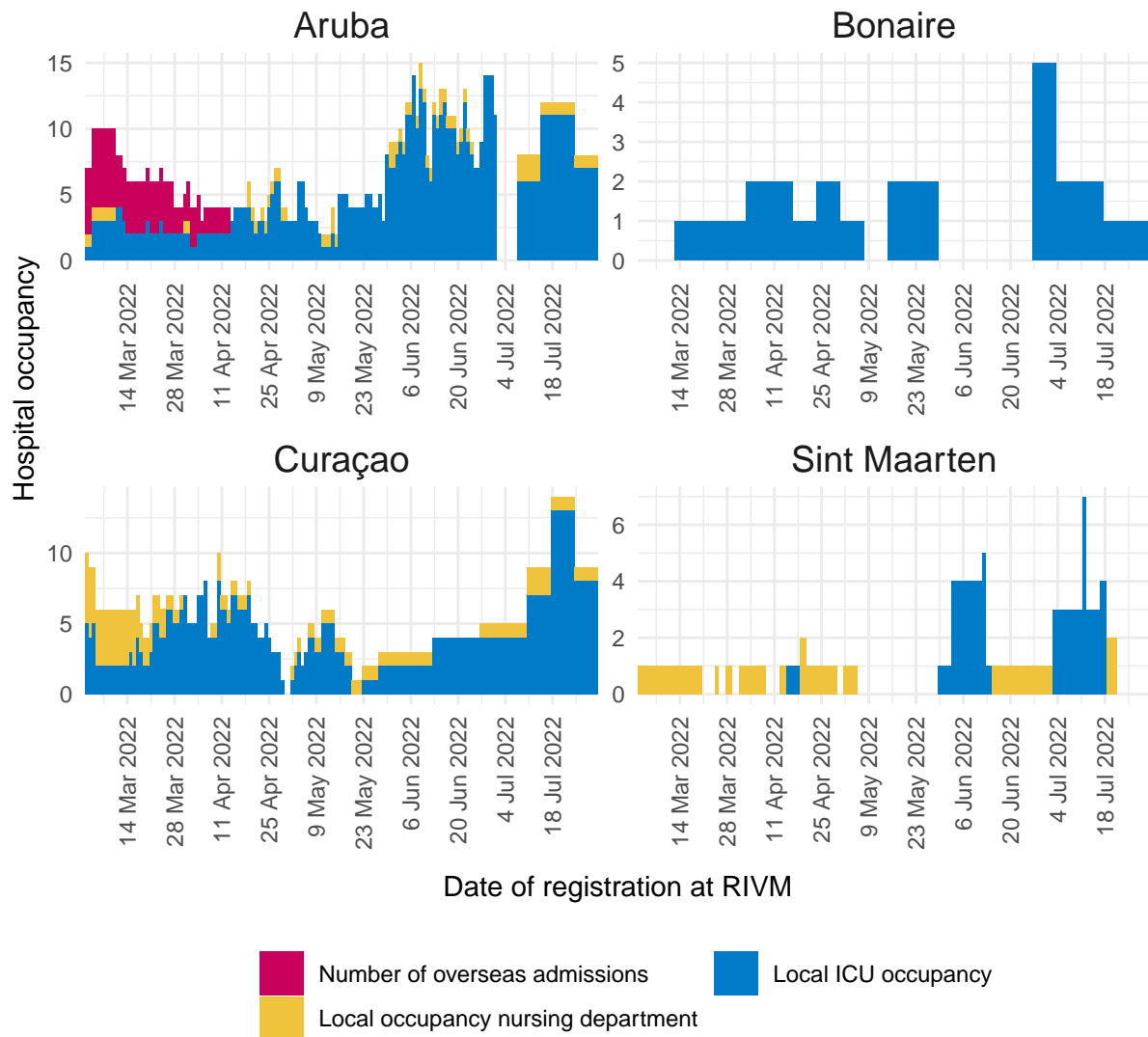


Figure 1: Total COVID-19 related hospital occupancy over time ¹⁻⁶

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 ICU 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 RIVM¹

| Island | Period | Number of positive cases | Incidence per 100.000 inhabitants |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Aruba | 18 until 24 July 2022 | 293 | 233.9 |
| Aruba | 25 until 31 July 2022 | 206 | 164.4 |
| Bonaire | 18 until 24 July 2022 | 67 | 289.1 |
| Bonaire | 25 until 31 July 2022 | 41 | 176.9 |
| Curaçao ² | 18 until 24 July 2022 | 131 | 79.8 |
| Curaçao | 25 until 31 July 2022 | 64 | 39.0 |
| Saba | 15 until 21 July 2022 | 7 | 365.0 |
| Saba | 22 until 28 July 2022 | 22 | 1147.0 |
| Sint Eustatius | 18 until 24 July 2022 | 22 | 700.2 |
| Sint Eustatius | 25 until 31 July 2022 | 21 | 668.4 |
| Sint Maarten ³ | 14 until 20 July 2022 | 27 | 43.3 |
| Sint Maarten | 21 until 27 July 2022 | 14 | 22.5 |

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

² 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 clicical test results.

