

St Kitts & Nevis

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

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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 insufficient publicly available evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has a national AMR plan for the surveillance, detection and reporting of priority AMR pathogens. In a 2017 budget document, the Ministry of Health reported that it planned to complete a “National AMR Action Plan” by the end of the year, which would “determine the interventions for 2018”. [1] Similarly, the Global Database for the Tripartite Antimicrobial Resistance Country Self-assessment Survey (TrACSS) for Saint Kitts and Nevis for the 2018-19 period states that the country has a “National AMR action plan developed” (response to question 5.1). However, for question 5.3, which requests a link to a published plan, the country did not provide a response. [2] Similarly, the WHO’s Library of national action plans does not contain a national AMR plan for Saint Kitts and Nevis. [3] According to the TrACSS, the country’s plan, which does not appear to be publicly available, includes elements such as: “Integrated approaches used to implement the national AMR action plan with relevant data and lessons learned from all sectors used to adapt implementation of the action plan” (question 4.1) and “Limited or small-scale antimicrobial resistance awareness campaign targeting some but not all relevant stakeholders” (question 6.1); but does not include a “Multi-sectoral working group or coordination committee in charge of national AMR strategy reviews data on antimicrobial consumption and resistance in human and animal sectors” (question 7.6). [2] The websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional public information regarding a national AMR plan. [4, 5, 6, 7] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a national laboratory system or public health institute. [8]

[1] Ministry of Finance. 2017. “2018 Budget Estimates”. [<https://www.mof.gov.kn/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Estimates-2018-Volume-II-Final-Website.pdf>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[2] World Health Organization. 2020. “Country Self-assessment Survey (TrACSS) for Saint Kitts and Nevis for the 2018-19 period”. [<https://amrcountryprogress.org/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[3] World Health Organization. 2020. “Library of national action plans”. [<https://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health. 2020. “About us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources. 2020. “agriculture.gov.kn”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Health”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[7] Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Co-operatives and Fisheries of the Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Min. of Agriculture”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/agriculture/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[8] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. “The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed

4 January 2021.

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 insufficient public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has a national laboratory/laboratory system that tests for priority AMR pathogens, including the 7+1 priority AMR pathogens. The Global Database for the Tripartite Antimicrobial Resistance Country Self-assessment Survey (TrACSS) for Saint Kitts and Nevis for the 2018-19 period states that “AMR data is collated locally for common bacteria, but data collection may not use a standardized approach and lacks national coordination and/or quality management” (question 7.4). The country did not provide positive or negative responses to question 7.7 regarding a “National AMR Laboratory network”. The responses to question 7.5 regarding routine AMR surveillance in different situations are “N/A”, stating “No national plan for a system of surveillance of AMR is available”. [1] In a 2017 budget document, the Ministry of Health reported that it had collaborated with the Pan American Health Organization to host an AMR symposium in August 2017 to educate healthcare workers on “antibiotic stewardship”. During the event “WHONET” software was installed at the diagnostic laboratory at the Joseph N. France General Hospital (JNFGH), the country’s principal hospital facility. Staff was trained to use the software to “enhance AMR surveillance”. [2] The JNFGH’s diagnostic laboratory provides testing services, but its webpage does not describe the types of tests offered or mention AMR testing. [3] A 2014 presentation from the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA), of which Saint Kitts and Nevis is a member, note that AMR testing in the region is limited and AMR data are not widely reported. Specifically, the presentation noted that AMR data for Saint Kitts and Nevis was not available for *E. coli*, *K. pneumoniae*, Nontyphoidal Salmonella, *S. aureus*, and *S. pneumoniae*. [4] CARPHA’s laboratory can test for *E. coli*, *S. pneumoniae*, *Salmonella* spp., *Shigella* spp., and *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. CARPHA’s laboratory is located in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. [5] A private laboratory (the Next Generation Medical Laboratory) that opened in January 2020 on St. Kitts states that its microbiology section can perform cultures and sensitivity tests “to isolate and identify infectious microorganisms and investigate their susceptibility to antibiotics”, but it does not mention specific pathogens, except for *N. gonorrhoeae*. [6, 7] The St. Kitts and Nevis Bureau of Standards (SKNBS) houses the “national multipurpose laboratory”, but it does not provide AMR testing and its microbiological testing focuses on foodborne illnesses. [8] The WHO’s Library of national action plans does not contain a national AMR plan for Saint Kitts and Nevis. [9] The websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional public information regarding a national laboratory/laboratory system that tests for priority AMR pathogens. [10, 11, 12, 13] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a national laboratory system or public health institute. [14]

[1] World Health Organization. 2020. “Country Self-assessment Survey (TrACSS) for Saint Kitts and Nevis for the 2018-19 period”. [<https://amrcountryprogress.org/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[2] Ministry of Finance. 2017. “2018 Budget Estimates”. [<https://www.mof.gov.kn/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Estimates-2018-Volume-II-Final-Website.pdf>]. Accessed 5 January 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health. 2020. “Joseph N. France General Hospital”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021.

[4] Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA). 2014. “Surveillance of antimicrobial resistance and laboratory networking in the Caribbean”. [http://carpha.org:8086/Portals/0/docs/MEETINGS/AMR%20Workshop/2-Gutierrez_Surveillance%20AMR%20Lab%20Networking%20in%20Cbean.pdf]. Accessed 5 January 2021.

[5] Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA). 2020. “Laboratory Testing Services”. [<https://carpha.org/What-We-Do/Laboratory/Laboratory-Testing-Services>]. Accessed 5 January 2021.

[6] Next Generation Medical Laboratory. 2020. “About Us”. [<https://nextgenmedlab.com/about-us/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021.

- [7] Next Generation Medical Laboratory. 2020. "Microbiology". [<https://nextgenmedlab.com/microbiology/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021.
- [8] St. Kitts and Nevis Bureau of Standards. 2020. "What we do". [<https://www.sknbs.org/about-bureau/what-we-do/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021.
- [9] World Health Organization. 2020. "Library of national action plans". [<https://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [10] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [11] Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources. 2020. "agriculture.gov.kn". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [12] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [13] Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Co-operatives and Fisheries of the Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Min. of Agriculture". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/agriculture/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [14] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. "The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

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 public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis conducts detection or surveillance activities (e.g. in soil, waterways, etc.) for antimicrobial residues or AMR organisms. In a 2017 budget document, the Ministry of Health reported that it planned to complete a "National AMR Action Plan" by the end of the year, which would "determine the interventions for 2018". [1] However, a copy of a plan is not publicly available on government websites or the WHO's Library of national action plans. [2, 3] The Global Database for the Tripartite Antimicrobial Resistance Country Self-assessment Survey (TrACSS) for Saint Kitts and Nevis for the 2018-19 period does not provide public evidence of environmental detection or surveillance activities for AMR organisms or residues. [4] The websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources, Ministry of Environment and Cooperatives, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional public information regarding a national AMR plan. [5, 6, 7, 8, 9] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a national laboratory system or public health institute. [2]

- [1] Ministry of Finance. 2017. "2018 Budget Estimates". [<https://www.mof.gov.kn/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Estimates-2018-Volume-II-Final-Website.pdf>]. Accessed 5 January 2021.
- [2] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. "The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [3] World Health Organization. 2020. "Library of national action plans". [<https://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [4] World Health Organization. 2020. "Country Self-assessment Survey (TrACSS) for Saint Kitts and Nevis for the 2018-19 period". [<https://amrcountryprogress.org/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [5] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [6] Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources. 2020. "agriculture.gov.kn". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [7] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[8] Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Co-operatives and Fisheries of the Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Min. of Agriculture". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/agriculture/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[9] Ministry of Environment and Cooperatives. 2020. "Ministries". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021.

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: 2

Saint Kitts and Nevis has national legislation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for humans and there is no public evidence of gaps in enforcement. The Antibiotics and Therapeutic Substances Act, last updated in 2002, restricts the sale of antibiotics. Section 4 states that the sale or supply of antibiotics is restricted to registered medical practitioners, dentists or veterinary surgeons and sales to other individuals must be accompanied by a prescription from one of the aforementioned professionals. [1] The First Schedule of the act lists antibiotics covered under the legislation. [1] The WHO's 2012 Pharmaceutical Country Profile for the country noted that, "Antibiotics and injectable medicines are not sold over-the-counter without a prescription". [2] The Global Database for the Tripartite Antimicrobial Resistance Country Self-assessment Survey (TrACSS) for Saint Kitts and Nevis for the 2018-19 period responded "Yes" to question 5.4 "Country has laws or regulations on prescription and sale of antimicrobials, for human use". [3] Further, for question 9.1 TrACSS stated that the country has "Practices to assure appropriate antimicrobial use being implemented in some healthcare facilities and guidelines for appropriate use of antimicrobials available". [3]

[1] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2002. "Antibiotics and Therapeutic Substances Act".

[<https://aglskn.info/documents/Act02and09TOC/Ch%2009.04%20Antibiotics%20and%20Therapeutic%20Substances%20Act.pdf>]. Accessed 5 January 2021.

[2] World Health Organization. 2012. "Pharmaceutical Country Profile Saint Kitts and Nevis".

[https://www.who.int/medicines/areas/coordination/SaintKittsNevis_country_profile.pdf]. Accessed 5 January 2021.

[3] World Health Organization. 2020. "Country Self-assessment Survey (TrACSS) for Saint Kitts and Nevis for the 2018-19 period". [<https://amrcountryprogress.org/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

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: 2

Saint Kitts and Nevis has national legislation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for animals and there is no public evidence of gaps in enforcement. The Antibiotics and Therapeutic Substances Act, last updated in 2002, restricts the sale of antibiotics for both humans and animals. Section 4 states that the sale or supply of antibiotics is restricted to registered medical practitioners, dentists or veterinary surgeons and sales to other individuals must be accompanied by a prescription from one of the aforementioned professionals. [1] The First Schedule of the act lists antibiotics covered under the legislation. [1] The Global Database for the Tripartite Antimicrobial Resistance Country Self-assessment Survey (TrACSS) for Saint Kitts and Nevis for the 2018-19 period responded "Yes" to question 5.4 "Country has laws or regulations on prescription and sale of antimicrobials, for animal use". [2] In response to question 5.4, "Country has laws or regulations that prohibits the use of antibiotics for growth promotion in the absence of risk analysis", Saint Kitts and Nevis responded "Don't

Know". [2] In terms of monitoring, the country stated that it had a "Plan agreed for monitoring quantities of antimicrobials sold for/used in animals, based on OIE standards" (question 7.2). However, in response to question 7.5 on AMR surveillance related to animal disease the country responded "N/A". [2] In addition to the Antibiotics and Therapeutic Substances Act, the 2016 Fisheries Aquaculture and Marine Resources Act, Section 53, states that antibiotics may not be used in aquaculture except with written approval from the Director of the Department of Marine Resources. [3]

[1] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2002. "Antibiotics and Therapeutic Substances Act".

[https://aglskn.info/documents/Act02and09TOC/Ch%2009.04%20Antibiotics%20and%20Therapeutic%20Substances%20Act.pdf]. Accessed 5 January 2021.

[2] World Health Organization. 2020. "Country Self-assessment Survey (TrACSS) for Saint Kitts and Nevis for the 2018-19 period". [https://amrcountryprogress.org/]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[3] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2016. "Fisheries Aquaculture and Marine Resources Act".

[http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/stk170197.pdf]. Accessed 5 January 2021.

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 public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has national legislation, plans, or equivalent strategy documents on zoonotic disease. The country's 2012 Animals (National and International Movement and Prescribed Diseases Prevention) Act seeks to "provide for the control of the movement of animals and animal related items into and within St. Christopher and Nevis; to prevent the introduction and spread of prescribed animal diseases within St. Christopher and Nevis and other countries; to ensure the safe and humane movement of animals" in and out of the country. [1] The act does not specifically mention zoonotic disease, although several are included in its list of animal diseases, such as anthrax, avian influenza, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, brucellosis, and others. [1] The act does not describe actions related to human health. [1] Academic studies from 2015 and 2017 document the presence of zoonoses in St. Kitts and Nevis, including leptospirosis and Toxoplasma gondii. [2, 3, 4] The University of the West Indies, based in Trinidad and Tobago, includes the "One Health One Caribbean One Love" initiative under its current projects. The project includes the Ministry of Agriculture in St. Kitts and Nevis and its goals and activities include "to strengthen the ability of Caribbean countries to recognize, diagnose and respond to animal / zoonotic diseases" and the "development and publication of a regional One Health strategic plan with national sub-plans". [5] However, the project's website was not functioning as of January 2021 and the website of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources does not contain information regarding implementation of the project. [6, 7] In 2018, the Ross University School of Veterinary Medicine, located on St. Kitts, opened a US\$10.5m research facility "for multidisciplinary research to benefit human and animal health in the Caribbean". [8] The government noted that the facility would contribute to "enhanced understanding and control of zoonotic diseases that are transferred between animals and people, such as leptospirosis, and vector-borne diseases such as chikungunya, dengue fever and Zika". [8] Saint Kitts and Nevis' 2018 International Health Regulations (IHR) State Party self-assessment annual report scored the country at 60% for indicator "C.3.1 Collaborative effort on activities to address zoonoses". [9] The websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional public information regarding national legislation, plans, or equivalent strategy documents on zoonotic disease. [7,

10, 11, 12]

- [1] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2012. "Animals (National and International Movement and Prescribed Diseases Prevention) Act". [<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/stk135478.pdf>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [2] Hamilton, C.M., Kelly, P.J., Bartley, P.M. et al. 2015. "Toxoplasma gondii in livestock in St. Kitts and Nevis, West Indies". [<https://parasitesandvectors.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13071-015-0776-7#citeas>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [3] Rajeev S, Conan A, Pratt N, Beierschmitt A, Palmour R. 2017. "High Leptospira seroprevalence in captive and wild-caught vervet monkeys (Chlorocebus sabeus) on the Caribbean island of Saint Kitts". [<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/28782434/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [4] Pratt, Nicola, Anne Conan, and Sreekumari Rajeev. 2017. "Leptospira Seroprevalence in Domestic Dogs and Cats on the Caribbean Island of Saint Kitts". [<https://www.hindawi.com/journals/vmi/2017/5904757/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [5] University of the West Indies. "Current Projects". [<https://sta.uwi.edu/tropicalmedicine/currentprojects.asp>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [6] One Health Caribbean. [<http://www.onehealthcaribbean.org>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [7] Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources. 2020. "agriculture.gov.kn". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [8] St. Kitts & Nevis Information Service. 2018. "ROSS UNIVERSITY EXPANDS ITS FOOTPRINT IN ST. KITTS AND NEVIS WITH THE OPENING OF ITS NEW RESEARCH AND PATHOLOGY BUILDING". [<https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2018/07/11/ross-university-expands-its-footprint-in-st-kitts-and-nevis-with-the-opening-of-its-new-research-and-pathology-building/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [9] World Health Organization. 2018. "Saint Kitts and Nevis - IHR State Party self-assessment annual reports". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/country/268>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [10] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [11] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [12] Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Co-operatives and Fisheries of the Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Min. of Agriculture". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/agriculture/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

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 public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has national legislation, plans, or equivalent strategy documents which include measures for risk identification and reduction for zoonotic disease spillover events from animals to humans. The country's 2012 Animals (National and International Movement and Prescribed Diseases Prevention) Act seeks to "provide for the control of the movement of animals and animal related items into and within St. Christopher and Nevis; to prevent the introduction and spread of prescribed animal diseases within St. Christopher and Nevis and other countries; to ensure the safe and humane movement of animals" in and out of the country. [1] The act does not specifically mention zoonotic disease, although several are included in its list of animal diseases, such as anthrax, avian influenza, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, brucellosis, and others. [1] The act does not describe actions related to human health. [1] Academic studies from 2015 and 2017 document the presence of zoonoses in St. Kitts and Nevis, including leptospirosis and Toxoplasma gondii. These studies discuss the presence of reservoir populations of animals with the diseases in the country. [2, 3, 4] A 2019 academic study stated, "Periodic pathogen surveillance in the wild rat population would be beneficial in assessing potential regional zoonotic risks", but there is no public evidence that the government has implemented such activities. [5] In

2018, the Ross University School of Veterinary Medicine, located on St. Kitts, opened a US\$10.5m research facility “for multidisciplinary research to benefit human and animal health in the Caribbean”. [6] The government noted that the facility would contribute to “enhanced understanding and control of zoonotic diseases that are transferred between animals and people, such as leptospirosis, and vector-borne diseases such as chikungunya, dengue fever and Zika”. [6] The websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional public information regarding measures for risk identification and reduction for zoonotic disease spillover events from animals to humans. [7, 8, 9, 10]

- [1] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2012. “Animals (National and International Movement and Prescribed Diseases Prevention) Act”. [<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/stk135478.pdf>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [2] Hamilton, C.M., Kelly, P.J., Bartley, P.M. et al. 2015. “Toxoplasma gondii in livestock in St. Kitts and Nevis, West Indies”. [<https://parasitesandvectors.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13071-015-0776-7#citeas>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [3] Rajeev S, Conan A, Pratt N, Beierschmitt A, Palmour R. 2017. “High Leptospira seroprevalence in captive and wild-caught vervet monkeys (Chlorocebus sabeus) on the Caribbean island of Saint Kitts”. [<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/28782434/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [4] Pratt, Nicola, Anne Conan, and Sreekumari Rajeev. 2017. “Leptospira Seroprevalence in Domestic Dogs and Cats on the Caribbean Island of Saint Kitts”. [<https://www.hindawi.com/journals/vmi/2017/5904757/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [5] Boey, Kenneth et al. 2019. “Seroprevalence of Rodent Pathogens in Wild Rats from the Island of St. Kitts, West Indies”. [<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6562389/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [6] St. Kitts & Nevis Information Service. 2018. “ROSS UNIVERSITY EXPANDS ITS FOOTPRINT IN ST. KITTS AND NEVIS WITH THE OPENING OF ITS NEW RESEARCH AND PATHOLOGY BUILDING”. [<https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2018/07/11/ross-university-expands-its-footprint-in-st-kitts-and-nevis-with-the-opening-of-its-new-research-and-pathology-building/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [7] Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources. 2020. “agriculture.gov.kn”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [8] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Health”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [9] Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Co-operatives and Fisheries of the Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Min. of Agriculture”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/agriculture/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [10] Ministry of Health. 2020. “About us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 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 insufficient public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has national legislation, plans, or guidelines that account for the surveillance and control of multiple zoonotic pathogens of public health concern. The country’s 2012 Animals (National and International Movement and Prescribed Diseases Prevention) Act seeks to “provide for the control of the movement of animals and animal related items into and within St. Christopher and Nevis; to prevent the introduction and spread of prescribed animal diseases within St. Christopher and Nevis and other countries; to ensure the safe and humane movement of animals” in and out of the country. [1] The act does not specifically mention zoonotic disease, although several are included in its list of animal diseases, such as anthrax, avian influenza, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, brucellosis, and others. [1] Section 3 of the act tasks the Veterinary Authority to “coordinate animal health epidemiological surveillance activities” and “distribute information regarding prescribed animal diseases and the means of their prevention and control”.

