

This document is a compilation of all questions, justifications, and sources used to determine the 2021 Global Health Security Index scores for Niue. For a category and indicator-level summary, please see the Country Profile for Niue.

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| <b>CATEGORY 1: PREVENTING THE EMERGENCE OR RELEASE OF PATHOGENS WITH POTENTIAL FOR INTERNATIONAL CONCERN</b> | <b>4</b>  |
| 1.1 Antimicrobial resistance (AMR)   | 4         |
| 1.2 Zoonotic disease   | 6         |
| 1.3 Biosecurity  | 10        |
| 1.4 Biosafety  | 17        |
| 1.5 Dual-use research and culture of responsible science   | 20        |
| 1.6 Immunization   | 23        |
| <b>CATEGORY 2: EARLY DETECTION AND REPORTING FOR EPIDEMICS OF POTENTIAL INTERNATIONAL CONCERN</b>            | <b>23</b> |
| 2.1 Laboratory systems strength and quality  | 23        |
| 2.2 Laboratory supply chains   | 26        |
| 2.3 Real-time surveillance and reporting   | 27        |
| 2.4 Surveillance data accessibility and transparency   | 29        |
| 2.5 Case-based investigation   | 34        |
| 2.6 Epidemiology workforce   | 36        |
| <b>CATEGORY 3: RAPID RESPONSE TO AND MITIGATION OF THE SPREAD OF AN EPIDEMIC</b>                             | <b>38</b> |
| 3.1 Emergency preparedness and response planning   | 38        |
| 3.2 Exercising response plans  | 41        |
| 3.3 Emergency response operation   | 43        |
| 3.4 Linking public health and security authorities   | 45        |
| 3.5 Risk communications  | 46        |
| 3.6 Access to communications infrastructure  | 48        |

|                                   |    |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| 3.7 Trade and travel restrictions | 50 |
|-----------------------------------|----|

**CATEGORY 4: SUFFICIENT AND ROBUST HEALTH SECTOR TO TREAT THE SICK AND PROTECT HEALTH WORKERS 51**

|   |    |
|---|----|
| 4.1 Health capacity in clinics, hospitals, and community care centers       | 51 |
| 4.2 Supply chain for health system and healthcare workers                   | 54 |
| 4.3 Medical countermeasures and personnel deployment                        | 57 |
| 4.4 Healthcare access   | 59 |
| 4.5 Communications with healthcare workers during a public health emergency | 60 |
| 4.6 Infection control practices and availability of equipment               | 62 |
| 4.7 Capacity to test and approve new medical countermeasures                | 62 |

**CATEGORY 5: COMMITMENTS TO IMPROVING NATIONAL CAPACITY, FINANCING PLANS TO ADDRESS GAPS, AND ADHERING TO GLOBAL NORMS 65**

|   |    |
|---|----|
| 5.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) reporting compliance and disaster risk reduction | 65 |
| 5.2 Cross-border agreements on public health and animal health emergency response           | 66 |
| 5.3 International commitments   | 67 |
| 5.4 Joint External Evaluation (JEE) and Performance of Veterinary Services Pathway (PVS)    | 68 |
| 5.5 Financing   | 69 |
| 5.6 Commitment to sharing of genetic and biological data and specimens                      | 73 |

**CATEGORY 6: OVERALL RISK ENVIRONMENT AND VULNERABILITY TO BIOLOGICAL THREATS 75**

|                                   |    |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| 6.1 Political and security risk   | 75 |
| 6.2 Socio-economic resilience     | 78 |
| 6.3 Infrastructure adequacy       | 80 |
| 6.4 Environmental risks           | 81 |
| 6.5 Public health vulnerabilities | 82 |

## Category 1: Preventing the emergence or release of pathogens with potential for international concern

### 1.1 ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE (AMR)

#### 1.1.1 AMR surveillance, detection, and reporting

##### 1.1.1a

**Is there a national AMR plan for the surveillance, detection, and reporting of priority AMR pathogens?**

Yes, there is evidence of an AMR plan, and it covers surveillance, detection, and reporting = 2, Yes, there is evidence of an AMR plan, but there is insufficient evidence that it covers surveillance, detection, and reporting = 1, No evidence of an AMR plan = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that a national AMR plan exists for the surveillance, detection and reporting of priority AMR pathogens. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) or the national laboratory. The Niue government website does not have information on a national AMR plan. [1] The World Health Organisation's antimicrobial resistance library of national action plans does not include any information on Niue. [2]

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 7 September 2020.

[2] World Health Organisation. "Antimicrobial resistance". [<https://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>]. Accessed 7 September 2020.

##### 1.1.1b

**Is there a national laboratory/laboratory system which tests for priority AMR pathogens?**

All 7 + 1 priority pathogens = 2, Yes, but not all 7+1 pathogens = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that a national laboratory/laboratory system which tests for priority AMR pathogens, exists in Niue. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) or the national laboratory. The Niue government website does not have information on a national AMR plan [1]. The World Health Organisation (WHO)'s antimicrobial resistance library of national action plans does not include anything on Niue [2]. The WHO's Niue country website does not include evidence of Niue's laboratory capacity for testing priority AMR pathogens [3]. The Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021, published by the government of Niue, and the WHO's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022 discuss testing and presence for certain disease, but do not mention surveillance for AMR pathogens [4, 5].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 7 September 2020

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). "Antimicrobial resistance". [<https://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>]. Accessed 7 September 2020.

[3] WHO. "Niue". [<https://www.who.int/countries/niu/en/>]. Accessed 7 September 2020.

[4] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_20](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_20)

11-2021.pdf]. Accessed 7 September 2020.

[5] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niu-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 7 September 2020.

### 1.1.1c

**Does the government conduct environmental detection or surveillance activities (e.g., in soil, waterways) for antimicrobial residues or AMR organisms?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that the government conducts detection or surveillance activities (e.g. in soil, waterways, etc.) for antimicrobial residues or AMR organisms. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) or the national laboratory. The Niue government website does not have information on surveillance activities for antimicrobial residues or AMR organisms [1]. The World Health Organisation's antimicrobial resistance library of national action plans does not include any activity related to Niue [2].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 8 September 2020.

[2] World Health Organisation. "Antimicrobial resistance". [<https://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>]. Accessed 8 September 2020.

## 1.1.2 Antimicrobial control

### 1.1.2a

**Is there national legislation or regulation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for humans?**

Yes = 2 , Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in enforcement = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence to suggest that Niue has national legislation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for humans. The "Misuse of Drugs Act 2007" (Act No. 288) establishes rules for antibiotics prescriptions for humans by restricting the authority to "prescribe, produce, manufacture, supply or administer, import or export controlled drugs" to the Director of Health and anyone authorized by the Director of Health. "Controlled drugs" include substances and various combinations of substances without specific mention of antibiotics [1]. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) or the national laboratory. The Niue government website does not have information on a national AMR plan [2]. The World Health Organisation (WHO)'s antimicrobial resistance library of national action plans does not include anything on Niue [3].

[1] Government of Niue. "Misuse of Drugs Act 2007".

[<http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/Act%20288%20Misuse%20of%20Drugs%20Act%202007.pdf>]. Accessed 8 September 2020.

[2] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 8 September 2020.

[3] World Health Organisation. "Antimicrobial resistance". [<https://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>]. Accessed 8 September 2020.

### 1.1.2b

**Is there national legislation or regulation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for animals?**

Yes = 2 , Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in enforcement = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence to suggest that Niue has national regulation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for animals. There exists a agricultural quarantine regulations with limited reference to animal disease. The "Animal Quarantine (Disease Control) Regulations 1991" states that "an authorised officer may medicate, vaccinate or destroy any diseased or infected animal; and order the cleaning, disinfection or other treatment of premises, conveyances or other things in an infected place" [1]. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) or the national laboratory. The Niue government website does not have information on a national AMR plan. [2] The World Health Organisation (WHO)'s antimicrobial resistance library of national action plans does not include anything on Niue. [3]

[1] Government of Niue. "Animal Quarantine (Disease Control) Regulations 1991".

[<http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/Volume%204.pdf>]. Accessed 8 September 2020.

[2] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 8 September 2020.

[3] World Health Organisation. "Antimicrobial resistance". [<https://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>]. Accessed 8 September 2020.

## 1.2 ZONOTIC DISEASE

### 1.2.1 National planning for zoonotic diseases/pathogens

#### 1.2.1a

**Is there national legislation, plans, or equivalent strategy documents on zoonotic disease?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Niue has a national law, plan, or equivalent strategy document, on zoonotic disease. There is no mention of zoonotic disease in Niue's legislation or regulations [1]. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health, or the Ministry of Natural Resources, which has jurisdiction over agriculture). The Niue government website does not have information on a national plan on zoonotic disease [2].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/legislation.php>] Accessed 8 September 2020.

[2] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 8 September 2020.

#### 1.2.1b

**Is there national legislation, plans or equivalent strategy document(s) which includes measures for risk identification and reduction for zoonotic disease spillover events from animals to humans?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence of a national legislation, plans or equivalent strategy document(s) which includes measures for risk identification and reduction for zoonotic disease spillover events from animals to humans. There is no mention of zoonotic disease control in Niue's legislation or regulations [1]. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health, or the Ministry of Natural Resources, which has jurisdiction over agriculture). The Niue government website does not have information on a national plan on zoonotic disease [2].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/legislation.php>] Accessed 2 March 2021.

[2] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. ccessed 2 March 2021.

### 1.2.1c

**Is there national legislation, plans, or guidelines that account for the surveillance and control of multiple zoonotic pathogens of public health concern?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence of a national legislation, plans, or guidelines that account for the surveillance and control of multiple zoonotic pathogens of public health concern in Niue. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health, or the Ministry of Natural Resources, which has jurisdiction over agriculture). The Niue government website does not have information on department, agency or similar unit dedicated to zoonotic disease that functions across ministries [1]. There is no mention of any legislation relating to surveillance and control of multiple zoonotic pathogens [2].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 8 September 2020.

[2] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/legislation.php>] Accessed 19 October 2020.

### 1.2.1d

**Is there a department, agency, or similar unit dedicated to zoonotic disease that functions across ministries?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence to suggest that the Government of Niue has a department dedicated to zoonotic disease that functions across ministries. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health, or the Ministry of Natural Resources, which has jurisdiction over agriculture). The Niue government website does not have information on department, agency or similar unit dedicated to zoonotic disease that functions across ministries [1].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 8 September 2020.

## 1.2.2 Surveillance systems for zoonotic diseases/pathogens

### 1.2.2a

**Does the country have a national mechanism (either voluntary or mandatory) for owners of livestock to conduct and report on disease surveillance to a central government agency?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

Niue has a mandatory national mechanism for owners of livestock to conduct and report on disease surveillance to a central government agency. The Agriculture Quarantine Act 1984 states that "it shall be the duty of any owner or person in charge of any animal or plant to notify as soon as practicable a Quarantine Officer, Livestock Officer, or other competent person if he suspects the presence of disease or pests in the animal or plant and if so directed, to hold for examination the carcass of any animal which has died" [1]. The "Animal Quarantine (Disease Control) Regulations 1991" confirms this requirement stating that "Where the Director with the approval of the Minister is of the opinion that a disease or pest already present in Niue should be controlled or eradicated, the Director may cause – (a) The owner or person-in-charge of any animals to gather together those animals as often as may be specified and restrain them in suitable facilities so that an authorised officer can examine, identify, medicate, vaccinate, and sample the animals or subject them to diagnostic tests; (b) Any animal which is found to be diseased or infected or affected by pests to be medicated or destroyed or otherwise disposed of; (c) Any land, premises or goods exposed to diseased or infected animals or harbouring pests to be treated or disposed of in a specified manner" [2].

[1] Government of Niue. "Agriculture Quarantine Act 1984".

[[http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Niue/NU\\_Agriculture\\_Quarantine\\_Law\\_1984.pdf](http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Niue/NU_Agriculture_Quarantine_Law_1984.pdf)]. Accessed 8 September 2020.

[2] Government of Niue. "Animal Quarantine (Disease Control) Regulations 1991".

[<http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/Volume%204.pdf>]. Accessed 8 September 2020.

### 1.2.2b

**Is there legislation and/or regulations that safeguard the confidentiality of information generated through surveillance activities for animals (for owners)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that laws and regulations safeguard the confidentiality of information generated through surveillance activities for animals (for owners) in Niue. The Agriculture Quarantine Act 1984, Animal Quarantine (Disease Control) Regulations 1991, or Agriculture Quarantine (Prevention of Animal Disease) Regulations 1991 does not include confidentiality provisions [1, 2, 3]. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health, or the Ministry of Natural Resources, which has jurisdiction over agriculture). The Niue government website does not have information on laws or guidelines that safeguard the confidentiality of information generated through surveillance activities for animals (for owners) [4].

[1] Government of Niue. "Agriculture Quarantine Act 1984".

[[http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Niue/NU\\_Agriculture\\_Quarantine\\_Law\\_1984.pdf](http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Niue/NU_Agriculture_Quarantine_Law_1984.pdf)]. Accessed 8 September 2020.

[2] Government of Niue. "Animal Quarantine (Disease Control) Regulations 1991".

[<http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/Volume%204.pdf>]. Accessed 8 September 2020.

[3] Government of Niue. "Agriculture Quarantine (Prevention of Animal Disease) Regulations 1991".

[<http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/Volume%204.pdf>]. Accessed 8 September 2020.

[4] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 8 September 2020.

### 1.2.2c

Does the country conduct surveillance of zoonotic disease in wildlife (e.g., wild animals, insects, other disease vectors)?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that Niue conducts surveillance of zoonotic disease in wildlife (e.g. wild animals, insects, other disease vectors, etc.). The Agriculture Quarantine Act 1984, Animal Quarantine (Disease Control) Regulations 1991, or Agriculture Quarantine (Prevention of Animal Disease) Regulations 1991 does not include provisions on zoonotic disease surveillance in wildlife [1, 2, 3]. The Wildlife Act 1972 does not include provisions on zoonotic disease surveillance in wildlife [4]. The Mosquito Control Act 1980 authorises health inspectors to "inspect any land or premises at any reasonable time for the purpose of ensuring compliance" to ascertain "the presence of mosquitoes or mosquito larvae" or "the location of breeding or resting places of mosquitoes" [5]. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health, or the Ministry of Natural Resources, which has jurisdiction over agriculture). The Niue government website does not have information on whether Niue conducts surveillance of zoonotic disease in wildlife [6].

[1] Government of Niue. "Agriculture Quarantine Act 1984".

[[http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Niue/NU\\_Agriculture\\_Quarantine\\_Law\\_1984.pdf](http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Niue/NU_Agriculture_Quarantine_Law_1984.pdf)]. Accessed 9 September 2020.

[2] Government of Niue. "Animal Quarantine (Disease Control) Regulations 1991".

[<http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/Volume%204.pdf>]. Accessed 9 September 2020.

[3] Government of Niue. "Agriculture Quarantine (Prevention of Animal Disease) Regulations 1991".

[<http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/Volume%204.pdf>]. Accessed 9 September 2020.

[4] Government of Niue. "Wildlife Act 1972". [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/Volume%203.pdf>]. Accessed 9 September 2020.

[5] Government of Niue. "Mosquito Control Act 1980". [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/Volume%202.pdf>]. Accessed 9 September 2020.

[6] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 9 September 2020.

## 1.2.3 International reporting of animal disease outbreaks

### 1.2.3a

Has the country submitted a report to OIE on the incidence of human cases of zoonotic disease for the last calendar year?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2019

OIE WAHIS database

## 1.2.4 Animal health workforce

### 1.2.4a

Number of veterinarians per 100,000 people

Input number



Current Year Score: -

No data available

OIE WAHIS database

### 1.2.4b

Number of veterinary para-professionals per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: -

No data available

OIE WAHIS database

## 1.2.5 Private sector and zoonotic

### 1.2.5a

Does the national plan on zoonotic disease or other legislation, regulations, or plans include mechanisms for working with the private sector in controlling or responding to zoonoses?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Niue has a national plan on zoonotic disease or other legislation, regulation or plan which includes mechanisms for working with the private sector in controlling or responding to zoonoses. There is no mention of zoonotic disease control in Niue's legislation or regulations [1]. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health, or the Ministry of Natural Resources, which has jurisdiction over agriculture). The Niue government website does not have information on a national plan on zoonotic disease [2].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/legislation.php>] Accessed 9 September 2020.

[2] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 9 September 2020.