³ 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 clicical 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

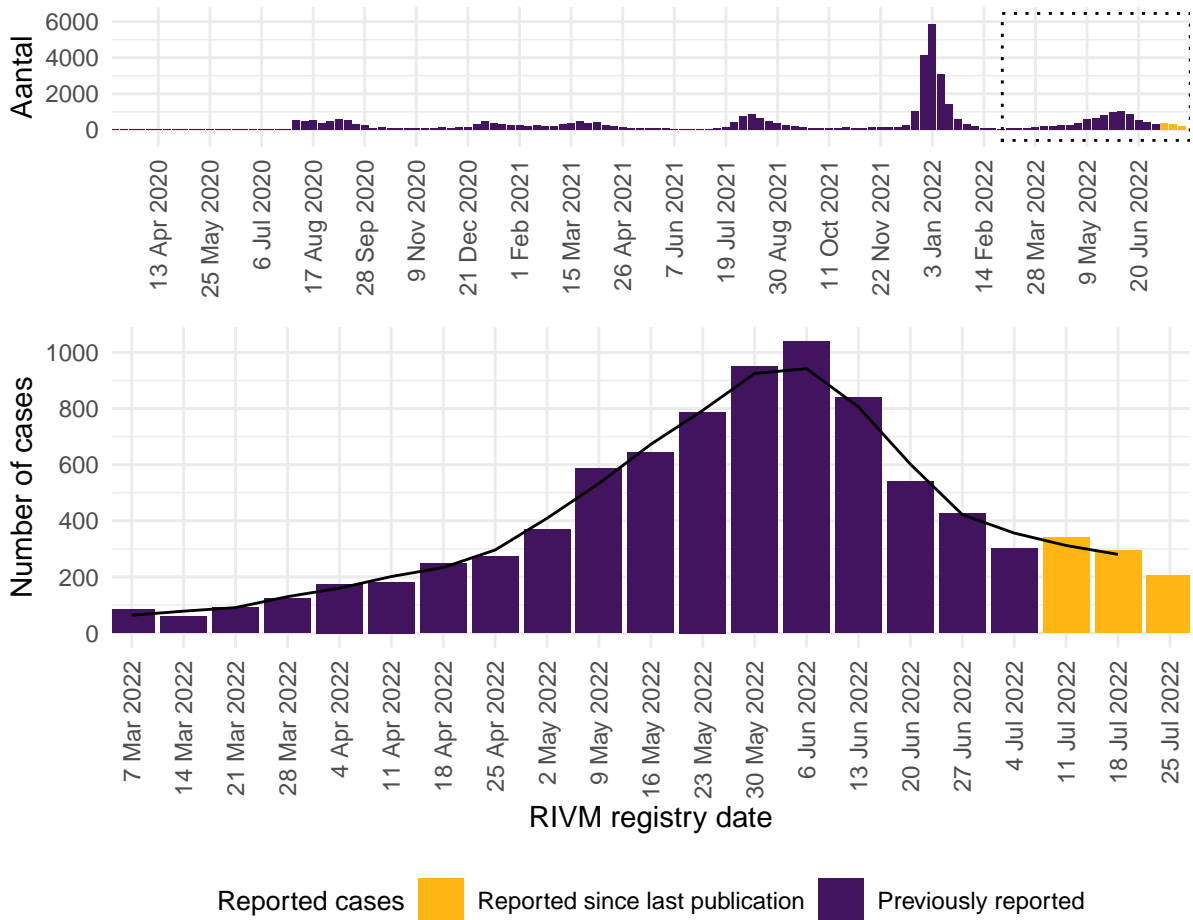


Figure 2: Number of weekly reported positive SARS-CoV-2 test results on Aruba, presented by RIVM registry date¹⁻³.

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.