Control activities included in Part V include quarantine for infected animals and “destruction of diseased animals”. The control activities are general in nature and not specific to individual zoonotic diseases. [1] The act does not describe actions related to human health. [1] A 2019 academic study stated, “Periodic pathogen surveillance in the wild rat population would be beneficial in assessing potential regional zoonotic risks”, but there is no public evidence that the government has implemented such activities. [2] The University of the West Indies, based in Trinidad and Tobago, includes the “One Health One Caribbean One Love” initiative under its current projects. The project includes the Ministry of Agriculture in St. Kitts and Nevis and its goals and activities include “to strengthen the ability of Caribbean countries to recognize, diagnose and respond to animal / zoonotic diseases” and the “development and publication of a regional One Health strategic plan with national sub-plans”. [3] However, the project’s website was not functioning as of January 2021 and the website of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources does not contain information regarding implementation of the project. [4, 5] Saint Kitts and Nevis’ 2018 International Health Regulations (IHR) State Party self-assessment annual report scored the country at 60% for indicator “C.3.1 Collaborative effort on activities to address zoonoses”. [6] The websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional public information regarding national legislation, plans, or guidelines that account for the surveillance and control of multiple zoonotic pathogens of public health concern. [5, 7, 8, 9]

[1] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2012. “Animals (National and International Movement and Prescribed Diseases Prevention) Act”. [<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/stk135478.pdf>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[2] Boey, Kenneth et al. 2019. “Seroprevalence of Rodent Pathogens in Wild Rats from the Island of St. Kitts, West Indies”. [<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6562389/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[3] University of the West Indies. “Current Projects”. [<https://sta.uwi.edu/tropicalmedicine/currentprojects.asp>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[4] One Health Caribbean. [<http://www.onehealthcaribbean.org>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources. 2020. “agriculture.gov.kn”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[6] World Health Organization. 2018. “Saint Kitts and Nevis - IHR State Party self-assessment annual reports”. [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/country/268>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[7] Ministry of Health. 2020. “About us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[8] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Health”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[9] Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Co-operatives and Fisheries of the Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Min. of Agriculture”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/agriculture/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

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 public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has a department, agency, or similar unit dedicated to zoonotic disease that functions across ministries. The country’s 2012 Animals (National and International Movement and Prescribed Diseases Prevention) Act, Section 3, tasks the Veterinary Authority to “coordinate animal health epidemiological surveillance activities” and “distribute information regarding prescribed animal diseases and the means of their prevention and control”. There is no indication that the Veterinary Authority functions across ministries. [1] The act does not specifically mention zoonotic disease, although several are included in its list of animal diseases, such as anthrax, avian influenza, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, brucellosis, and others. [1] The act does not describe actions related to human health. [1] The University of the West Indies, based in Trinidad and Tobago, includes the “One Health One Caribbean One Love” initiative under its current

projects. The project includes the Ministry of Agriculture in St. Kitts and Nevis and its goals and activities include “to strengthen the ability of Caribbean countries to recognize, diagnose and respond to animal / zoonotic diseases” and the “development and publication of a regional One Health strategic plan with national sub-plans”. [2] However, the project’s website was not functioning as of January 2021 and the website of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources does not contain information regarding implementation of the project. [3, 4] Saint Kitts and Nevis’ 2018 International Health Regulations (IHR) State Party self-assessment annual report scored the country at 60% for indicator “C.3.1 Collaborative effort on activities to address zoonoses”. [5] The websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional public information regarding a department, agency, or similar unit dedicated to zoonotic disease that functions across ministries. [4, 6, 7, 8]

- [1] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2012. “Animals (National and International Movement and Prescribed Diseases Prevention) Act”. [<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/stk135478.pdf>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [2] University of the West Indies. “Current Projects”. [<https://sta.uwi.edu/tropicalmedicine/currentprojects.asp>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [3] One Health Caribbean. [<http://www.onehealthcaribbean.org>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [4] Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources. 2020. “agriculture.gov.kn”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [5] World Health Organization. 2018. “Saint Kitts and Nevis - IHR State Party self-assessment annual reports”. [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/country/268>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [6] Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Co-operatives and Fisheries of the Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Min. of Agriculture”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/agriculture/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [7] Ministry of Health. 2020. “About us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [8] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Health”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

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: 0

There is no public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has a national mechanism (either voluntary or mandatory) for owners of livestock to conduct and report on disease surveillance to a central government agency. The country’s 2012 Animals (National and International Movement and Prescribed Diseases Prevention) Act, Section 21, requires “every person having in his possession or under his charge an animal suffering from a prescribed disease” to “as soon as possible but not later than twenty-four hours, give notice of the fact of the animal being diseased to the nearest inspector, or to the person in charge of the nearest police station”. [1] The act does not describe a national reporting mechanism to implement this requirement. [1] The websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional public information regarding a national mechanism for owners of livestock to conduct and report on disease surveillance to a central government agency. [2, 3, 4, 5]

- [1] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2012. “Animals (National and International Movement and Prescribed Diseases Prevention) Act”. [<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/stk135478.pdf>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[2] Ministry of Health. 2020. “About us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Health”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources. 2020. “agriculture.gov.kn”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Co-operatives and Fisheries of the Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Min. of Agriculture”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/agriculture/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

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 insufficient public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has legislation and/or regulations that safeguard the confidentiality of information generated through surveillance activities for animals (for owners). The country’s 2012 Animals (National and International Movement and Prescribed Diseases Prevention) Act, Section 46, describes violations of the act committed by inspectors, including disclosure of “any confidential information acquired in the performance of his official duties relating to any person, firm, or business, except when required to do so as a witness in any court or under the authority of this Act”. [1] However, the act does not define “confidential information” and Section 46 does not specifically mention epidemiological surveillance. [1] The websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional public information regarding the confidentiality of information generated through surveillance activities for animals (for owners). [2, 3, 4, 5]

[1] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2012. “Animals (National and International Movement and Prescribed Diseases Prevention) Act”. [<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/stk135478.pdf>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[2] Ministry of Health. 2020. “About us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Health”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources. 2020. “agriculture.gov.kn”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Co-operatives and Fisheries of the Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Min. of Agriculture”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/agriculture/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

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 public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis conducts surveillance of zoonotic disease in wildlife (e.g., wild animals, insects, other disease vectors). Academic studies from 2015 and 2017 conducted ad hoc surveillance of zoonotic disease in St. Kitts and Nevis among wild and domestic animal populations, including leptospirosis and *Toxoplasma gondii*, but there is no evidence of that the government has conducted such surveillance. These studies discuss the presence of reservoir populations of animals with the diseases in the country. [1, 2, 3] A 2019 academic study stated, “Periodic pathogen surveillance in the wild rat population would be beneficial in assessing potential regional zoonotic risks”, but there is no

public evidence that the government has implemented such activities. [4] In the Global Database for the Tripartite Antimicrobial Resistance Country Self-assessment Survey (TrACSS) for Saint Kitts and Nevis for the 2018-19 period, for question 7.5 (b) the country responded “N/A” as to whether “AMR surveillance is routinely undertaken in animals” for “Zoonotic pathogenic bacteria”. [5] The websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources, Ministry of Environment and Cooperatives, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional public information regarding surveillance of zoonotic disease in wildlife. [6, 7, 8, 9, 10]

- [1] Pratt, Nicola, Anne Conan, and Sreekumari Rajeev. 2017. “Leptospira Seroprevalence in Domestic Dogs and Cats on the Caribbean Island of Saint Kitts”. [<https://www.hindawi.com/journals/vmi/2017/5904757/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [2] Hamilton, C.M., Kelly, P.J., Bartley, P.M. et al. 2015. “Toxoplasma gondii in livestock in St. Kitts and Nevis, West Indies”. [<https://parasitesandvectors.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13071-015-0776-7#citeas>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [3] Rajeev S, Conan A, Pratt N, Beierschmitt A, Palmour R. 2017. “High Leptospira seroprevalence in captive and wild-caught vervet monkeys (Chlorocebus sabeus) on the Caribbean island of Saint Kitts”. [<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/28782434/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [4] Boey, Kenneth et al. 2019. “Seroprevalence of Rodent Pathogens in Wild Rats from the Island of St. Kitts, West Indies”. [<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6562389/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [5] World Health Organization. 2019. “Country Self-assessment Survey (TrACSS) for Saint Kitts and Nevis for the 2018-19 period”. [<https://amrcountryprogress.org/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [6] Ministry of Health. 2020. “About us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [7] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Health”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [8] Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources. 2020. “agriculture.gov.kn”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [9] Ministry of Environment and Cooperatives. 2020. “Ministries”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021.
- [10] Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Co-operatives and Fisheries of the Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Min. of Agriculture”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/agriculture/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

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 public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has national legislation, plans, or equivalent strategy documents on zoonotic disease or that there are mechanisms for working with the private sector in controlling or responding to zoonoses. The country's 2012 Animals (National and International Movement and Prescribed Diseases Prevention) Act, Section 8, established the "Veterinary Advisory Council", which includes a livestock farmer and "one person representing the private sector", in addition to government officials. [1] The Council's purpose is to advise the Minister of Agriculture "on any matter pertaining to the administration of this Act and the Regulations". [1] However, the act does not specifically mention zoonotic disease, although several are included in its list of animal diseases, such as anthrax, avian influenza, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, brucellosis, and others. [1] The websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional public information regarding mechanisms for working with the private sector in controlling or responding to zoonoses. [2, 3, 4, 5]

[1] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2012. "Animals (National and International Movement and Prescribed Diseases Prevention) Act". [<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/stk135478.pdf>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[2] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources. 2020. "agriculture.gov.kn". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Co-operatives and Fisheries of the Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Min. of Agriculture". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/agriculture/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

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 public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has 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. Data from a 2017 survey of veterinary laboratory facilities in the English and Dutch-speaking Caribbean found that 90% did not have procedures related to “biological agent inventory and storage”. [1] The websites of the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC), Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources, Ministry of National Security, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional public information regarding 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. [2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a ministry of research, national laboratory system, or public health institute. [8] Although Saint Kitts and Nevis is party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), it has not shared Confidence Building Measures, so there is no additional information on this subject shared via reports to the BWC. [9]

[1] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). 2017. “Programme and Book of Abstracts”.

[http://www.oie.int/eng/BIOTHREAT2017/pdf/Book_of_Abstracts.pdf]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[2] Ministry of Health. 2020. “About us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Health”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources. 2020. “agriculture.gov.kn”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Co-operatives and Fisheries of the Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Min. of Agriculture”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/agriculture/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of National Security. 2020. “About Us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[7] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). 2020. “Saint Kitts and Nevis”.

[<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/s/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[8] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. “The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[9] United Nations Office at Geneva. 2020. “BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal”. [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/saint-kitts-and-nevis>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

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 no public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has 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. In 2012, the country passed the Biosafety Act, but its purpose is “to provide for the movement, transit, handling and use of genetically modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effects on conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health”, and it does not mention biosecurity. [1] The Biological Weapons Act of 1991 prohibits development, production, stockpiling, acquisition, or retaining any biological agent other than for “prophylactic, protective or other peaceful purpose”, but it does not mention biosecurity or cover containment of dangerous pathogens. [2] The websites of the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC), Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources, Ministry of National Security, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional public information regarding legislation and/or regulations related to biosecurity. [3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a ministry of research, national laboratory system, or public health institute. [9] Although Saint Kitts and Nevis is party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), it has not shared Confidence Building Measures, so there is no additional information on this subject shared via reports to the BWC. [10]

[1] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2012. “Biosafety Act”.

[<http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/96060/113387/F492092762/KNA96060.pdf>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[2] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 1991. “Biological Weapons Act”.

[<https://aglskn.info/documents/Act02and09TOC/Ch%2019.01%20%20Biological%20Weapons%20Act.pdf>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Health”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources. 2020. “agriculture.gov.kn”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Co-operatives and Fisheries of the Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Min. of Agriculture”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/agriculture/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of National Security. 2020. “About Us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[7] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). 2020. “Saint Kitts and Nevis”.

[<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/s/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[8] Ministry of Health. 2020. “About us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[9] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. “The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[10] United Nations Office at Geneva. 2020. “BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal”. [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/saint-kitts-and-nevis>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

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 no public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has in place legislation and/or regulations related to biosecurity or an established agency (or agencies) responsible for the enforcement of biosecurity legislation and regulations. In 2012, the country passed the Biosafety Act, but its purpose is “to provide for the movement, transit, handling and use of genetically modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effects on conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health”, and it does not mention biosecurity. [1] Part II of the act established the “Biosafety Board” as the “competent authority for biosafety”, but this is in terms of agricultural biosafety. The board's functions do not include any related to biosecurity (Section 6). [1] The Biological Weapons Act of 1991 prohibits development, production, stockpiling, acquisition, or retaining any biological agent other than for “prophylactic, protective or other peaceful purpose”, but it does mention biosecurity or cover containment of dangerous pathogens. [2] The act does not establish any enforcement agencies but tasks the Director of Public Prosecutions with approving all prosecutions for offenses committed under the act. [2] The websites of the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC), Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources, Ministry of National Security, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional public information regarding an established agency (or agencies) responsible for the enforcement of biosecurity legislation and regulations. [3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a ministry of research, national laboratory system, or public health institute. [9] Although Saint Kitts and Nevis is party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), it has not shared Confidence Building Measures, so there is no additional information on this subject shared via reports to the BWC. [10]

[1] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2012. “Biosafety Act”.

[<http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/96060/113387/F492092762/KNA96060.pdf>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[2] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 1991. “Biological Weapons Act”.

[<https://aglcskn.info/documents/Act02and09TOC/Ch%2019.01%20%20Biological%20Weapons%20Act.pdf>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Health”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources. 2020. “agriculture.gov.kn”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Co-operatives and Fisheries of the Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Min. of Agriculture”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/agriculture/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of National Security. 2020. “About Us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[7] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). 2020. “Saint Kitts and Nevis”. [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/s/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[8] Ministry of Health. 2020. “About us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[9] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. “The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[10] United Nations Office at Geneva. 2020. “BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal”. [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/saint-kitts-and-nevis>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

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 Saint Kitts and Nevis has taken action to consolidate its inventories of especially dangerous pathogens and toxins into a minimum number of facilities. Neither the 2012 Biosafety Act nor the 1991 Biological Weapons Act contain provisions for the consolidation of inventories of especially dangerous pathogens and toxins into a minimum number of facilities. [1, 2] Data from a 2017 survey of veterinary laboratory facilities in the English and Dutch-speaking Caribbean found that 90% did not have procedures related to “biological agent inventory and storage”. [3] The 2018 Annual Project Report from the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction reported that Canada was funding from 2018-2020 a full-time United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 Coordinator at the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat, tasked to “facilitate and support CARICOM Member States to meet their UNSCR 1540 obligations”. [4] Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is a member of CARICOM. The CARICOM website does not contain additional information regarding national steps taken to reduce inventories of especially dangerous pathogens and toxins. [5] The websites of the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC), Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources, Ministry of National Security, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional public information regarding action to consolidate inventories of especially dangerous pathogens and toxins into a minimum number of facilities. [6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a ministry of research, national laboratory system, or public health institute. [12] Although Saint Kitts and Nevis is party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), it has not shared Confidence Building Measures, so there is no additional information on this subject shared via reports to the BWC. [13]

- [1] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2012. “Biosafety Act”.
[<http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/96060/113387/F492092762/KNA96060.pdf>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [2] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 1991. “Biological Weapons Act”.
[<https://aglcskn.info/documents/Act02and09TOC/Ch%2019.01%20%20Biological%20Weapons%20Act.pdf>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [3] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). 2017. “Programme and Book of Abstracts”.
[http://www.oie.int/eng/BIOTHREAT2017/pdf/Book_of_Abstracts.pdf]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [4] Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction. 2018. “Annual Project Report”.
[<https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/blob/2310212/951b831249e52942d30ab579f50ec33a/global-partnership-working-group-annual-project-report--2018-data.pdf>]. Accessed 9 September 2020.
- [5] Caribbean Community (CARICOM). 2020. “CARICOM”. [<https://caricom.org/>].
- [6] Ministry of National Security. 2020. “About Us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [7] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). 2020. “Saint Kitts and Nevis”.
[<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/s/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [8] Ministry of Health. 2020. “About us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [9] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Health”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [10] Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources. 2020. “agriculture.gov.kn”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [11] Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Co-operatives and Fisheries of the Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Min. of Agriculture”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/agriculture/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [12] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. “The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [13] United Nations Office at Geneva. 2020. “BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal”. [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/saint-kitts-and-nevis>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

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 insufficient public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has in-country capacity to conduct Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)–based diagnostic testing for anthrax and/or Ebola, which would preclude culturing a live pathogen. In the public sector, the diagnostic laboratory at the Joseph N. France General Hospital (JNFGH), the country’s principal hospital facility, expects a PCR testing unit to arrive for installation in early 2021. [1, 2, 3] The Ministry of Health has stated that the unit will be used for COVID-19 testing. There is no public evidence that it will be used for diagnostic testing for anthrax and/or Ebola. [1, 2, 3] In the private sector, the Next Generation Medical Laboratory that opened in January 2020 on St. Kitts states that it can carry out PCR testing for various pathogens, but its list does not include anthrax and/or Ebola. [4] The websites of the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC), Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources, Ministry of National Security, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional public information regarding in-country capacity to conduct Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)–based diagnostic testing for anthrax and/or Ebola. [5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a ministry of research, national laboratory system, or public health institute. [11] Although Saint Kitts and Nevis is party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), it has not shared Confidence Building Measures, so there is no additional information on this subject shared via reports to the BWC. [12]

[1] Pan American Health Organization. 2020. “PAHO and Canada donate PPE to St. Kitts and Nevis”.

[<https://www.paho.org/en/news/17-11-2020-paho-canada-donate-ppe-st-kitts-and-nevis>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[2] Pan American Health Organization. 2020. “PAHO ECC Response to COVID-19 in Barbados and the ECC”.

[<https://www.paho.org/en/documents/paho-ecc-response-covid-19-barbados-and-ecc>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health. 2020. “JNF HOSPITAL TO BE OUTFITTED WITH A PCR MOLECULAR TESTING UNIT IN EARLY 2021”.

[<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[4] Next Generation Medical Laboratory. 2020. “Immunology”. [<https://nextgenmedlab.com/immunology/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Co-operatives and Fisheries of the Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Min. of Agriculture”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/agriculture/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of National Security. 2020. “About Us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[7] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). 2020. “Saint Kitts and Nevis”.

[<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/s/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[8] Ministry of Health. 2020. “About us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[9] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Health”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[10] Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources. 2020. “agriculture.gov.kn”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[11] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. “The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[12] United Nations Office at Geneva. 2020. “BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal”. [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/saint-kitts-and-nevis>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

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 no public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis 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. Neither the 2012 Biosafety Act nor the 1991 Biological Weapons Act contain provisions for biosecurity training for personnel. [1, 2] A 2018 presentation at a regional OIE meeting noted the "insufficient number of trained personnel" as one of the "most important challenges in sustaining biosafety and biosecurity" in the region. [3] The websites of the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC), Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources, Ministry of National Security, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional public information regarding biosecurity training. [4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a ministry of research, national laboratory system, or public health institute. [10] Although Saint Kitts and Nevis is party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), it has not shared Confidence Building Measures, so there is no additional information on this subject shared via reports to the BWC. [11]

[1] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2012. "Biosafety Act".

[<http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/96060/113387/F492092762/KNA96060.pdf>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[2] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 1991. "Biological Weapons Act".

[<https://aglcskn.info/documents/Act02and09TOC/Ch%2019.01%20%20Biological%20Weapons%20Act.pdf>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[3] CaribVET Laboratory Working Group. 2018. "Country perspectives: Challenges in maintaining effective and sustained biosafety/biosecurity, quality management systems and engineering / infrastructure-the Caribbean experience".

[<https://www.caribvet.net/content/download/4949/36536/version/1/file/Oura+C.+-+2018+-+CaribVET+presentation+OIE+Meeting+March+2018.pdf>].

[4] Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources. 2020. "agriculture.gov.kn". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Co-operatives and Fisheries of the Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Min. of Agriculture". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/agriculture/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of National Security. 2020. "About Us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[7] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). 2020. "Saint Kitts and Nevis".

[<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/s/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[8] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[9] Ministry of Health - Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[10] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. "The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[11] United Nations Office at Geneva. 2020. "BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/saint-kitts-and-nevis>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

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 public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has regulations that 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. The websites of the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC), Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources, Ministry of National Security, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional public information regarding personnel vetting. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a ministry of research, national laboratory system, or public health institute. [7] Although Saint Kitts and Nevis is party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), it has not shared Confidence Building Measures, so there is no additional information on this subject shared via reports to the BWC. [8]

[1] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). 2020. "Saint Kitts and Nevis". [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/s/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[2] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources. 2020. "agriculture.gov.kn". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Co-operatives and Fisheries of the Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Min. of Agriculture". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/agriculture/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of National Security. 2020. "About Us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[7] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. "The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[8] United Nations Office at Geneva. 2020. "BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/saint-kitts-and-nevis>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

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 no public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has publicly available information on national regulations on the safe and secure transport of infectious substances (specifically including Categories A and B). The Public Health Act (last updated

in 2002) does not regulate the safe and secure transport of infectious substances or mention Categories A and B. [1] The Merchant Shipping Act of 2002 regulates the transport of “dangerous goods” in Sections 255 and 256. The act does not define “dangerous goods” or specifically mention Categories A and B. The act states that the “International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code of the Organisation” shall apply. [2] The Solid Waste Management Act of 2009 covers “clinical waste”, which includes some infectious substances, and requires a “waste haulage permit” to handle it. The act does not specifically mention Categories A and B. [3] The websites of the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC), Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources, Ministry of National Security, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional public information regarding national regulations on the safe and secure transport of infectious substances (specifically including Categories A and B). [4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a ministry of research, national laboratory system, or public health institute. [10] Although Saint Kitts and Nevis is party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), it has not shared Confidence Building Measures, so there is no additional information on this subject shared via reports to the BWC. [11]

[1] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2002. “Public Health Act”. [<https://www.miticca.gov.kn/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Public-Health-Act-Chap-9.21-.pdf>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[2] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2002. “Merchant Shipping Act”. [https://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Saint_Kitts_and_Nevis/KN_Merchant_Shipping_Act_2002.pdf]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[3] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2009. “Solid Waste Management Act”. [https://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Saint_Kitts_and_Nevis/KN_Solid_Waste_Management_Act.pdf]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources. 2020. “agriculture.gov.kn”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Co-operatives and Fisheries of the Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Min. of Agriculture”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/agriculture/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of National Security. 2020. “About Us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[7] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). 2020. “Saint Kitts and Nevis”. [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/s/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[8] Ministry of Health. 2020. “About us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[9] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Health”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[10] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. “The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[11] United Nations Office at Geneva. 2020. “BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal”. [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/saint-kitts-and-nevis>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

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 no public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has 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. The Biological Weapons Act of 1991 prohibits development, production, stockpiling, acquisition, or retaining any biological agent other than for “prophylactic, protective or other peaceful purpose”, but it does not specifically mention cross-border transfer and end-user screening. [1] The Customs (Control and Management) Act of 1992 and its 2001 and 2006 amendments do not mention especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, and pathogens with pandemic potential. [2, 3, 4] The websites of the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC), Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources, Ministry of National Security, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional public information regarding 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. [5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a ministry of research, national laboratory system, or public health institute. [11] Although Saint Kitts and Nevis is party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), it has not shared Confidence Building Measures, so there is no additional information on this subject shared via reports to the BWC. [12]

[1] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 1991. “Biological Weapons Act”.

[<https://aglcskn.info/documents/Act02and09TOC/Ch%2019.01%20%20Biological%20Weapons%20Act.pdf>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[2] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 1992. “Customs (Control and Management) Act”.

[https://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Saint_Kitts_and_Nevis/KN_Customs_Control_Act_1992_part_9_10.pdf]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[3] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2001. “Customs (Control and Management) Act Amendment”.

[https://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Saint_Kitts_and_Nevis/KN_Customs_Control_Amend_Act_2001.pdf]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[4] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2006. “Customs (Control and Management) Act Amendment”.

[https://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Saint_Kitts_and_Nevis/KN_Customs_Control_Amend_Act_2006.pdf]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Co-operatives and Fisheries of the Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Min. of Agriculture”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/agriculture/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of National Security. 2020. “About Us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[7] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). 2020. “Saint Kitts and Nevis”.