## 1.3 BIOSECURITY

### 1.3.1 Whole-of- government biosecurity systems

#### 1.3.1a

Does the country have in place a record, updated within the past five years, of the facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed, including details on inventories and inventory management systems of those facilities?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that Niue has in place a record, updated within the past 5 years, of the facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed, including details on inventories and inventory management systems of those facilities. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health, or the Ministry of Natural Resources, which has jurisdiction over agriculture). The Niue government website does not have information on biosecurity [1]. Niue has no regular indigenous military forces [2]. The Biosecurity Act 2016 (Act No. 337) requires that the Biosecurity Authority should keep a register of all information subject to the law without mentioning pathogens [3]. The Biological Weapons Convention Act 2018 (Act No. 342) does not include relevant provisions [4]. Although Niue is party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), it has not submitted Confidence Building Measures, and therefore does not share additional information on this subject via reports to the BWC [5]. VERTIC (the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre) BWC Legislation Database shows no legislation containing relevant information on biosecurity [6].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 9 September 2020.

[2] US Central Intelligence Agency. "The World Factbook". [<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ne.html>]. Accessed 9 September 2020.

[3] Government of Niue. "Biosecurity Act 2016".

[<http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20337%20Biosecurity%20Act%2020161.PDF>]. Accessed 9 September 2020.

[4] Government of Niue. "Biological Weapons Convention Act 2018".

[[http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20342%20Biological%20Weapons%20Convention%20Act%202018\[1\].pdf](http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20342%20Biological%20Weapons%20Convention%20Act%202018[1].pdf)]. Accessed 9 September 2020.

[5] United Nations Office at Geneva. BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal. "Niue". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/niue>]. Accessed 9 September 2020.

[6] VERTIC (the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre). "BWC Legislation Database".

[<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/n/>]. Accessed 19 October 2020.

### 1.3.1b

**Does the country have in place legislation and/or regulations related to biosecurity which address requirements such as physical containment, operation practices, failure reporting systems, and/or cybersecurity of facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that Niue has in place legislation related to biosecurity which address requirements such as physical containment, operation practices, failure reporting systems and/or cybersecurity of facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health, or the Ministry of Natural Resources, which has jurisdiction over agriculture). The Niue government website does not have information on biosecurity [1]. Niue has no regular indigenous military forces [2]. The Biosecurity Act 2016 (Act No. 337) specialises in "pests and diseases" affecting "animals, plants, human beings, and the Niuean environment" [3]. The Biological Weapons Convention Act 2018 (Act No. 342) contains limited reference to biosecurity. The law states that "if the Minister [for External Affairs] has reasonable grounds for believing that adequate measures to ensure the security of any dangerous substance kept or used at any premises are not being taken and are unlikely to be taken, the Minister may give a direction to an inspector requiring the inspector to dispose of the substance". This "direction" should "specify the manner in which, and time by which, the dangerous substance must be disposed of" [4]. Although Niue is party to the Biological Weapons

Convention (BWC), it has not submitted Confidence Building Measures, and therefore does not share additional information on this subject via reports to the BWC [5]. VERTIC (the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre) BWC Legislation Database shows no legislation containing relevant information on biosecurity [6].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 9 September 2020.

[2] US Central Intelligence Agency. "The World Factbook". [<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ne.html>]. Accessed 9 September 2020.

[3] Government of Niue. "Biosecurity Act 2016".

[<http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20337%20Biosecurity%20Act%2020161.PDF>]. Accessed 9 September 2020.

[4] Government of Niue. "Biological Weapons Convention Act 2018".

[[http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20342%20Biological%20Weapons%20Convention%20Act%202018\[1\].pdf](http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20342%20Biological%20Weapons%20Convention%20Act%202018[1].pdf)]. Accessed 9 September 2020.

[5] United Nations Office at Geneva. BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal. "Niue". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/niue>]. Accessed 9 September 2020.

[6] VERTIC (the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre). "BWC Legislation Database".

[<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/n/>]. Accessed 9 September 2020.

### 1.3.1c

**Is there an established agency (or agencies) responsible for the enforcement of biosecurity legislation and regulations?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that Niue has an established agency responsible for the enforcement of biosecurity legislation and regulations. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health, or the Ministry of Natural Resources, which has jurisdiction over agriculture). The Niue government website does not have information on biosecurity [1]. Niue has no regular indigenous military forces [2]. The Biosecurity Act 2016 (Act No. 337) specialises in "pests and diseases" affecting "animals, plants, human beings, and the Niuean environment" [3]. The Biological Weapons Convention Act 2018 (Act No. 342) contains limited reference to biosecurity. The law states that "if the Minister [for External Affairs] has reasonable grounds for believing that adequate measures to ensure the security of any dangerous substance kept or used at any premises are not being taken and are unlikely to be taken, the Minister may give a direction to an inspector requiring the inspector to dispose of the substance". This "direction" should "specify the manner in which, and time by which, the dangerous substance must be disposed of" [4]. Although Niue is party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), it has not submitted Confidence Building Measures, and therefore does not share additional information on this subject via reports to the BWC [5]. VERTIC (the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre) BWC Legislation Database shows no legislation containing relevant information on biosecurity [6].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 9 September 2020.

[2] US Central Intelligence Agency. "The World Factbook". [<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ne.html>]. Accessed 9 September 2020.

[3] Government of Niue. "Biosecurity Act 2016".

[<http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20337%20Biosecurity%20Act%2020161.PDF>]. Accessed 9 September 2020.

[4] Government of Niue. "Biological Weapons Convention Act 2018".

[[http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20342%20Biological%20Weapons%20Convention%20Act%202018\[1\].pdf](http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20342%20Biological%20Weapons%20Convention%20Act%202018[1].pdf)]. Accessed 9 September 2020.

[5] United Nations Office at Geneva. BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal. "Niue". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/niue>]. Accessed 9 September 2020.

[6] VERTIC (the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre). "BWC Legislation Database".

[<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/n/>]. Accessed 19 October 2020.

### 1.3.1d

**Is there public evidence that shows that the country has taken action to consolidate its inventories of especially dangerous pathogens and toxins into a minimum number of facilities?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public evidence that shows that Niue has taken action to consolidate its inventories of especially dangerous pathogens and toxins into a minimum number of facilities. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health, or the Ministry of Natural Resources, which has jurisdiction over agriculture). The Niue government website does not have information on biosecurity [1]. The Biosecurity Act 2016 (Act No. 337) specialises in "pests and diseases" affecting "animals, plants, human beings, and the Niuean environment" [2]. The Biological Weapons Convention Act 2018 (Act No. 342) contains limited reference to biosecurity. The law states that "if the Minister [for External Affairs] has reasonable grounds for believing that adequate measures to ensure the security of any dangerous substance kept or used at any premises are not being taken and are unlikely to be taken, the Minister may give a direction to an inspector requiring the inspector to dispose of the substance". This "direction" should "specify the manner in which, and time by which, the dangerous substance must be disposed of" [3]. Although Niue is party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), it has not submitted Confidence Building Measures, and therefore does not share additional information on this subject via reports to the BWC [4]. VERTIC (the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre) BWC Legislation Database shows no legislation containing relevant information on biosecurity [5].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 9 September 2020.

[2] Government of Niue. "Biosecurity Act 2016".

[<http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20337%20Biosecurity%20Act%2020161.PDF>]. Accessed 9 September 2020.

[3] Government of Niue. "Biological Weapons Convention Act 2018".

[[http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20342%20Biological%20Weapons%20Convention%20Act%202018\[1\].pdf](http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20342%20Biological%20Weapons%20Convention%20Act%202018[1].pdf)]. Accessed 9 September 2020.

[4] United Nations Office at Geneva. BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal. "Niue". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/niue>]. Accessed 9 September 2020.

[5] VERTIC (the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre). "BWC Legislation Database".

[<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/n/>]. Accessed 19 October 2020.

### 1.3.1e

**Is there public evidence of in-country capacity to conduct Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)–based diagnostic testing for anthrax and/or Ebola, which would preclude culturing a live pathogen?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public evidence of in-country capacity to conduct Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)-based diagnostic testing for anthrax and/or Ebola, which would preclude culturing a live pathogen. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health, or the Ministry of Natural Resources, which has jurisdiction over agriculture) [1]. Niue has no regular indigenous military forces [2]. The Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network (PPHSN), which covers Niue, describes the laboratory testing capacity of Niue Foo Hospital as "limited PPHSN disease testing", which includes PCR-based testing for influenza but no testing for anthrax or Ebola [3].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 9 September 2020.

[2] US Central Intelligence Agency. "The World Factbook". [<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ne.html>]. Accessed 9 September 2020.

[3] Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network. "PPHSN LabNet catalog - 2015 Edition". [[http://www.pphsn.net/Services/LabNet/PPHSN\\_LabNet\\_catalogL1L2L3\\_July2015-.pdf](http://www.pphsn.net/Services/LabNet/PPHSN_LabNet_catalogL1L2L3_July2015-.pdf)]. Accessed 9 September 2020.

## 1.3.2 Biosecurity training and practices

### 1.3.2a

**Does the country require biosecurity training, using a standardized, required approach, such as through a common curriculum or a train-the-trainer program, for personnel working in facilities housing or working with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that Niue requires biosecurity training, using a standardized, required approach, such as through a common curriculum or a train-the-trainer program, for personnel working in facilities housing or working with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health, or the Ministry of Natural Resources, which has jurisdiction over agriculture) or the national laboratory. The Niue government website does not have information on biosecurity [1]. Niue has no regular indigenous military forces [2]. Although Niue is party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), it has not submitted Confidence Building Measures, and therefore does not share additional information on this subject via reports to the BWC. [3] The Biological Weapons Convention Act 2018 (Act No. 342) or the Biosecurity Act 2016 (Act No. 337) has no provision on biosecurity training [4, 5]. VERTIC (the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre) BWC Legislation Database shows no legislation containing relevant information on biosecurity [6].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[2] US Central Intelligence Agency. "The World Factbook". [<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ne.html>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[3] United Nations Office at Geneva. Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal. "Niue". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/niue>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[4] Government of Niue. "Biological Weapons Convention Act 2018". [[http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20342%20Biological%20Weapons%20Convention%20Act%202018\[1\].pdf](http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20342%20Biological%20Weapons%20Convention%20Act%202018[1].pdf)]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[5] Government of Niue. "Biosecurity Act 2016".

[<http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20337%20Biosecurity%20Act%2020161.PDF>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[6] VERTIC(the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre). "BWC Legislation Database".

[<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/n/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

### 1.3.3 Personnel vetting: regulating access to sensitive locations

#### 1.3.3a

**Do regulations or licensing conditions specify that security and other personnel with access to especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential are subject to the following checks: drug testing, background checks, and psychological or mental fitness checks?**

Personnel are subject to all three of these checks = 3, Personnel are subject to two of these checks = 2, Personnel are subject to one of these checks = 1, Personnel are not subject to any of these checks = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that regulations or licensing conditions specify that security and other personnel with access to especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential are subject to any of the following checks: drug testing, background checks, and psychological or mental fitness checks. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health, or the Ministry of Natural Resources, which has jurisdiction over agriculture) or the national laboratory. The Niue government website does not have information on biosecurity [1]. Niue has no regular indigenous military forces [2]. Although Niue is party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), it has not submitted Confidence Building Measures, and therefore does not share additional information on this subject via reports to the BWC [3]. The Biological Weapons Convention Act 2018 (Act No. 342) or the Biosecurity Act 2016 (Act No. 337) has no provision on biosecurity personnel requirements [4, 5]. VERTIC (the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre) BWC Legislation Database shows no legislation containing relevant information on biosecurity [6].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[2] US Central Intelligence Agency. "The World Factbook". [<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ne.html>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[3] United Nations Office at Geneva. Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal. "Niue". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/niue>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[4] Government of Niue. "Biological Weapons Convention Act 2018".

[[http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20342%20Biological%20Weapons%20Convention%20Act%202018\[1\].pdf](http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20342%20Biological%20Weapons%20Convention%20Act%202018[1].pdf)]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[5] Government of Niue. "Biosecurity Act 2016".

[<http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20337%20Biosecurity%20Act%2020161.PDF>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[6] VERTIC (the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre). "BWC Legislation Database".

[<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/n/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

### 1.3.4 Transportation security

#### 1.3.4a

**Does the country have publicly available information on national regulations on the safe and secure transport of infectious substances (specifically including Categories A and B)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence to suggest that Niue's national regulations cover the safe and secure transport of infectious substances (Categories A and B). The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health, or the Ministry of Natural Resources, which has jurisdiction over agriculture) or the national laboratory. The Niue government website does not have information on biosecurity [1]. Niue has no regular indigenous military forces [2]. Although Niue is party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), it has not submitted Confidence Building Measures, and therefore does not share additional information on this subject via reports to the BWC [3]. The Biological Weapons Convention Act 2018 (Act No. 342) or the Biosecurity Act 2016 (Act No. 337) has no provision on transport requirements [4, 5]. VERTIC (the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre) BWC Legislation Database shows no legislation containing relevant information on biosecurity [6].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[2] US Central Intelligence Agency. "The World Factbook". [<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ne.html>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[3] United Nations Office at Geneva. Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal. "Niue". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/niue>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[4] Government of Niue. "Biological Weapons Convention Act 2018".

[[http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20342%20Biological%20Weapons%20Convention%20Act%202018\[1\].pdf](http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20342%20Biological%20Weapons%20Convention%20Act%202018[1].pdf)]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[5] Government of Niue. "Biosecurity Act 2016".

[<http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20337%20Biosecurity%20Act%2020161.PDF>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[6] VERTIC (the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre). "BWC Legislation Database".

[<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/n/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

### 1.3.5 Cross-border transfer and end-user screening

#### 1.3.5a

**Is there legislation and/or regulations in place to oversee the cross-border transfer and end-user screening of especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, and pathogens with pandemic potential?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence to suggest that a national legislation, regulation, or other guidance is in place to oversee the cross-border transfer and end-user screening of especially dangerous pathogens, toxins and pathogens with pandemic potential. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health, or the Ministry of Natural Resources, which has



jurisdiction over agriculture) or the national laboratory. The Niue government website does not have information on biosecurity [1]. Niue has no regular indigenous military forces [2]. Although Niue is party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), it has not submitted Confidence Building Measures, and therefore does not share additional information on this subject via reports to the BWC [3]. The Biological Weapons Convention Act 2018 (Act No. 342) or the Biosecurity Act 2016 (Act No. 337) has no provision on transport requirements [4, 5]. VERTIC (the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre) BWC Legislation Database shows no legislation containing relevant information on biosecurity [6].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[2] US Central Intelligence Agency. "The World Factbook". [<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ne.html>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[3] United Nations Office at Geneva. Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal. "Niue". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/niue>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[4] Government of Niue. "Biological Weapons Convention Act 2018".

[[http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20342%20Biological%20Weapons%20Convention%20Act%202018\[1\].pdf](http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20342%20Biological%20Weapons%20Convention%20Act%202018[1].pdf)]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[5] Government of Niue. "Biosecurity Act 2016".

[<http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20337%20Biosecurity%20Act%2020161.PDF>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[6] VERTIC (the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre). "BWC Legislation Database".

[<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/n/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

## 1.4 BIOSAFETY

### 1.4.1 Whole-of-government biosafety systems

#### 1.4.1a

**Does the country have in place national biosafety legislation and/or regulations?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that Niue has in place national biosafety legislation. The Biological Weapons Convention Act 2018 (Act No. 342) is the closest substitute available for biosafety legislation. The law states that "no person may develop, produce, manufacture, possess, stockpile, otherwise acquire or retain, transfer to any recipient directly or indirectly, or use any microbial or other biological agent or any toxin, whatever their origin or method of production, of types and in quantities that have no justification for prophylactic, protective, or other peaceful purposes" [1]. The Biosecurity Act 2016 (Act No. 337), in force since December 2016, does not specifically address biosafety as "an Act to state the law relating to the importing, exporting, and internal control of animals, plants, and other things for the purposes of preventing and managing biosecurity risks to Niue" [2]. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health, or the Ministry of Natural Resources, which has jurisdiction over agriculture) or the national laboratory. The Niue government website does not have information on biosafety [3]. Although Niue is party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), it has not submitted Confidence Building Measures, and therefore does not share additional information on this subject via reports to the BWC [4]. VERTIC (the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre) BWC Legislation Database cites the existence of the Biosafety (Genetically Modified Organisms) Regulations 2006, which is designed to "(a) protect Niue's people, environment (including biodiversity) and culture from the adverse effects of genetically modified organisms; (b) facilitate Niue's economic



development by providing for beneficial uses of genetically modified organisms and modern biotechnology after appropriate scientific assessment and analysis; and (c) provide for public awareness and participation in matters relating to genetically modified organisms and modern biotechnology" [5, 6].

[1] Government of Niue. "Biological Weapons Convention Act 2018".

[[http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20342%20Biological%20Weapons%20Convention%20Act%202018\[1\].pdf](http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20342%20Biological%20Weapons%20Convention%20Act%202018[1].pdf)]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[2] Government of Niue. "Biosecurity Act 2016".

