



**Epidemiological report of SARS-CoV-2 on the Dutch Caribbean CAS- and BES-islands:
September 2022 (week 36-39)**

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 circulation of SARS-CoV-2 on the islands was lower in September than in previous months. A total of 450 positive test results were reported in September on the CAS-BES islands (-60%), compared to 1,117 reported positive test results in August. The COVID-19 related hospital occupancy remained low in September. Eighty percent of the COVID-19 patients admitted in September were 60+ years old.

To date, the omikron variant has five sub-variants that are monitored with extra attention: the so-called BA.1, BA.2 (including sub-variant BA.2.75 and BA.2.12.1), BA.3, BA.4 (including sub-variant BA.4.6) and BA.5 variants. In most recent sequencing surveillance, the BA.5 subvariant is dominant on Curaçao (100% BA.5 week 37), Aruba (92% BA.5 week 38), St. Maarten (50% BA.5 week 35) and Bonaire (100% BA.5 week 37). On St. Eustatius, the circulation of the sub-variants BA.4 (50%) and BA.5 (50%) is equally divided (week 29).

The subvariant BA.4.6 has been visible in genomic sequencing surveillance since July and is increasingly detected in samples from Curaçao (13% week 36), Aruba (8% week 38), Sint Maarten (29% week 32) and Bonaire (33% week 35). The circulation of the BA.4.6 and the yet undetected BA.2.75 subvariants are expected to increase in the coming period, as is currently the case in the European Netherlands.

Curaçao reported 66 new positive SARS-CoV-2 test results last month, considerably less (-63%) than in August (175). There is less and less testing on the island. GPs have also reported seeing fewer suspected COVID-19 cases. In calendar week 38 (19-25 September 2022), 7 people per 100,000 inhabitants (number of inhabitants approx. 164,000) received a positive SARS-CoV-2 test result and the test positivity rate was 6%. There were <5 COVID-19 related hospitalizations (all >60 years old) and no deaths reported from the island in September.

In Aruba, 244 positive test results, 19 COVID-19-related hospitalizations and <5 COVID-19-related deaths were reported in September; some of the hospital admissions were of patients younger than 18 years old. This is a decrease (-57%) compared to the number of reported positive test results in August (562), partly due to the fact that less testing is done for SARS-CoV-2. Outbound travelers to the USA are no longer obliged to be tested for SARS-CoV-2 from 1 July. As a result, the number of tests and the number of positive test results in Aruba and Sint Maarten have decreased. In calendar week 38 (19-25 September 2022), 42 people per 100,000 inhabitants (number of inhabitants approx. 125,000) received a positive SARS-CoV-2 test result and the test positivity rate was 22%.

Sint Maarten reported 29 positive test results, <5 COVID-19-related hospitalizations and no COVID-19-related deaths in September. The number of positive test results has decreased further (-59%) compared to August (71). There is also less and less testing on this island: 63 tests were performed in week 38, compared to 124 tests a month earlier (week 34). In week 38 (September 21-27, 2022), 3 people per 100,000 inhabitants (number of inhabitants approx. 62,000) received a positive SARS-CoV-2 test result and the test positivity rate was 3%.

92 SARS-CoV-2 infections were reported on Bonaire in September, a decrease of 58% compared to August (218). The number of infections among 60-79 year olds has been rising since week 37. There were <5 COVID-19-related hospitalizations and no COVID-19-related deaths reported by the island in September. In calendar week 38 (19-25 September 2022), 78 people per 100,000 inhabitants (number of inhabitants approx. 23,000) received a positive SARS-CoV-2 test result and the test positivity rate in the GGD test street was 32%.

The decline in the number of positive test results on St. Eustatius continued in September. Last month <5 new positive test results were reported, last month there were 51. In week 39 (24-30 September 2022) no new SARS-CoV-2 infections were detected. The island reported no COVID-19-related hospitalizations and no COVID-19-related deaths in September.

On Saba the number of reports also decreased further last month. In September 16 positive test results were reported, in August there were 40. In calendar week 38 (September 19-25, 2022), 209 people per 100,000 inhabitants (number of inhabitants approx. 23,000) received a positive SARS-CoV-2 test result and the test positivity rate was 36%. No COVID-19-related hospitalizations and no deaths were reported in September.

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 5 October 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.

Changed reporting of COVID-19 surveillance for Curaçao and Dutch St Maarten

Since the start of the COVID-19 outbreak, the testing policies on the islands have undergone various changes. Not all persons with SARS-CoV-2 are getting tested. The number of SARS-CoV-2 infections is likely to be higher than what is reported here.

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, on wards 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, on wards. 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, on wards 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 on wards. 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 on wards 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 5 October 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 RIVM^{1,2}

| Island | Last updated on | Total cumulative | | | Past 4 weeks ⁵ | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------------|---------------------|----------|
| | | Number of cases | Hospital admissions | Deceased | Number of cases | Hospital admissions | Deceased |
| Aruba | 2022-10-01 | 43145 | 1585 | 230 | 244 | 19 | <5 |
| Curaçao ³ | 2022-10-01 | 45368 | 1102 | 287 | 66 | <5 | 0 |
| Saba | 2022-10-01 | 730 | 7 | <5 | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Sint Eustatius | 2022-10-01 | 1196 | 21 | 5 | <5 | 0 | 0 |
| Sint Maarten ⁴ | 2022-10-01 | 10865 | 430 | 87 | 29 | <5 | 0 |
| Bonaire | 2022-10-01 | 9419 | 136 | 31 | 92 | <5 | 0 |

¹ 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

² Due to privacy reasons, numbers smaller than 5 will not be specified in this table.