[<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/s/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[8] Ministry of Health. 2020. “About us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[9] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Health”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[10] Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources. 2020. “agriculture.gov.kn”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[11] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. “The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[12] United Nations Office at Geneva. 2020. “BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal”. [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/saint-kitts-and-nevis>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

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 no public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has in place national biosafety legislation and/or regulations. In 2012, the country passed the Biosafety Act, but its purpose is “to provide for the movement, transit, handling and use of genetically modified organisms [GMO] resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effects on conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health”. [1] The act focuses solely on biosafety as it relates to GMOs and not the prevention of accidents that involve the release of harmful biological substances. [1] Neither the Public Health Act (last updated in 2002) nor the Biological Weapons Act of 1991 provides biosafety rules or guidelines. [2, 3] Saint Kitts and Nevis’ 2007 Draft National Biosafety Framework focuses on GMOs and does not address biosafety defined as the prevention of accidents that involve the release of harmful biological substances. [4] The websites of the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC), Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources, Ministry of National Security, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional public information regarding national biosafety legislation and/or regulations. [5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a ministry of research, national laboratory system, or public health institute. [11] Although Saint Kitts and Nevis is party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), it has not shared Confidence Building Measures, so there is no additional information on this subject shared via reports to the BWC. [12]

- [1] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2012. “Biosafety Act”.
[<http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/96060/113387/F492092762/KNA96060.pdf>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [2] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2002. “Public Health Act”. [<https://www.miticca.gov.kn/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Public-Health-Act-Chap-9.21-.pdf>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [3] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 1991. “Biological Weapons Act”.
[<https://aglckn.info/documents/Act02and09TOC/Ch%2019.01%20%20Biological%20Weapons%20Act.pdf>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [4] Ministry of Finance, Technology and Sustainable Development. 2007. “Draft National Biosafety Framework”.
[<https://caribbeanbiosafety.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/Saint-Kitts-and-Nevis-NBF.pdf>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [5] Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Co-operatives and Fisheries of the Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Min. of Agriculture”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/agriculture/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [6] Ministry of National Security. 2020. “About Us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [7] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). 2020. “Saint Kitts and Nevis”.
[<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/s/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [8] Ministry of Health. 2020. “About us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [9] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Health”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [10] Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources. 2020. “agriculture.gov.kn”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [11] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. “The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[12] United Nations Office at Geneva. 2020. "BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/saint-kitts-and-nevis>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

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 no public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has an established agency responsible for the enforcement of biosafety legislation and regulations. In 2012, the country passed the Biosafety Act, but its purpose is “to provide for the movement, transit, handling and use of genetically modified organisms [GMO] resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effects on conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health”. [1] Part II of the act established the “Biosafety Board” as the “competent authority for biosafety”, but this is in terms of GMO biosafety instead of the prevention of accidents that involve the release of harmful biological substances. The board's functions do not include any related to this definition of biosafety (Section 6). [1] The Biological Weapons Act of 1991 prohibits development, production, stockpiling, acquisition, or retaining any biological agent other than for “prophylactic, protective or other peaceful purpose”, but it does mention biosafety or prevention of accidents that involve the release of harmful biological substances. [2] The act does not establish any enforcement agencies but tasks the Director of Public Prosecutions with approving all prosecutions for offenses committed under the act. [2] The websites of the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC), Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources, Ministry of National Security, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional public information regarding an established agency responsible for the enforcement of biosafety legislation and regulations. [3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a ministry of research, national laboratory system, or public health institute. [9] Although Saint Kitts and Nevis is party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), it has not shared Confidence Building Measures, so there is no additional information on this subject shared via reports to the BWC. [10]

[1] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2012. “Biosafety Act”.

[<http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/96060/113387/F492092762/KNA96060.pdf>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[2] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 1991. “Biological Weapons Act”.

[<https://aglcskn.info/documents/Act02and09TOC/Ch%2019.01%20%20Biological%20Weapons%20Act.pdf>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Health”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources. 2020. “agriculture.gov.kn”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Co-operatives and Fisheries of the Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Min. of Agriculture”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/agriculture/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of National Security. 2020. “About Us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[7] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). 2020. “Saint Kitts and Nevis”. [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/s/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[8] Ministry of Health. 2020. “About us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[9] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. “The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[10] United Nations Office at Geneva. 2020. "BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/saint-kitts-and-nevis>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

ecbm.unog.ch/state/saint-kitts-and-nevis]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

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 public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis 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. Neither the 2012 Biosafety Act nor the 1991 Biological Weapons Act contain provisions for biosafety training for personnel. [1, 2] A 2018 presentation at a regional OIE meeting noted the “insufficient number of trained personnel” as one of the “most important challenges in sustaining biosafety and biosecurity” in the region. [3] Saint Kitts and Nevis’ 2018 International Health Regulations (IHR) State Party self-assessment annual report scored the country at 60% for indicator “C.5.2 Implementation of a laboratory biosafety and biosecurity regime”. [4] The websites of the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC), Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources, Ministry of National Security, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional public information regarding biosafety training. [5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a ministry of research, national laboratory system, or public health institute. [11] Although Saint Kitts and Nevis is party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), it has not shared Confidence Building Measures, so there is no additional information on this subject shared via reports to the BWC. [12]

[1] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2012. “Biosafety Act”.

[<http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/96060/113387/F492092762/KNA96060.pdf>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[2] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 1991. “Biological Weapons Act”.

[<https://aglcskn.info/documents/Act02and09TOC/Ch%2019.01%20%20Biological%20Weapons%20Act.pdf>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[3] CaribVET Laboratory Working Group. 2018. “Country perspectives: Challenges in maintaining effective and sustained biosafety/biosecurity, quality management systems and engineering / infrastructure—the Caribbean experience”.

[<https://www.caribvet.net/content/download/4949/36536/version/1/file/Oura+C.+2018+-+CaribVET+presentation+OIE+Meeting+March+2018.pdf>].

[4] World Health Organization. 2018. “Saint Kitts and Nevis - IHR State Party self-assessment annual reports”.

[<https://extranet.who.int/sph/country/268>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Co-operatives and Fisheries of the Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Min. of Agriculture”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/agriculture/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of National Security. 2020. “About Us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[7] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). 2020. “Saint Kitts and Nevis”.

[<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/s/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[8] Ministry of Health. 2020. “About us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[9] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Health”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[10] Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources. 2020. “agriculture.gov.kn”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6

January 2021.

[11] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. "The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[12] United Nations Office at Geneva. 2020. "BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/saint-kitts-and-nevis>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

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 public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis 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 2012 Biosafety Act, Section 50, requires the Biosafety Board to publish "a list of facilities, installations or other physical structures that are licensed for contained use" of genetically modified organisms (GMO), but the act does not specifically mention dual-use research or require an assessment of the activities carried out at the facilities required to be included in the aforementioned list. [1] A summary of 2013 activities of the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA), of which Saint Kitts and Nevis is a member of, indicates that "need assessments and capacity building for biorisk management in 5 CMS [CARPHA member states]" were conducted, however, specific countries are not mentioned. [2] The 1991 Biological Weapons Act prohibits development, production, stockpiling, acquisition, or retaining any biological agent other than for "prophylactic, protective or other peaceful purpose", but it does not specifically mention or regulate dual-use research. [3] The websites of the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC), Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources, Ministry of National Security, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional public information regarding an assessment to determine whether ongoing research is occurring on especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research. [4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a ministry of research, national laboratory system, or public health institute. [10] Although Saint Kitts and Nevis is party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), it has not shared Confidence Building Measures, so there is no additional information on this subject shared via reports to the BWC. [11]

[1] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2012. "Biosafety Act".

[<http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/96060/113387/F492092762/KNA96060.pdf>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[2] Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA). 2013. "Laboratory Services and Networks". [<http://carpha.org:8086/What-We-Do/Laboratory-Services-and-Networks>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[3] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 1991. "Biological Weapons Act".

[<https://aglskn.info/documents/Act02and09TOC/Ch%202019.01%20%20Biological%20Weapons%20Act.pdf>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources. 2020. "agriculture.gov.kn". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Co-operatives and Fisheries of the Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Min. of Agriculture". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/agriculture/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

- [6] Ministry of National Security. 2020. "About Us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [7] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). 2020. "Saint Kitts and Nevis". [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/s/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [8] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [9] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [10] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. "The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [11] United Nations Office at Geneva. 2020. "BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/saint-kitts-and-nevis>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

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 public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has legislation and/or regulation requiring oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research. The 1991 Biological Weapons Act prohibits development, production, stockpiling, acquisition, or retaining any biological agent other than for "prophylactic, protective or other peaceful purpose", but it does not specifically mention or regulate dual-use research. [1] The 2012 Biosafety Act and 2007 Draft National Biosafety Framework focus on genetically modified organisms (GMO), and do not mention or regulate dual-use research. [2, 3] The websites of the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC), Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources, Ministry of National Security, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional public information regarding legislation and/or regulation requiring oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research. [4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a ministry of research, national laboratory system, or public health institute. [10] Although Saint Kitts and Nevis is party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), it has not shared Confidence Building Measures, so there is no additional information on this subject shared via reports to the BWC. [11]

- [1] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 1991. "Biological Weapons Act". [<https://aglskn.info/documents/Act02and09TOC/Ch%2019.01%20%20Biological%20Weapons%20Act.pdf>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [2] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2012. "Biosafety Act". [<http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/96060/113387/F492092762/KNA96060.pdf>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [3] Ministry of Finance, Technology and Sustainable Development. 2007. "Draft National Biosafety Framework". [<https://caribbeanbiosafety.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/Saint-Kitts-and-Nevis-NBF.pdf>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [4] Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources. 2020. "agriculture.gov.kn". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [5] Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Co-operatives and Fisheries of the Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Min. of Agriculture". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/agriculture/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [6] Ministry of National Security. 2020. "About Us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [7] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). 2020. "Saint Kitts and Nevis". [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/s/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

2021.

[8] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[9] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[10] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. "The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[11] United Nations Office at Geneva. 2020. "BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/saint-kitts-and-nevis>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

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 public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has an agency responsible for oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research. The 1991 Biological Weapons Act prohibits development, production, stockpiling, acquisition, or retaining any biological agent other than for "prophylactic, protective or other peaceful purpose", but it does not specifically mention or regulate dual-use research. [1] The act does not establish any enforcement agencies but tasks the Director of Public Prosecutions with approving all prosecutions for offenses committed under the act. [1] In 2012, the country passed the Biosafety Act, but its purpose is "to provide for the movement, transit, handling and use of genetically modified organisms [GMO] resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effects on conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health". [2] Part II of the act established the "Biosafety Board" as the "competent authority for biosafety", but this is in terms of GMO biosafety. The board's functions do not include any related to oversight of dual-use research (Section 6). [2] The websites of the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC), Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources, Ministry of National Security, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional public information regarding an agency responsible for oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research. [3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a ministry of research, national laboratory system, or public health institute. [9] Although Saint Kitts and Nevis is party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), it has not shared Confidence Building Measures, so there is no additional information on this subject shared via reports to the BWC. [10]

[1] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 1991. "Biological Weapons Act".

[<https://aglcskn.info/documents/Act02and09TOC/Ch%2019.01%20%20Biological%20Weapons%20Act.pdf>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[2] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2012. "Biosafety Act".

[<http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/96060/113387/F492092762/KNA96060.pdf>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources. 2020. "agriculture.gov.kn". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Co-operatives and Fisheries of the Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Min. of Agriculture". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/agriculture/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of National Security. 2020. "About Us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[7] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). 2020. "Saint Kitts and Nevis".

[<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/s/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[8] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[9] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. "The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[10] United Nations Office at Geneva. 2020. "BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/saint-kitts-and-nevis>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

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 no public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has legislation and/or regulation requiring the screening of synthesized DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) against lists of known pathogens and toxins before it is sold. Part V of the 2012 Biosafety Act regulates the registration and licensing of genetically modified organisms (GMO), but does not describe any screening processes for synthesized DNA. [1] The 1991 Biological Weapons Act prohibits development, production, stockpiling, acquisition, or retaining any biological agent other than for "prophylactic, protective or other peaceful purpose", but it does not specifically mention or regulate synthesized DNA or provide for its screening. [2] The websites of the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC), Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources, Ministry of National Security, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional public information regarding legislation and/or regulation requiring the screening of synthesized DNA. [3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a ministry of research, national laboratory system, or public health institute. [9] Although Saint Kitts and Nevis is party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), it has not shared Confidence Building Measures, so there is no additional information on this subject shared via reports to the BWC. [10]

[1] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2012. "Biosafety Act".

[<http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/96060/113387/F492092762/KNA96060.pdf>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[2] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 1991. "Biological Weapons Act".

[<https://aglcskn.info/documents/Act02and09TOC/Ch%2019.01%20%20Biological%20Weapons%20Act.pdf>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources. 2020. "agriculture.gov.kn". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Co-operatives and Fisheries of the Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Min. of Agriculture". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/agriculture/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of National Security. 2020. "About Us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[7] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). 2020. "Saint Kitts and Nevis".

[<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/s/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[8] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[9] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. "The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed

4 January 2021.

[10] United Nations Office at Geneva. 2020. "BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/saint-kitts-and-nevis>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

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 no public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has a national laboratory system with the capacity to conduct diagnostic tests for at least 5 of the 10 WHO-defined core tests. There is no public evidence regarding Saint Kitts and Nevis' four country-defined core tests. [1] Government websites do not contain public information regarding a national laboratory system. [1] The Joseph N. France General Hospital (JNFGH), the country's principal hospital facility, houses a diagnostic laboratory. The JNFGH's diagnostic laboratory provides testing services, but its webpage does not describe the types of tests offered. [2] A 2006 evaluation of tuberculosis treatment in the country noted that 8 facilities provided tuberculosis diagnostic testing via the sputum test, which is used to perform microscopy. [3, 4] In terms of influenza, in 2009 the Ministry of Health had to send an AH1N1 sample outside the country to the regional Caribbean laboratory for testing. [5] In terms of HIV, a 2011 report noted that a laboratory staff member had attended serology training in Barbados, but the report did not specifically state that such testing was offered in Saint Kitts and Nevis. [6] No public evidence is available regarding diagnostic testing for poliovirus, malaria or typhoid. [7] In the private sector, the Next Generation Medical Laboratory can carry out testing for various pathogens, but public evidence does not indicate if it can carry out the types of tests required for the WHO core tests. [8] Saint Kitts and Nevis' 2018 International Health Regulations (IHR) State Party self-assessment annual report scored the country at 60% for indicator "C.5.3 Access to laboratory testing capacity for priority diseases". [9] The websites of the Ministry of Health and Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterpart do not contain additional public information regarding a national laboratory system with the capacity to conduct diagnostic tests for at least 5 of the 10 WHO-defined core tests. [7, 10] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a national laboratory system or public health institute. [1]

[1] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. "The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis". [https://www.gov.kn/]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[2] Ministry of Health. 2020. "Joseph N. France General Hospital". [https://www.gov.kn/]. Accessed 5 January 2021.

[3] United States Agency for International Development. 2007. "HIV and AIDS Service Provision Assessment Survey 2006". [https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/tr-07-51a/at_download/document]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[4] Medecins Sans Frontieres. "3.1 Sputum smear microscopy". [https://medicalguidelines.msf.org/viewport/TUB/latest/3-1-sputum-smear-microscopy-20320247.html]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[5] ReliefWeb. 2009. "St. Kitts and Nevis: Federation reports first confirmed case of H1N1 virus". [https://reliefweb.int/report/saint-kitts-and-nevis/st-kitts-and-nevis-federation-reports-first-confirmed-case-h1n1-virus]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2011. "Statistical Report". [https://nia.gov.kn/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Health-Statistical-Report-2011.pdf]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[7] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [https://www.gov.kn/]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[8] Next Generation Medical Laboratory. 2020. "About Us". [https://nextgenmedlab.com/about-us/]. Accessed 5 January 2021.

[9] World Health Organization. 2018. "Saint Kitts and Nevis - IHR State Party self-assessment annual reports". [https://extranet.who.int/sph/country/268]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[10] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

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 public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has a national plan, strategy or similar document for conducting testing during a public health emergency (PHE), which includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing. The Public Health Act (last modified 2002), Section 10, states that the Ministry of Health may require individuals to be tested for infectious diseases to prevent their spread. The act does not outline a plan to conduct testing during a PHE. [1] The COVID-19 (Prevention and Mitigation) Act of 2020 only contains limited requirements for testing, stating that private laboratories that carry out tests must report positive results to the nation’s Chief Medical Officer (Section 19). The act does not outline a broader plan to conduct testing during a PHE. [2] The websites of Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional public information regarding a national plan, strategy or similar document for conducting testing during a public health emergency. [3, 4, 5, 6] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a national laboratory system or public health institute. [7]

[1] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2002. “Public Health Act”. [<https://www.miticca.gov.kn/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Public-Health-Act-Chap-9.21-.pdf>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[2] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. “COVID-19 (Prevention and Mitigation) Act”. [<https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2020/11/17/covid-19-prevention-and-control-bill-2020/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health. 2020. “About us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources. 2020. “agriculture.gov.kn”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Co-operatives and Fisheries of the Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Min. of Agriculture”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/agriculture/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Health”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[7] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. “The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 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 public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has a national laboratory that serves as a reference facility that could be accredited. The Joseph N. France General Hospital (JNFGH), the country’s principal hospital facility, houses a diagnostic laboratory. The JNFGH’s diagnostic laboratory provides testing services, but its webpage does not state that it is that national laboratory or a reference facility, or that it is accredited. [1] Saint Kitts and Nevis is a participant in the Laboratory Quality Management System–Stepwise Improvement Process (LQMS-SIP) Towards Accreditation project, which is a regional initiative working towards accreditation of public health laboratories in the Caribbean. In 2016, the project published the second edition of its guidance document outlining the project and requirements for accreditation. The project divides the process into three tiers, with progressively higher standards at each tier, with the goal of achieving ISO 15189 accreditation. [2] In 2017, laboratory staff and management from Saint Kitts and Nevis attended a regional meeting on implementation of the LQMS-SIP project. [3] In December 2019, the Caribbean Med Labs Foundation (CMLF), which implements the LQMS-SIP project, highlighted the progress of member states. In the case of Saint Kitts and Nevis, the announcement noted the country’s “National Laboratory Policy and Draft Legislation have been submitted to the Attorney General’s Office”. The

country has not yet achieved Tier 1 status, the first step toward accreditation. [4] The websites of Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional public information regarding a national laboratory that serves as a reference facility. [5, 6, 7, 8] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a national laboratory system or public health institute. [9]

[1] Ministry of Health. 2020. "Joseph N. France General Hospital". [https://www.gov.kn/]. Accessed 5 January 2021.

[2] Alemnji, George, et al. 2017. "Development and implementation of the Caribbean Laboratory Quality Management Systems Stepwise Improvement Process (LQMS-SIP) Towards Accreditation".

[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/314250035_Development_and_implementation_of_the_Caribbean_Laboratory_Quality_Management_Systems_Stepwise_Improvement_Process_LQMS-SIP_Towards_Accreditation]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[3] Datos. 2017. "Caribbean Region - Supporting laboratories with implementation of a quality management system".

[https://datos-advice.nl/where%20we%20work/caribbean%20region-2.html]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[4] Caribbean Med Labs Foundation (CMLF). 2019. "CMLF highlights OECS Member States' Laboratory Achievements".

[https://www.cmedlabsfoundation.com/updates-emerging-issues/cmlf-highlights-oecs-member-states-laboratory-achievements/]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Co-operatives and Fisheries of the Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Min. of Agriculture". [https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/agriculture/]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[7] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [https://www.gov.kn/]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[8] Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources. 2020. "agriculture.gov.kn". [https://www.gov.kn/]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[9] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. "The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis". [https://www.gov.kn/]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

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 public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has a national laboratory that serves as a reference facility and is subject to external quality assurance (EQA) review. However, the diagnostic laboratory at the Joseph N. France General Hospital (JNFGH), the country's principal hospital facility, has been subject to external quality assurance review. [1, 2] Saint Kitts and Nevis' 2010 United Nations General Assembly Special Session Country Progress Report on HIV/AIDS stated that screening of blood samples in the country for HIV was subject to EQA at the Caribbean regional laboratory, now the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA). [2] The websites of Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional public information regarding a national laboratory that serves as a reference facility and is subject to external quality assurance (EQA) review. [3, 4, 5, 6] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a national laboratory system or public health institute. [7]

[1] Ministry of Health. 2020. "Joseph N. France General Hospital". [https://www.gov.kn/]. Accessed 5 January 2021.

[2] Ministry of Health. 2010. "UNGASS COUNTRY PROGRESS REPORT 2010".

[https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/country/documents/saintkittsandnevis_200_country_progress_report_en.pdf]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/]. Accessed 4

January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Co-operatives and Fisheries of the Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Min. of Agriculture". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/agriculture/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources. 2020. "agriculture.gov.kn". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[7] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. "The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

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 no public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has a nationwide specimen transport system. The COVID-19 (Prevention and Mitigation) Act of 2020, Section 21, regarding testing and specimen transport, states that "the appropriate sample may be taken to facilitate testing for COVID-19 and it may be processed at a local laboratory or the Caribbean Public Health Agency [CARPHA] laboratory". The act does not provide more detailed information regarding a specimen transport system.

[1] CARPHA has issued guidelines for specimen packing and shipping in its Laboratory User Manual, but these do not apply to transport with St. Kitts and Nevis, and they do not describe a transport system, instead stating that national laboratories use "shippers" to send specimens to CARPHA. [2] Saint Kitts and Nevis' 2018 International Health Regulations (IHR) State Party self-assessment annual report scored the country at 80% for indicator "C.5.1 Specimen referral and transport system". [3] The websites of Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional public information regarding a nationwide specimen transport system. [4, 5, 6, 7] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a national laboratory system or public health institute. [8]

[1] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. "COVID-19 (Prevention and Mitigation) Act".

[<https://www.skns.gov.kn/2020/11/17/covid-19-prevention-and-control-bill-2020/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[2] Caribbean Public Health Agency. 2020. "Annex 2: Guidelines for Preparation, Packing and Shipping Specimens".

[<https://carpha.org/What-We-Do/Laboratory/Annex-2-GUIDELINES-FOR-PREPARATION-PACKING-AND-SHIPPING-SPECIMENS>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[3] World Health Organization. 2018. "Saint Kitts and Nevis - IHR State Party self-assessment annual reports".