[<http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20337%20Biosecurity%20Act%2020161.PDF>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[3] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[4] United Nations Office at Geneva. Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal. "Niue". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/niue>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[5] VERTIC (the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre). "Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) Legislation Database". [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/n/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[6] VERTIC (the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre). 4 July 2006. "Biosafety (Genetically Modified Organisms) Regulations 2006".

[[http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Niue/NU\\_Biosafety\\_GMO\\_Regulations\\_2006.pdf](http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Niue/NU_Biosafety_GMO_Regulations_2006.pdf)]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

### 1.4.1b

#### Is there an established agency responsible for the enforcement of biosafety legislation and regulations?

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence to suggest that Niue has an established agency responsible for the enforcement of biosafety legislation and regulations. There is an agency responsible for the enforcement of the Biological Weapons Convention Act 2018. The law states that the Office of the Secretary to the Government is the national authority for the purposes of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction [1]. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health, or the Ministry of Natural Resources, which has jurisdiction over agriculture) or the national laboratory. The Niue government website does not have information on biosafety [2]. Although Niue is party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), it has not submitted Confidence Building Measures, and therefore does not share additional information on this subject via reports to the BWC [3]. The Biosafety (Genetically Modified Organisms) Regulations 2006 contains no relevant information on biosafety [4]. VERTIC (the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre) BWC Legislation Database shows no legislation containing relevant information on biosecurity [5].

[1] Government of Niue. "Biological Weapons Convention Act 2018".

[[http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20342%20Biological%20Weapons%20Convention%20Act%202018\[1\].pdf](http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20342%20Biological%20Weapons%20Convention%20Act%202018[1].pdf)]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[2] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[3] United Nations Office at Geneva. Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal. "Niue". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/niue>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[4] VERTIC (the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre). 4 July 2006. "Biosafety (Genetically Modified

Organisms) Regulations 2006".

[[http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Niue/NU\\_Biosafety\\_GMO\\_Regulations\\_2006.pdf](http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Niue/NU_Biosafety_GMO_Regulations_2006.pdf)]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[5] VERTIC (the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre). "BWC Legislation Database".

[<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/n/>]. Accessed 19 October 2020.

## 1.4.2 Biosafety training and practices

### 1.4.2a

**Does the country require biosafety training, using a standardized, required approach, such as through a common curriculum or a train-the-trainer program, for personnel working in facilities housing or working with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence to suggest that Niue requires biosafety training, using a standardized, required approach, such as through a common curriculum or a train-the-trainer program, for personnel working in facilities housing or working with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential. The Biological Weapons Convention Act 2018 simply states that the Minister of External Affairs "must give a certificate of designation to any inspector designated" to enforce the law without mentioning any training requirements [1]. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health, or the Ministry of Natural Resources, which has jurisdiction over agriculture) or the national laboratory. The Niue government website does not have information on biosafety [2]. Although Niue is party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), it has not submitted Confidence Building Measures, and therefore does not share additional information on this subject via reports to the BWC [3]. VERTIC (the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre) BWC Legislation Database shows no legislation containing relevant information on biosafety [4]. The Biosafety (Genetically Modified Organisms) Regulations 2006 contains no relevant information on biosafety [5].

[1] Government of Niue. "Biological Weapons Convention Act 2018".

[[http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20342%20Biological%20Weapons%20Convention%20Act%202018\[1\].pdf](http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20342%20Biological%20Weapons%20Convention%20Act%202018[1].pdf)]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[2] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[3] United Nations Office at Geneva. Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal. "Niue". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/niue>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[4] VERTIC (the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre). "BWC Legislation Database".

[<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/n/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[5] VERTIC (the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre). 4 July 2006. "Biosafety (Genetically Modified Organisms) Regulations 2006".

[[http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Niue/NU\\_Biosafety\\_GMO\\_Regulations\\_2006.pdf](http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Niue/NU_Biosafety_GMO_Regulations_2006.pdf)]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

## 1.5 DUAL-USE RESEARCH AND CULTURE OF RESPONSIBLE SCIENCE

### 1.5.1 Oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research

#### 1.5.1a

Is there publicly available evidence that the country has conducted an assessment to determine whether ongoing research is occurring on especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence to suggest that Niue has conducted an assessment to determine whether ongoing research is occurring on especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential, and/or other dual use research. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health, or the Ministry of Natural Resources, which has jurisdiction over agriculture) or the national laboratory. The Niue government website does not have information on dual use research [1]. Niue has no regular indigenous military forces [2]. Although Niue is party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), it has not submitted Confidence Building Measures, and therefore does not share additional information on this subject via reports to the BWC [3]. The Biological Weapons Convention Act 2018 (Act No. 342) has no provision on dual use research [4]. VERTIC (the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre) BWC Legislation Database shows no legislation containing relevant information on biosafety [5]. The Biosafety (Genetically Modified Organisms) Regulations 2006 contains no relevant information on biosafety [6].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[2] US Central Intelligence Agency. "The World Factbook". [<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ne.html>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[3] United Nations Office at Geneva. Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal. "Niue". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/niue>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[4] Government of Niue. "Biological Weapons Convention Act 2018".

[[http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20342%20Biological%20Weapons%20Convention%20Act%202018\[1\].pdf](http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20342%20Biological%20Weapons%20Convention%20Act%202018[1].pdf)]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[5] VERTIC (the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre). "Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) Legislation Database". [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/n/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[6] VERTIC (the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre). 4 July 2006. "Biosafety (Genetically Modified Organisms) Regulations 2006".

[[http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Niue/NU\\_Biosafety\\_GMO\\_Regulations\\_2006.pdf](http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Niue/NU_Biosafety_GMO_Regulations_2006.pdf)]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

#### 1.5.1b

Is there legislation and/or regulation requiring oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence to suggest that Niue has a national policy requiring oversight of dual use research, such as research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, and/or pathogens with pandemic potential. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health, or the Ministry of Natural Resources, which has jurisdiction over agriculture) or the national laboratory. The Niue government website does not have information on dual use research [1]. Niue has no regular indigenous military forces [2]. Although Niue is party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), it has not submitted Confidence Building Measures, and therefore does not share additional information on this subject via reports to the BWC [3]. The Biological Weapons Convention Act 2018 (Act No. 342) has no provision on dual use research [4]. VERTIC (the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre) BWC Legislation Database shows no legislation containing relevant information on biosafety or dual use research [5]. The Biosafety (Genetically Modified Organisms) Regulations 2006 contains no relevant information on biosafety or dual use research [6].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[2] US Central Intelligence Agency. "The World Factbook". [<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ne.html>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[3] United Nations Office at Geneva. Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal. "Niue". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/niue>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[4] Government of Niue. "Biological Weapons Convention Act 2018".

[[http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20342%20Biological%20Weapons%20Convention%20Act%202018\[1\].pdf](http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20342%20Biological%20Weapons%20Convention%20Act%202018[1].pdf)]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[5] VERTIC (the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre). "Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) Legislation Database". [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/n/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[6] VERTIC (the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre). 4 July 2006. "Biosafety (Genetically Modified Organisms) Regulations 2006".

[[http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Niue/NU\\_Biosafety\\_GMO\\_Regulations\\_2006.pdf](http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Niue/NU_Biosafety_GMO_Regulations_2006.pdf)]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

### 1.5.1c

**Is there an agency responsible for oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence to suggest that Niue has an agency responsible for oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, pathogens with pandemic potential, and/or other dual use research. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health, or the Ministry of Natural Resources, which has jurisdiction over agriculture) or the national laboratory. The Niue government website does not have information on dual use research [1]. Niue has no regular indigenous military forces [2]. Although Niue is party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), it has not submitted Confidence Building Measures, and therefore does not share additional information on this subject via reports to the BWC [3]. The Biological Weapons Convention Act 2018 (Act No. 342) has no provision on dual use research [4]. VERTIC (the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre) BWC Legislation Database shows no legislation containing relevant information on dual use research [5].

- [1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.
- [2] US Central Intelligence Agency. "The World Factbook". [<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ne.html>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.
- [3] United Nations Office at Geneva. Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal. "Niue". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/niue>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.
- [4] Government of Niue. "Biological Weapons Convention Act 2018". [[http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20342%20Biological%20Weapons%20Convention%20Act%202018\[1\].pdf](http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20342%20Biological%20Weapons%20Convention%20Act%202018[1].pdf)]. Accessed 10 September 2020.
- [5] VERTIC (the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre). "BWC Legislation Database". [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/n/>]. Accessed 19 October 2020.

## 1.5.2 Screening guidance for providers of genetic material

### 1.5.2a

**Is there legislation and/or regulation requiring the screening of synthesized DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) against lists of known pathogens and toxins before it is sold?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence to suggest that Niue has a national legislation, regulation, policy, or other guidance, requiring the screening of synthesized DNA before it is sold. The Biosecurity Act 2016 (Act No. 337) regulates the importation and circulation of living modified organisms (LMOs). The law states that the Cabinet "may make regulations (a) prohibiting the importation of an LMO; or (b) permitting the importation of an LMO subject to the conditions specified in the regulations". The law also states that the Cabinet "may make regulations setting rules in respect of a pest, disease, or LMO already present in Niue"[1]. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health, or the Ministry of Natural Resources, which has jurisdiction over agriculture) or the national laboratory. The Niue government website does not have information on the screening of synthesized DNA [2]. Niue has no regular indigenous military forces [3]. Although Niue is party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), it has not submitted Confidence Building Measures, and therefore does not share additional information on this subject via reports to the BWC [4]. The Biological Weapons Convention Act 2018 (Act No. 342) has no provision on the screening of synthesized DNA [5]. VERTIC (the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre) BWC Legislation Database shows no legislation containing relevant information on screening of DNA [6].

- [1] Government of Niue. "Biosecurity Act 2016". [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20337%20Biosecurity%20Act%2020161.PDF>]. Accessed 15 September 2020.
- [2] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 15 September 2020.
- [3] US Central Intelligence Agency. "The World Factbook". [<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ne.html>]. Accessed 15 September 2020.
- [4] United Nations Office at Geneva. BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal. "Niue". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/niue>]. Accessed 15 September 2020.
- [5] Government of Niue. "Biological Weapons Convention Act 2018". [[http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20342%20Biological%20Weapons%20Convention%20Act%202018\[1\].pdf](http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20342%20Biological%20Weapons%20Convention%20Act%202018[1].pdf)]. Accessed 15 September 2020.
- [6] VERTIC (the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre). "BWC Legislation Database".

[<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/n/>]. Accessed 19 October 2020.

## 1.6 IMMUNIZATION

### 1.6.1 Vaccination rates

#### 1.6.1a

Immunization rate (measles/MCV2)

Immunization rate (measles/MCV2), 95% or greater = 2, 80-94.9% = 1, Less than 80%, or no data = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2019

World Health Organization

#### 1.6.1b

Are official foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) vaccination figures for livestock publicly available through the OIE database?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2020

OIE WAHIS database

## Category 2: Early detection and reporting for epidemics of potential international concern

## 2.1 LABORATORY SYSTEMS STRENGTH AND QUALITY

### 2.1.1 Laboratory testing for detection of priority diseases

#### 2.1.1a

Does the national laboratory system have the capacity to conduct diagnostic tests for at least 5 of the 10 WHO-defined core tests?

Evidence they can conduct 5 of the 10 core tests and these tests are named = 2, Evidence they can conduct 5 of the 10 core tests and the tests are not named = 1, No evidence they can conduct 5 of the 10 core tests = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that Niue has a national laboratory system with the capacity to conduct diagnostic tests for at least 5 of the 10 WHO-defined core tests. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) [1]. Niue's healthcare system has limited capabilities at its Niue Ffoo Hospital, which provides primary and secondary care [2]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 cites "pathology laboratory services" available at Niue Ffoo Hospital [3]. The Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network (PPHSN), which covers Niue, cites Niue Ffoo Hospital's capacity for "target disease testing" for chlamydia, cholera, gonorrhoea, HIV, influenza, leptospirosis, measles, rubella, syphilis, TB and typhoid [4]. The country has not publicly defined the four country-specific tests.

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 15 September 2020.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niue-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 15 September 2020.

[3] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 15 September 2020.

[4] Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network. "PPHSN LabNet catalog - 2015 Edition".

[[http://www.pphsn.net/Services/LabNet/PPHSN\\_LabNet\\_catalogL1L2L3\\_July2015-.pdf](http://www.pphsn.net/Services/LabNet/PPHSN_LabNet_catalogL1L2L3_July2015-.pdf)]. Accessed 15 September 2020.

### 2.1.1b

**Is there a national plan, strategy or similar document for conducting testing during a public health emergency, which includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing?**

Yes, there is evidence of a plan, and it includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing = 2, Yes, there is evidence of a plan, but there is insufficient evidence that it includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing = 1, No evidence of a plan = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence to suggest that Niue has a national plan, strategy or similar document for conducting testing during a public health emergency, which includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) [1]. However, Niue has a COVID-19 response plan that includes building testing capacity. [2] Niue's healthcare system has limited capabilities at its Niue Ffoo Hospital, which provides primary and secondary care [3]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 does not mention any plan or procedure for testing during public health emergency [4].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 3 March 2021.

[2] Niue Emergency Response Plan to Coronavirus Disease 2020 (COVID-19) [[https://samoa.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-04/Niue%20Covid-19%20response%20plan%20v3\\_0.pdf](https://samoa.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-04/Niue%20Covid-19%20response%20plan%20v3_0.pdf)]. Accessed 3 March 2021

[3] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niue-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 3 March 2021.

[4] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 3 March 2021.



## 2.1.2 Laboratory quality systems

### 2.1.2a

**Is there a national laboratory that serves as a reference facility which is accredited (e.g., International Organization for Standardization [ISO] 15189:2003, U.S. Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments [CLIA])?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence to suggest that Niue has a national laboratory that serves as a reference facility and is accredited (eg ISO 15189:2003, CLIA). The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) or the national laboratory. The Niue government website does not have information on a laboratory system [1]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 contains no relevant information [2]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022 has no relevant information [3].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[2] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[3] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niue-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

### 2.1.2b

**Is there a national laboratory that serves as a reference facility which is subject to external quality assurance review?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence to suggest that Niue has a national laboratory that serves as a reference facility and is subject to external quality assurance review. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health, or the Ministry of Natural Resources, which has jurisdiction over agriculture) or the national laboratory. The Niue government website does not have information on a laboratory system [1]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 contains no relevant information [2]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022 has no relevant information [3].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[2] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[3] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niue-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.



## 2.2 LABORATORY SUPPLY CHAINS

### 2.2.1 Specimen referral and transport system

#### 2.2.1a

**Is there a nationwide specimen transport system?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence to suggest that Niue has a nationwide specimen transport system in place. The Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network (PPHSN), which includes Niue among its members, operates a three-tier network of laboratories comprising country-level laboratories, regional laboratories, and international reference laboratories. This network named "LabNet" provides recommendations and support for shipping and testing specimens, including "Referral of Biological Samples in the Pacific PPHSN LabNet Reference Laboratories". LabNet contains recommendations on how to transport biological specimen but there is no evidence to suggest that there is an actual transport system in place [1]. Under "Referral of Biological Samples in the Pacific PPHSN LabNet Reference Laboratories," country-level laboratories, or Level 1 labs, are required to meet International Air Transport Association (IATA) regulations of transporting biological specimens internationally [2]. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health, or the Ministry of Natural Resources, which has jurisdiction over agriculture) or the national laboratory. The Niue government website does not have information on any specimen transport system [3]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 contains no relevant information [4]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022 has no relevant information [5].

[1] Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network. "LabNet". [<https://www.pphsn.net/Services/LabNet/intro.htm>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[2] World Health Organisation. September 2013. "Referral of Biological Samples in the Pacific PPHSN LabNet Reference Laboratories". [<https://www.pphsn.net/Services/LabNet/WD-4-Referral-of-biological-samples-in-the-PacificC-PPHSN-LABNET-Reference-laboratory.pdf>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[3] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[4] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[5] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niue-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

### 2.2.2 Laboratory cooperation and coordination

#### 2.2.2a

**Is there a plan in place to rapidly authorize or license laboratories to supplement the capacity of the national public health laboratory system to scale-up testing during an outbreak?**

Yes = 2 , Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in implementation = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publically available evidence to suggest a plan in place to rapidly authorize or license laboratories to supplement the capacity of the national public health laboratory system to scale-up testing during an outbreak. The Pacific Public Health

Surveillance Network (PPHSN), which includes Niue among its members, operates a three-tier network of laboratories comprising country-level laboratories, regional laboratories, and international reference laboratories. This network named "LabNet" provides recommendations and support for shipping and testing specimens, including "Referral of Biological Samples in the Pacific PPHSN LabNet Reference Laboratories". There is no evidence of a plan in place to rapidly authorize or license laboratories to supplement the capacity of the national public health laboratory system to scale-up testing during an outbreak [1]. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health, or the Ministry of Natural Resources, which has jurisdiction over agriculture) or the national laboratory. The Niue government website does not have information on process of rapid authorization of laboratories [2]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 contains no relevant information [3].