³ 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.

⁴ These have been reported to the RIVM between 28 August 2022 and 1 October 2022 .

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.

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 | 12 until 18 September 2022 | 166 | 43 | 25.9 |
| Aruba | 19 until 25 September 2022 | 237 | 52 | 21.9 |
| Bonaire | 12 until 18 September 2022 | 49 | 15 | 30.6 |
| Bonaire | 19 until 25 September 2022 | 56 | 18 | 32.1 |
| Curaçao ^{3,4} | 12 until 18 September 2022 | 255 | 12 | 4.7 |
| Curaçao | 19 until 25 September 2022 | 182 | 11 | 6 |
| Saba | 12 until 18 September 2022 | 8 | - | - |
| Saba | 19 until 25 September 2022 | 11 | 4 | 36.4 |
| Sint Eustatius | 17 until 23 September 2022 | 40 | - | - |
| Sint Eustatius | 24 until 30 September 2022 | 64 | - | - |
| Sint Maarten ⁵ | 14 until 20 September 2022 | 66 | 3 | 4.5 |
| Sint Maarten | 21 until 27 September 2022 | 72 | 2 | 2.8 |

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.

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.

Table 3: 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 | 12 until 18 September 2022 | 43 | 34.3 |
| Aruba | 19 until 25 September 2022 | 52 | 41.5 |
| Bonaire | 12 until 18 September 2022 | 15 | 64.7 |
| Bonaire | 19 until 25 September 2022 | 18 | 77.7 |
| Curaçao ² | 12 until 18 September 2022 | 12 | 7.3 |
| Curaçao | 19 until 25 September 2022 | 11 | 6.7 |
| Saba | 12 until 18 September 2022 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Saba | 19 until 25 September 2022 | 4 | 208.6 |
| Sint Eustatius | 17 until 23 September 2022 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Sint Eustatius | 24 until 30 September 2022 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Sint Maarten ³ | 14 until 20 September 2022 | 3 | 4.8 |
| Sint Maarten | 21 until 27 September 2022 | 2 | 3.2 |

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.

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Table 4: 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