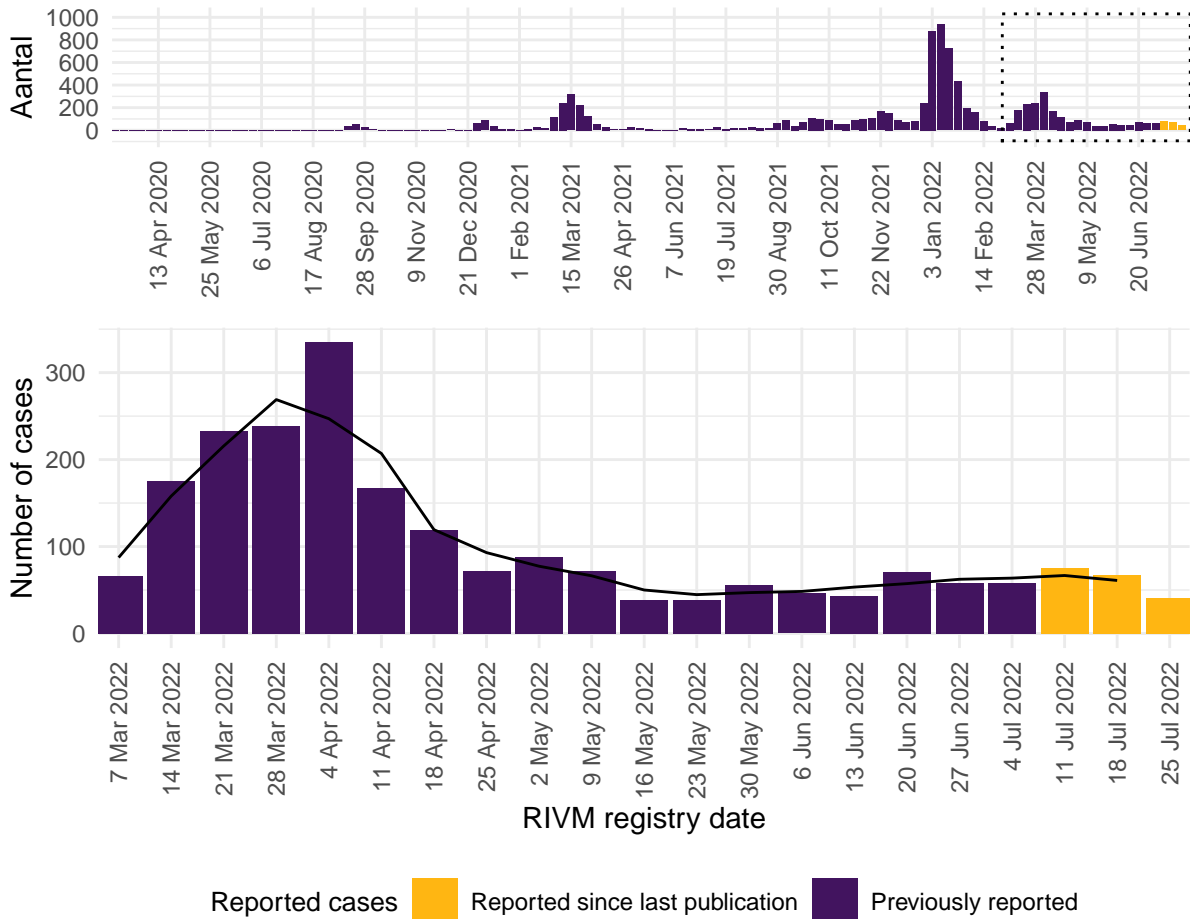


Figure 3: Number of weekly reported positive SARS-CoV-2 test results on Bonaire, presented by RIVM registry date¹⁻³.

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.

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.