[1] Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network. "LabNet". [<https://www.pphsn.net/Services/LabNet/intro.htm>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[2] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[3] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

## 2.3 REAL-TIME SURVEILLANCE AND REPORTING

### 2.3.1 Indicator and event-based surveillance and reporting systems

#### 2.3.1a

**Is there evidence that the country is conducting ongoing event-based surveillance and analysis for infectious disease?**

Yes, there is evidence of ongoing event-based surveillance and evidence that the data is being analyzed on a daily basis = 2,  
Yes, there is evidence of ongoing event-based surveillance, but no evidence that the data are being analyzed on a daily basis  
= 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Niue is conducting ongoing event-based surveillance and analysis for infectious disease. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health, or the Ministry of Natural Resources, which has jurisdiction over agriculture) or the national laboratory. The Niue government website does not have information on infectious disease surveillance [1]. Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network (PPHSN) has no information indicating the existence of an ongoing event-based surveillance in Niue [2]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 contains no relevant information [3]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022 has no relevant information [4].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[2] Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network. "PPHSN LABNET LABORATORIES".

[<https://www.pphsn.net/Services/LabNet/Ref-Laboratories-maps.pdf>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[3] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[4] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niue-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 18 September

2020.

### 2.3.1b

**Is there publicly available evidence that the country reported a potential public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) to the WHO within the last two years?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Niue reported a potential public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) to the WHO within the last two years. The WHO Disease Outbreak News page contains no infectious disease outbreak report from Niue for the period between 2017 and October 2020. [1] The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health). The Niue government website does not have information on infectious disease surveillance. [2]

[1] World Health Organisation. "Disease Outbreak News (DONs)". [<https://www.who.int/csr/don/en/>]. Niue Emergency Response Plan to Coronavirus Disease 2020 (COVID-19) [[https://samoa.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-04/Niue%20Covid-19%20response%20plan%20v3\\_0.pdf](https://samoa.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-04/Niue%20Covid-19%20response%20plan%20v3_0.pdf)]. Accessed 3 March 2021.

[2] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Niue Emergency Response Plan to Coronavirus Disease 2020 (COVID-19) [[https://samoa.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-04/Niue%20Covid-19%20response%20plan%20v3\\_0.pdf](https://samoa.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-04/Niue%20Covid-19%20response%20plan%20v3_0.pdf)]. Accessed 3 March 2021.

## 2.3.2 Interoperable, interconnected, electronic real-time reporting systems

### 2.3.2a

**Does the government operate an electronic reporting surveillance system at both the national and the sub-national level?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence to suggest that the Government of Niue operates an electronic reporting surveillance system at both the national and sub-national level. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) or the national laboratory. The Niue government website does not have information on an electronic reporting surveillance system [1]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 contains no relevant information [2]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022 has no relevant information [3].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[2] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[3] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niue-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

### 2.3.2b

**Does the electronic reporting surveillance system collect ongoing or real-time laboratory data?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the government of Niue operates an electronic reporting surveillance system at both the national and sub-national level that collects ongoing or real-time laboratory data. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) or the national laboratory. The Niue government website does not have information on an electronic reporting surveillance system [1]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 contains no relevant information [2]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022 has no relevant information [3].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[2] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[3] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niue-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

## 2.4 SURVEILLANCE DATA ACCESSIBILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

### 2.4.1 Coverage and use of electronic health records

#### 2.4.1a

**Are electronic health records commonly in use?**

Electronic health records are commonly in use = 2, Electronic health records are not commonly in use, but there is evidence they are used = 1, No evidence electronic health records are in use = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence to suggest that electronic health records are commonly in use in Niue. There is some evidence that the government of Niue has started to adopt electronic health records, but it is unclear if they are commonly in use as of yet. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 states that "the Department of Health has purchased Meditech32 software with a view to computerising records" [1]. Meditech32 is a health information system developed by Australia-based Meditech Global [2]. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) or the national laboratory [3]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022 has no relevant information [4].

[1] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[2] Meditech Global. "Meditech32". [<https://www.meditechglobal.com/global/products-global/meditech32-global/>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[3] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[4] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niue-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 18 September

2020.

### 2.4.1b

**Does the national public health system have access to electronic health records of individuals in their country?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence to suggest that Niue's national public health system has access to electronic health records of individuals in their country. There is some evidence that the government of Niue has started to adopt electronic health records, but it is unclear if they are commonly in use as of yet. There is no information on the status of implementation. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 states that "the Department of Health has purchased Medtech32 software with a view to computerising records" [1]. Medtech Global's website describes Meditech32 as a practice management system that provides "sophisticated connectivity to government and third-party organisations" [2]. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) or the national laboratory [3]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022 has no relevant information [4].

[1] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[2] Medtech Global. "Medtech32". [<https://www.medtechglobal.com/global/products-global/medtech32-global/>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[3] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[4] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niu-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

### 2.4.1c

**Are there data standards to ensure data is comparable (e.g., ISO standards)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence to suggest that Niue either has electronic health records in medical practice or enforces data standards (e.g. ISO standards). There is some evidence that the government of Niue has started to adopt electronic health records, but it is unclear if they are commonly in use as of yet. There is no information on the status of implementation. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 states that "the Department of Health has purchased Medtech32 software with a view to computerising records" [1]. Medtech Global's website describes Meditech32 as a practice management system that provides "sophisticated connectivity to government and third-party organisations" [2]. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) or the national laboratory [3]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022 has no relevant information [4].

[1] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[2] Medtech Global. "Medtech32". [<https://www.medtechglobal.com/global/products-global/medtech32-global/>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[3] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[4] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022". [<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niu-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

## 2.4.2 Data integration between human, animal, and environmental health sectors

### 2.4.2a

**Is there evidence of established mechanisms at the relevant ministries responsible for animal, human, and wildlife surveillance to share data (e.g., through mosquito surveillance, brucellosis surveillance)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence of established mechanisms at the relevant ministries responsible for animal, human and wildlife surveillance to share data. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health, or the Ministry of Natural Resources, which has jurisdiction over agriculture and environment) or the national laboratory [1]. Niue has the Mosquito Control Act 1980, but this law does not contain any provision on surveillance data sharing [2]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 contains no relevant information [3]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022 has no relevant information [4].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[2] Government of Niue. "Mosquito Control Act 1980". [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/Volume%202.pdf>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[3] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[4] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niu-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

## 2.4.3 Transparency of surveillance data

### 2.4.3a

**Does the country make de-identified health surveillance data on infectious diseases publicly available via reports (or other format) on government websites (such as the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, or similar)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Niue makes de-identified health surveillance data on disease outbreaks publicly available via reports (or other format) on government websites (such as the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture or similar). The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) or the national laboratory. The Niue government

website does not have information on infectious disease surveillance [1].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 3 March 2021.

### 2.4.3b

**Does the country make de-identified COVID-19 surveillance data (including details such as daily case count, mortality rate, etc) available via daily reports (or other formats) on government websites (such as the Ministry of Health, or similar)?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence to suggest that Niue make de-identified COVID-19 surveillance data available via daily reports. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) or the national laboratory. The main site does not share any such information on COVID-19 outbreak [1]. As of 20 October 2020, Niue has not reported any cases of COVID-19 [2].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 22 September 2020.

[2] World Health Organisation. [<https://covid19.who.int/table>]. Accessed 20 October 2020.

## 2.4.4 Ethical considerations during surveillance

### 2.4.4a

**Is there legislation and/or regulations that safeguard the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals, such as that generated through health surveillance activities?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence to suggest that Niue has laws, regulations, or guidelines safeguarding the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals, such as that generated through health surveillance activities. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) or the national laboratory. The Niue government website does not have information on any such laws, regulations, or guidelines [1]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 contains no relevant information [2]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022 has no relevant information [3]. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development's Data Protection and Privacy Legislation Worldwide contains no information on Niue [4].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 22 September 2020.

[2] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 22 September 2020.

[3] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niue-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 22 September 2020.

[4] United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. "Data Protection and Privacy Legislation Worldwide".

[[https://unctad.org/en/Pages/DTL/STI\\_and\\_ICTs/ICT4D-Legislation/eCom-Data-Protection-Laws.aspx](https://unctad.org/en/Pages/DTL/STI_and_ICTs/ICT4D-Legislation/eCom-Data-Protection-Laws.aspx)]. Accessed 22

September 2020.

### 2.4.4b

**Is there legislation and/or regulations safeguarding the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals, such as that generated through health surveillance activities, include mention of protections from cyber attacks (e.g., ransomware)?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Niue has laws, regulations, or guidelines safeguarding the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals, such as that generated through health surveillance activities, which include mention of protections from cyber attacks (e.g., ransomware). The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) or the national laboratory. The Niue government website does not have information on any such laws, regulations, or guidelines [1]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 contains no relevant information [2]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022 has no relevant information [3]. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development's Data Protection and Privacy Legislation Worldwide contains no information on Niue [4].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 22 September 2020.

[2] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 22 September 2020.

[3] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niue-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 22 September 2020.

[4] United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. "Data Protection and Privacy Legislation Worldwide".

[[https://unctad.org/en/Pages/DTL/STI\\_and\\_ICTs/ICT4D-Legislation/eCom-Data-Protection-Laws.aspx](https://unctad.org/en/Pages/DTL/STI_and_ICTs/ICT4D-Legislation/eCom-Data-Protection-Laws.aspx)]. Accessed 22 September 2020.

## 2.4.5 International data sharing

### 2.4.5a

**Has the government made a commitment via public statements, legislation and/or a cooperative agreement to share surveillance data during a public health emergency with other countries in the region?**

Yes, commitments have been made to share data for more than one disease = 1, Yes, commitments have been made to share data only for one disease = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence to suggest that the Government of Niue made a commitment via public statements, legislation, and/or a cooperative agreement to share surveillance data during a public health emergency with other countries in the region. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) or the national laboratory. There is no evidence of public statements, legislation and/or a cooperative agreement to share surveillance data during a public health emergency with other countries in the region [1]. Niue's Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network (PPHSN) membership involves participation in PPHSN's EpiNet multi-disciplinary national/territorial outbreak response teams formed by Pacific island health



authorities, harmonisation of surveillance data and development of appropriate surveillance systems (with priority given to outbreak surveillance and response) [2, 3]. However, there is no specific evidence of a commitment via public statements, legislation and/or a cooperative agreement on data sharing during emergencies. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 contains no relevant information [4]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022 has no relevant information [5].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 3 March 2021.

[2] Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network. "EpiNet". [<https://www.pphsn.net/Services/EpiNet/intro.htm>]. Accessed 3 March 2021.

[3] Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network. [[https://www.pphsn.net/What\\_is\\_PPHSN.htm](https://www.pphsn.net/What_is_PPHSN.htm)]. Accessed 3 March 2021

[4] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 3 March 2021.

[5] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niue-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 3 March 2021.

## 2.5 CASE-BASED INVESTIGATION

### 2.5.1 Case investigation and contact tracing

#### 2.5.1a

**Is there a national system in place to provide support at the sub-national level (e.g. training, metrics standardization and/or financial resources) to conduct contact tracing in the event of a public health emergency?**

Yes, there is evidence that the national government supports sub-national systems to prepare for future public health emergencies = 2, Yes, there is evidence that the national government supports sub-national systems, but only in response to active public health emergencies = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence to suggest that the Government of Niue has national system in place to provide support at the sub-national level to conduct contact tracing in the event of a public health emergency. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) or the national laboratory. The Niue government website does not have information on contact tracing [1]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 contains no relevant information [2]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022 has no relevant information [3]. The Response to Coronavirus Disease 2020 mentions contact tracing but does not provide specific details [4].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 3 March 2021.

[2] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 3 March 2021.

[3] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niue-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 3 March 2021.

[4] Niue Emergency Response Plan to Coronavirus Disease 2020 (COVID-19) [[https://samoa.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-04/Niue%20Covid-19%20response%20plan%20v3\\_0.pdf](https://samoa.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-04/Niue%20Covid-19%20response%20plan%20v3_0.pdf)]. Accessed 3 March 2021.

### 2.5.1b

**Does the country provide wraparound services to enable infected people and their contacts to self-isolate or quarantine as recommended, particularly economic support (paycheck, job security) and medical attention?**

Yes, both economic support and medical attention are provided = 2, Yes, but only economic support or medical attention is provided = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence to suggest that the Government of Niue provides wraparound services to enable cases and suspected cases to self-isolate as recommended, particularly economic support (paycheck, job security) and medical attention. The Niue Emergency Response Plan to Coronavirus Disease 2020 (COVID-19) mentions providing financial assistance and medical services to affected families, however, the plan does not provide any specifications or details [1]. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) or the national laboratory. The Niue government website does not have information on wraparound services [2]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 contains no relevant information [3]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022 has no relevant information [4]

[1] Niue Emergency Response Plan to Coronavirus Disease 2020 (COVID-19) [[https://samoa.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-04/Niue%20Covid-19%20response%20plan%20v3\\_0.pdf](https://samoa.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-04/Niue%20Covid-19%20response%20plan%20v3_0.pdf)]. Accessed 3 March 2021.

[2] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 3 March 2021.

[3] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 3 March 2021.

[4] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niue-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 3 March 2021.

### 2.5.1c

**Does the country make de-identified data on contact tracing efforts for COVID-19 (including the percentage of new cases from identified contacts) available via daily reports (or other format) on government websites (such as the Ministry of Health, or similar)?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence to suggest that the Government of Niue makes de-identified data on contact tracing efforts for COVID-19 available via daily reports on government websites. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) or the national laboratory. The Niue government website does not have information on contact tracing [1]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 contains no relevant information [2]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022 has no relevant information [3].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 22 September 2020.

[2] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 22 September 2020.

[3] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niue-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 22 September

2020.

## 2.5.2 Point of entry management

### 2.5.2a

**Is there a joint plan or cooperative agreement between the public health system and border control authorities to identify suspected and potential cases in international travelers and trace and quarantine their contacts in the event of a public health emergency?**

Yes, plan(s)/agreement(s) are in place to prepare for future public health emergencies = 2, Yes, but plan(s)/agreement(s) are in place only in response to active public health emergencies = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence to suggest that the Government of Niue has joint plan or cooperative agreement between the public health system and border control authorities to identify suspected and potential cases in international travelers and trace and quarantine their contacts in the event of a public health emergency.

The Response to Coronavirus Disease 2020 states that there are border checks and coordination between the state and border control to track infection [1]. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) or the national laboratory. The Niue government website does not have information on any such joint plan [2]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 contains no relevant information [3]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022 has no relevant information [4].

[1] Niue Emergency Response Plan to Coronavirus Disease 2020 (COVID-19) [[https://samoa.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-04/Niue%20Covid-19%20response%20plan%20v3\\_0.pdf](https://samoa.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-04/Niue%20Covid-19%20response%20plan%20v3_0.pdf)]. Accessed 3 March 2021.

[2] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 3 March 2021.

[3] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 3 March 2021.

[3] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niue-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 3 March 2021.

## 2.6 EPIDEMIOLOGY WORKFORCE

### 2.6.1 Applied epidemiology training program, such as the field epidemiology training program, for public health professionals and veterinarians (e.g., Field Epidemiology Training Program [FETP] and Field Epidemiology Training Program for Veterinarians [FETPV])

#### 2.6.1a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Applied epidemiology training program (such as FETP) is available in country
- Resources are provided by the government to send citizens to another country to participate in applied epidemiology training programs (such as FETP)

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure. , Yes for both = 1 , Yes for one = 1 , No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence to suggest that applied epidemiology training program (such as FETP) is available in Niue. There is no evidence that resources are provided by the government to send citizens to another country to participate in applied epidemiology training programs (such as FETP). The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or TEPHINET has no information on applied epidemiology training organised or participated by Niue [1, 2]. The Pacific Community, an intergovernmental organisation that includes Niue among its member countries and territories, has reported participation from Niue in "outbreak simulation exercises" in 2017. There is no evidence that this qualifies as FETP [3]. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) or the national laboratory [4].

[1] US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP)".

[<https://www.cdc.gov/globalhealth/healthprotection/fetp/index.htm>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[2] Training Programs in Epidemiology and Public Health Interventions Network. [<https://www.tephinet.org/>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[3] Pacific Community. 2018. " Pacific Community Results Report 2017". [<https://goo.gl/j8XC2c>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[4] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

### 2.6.1b

**Are the available field epidemiology training programs explicitly inclusive of animal health professionals or is there a specific animal health field epidemiology training program offered (such as FETPV)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that there are available field epidemiology training programs explicitly inclusive of animal health professionals or there is a specific animal health field epidemiology training program offered (such as FETPV). The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or TEPHINET has no information on applied epidemiology training organised or participated by Niue [1, 2]. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) or the national laboratory [3].