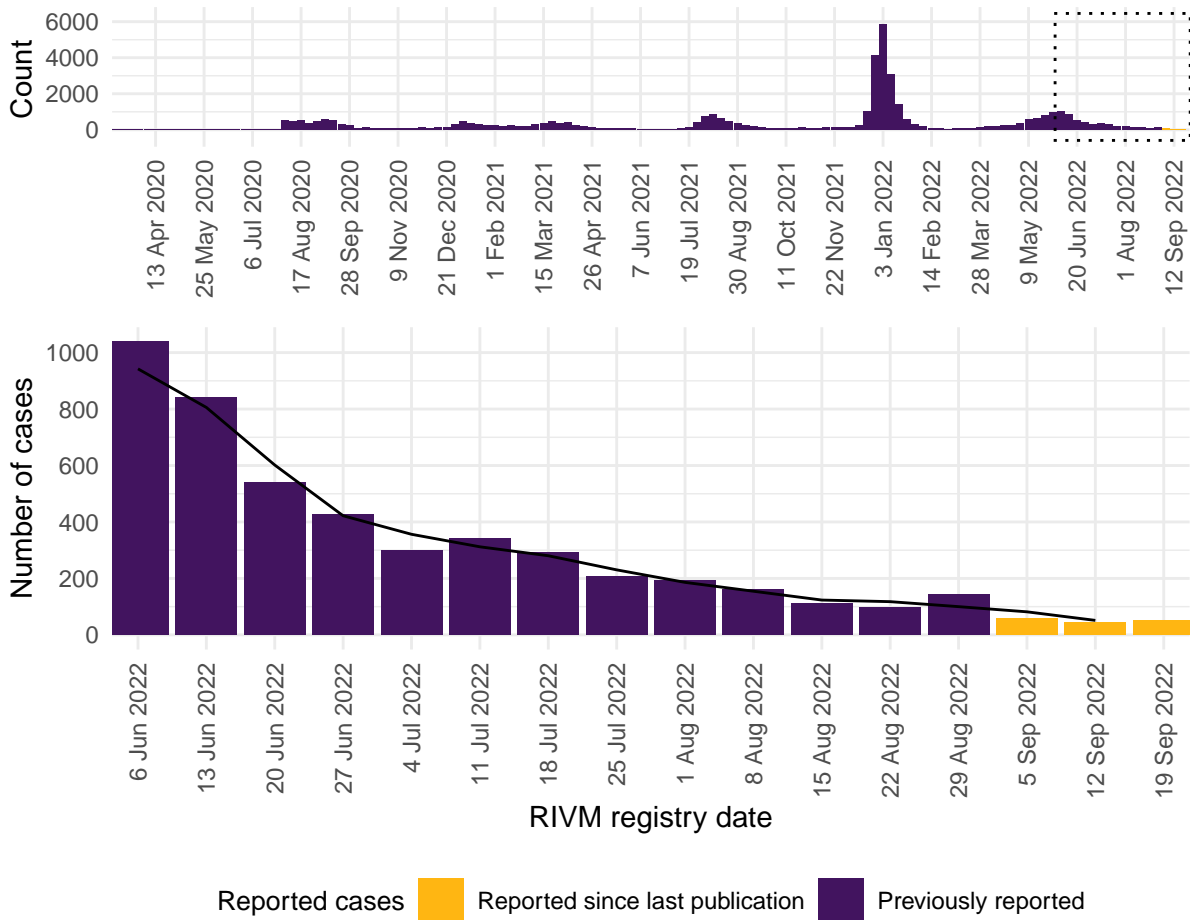


Figure 1: Number of weekly reported positive SARS-CoV-2 test results on Aruba, presented by RIVM registry date¹⁻⁴.

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 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 If the number of reports in a week is equal to '0', no SARS-CoV-2 positive test results were detected among the number of tests performed in that particular week.

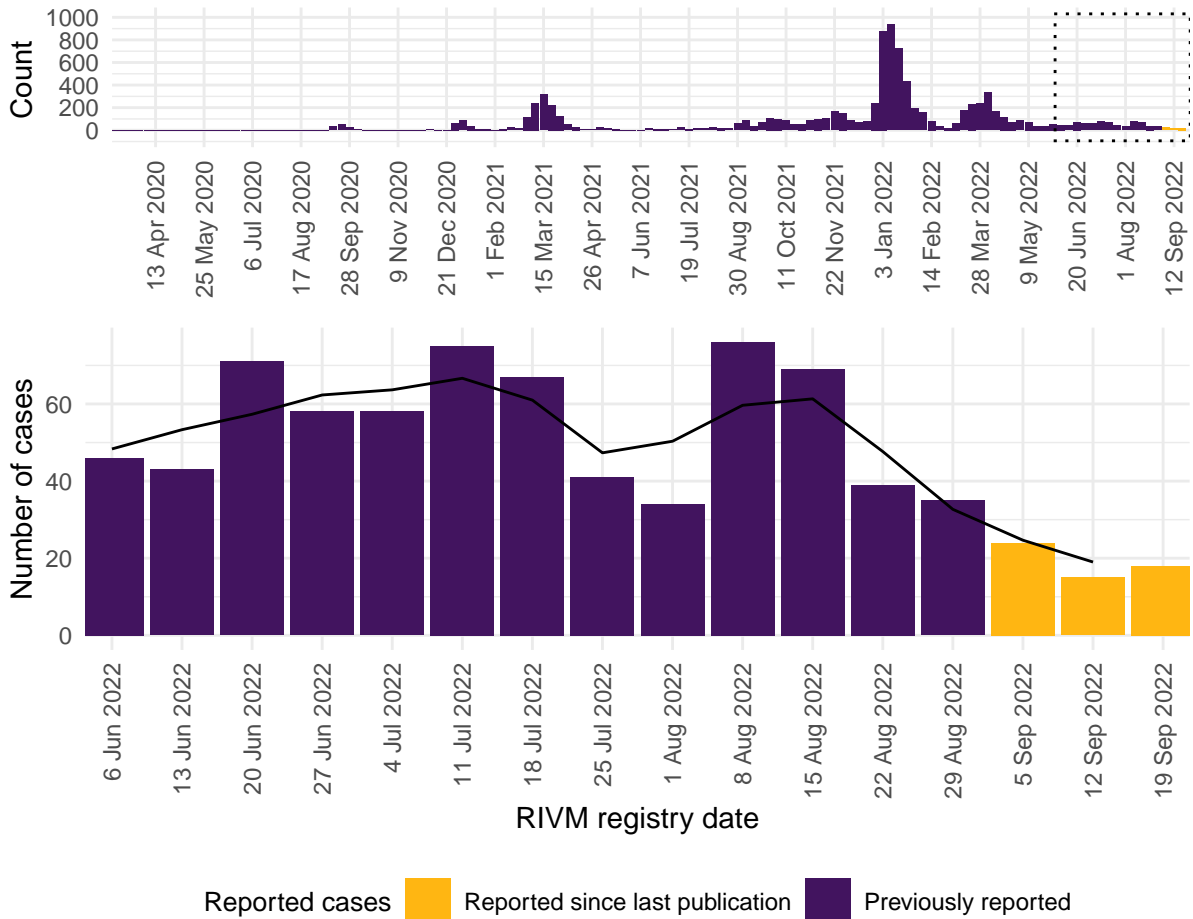


Figure 2: Number of weekly reported positive SARS-CoV-2 test results on Bonaire, presented by RIVM registry date¹⁻⁴.

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.