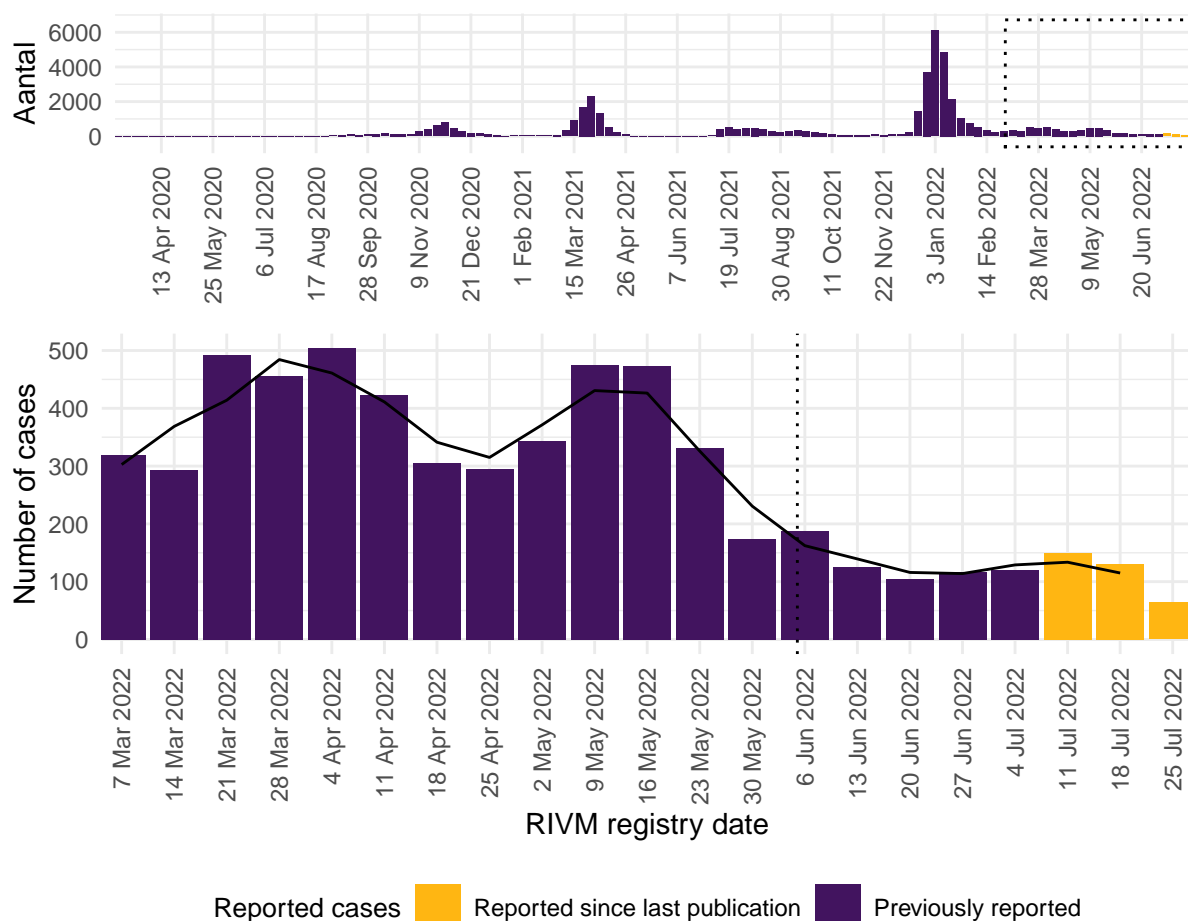


Figure 4: Number of weekly reported positive SARS-CoV-2 test results on Curaçao, presented by RIVM registry date¹⁻⁵.

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 clincal 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.

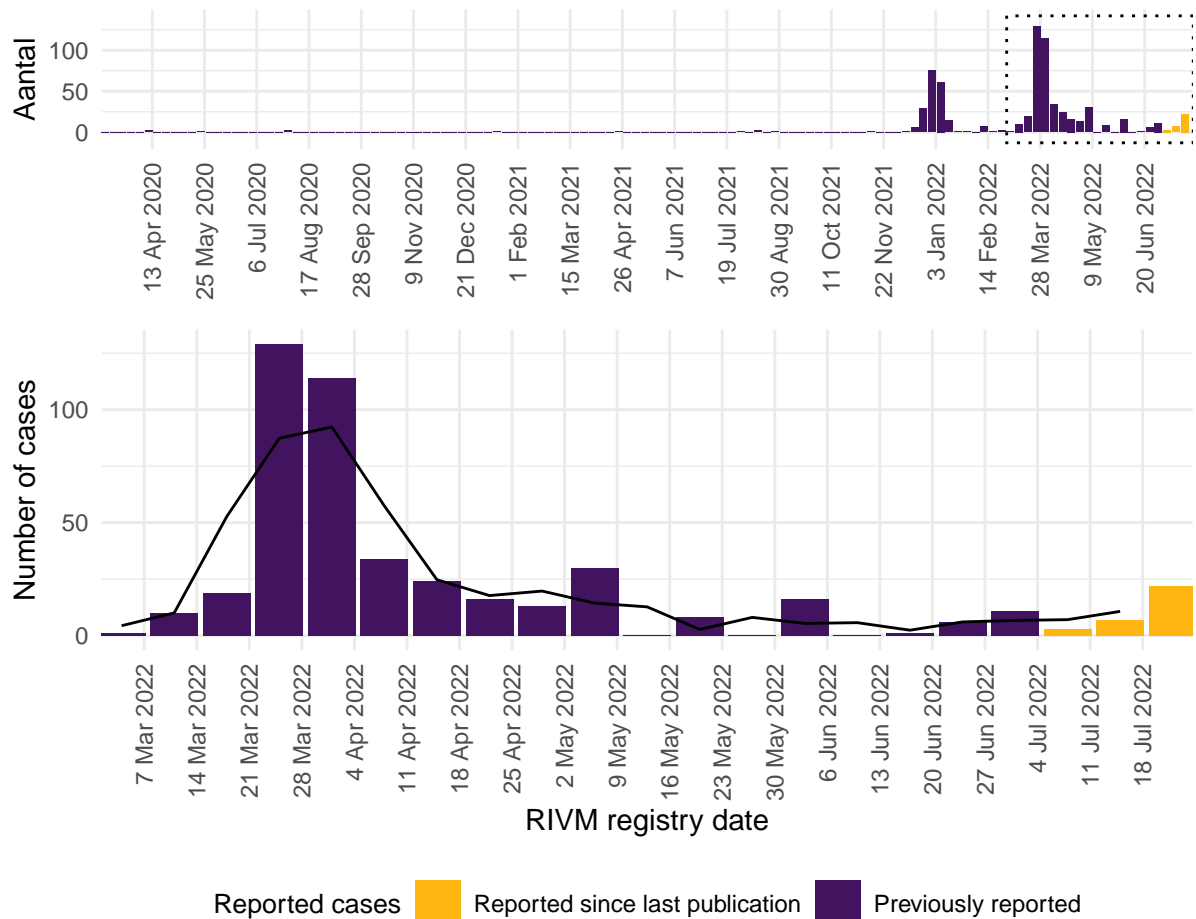


Figure 5: Number of weekly reported positive SARS-CoV-2 test results on Saba, presented by RIVM registry date¹⁻³.