[1] US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP)".

[<https://www.cdc.gov/globalhealth/healthprotection/fetp/index.htm>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[2] Training Programs in Epidemiology and Public Health Interventions Network. [<https://www.tephinet.org/>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[3] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

## 2.6.2 Epidemiology workforce capacity

### 2.6.2a

**Is there public evidence that the country has at least 1 trained field epidemiologist per 200,000 people?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

2020

Completed JEE assessments; Economist Impact analyst qualitative assessment based on official national sources, which vary by country

## Category 3: Rapid response to and mitigation of the spread of an epidemic

### 3.1 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLANNING

#### 3.1.1 National public health emergency preparedness and response plan

##### 3.1.1a

**Does the country have an overarching national public health emergency response plan in place which addresses planning for multiple communicable diseases with epidemic or pandemic potential?**

Evidence that there is a plan in place, and the plan is publicly available = 2, Evidence that the plan is in place, but the plan is not publicly available OR, Disease-specific plans are in place, but there is no evidence of an overarching plan = 1, No evidence that such a plan or plans are in place = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Niue has an overarching national public health emergency response plan in place which addresses planning for multiple communicable diseases with pandemic potential. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) [1]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022 notes that efforts are underway in this direction. The strategy's national priorities include to "develop a communicable diseases strategy to maintain zero rates for communicable diseases (HIV, malaria and TB) and prevent the introduction of communicable diseases and pandemics" and to "support ongoing mapping, transmission assessment and sentinel surveys" [2]. The Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019, released in September 2015 by the Government of Niue in collaboration with the Pacific Community, has no mention of a national public health emergency response plan [3]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 contains no relevant information [4].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 23 September 2020.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niue-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 23 September 2020.

[3] Government of Niue. 30 September 2015. "Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019".

[[https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic\\_Roadmap\\_NIUE\\_2015.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic_Roadmap_NIUE_2015.pdf)]. Accessed 23 September 2020.

[4] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 23 September 2020.

### 3.1.1b

**If an overarching plan is in place, has it been updated in the last 3 years?**

Yes = 1 , No /no plan in place= 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence to suggest that Niue has an overarching national public health emergency response plan, updated in last 3 years. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) [1]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022 notes that efforts are underway in this direction. The strategy's national priorities include to "develop a communicable diseases strategy to maintain zero rates for communicable diseases (HIV, malaria and TB) and prevent the introduction of communicable diseases and pandemics" and to "support ongoing mapping, transmission assessment and sentinel surveys" [2], The Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019, released in September 2015 by the government of Niue in collaboration with the Pacific Community, has no mention of a national public health emergency response plan [3]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 contains no relevant information [4].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 23 September 2020.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022". [<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niue-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 23 September 2020.

[3] Government of Niue. 30 September 2015. "Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019". [[https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic\\_Roadmap\\_NIUE\\_2015.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic_Roadmap_NIUE_2015.pdf)]. Accessed 23 September 2020.

[4] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 23 September 2020.

### 3.1.1c

**If an overarching plan is in place, does it include considerations for pediatric and/or other vulnerable populations?**

Yes = 1 , No /no plan in place= 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Niue has an overarching national public health emergency response plan which includes considerations for pediatric and/or other vulnerable populations. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) [1]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022 cites a community-based approach as a solution to emergency health needs in Niue. The report states that "as a small country, village-level community health workers can play a key role in the promotion of health and the prevention of diseases at the community level". There is no evidence the village-level approach is yet in place [2]. The Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019, released in September 2015 by the government of Niue in collaboration with the Pacific Community, has no mention of a national public health emergency response plan [3]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 contains no relevant information [4].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 23 September 2020.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022". [<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niue-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 23 September 2020.

[3] Government of Niue. 30 September 2015. "Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019". [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic\_Roadmap\_NIUE\_2015.pdf]. Accessed 23 September 2020.  
[4] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021". [http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\_cycle\_repository/niue/niue\_health\_strategic\_plan\_2011-2021.pdf]. Accessed 23 September 2020.

### 3.1.1d

**Does the country have a publicly available plan in place specifically for pandemic influenza preparedness that has been updated since 2009?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

2020

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH)

## 3.1.2 Private sector involvement in response planning

### 3.1.2a

**Does the country have a specific mechanism(s) for engaging with the private sector to assist with outbreak emergency preparedness and response?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence to suggest that Niue has a specific mechanism for engaging with the private sector to assist with outbreak emergency preparedness and response. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health). The Niue government website does not have information on an emergency response plan [1]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 addresses the need to engage the private sector by exploring "means of promoting collaboration between the Niue Department of Health and other sectors domestically" [2]. The Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019, released in September 2015 by the Government of Niue in collaboration with the Pacific Community, has no mention of a national public health emergency response plan [3]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022 has no relevant information [4].

[1] Government of Niue. [http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php]. Accessed 23 September 2020.

[2] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\_cycle\_repository/niue/niue\_health\_strategic\_plan\_2011-2021.pdf]. Accessed 23 September 2020.

[3] Government of Niue. 30 September 2015. "Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019".

[https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic\_Roadmap\_NIUE\_2015.pdf]. Accessed 23 September 2020.

[4] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022".

[https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niue-eng.pdf]. Accessed 23 September 2020.



### 3.1.3 Non-pharmaceutical interventions planning

#### 3.1.3a

**Does the country have a policy, plan and/or guidelines in place to implement non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) during an epidemic or pandemic?**

Yes, a policy, plan and/or guidelines are in place for more than one disease = 2, Yes, but the policy, plan and/or guidelines exist only for one disease = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence to suggest that Niue has a policy, plan and/or guidelines in place to implement non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) during an epidemic or pandemic, with specific criteria outlined for when NPIs are implemented. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health). The Niue government website does not have information on non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) [1]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 does not mention any guidelines for non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) [2]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022 has no relevant information [3].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 5 March 2021.

[2] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 5 March 20210.

[3] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niue-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 5 March 2021.

## 3.2 EXERCISING RESPONSE PLANS

### 3.2.1 Activating response plans

#### 3.2.1a

**Does the country meet one of the following criteria?**

- Is there evidence that the country has activated their national emergency response plan for an infectious disease outbreak in the past year?

- Is there evidence that the country has completed a national-level biological threat-focused exercise (either with WHO or separately) in the past year?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure. , Yes for both = 1 , Yes for one = 1 , No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence to suggest that the Government of Niue activated their national emergency response plan for an infectious disease outbreak in the past year. The Government of Niue came up with the Niue Emergency Response Plan to Coronavirus Disease in March 2019 in the wake of COVID-19 pandemic [1]. The aim of the plan is to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on the health, social and economic status of Niue population. The plan outlines inter-agency cooperation to coordinate a nationwide response and draws from the Niue National Influenza Pandemic Plan 2010, the Niue National Disaster Plan 2010 and other international emergency response plans [1]. However, there is no evidence that Niue has completed a national-level biological threat-focused exercise with WHO [2]. The Government of Niue website does not mention any such exercise



being held in the past year [3].

[1] Niue Emergency Response Plan to Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19). [[https://samoa.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-04/Niue%20Covid-19%20response%20plan%20v3\\_0.pdf](https://samoa.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-04/Niue%20Covid-19%20response%20plan%20v3_0.pdf)]. Accessed 5 March 2021.

[2] World Health Organisation Simulation Exercises. [[https://extranet.who.int/sph/simulation-exercise-list?field\\_region\\_tid=All&tid=349&field\\_simulation\\_status\\_tid=All&field\\_simulation\\_type\\_tid=All&title=](https://extranet.who.int/sph/simulation-exercise-list?field_region_tid=All&tid=349&field_simulation_status_tid=All&field_simulation_type_tid=All&title=)]. Accessed 5 March 2021.

[3] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/>]. Accessed 5 March 2021.

### 3.2.1b

**Is there evidence that the country in the past year has identified a list of gaps and best practices in response (either through an infectious disease response or a biological-threat focused exercise) and developed a plan to improve response capabilities?**

Yes, the country has developed and published a plan to improve response capacity = 2 , Yes, the country has developed a plan to improve response capacity, but has not published the plan = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Niue in the past year has identified a list of gaps and best practices in response and developed a plan to improve response capabilities. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health). The Niue government website does not have information on any such identification or plan [1]. The World Health Organisation (WHO)'s Health Security Status on Niue shows no activity regarding an infectious disease response or a biological-threat focused exercise [2]. The WHO's After Action Review page has no information on Niue [3]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022 has no relevant information [4].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 23 September 2020.

[2] World Health Organisation. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005) and Health Security (SPH)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/recipient/niue#aar>]. Accessed 23 September 2020.

[3] WHO. "After Action Review". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/after-action-review>]. Accessed 23 September 2020.

[4] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022". [<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niu-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 23 September 2020.

## 3.2.2 Private sector engagement in exercises

### 3.2.2a

**Is there evidence that the country in the past year has undergone a national-level biological threat-focused exercise that has included private sector representatives?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence to suggest that Niue in the past year has undergone a national-level biological threat-focused exercise that has included private sector representatives. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health). The Niue government website does not have information on any exercise including private sector representatives [1]. The World

Health Organisation (WHO)'s Health Security Status on Niue shows no activity regarding national-level biological threat-focused exercise that has included private sector representatives [2]. The WHO's After Action Review page has no information on Niue [3]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022 has no relevant information [4].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 23 September 2020.

[2] World Health Organisation. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005) and Health Security (SPH)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/recipient/niue#aar>]. Accessed 23 September 2020.

[3] WHO. "After Action Review". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/after-action-review>]. Accessed 23 September 2020.

[4] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022". [<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niue-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 23 September 2020.

## 3.3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE OPERATION

### 3.3.1 Emergency response operation

#### 3.3.1a

**Does the country have in place an Emergency Operations Center (EOC)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence to suggest that Niue has in place an Emergency Operations Centre. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health). The Niue government website does not have information on an EOC [1]. The Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019, released in September 2015 by the Government of Niue in collaboration with the Pacific Community, cites the existence of an institutional mechanism including the National Disaster Council, the National Disaster Management and the National Emergency Operations Centre. There is no evidence of involvement in health-related emergency response [2]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 describes Niue Foo Hospital as a national "hub" providing "general practice medicine, emergency and afterhours medical support, minor surgery, maternity services, radiology, pathology laboratory services, pharmacy, physiotherapy, paramedical and dental services" with no mention of EOC capabilities at the hospital [3]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022 has no relevant information [4].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 23 September 2020.

[2] Government of Niue. 30 September 2015. "Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019". [[https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic\\_Roadmap\\_NIUE\\_2015.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic_Roadmap_NIUE_2015.pdf)]. Accessed 23 September 2020.

[3] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 23 September 2020.

[4] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niue-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 23 September 2020.

### 3.3.1b

**Is the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) required to conduct a drill for a public health emergency scenario at least once per year or is there evidence that they conduct a drill at least once per year?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence to suggest that Niue has an Emergency Operations Centre that conducts a drill at least once per year. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health). The Niue government website does not have information on an EOC [1]. The Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019, released in September 2015 by the government of Niue in collaboration with the Pacific Community, cites the existence of an institutional mechanism including the National Disaster Council, the National Disaster Management and the National Emergency Operations Centre. There is no evidence of involvement in health-related emergency preparedness [2]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022 includes a national priority for initiating "biennial exercises to test pandemic preparedness" [3]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 contains no relevant information [4].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 5 March 2021.

[2] Government of Niue. 30 September 2015. "Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019". [[https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic\\_Roadmap\\_NIUE\\_2015.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic_Roadmap_NIUE_2015.pdf)]. Accessed 5 March 2021.

[3] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022". [<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niue-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 5 March 2021.

[4] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 5 March 2021.

### 3.3.1c

**Is there public evidence to show that the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) has conducted within the last year a coordinated emergency response or emergency response exercise activated within 120 minutes of the identification of the public health emergency/scenario?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public evidence to suggest that Niue has an EOC that has conducted within the last year, a coordinated emergency response or emergency response exercise activated within 120 minutes of the identification of the public health emergency/scenario. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health). The Niue government website does not have information on an EOC [1]. The Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019, released in September 2015 by the government of Niue in collaboration with the Pacific Community, cites the existence of an institutional mechanism including the National Disaster Council, the National Disaster Management and the National Emergency Operations Centre. There is no evidence of involvement in health-related emergency preparedness [2]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022 cites a priority for implementing "biennial exercises to test pandemic preparedness" in Niue but no further detail is available [3]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 contains no relevant information [4].

- [1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 23 September 2020.
- [2] Government of Niue. 30 September 2015. "Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019". [[https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic\\_Roadmap\\_NIUE\\_2015.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic_Roadmap_NIUE_2015.pdf)]. Accessed 23 September 2020.
- [3] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022". [<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niue-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 23 September 2020.
- [4] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 23 September 2020.

## 3.4 LINKING PUBLIC HEALTH AND SECURITY AUTHORITIES

### 3.4.1 Public health and security authorities are linked for rapid response during a biological event

#### 3.4.1a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there public evidence that public health and national security authorities have carried out an exercise to respond to a potential deliberate biological event (i.e., bioterrorism attack)?
- Are there publicly available standard operating procedures, guidelines, memorandums of understanding (MOUs), or other agreements between the public health and security authorities to respond to a potential deliberate biological event (i.e., bioterrorism attack)?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public evidence to suggest that public health and national security authorities have carried out an exercise to respond to a potential deliberate biological event in Niue. There is no evidence that Niue has publicly available standard operating procedures, guidelines, MOUs or other agreements between the public health and security authorities to respond to a potential deliberate biological event. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) [1]. The website does not mention any detail on the evidence for both the questions [1]. Niue has no regular indigenous military forces [2]. The World Health Organisation's country page has no information on biological event preparedness in Niue [3]. The Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019, released in September 2015 by the government of Niue in collaboration with the Pacific Community, cites no information on any such exercise [4]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 contains no relevant information [5]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022 has no relevant information [6].

- [1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 23 September 2020.
- [2] US Central Intelligence Agency. "The World Factbook". [<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ne.html>]. Accessed 23 September 2020.
- [3] World Health Organisation. "Niue". [<https://www.who.int/countries/niu/en/>]. Accessed 23 September 2020.
- [4] Government of Niue. 30 September 2015. "Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019". [[https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic\\_Roadmap\\_NIUE\\_2015.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic_Roadmap_NIUE_2015.pdf)]. Accessed 23 September 2020.
- [5] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 23 September 2020.

[6] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022".  
[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niu-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 23 September 2020.

## 3.5 RISK COMMUNICATIONS

### 3.5.1 Public communication

#### 3.5.1b

**Does the risk communication plan (or other legislation, regulation or strategy document used to guide national public health response) outline how messages will reach populations and sectors with different communications needs (eg different languages, location within the country, media reach)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Niue has a risk communication strategy, legislation, or regulation outlining how messages will reach populations and sectors with different communications needs. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health). The Niue government website does not have information on risk communication [1]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 has no coverage of risk communication [2]. The Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019, released in September 2015 by the government of Niue in collaboration with the Pacific Community, has no information on risk communication [3]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022 has no relevant information [4].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 23 September 2020.

[2] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 23 September 2020.

[3] Government of Niue. 30 September 2015. "Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019".

[[https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic\\_Roadmap\\_NIUE\\_2015.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic_Roadmap_NIUE_2015.pdf)]. Accessed 23 September 2020.

[4] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niu-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 23 September 2020.

### 3.5.1 Risk communication planning

#### 3.5.1a

**Does the country have in place, either in the national public health emergency response plan or in other legislation, regulation, or strategy documents, a section detailing a risk communication plan that is specifically intended for use during a public health emergency?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence to suggest that Niue has in place, either in the national public health emergency response plan or in other legislation, regulation or strategy documents, a section detailing a risk communication plan that is specifically intended for use during a public health emergency. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for

each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health). The Niue government website does not have information on risk communication [1]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 has no coverage of risk communication to the public in times of a health emergency [2]. The Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019, released in September 2015 by the government of Niue in collaboration with the Pacific Community, has no information on risk communication [3]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022 has no relevant information [4].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 23 September 2020.

[2] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 23 September 2020.

[3] Government of Niue. 30 September 2015. "Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019".

[[https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic\\_Roadmap\\_NIUE\\_2015.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic_Roadmap_NIUE_2015.pdf)]. Accessed 23 September 2020.

[4] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niu-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 23 September 2020.