[<https://extranet.who.int/sph/country/268>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Co-operatives and Fisheries of the Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Min. of Agriculture". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/agriculture/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources. 2020. "agriculture.gov.kn". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[7] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[8] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. "The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed

4 January 2021.

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 public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has 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 2013 National Disaster Plan does not mention laboratory testing during an outbreak. [1] During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Pan American Health Organization supported St. Kitts and Nevis with supplies to perform diagnostic testing, as well as “recommendations on laboratory management”. Public evidence does not mention a plan to scale up testing. [2] The websites of Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional public information regarding a plan in place to rapidly authorize or license laboratories to supplement the capacity of the national public health laboratory system. [3, 4, 5, 6] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a national laboratory system or public health institute. [7]

[1] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2013. “National Disaster Plan”. [<https://ndmd.kn/disaster-management/st-kitts-nevis-national-disaster-plan/#part-1>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[2] Pan American Health Organization. 2020. “PAHO/WHO Response Report No. 9”. [https://iris.paho.org/bitstream/handle/10665.2/52435/COVID-19SitRep9_eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Health”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health. 2020. “About us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Co-operatives and Fisheries of the Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Min. of Agriculture”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/agriculture/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources. 2020. “agriculture.gov.kn”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[7] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. “The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

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 public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis is conducting ongoing event-based surveillance (EBS) and analysis for infectious disease. The 2015 Multi-Hazard Standard Operating Procedures manual for the National Emergency Operations Center (NEOC) at the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) does not describe any EBS. [1] The Ministry of Health's Health Information Unit performs surveillance activities, but its responsibilities only describe indicator-based surveillance, not EBS. [2] The Caribbean Public Health Agency's (CARPHA) "Tourism based Surveillance and Response system" carries out EBS regionally, but St. Kitts and Nevis is not listed as a participating country in this program. [3] Saint Kitts and Nevis' 2018 International Health Regulations (IHR) State Party self-assessment annual report scored the country at 80% for indicator "C.6.1 Early warning function: indicator- and event-based surveillance". [4] The websites of Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional public information regarding ongoing EBS and analysis for infectious disease. [5, 6, 7, 8] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a national laboratory system or public health institute. [9]

[1] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2015. "Multi-Hazard Standard Operating Procedures".

[http://ndmd.kn/docs/SKN_EOC_SOP_2015.pdf]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[2] Ministry of Health. 2020. "Health Information Unit". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[3] Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA). 2020. "Tourism based Surveillance and Response system".

[<http://carpha.org:8086/What-We-Do/Tourism-and-Health-Programme>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[4] World Health Organization. 2018. "Saint Kitts and Nevis - IHR State Party self-assessment annual reports".

[<https://extranet.who.int/sph/country/268>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Co-operatives and Fisheries of the Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Min. of Agriculture". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/agriculture/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources. 2020. "agriculture.gov.kn". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[7] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[8] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[9] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. "The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

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 public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has reported a potential public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) to the WHO within the last two years. The WHO's Disease Outbreak News page for Saint Kitts and Nevis does not list any reported outbreaks. [1] The WHO's and Pan American Health Organization's (PAHO) Saint Kitts and Nevis country pages do not list any reported outbreaks. [2, 3] St. Kitts and Nevis confirmed its first COVID-19 cases on March 24th 2020. Reports regarding the case do not mention that the country reported it to the WHO as a PHEIC. [4, 5] According to the Ministry of Health, in 2009, it reported a case of Influenza A H1N1 to the WHO as a disease of public health importance per International Health Regulations. [6] The websites of the Ministry of Health, and its Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterpart do not contain additional public information regarding a report of a potential PHEIC to the WHO within the last two years. [7, 8]

- [1] World Health Organization. 2020. "Disease Outbreak News". [<https://www.who.int/csr/don/archive/country/kna/en/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.
- [2] World Health Organization. 2020. "Saint Kitts and Nevis". [<https://www.who.int/countries/kna/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.
- [3] Pan American Health Organization. 2020. "Saint Kitts and Nevis". [<https://www.paho.org/en/saint-kitts-and-nevis>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.
- [4] St. Kitts & Nevis Information Service. 2020. "ST. KITTS AND NEVIS CONFIRMS FIRST TWO CASES OF COVID-19 DISEASE; EVERY EFFORT BEING MADE TO PREVENT COMMUNAL TRANSMISSION". [<https://www.skniis.gov.kn/2020/03/25/st-kitts-and-nevis-confirms-first-two-cases-of-covid-19-disease-every-effort-being-made-to-prevent-communal-transmission/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.
- [5] St. Kitts & Nevis Information Service. 2020. "Brief Remarks by Prime Minister Dr. the Hon. Timothy Harris on the Coronavirus on St. Kitts and Nevis Wednesday, March 25, 2020". [<https://www.skniis.gov.kn/2020/03/26/brief-remarks-by-prime-minister-dr-the-hon-timothy-harris-on-the-coronavirus-on-st-kitts-and-nevis-wednesday-march-25-2020/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.
- [6] Ministry of Health. 2020. "First confirmed case H1N1 virus". [<https://reliefweb.int/report/saint-kitts-and-nevis/st-kitts-and-nevis-federation-reports-first-confirmed-case-h1n1-virus>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.
- [7] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [8] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 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 insufficient public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis operates an electronic reporting surveillance system at both the national and the sub-national level. A 2011 assessment of health systems in the country noted that while the Health Information Units on both St. Kitts and Nevis had adequate electronic infrastructure "for the collation and analysis of data", at the subnational level infrastructure was lacking, with varied computer use at hospitals, and only three of 17 public health centers had access to a computer and internet. [1] The assessment recommended that the country "explore options for creating an electronic health information system (HIS) that integrates and links routine reporting forms". [1] A 2014 follow-up assessment that focused on the private healthcare sector noted that 86% of facilities had access to a computer and internet but did not mention any connection to the public healthcare system. [2] In 2008, the Pan American Health Organization reported that "initiatives are underway to improve the health information systems with the goal of achieving real time availability and transfer (robust and adaptable electronic platforms) of demographic, needs, utilization, impact, and other information among key health providers". [3] In December 2020, the Ministry of Health stated it was "accelerating its efforts to build out and fully execute its Health Information System at all hospitals and community-based institutions to address the gaps in communication". [4] Further, the Minister of Health declared, "The Ministry is cognizant of a growing and evolving need to develop an integrated system that seamlessly aggregates information, creates a database across components of the Ministry, eliminates redundancies, and improves accessibility to clients' data thus maximizing the care clients receive and raising the profile of our health care system". [4] The websites of the Ministry of Health, and its Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterpart do not contain additional public information regarding an electronic reporting surveillance system at both the national and the sub-national level. [5, 6] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a national laboratory system or public

health institute. [7]

[1] United States Agency for International Development. 2011. "ST. KITTS AND NEVIS HEALTH SYSTEMS AND PRIVATE SECTOR ASSESSMENT". [<https://www.hfgproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/St.-Kitts-and-Nevis-Health-Systems-and-Private-Sector-Assessment.pdf>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[2] United States Agency for International Development. 2014. "PRIVATE SECTOR RESOURCES FOR HEALTH IN ST. KITTS AND NEVIS: A RAPID MAPPING". [<https://www.shopsplusproject.org/sites/default/files/resources/Private%20Sector%20Resources%20for%20Health%20in%20St%20Kitts%20and%20Nevis%20-%20A%20Rapid%20Mapping.pdf>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[3] Pan American Health Organization. 2008. "Health System Profile". [https://www.paho.org/hq/dmdocuments/2010/Health_System_Profile-Saint_Kitts_Nevis_2008.pdf]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[4] St. Kitts & Nevis Information Service. 2020. "MINISTRY OF HEALTH TO ACCELERATE BUILD OUT OF HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM". [<https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2020/12/17/ministry-of-health-to-accelerate-build-out-of-health-information-system/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[7] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. "The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

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 insufficient public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis operates an electronic reporting surveillance system that collects ongoing or real-time laboratory data. A 2011 assessment of health systems in the country noted that while the Health Information Units on both St. Kitts and Nevis had adequate electronic infrastructure "for the collation and analysis of data", but that a laboratory data system was only beginning to be implemented at the Joseph N. France General Hospital (JNFGH), the country's principal hospital facility. [1] A 2014 follow-up assessment that focused on the private healthcare sector discussed the existence and capabilities of the single private laboratory in the country but did not mention electronic data systems. [2] The Ministry of Health's Health Information Unit's webpage mentions the existence of a "Public Health Laboratory Information System (PHLIS, for Enteric data)" but does not provide any further public information regarding the system, its capabilities or its reach. [3] In December 2020, the Ministry of Health stated it was "accelerating its efforts to build out and fully execute its Health Information System at all hospitals and community-based institutions to address the gaps in communication". [4] Further, the Minister of Health declared, "The Ministry is cognizant of a growing and evolving need to develop an integrated system that seamlessly aggregates information, creates a database across components of the Ministry, eliminates redundancies, and improves accessibility to clients' data thus maximizing the care clients receive and raising the profile of our health care system". [4] The websites of the Ministry of Health, and its Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterpart do not contain additional public information regarding an electronic reporting surveillance system that collects ongoing or real-time laboratory data. [5, 6] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a national laboratory system or public health institute. [7]

[1] United States Agency for International Development. 2011. "ST. KITTS AND NEVIS HEALTH SYSTEMS AND PRIVATE SECTOR ASSESSMENT". [<https://www.hfgproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/St.-Kitts-and-Nevis-Health-Systems-and-Private-Sector-Assessment.pdf>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

Sector-Assessment.pdf]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[2] United States Agency for International Development. 2014. "PRIVATE SECTOR RESOURCES FOR HEALTH IN ST. KITTS AND NEVIS: A RAPID MAPPING".

[<https://www.shopsplusproject.org/sites/default/files/resources/Private%20Sector%20Resources%20for%20Health%20in%20St%20Kitts%20and%20Nevis%20-%20A%20Rapid%20Mapping.pdf>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health. 2020. "Health Information Unit". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[4] St. Kitts & Nevis Information Service. 2020. "MINISTRY OF HEALTH TO ACCELERATE BUILD OUT OF HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM". [<https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2020/12/17/ministry-of-health-to-accelerate-build-out-of-health-information-system/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[7] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. "The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

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: 1

There is insufficient public evidence that electronic health records (EHR) are commonly in use in Saint Kitts and Nevis, but there is evidence they are used. A 2011 assessment of health systems in the country noted that the Joseph N. France General Hospital (JNFGH), the country's principal hospital facility, was "installing an electronic medical records system". [1] A 2014 follow-up assessment that focused on the private healthcare sector noted that "approximately one-third of [private] facilities (13), have electronic medical records". [2] In 2018, the Ministry of Health (MOH) reported that it was receiving assistance from the government of Taiwan to further deploy the "Health Management Information System" that was being installed at the JNFGH but did not mention the coverage of the system. [3] In December 2020, the MOH stated it was "accelerating its efforts to build out and fully execute its Health Information System at all hospitals and community-based institutions to address the gaps in communication". [4] Further, the Minister of Health declared, "The Ministry is cognizant of a growing and evolving need to develop an integrated system that seamlessly aggregates information, creates a database across components of the Ministry, eliminates redundancies, and improves accessibility to clients' data thus maximizing the care clients receive and raising the profile of our health care system". The MOH did not provide information regarding the coverage of EHR in the country. [4] The websites of the Ministry of Health, and its Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterpart do not contain additional public information regarding the use of EHR in the country. [5, 6] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a national laboratory system or public health institute. [7]

[1] United States Agency for International Development. 2011. "ST. KITTS AND NEVIS HEALTH SYSTEMS AND PRIVATE SECTOR ASSESSMENT". [<https://www.hfgproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/St.-Kitts-and-Nevis-Health-Systems-and-Private-Sector-Assessment.pdf>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[2] United States Agency for International Development. 2014. "PRIVATE SECTOR RESOURCES FOR HEALTH IN ST. KITTS AND NEVIS: A RAPID MAPPING".

[<https://www.shopsplusproject.org/sites/default/files/resources/Private%20Sector%20Resources%20for%20Health%20in%20St%20Kitts%20and%20Nevis%20-%20A%20Rapid%20Mapping.pdf>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health. 2018. "Green Paper on Universal Healthcare". [<https://nia.gov.kn/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Green-Paper-on-Universal-Health-Care-SKN.pdf>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[4] St. Kitts & Nevis Information Service. 2020. "MINISTRY OF HEALTH TO ACCELERATE BUILD OUT OF HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM". [<https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2020/12/17/ministry-of-health-to-accelerate-build-out-of-health-information-system/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health - Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[7] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. "The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

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 public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis' public health system has access to electronic health records (EHR) of individuals in the country. A 2011 assessment of health systems in the country noted that the public sector Joseph N. France General Hospital (JNFGH), the country's principal hospital facility, was "installing an electronic medical records system". [1] A 2014 follow-up assessment that focused on the private healthcare sector noted that "approximately one-third of [private] facilities (13), have electronic medical records". The report did not mention the ability of the public healthcare sector to access these records. [2] The websites of the Ministry of Health, and its Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterpart do not contain additional public information regarding the public health system's ability to access EHR of individuals in the country. [3, 4] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a national laboratory system or public health institute. [5]

[1] United States Agency for International Development. 2011. "ST. KITTS AND NEVIS HEALTH SYSTEMS AND PRIVATE SECTOR ASSESSMENT". [<https://www.hfgproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/St.-Kitts-and-Nevis-Health-Systems-and-Private-Sector-Assessment.pdf>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[2] United States Agency for International Development. 2014. "PRIVATE SECTOR RESOURCES FOR HEALTH IN ST. KITTS AND NEVIS: A RAPID MAPPING".

[<https://www.shopsplusproject.org/sites/default/files/resources/Private%20Sector%20Resources%20for%20Health%20in%20St%20Kitts%20and%20Nevis%20-%20A%20Rapid%20Mapping.pdf>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[5] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. "The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

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 insufficient public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis' electronic health records (EHR) use data standards to ensure data is comparable (e.g., ISO standards). A 2011 assessment of health systems in the country noted that the public sector Joseph N. France General Hospital (JNFGH), the country's principal hospital facility, was "installing an electronic medical records system". [1] A 2014 follow-up assessment that focused on the private healthcare sector noted that "approximately one-third of [private] facilities (13), have electronic medical records". [2] Neither report mentioned data standards for EHR. [1, 2] In 2018, the Ministry of Health (MOH) reported that it was receiving assistance from the government of Taiwan to further deploy the "Health Management Information System" that was being installed at the JNFGH but did not mention any data standards. [3] In December 2020, the MOH stated it was "accelerating its efforts to build out and fully execute its Health Information System at all hospitals and community-based institutions to address the gaps in communication". [4] Further, the Minister of Health declared, "The Ministry is cognizant of a growing and evolving need to develop an integrated system that seamlessly aggregates information, creates a database across components of the Ministry, eliminates redundancies, and improves accessibility to clients' data thus maximizing the care clients receive and raising the profile of our health care system". The MOH did not provide information regarding data standards for EHR. [4] The websites of the Ministry of Health, and its Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterpart do not contain additional public information regarding data standards for EHR. [5, 6] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a national laboratory system or public health institute. [7]

[1] United States Agency for International Development. 2011. "ST. KITTS AND NEVIS HEALTH SYSTEMS AND PRIVATE SECTOR ASSESSMENT". [<https://www.hfgproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/St.-Kitts-and-Nevis-Health-Systems-and-Private-Sector-Assessment.pdf>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[2] United States Agency for International Development. 2014. "PRIVATE SECTOR RESOURCES FOR HEALTH IN ST. KITTS AND NEVIS: A RAPID MAPPING". [<https://www.shopsplusproject.org/sites/default/files/resources/Private%20Sector%20Resources%20for%20Health%20in%20St%20Kitts%20and%20Nevis%20-%20A%20Rapid%20Mapping.pdf>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health. 2018. "Green Paper on Universal Healthcare". [<https://nia.gov.kn/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Green-Paper-on-Universal-Health-Care-SKN.pdf>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[4] St. Kitts & Nevis Information Service. 2020. "MINISTRY OF HEALTH TO ACCELERATE BUILD OUT OF HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM". [<https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2020/12/17/ministry-of-health-to-accelerate-build-out-of-health-information-system/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[7] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. "The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

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 public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has established mechanisms at the relevant ministries responsible for animal, human, and wildlife surveillance to share data (e.g., through mosquito surveillance, brucellosis surveillance). A 2011 assessment of health systems in the country noted "inadequate sharing of analyzed health information from the ministry

level back to lower-level facilities and other stakeholders”. [1] In addition, “Key informants noted that health information was hard to find, even when it existed” and the assessment noted that “data sharing between islands” also needed improvement. [1] The Nevis Island Administration 2013 budget tasked the Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Co-operatives & Fisheries to “enhance collaboration and information sharing with other agencies in an effort to manage and conserve the fishing industry” but no further details are provided and there is no evidence that this responsibility extends beyond the fishing industry or deals with public health. [2] The most recent publicly available Strategic Plan for the St. Kitts Department of Agriculture (2005-2009) does not mention information sharing. [3] The Pan American Health Organization’s 2008 Health System Profile does not mention information sharing among ministries. [4] Saint Kitts and Nevis’ 2018 International Health Regulations (IHR) State Party self-assessment annual report scored the country at 60% for indicator “C.2.2 Multi-sectoral IHR coordination mechanisms”. [5] The websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources, Ministry of Environment and Cooperatives, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional public information regarding surveillance of zoonotic disease in wildlife. [6, 7, 8, 9, 10] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a national laboratory system or public health institute. [11]

[1] United States Agency for International Development. 2011. “ST. KITTS AND NEVIS HEALTH SYSTEMS AND PRIVATE SECTOR ASSESSMENT”. [<https://www.hfgproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/St.-Kitts-and-Nevis-Health-Systems-and-Private-Sector-Assessment.pdf>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[2] Nevis Island Administration. 2013. “RECURRENT & CAPITAL BUDGET ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE & REVENUE”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Budget-2013-Vols-1-2.pdf>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[3] St. Kitts Department of Agriculture. 2005. “Strategic Plan”. [http://ctrc.sice.oas.org/TRC/Articles/Stkitts/2005-2009_Strategic_Plan.doc]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[4] Pan American Health Organization. 2008. “Health System Profile”. [https://www.paho.org/hq/dmdocuments/2010/Health_System_Profile-Saint_Kitts_Nevis_2008.pdf]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[5] World Health Organization. 2018. “Saint Kitts and Nevis - IHR State Party self-assessment annual reports”. [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/country/268>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of Health. 2020. “About us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[7] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Health”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[8] Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Co-operatives and Fisheries of the Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Min. of Agriculture”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/agriculture/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[9] Ministry of Environment and Cooperatives. 2020. “Ministries”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021.

[10] Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources. 2020. “agriculture.gov.kn”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[11] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. “The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

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 insufficient public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis 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). Government websites in St. Kitts and Nevis do not contain publicly available de-identified health surveillance data on disease outbreaks. [1] Some epidemiological data from St. Kitts and Nevis is available via reports from the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). For example, in December 2020 PAHO issued the “Regional Update, Influenza Epidemiological Week 50”. The report contains regional data from the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA), of which St. Kitts and Nevis is a member, but it is not disaggregated at the country level. [2] In addition, in December 2020, PAHO issued COVID-19 Situation Update – 109 from its Office for Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean Countries (including St. Kitts and Nevis). It contains country-level COVID-19 case data. [3] In 2018, PAHO issued periodic Zika Epidemiological Reports for St. Kitts and Nevis with case data for the country. [4] During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Ministry of Health has provided publicly available data on the number of infections and tests carried out in the country via an online dashboard and near-daily reports through October 2020. However, data is not publicly available for other illnesses. [5] The websites of the Ministry of Health, and its Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterpart do not contain additional public information regarding de-identified health surveillance data on disease outbreaks. [6, 7] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a national laboratory system or public health institute. [1]

[1] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. “The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[2] Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). 2020. “Regional Update, Influenza Epidemiological Week 50”. [<https://www.paho.org/en/documents/regional-update-influenza-epidemiological-week-50-december-22-2020>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[3] Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). 2020. “COVID-19 Situation Update – 109”. [<https://www.paho.org/en/documents/ecc-covid-19-situation-update-109-22-december-2020>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[4] Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). 2018. “Zika Epidemiological Report”. [<https://www.paho.org/en/documents/zika-epidemiological-report-st-kitts-and-nevis-2>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health. 2020. “COVID-19”. [<https://covid19.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of Health. 2020. “About us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[7] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Health”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 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: 1

Saint Kitts and Nevis makes de-identified health surveillance data on COVID-19 publicly available via daily updates to an online dashboard on the government's COVID-19 website as well periodic reports that are updated less frequently based on the detection of confirmed cases (which numbered 35, cumulative total, in Dominica as of January 2021). During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Ministry of Health (MOH) has provided publicly available data on the number of infections and tests carried out in the country via an online dashboard that is updated daily and near-daily reports through November. [1, 2] The dashboard lists the total number of confirmed cases, imported cases in the prior two weeks, deaths, tests conducted, results, individuals in quarantine and other data. [1] The periodic reports were issued throughout 2020, but the last report (No. 230) was issued on November 11, 2020. [2] The MOH has updated the dashboard continuously for each positive case detected. [1]

[1] Ministry of Health. 2020. "COVID-19". [<https://covid19.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[2] Ministry of Health. 2020. "Daily reports". [https://covid19.gov.kn/category/daily_reports/]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

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: 1

There is some public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has legislation and/or regulations that safeguard the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals, such as that generated through health surveillance activities. The Statistics Act of 1971 (as amended in 1985 and 1986) provides for confidentiality of statistical information gathered by the government, specifically including health information such as illnesses. [1] Section 7 states that only disaggregated data may be published so that individuals are not identifiable in statistical reports, unless agreed to in writing by the individual in question. Section 16 restates this provision, stating that "no individual return, and no part of an individual return, made, and no answer to any question, put, for the purposes of this Act or of any regulation, shall be published", and "no information derived from any Government, parochial, municipal or other public records or documents relating to any individual, firm, corporation, or association shall be published in such form as to enable any person to identify such information as relating to any individual, firm, corporation or association". [1] The First Schedule of the act contains the oath that the relevant government employees must take, and it also includes a prohibition on disclosing personal information, while Section 17 defines any such disclosure as unlawful and a "major offense". [1] Finally, the information covered by the act includes health information such as illnesses, use of a medical facility and insurance coverage information. [1] In addition to the act, government websites and reports mention the importance of safeguarding the privacy and confidentiality of medical information. [2, 3, 4] Finally, the Data Protection Act of 2018 also protects personal health information as "sensitive personal data" and it can only be disclosed with consent or in very narrow exceptions such as emergency treatment (Sections 9 and 19). [5]

[1] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 1986. "Statistics Act".