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.

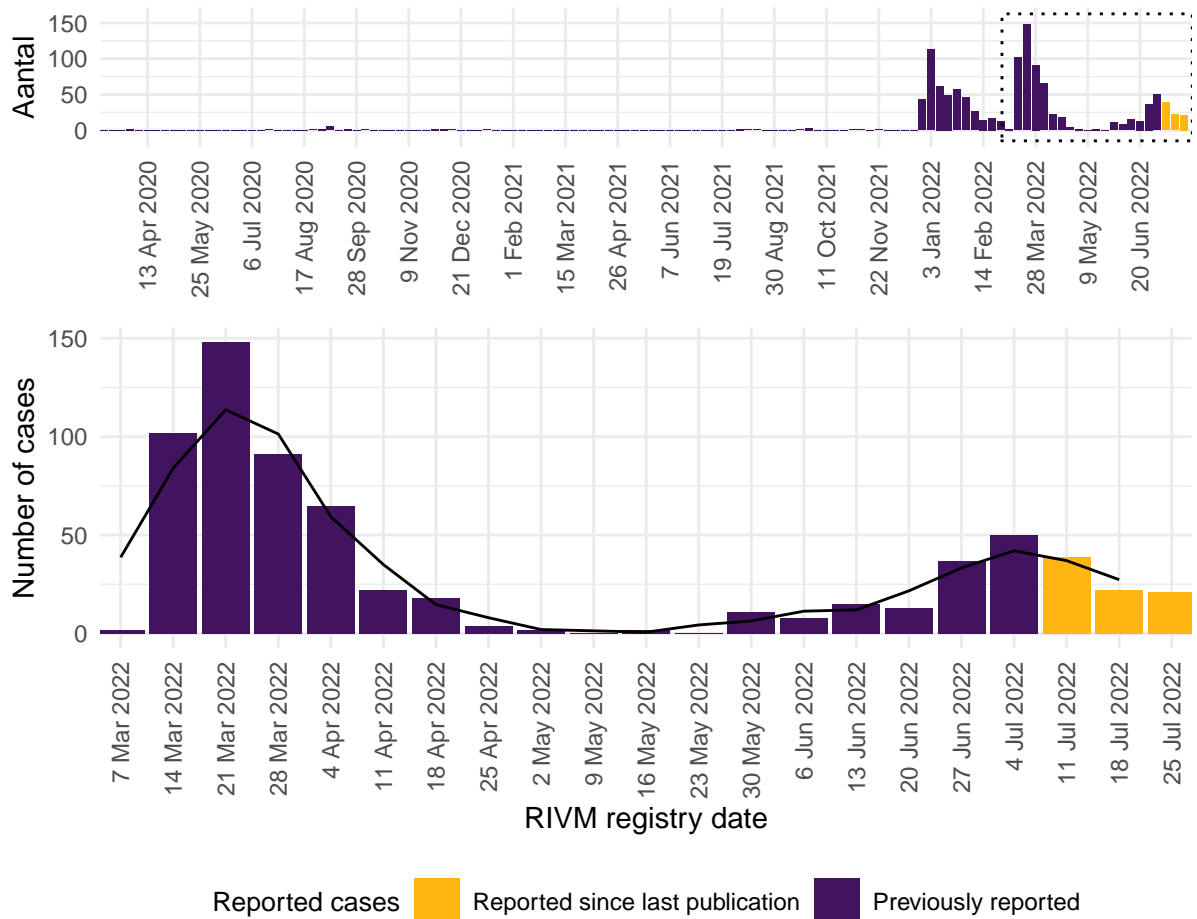


Figure 6: Number of weekly reported positive SARS-CoV-2 test results on St Eustatius, presented by RIVM registry date¹⁻³.

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.