### 3.5.1c

**Does the risk communication plan (or other legislation, regulation or strategy document used to guide national public health response) designate a specific position within the government to serve as the primary spokesperson to the public during a public health emergency?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence to suggest that Niue has a risk communication plan which designates a specific position within the government to serve as the primary spokesperson to the public during a public health emergency. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health). The Niue government website does not have information on risk communication or a specific position within the government to serve as the primary spokesperson to the public [1]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 has no coverage of risk communication to the public in times of a health emergency [2]. The Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019, released in September 2015 by the government of Niue in collaboration with the Pacific Community, has no information on risk communication [3]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022 has no relevant information [4].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 23 September 2020.

[2] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 23 September 2020.

[3] Government of Niue. 30 September 2015. "Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019".

[[https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic\\_Roadmap\\_NIUE\\_2015.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic_Roadmap_NIUE_2015.pdf)]. Accessed 23 September 2020.

[4] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niu-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 23 September 2020.

## 3.5.2 Public communication

### 3.5.2a

**In the past year, is there evidence that the public health system has actively shared messages via online media platforms (e.g. social media, website) to inform the public about ongoing public health concerns and/or dispel rumors, misinformation or disinformation?**

Public health system regularly shares information on health concerns = 2, Public health system shares information only during active emergencies, but does not regularly utilize online media platforms = 1, Public health system does not regularly utilize online media platforms, either during emergencies or otherwise = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence to suggest that the Government of Niue has actively shared messages via online media platforms to inform the public about ongoing public health concerns and/or dispel rumors, misinformation or disinformation. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health). The Niue government website does not share information on health concerns [1]. The Department of Health has a facebook page but does not have regular posts of information about ongoing emergencies or public health updates [2]. No Twitter handle could be found for the Department of Health. The Niue External Affairs has a Twitter handle but the information shared is not about public health concerns or to dispel rumour [3].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 21 September 2020.

[2] Niue Department of Health Facebook. [<https://www.facebook.com/pages/category/Public---Government-Service/Niue-Department-of-Health-1131692450296850/>]. Accessed 21 September 2020

[3] Niue External Affairs Twitter. [<https://twitter.com/affairsnieu?lang=en>]. Accessed 21 September 2020.

### 3.5.2b

**Is there evidence that senior leaders (president or ministers) have shared misinformation or disinformation on infectious diseases in the past two years?**

No = 1, Yes = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is no evidence to suggest that Niue's senior leaders have shared misinformation or disinformation on infectious diseases in the past two years. The office of the Premier of Niue releases information for press and media. No misinformation sharing on infectious diseases could be found on the website [1]. The cabinet minister of Government of Niue, Dalton Tagelagi has an active presence on Twitter. There is no evidence of any misinformation sharing [2].

[1] Office of the Premier of Niue [<https://niuepremierofficial.com/media-release>]. Accessed 24 September 2020.

[2] Cabinet Minister - Government of Niue - Dalton Tagelagi. [<https://twitter.com/dtagelagi?lang=en>]. Accessed 24 September 2020.

## 3.6 ACCESS TO COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE

### 3.6.1 Internet users

#### 3.6.1a

Percentage of households with Internet

Input number

Current Year Score: 79.56

2019

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

### 3.6.2 Mobile subscribers

#### 3.6.2a

Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants

Input number

Current Year Score: 37.9

2009

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

### 3.6.3 Female access to a mobile phone

#### 3.6.3a

Percentage point gap between males and females whose home has access to a mobile phone

Input number

Current Year Score: 2.87

2018-2019

Gallup; Economist Impact calculation

### 3.6.4 Female access to the Internet

#### 3.6.4a

Percentage point gap between males and females whose home has access to the Internet

Input number

Current Year Score: 4.44

2018-2019

Gallup; Economist Impact calculation



## 3.7 TRADE AND TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS

### 3.7.1 Trade restrictions

#### 3.7.1a

**In the past year, has the country issued a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on the export/import of medical goods (e.g. medicines, oxygen, medical supplies, PPE) due to an infectious disease outbreak?**

Yes = 0 , No = 1

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is no evidence to suggest that Niue has issued a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on the export/import of medical goods due to an infectious disease outbreak. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health). The Niue government website does not have information on any such export/ import restriction [1]. The Niue Trade Information Portal, maintained by the Economics, Planning & Development Division of the Department of Finance & Planning does not have any information on any such export/ import restriction [2].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 24 September 2020..

[2] Niue Trade Information Portal. [<https://niue.tradeportal.org/?l=en>]. Accessed 24 September 2020.

#### 3.7.1b

**In the past year, has the country issued a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on the export/import of non-medical goods (e.g. food, textiles, etc) due to an infectious disease outbreak?**

Yes = 0 , No = 1

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is no evidence to suggest that Niue has issued a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on the export/import of non-medical goods due to an infectious disease outbreak. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health). The Niue government website does not have information on any such export/ import restriction of non-medical goods [1]. The Niue Trade Information Portal, maintained by the Economics, Planning & Development Division of the Department of Finance & Planning does not have any information on any such export/ import restriction of non-medical goods [2].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 24 September 2020.

[2] Niue Trade Information Portal. [<https://niue.tradeportal.org/?l=en>]. Accessed 24 September 2020.

### 3.7.2 Travel restrictions

#### 3.7.2a

**In the past year, has the country implemented a ban, without international/bilateral support, on travelers arriving from a specific country or countries due to an infectious disease outbreak?**

Yes = 0 , No = 1

**Current Year Score: 0**

The Government of Niue has implemented a ban on travelers arriving from abroad due to an infectious disease outbreak. This has been done in the wake of ongoing COVID-19 pandemic [1]. There is no evidence of any support for this ban [1,2].

[1] Government of Niue News and Press Release.

[[http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/2020/Coronavirus\\_Travel%20Advisory%20Niue.pdf](http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/2020/Coronavirus_Travel%20Advisory%20Niue.pdf)]. Accessed 24 September 2020.

[2] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/>]. Accessed 21 October 2020.

## Category 4: Sufficient and robust health sector to treat the sick and protect health workers

### 4.1 HEALTH CAPACITY IN CLINICS, HOSPITALS, AND COMMUNITY CARE CENTERS

#### 4.1.1 Available human resources for the broader healthcare system

##### 4.1.1a

Doctors per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: 186.1

2013

WHO; national sources

##### 4.1.1b

Nurses and midwives per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: 981.6

2008

WHO; national sources

##### 4.1.1c

Does the country have a health workforce strategy in place (which has been updated in the past five years) to identify fields where there is an insufficient workforce and strategies to address these shortcomings?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence to suggest that Niue has a public workforce strategy in place (which has been updated in the past five years) to identify fields where there is an insufficient workforce and strategies to address these shortcomings. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022 states that "the ability of the health sector to provide effective services is further challenged by a declining health workforce and ageing population" [1]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 states that "there is no overall workforce plan for the health sector". The plan requires the government to explore "options for better workforce planning and management" [2]. The Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019, released in September 2015 by the government of Niue in collaboration with the Pacific Community, has no information on a public workforce strategy [3]. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health, labour and education). The Niue government website has no details on a workforce strategy [4].

[1] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niue-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 22 September 2020.

[2] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 22 September 2020.

[3] Government of Niue. 30 September 2015. "Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019".

[[https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic\\_Roadmap\\_NIUE\\_2015.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic_Roadmap_NIUE_2015.pdf)]. Accessed 22 September 2020.

[4] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 22 September 2020.

## 4.1.2 Facilities capacity

### 4.1.2a

#### Hospital beds per 100,000 people

Input number

**Current Year Score: 317.5**

2010-2015

WHO/World Bank; national sources

### 4.1.2b

#### Does the country have the capacity to isolate patients with highly communicable diseases in a biocontainment patient care unit and/or patient isolation room/unit located within the country?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that Niue has the capacity to isolate patients with highly communicable diseases in a biocontainment patient care unit and/or patient isolation facility located within the country. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022 notes that Niue Foou Hospital is only capable of providing primary and secondary medical care with tertiary care "provided via transfers to New Zealand and an emergency evacuation service" [1]. The Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network (PPHSN), which covers Niue, published Infection Prevention and Control Guidelines in 2010. The guidelines require member healthcare facilities to provide "appropriate isolation" patients with highly communicable diseases. The guidelines include equipment requirements for isolation rooms and wards [2]. The Government

of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) [3]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 contains no relevant information [4].

[1] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niue-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 22 September 2020.

[2] Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network. 2010. "Infection Prevention and Control Guidelines"

[[https://www.pphsn.net/Activities/PICNet/IC\\_Guidelines/PPHSN-infection-prevention-control-guidelines-2010-rev.pdf](https://www.pphsn.net/Activities/PICNet/IC_Guidelines/PPHSN-infection-prevention-control-guidelines-2010-rev.pdf)]. Accessed 22 September 2020.

[3] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 22 September 2020.

[4] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 22 September 2020.

#### 4.1.2c

**Does the country meet one of the following criteria?**

- Is there evidence that the country has demonstrated capacity to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years?

- Is there evidence that the country has developed, updated or tested a plan to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years?

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that the country has demonstrated capacity to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak or that the country has developed, updated or tested a plan to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years. The Government of Niue has a single website as opposed to different websites for each Ministry. [1] The website contains no relevant information regarding isolation expansion plans [1]. The Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 does not mention any relevant information about isolation capacity building either [2]. The COVID-10 Emergency plan mentions isolation units, but does not provide any details. [3] There is no evidence that there is any such system in place.

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 5 March 2021.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niue-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 5 March 2021.

[4] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 5 March 2021.

## 4.2 SUPPLY CHAIN FOR HEALTH SYSTEM AND HEALTHCARE WORKERS

### 4.2.1 Routine health care and laboratory system supply

#### 4.2.1a

**Is there a national procurement protocol in place which can be utilized by the Ministries of Health and Agriculture for the acquisition of laboratory supplies (e.g. equipment, reagents and media) and medical supplies (e.g. equipment, PPE) for routine needs?**

Yes for both laboratory and medical supply needs = 2, Yes, but only for one = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence to suggest that Niue has a national procurement protocol in place which can be utilized by the Ministries of Health and Agriculture for the acquisition of laboratory supplies and medical supplies for routine needs. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries like Health and Agriculture (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) [1]. It does not mention any such procurement plan. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022 contains no relevant information [2]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 contains no relevant information [3].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 5 March 2021.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niue-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 5 March 2021.

[4] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 5 March 2021.

### 4.2.2 Stockpiling for emergencies

#### 4.2.2a

**Does the country have a stockpile of medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, medical equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency?**

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is limited evidence about what the stockpile contains = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence to suggest that Niue has a stockpile of medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, medical equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) [1]. The main website has no information of any such stockpile [1]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 mentions "implement an efficient and computerized stock control system that ensures both efficient and timely ordering but also clearer tracking of use and demand and effective stock rotation (including but not limited to medicines)[2]. But there is no evidence of such a system in place. The government's Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019 has no information or reference to any stockpiling mechanism [3]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022 has no relevant information [4].

- [1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 6 March 2021.
- [2] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 6 March 2021.
- [3] Government of Niue. 30 September 2015. "Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019". [[https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic\\_Roadmap\\_NIUE\\_2015.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic_Roadmap_NIUE_2015.pdf)]. Accessed 6 March 2021.
- [4] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022". [<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niu-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 6 March 2021.

#### 4.2.2b

**Does the country have a stockpile of laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency?**

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is limited evidence about what the stockpile contains = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence to suggest that Niue has a stockpile of laboratory supplies for national use during a public health emergency. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) [1]. The main website has no information of any such stockpile [1]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 mentions "implement an efficient and computerized stock control system that ensures both efficient and timely ordering but also clearer tracking of use and demand and effective stock rotation (including but not limited to medicines)[2]. But there is no evidence of such a system in place. The government's Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019 has no information or reference to any stockpiling mechanism for laboratory supplies [3]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022 has no relevant information [4].

- [1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 24 September 2020.
- [2] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 24 September 2020.
- [3] Government of Niue. 30 September 2015. "Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019". [[https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic\\_Roadmap\\_NIUE\\_2015.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic_Roadmap_NIUE_2015.pdf)]. Accessed 24 September 2020.
- [4] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022". [<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niu-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 24 September 2020.

#### 4.2.2c

**Is there evidence that the country conducts or requires an annual review of the national stockpile to ensure the supply is sufficient for a public health emergency?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence to suggest that Niue conducts or requires an annual review of the national stockpile to ensure the supply is sufficient for a public health emergency. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) [1]. The main website has no information of any annual stockpile reviews [1]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021

mentions "implement an efficient and computerized stock control system that ensures both efficient and timely ordering but also clearer tracking of use and demand and effective stock rotation (including but not limited to medicines) [2] but there is no evidence of reviews or whether or not such a system is in place.

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 6 March 2021.

[2] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 6 March 2021.

[3] Niue Emergency Response Plan to Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19). [[https://samoa.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-04/Niue%20Covid-19%20response%20plan%20v3\\_0.pdf](https://samoa.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-04/Niue%20Covid-19%20response%20plan%20v3_0.pdf)]. Accessed 5 March 2021

## 4.2.3 Manufacturing and procurement for emergencies

### 4.2.3a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there evidence of a plan/agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency?

- Is there evidence of a plan/mechanism to procure medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that Niue has a plan or an agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce or procure medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency. The Niue Emergency Response Plan to Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) mentions accessing PPE stockpiles, but does not provide any further details. [1] The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) [2]. The main website has no information of any such plan [3]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 does not mention domestic manufacturing or procurement of medical supplies [4]. The government's Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019 has no information or reference to any such plan [3]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022 has no relevant information [5].

[1] Niue Emergency Response Plan to Coronavirus Disease 2020 (COVID-19) [[https://samoa.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-04/Niue%20Covid-19%20response%20plan%20v3\\_0.pdf](https://samoa.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-04/Niue%20Covid-19%20response%20plan%20v3_0.pdf)]. Accessed 3 March 2021.

[2] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 5 March 2021.

[3] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 5 March 2021

[4] Government of Niue. 30 September 2015. "Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019".

[[https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic\\_Roadmap\\_NIUE\\_2015.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic_Roadmap_NIUE_2015.pdf)]. Accessed Accessed 5 March 2021.

[5] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niue-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 5 March 2021.

### 4.2.3b

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there evidence of a plan/agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency?

- Is there evidence of a plan/mechanism to procure laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence to suggest that Niue has a plan or an agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce or procure laboratory supplies for national use during a public health emergency. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) [1]. The main website has no information of any such plan [1]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 does not mention domestic manufacturing or procurement of laboratory supplies [2]. The government's Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019 has no information or reference to any such plan [3]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022 has no relevant information [4].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 24 September 2020.

[2] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 24 September 2020.

[3] Government of Niue. 30 September 2015. "Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019".

[[https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic\\_Roadmap\\_NIUE\\_2015.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic_Roadmap_NIUE_2015.pdf)]. Accessed 24 September 2020.

[4] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niue-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 24 September 2020.

## 4.3 MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES AND PERSONNEL DEPLOYMENT

### 4.3.1 System for dispensing medical countermeasures (MCM) during a public health emergency

#### 4.3.1a

Does the country have a plan, program, or guidelines in place for dispensing medical countermeasures (MCM) for national use during a public health emergency (i.e., antibiotics, vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics)?

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Niue has a plan, program, or guidelines in place for dispensing medical countermeasures for national use during a public health emergency. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) or the national laboratory [1]. The website does not include any detail on the evidence for dispensing MCM [1]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 states that "pandemic preparedness" is a work in progress Niue with no mention of a government protocol for dispensing emergency medical countermeasures[2] The Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network (PPHSN)'s Infection Prevention and Control Guidelines (released in 2010) or the government's Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019 has no information on dispensing medical countermeasures for national use



during a public health emergency [3, 4]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022 has no relevant information [5].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 22 September 2020.

[2] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 22 September 2020.

[3] Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network. 2010. "Infection Prevention and Control Guidelines".

[[http://phs.spc.int/PPHSN/Activities/PICNet/IC\\_Guidelines/PPHSN-infection-prevention-control-guidelines-2010-rev.pdf](http://phs.spc.int/PPHSN/Activities/PICNet/IC_Guidelines/PPHSN-infection-prevention-control-guidelines-2010-rev.pdf)]. Accessed 22 September 2020.

[4] Government of Niue. 30 September 2015. "Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019".

[[https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic\\_Roadmap\\_NIUE\\_2015.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic_Roadmap_NIUE_2015.pdf)]. Accessed 22 September 2020.

[5] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niue-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 22 September 2020.