[<https://aglcskn.info/documents/Act17TOC/Ch%2023.31%20Statistics%20Act.pdf>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[2] Pan American Health Organization. 2008. "Health System Profile".

[https://www.paho.org/hq/dmdocuments/2010/Health_System_Profile-Saint_Kitts_Nevis_2008.pdf]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[3] Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "NIA embarks on initiative to help manage COVID-19 cases". [<https://nia.gov.kn/nia-embarks-on-initiative-to-help-manage-covid-19-cases-on-nevis-junior-health-minister-hon-brandy-williams-announces/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health. 2020. "Patient Confidentiality". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[5] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2018. "Data Protection Act". [<https://aglcskn.info/documents/Annual-Laws/2018/Act%205%20of%202018%20Data%20Protection%20Act%2C%202018.pdf>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

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: 1

There is some public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has legislation and/or regulations safeguarding the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals, such as that generated through health surveillance activities that includes mention of protections from cyber attacks. The Data Protection Act of 2018 protects personal health information as "sensitive personal data", and Section 10 establishes the "Security Principle", which states that data users shall "take practical steps to protect the personal data from any loss, misuse, modification, unauthorized or accidental access or disclosure, alteration or destruction" by considering security measures in equipment, measures for secure data transfer, and in the case of third-party data processors "sufficient guarantees in respect of the technical and organizational security measures governing the processing". [1] The Statistics Act of 1971 (as amended in 1985 and 1986) does not mention cyber attacks or information security. [2]

[1] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2018. "Data Protection Act". [<https://aglcskn.info/documents/Annual-Laws/2018/Act%20of%202018%20Data%20Protection%20Act%2C%202018.pdf>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[2] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 1986. "Statistics Act". [<https://aglcskn.info/documents/Act17TOC/Ch%2023.31%20Statistics%20Act.pdf>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

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 = 2, Yes, commitments have been made to share data only for one disease = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that the government of Saint Kitts and Nevis has made public commitments to share surveillance data during a public health emergency with other countries in the region.

In 2017, the health ministers of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) member states issued the Fort de France Declaration on Health. [1] The Declaration commits OECS member states, including Saint Kitts and Nevis, to "Jointly prepare for and respond to health emergencies" and to "Collect and share the relevant information to drive the strategic direction of health including quality and outcome indicators". [1] In addition, a goal of OECS' Health Unit is to support member states to implement "Health Surveillance for appropriate and timely response" and cooperation in "Health Emergency Response". [2] However, there is no evidence of a commitment to share surveillance data during a public health emergency.

Saint Kitts and Nevis is also a member of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), which houses the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA). CARPHA monitors and investigates communicable diseases in the region via its reference laboratory as well as reports of epidemiological information from member countries. [3] CARPHA's and the Pan American Health Organization's COVID-19 situation reports days include surveillance data from Saint Kitts and Nevis. [4, 5, 6]

[1] Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). 2020. "Fort de France Declaration on Health".

[<https://pressroom.oecs.org/fort-de-france-declaration-on-health-a-commitment-to-regional-solidarity-in-the-oecs#>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

- [2] Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). 2020. "About Health Forum". [https://www.oecs.org/healthforum/index.php/about-health-forum#accessible-information-for-strategic-governance-of-health-systems]. Accessed 7 January 2021.
- [3] Caribbean Public Health Agency. 2020. "Communicable diseases". https://www.carpha.org/What-We-Do/Communicable-Diseases]. Accessed 7 January 2021.
- [4] Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). 2020. "COVID-19 Situation Update – 109". [https://www.paho.org/en/documents/ecc-covid-19-situation-update-109-22-december-2020]. Accessed 7 January 2021.
- [5] Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA). 2020. "CARPHA Situation Reports". [https://www.carpha.org/What-We-Do/Public-Health/Novel-Coronavirus/CARPHA-Situation-Reports-for-COVID-19]. Accessed 7 January 2021.
- [6] Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA). 2020. "CARPHA SITUATION REPORT NO. 120". [https://www.carpha.org/Portals/0/Documents/COVID%20Situation%20Reports/Situation%20Report%20120%20-%20January%204,%202020.pdf]. Accessed 7 January 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: 1

There is some public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has 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 an active public health emergency. The Nevis Island Administration's Ministry of Health's 2011 Statistical Report stated that staff from the ministry had participated in a regional "Contact Investigation Stakeholders Meeting" to "strengthen the contact tracing/investigation programmes as a strategy for preventing transmission of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV". There is no other public evidence regarding the scope or content of this program. [1] During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Ministry of Health has carried out contact tracing for confirmed and suspected cases, as well as provided training for contact tracers. [2, 3, 9] In addition, the Pan American Health Organization provided contact tracers for St. Kitts and Nevis as part of the emergency response to COVID-19. [4] The National Disaster Plan does not include any provisions for contact tracing in the event of a public health emergency. [5] The websites of the Ministry of Health, and its Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterpart do not contain additional public information regarding a national system in place to provide support at the sub-national level to conduct contact tracing in the event of a public health emergency. [6, 7] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a national laboratory system or public health institute. [8]

[1] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2011. "Statistical Report". [https://nia.gov.kn/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Health-Statistical-Report-2011.pdf]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[2] St. Kitts & Nevis Information Service. 2020. "Brief Remarks by Prime Minister Dr. the Hon. Timothy Harris on the Coronavirus on St. Kitts and Nevis Wednesday, March 25, 2020". [https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2020/03/26/brief-remarks-by-prime-minister-dr-the-hon-timothy-harris-on-the-coronavirus-on-st-kitts-and-nevis-wednesday-march-25-2020/]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health. 2020. "SYSTEMATIC TWO-TIERED COVID-19 TESTING IN ST. KITTS-NEVIS ENSURES RELIABLE RESULTS".

[<https://covid19.gov.kn/2020/03/30/systematic-two-tiered-covid-19-testing-in-st-kitts-nevis-ensures-reliable-results/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[4] Pan American Health Organization. 2020. “PAHO ECC Response to COVID-19 in Barbados and the ECC”. [<https://www.paho.org/en/documents/paho-ecc-response-covid-19-barbados-and-ecc>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[5] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2013. “National Disaster Plan”. [<https://ndmd.kn/disaster-management/st-kitts-nevis-national-disaster-plan/#part-1>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of Health. 2020. “About us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[7] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Health”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[8] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. “The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[9] Ministry of Health. 2020. “Health system in St. Kitts and Nevis is prepared for the reopening of borders”. [<https://covid19.gov.kn/2020/10/29/health-system-in-st-kitts-and-nevis-is-prepared-for-the-reopening-of-borders/>]. Accessed 25 April 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 public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis provides 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. Government websites do not describe a program for wraparound services to enable infected people and their contacts to self-isolate or quarantine. [1] In practice, during the COVID-19 pandemic some support has been extended. In terms of economic support, individuals whose employment was impacted by the pandemic received a three-month stipend of US\$370 per month, but this was not targeted specifically at individuals that were recommended to self-isolate or quarantine. [2, 3] In terms of medical attention, some individuals returning to St. Kitts and Nevis quarantined in a government facility, while others self-quarantined. Both groups were monitored and in contact with health professionals. [4, 5] The websites of the Ministry of Health, and its Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterpart do not contain additional public information regarding wraparound services to enable infected people and their contacts to self-isolate or quarantine. [6, 7] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a national laboratory system or public health institute. [1]

[1] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. “The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[2] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. “COVID-19 Stimulus”. [<https://www.covid19stimulus.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[3] St. Christopher & Nevis Social Security Board. 2020. “STATEMENT ON SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD COVID-19 RELIEF FUND”. [<https://socialsecurity.kn/press/statement-on-social-security-board-emergency-wage-relief-fund-re-covid-19/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[4] St. Kitts & Nevis Information Service. 2020. “CMO Laws explains testing”. [<https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2020/05/11/cmo-laws-explains-testing-procedure-for-quarantined-individual/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health. 2020. “SYSTEMATIC TWO-TIERED COVID-19 TESTING IN ST. KITTS-NEVIS ENSURES RELIABLE RESULTS”. [<https://covid19.gov.kn/2020/03/30/systematic-two-tiered-covid-19-testing-in-st-kitts-nevis-ensures-reliable-results/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[7] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 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 insufficient public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis makes 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). During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Ministry of Health (MOH) has provided publicly available data on the number of infections and tests carried out in the country via an online dashboard and near-daily reports through October 2020. [1, 2] The dashboard lists the total number of confirmed cases, imported cases in the prior two weeks, deaths, tests conducted, results, individuals in quarantine and other data. [1] The data point on imported cases in the prior two weeks would allow for some de-identified contact tracing, but additional details on confirmed cases are not provided. [1] It is worth noting that St. Kitts and Nevis has not experienced community transmission of COVID-19, so it is not entirely clear if additional data points on confirmed cases would be provided that might allow for de-identified contact tracing if community transmission were to occur. [1] The websites of the Ministry of Health, and its Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterpart do not contain additional public information regarding de-identified data on contact tracing efforts for COVID-19. [3, 4] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a national laboratory system or public health institute. [5]

[1] Ministry of Health. 2020. "COVID-19". [<https://covid19.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[2] Ministry of Health. 2020. "Daily reports". [https://covid19.gov.kn/category/daily_reports/]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[5] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. "The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

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 public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has 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 active or future public health emergencies. The National Disaster Plan does not mention coordination between the public health system and border control authorities. [1] In practice, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the government has reinforced border security and health controls at entry points. In March 2020, the government limited entry to four points and recruited additional immigration and customs officers. Port Health officers worked on a shift basis to provide full coverage. [2, 3] Saint Kitts and Nevis' 2018 International Health Regulations (IHR) State Party self-assessment annual report scored the country at 40% for indicator "C.11.1 Core capacity requirements at all times for designated airports, ports and ground crossings" and 20% for indicator "C.11.2 Effective public health response at points of entry". [4] The websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional public information. [5, 6, 7, 8] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a national laboratory system or public health institute. [9]

- [1] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2013. "National Disaster Plan". [<https://ndmd.kn/disaster-management/st-kitts-nevis-national-disaster-plan/#part-1>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.
- [2] St. Kitts & Nevis Information Service. 2020. "SKN continues to prepare". [<https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2020/03/17/skn-continues-to-prepare-to-manage-ncovid19-nema-press-release/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.
- [3] St. Kitts & Nevis Information Service. 2020. "St. Kitts and Nevis strengthens border control measures". [<https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2020/03/23/st-kitts-nevis-strengthens-border-control-measures-to-further-protect-citizens-and-residents-from-covid-19-2/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.
- [4] World Health Organization. 2018. "Saint Kitts and Nevis - IHR State Party self-assessment annual reports". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/country/268>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [5] Ministry of Foreign Affairs. 2020. "Home". [<https://www.foreign.gov.kn/>].
- [6] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [7] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [8] Customs and Excise Department - Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Customs". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/finance/customs/>].
- [9] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. "The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 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: 1

In Saint Kitts and Nevis, there is an applied epidemiology training program (such as FETP) in the country. There is no public evidence that the government provides resources to send citizens to another country to participate in applied epidemiology

training programs. In 2015, the country launched its national version of the Caribbean Regional Field Epidemiology Training Program (CR-FELTP) in coordination with the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA). [1] CR-FELTP is divided into three phases: Phase I is a five-month program with “basic training in applied epidemiology, public health laboratory science, and communications”. Phase II covers the previous topics at an intermediate level and adds teaching and training components, and Phase III is a two-year fellowship program. [2] In November 2019, Training Programs in Epidemiology and Public Health Interventions Network (TEPHINET) participated in a workshop to update the curriculum for the advanced track of CR-FELTP. Representatives of the Ministries of Health from participating countries were also present at the workshop, including Saint Kitts and Nevis. [3] The website of the Ministry of Health and its Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterpart do not contain additional information regarding sending citizens to another country to participate in applied epidemiology training programs. [4, 5]

[1] Caribbean Public Health Agency. 2015. “CR-FELTP Trains new mentors in Jamaica”.

[<http://carpha.org:8086/articles/ID/52/CR-FELTP-Trains-New-Mentors-in-Jamaica>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[2] Caribbean Public Health Agency. 2020. “WHAT IS FELTP?”. [<http://carpha.org/What-We-Do/FELTP/Introduction>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[3] Training Programs in Epidemiology and Public Health Interventions Network (TEPHINET). 2020. “TEPHINET Helps Develop the Curriculum for a New, Advanced Caribbean Regional Field Epidemiology Training Program”.

[<https://www.tephinet.org/tephinet-helps-develop-the-curriculum-for-a-new-advanced-caribbean-regional-field-epidemiology>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health. 2020. “About us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Health”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

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

In Saint Kitts and Nevis, there is no public evidence that the national version of the Caribbean Regional Field Epidemiology Training Program (CR-FELTP) is explicitly inclusive of animal health professionals or that there is a specific animal health field epidemiology training program offered. Saint Kitts and Nevis offers the CR-FELTP in coordination with the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA). The description of CR-FELTP states that it is “designed for health professionals from diverse backgrounds” but is not explicitly inclusive of animal health professionals. There is no public evidence of animal health professionals entering or graduating from the program. [1, 2] The CaribVET Caribbean animal health network managed the Veterinary Epidemiologist/Para-Epidemiologist Project from 2008 to 2012 with funding from the United States Department of Agriculture. The project focused on “strengthening veterinary infrastructure in the Caribbean basin. The project focuses on enabling risk-based, epidemiologically-sound surveillance for priority animal diseases in the Caribbean” via “training and professional development of veterinary epidemiologists or para-epidemiologists”. However, the program does not specifically mention field or applied epidemiology. The project lists Saint Kitts and Nevis among the countries included. [3, 4] The websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts, as well as Training Programs in Epidemiology and Public Health Interventions Network (TEPHINET) do not contain additional information regarding an animal health field epidemiology training program. [5, 6, 7, 8, 9]

- [1] Caribbean Public Health Agency. 2020. "WHAT IS FELTP?". [<http://carpha.org/What-We-Do/FELTP/Introduction>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.
- [2] Caribbean Public Health Agency. 2015. "CR-FELTP Trains new mentors in Jamaica". [<http://carpha.org:8086/articles/ID/52/CR-FELTP-Trains-New-Mentors-in-Jamaica>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.
- [3] CaribVET Caribbean animal health network. 2012. "Veterinary Epidemiologist/Para-Epidemiologist Project". [<https://www.caribvet.net/projects/vep>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.
- [4] Delgado, A., Faverjon, C., Lefrançois, T., Shaw, J., Gongora, V., Hackshaw, K., & Pradel, J. 2012. "Building capacities in Caribbean animal health in the : The VEP (Veterinary Epidemiologist / Para-Epidemiologist) Project". [http://agritrop.cirad.fr/565844/2/document_565844.pdf]. Accessed 7 January 2021.
- [5] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [6] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [7] Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources. 2020. "agriculture.gov.kn". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [8] Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Co-operatives and Fisheries of the Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Min. of Agriculture". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/agriculture/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [9] Training Programs in Epidemiology and Public Health Interventions Network (TEPHINET). 2020. "Work". [<https://www.tephinet.org/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

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: 1

There is public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has an overarching national public health emergency response plan in place, but the plan is not publicly available. The St. Kitts-Nevis National Disaster Plan was issued in 2013. [1] Section 4.3 considers "Hazards and Vulnerability in St. Kitts and Nevis", including "Man-caused" disasters, which specifically include "epidemics". [1] Section 3.1 of Part 2 of the plan describes the composition and responsibilities of the "Medical and Public Health Sub Committee" under the plan. The Ministry of Health (MOH) heads the sub-committee, and its responsibilities include "to develop a national policy and plans for slow and rapid onset emergencies for the effective delivery of adequate medical resources wherever needed"; "to write an Action Plan for the Sub Committee"; "to ensure that resources for responding to natural and man-caused disasters, are identified and prioritized"; and to "design a Health Sector Disaster Plan". [2] The "National Health Disaster Management Plan" is referenced in a 2020 amendment to the Public Health Act, but the act does not provide any further details as to its contents, and the plan is not publicly available. [3, 4] Part 3 of the National Disaster Plan is supposed to contain "Hazard Specific Action Plans", but the only publicly available action plan is for hurricane preparation and response. [1, 5] Archived information on response to the H1N1 swine flu outbreak in 2009 is available on national disaster management websites, demonstrating that the system has been used to respond to public health emergencies. [6] The Pan American Health Organization/WHO Multi-country Cooperation Strategy for Barbados and Eastern Caribbean Countries (including St. Kitts and Nevis), 2018-2024 Focus Area 5.2 is to support countries to "strengthen capacity to address health emergencies and environmental threats and risks". [7] Saint Kitts and Nevis' 2018 International Health Regulations (IHR) State Party self-assessment annual report scored the country at 20% for indicator "C.8.1 Planning for emergency preparedness and response mechanism" and 60% for indicator "C.8.2 Management of health emergency response operation". [8] The website of the Ministry of Health and its Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterpart do not contain additional information regarding an overarching national public health emergency response plan. [9, 10]

[1] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2013. "National Disaster Plan Part 1".

[http://ndmd.kn/docs/SKN_National_Disaster_Plan_Part1.pdf]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[2] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2013. "National Disaster Plan Part 2".

[http://ndmd.kn/docs/SKN_National_Disaster_Plan_Part2.pdf]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[3] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. "Public Health (Amendment) Act".

[<https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2020/11/17/public-health-amendment-bill-2020/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[4] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. "The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[5] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2013. "National Disaster Plan Part 3".

[http://ndmd.kn/docs/SKN_National_Disaster_Plan_Part3.pdf]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[6] Nevis Disaster Management Department. 2009. "Swine Flu Information".

[http://www.nevisdm.com/swine_flu_news.html]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[7] Pan American Health Organization. 2018. "Multi-country Cooperation Strategy for Barbados and Eastern Caribbean Countries". [<https://www.paho.org/en/documents/pahowho-multi-country-cooperation-strategy-barbados-and-eastern-caribbean-countries-2018>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[8] World Health Organization. 2018. "Saint Kitts and Nevis - IHR State Party self-assessment annual reports".

[<https://extranet.who.int/sph/country/268>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[9] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[10] Ministry of Health - Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

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 public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis' overarching national public health emergency response plan has been updated in the last 3 years. St. Kitts-Nevis National Disaster Plan was issued in 2013. [1] Section 4.3 considers "Hazards and Vulnerability in St. Kitts and Nevis", including "Man-caused" disasters, which specifically include "epidemics". [1] Section 3.1 of Part 2 of the plan describes the composition and responsibilities of the "Medical and Public Health Sub Committee" under the plan. The Ministry of Health (MOH) heads the sub-committee, and its responsibilities include "to develop a national policy and plans for slow and rapid onset emergencies for the effective delivery of adequate medical resources wherever needed"; "to write an Action Plan for the Sub Committee"; "to ensure that resources for responding to natural and man-caused disasters, are identified and prioritized"; and to "design a Health Sector Disaster Plan". [2] The "National Health Disaster Management Plan" is referenced in a 2020 amendment to the Public Health Act, but the act does not provide any further details as to its contents, and the plan is not publicly available. [3, 4] Part 3 of the National Disaster Plan is supposed to contain "Hazard Specific Action Plans", but the only publicly available action plan is for hurricane preparation and response. [1, 5] The websites of the Ministry of Health, National Emergency Management Agency, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional information regarding an overarching national public health emergency response plan updated in the last 3 years. [6, 7, 8, 9]

[1] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2013. "National Disaster Plan Part 1".

[http://ndmd.kn/docs/SKN_National_Disaster_Plan_Part1.pdf]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[2] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2013. "National Disaster Plan Part 2".

[http://ndmd.kn/docs/SKN_National_Disaster_Plan_Part2.pdf]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[3] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. "Public Health (Amendment) Act".

[<https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2020/11/17/public-health-amendment-bill-2020/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[4] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. "The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[5] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2013. "National Disaster Plan Part 3".

[http://ndmd.kn/docs/SKN_National_Disaster_Plan_Part3.pdf]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[6] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2021. "NEMA". [<https://www.nema.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[7] Nevis Disaster Management Department. 2021. "Home". [<https://ndmd.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[8] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[9] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

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 insufficient public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis' overarching national public health emergency response plan includes considerations for pediatric and/or other vulnerable populations. St. Kitts-Nevis National Disaster Plan was issued in 2013. [1] Section 4.3 considers "Hazards and Vulnerability in St. Kitts and Nevis", including "Man-caused" disasters, which specifically include "epidemics". [1] Section 3.1 of Part 2 of the plan describes the composition and responsibilities of the

“Medical and Public Health Sub Committee” under the plan. The Ministry of Health (MOH) heads the sub-committee, and its responsibilities include “to develop a national policy and plans for slow and rapid onset emergencies for the effective delivery of adequate medical resources wherever needed”; “to write an Action Plan for the Sub Committee”; “to ensure that resources for responding to natural and man-caused disasters, are identified and prioritized”; and to “design a Health Sector Disaster Plan”. [2] Section 10.3 of Part 1 discusses “vulnerable elements” and mentions the “type and location of people at risk” but does not name any specific populations to be considered. [1] The websites of the Ministry of Health, National Emergency Management Agency, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional information regarding considerations for pediatric and/or other vulnerable populations in the overarching national public health emergency response plan. [3, 4, 5, 6]

[1] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2013. “National Disaster Plan Part 1”.

[http://ndmd.kn/docs/SKN_National_Disaster_Plan_Part1.pdf]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[2] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2013. “National Disaster Plan Part 2”.