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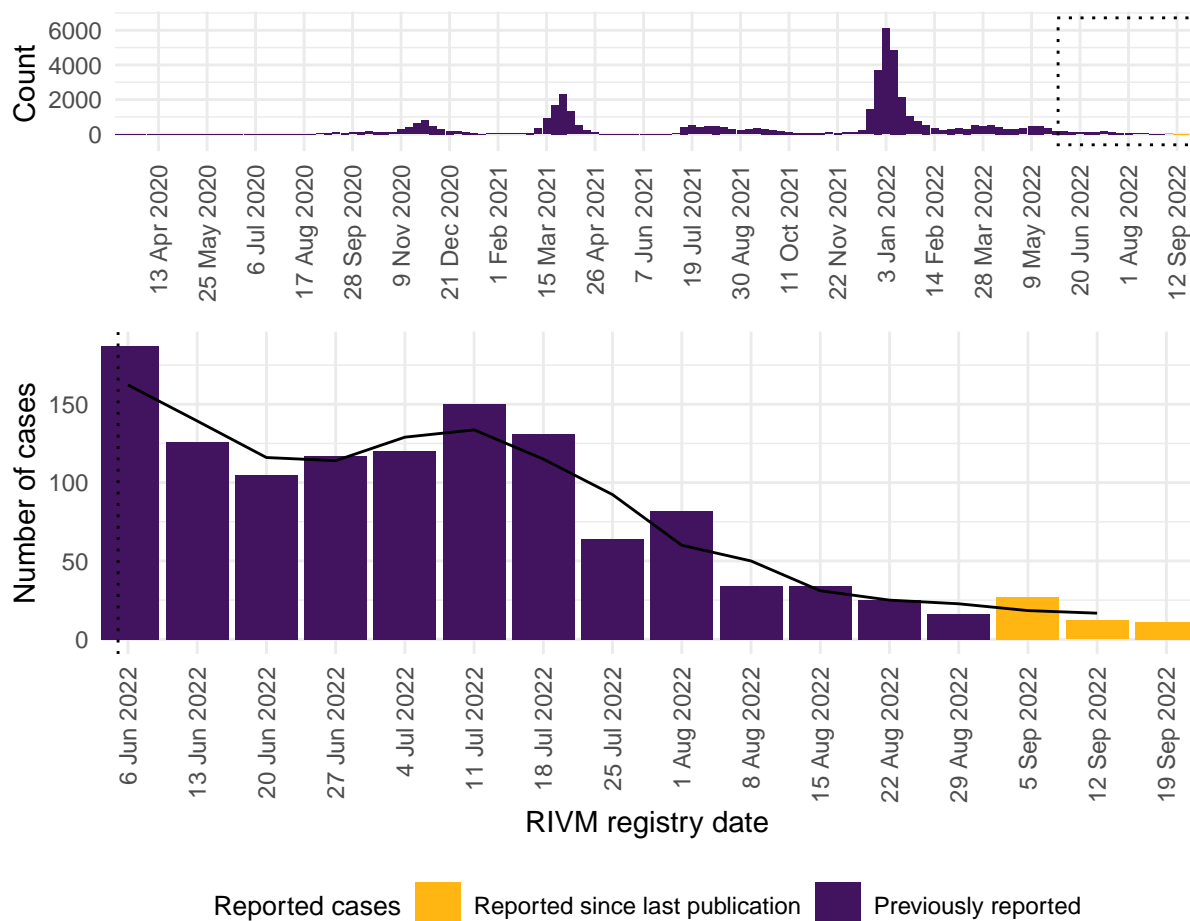


Figure 3: Number of weekly reported positive SARS-CoV-2 test results on Curaçao, presented by RIVM registry date¹⁻⁵.

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.

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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 If the number of reports in a week is equal to '0', no SARS-CoV-2 positive test results were detected among the number of tests performed in that particular week.