## 4.3.2 System for receiving foreign health personnel during a public health emergency

### 4.3.2a

**Is there a public plan in place to receive health personnel from other countries to respond to a public health emergency?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that a public plan exists to receive health personnel from other countries to respond to a public health emergency. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) or the national laboratory [1]. The website does not include any detail on the evidence for receiving health personnel from other countries [1]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022 notes that there is an arrangement for annual visits from New Zealand-based specialists. However, there is no evidence of an emergency measure to accommodate foreign health personnel [2]. The Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019, released in September 2015 by the government of Niue in collaboration with the Pacific Community, has no information on any such public plan [3]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 contains no relevant information [4].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 22 September 2020.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niue-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 22 September 2020.

[3] Government of Niue. 30 September 2015. "Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019".

[[https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic\\_Roadmap\\_NIUE\\_2015.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic_Roadmap_NIUE_2015.pdf)]. Accessed 22 September 2020.

[4] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 22 September 2020.

## 4.4 HEALTHCARE ACCESS

### 4.4.1 Access to healthcare

#### 4.4.1a

**Does the constitution explicitly guarantee citizens' right to medical care?**

Guaranteed free = 4, Guaranteed right = 3, Aspirational or subject to progressive realization = 2, Guaranteed for some groups, not universally = 1, No specific provision = 0

**Current Year Score: -**

2020

World Policy Analysis Center

#### 4.4.1b

**Access to skilled birth attendants (% of population)**

Input number

**Current Year Score: 100**

1999-2018

WHO/World Bank/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

#### 4.4.1c

**Out-of-pocket health expenditures per capita, purchasing power parity (PPP; current international \$)**

Input number

**Current Year Score: 43.64**

2017

WHO Global Health Expenditure database

### 4.4.2 Paid medical leave

#### 4.4.2a

**Are workers guaranteed paid sick leave?**

Paid sick leave = 2, Unpaid sick leave = 1, No sick leave = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

2020

World Policy Analysis Center

### 4.4.3 Healthcare worker access to healthcare

#### 4.4.3a

**Has the government issued legislation, a policy, or a public statement committing to provide prioritized healthcare services to healthcare workers who become sick as a result of responding to a public health emergency?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the government has issued legislation, a policy or a public statement committing to provide prioritized health care services to healthcare workers who become sick as a result of responding to a public health emergency. The Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health, does not have a website, and there is no evidence of such a commitment via its main government website [1]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 notes that "there is no overall workforce plan for the health sector" and that there is no professional regulation or process for the maintenance of clinical competence [2]. The Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019, released in September 2015 by the government of Niue in collaboration with the Pacific Community, has no information on any such arrangement [3]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022 has no relevant information [4].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 22 September 2020.

[2] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 22 September 2020.

[3] Government of Niue. 30 September 2015. "Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019".

[[https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic\\_Roadmap\\_NIUE\\_2015.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic_Roadmap_NIUE_2015.pdf)]. Accessed 22 September 2020.

[4] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niu-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 22 September 2020.

## 4.5 COMMUNICATIONS WITH HEALTHCARE WORKERS DURING A PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY

### 4.5.1 Communication with healthcare workers

#### 4.5.1a

**Is there a system in place for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during a public health emergency?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that a system exists for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during a public health emergency. The Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health, does not have a website, and there is no evidence of such a system via its main government website [1]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022 notes that "the Niue Health Strategic Plan includes a proposed sector coordination process to identify priorities, promote collaboration among health partners" [2]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 requires the development of "a number of partnerships with parties external to the Department of Health, for the funding or delivery of health services aimed at improving the health of Niue residents", but does not include details on a plan for communications

during a public health emergency [3]. The Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019, released in September 2015 by the government of Niue in collaboration with the Pacific Community, has no information on any such system of communication between public health officials and healthcare workers [4].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 5 March 2021.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niue-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 5 March 2021.

[3] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. 5 March 2021.

[4] Government of Niue. 30 September 2015. "Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019".

[[https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic\\_Roadmap\\_NIUE\\_2015.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic_Roadmap_NIUE_2015.pdf)]. Accessed 5 March 2021.

#### 4.5.1b

**Does the system for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during an emergency encompass healthcare workers in both the public and private sector?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that a system exists for communication between public health officials and healthcare workers in both the public and private sector during a public health emergency. The Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health, does not have a website, and there is no evidence of such a system via its main government website [1]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022 notes that "the Niue Health Strategic Plan includes a proposed sector coordination process to identify priorities, promote collaboration among health partners" [2]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 requires the development of "a number of partnerships with parties external to the Department of Health, for the funding or delivery of health services aimed at improving the health of Niue residents", but does not include details on a plan for communications during a public health emergency [3]. The Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019, released in September 2015 by the government of Niue in collaboration with the Pacific Community, has no information on any such system of communication between public health officials and healthcare workers [4].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 5 March 2021.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niue-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 5 March 2021.

[3] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 5 March 2021.

[4] Government of Niue. 30 September 2015. "Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019".

[[https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic\\_Roadmap\\_NIUE\\_2015.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic_Roadmap_NIUE_2015.pdf)]. Accessed 5 March 2021.

## 4.6 INFECTION CONTROL PRACTICES AND AVAILABILITY OF EQUIPMENT

### 4.6.1 Healthcare associated infection (HCAI) prevention and control programs

#### 4.6.1a

Is there evidence that the national public health system is monitoring for and tracking the number of healthcare associated infections (HCAI) that take place in healthcare facilities?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that the national public health system in Niue monitors for and tracks the number of health care associated infections that take place in healthcare facilities. According to the World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022, Niue Ffoo Hospital is the only institutional healthcare provider in Niue. There is no information on the prevention of in-hospital infections in the country [1]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 has no information on in-hospital infection control [2]. The Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network (PPHSN)'s Infection Prevention and Control Guidelines requires member healthcare facilities to observe hospital hygiene protocol such as "cleaning the healthcare environment" and "healthcare laundry management" [3]. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) or the national laboratory [4]. The website does not include any detail on the evidence for health care associated infections [4].

[1] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niue-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 5 March 2021.

[2] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 5 March 2021.

[3] Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network. 2010. "Infection Prevention and Control Guidelines".

[[http://pchs.spc.int/PPHSN/Activities/PICNet/IC\\_Guidelines/PPHSN-infection-prevention-control-guidelines-2010-rev.pdf](http://pchs.spc.int/PPHSN/Activities/PICNet/IC_Guidelines/PPHSN-infection-prevention-control-guidelines-2010-rev.pdf)]. Accessed 5 March 2021.

[4] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 5 March 2021.

## 4.7 CAPACITY TO TEST AND APPROVE NEW MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES

### 4.7.1 Regulatory process for conducting clinical trials of unregistered interventions

#### 4.7.1a

Is there a national requirement for ethical review (e.g., from an ethics committee or via Institutional Review Board approval) before beginning a clinical trial?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence to suggest that Niue has a national requirement for ethical review (e.g. from an ethics committee or via Institutional Review Board approval) before beginning a clinical trial. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) or the national laboratory [1]. The website does not contain any information on the evidence for ethical review [1]. There is no evidence that Niue's legislation enforces an ethical review for a clinical trial [2]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 contains no relevant information [3]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022 has no relevant information [4].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[2] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/legislation.php>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[3] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[4] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niu-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

#### 4.7.1b

**Is there an expedited process for approving clinical trials for unregistered medical countermeasures (MCM) to treat ongoing epidemics?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence to suggest there is an expedited process for approving clinical trials for unregistered medical countermeasures to treat ongoing pandemics in Niue. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) or the national laboratory [1]. The website does not include any detail on the evidence for expedited process for approving clinical trials [1]. There is no evidence that Niue's legislation provides an expedited process for approving clinical trials [2]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 contains no relevant information [3]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022 has no relevant information [4].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[2] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/legislation.php>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[3] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[4] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niu-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

### 4.7.2 Regulatory process for approving medical countermeasures

#### 4.7.2a

**Is there a government agency responsible for approving new medical countermeasures (MCM) for humans?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence to suggest that Niue has a government agency responsible for approving new medical countermeasures for humans. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) or the national laboratory [1]. The website does not include any detail on the evidence for agency to approve MCMs [1]. There is no evidence that Niue's legislation provides an institutional mechanism for approving new medical countermeasures [2]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 contains no relevant information [3]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022 has no relevant information [4].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[2] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/legislation.php>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[3] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[4] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niue-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

**4.7.2b**

**Is there an expedited process for approving medical countermeasures (MCM) for human use during public health emergencies?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence to suggest that Niue has an expedited process for approving medical countermeasures for human use during public health emergencies. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) or the national laboratory [1]. The website does not include any detail on the evidence for expedited process [1]. There is no evidence that Niue's legislation provides an expedited process for approving medical countermeasures for human use during public health emergencies [2]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 contains no relevant information [3]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022 has no relevant information [4].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[2] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/legislation.php>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[3] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[4] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niue-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

## Category 5: Commitments to improving national capacity, financing plans to address gaps, and adhering to global norms

### 5.1 INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS (IHR) REPORTING COMPLIANCE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

#### 5.1.1 Official IHR reporting

##### 5.1.1a

Has the country submitted IHR reports to the WHO for the previous calendar year?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2020

World Health Organization

#### 5.1.2 Integration of health into disaster risk reduction

##### 5.1.2a

Are epidemics and pandemics integrated into the national risk reduction strategy or is there a standalone national disaster risk reduction strategy for epidemics and pandemics?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence to suggest that Niue has a national risk reduction strategy integrating pandemics. The Niue National Disaster Plan released in November 2010, is the most recent national disaster management plan that contains a sub-plan on influenza pandemic contingencies to outline the "key stages of a response in Niue against the World Health Organisation (WHO) pandemic alert phases". There is no organic integration between the National Disaster Plan and the Influenza Pandemic Contingency Plan. The Influenza Pandemic Contingency Plan comprises of "activation of government influenza pandemic response" around the "National Emergency Operations Centre"; "non-pharmaceutical (public health) interventions"; "pharmaceutical and medical interventions"; "medical evacuation"; "management of the sick"; and "management of the dead" [1]. Niue's Joint National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change, released in April 2012, contains no reference to pandemics [2]. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) [3]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 contains no relevant information [4]. The WHO's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022 has no relevant information [5].

[1] Government of Niue. 29 November 2010. "Niue National Disaster Plan".

[[https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/NIU\\_2010\\_NDPlan\\_final.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/NIU_2010_NDPlan_final.pdf)]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[2] Government of Niue. April 2012. "Joint National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change"[[https://www.lse.ac.uk/GranthamInstitute/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Niue\\_nationalactionplanformiuedrmcc2012.pdf](https://www.lse.ac.uk/GranthamInstitute/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Niue_nationalactionplanformiuedrmcc2012.pdf)]. Accessed 18 September 2020.



[3] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[4] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[5] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niu-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

## 5.2 CROSS-BORDER AGREEMENTS ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND ANIMAL HEALTH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

### 5.2.1 Cross-border agreements

#### 5.2.1a

**Does the country have cross-border agreements, protocols, or MOUs with neighboring countries, or as part of a regional group, with regards to public health emergencies?**

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in implementation = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 2**

Niue has a cross-border agreement with New Zealand to access vaccine supply from New Zealand during an influenza pandemic outbreak. The "Influenza Pandemic Contingency Plan," released in November 2010 as a sub-plan of the "Niue National Disaster Plan," states that "New Zealand has an arrangement in place for priority access to a vaccine when it becomes available. and has agreed to supply enough vaccine to Niue to cover the entire population" [1]. There is no evidence of the agreement being updated or any other such cross-border agreement with another country in place [2]. Niue is a self-governing state in free association with New Zealand, and as part of this arrangement, it is one of the territories supported by New Zealand in its public health emergency response, through measures including supplies of pandemic antibiotics and vaccines. [3]

[1] Government of Niue. 29 November 2010. "Niue National Disaster Plan".

[[https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/NIU\\_2010\\_NDPlan\\_final.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/NIU_2010_NDPlan_final.pdf)]. Accessed 21 September 2020.

[2] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/>]. Accessed 21 October 2020.

[3] New Zealand Government. Ministry of Health. August 2017. "New Zealand Influenza Pandemic Plan".

[<https://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/publications/influenza-pandemic-plan-framework-action-2nd-edn-aug17.pdf>] Accessed 23 October 2020.

#### 5.2.1b

**Does the country have cross-border agreements, protocols, or MOUs with neighboring countries, or as part of a regional group, with regards to animal health emergencies?**

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in implementation = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence to suggest that Niue has cross-border agreements, protocols or MOUs with neighbouring countries, or as part of a regional group, with regards to animal health emergencies. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health). The Niue government website does not have information on any such agreements, protocols or

MOUs [1]. South Pacific Animal Welfare (SPAW), a New Zealand-based non-governmental organisation, operates a charity program "responsible for the introduction of regular veterinary clinics on several South Pacific islands since 2010, including Niue" [2].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 21 September 2020.

[2] South Pacific Animal Welfare. [<http://spaw.org.nz/>]. Accessed 21 September 2020.

## 5.3 INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

### 5.3.1 Participation in international agreements

#### 5.3.1a

Does the county have signatory and ratification (or same legal effect) status to the Biological Weapons Convention?

Signed and ratified (or action having the same legal effect) = 2, Signed = 1, Non-compliant or not a member = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

#### 5.3.1b

Has the country submitted confidence building measures for the Biological Weapons Convention in the past three years?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

#### 5.3.1c

Has the state provided the required United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540 report to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (1540 Committee)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

#### 5.3.1d

Extent of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540 implementation related to legal frameworks and enforcement for countering biological weapons:

Very good (60+ points) = 4, Good (45–59 points) = 3, Moderate (30–44 points) = 2, Weak (15–29 points) = 1, Very weak (0–14 points) or no matrix exists/country is not party to the BWC = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

## 5.3.2 Voluntary memberships

### 5.3.2a

Does the country meet at least 2 of the following criteria?

- Membership in Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA)
- Membership in the Alliance for Country Assessments for Global Health Security and IHR Implementation (JEE Alliance)
- Membership in the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction (GP)
- Membership in the Australia Group (AG)
- Membership in the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)

Needs to meet at least two of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure. , Yes for five = 1 , Yes for four = 1 , Yes for three = 1 , Yes for two = 1 , Yes for one = 0 , No for all = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

2021

Global Health Security Agenda; JE Alliance; Global Partnership; Australia Group; PSI

## 5.4 JOINT EXTERNAL EVALUATION (JEE) AND PERFORMANCE OF VETERINARY SERVICES PATHWAY (PVS)

### 5.4.1 Completion and publication of a Joint External Evaluation (JEE) assessment and gap analysis

#### 5.4.1a

Has the country completed a Joint External Evaluation (JEE) or precursor external evaluation (e.g., GHSA pilot external assessment) and published a full public report in the last five years?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

2021

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH); Global Health Security Agenda

### 5.4.1b

Has the country completed and published, within the last five years, either a National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS) to address gaps identified through the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) assessment or a national GHSA roadmap that sets milestones for achieving each of the GHSA targets?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH); Global Health Security Agenda

## 5.4.2 Completion and publication of a Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) assessment and gap analysis

### 5.4.2a

Has the country completed and published a Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) assessment in the last five years?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

OIE PVS assessments

### 5.4.2b

Has the country completed and published a Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) gap analysis in the last five years?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

OIE PVS assessments

## 5.5 FINANCING

### 5.5.1 National financing for epidemic preparedness

#### 5.5.1a

Is there evidence that the country has allocated national funds to improve capacity to address epidemic threats within the past three years?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence to suggest that the Government of Niue has allocated national funds to improve capacity to address epidemic threats within the past three years. The Annual Appropriation Bills have no reference to specific budget allocation

to improve capacity to address epidemic threats [1,2,3].

[1] Government of Niue Appropriation Annual Act 2019.

[<http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20348%20Appropriation%20Annual%20Act%202019.pdf>] Accessed 21 September 2020.

[2] Government of Niue Appropriation Annual Act 2018.

[[http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20343%20Appropriation%20\(Annual\)%20Act%202018.pdf](http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20343%20Appropriation%20(Annual)%20Act%202018.pdf)] Accessed 21 September 2020.

[3] Government of Niue Appropriation Annual Act 2017.

[[http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20340%20Appropriation%20\(Annual\)%20Act%202017.PDF](http://www.gov.nu/wb/media/NIUE%20ACTS/Act%20340%20Appropriation%20(Annual)%20Act%202017.PDF)] Accessed 21 September 2020.

## 5.5.2 Financing under Joint External Evaluation (JEE) and Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) reports and gap analyses

### 5.5.2a

Does the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) report, National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS), and/or national GHSA roadmap allocate or describe specific funding from the national budget (covering a time-period either in the future or within the past five years) to address the identified gaps?

Yes = 1 , No/country has not conducted a JEE = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH); Global Health Security Agenda

### 5.5.2b

Does the Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) gap analysis and/or PVS assessment allocate or describe specific funding from the national budget (covering a time-period either in the future or within the past five years) to address the identified gaps?