[http://ndmd.kn/docs/SKN_National_Disaster_Plan_Part2.pdf]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[3] Nevis Disaster Management Department. 2021. “Home”. [https://ndmd.kn/]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Health”. [https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health. 2020. “About us”. [https://www.gov.kn/]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2021. “NEMA”. [https://www.nema.kn/]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

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: 0

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 insufficient public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has a specific mechanism(s) for engaging with the private sector to assist with outbreak emergency preparedness and response. St. Kitts-Nevis' National Disaster Plan was issued in 2013 and describes coordination with the private sector for disaster preparedness and response, but it is not specific to outbreaks and lacks detailed actions. [1] Section 4.3 considers "Hazards and Vulnerability in St. Kitts and Nevis", including "Man-caused" disasters, which specifically include "epidemics". [1] Section 3.1 of Part 2 of the plan describes the composition and responsibilities of the "Medical and Public Health Sub Committee" under the plan. The Ministry of Health (MOH) heads the sub-committee, and private sector representatives are form part of it as well, including from the St. Kitts Nevis Chamber

of Industry & Commerce, Red Cross, St. Kitts Medical and Dental Association, Solid Waste Corporation, and funeral undertakers. [2] The sub-committee's responsibilities cover pre-, during, and post-disaster scenarios and include "to develop a national policy and plans for slow and rapid onset emergencies for the effective delivery of adequate medical resources wherever needed"; "to write an Action Plan for the Sub Committee"; "to ensure that resources for responding to natural and man-caused disasters, are identified and prioritized"; and to "design a Health Sector Disaster Plan". [2] In practice, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the private sector has collaborated in preparedness and response, with the Chamber of Industry and Commerce supporting the government's public awareness campaign, while other businesses have donated supplies and one firm offered two properties as possible quarantine sites. [3] The websites of the Ministry of Health, National Emergency Management Agency, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional information regarding a specific mechanism(s) for engaging with the private sector to assist with outbreak emergency preparedness and response. [4, 5, 6, 7]

[1] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2013. "National Disaster Plan Part 1".

[http://ndmd.kn/docs/SKN_National_Disaster_Plan_Part1.pdf]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[2] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2013. "National Disaster Plan Part 2".

[http://ndmd.kn/docs/SKN_National_Disaster_Plan_Part2.pdf]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[3] St. Kitts & Nevis Information Service. 2020. "PRIVATE STAKEHOLDERS IN ST. KITTS-NEVIS COMMIT TO SUPPORT COVID-19 PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE". [<https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2020/03/19/private-stakeholders-in-st-kitts-nevis-commit-to-support-covid-19-preparedness-and-response/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health - Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2021. "NEMA". [<https://www.nema.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[7] Nevis Disaster Management Department. 2021. "Home". [<https://ndmd.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

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: 1

There is public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has a policy, plan and/or guidelines in place to implement non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) during an epidemic or pandemic, but only for one disease. The 2013 St. Kitts-Nevis National Disaster Plan does not describe any NPIs. [1, 2] The "National Health Disaster Management Plan" is not publicly available, so its contents are not known. [3] The Public Health Act (last modified 2002) does not describe NPIs to be implemented during an epidemic or pandemic. [4] The COVID-19 (Prevention and Mitigation) Act of 2020 includes NPIs but does not apply to multiple diseases. [5] The NPIs listed in the act include working remotely, physical distancing, face coverings, restrictions on social activities, hygiene protocols, and others. [5] The websites of the Ministry of Health, National Emergency Management Agency, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional information regarding a policy, plan and/or guidelines in place to implement NPIs during an epidemic or pandemic. [6, 7, 8, 9]

[1] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2013. "National Disaster Plan Part 1".

[http://ndmd.kn/docs/SKN_National_Disaster_Plan_Part1.pdf]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

- [2] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2013. “National Disaster Plan Part 2”. [http://ndmd.kn/docs/SKN_National_Disaster_Plan_Part2.pdf]. Accessed 8 January 2021.
- [3] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. “The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.
- [4] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2002. “Public Health Act”. [<https://www.miticca.gov.kn/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Public-Health-Act-Chap-9.21-.pdf>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [5] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. “COVID-19 (Prevention and Mitigation) Act”. [<https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2020/11/17/covid-19-prevention-and-control-bill-2020/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.
- [6] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2021. “NEMA”. [<https://www.nema.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.
- [7] Nevis Disaster Management Department. 2021. “Home”. [<https://ndmd.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.
- [8] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Health”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [9] Ministry of Health. 2020. “About us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 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

In the past year, Saint Kitts and Nevis has activated its national emergency response plan for an infectious disease outbreak. There is no public evidence that the country has completed a national-level biological threat-focused exercise (either with WHO or separately) in the past year. In March 2020, the government of Saint Kitts and Nevis declared a state of emergency and activated its emergency response plan. [1] Press reports from March and April 2020 state that the Health Emergency Operations Center (HEOC) and National Emergency Operations Center (NEOC) were activated via the emergency response plan as part of the state of emergency. [9, 10] In April 2020, the state of emergency was extended for six months. [2] In addition, the COVID-19 (Prevention and Mitigation) Act of 2020 created the National COVID-19 Task Force “for the coordination of the national response to COVID-19”. The act also describes preparation, prevention, and response activities. [3] The websites of the World Health Organization simulation exercise page, the Ministry of Health, National Emergency Management Agency, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional public information regarding the activation of the national emergency response plan for an infectious disease outbreak or a national-level biological threat-focused exercise. [4, 5, 6, 7, 8]

- [1] St. Kitts & Nevis Information Service. 2020. “State of Emergency Declared in St. Kitts and Nevis. March 29th, 2020”. [<https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2020/03/30/state-of-emergency-declared-in-st-kitts-and-nevis-march-29th-2020/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.
- [2] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. “Resolution of the National Assembly made under section 19 [3] of the Saint Christopher and Nevis 1983 Constitution Order”. [<https://ndmd.kn/disaster-management/state-of->

emergency-resolution/]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[3] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. "COVID-19 (Prevention and Mitigation) Act".

[https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2020/11/17/covid-19-prevention-and-control-bill-2020/]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [https://www.gov.kn/]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2021. "NEMA". [https://www.nema.kn/]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[7] Nevis Disaster Management Department. 2021. "Home". [https://ndmd.kn/]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[8] World Health Organization. 2020. "Simulation Exercise". [https://extranet.who.int/sph/simulation-exercise]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[9] The St. Kitts-Nevis Times. 2020. "HEOC Health Emergency Operations Center Launched- COVID 19 Daily Briefings has begun". [https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=2883677808393496]. Accessed 24 January 2021.

[10] St. Kitts & Nevis Information Service. 2020. "PRAISE CONTINUES TO ROLL IN FOR PRIME MINISTER HARRIS AND HIS ADMINISTRATION'S COMPETENT HANDLING OF THE CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) PANDEMIC".

[https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2020/04/14/praise-continues-to-roll-in-for-prime-minister-harris-and-his-administrations-competent-handling-of-the-coronavirus-covid-19-pandemic/]. Accessed 24 January 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 public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis in the past year has identified a list of gaps and best practices in response (either through an infectious disease response of a biological-threat focused exercise) and developed a plan to improve response capabilities. The World Health Organization's (WHO) Health Security Calendar does not list any activities in the country from 2019-2021. [1] WHO's country page does not list any exercises during the last year. [2] The 2013 St. Kitts-Nevis National Disaster Plan Part 2, Section 3.1, describes the composition and responsibilities of the "Medical and Public Health Sub Committee". The Ministry of Health (MOH) heads the sub-committee, and its responsibilities cover pre-, during, and post-disaster scenarios and specifically mention "To assist in preparing, participating in and assessing joint annual exercise with all response services and NEMA [National Emergency Management Agency], and submit after action reports to the Coordinator NEMA". However, there is no public evidence regarding any after-action reports or a resulting plan to improve response capabilities. [3] The websites of the World Health Organization after action review page, the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources, National Emergency Management Agency, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional public information regarding the country identifying a list of gaps and best practices in response (either through an infectious disease response of a biological-threat focused exercise) and developing a plan to improve response capabilities. [4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]

[1] World Health Organization. 2020. "Health Security Calendar". [https://extranet.who.int/sph/calendar]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[2] World Health Organization. 2020. "Saint Kitts and Nevis". [https://www.who.int/countries/kna/]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[3] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2013. "National Disaster Plan Part 2". [http://ndmd.kn/docs/SKN_National_Disaster_Plan_Part2.pdf]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

- [4] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Health”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [5] Ministry of Health. 2020. “About us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [6] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2021. “NEMA”. [<https://www.nema.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.
- [7] Nevis Disaster Management Department. 2021. “Home”. [<https://ndmd.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.
- [8] Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Co-operatives and Fisheries of the Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Min. of Agriculture”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/agriculture/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [9] Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources. 2020. “agriculture.gov.kn”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [10] World Health Organization. 2020. “After Action Review”. [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/after-action-review>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

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 publicly available evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis in the past year has undergone a national-level biological threat-focused exercise that has included private sector representatives. In June 2019, the country participated in the regional Tradewinds Exercise. Descriptions of the exercise did not mention a national-level biological threat-focused exercise. [1, 2] During 2019, the country also participated in the regional CaribWave (tsunami preparedness) and SYNERGY (disaster readiness and response) simulation exercises, but neither was a biological threat-focused exercise that has included private sector representatives. [3, 4] The World Health Organization’s (WHO) After Action Review site, Simulation Exercise site, Health Security Calendar and Saint Kitts and Nevis country page do not contain information regarding a national-level biological threat-focused exercise that has included private sector representatives. [5, 6, 7, 8] The websites of the World Health Organization after action review page, the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources, National Emergency Management Agency, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional public information regarding a national-level biological threat-focused exercise that has included private sector representatives. [9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14]

- [1] U.S. Southern Command. 2019. “Tradewinds 2019”. [<https://www.southcom.mil/Media/Special-Coverage/Tradewinds-2019/igphoto/2002142203/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.
- [2] The St. Kitts & Nevis Observer. 2019. “Exercise Tradewinds discussed at RSS Council of Ministers’ meeting”. [<https://www.thestkittsnevisobserver.com/exercise-tradewinds-discussed-at-rss-council-of-ministers-meeting/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.
- [3] Nevis Island Administration. 2019. “NDMD Director expects increased participation on Nevis for CaribWave 2019”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ndmd-director-expects-increased-participation-on-nevis-for-caribwave-2019/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.
- [4] St. Kitts & Nevis Information Service. 2019. “CDEMA kicks off Synergy Exercise focused on Strengthening Regional Coordination in Disaster Management”. [<https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2019/07/13/cdema-kicks-off-synergy-exercise-focused-on-strengthening-regional-coordination-in-disaster-management/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.
- [5] World Health Organization. 2020. “Health Security Calendar”. [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/calendar>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.
- [6] World Health Organization. 2020. “Saint Kitts and Nevis”. [<https://www.who.int/countries/kna/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

2021.

[7] World Health Organization. 2020. "After Action Review". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/after-action-review>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[8] World Health Organization. 2020. "Simulation Exercise". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/simulation-exercise>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[9] Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources. 2020. "agriculture.gov.kn". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[10] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[11] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[12] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2021. "NEMA". [<https://www.nema.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[13] Nevis Disaster Management Department. 2021. "Home". [<https://ndmd.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[14] Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Co-operatives and Fisheries of the Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Min. of Agriculture". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/agriculture/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

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: 1

Saint Kitts and Nevis's Ministry of Health (MOH) has a dedicated public health Emergency Operations Center (EOC) as well as a general EOC managed by the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). The Health EOC (HEOC) was created in 2020 and its composition and responsibilities were outlined in a 2020 amendment to the Public Health Act. [1] Section 8A of the act outlines the HEOC's operations. The HEOC is activated by the MOH "on the advice of the Chief Medical Officer" and includes the principal public health officials in the country. The HEOC's functions include: "to provide strategic direction and advice in relation to a national health emergency or disaster"; "to provide assistance to the National Emergency Management Agency as part of the National Disaster Management Plan"; and "to coordinate with the National Emergency Operations Centre" (NEOC). [1] NEMA's NEOC is also activated for public health emergencies and its procedures are outlined as part of the 2013 St. Kitts-Nevis National Disaster Plan. [2] Part 2, Section 3.1, describes the composition and responsibilities of the "Medical and Public Health Sub Committee". The Ministry of Health (MOH) heads the sub-committee, and its responsibilities cover pre-, during, and post-disaster scenarios and specifically mention "Report to the NEOC continuously". [2] The NEOC's detailed procedures are described in its 2015 Multi-Hazard Standard Operating Procedures manual. [3] Saint Kitts and Nevis' 2018 International Health Regulations (IHR) State Party self-assessment annual report scored the country at 40% for indicator "C.6.2 Mechanism for event management (verification, risk assessment analysis, investigation)" and 60% for indicator "C.8.2 Management of health emergency response operation". [4]

[1] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. "Public Health (Amendment) Act".

[<https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2020/11/17/public-health-amendment-bill-2020/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[2] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2013. "National Disaster Plan Part 2".

[http://ndmd.kn/docs/SKN_National_Disaster_Plan_Part2.pdf]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[3] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2015. "Multi-Hazard Standard Operating Procedures".

[http://ndmd.kn/docs/SKN_EOC_SOP_2015.pdf]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[4] World Health Organization. 2018. "Saint Kitts and Nevis - IHR State Party self-assessment annual reports". [https://extranet.who.int/sph/country/268]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

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 insufficient publicly available evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis' public health Emergency Operations Center (HEOC) or national Emergency Operations Center (NEOC) are required to conduct a drill for a public health emergency scenario at least once per year or conduct a drill at least once per year. The HEOC was created in 2020 and its composition and responsibilities were outlined in a 2020 amendment to the Public Health Act. [1] Section 8A of the act outlines the HEOC's operations. The HEOC is activated by the MOH "on the advice of the Chief Medical Officer" and includes the principal public health officials in the country. The HEOC's functions do not describe a requirement to conduct a drill for a public health emergency scenario at least once per year. [1] The National Emergency Management Agency's (NEMA) NEOC is also activated for public health emergencies and its procedures are outlined as part of the 2013 St. Kitts-Nevis National Disaster Plan. [2] Part 2, Section 3.1, describes the composition and responsibilities of the "Medical and Public Health Sub Committee". The Ministry of Health (MOH) heads the sub-committee, and its responsibilities cover pre-, during, and post-disaster scenarios and specifically mention "To assist in preparing, participating in and assessing joint annual exercise with all response services and NEMA, and submit after action reports to the Coordinator NEMA". [2] However, there is no public evidence of such annual exercises or their results. [3] The websites of the Ministry of Health, National Emergency Management Agency, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional information regarding a requirement for the EOC to conduct a drill for a public health emergency scenario at least once per year. [4, 5, 6, 7] Their websites do not contain annual reports. [4, 5, 6, 7]

[1] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. "Public Health (Amendment) Act".

[https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2020/11/17/public-health-amendment-bill-2020/]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[2] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2013. "National Disaster Plan Part 2".

[http://ndmd.kn/docs/SKN_National_Disaster_Plan_Part2.pdf]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[3] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. "The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis". [https://www.gov.kn/]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [https://www.gov.kn/]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2021. "NEMA". [https://www.nema.kn/]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[7] Nevis Disaster Management Department. 2021. "Home". [https://ndmd.kn/]. Accessed 8 January 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 insufficient publicly available evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis' public health Emergency Operations Center (HEOC) or national Emergency Operations Center (NEOC) have 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 HEOC was created in 2020 and its composition and responsibilities were outlined in a 2020 amendment to the Public Health Act. [1] Section 8A of the act outlines the HEOC's operations. The HEOC's functions do not describe a requirement to conduct a drill for a public health emergency scenario at least once per year. [1] The National Emergency Management Agency's (NEMA) NEOC is also activated for public health emergencies and its procedures are outlined as part of the 2013 St. Kitts-Nevis National Disaster Plan. [2] Part 2, Section 3.1, describes the composition and responsibilities of the "Medical and Public Health Sub Committee". Its responsibilities specifically mention "To assist in preparing, participating in and assessing joint annual exercise with all response services and NEMA, and submit after action reports to the Coordinator NEMA". [2] However, there is no public evidence of such annual exercises or their results. [3] The websites of the Ministry of Health, National Emergency Management Agency, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional information regarding a coordinated emergency response or emergency response exercise activated within 120 minutes of the identification of the public health emergency. [4, 5, 6, 7]

[1] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. "Public Health (Amendment) Act".

[<https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2020/11/17/public-health-amendment-bill-2020/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[2] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2013. "National Disaster Plan Part 2".

[http://ndmd.kn/docs/SKN_National_Disaster_Plan_Part2.pdf]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[3] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. "The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2021. "NEMA". [<https://www.nema.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[7] Nevis Disaster Management Department. 2021. "Home". [<https://ndmd.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

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

In Saint Kitts and Nevis, there is no public evidence that the country's public health and national security authorities have carried out an exercise to respond to a potential deliberate biological event or that there are 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 websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of National Security, National

Emergency Management Agency, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional information regarding an exercise or guidelines to respond to a potential deliberate biological event. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] In 2011, Canada reported that it had carried out a “Counter Terrorism Simulation Exercise: Response to a bioterrorist attack” in Barbados with the Organization of American States which involved multiple Caribbean countries, including St. Kitts and Nevis. The report does not contain any additional information on the exercise, outcomes, or individual countries’ involvement (or lack thereof). [6]

[1] Ministry of National Security. 2020. “About Us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[2] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2021. “NEMA”. [<https://www.nema.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[3] Nevis Disaster Management Department. 2021. “Home”. [<https://ndmd.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health. 2020. “About us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Health”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] Government of Canada. 2011. “Report on Compliance: Canada and BTWC”.

[[https://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/\(httpAssets\)/ADE0A27F0649DA49C125795D00595CEB/\\$file/BWC+7RC+Canada+&+Swiss+WP.pdf](https://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/(httpAssets)/ADE0A27F0649DA49C125795D00595CEB/$file/BWC+7RC+Canada+&+Swiss+WP.pdf)]. Accessed 9 January 2021.

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 publicly available evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis 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 and that outlines how messages will reach populations and sectors with different communications needs. Section 3.3(A) of Part 2 of the 2013 St. Kitts-Nevis National Disaster Plan includes two tasks related to risk communications but does not contain a full strategy or plan. According to the plan, during a disaster the Public Information and Education Sub-Committee should “start conducting emergency public information to ensure the population goes to shelter and safe areas and take provisions to face the disaster” and “Prepare a Prime Minister’s ‘Address to the Nation’ to inform all the population about the impending disaster and measures to be taken in Saint Kitts and Nevis”. [1] The plan does not mention populations and sectors with different communications needs. [1] The websites of the Ministry of Health, National Emergency Management Agency, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional information regarding a risk communication plan that outlines how messages will reach populations and sectors with different communications needs. [2, 3, 4, 5]

[1] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2013. “National Disaster Plan Part 2”.

[http://ndmd.kn/docs/SKN_National_Disaster_Plan_Part2.pdf]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[2] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2021. “NEMA”. [<https://www.nema.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[3] Nevis Disaster Management Department. 2021. “Home”. [<https://ndmd.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health. 2020. “About us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Health”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

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 publicly available evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis 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. Section 3.3(A) of Part 2 of the 2013 St. Kitts-Nevis National Disaster Plan includes two tasks related to risk communications but does not contain a full strategy or plan. According to the plan, during a disaster the Public Information and Education Sub-Committee should “start conducting emergency public information to ensure the population goes to shelter and safe areas and take provisions to face the disaster” and “Prepare a Prime Minister’s ‘Address to the Nation’ to inform all the population about the impending disaster and measures to be taken in Saint Kitts and Nevis”. [1] The website of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) contains a reference to risk communication on its “Hazards” page, defining it as a “collaborative system is in place that is designed to provide evidence-based, practical guidance for emergency risk communication strategy and operations. (e.g The dissemination of information from source -such as The Met Office/the Ministry of Health- to the public via media)”. However, the site does not contain a risk communication strategy or plan. [2] In 2011, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) provided a “Risk Communication Training” on the island of St. Kitts. No further evidence regarding the training is available. [3] Saint Kitts and Nevis’ 2018 International Health Regulations (IHR) State Party self-assessment annual report scored the country at 40% for indicator “C.10.1 Capacity for emergency risk communications”. [4] In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, PAHO reported that it had supported risk communication via “Assistance provided to Health Promotion Units in St Kitts and Nevis, to streamline communication activities, through mission visit”. [5] In practice, the Ministry of Health has reported that during the COVID-19 pandemic, “Our risk communication continues and so we continue to engage the public and share with you the latest information”. [6] The websites of the Ministry of Health, National Emergency Management Agency, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional information regarding a risk communication plan. [7, 8, 9, 10]

[1] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2013. “National Disaster Plan Part 2”.

[http://ndmd.kn/docs/SKN_National_Disaster_Plan_Part2.pdf]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[2] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). “Hazards”. [<https://www.nema.kn/hazards-3/>]. Accessed 9 January 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2011. “Statistical Report”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Health-Statistical-Report-2011.pdf>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[4] World Health Organization. 2018. “Saint Kitts and Nevis - IHR State Party self-assessment annual reports”. [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/country/268>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[5] Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). 2020. “COVID-19 Media Briefing”. [https://covid19.gov.kn/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/COVID19_Media_Briefing_30_April.pdf]. Accessed 9 January 2021.

[6] St. Kitts & Nevis Information Service. 2020. “THERE IS HIGH RISK OF COVID-19 REINTRODUCED TO FEDERATION IF AND WHEN BORDERS RE-OPEN; COUNTRY CONTINUES TO PREPARE”. [<https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2020/06/12/there-is-high-risk-of->

covid-19-reintroduced-to-federation-if-and-when-borders-re-open-country-continues-to-prepare/]. Accessed 9 January 2021.