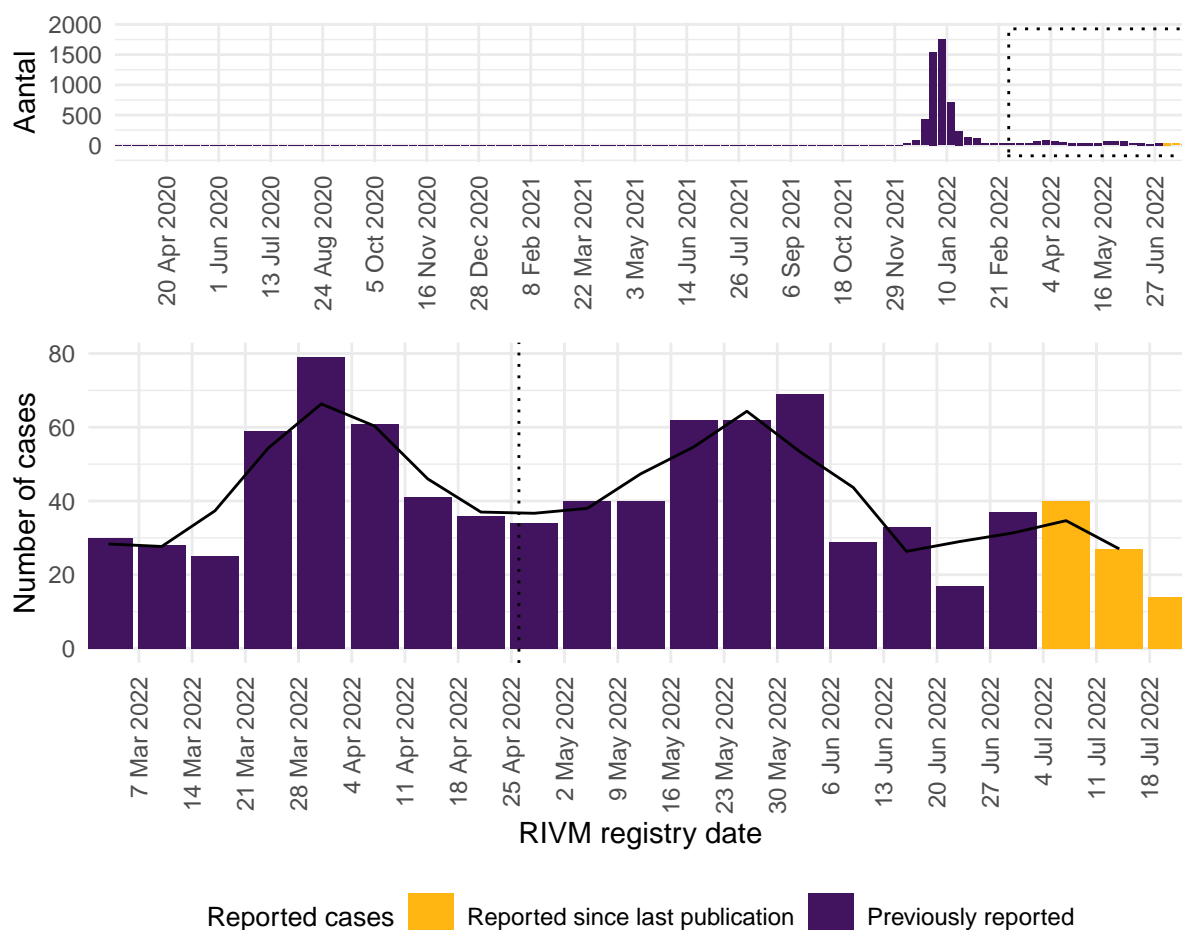


Figure 7: Number of weekly reported positive SARS-CoV-2 test results on Dutch St Maarten, presented by RIVM registry date¹⁻⁴.

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

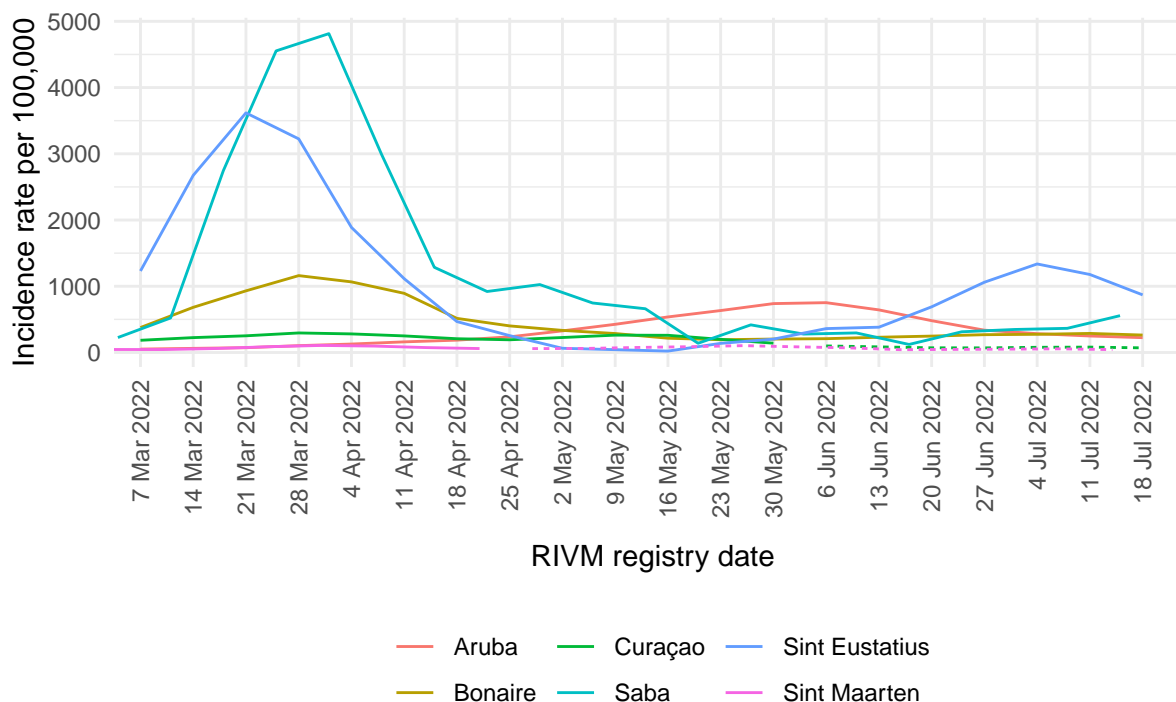


Figure 8: Three week¹ average number of reported cases per 100,000 residents by RIVM registry date, on Curaçao², Aruba, Dutch St Maarten³, Saba, Sint Eustatius, and Bonaire.