Yes = 1 , No/country has not conducted a PVS = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

OIE PVS assessments

## 5.5.3 Financing for emergency response

### 5.5.3a

Is there a publicly identified special emergency public financing mechanism and funds which the country can access in the face of a public health emergency (such as through a dedicated national reserve fund, an established agreement with the World Bank pandemic financing facility/other multilateral emergency funding mechanism, or other pathway identified through a public health or state of emergency act)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence to suggest that Niue has access to a publicly identified special emergency public financing mechanism and funds available for public health emergency purposes. The International Development Association's list of borrowing countries does not include Niue [1]. The World Bank's Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (PEF) Operational Brief for Eligible Countries does not mention Niue as a recipient country [2]. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health). The Niue government website does not have information on access to such international financing [3]. The Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019, released in September 2015 by the Government of Niue in collaboration with the Pacific Community, contains no relevant information [4]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 contains no relevant information [5]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022 has no relevant information [6].

[1] International Development Association. "Borrowing Countries". [<http://ida.worldbank.org/about/borrowing-countries>]. Accessed 21 September 2020.

[2] World Bank. December 2017. "Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (PEF) Operational Brief for Eligible Countries". [<http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/119961516647620597/PEF-Operational-Brief-Dec-2017.pdf>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[3] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[4] Government of Niue. 30 September 2015. "Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019". [[https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic\\_Roadmap\\_NIUE\\_2015.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic_Roadmap_NIUE_2015.pdf)]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[5] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2011-2021.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_2011-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

[6] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niue-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 18 September 2020.

## 5.5.4 Accountability for commitments made at the international stage for addressing epidemic threats

### 5.5.4a

**Is there evidence that senior leaders (president or ministers), in the past three years, have made a public commitment either to:**

- Support other countries to improve capacity to address epidemic threats by providing financing or support?
- Improve the country's domestic capacity to address epidemic threats by expanding financing or requesting support to improve capacity?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that the premier or any other minister has made a public commitment either to support other countries to improve capacity to address epidemic threats by providing financing or support in the past three years or to improve its own domestic capacity to address epidemic threats by expanding financing or requesting support to improve capacity in the past three years. A press release from the Office of the Premier of Niue, dated 20 June 2018, cited the opening of the emergency operation centre among "other key projects competed or underway on the island" with no further detail [1]. There is no other press release mentioning epidemic threats [1]. The Government of Niue has one main site and

does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) [2]. There is no information available from the United Nations or the World Health Organisation with regard to senior official's comments on public health capacity [3, 4]. Global Health Security Tracking Dashboard shows that total funds received by Niue from 2014 and 2020 amounted to 1.37 M USD in commitments and 3.68 M USD in disbursements, mainly for national laboratory system development and national legislation, policy and capacity building [5]. There is no mention of fund for improving capacity to address epidemic threats [5].

[1] Office of the Premier of Niue. 20 June 2018. "Press Release". [<https://niuepremierofficial.com/press-release>]. Accessed 21 September 2020.

[2] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 21 September 2020.

[3] United Nations. [<http://www.un.org/en/sections/where-we-work/asia-and-pacific/index.html>]. Accessed 21 September 2020.

[4] World Health Organisation. "Niue". [<https://www.who.int/countries/niu/en/>]. Accessed 21 September 2020.

[5] Global Health Security Tracking Dashboard. "Niue". [<https://tracking.ghscosting.org/#analysis/NU/r>]. Accessed 21 October 2020.

#### 5.5.4b

Is there evidence that the country has, in the past three years, either:

- Provided other countries with financing or technical support to improve capacity to address epidemic threats?
- Requested financing or technical support from donors to improve the country's domestic capacity to address epidemic threats?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that Niue has invested finances from donors to improve its own domestic capacity to address epidemic threats in the past three years. There is no evidence that Niue has provided finances or technical support to support other countries to improve capacity to address epidemic threats in the past three years. Under the New Zealand Aid Programme for Niue, the largest aid provider for Niue committed NZ\$7.5m as "budget support in 2017/18 to enable the Niue government to deliver core services especially in health and education" [1]. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health) [2]. There is no information available from the United Nations or the World Health Organisation with regard to epidemiological support for Niue [3, 4]. The Global Health Security Tracking Dashboard shows that total funds received by Niue from 2014 and 2020 amounted to 1.37 M USD in commitments and 3.68 M USD in disbursements. There is no mention of fund for improving domestic capacity to address epidemic threats, particularly over the last three years. During that time period, the tracker highlights funding for efforts such as NCDs, family planning and COVID-19 response. [5]. Evidence shows that recent funding has focused on response efforts to the COVID-19 pandemic, such as the European Union's ongoing support to increase response capabilities for this emergency. [6]

[1] New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Aid partnership with Niue". [<https://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/aid-and-development/our-work-in-the-pacific/aid-partnership-with-niue/>]. Accessed 5 March 2021.

[2] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 21 September 2020.

[3] United Nations. [<http://www.un.org/en/sections/where-we-work/asia-and-pacific/index.html>]. Accessed 5 March 2021.

[4] World Health Organisation. "Niue". [<https://www.who.int/countries/niu/en/>]. Accessed 5 March 2021.

[5] Global Health Security Tracking Dashboard. "Niue". [<https://tracking.ghscosting.org/#analysis/NU/r>]. Accessed 5 March 2021.

[6] World Health Organization. February 2021. "Strengthening vital partnerships in the Pacific to support health sector

responses to COVID-19." [<https://www.who.int/westernpacific/about/how-we-work/pacific-support/news/detail/25-01-2021-strengthening-vital-partnerships-in-the-pacific-to-support-health-sector-responses-to-covid-19>]. Accessed 24 June 2021.

### 5.5.4c

**Is there evidence that the country has fulfilled its full contribution to the WHO within the past two years?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

2021

Economist Impact analyst qualitative assessment based on official national sources, which vary by country

## 5.6 COMMITMENT TO SHARING OF GENETIC AND BIOLOGICAL DATA AND SPECIMENS

### 5.6.1 Commitment to sharing genetic data, clinical specimens, and/or isolated specimens (biological materials) in both emergency and nonemergency research

#### 5.6.1a

**Is there a publicly available plan or policy for sharing genetic data, clinical specimens, and/or isolated specimens (biological materials) along with the associated epidemiological data with international organizations and/or other countries that goes beyond influenza?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available plan or policy in Niue for sharing genetic data, epidemiological data, clinical specimens, and/or isolated specimens (biological materials) with international organizations and/or other countries that goes beyond influenza. The Government of Niue has one main site and does not have individual pages for each of the individual ministries (such as the Ministry of Social Services, which has jurisdiction over health, or the Ministry of Natural Resources, which has jurisdiction over agriculture) [1]. The Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network (PPHSN), which include Niue among its members, operates "LabNet" that allows country-level laboratories, or Level 1 labs, to access L2 or L3 labs for confirmation of collected samples [2]. The Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019, released in September 2015 by the government of Niue in collaboration with the Pacific Community, contains no relevant information [3]. The government's Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021 contains no relevant information [4]. The World Health Organisation's Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022 has no relevant information [5].

[1] Government of Niue. [<http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/ministries.php>]. Accessed 17 September 2020.

[2] Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network. "LabNet". [<http://pht.spc.int/PPHSN/Services/LabNet/intro.htm>]. Accessed 17 September 2020.

[3] Government of Niue. 30 September 2015. "Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue 2015-2019". [[https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic\\_Roadmap\\_NIUE\\_2015.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Strategic_Roadmap_NIUE_2015.pdf)]. Accessed 17 September 2020.

[4] Government of Niue. "Health Strategic Plan 2011-2021".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/niue/niue\\_health\\_strategic\\_plan\\_20](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/niue/niue_health_strategic_plan_20)



11-2021.pdf]. Accessed 17 September 2020.

[5] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Country Cooperation Strategy 2018–2022".

[<https://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13950/WPRO-2017-DPM-016-niu-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 17 September 2020.

### 5.6.1b

**Is there public evidence that the country has not shared samples in accordance with the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness (PIP) framework in the past two years?**

Yes = 0, No = 1

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is no public evidence that Niue has not shared samples in accordance with the PIP framework in the past two years. There is no national influenza centre working with the World Health Organisation in Niue. There is no indication of non-compliance from major news outlets or the World Health Organization [1].

[1] World Health Organisation. "Influenza".

[[https://www.who.int/influenza/gisrs\\_laboratory/national\\_influenza\\_centres/list/en/index5.html](https://www.who.int/influenza/gisrs_laboratory/national_influenza_centres/list/en/index5.html)]. Accessed 17 September 2020.

### 5.6.1c

**Is there public evidence that the country has not shared pandemic pathogen samples during an outbreak in the past two years?**

Yes = 0, No = 1

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is no public evidence that Niue has not shared pandemic pathogen samples during an outbreak in the past two years. The WHO Disease Outbreak News page has no outbreak report from Niue since 2017 [1]. There is no indication that Niue has not shared pandemic pathogen samples via the World Health Organisation or major news outlets [2]. As of 20 October, 2020 Niue has not reported any cases of COVID-19, hence there is no evidence that they have not shared the samples [3].

[1] World Health Organisation. "Disease Outbreak News (DONs)". [<https://www.who.int/csr/don/en/>]. Accessed 17 September 2020.

[2] World Health Organisation. [<https://www.who.int/>]. Accessed 17 September 2020.

[3] World Health Organisation. [<https://covid19.who.int/table>]. Accessed 20 October 2020.

## Category 6: Overall risk environment and vulnerability to biological threats

### 6.1 POLITICAL AND SECURITY RISK

#### 6.1.1 Government effectiveness

##### 6.1.1a

Policy formation (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 2

2020

Economist Intelligence

##### 6.1.1b

Quality of bureaucracy (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 2

2020

Economist Intelligence

##### 6.1.1c

Excessive bureaucracy/red tape (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 2

2020

Economist Intelligence

##### 6.1.1d

Vested interests/cronyism (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 2

2020

Economist Intelligence

### 6.1.1e

Country score on Corruption Perception Index (0-100, where 100=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 43

2020

Transparency International

### 6.1.1f

Accountability of public officials (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 2

2020

Economist Intelligence

### 6.1.1g

Human rights risk (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 2

2020

Economist Intelligence

## 6.1.2 Orderly transfers of power

### 6.1.2a

How clear, established, and accepted are constitutional mechanisms for the orderly transfer of power from one government to another?

Very clear, established and accepted = 4, Clear, established and accepted = 3, One of the three criteria (clear, established, accepted) is missing = 2, Two of the three criteria (clear, established, accepted) are missing = 1, Not clear, not established, not accepted = 0

Current Year Score: 3

2021

Economist Intelligence

### 6.1.3 Risk of social unrest

#### 6.1.3a

**What is the risk of disruptive social unrest?**

Very low: Social unrest is very unlikely = 4, Low: There is some prospect of social unrest, but disruption would be very limited = 3, Moderate: There is a considerable chance of social unrest, but disruption would be limited = 2, High: Major social unrest is likely, and would cause considerable disruption = 1, Very high: Large-scale social unrest on such a level as to seriously challenge government control of the country is very likely = 0

**Current Year Score: 4**

2021

Economist Intelligence

### 6.1.4 Illicit activities by non-state actors

#### 6.1.4a

**How likely is it that domestic or foreign terrorists will attack with a frequency or severity that causes substantial disruption?**

No threat = 4, Low threat = 3, Moderate threat = 2, High threat = 1, Very high threat = 0

**Current Year Score: 4**

2021

Economist Intelligence

#### 6.1.4b

**What is the level of illicit arms flows within the country?**

4 = Very high, 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, 0 = Very low

**Current Year Score: 0**

2020

UN Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

#### 6.1.4c

**How high is the risk of organized criminal activity to the government or businesses in the country?**

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

**Current Year Score: 2**

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.1.5 Armed conflict

### 6.1.5a

Is this country presently subject to an armed conflict, or is there at least a moderate risk of such conflict in the future?

No armed conflict exists = 4, Yes; sporadic conflict = 3, Yes; incursional conflict = 2, Yes, low-level insurgency = 1, Yes; territorial conflict = 0

Current Year Score: 4

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.1.6 Government territorial control

### 6.1.6a

Does the government's authority extend over the full territory of the country?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.1.7 International tensions

### 6.1.7a

Is there a threat that international disputes/tensions could have a negative effect?

No threat = 4, Low threat = 3, Moderate threat = 2, High threat = 1, Very high threat = 0

Current Year Score: 4

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESILIENCE

### 6.2.1 Literacy

#### 6.2.1a

Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, both sexes (%)

Input number

Current Year Score: 88.1

2008-2018

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);  
The Economist Intelligence Unit

## 6.2.2 Gender equality

### 6.2.2a

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Gender Inequality Index score

Input number

**Current Year Score: 0.55**

2018

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); The Economist Intelligence Unit

## 6.2.3 Social inclusion

### 6.2.3a

Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)

Input number

**Current Year Score: 0.13**

2008-2018

World Bank; Economist Impact

### 6.2.3b

Share of employment in the informal sector

Greater than 50% = 2, Between 25-50% = 1, Less than 25% = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no data available on the share of informal employment in Niue on the International Labour Organisation and World Bank databases. [1,2]

[1] International Labour Organisation Data Explorer. [<https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/>]. Accessed 3 March 2021.

[2] The World Bank. [<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.ISV.IFRM.ZS>]. Accessed 3 March 2021.

### 6.2.3c

Coverage of social insurance programs (% of population)

Scored in quartiles (0-3, where 3=best)

**Current Year Score: 2**

2016, or latest available

World Bank; Economist Impact calculations

## 6.2.4 Public confidence in government

### 6.2.4a

Level of confidence in public institutions

Input number

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Economist Intelligence Democracy Index

## 6.2.5 Local media and reporting

### 6.2.5a

Is media coverage robust? Is there open and free discussion of public issues, with a reasonable diversity of opinions?

Input number

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Economist Intelligence Democracy Index

## 6.2.6 Inequality

### 6.2.6a

Gini coefficient

Scored 0-1, where 0=best

Current Year Score: 0.34

Latest available.

World Bank; Economist Impact calculations

## 6.3 INFRASTRUCTURE ADEQUACY

### 6.3.1 Adequacy of road network

#### 6.3.1a

What is the risk that the road network will prove inadequate to meet needs?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 3

2021

Economist Intelligence

### 6.3.2 Adequacy of airports

#### 6.3.2a

What is the risk that air transport will prove inadequate to meet needs?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Economist Intelligence

### 6.3.3 Adequacy of power network

#### 6.3.3a

What is the risk that power shortages could be disruptive?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.4 ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

### 6.4.1 Urbanization

#### 6.4.1a

Urban population (% of total population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 46.2

2020

World Bank

### 6.4.2 Land use

#### 6.4.2a

Percentage point change in forest area between 2006–2016

Input number



Current Year Score: -0.18

2006-2018

World Bank; Economist Impact

### 6.4.3 Natural disaster risk

#### 6.4.3a

What is the risk that the economy will suffer a major disruption owing to a natural disaster?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.5 PUBLIC HEALTH VULNERABILITIES

### 6.5.1 Access to quality healthcare

#### 6.5.1a

Total life expectancy (years)

Input number

Current Year Score: 73.1

2013

United Nations; World Bank, UNICEF; Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME); Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)  
World Factbook

#### 6.5.1b

Age-standardized NCD mortality rate (per 100 000 population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 666.23

2019

WHO

#### 6.5.1c

Population ages 65 and above (% of total population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 5.15

2019

World Bank

### **6.5.1d**

Prevalence of current tobacco use (% of adults)

Input number

Current Year Score: 28.94

2018

World Bank

### **6.5.1e**

Prevalence of obesity among adults

Input number

Current Year Score: 50

2016

WHO

## **6.5.2 Access to potable water and sanitation**

### **6.5.2a**

Percentage of homes with access to at least basic water infrastructure

Input number

Current Year Score: 98.2

2017

UNICEF; Economist Impact

### **6.5.2b**

Percentage of homes with access to at least basic sanitation facilities

Input number

Current Year Score: 96.77

2017

UNICEF; Economist Impact

### 6.5.3 Public healthcare spending levels per capita

#### 6.5.3a

Domestic general government health expenditure per capita, PPP (current international \$)

Input number

Current Year Score: 477.42

2018

WHO Global Health Expenditure database

### 6.5.4 Trust in medical and health advice

#### 6.5.4a

Trust medical and health advice from the government

Share of population that trust medical and health advice from the government , More than 80% = 2, Between 60-80%, or no data available = 1, Less than 60% = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2018

Wellcome Trust Global Monitor 2018

#### 6.5.4b

Trust medical and health advice from medical workers

Share of population that trust medical and health advice from health professionals , More than 80% = 2, Between 60-80%, or no data available = 1, Less than 60% = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2018

Wellcome Trust Global Monitor 2018