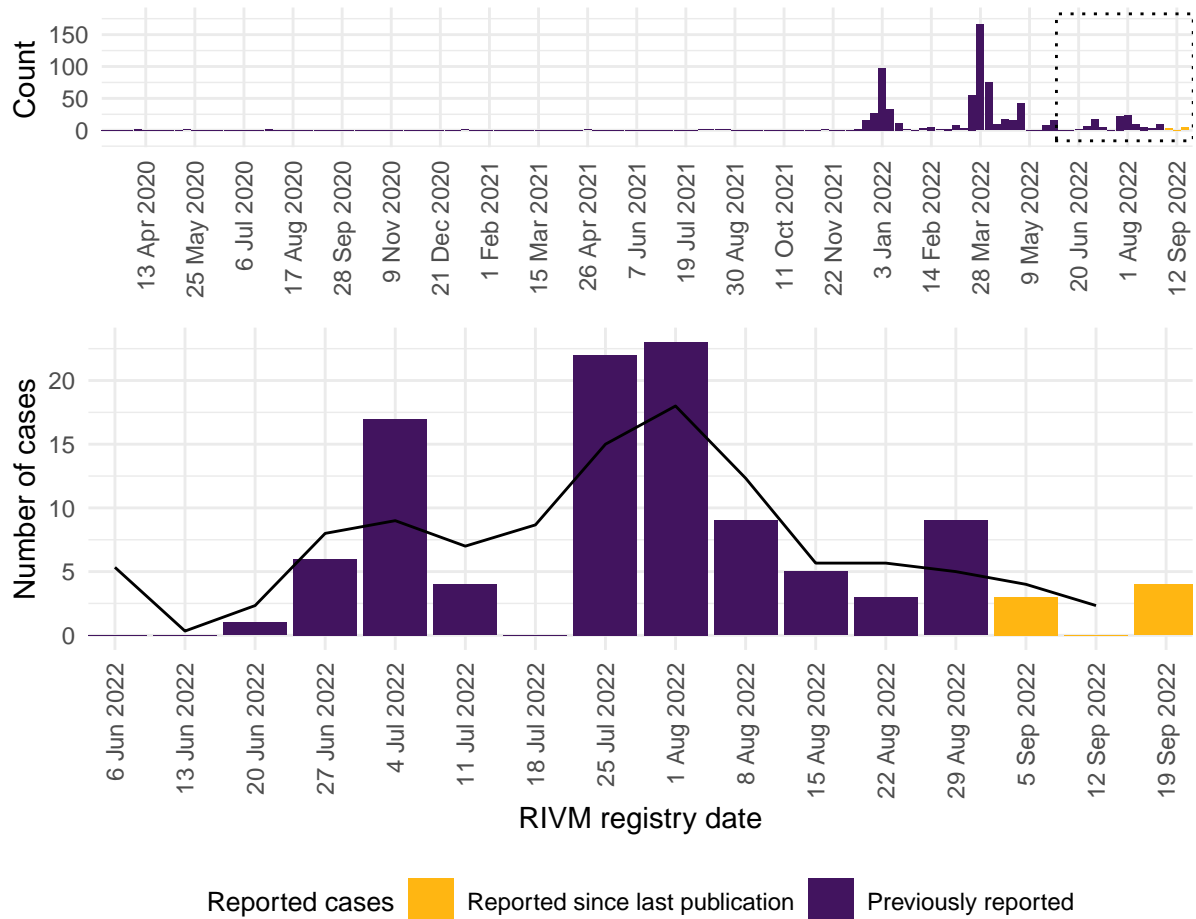


Figure 4: Number of weekly reported positive SARS-CoV-2 test results on Saba, presented by RIVM registry date¹⁻⁴.

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 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 If the number of reports in a week is equal to '0', no SARS-CoV-2 positive test results were detected among the number of tests performed in that particular week.

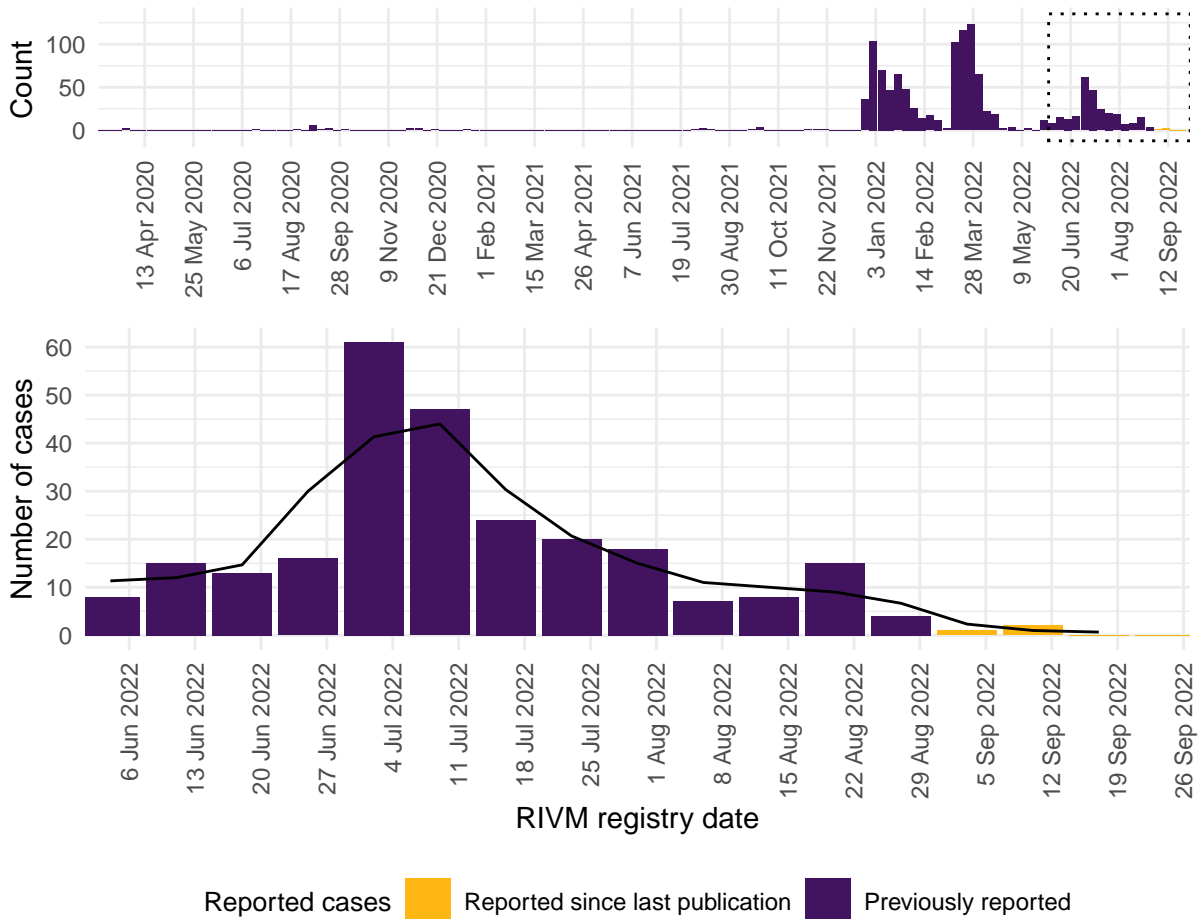


Figure 5: Number of weekly reported positive SARS-CoV-2 test results on St Eustatius, presented by RIVM registry date¹⁻⁴.