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 COVID-19 vaccine administered per island until 1 August 2022¹.

| | Aruba | Bonaire | Curaçao | Saba | Sint Eustatius | Sint Maarten ² |
|--|-------|---------|---------|------|----------------|---------------------------|
| Number of persons who have received their first dosis (aged 5+ years) | 89445 | 17460 | 106757 | 1680 | 1698 | 29682 |
| Number of persons who have received their first and second dosis (aged 5+ years) | 83169 | 15884 | 99354 | 1639 | 1601 | 26212 |
| Number of fully vaccinated persons (aged 5+ years) ³ | 83169 | 15884 | 100922 | 1639 | 1601 | 26212 |
| Number of persons with a booster or third dose | 34401 | 8017 | 44769 | 1100 | 758 | 8954 |
| Number of persons with a repeat vaccination | 3068 | 1073 | - | 170 | 35 | 322 |

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.

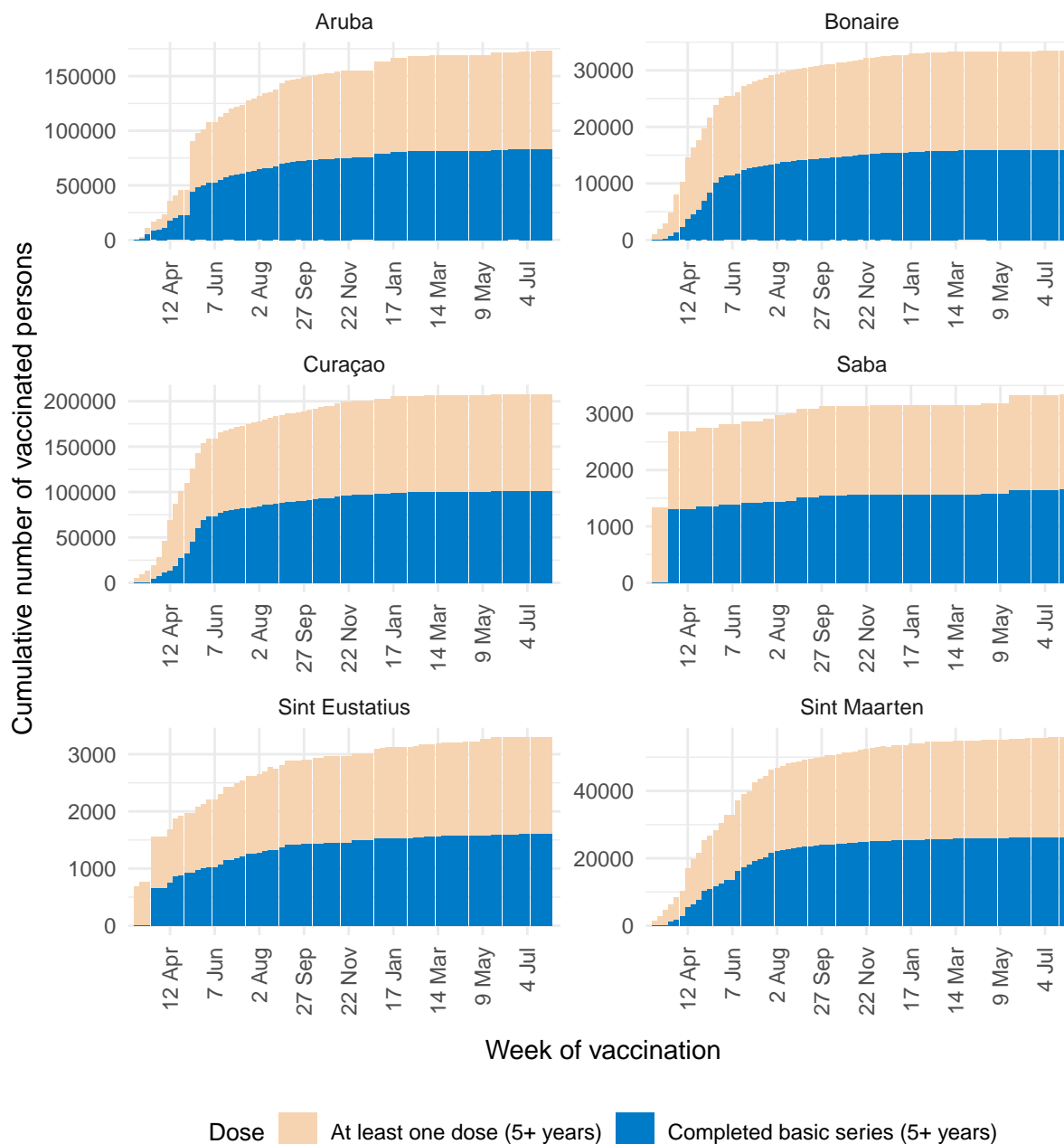


Figure 9: Number of first and second doses of COVID-19 vaccine administered, cumulative by vaccination date, until 1 August 2022^{1,2,3}.