[7] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2021. “NEMA”. [https://www.nema.kn/]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[8] Nevis Disaster Management Department. 2021. “Home”. [https://ndmd.kn/]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[9] Ministry of Health. 2020. “About us”. [https://www.gov.kn/]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[10] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Health”. [https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

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 publicly available evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis 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 and that designates a specific position within the government to serve as the primary spokesperson to the public during a public health emergency. Section 3.3(A) of Part 2 of the 2013 St. Kitts-Nevis National Disaster Plan includes two tasks related to risk communications, one of which states that the Public Information and Education Sub-Committee should “Prepare a Prime Minister’s ‘Address to the Nation’ to inform all the population about the impending disaster and measures to be taken in Saint Kitts and Nevis”. [1] However, the plan does not designate the Prime Minister (or anyone else) as the primary spokesperson. [1] In addition, the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) employs a Public Relations Officer, whose responsibilities include to “organize live Press Conferences and Panel Discussions” and “be the voice of the agency when necessary”, but the description of the position does not designate a primary spokesperson. [2] The websites of the Ministry of Health, National Emergency Management Agency, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional information regarding a risk communication plan that designates a specific position within the government to serve as the primary spokesperson to the public during a public health emergency. [3, 4, 5, 6]

[1] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2013. “National Disaster Plan Part 2”.

[http://ndmd.kn/docs/SKN_National_Disaster_Plan_Part2.pdf]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[2] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2020. “NEMA Office Staff Positions”. [https://www.nema.kn/nema-office-staff-positions/]. Accessed 9 January 2021.

[3] Nevis Disaster Management Department. 2021. “Home”. [https://ndmd.kn/]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health. 2020. “About us”. [https://www.gov.kn/]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Health”. [https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2021. “NEMA”. [https://www.nema.kn/]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

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: 2

In the past year, Saint Kitts and Nevis' public health system has actively shared messages via online media platforms (eg social media, website) to inform the public about ongoing public health concerns and/or dispel rumors, misinformation or disinformation. The Ministry of Health's Health Promotion Unit maintains a social media presence via Facebook. [1] In the past year, the unit has posted regular updates on the coronavirus situation in the country, information regarding prevention and spread of the virus, information to dispel misinformation regarding vaccination, and additional health promotion information such as the launch of a "Maternity Manual" for women in the country. [1] Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the unit also posted about the influenza season and how to prevent infection. [1] In addition, the government's St. Kitts & Nevis Information Service (SKNIS) has also posted public health updates on its website and via social media during the COVID-19 pandemic. [2, 3]

[1] Ministry of Health. 2020. "St. Kitts Health Promotion Unit". [<https://www.facebook.com/StKittsHPU/>]. Accessed 9 January 2021.

[2] St. Kitts & Nevis Information Service (SKNIS). 2020. "Home". [<https://www.sknis.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 9 January 2021.

[3] St. Kitts & Nevis Information Service (SKNIS). 2020. "SKNIS Media". [<https://www.facebook.com/sknismedia/>]. Accessed 9 January 2021.

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 publicly available evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis' senior leaders (president or ministers) have shared misinformation or disinformation on infectious diseases (in the past two years). During 2020, news media references to misinformation regarding health in the country were related to attempts by government leaders (legislators and ministers) to counter misinformation regarding the coronavirus on social media. [1, 2] Local news media do not mention cases of senior leaders of Saint Kitts and Nevis sharing misinformation or disinformation on infectious diseases in the past two years. [3, 4] International news media do not mention cases of senior leaders of Saint Kitts and Nevis sharing misinformation or disinformation on infectious diseases in the past two years. [5, 6]

[1] The St. Kitts & Nevis Observer. 2020. "Officials reviewing infectious disease plan".

[<https://www.thestkittsnevisobserver.com/officials-reviewing-infectious-disease-plan/>]. Accessed 10 January 2021.

[2] Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Nevis Junior Minister of Health Brandy-Williams delivers address on COVID-19 threat".

[<https://nia.gov.kn/nevis-junior-minister-of-health-brandy-williams-delivers-address-on-covid-19-threat/>]. Accessed 10 January 2021.

[3] The St. Kitts & Nevis Observer. 2021. "Home". [<https://www.thestkittsnevisobserver.com/>]. Accessed 10 January 2021.

[4] SKN News. 2021. "Saint Kitts & Nevis". [<https://sknnews.com/>]. Accessed 10 January 2021.

[5] BBC. 2021. "Search Results". [<https://www.bbc.co.uk/search?q=saint+kitts+nevis+misinformati&page=1>]. Accessed 10 January 2021.

[6] CNG Media. 2021. "Search". [<https://www.caribbeannewsglobal.com/?s=saint+kitts+nevis+misinformati>]. Accessed 10 January 2021.

3.6 ACCESS TO COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE

3.6.1 Internet users

3.6.1a

Percentage of households with Internet

Input number

Current Year Score: 80.71

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: 147.71

2019

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: 3.14

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: 4.24

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 publicly available evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis, in the past year, has issued a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on the export/import of medical goods (eg: medicines, oxygen, medical supplies, PPE) due to an infectious disease outbreak. On the contrary, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the country eliminated import tariffs on cold preparations, vitamins, hand sanitizers, hands sanitizer dispensing machines, rubbing alcohol, gloves, masks, and cleansing or sanitizing wipes. [1, 2] The websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional public information regarding a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on the export/import of medical goods due to an infectious disease outbreak. [3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]

[1] World Trade Organization. 2021. "COVID-19: Measures affecting trade in goods".

[https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/covid19_e/trade_related_goods_measure_e.htm]. Accessed 10 January 2021.

[2] Bloomberg Law. 2021. "International Trade Covid-19 Developments".

[<https://www.bloomberglaw.com/product/health/document/XDL12EUG000000#St.%20Kitts%20and%20Nevis>]. Accessed 10 January 2021.

[3] Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources. 2020. "agriculture.gov.kn". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Co-operatives and Fisheries of the Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Min. of Agriculture". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/agriculture/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[7] Ministry of Foreign Affairs. 2020. "Home". [<https://www.foreign.gov.kn/>].

[8] Customs and Excise Department - Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Customs". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/finance/customs/>].

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 publicly available evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis, in the past year, has issued a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on the export/import of non-medical goods (eg: food, textiles, etc) due to an infectious disease outbreak. On the contrary, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the country eliminated import tariffs on vegetables, fruits, and fruit juices. [1, 2] The websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional public information regarding a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on the export/import of non-medical goods due to an infectious disease outbreak. [3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]

[1] World Trade Organization. 2021. "COVID-19: Measures affecting trade in goods".

[https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/covid19_e/trade_related_goods_measure_e.htm]. Accessed 10 January 2021.

[2] Bloomberg Law. 2021. "International Trade Covid-19 Developments".

[<https://www.bloomberglaw.com/product/health/document/XDL12EUG000000#St.%20Kitts%20and%20Nevis>]. Accessed 10 January 2021.

[3] Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources. 2020. "agriculture.gov.kn". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Co-operatives and Fisheries of the Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Min. of Agriculture". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/agriculture/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[7] Ministry of Foreign Affairs. 2020. "Home". [<https://www.foreign.gov.kn/>].

[8] Customs and Excise Department - Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Customs".

[<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/finance/customs/>].

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

There is publicly available evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis, in the past year, has implemented a ban, without international/bilateral support, on travelers arriving from a specific country or countries due to an infectious disease outbreak. In March 2020, the government of Saint Kitts and Nevis initially closed its borders to all commercial flights for two weeks in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. [1] In addition, in January 2021, the government banned all travel to and from the United Kingdom on British Airways for approximately two weeks in response to the variant strain of coronavirus circulating in that country. [2]

[1] St. Kitts & Nevis Information Service (SKNIS). 2020. "ST. KITTS-NEVIS CLOSES BORDERS TO ALL COMMERCIAL FLIGHTS UNTIL APRIL 07, 2020". [<https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2020/03/24/st-kitts-nevis-closes-borders-to-all-commercial-flights-until-april-07-2020/>]. Accessed 10 January 2021.

[2] GardaWorld. 2021. "Saint Kitts and Nevis: Variant strain of coronavirus disease prompts authorities to ban all British Airways travel to and from the UK until at least Jan. 16 /update 21". [<https://www.garda.com/crisis24/news-alerts/425686/saint-kitts-and-nevis-variant-strain-of-coronavirus-disease-prompts-authorities-to-ban-all-british-airways-travel-to-and-from-the-uk-until-at-least-jan-16-update-21>]. Accessed 10 January 2021.

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: 267.58

2015

WHO; national sources

4.1.1b

Nurses and midwives per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: 421.88

2015

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 insufficient publicly available evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has 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. The websites of the Ministry of Health (MOH), Ministry of Education, Office of the Prime Minister Human Resources Department, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional public information regarding a health workforce strategy. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6] In 2012, the United States Agency for International Development published an assessment of the country’s health system which noted that the MOH “recognizes the need, and has taken preliminary steps, to build its HRH [human resources for health] planning, management, and training capacity. However, limited availability of administrative and management human resources has so far not been conducive to rapid capacity building and institutional change”. [7] Further, the assessment reported that “the country has not been able to conduct systematic planning to identify and fill current gaps nor to forecast and plan for future health workforce needs”. [7] At a regional level, the Caribbean Public Health Agency’s (CARPHA), of which St. Kitts and Nevis is a member, 2019 “State of Public Health Report” included a goal to help regional ministries of health to “establish human resource development strategies”. [8] In addition, CARPHA’s 2018-2020 Strategic Plan called on the agency to “Deliver a suite of targeted public health programmes to develop human resource capacity of Member States in applied public health competencies”. [9]

[1] Office of the Prime Minister Human Resources Department. 2021. “Departments”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 10 January 2021.

[2] Ministry of Human Resources – Nevis Island Administration. 2021. “Mission”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/human-resources/>]. Accessed 10 January 2021.

[3] Ministry of Education – Nevis Island Administration. 2021. “Mission”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/education/>]. Accessed 10 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health. 2020. “About us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Health”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of Education. 2021. “Education”. [<https://www.education.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 10 January 2021.

[7] United States Agency for International Development. 2011. “ST. KITTS AND NEVIS HEALTH SYSTEMS AND PRIVATE SECTOR ASSESSMENT”. [<https://www.hfgproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/St.-Kitts-and-Nevis-Health-Systems-and-Private-Sector-Assessment.pdf>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[8] Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA). 2019. “State of Public Health Report”. [<https://carpha.org/Portals/0/Publications/CARPHA-State-of-Public-Health-Report-2019.pdf>]. Accessed 10 January 2021.

[9] Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA). 2018. “2018-2020 Strategic Plan”. [<https://www.carpha.org/Portals/0/Documents/CARPHA-Strategic-Plan-2018-2020.pdf>]. Accessed 10 January 2021.

4.1.2 Facilities capacity

4.1.2a

Hospital beds per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: 230.0

2012

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 no publicly available evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has 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. In 2020, the government noted that it had made “structural changes to the emergency room at our main hospital, physically separating the treatment section for patients with flu-like illnesses from those with other medical emergencies”. However, publicly available information does not confirm the existence of patient isolation measures such as negative air pressure systems. [1] The websites of the Ministry of Health, its Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterpart, Joseph N. France General Hospital, located in St. Kitts, and Alexandra Hospital, the only hospital in Nevis, do not contain additional public information regarding a biocontainment patient care unit. [2, 3, 4, 5]

[1] Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs. 2021. “Attorney General Reflects on the Early Stages of the War on COVID 19 During 2020”. [<https://www.legal.gov.kn/attorney-general-reflects-on-the-early-stages-of-the-war-on-covid-19-during-2020/>]. Accessed 10 January 2021.

[2] Ministry of Health. 2021. “Joseph N. France General Hospital”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 10 January 2021.

[3] Nevis Island Administration - Alexandra Hospital. “About”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/alexandra-hospital/#about>]. Accessed 10 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health. 2020. “About us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Health”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

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 no public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has, in the past two years, demonstrated capacity to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak or developed, updated or tested a plan to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak. There is no publicly available evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has 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. In 2020, the government noted that it had made “structural changes to the emergency room at our main hospital, physically separating the treatment section for patients with flu-like illnesses from those with other medical emergencies”. However, publicly available information does not confirm the existence of patient isolation measures such as negative air pressure systems. [1] The websites of the Ministry of Health, National Emergency Management Agency, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional information regarding if Saint Kitts and Nevis has, in the past two years, demonstrated capacity to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak or developed, updated or tested a plan to expand isolation capacity in response to an

infectious disease outbreak. [2, 3, 4, 5]

[1] Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs. 2021. “Attorney General Reflects on the Early Stages of the War on COVID 19 During 2020”. [<https://www.legal.gov.kn/attorney-general-reflects-on-the-early-stages-of-the-war-on-covid-19-during-2020/>].

Accessed 10 January 2021.

[2] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2021. “NEMA”. [<https://www.nema.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[3] Nevis Disaster Management Department. 2021. “Home”. [<https://ndmd.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health. 2020. “About us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Health”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 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 publicly available evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has a national procurement protocol in place which can be utilized by the Ministries of Health and Agriculture for the acquisition of medical supplies (equipment, PPE) for routine needs, but there is insufficient publicly available evidence of a national procurement protocol that specifically mentions laboratory supplies (such as equipment, reagents and media).

The Procurement and Contract administration Act of 2012 set up the country’s current national procurement system. Part II, Section 7 specifies that the act’s protocols may be used to procure pharmaceuticals (by any ministry) but does not specifically mention other medical or laboratory supplies, instead stating that the protocols may also be used for “such other goods as the Minister may, by Order, prescribe”. [1] Reports from 2008 and 2012 document the use of the public procurement system to purchase pharmaceuticals and “some medical supplies” (no further detail provided) via the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Pharmaceutical Procurement Services (PPS), which is a pooled procurement system for OECS members, including St. Kitts and Nevis. [2, 3, 4] Public tender and procurement documents are not publicly available online. [5] The websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional public information regarding a national procurement protocol in place which can be utilized by the Ministries of Health and Agriculture for the acquisition of medical and laboratory supplies. [6, 7, 8, 9] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a national laboratory system or public health institute. [5]

[1] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2012. “Procurement and Contract administration Act”.

[<https://www.mof.gov.kn/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Procurement-and-Contract-Administration-Act-28-of-2012.pdf>]. Accessed 10 January 2021.

[2] Pan American Health Organization. 2008. “Health System Profile”.

[https://www.paho.org/hq/dmdocuments/2010/Health_System_Profile-Saint_Kitts_Nevis_2008.pdf]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

- [3] World Health Organization. 2012. “Pharmaceutical Country Profile Saint Kitts and Nevis”. [https://www.who.int/medicines/areas/coordination/SaintKittsNevis_country_profile.pdf]. Accessed 5 January 2021.
- [4] Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). 2021. “Pharmaceuticals”. [<https://www.oecs.org/our-work/human-and-social/pharmaceuticals>].
- [5] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. “The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.
- [6] Ministry of Health. 2020. “About us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [7] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Health”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [8] Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources. 2020. “agriculture.gov.kn”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [9] Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Co-operatives and Fisheries of the Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Min. of Agriculture”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/agriculture/>]. Accessed 4 January 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 no publicly available evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has a stockpile of medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, medical equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency. Saint Kitts and Nevis’ 2018 International Health Regulations (IHR) State Party self-assessment annual report scored the country at 60% for indicator “C.8.3 Emergency resource mobilization”. [1] The websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of National Security, National Emergency Management Agency, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional information regarding a stockpile of medical supplies. [2, 3, 4, 5, 6] In 2020, the Pan American Health Organization and the government of Canada donated PPE to St. Kitts and Nevis in order to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. [7]

- [1] World Health Organization. 2018. “Saint Kitts and Nevis - IHR State Party self-assessment annual reports”. [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/country/268>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [2] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2021. “NEMA”. [<https://www.nema.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.
- [3] Nevis Disaster Management Department. 2021. “Home”. [<https://ndmd.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.
- [4] Ministry of National Security. 2020. “About Us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [5] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Health”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [6] Ministry of Health. 2020. “About us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [7] Pan American Health Organization. 2020. “PAHO, Canada, donate PPE to St. Kitts and Nevis”. [<https://www.paho.org/en/news/17-11-2020-paho-canada-donate-ppe-st-kitts-and-nevis>]. Accessed 10 January 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 publicly available evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has a stockpile of laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency. Saint Kitts and Nevis' 2018 International Health Regulations (IHR) State Party self-assessment annual report scored the country at 60% for indicator "C.8.3 Emergency resource mobilization". [1] The websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of National Security, National Emergency Management Agency, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional information regarding a stockpile of laboratory supplies. [2, 3, 4, 5, 6] In 2020, the Pan American Health Organization supported St. Kitts and Nevis with donations of "primers, probes, and kits" for PCR testing in order to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. [7]

[1] World Health Organization. 2018. "Saint Kitts and Nevis - IHR State Party self-assessment annual reports". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/country/268>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[2] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2021. "NEMA". [<https://www.nema.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[3] Nevis Disaster Management Department. 2021. "Home". [<https://ndmd.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of National Security. 2020. "About Us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[7] Pan American Health Organization. 2020. "PAHO/WHO Response Report No. 9". [https://iris.paho.org/bitstream/handle/10665.2/52435/COVID-19SitRep9_eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

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 public evidence that the government of Saint Kitts and Nevis conducts or requires an annual review of the national stockpile to ensure the supply is sufficient for a public health emergency. There is no public evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has a stockpile of medical and laboratory supplies. Saint Kitts and Nevis' 2018 International Health Regulations (IHR) State Party self-assessment annual report scored the country at 60% for indicator "C.8.3 Emergency resource mobilization". [1] The websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of National Security, National Emergency Management Agency, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional information regarding an annual review of the national stockpile to ensure the supply is sufficient for a public health emergency. [2, 3, 4, 5, 6]

[1] World Health Organization. 2018. "Saint Kitts and Nevis - IHR State Party self-assessment annual reports". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/country/268>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[2] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2021. "NEMA". [<https://www.nema.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[3] Nevis Disaster Management Department. 2021. "Home". [<https://ndmd.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of National Security. 2020. "About Us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 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 publicly available evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has a plan/agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, equipment, PPE) or a plan/mechanism to procure medical supplies for national use during a public health emergency. Part 2, Section 3.1 of the 2013 National Disaster Plan established the “Medical and Public Health Sub Committee” with the following responsibilities: “To ensure that adequate emergency medical supplies are available”; “Monitoring, assorting and distributing relief medical supplies to designated district hospitals and health clinics and ensure it is safe”; and “Ensure donations of medical supplies received are approved for use in accordance with the accepted standards”. [1] Section 3.4 established the “Welfare, Relief Supplies and Shelter Management Sub Committee” with the following responsibilities: “To design an Emergency Welfare and Relief Plan and SOPs [standard operating procedures] that consider adequate relief items stored and available in St. Kitts and Nevis”; “Explore MOUs [memoranda of understanding] with agencies including transportation lines, suppliers and owners of heavy equipment”; and “To ensure that the receipt and storage of relief supplies entering the country by land air or sea is adequately planned for”. [1] Details regarding the implementation of these responsibilities are not publicly available. [1, 2] The websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of National Security, National Emergency Management Agency, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional information regarding a plan/agreement/mechanism to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity or to procure medical supplies for national use during a public health emergency. [3, 4, 5, 6, 7]

[1] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2013. “National Disaster Plan Part 2”.

[http://ndmd.kn/docs/SKN_National_Disaster_Plan_Part2.pdf]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[2] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. “The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[3] Nevis Disaster Management Department. 2021. “Home”. [<https://ndmd.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of National Security. 2020. “About Us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Health”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of Health. 2020. “About us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[7] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2021. “NEMA”. [<https://www.nema.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 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 insufficient publicly available evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has a plan/agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) or a plan/mechanism to procure laboratory supplies for national use during a public health emergency. Part 2, Section 3.1 of the 2013 National Disaster Plan established the “Medical and Public Health Sub Committee” with the following responsibilities: “To ensure that adequate emergency medical supplies are available”; “Monitoring, assorting and distributing relief medical supplies to designated district hospitals and health clinics and ensure it is safe”; and “Ensure donations of medical supplies received are approved for use in accordance with the accepted standards”. [1] Section 3.4 established the “Welfare, Relief Supplies and Shelter Management Sub Committee” with the following responsibilities: “To design an Emergency Welfare and Relief Plan and SOPs [standard operating procedures] that consider adequate relief items stored and available in St. Kitts and Nevis”; “Explore MOUs [memoranda of understanding] with agencies including transportation lines, suppliers and owners of heavy equipment”; and “To ensure that the receipt and storage of relief supplies entering the country by land air or sea is adequately planned for”. The plan does not specifically mention laboratory supplies. [1] Details regarding the implementation of these responsibilities are not publicly available. [1, 2] The websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of National Security, National Emergency Management Agency, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional information regarding a plan/agreement/mechanism to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity or to procure laboratory supplies for national use during a public health emergency. [3, 4, 5, 6, 7]

[1] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2013. “National Disaster Plan Part 2”.

[http://ndmd.kn/docs/SKN_National_Disaster_Plan_Part2.pdf]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[2] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. “The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[3] Nevis Disaster Management Department. 2021. “Home”. [<https://ndmd.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of National Security. 2020. “About Us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Health”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of Health. 2020. “About us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[7] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2021. “NEMA”. [<https://www.nema.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

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 publicly available evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has 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). Part 2 of the 2013 National Disaster Plan established the “Medical and Public Health Sub Committee” (Section 3.1) and the “Welfare, Relief Supplies and Shelter Management Sub Committee” (Section 3.4) with responsibilities related to the distribution of “emergency medical supplies”, “relief medical supplies”, and “relief supplies”. The plan does not

specifically mention MCMs. [1] Details regarding the implementation of these responsibilities are not publicly available. [1, 2] The websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of National Security, National Emergency Management Agency, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional information regarding a plan, program, or guidelines in place for dispensing MCM for national use during a public health emergency. [3, 4, 5, 6, 7]

[1] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2013. "National Disaster Plan Part 2".