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 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.

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⁴ If the number of reports in a week is equal to '0', no SARS-CoV-2 positive test results were detected among the number of tests performed in that particular week.

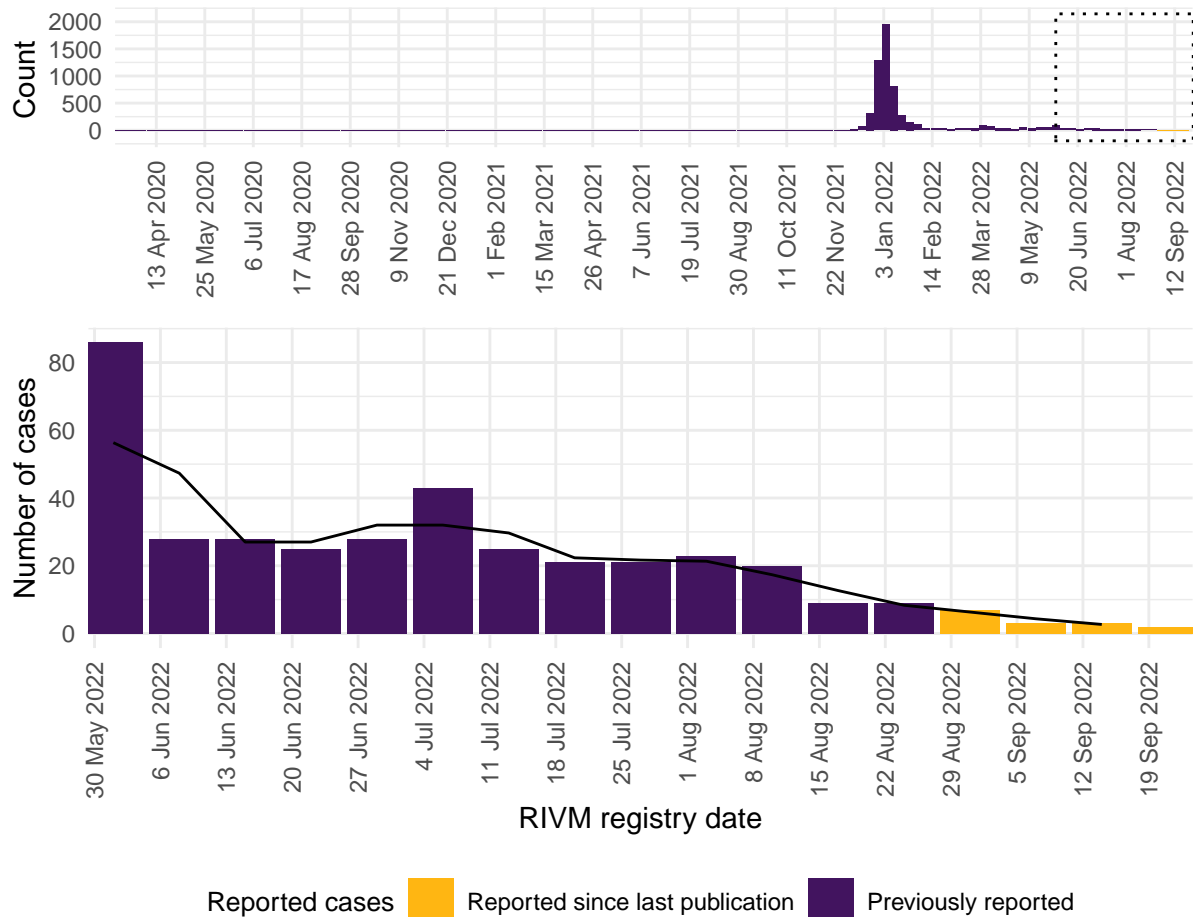


Figure 6: Number of weekly reported positive SARS-CoV-2 test results on Dutch St Maarten, presented by RIVM registry date¹⁻⁴.

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.