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

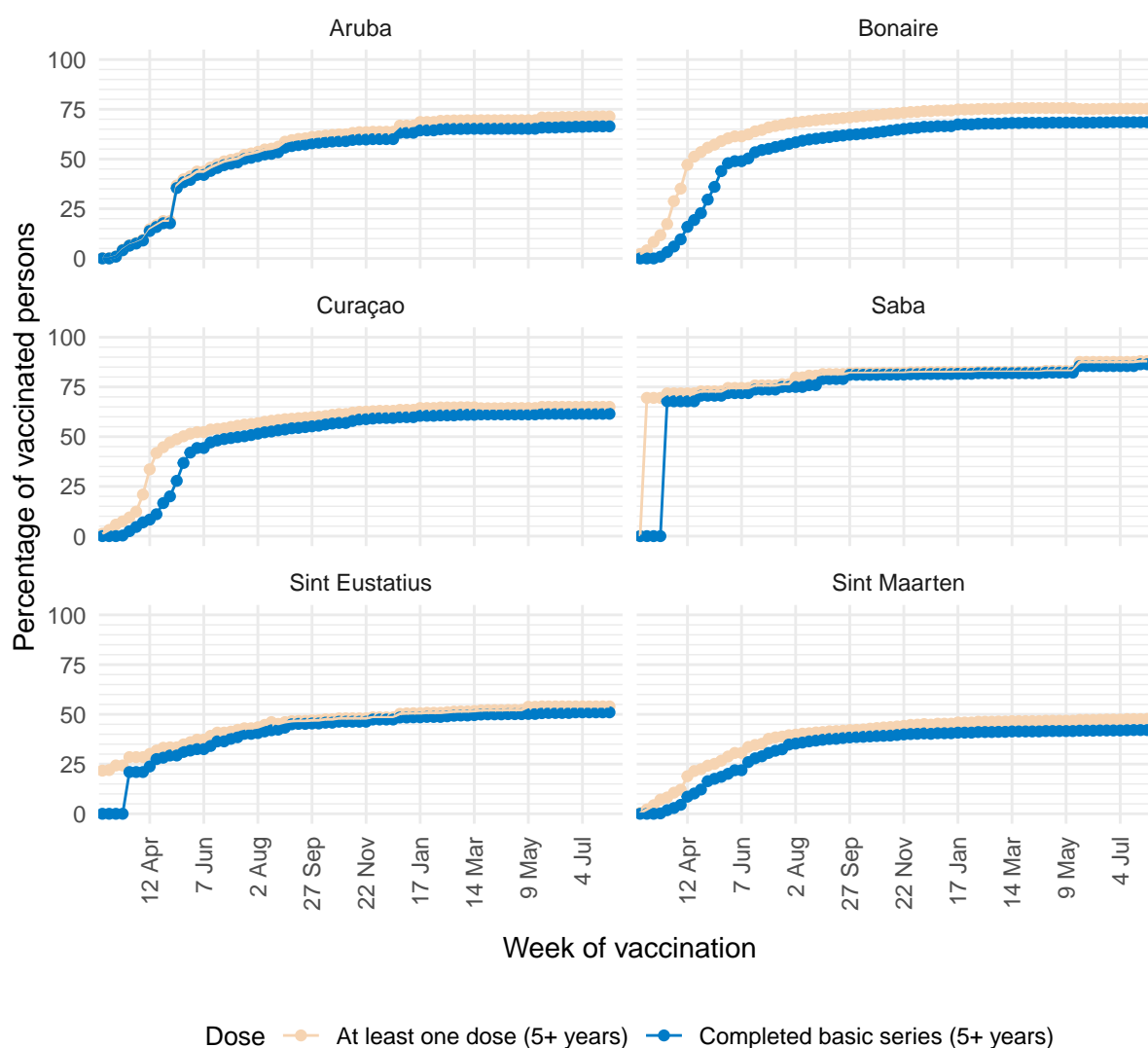


Figure 10: Estimated turnout for at least one dose and vaccination coverage for the basic series of COVID-19 vaccination¹⁻⁴.

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 term ‘turnout’ is used to indicate what percentage of the population has received at least one dose in a vaccination series. The term ‘vaccination coverage for the basic series’ is used to indicate the percentage of the population that has completed the basic series of COVID-19 vaccinations.

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.