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

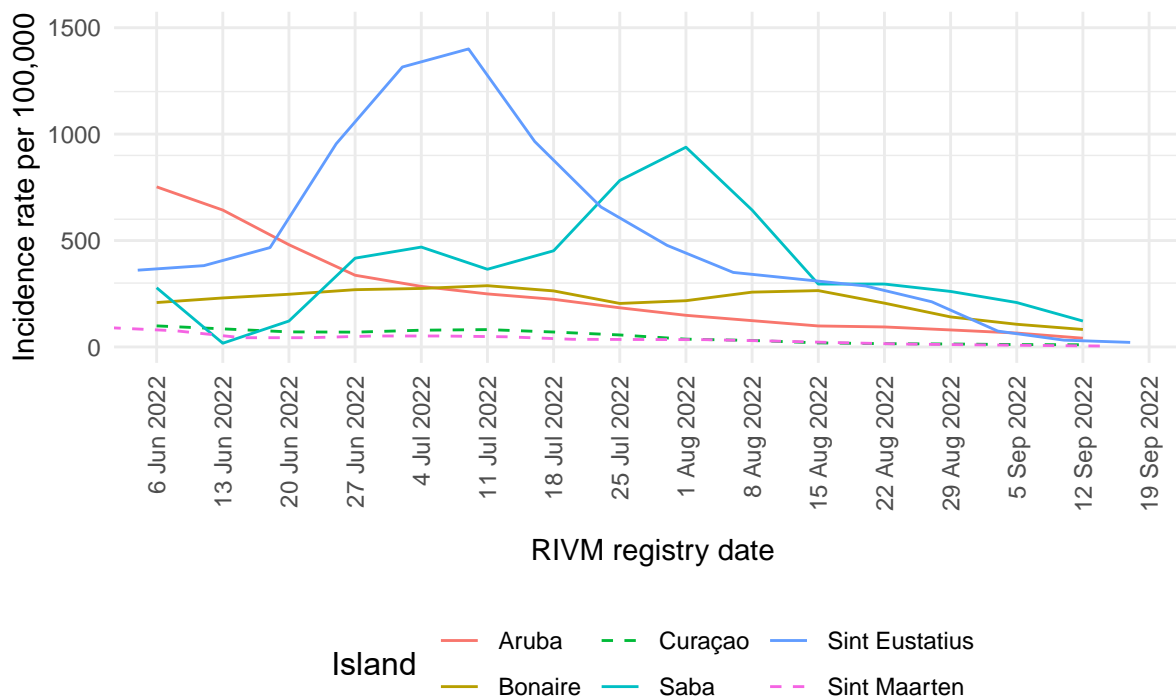


Figure 7: Three week¹ average number of reported cases per 100,000 residents by RIVM registry date, on Curaçao², Aruba, Dutch St Maarten³, Saba, Sint Eustatius, and Bonaire.

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 5: Number of COVID-19 vaccine administered per island until 3 October 2022¹.

| | Aruba | Bonaire | Curaçao | Saba | Sint Eustatius | Sint Maarten ² |
|--|-------|---------|---------|------|----------------|---------------------------|
| Number of persons who have received their first dosis (aged 5+ years) | 89871 | 17144 | 108447 | 1687 | 1704 | 28615 |
| Number of persons who have received their first and second dosis (aged 5+ years) | 83671 | 15919 | 100576 | 1657 | 1604 | 26342 |
| Number of fully vaccinated persons (aged 5+ years) ³ | 83671 | 15919 | 100576 | 1657 | 1604 | 26342 |
| Number of persons with a booster or third dose | 35041 | 8158 | 42758 | 1127 | 758 | 9052 |
| Number of persons with a repeat vaccination | 3528 | 1151 | 4051 | 198 | 48 | 363 |

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.

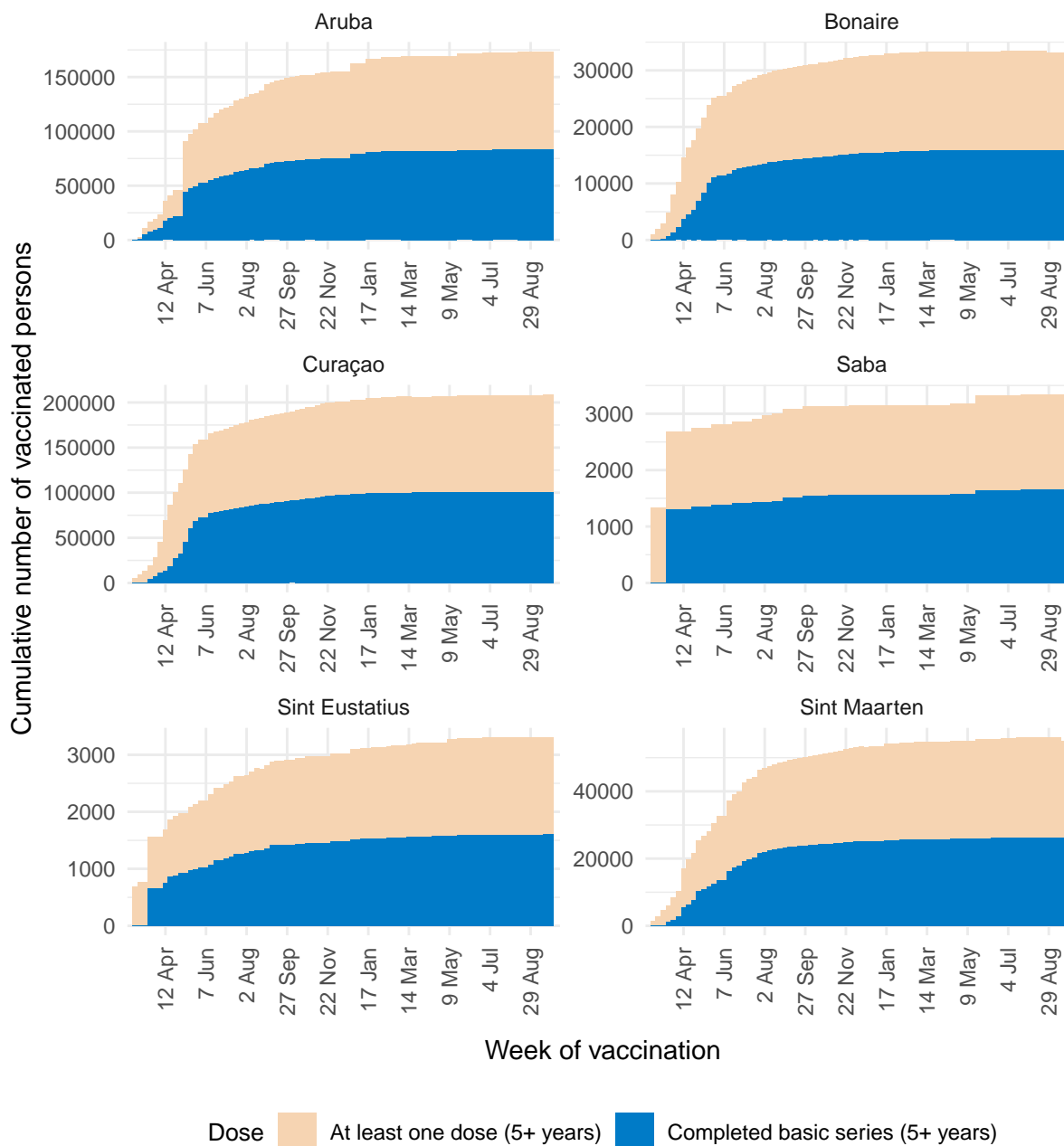


Figure 8: Number of first and second doses of COVID-19 vaccine administered, cumulative by vaccination date, until 3 October 2022^{1,2,3}.

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

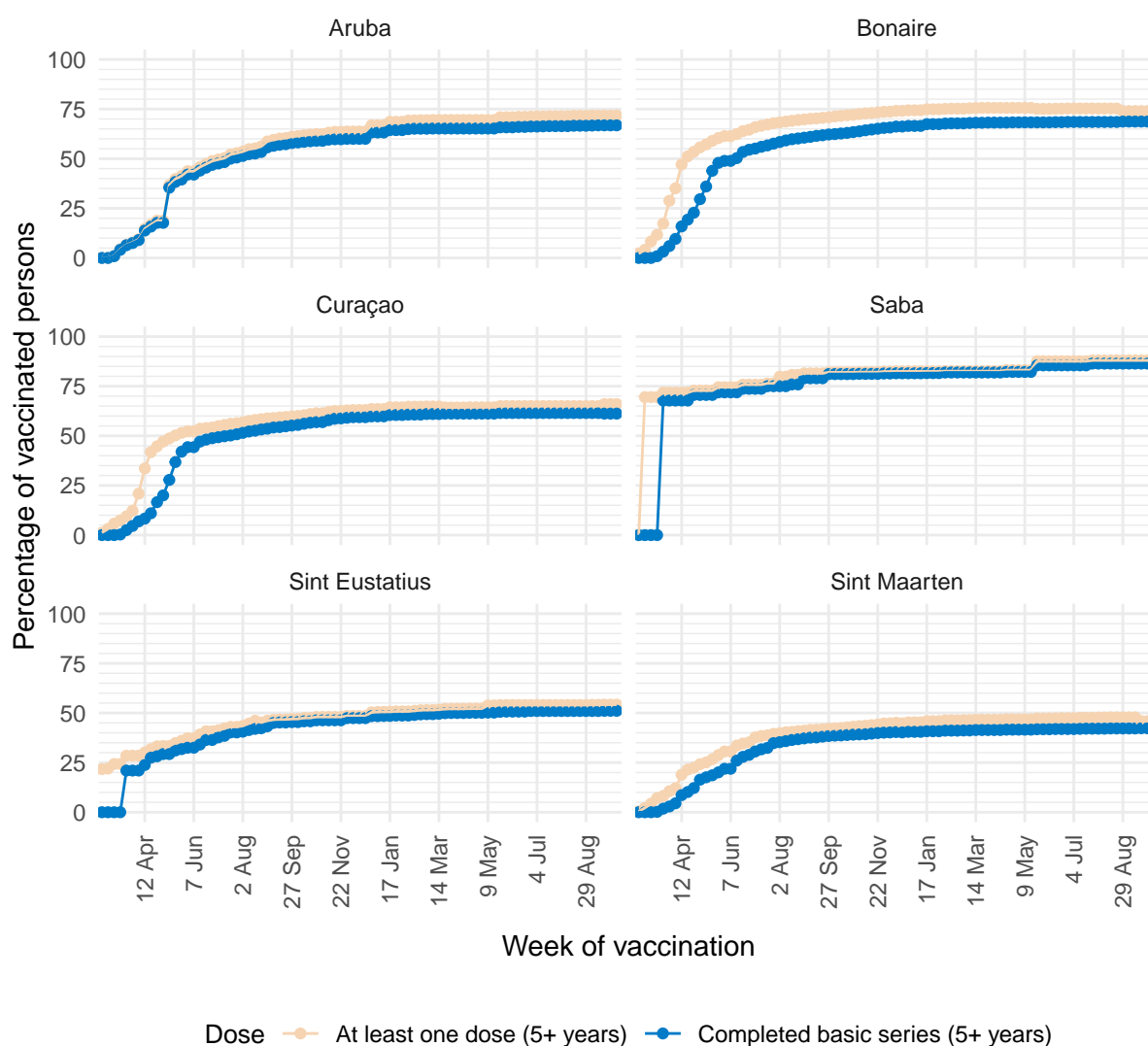


Figure 9: Estimated turnout for at least one dose and vaccination coverage for the basic series of COVID-19 vaccination¹⁻⁴.

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.