[http://ndmd.kn/docs/SKN_National_Disaster_Plan_Part2.pdf]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[2] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. "The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[3] Nevis Disaster Management Department. 2021. "Home". [<https://ndmd.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of National Security. 2020. "About Us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[7] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2021. "NEMA". [<https://www.nema.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

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 insufficient publicly available evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has a public plan in place to receive health personnel from other countries to respond to a public health emergency. Part 2, Section 3.1 of the 2013 National Disaster Plan established the "Medical and Public Health Sub Committee" with the responsibility to "Call up and deploy emergency medical personnel", but the plan does not mention health personnel from other countries. [1] In practice, during the COVID-19 pandemic, St. Kitts and Nevis received 30 specialist nurses and four critical care specialists from Cuba to augment local response capacity. [2] The Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA), in accordance with the Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA), is mandated to respond to emergencies, including pandemics, in Member States, and so does the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), which can deploy health specialists by a Rapid Needs Assessment Team (RNAT) during an emergency. [3, 4] Government websites do not contain a plan on how these personnel are to be received. [5] The websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of National Security, National Emergency Management Agency, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional information regarding a public plan in place to receive health personnel from other countries to respond to a public health emergency. [6, 7, 8, 9, 10]

[1] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2013. "National Disaster Plan Part 2".

[http://ndmd.kn/docs/SKN_National_Disaster_Plan_Part2.pdf]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[2] Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs. 2021. "Attorney General Reflects on the Early Stages of the War on COVID 19 During 2020". [<https://www.legal.gov.kn/attorney-general-reflects-on-the-early-stages-of-the-war-on-covid-19-during-2020/>].

Accessed 10 January 2021.

[3] Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA). "Agreement Establishing the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA)".

[https://carpha.org/Portals/0/Documents/CARPHA_IGA.pdf]. Accessed 10 January 2021.

[4] Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency's (CDEMA). 2016. "Regional Response Mechanism".

[https://www.cdema.org/RRM_Booklet_Final_PDF_version.pdf]. Accessed 10 January 2021.

- [5] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. “The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.
- [6] Ministry of Health. 2020. “About us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [7] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2021. “NEMA”. [<https://www.nema.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.
- [8] Nevis Disaster Management Department. 2021. “Home”. [<https://ndmd.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.
- [9] Ministry of National Security. 2020. “About Us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [10] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Health”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

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: 0

2020

World Policy Analysis Center

4.4.1b

Access to skilled birth attendants (% of population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 100

2014

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: 688.91

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: 2

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 publicly available evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has 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. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Pan American Health Organization provided stress management training to 106 healthcare workers. [1] The 2013 National Disaster Plan does not mention prioritized healthcare services to healthcare workers. [2] The websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of National Security, National Emergency Management Agency, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional information regarding prioritized healthcare services to healthcare workers who become sick as a result of responding to a public health emergency. [3, 4, 5, 6, 7]

[1] Pan American Health Organization. 2020. "PAHO ECC Response to COVID-19 in Barbados and the ECC".

[<https://www.paho.org/en/documents/paho-ecc-response-covid-19-barbados-and-ecc>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[2] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2013. "National Disaster Plan Part 2".

[http://ndmd.kn/docs/SKN_National_Disaster_Plan_Part2.pdf]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[3] Nevis Disaster Management Department. 2021. "Home". [<https://ndmd.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of National Security. 2020. "About Us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[7] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2021. "NEMA". [<https://www.nema.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

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 insufficient publicly available evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has a system in place for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during a public health emergency. The St. Kitts-Nevis National Disaster Plan was issued in 2013 and discusses emergency communications, but it is not sufficiently specific to public health emergencies. [1] Section 4.3 considers “Hazards and Vulnerability in St. Kitts and Nevis”, including “Man-caused” disasters, which specifically include “epidemics”. [1] Section 3.1 of Part 2 of the plan describes the composition and responsibilities of the “Medical and Public Health Sub Committee” under the plan. The Ministry of Health (MOH) heads the sub-committee. [2] The plan contemplates an emergency telecommunications network for use during disasters, which is based at the National Emergency Operations Center (NEOC). Specifically, the National Disaster Management Agency (NEMA) must “ensure a telecommunications network is established in the country for use during emergencies and disasters” and provide for “communications between Districts and the NEOC”. [1] The plan contemplates telephone, high frequency and very high frequency radio links, cellular communications, satellite phone, and police radio communications. [1] In addition, the plan involves the country’s Amateur Radio Club, Citizens Band Radio, and private sector communications providers in order to ensure methods of communication with all areas. [1] The websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of National Security, National Emergency Management Agency, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional information regarding a system in place for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during a public health emergency. [3, 4, 5, 6, 7]

[1] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2013. “National Disaster Plan Part 1”.

[http://ndmd.kn/docs/SKN_National_Disaster_Plan_Part1.pdf]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[2] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2013. “National Disaster Plan Part 2”.

[http://ndmd.kn/docs/SKN_National_Disaster_Plan_Part2.pdf]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[3] Nevis Disaster Management Department. 2021. “Home”. [https://ndmd.kn/]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of National Security. 2020. “About Us”. [https://www.gov.kn/]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Health”. [https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of Health. 2020. “About us”. [https://www.gov.kn/]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[7] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2021. “NEMA”. [https://www.nema.kn/]. Accessed 8 January 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 insufficient publicly available evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has a system for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during an emergency that encompasses healthcare workers in both the public and private sector. The St. Kitts-Nevis National Disaster Plan was issued in 2013, but it is not sufficiently specific to public health emergencies. [1] Section 4.3 considers “Hazards and Vulnerability in St. Kitts and Nevis”, including “Man-caused” disasters, which specifically include “epidemics”. [1] Section 3.1 of Part 2 of the plan describes the composition and responsibilities of the “Medical and Public Health Sub Committee” under the plan. The Ministry of Health (MOH) heads the sub-committee. [2] The plan contemplates an emergency telecommunications network for use during disasters, which is based at the National Emergency Operations Center (NEOC). Specifically, the National Disaster Management Agency (NEMA) must “ensure a telecommunications network is established in the country for use during emergencies and disasters” and provide for “communications between Districts and the NEOC”. [1] The plan mentions private and civil sector healthcare workers, such as the Red Cross, but does not specifically mention them in terms of communications. [1] Nonetheless, the plan involves the country’s Amateur Radio Club, Citizens Band Radio, and private sector communications providers in order to ensure methods of communication with all areas. [1] The websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of National Security, National Emergency Management Agency, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional information regarding a system in place for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during a public health emergency that encompasses healthcare workers in both the public and private sector. [3, 4, 5, 6, 7]

[1] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2013. “National Disaster Plan Part 1”.

[http://ndmd.kn/docs/SKN_National_Disaster_Plan_Part1.pdf]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[2] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2013. “National Disaster Plan Part 2”.

[http://ndmd.kn/docs/SKN_National_Disaster_Plan_Part2.pdf]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[3] Nevis Disaster Management Department. 2021. “Home”. [https://ndmd.kn/]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of National Security. 2020. “About Us”. [https://www.gov.kn/]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Health”. [https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of Health. 2020. “About us”. [https://www.gov.kn/]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[7] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2021. “NEMA”. [https://www.nema.kn/]. Accessed 8 January 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 publicly available evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis’ national public health system is monitoring for and tracking the number of healthcare associated infections (HCAI) that take place in healthcare facilities. In 2017, St. Kitts and Nevis hosted the Caribbean Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) Week. A workshop on Surveillance of HCAI was held, but no information on Saint Kitts and Nevis’ role or numbers of HCAs was provided. [1] In 2020, the Pan American Health Organization provided virtual IPC training to more than 400 healthcare workers in the Eastern Caribbean region, including from St. Kitts and Nevis. [2] Saint Kitts and Nevis’ 2018 International Health Regulations (IHR) State Party self-assessment annual report scored the country at 60% for indicator “C.9.2 Capacity for infection prevention and control (IPC) and chemical

and radiation decontamination”. [3] The websites of the Ministry of Health, and its Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterpart do not contain additional public information regarding monitoring for and tracking the number of HCAI that take place in healthcare facilities. [4, 5] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a national laboratory system or public health institute. [6]

[1] SKN Vibes. 2017. “Regional health officials assemble in St. Kitts to discuss infection prevention and control”.

[<https://www.sknvibes.com/news/newsdetails.cfm/103041>]. Accessed 10 January 2021.

[2] Pan American Health Organization. 2020. “PAHO ECC Response to COVID-19 in Barbados and the ECC”.

[<https://www.paho.org/en/documents/paho-ecc-response-covid-19-barbados-and-ecc>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[3] World Health Organization. 2018. “Saint Kitts and Nevis - IHR State Party self-assessment annual reports”.

[<https://extranet.who.int/sph/country/268>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health. 2020. “About us”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. “Health”. [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. “The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis”. [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 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 insufficient publicly available evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has a national requirement for ethical review (e.g., from an ethics committee or via Institutional Review Board approval) before beginning a clinical trial. Government websites do not contain publicly available legislation or regulations requiring an ethical review for clinical trials. [1] In addition, the Ministry of Health's (MOH) 2012 Pharmaceutical Country Profile Saint Kitts and Nevis stated, "legal provisions do not exist requiring authorization for conducting Clinical Trials. There are no additional laws requiring the agreement by an ethics committee or institutional review board of the Clinical Trials to be performed". [2] However, in 2017, the MOH stated that a clinical trial performed in the country without ethical review was not approved by the ministry and should have been subject to ethical review. [3, 4] The MOH convened the Interim Ethics Review Committee (IERC) "to vet all medical research protocols in the Federation in keeping with international best practices". [4] Medical research projects carried out in 2013 and 2020 state that they received ethical review from the MOH. [5, 6] The websites of the Ministry of Health and its Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterpart do not contain additional public information regarding a national requirement for ethical review before beginning a clinical trial. [7, 8] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a ministry of research, national laboratory system, or public health institute. [9]

[1] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. "The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[2] World Health Organization. 2012. "Pharmaceutical Country Profile Saint Kitts and Nevis".

- [https://www.who.int/medicines/areas/coordination/SaintKittsNevis_country_profile.pdf]. Accessed 5 January 2021.
- [3] Kaiser Health News. 2017. "St. Kitts Launches Probe Of Herpes Vaccine Tests On U.S. Patients". [https://khn.org/news/st-kitts-launches-probe-of-herpes-vaccine-tests-on-u-s-patients/]. Accessed 10 January 2021.
- [4] St. Kitts & Nevis Information Service (SKNIS). 2017. "MINISTRY OF HEALTH RELEASE RE: REPORT OF CLINICAL TRIAL BEING CONDUCTED IN THE FEDERATION". [https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2017/08/30/ministry-of-health-release-re-report-of-clinical-trial-being-conducted-in-the-federation/]. Accessed 10 January 2021.
- [5] National AIDS Programme/Ministry of Health. 2013. "Getting to "Stigma-Free" HIV Services in St. Kitts and Nevis: Survey Results". [https://www.healthpolicyproject.com/pubs/264_SKNSurveyReportFinal.pdf]. Accessed 10 January 2021.
- [6] Waterman, Fanta, et al. 2020. "Exploring the Experience of Women in St Kitts and Nevis Living With Fibroids". [https://lakehealthandwellbeing.com/exploring-the-experience-of-women-in-st-kitts-and-nevis-living-with-fibroids/]. Accessed 10 January 2021.
- [7] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [https://www.gov.kn/]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [8] Ministry of Health - Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [9] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. "The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis". [https://www.gov.kn/]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

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 publicly available evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has an expedited process for approving clinical trials for unregistered medical countermeasures (MCM) to treat ongoing epidemics. Government websites do not contain publicly available legislation or regulations regarding clinical trials. [1] In addition, the Ministry of Health's (MOH) 2012 Pharmaceutical Country Profile Saint Kitts and Nevis stated, "legal provisions do not exist requiring authorization for conducting Clinical Trials. There are no additional laws requiring the agreement by an ethics committee or institutional review board of the Clinical Trials to be performed". [2] However, in 2017, the MOH stated that a clinical trial performed in the country without ethical review was not approved by the ministry and should have been subject to ethical review. [3, 4] The MOH convened the Interim Ethics Review Committee (IERC) "to vet all medical research protocols in the Federation in keeping with international best practices". [4] The MOH's statement does not mention an expedited process for approving clinical trials. [4] The websites of the Ministry of Health, and its Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterpart do not contain additional public information regarding an expedited process for approving clinical trials. [5, 6] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a ministry of research, national laboratory system, or public health institute. [1]

- [1] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. "The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis". [https://www.gov.kn/]. Accessed 8 January 2021.
- [2] World Health Organization. 2012. "Pharmaceutical Country Profile Saint Kitts and Nevis". [https://www.who.int/medicines/areas/coordination/SaintKittsNevis_country_profile.pdf]. Accessed 5 January 2021.
- [3] Kaiser Health News. 2017. "St. Kitts Launches Probe Of Herpes Vaccine Tests On U.S. Patients". [https://khn.org/news/st-kitts-launches-probe-of-herpes-vaccine-tests-on-u-s-patients/]. Accessed 10 January 2021.
- [4] St. Kitts & Nevis Information Service (SKNIS). 2017. "MINISTRY OF HEALTH RELEASE RE: REPORT OF CLINICAL TRIAL BEING CONDUCTED IN THE FEDERATION". [https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2017/08/30/ministry-of-health-release-re-report-of-clinical-trial-being-conducted-in-the-federation/]. Accessed 10 January 2021.
- [5] Ministry of Health - Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/]. Accessed 4

January 2021.

[6] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

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 insufficient publicly available evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has a government agency responsible for approving new medical countermeasures (MCM) for humans. The Antibiotics and Therapeutic Substances Act, last updated in 1976, states that the Chief Medical Officer (a position within the Ministry of Health) is the "Licensing Authority" for the purposes of the act. [1] According to Section 5 of the act, a license from the Licensing Authority is required to "import into the State any antibiotic or therapeutic substance to which this Act applies". [1] However, the Ministry of Health's (MOH) 2012 Pharmaceutical Country Profile Saint Kitts and Nevis stated, "In St. Kitts and Nevis, there are no legal provisions for Medicines Regulatory Authority (MRA)". [2] The websites of the Ministry of Health, and its Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterpart do not contain additional public information regarding a government agency responsible for approving new medical countermeasures (MCM) for humans. [3, 4] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a ministry of research, national laboratory system, or public health institute. [5]

[1] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2002. "Antibiotics and Therapeutic Substances Act".

[<https://aglskn.info/documents/Act02and09TOC/Ch%2009.04%20Antibiotics%20and%20Therapeutic%20Substances%20Act.pdf>]. Accessed 5 January 2021.

[2] World Health Organization. 2012. "Pharmaceutical Country Profile Saint Kitts and Nevis".

[https://www.who.int/medicines/areas/coordination/SaintKittsNevis_country_profile.pdf]. Accessed 5 January 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[5] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. "The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

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 publicly available evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has an expedited process for approving medical countermeasures (MCM) for human use during public health emergencies. The Antibiotics and Therapeutic Substances Act, last updated in 1976, states that the Chief Medical Officer (a position within the Ministry of Health) is the "Licensing Authority" for the purposes of the act. [1] According to Section 5 of the act, a license from the Licensing Authority is required to "import into the State any antibiotic or therapeutic substance to which this Act applies". [1] The act does not describe an expedited process for approving medical countermeasures (MCM). [1] The Ministry of Health's (MOH) 2012 Pharmaceutical Country Profile Saint Kitts and Nevis stated, "In St. Kitts and Nevis, there are no legal provisions for Medicines Regulatory

Authority (MRA)". [2] The websites of the Ministry of Health, and its Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterpart do not contain additional public information regarding an expedited process for approving medical countermeasures (MCM) for human use during public health emergencies. [3, 4] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a ministry of research, national laboratory system, or public health institute. [5]

[1] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2002. "Antibiotics and Therapeutic Substances Act".

[<https://aglcskn.info/documents/Act02and09TOC/Ch%2009.04%20Antibiotics%20and%20Therapeutic%20Substances%20Act.pdf>]. Accessed 5 January 2021.

[2] World Health Organization. 2012. "Pharmaceutical Country Profile Saint Kitts and Nevis".

[https://www.who.int/medicines/areas/coordination/SaintKittsNevis_country_profile.pdf]. Accessed 5 January 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[5] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. "The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

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: 1

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 publicly available evidence that epidemics and pandemics integrated into the national risk reduction strategy or is there a standalone national disaster risk reduction strategy for epidemics and pandemics in Saint Kitts and Nevis. According to the country's "National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2009-2011)", the national risk reduction strategy comprises the "National Physical Development Plan (NPDP) approved in 2006" and "Sector plans are in place which address various aspects of DRR [disaster risk reduction]". [1] None of these plans are publicly available. [2] The report does mention "H1N1" and dengue, stating that the "Ministry of Health is in partnership with the PAHO and WHO to prepare for and respond to related threats", and that the government needs "training in trans-boundary health issues". [1] DRR is also mentioned in the 2013 St. Kitts-Nevis National Disaster Plan, but only as a conceptual framework and concrete details regarding risks for the country are not provided. [3] The websites of the Ministry of Health, National Emergency Management Agency, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional information regarding evidence that epidemics and pandemics integrated into the national risk reduction strategy or is there a standalone national disaster risk reduction strategy for epidemics and pandemics. [4, 5, 6, 7]

[1] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2010. "National progress report on the implementation of the HyogoFramework for Action (2009-2011) - interim". [https://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/gar/2011/en/bgdocs/hfa/15627_kna_NationalHFAprogress_2009-11.pdf]. Accessed 10 January 2021.

[2] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. "The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis". [https://www.gov.kn/]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[3] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2013. "National Disaster Plan Part 1". [http://ndmd.kn/docs/SKN_National_Disaster_Plan_Part1.pdf]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [https://www.gov.kn/]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health - Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] Nevis Disaster Management Department. 2021. "Home". [https://ndmd.kn/]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

[7] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2021. "NEMA". [https://www.nema.kn/]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

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

Saint Kitts and Nevis has cross-border agreements as part of a regional group with regards to public health emergencies and there is evidence of implementation. Saint Kitts and Nevis is a member of the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA). CARPHA is an agency of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and was founded in 2011 via an inter-governmental agreement. Article 4 of the agreement states CARPHA's objectives, which include "to support the Caribbean Community in preparing for and responding to public health emergencies". [1] In order to achieve this objective, CARPHA is tasked with "coordination of effective responses to public health crises in the Caribbean" and "provision of accurate, reliable, timely and

relevant public health information to various Caribbean and international audiences”. [1] In 2019, the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), of which Saint Kitts and Nevis is a member, began implementation of a World Bank-financed Regional Health Project that also includes CARPHA. The project’s activities include tasks to enhance public health surveillance at the national and regional levels as well as “Strengthening national and regional emergency management and response capacities to respond swiftly and effectively to outbreak threats”. [2] During the COVID-19 pandemic, Saint Kitts and Nevis has participated in weekly regional meetings of national disaster coordinators. [3]

[1] Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA). "Agreement Establishing the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA)". [https://carpha.org/Portals/0/Documents/CARPHA_IGA.pdf]. Accessed 10 January 2021.

[2] Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). 2020. “OECS Regional Health Project”. [<https://www.oecs.org/healthforum/index.php/projects/oecs-regional-health-project>]. Accessed 10 January 2021.

[3] Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA). 2020. “CDEMA and the UN convene Caribbean Partner Donor Group Meeting amid COVID-19 crisis”. [<https://www.cdema.org/news-centre/press-releases/2021-cdema-and-the-un-convene-caribbean-partner-donor-group-meeting-amid-covid-19-crisis>]. Accessed 10 January 2021.

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: 2

Saint Kitts and Nevis has cross-border agreements as part of regional groups with regards to animal health emergencies. Saint Kitts and Nevis is a member of the Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (CAHFSA). CAHFSA's objectives include to "provide an effective mechanism to respond rapidly to emergencies and emerging issues" and to "provide a mechanism for the coordination and integration of technical support to stakeholders by relevant regional and international organization". [1] In addition, Saint Kitts and Nevis is a member of the CaribVET Caribbean animal health network. CaribVET's objectives include to "assist in implementation of early warning, early detection and quick response mechanisms for animal and zoonotic diseases" and to "improve and harmonize the surveillance and control of animal and zoonotic diseases". [2] In June 2018, Saint Kitts and Nevis participated in CaribVET's 13th Steering Committee Meeting, which included a special session on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management. [3]

[1] Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency. 2020. "Objectives". [<https://www.cahfsa.org/about-us/objectives>]. Accessed 10 January 2021.

[2] CaribVET Caribbean animal health network. 2020. "About the network". [<https://www.caribvet.net/about-the-network>]. Accessed 10 January 2021.

[3] CaribVET Caribbean animal health network. 2018. "13th Meeting of the CaribVET Steering Committee". [<https://www.caribvet.net/meetings-conferences/caribvet-meetings/governance-and-coordination/13th-steering-committee-meeting>]. Accessed 10 January 2021.

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: 1

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: 3

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: 1

Saint Kitts and Nevis has allocated national funds to improve capacity to address epidemic threats within the past three years. In December 2019, the Prime Minister announced that the government would invest funds to complete a second “Stepwise Approach to Surveillance (STEPS)” survey in the country. STEPS is a WHO tool that assists national authorities in healthcare planning, include to “help health services plan and implement public health interventions to prevent chronic disease epidemics”. [1, 2] The announcement did not specify the precise amount to be invested but the overall budget for the Ministry of Health (MOH) was set at US\$22.9m. [1]

[1] Ministry of Finance. 2019. “Budget Address 2020”. [<https://www.mof.gov.kn/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/2020-Budget-Address-1.pdf>]. Accessed 10 January 2021.

[2] World Health Organization. 2021. “STEPwise approach to surveillance (STEPS)”. [<https://www.who.int/ncds/surveillance/steps/en/>]. Accessed 10 January 2021.

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: 1

There is some publicly available evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has 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). As a member of the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA), St. Kitts and Nevis is eligible to apply for funds from the Stop Epidemics There and Here (SETH) Fund, which includes financial support and assistance in managing outbreaks and emergencies with health and humanitarian consequences. [1] The SETH Fund is limited to disbursing US\$50,000 per application, meaning its viability as an emergency public financing mechanism is limited. [1] The government has discussed establishing a "Growth and Resilience Fund" that could be used to buffer "future shocks" such as natural disasters, but as of 2020, this fund had not yet been established. [2, 3] Saint Kitts and Nevis is not a qualified borrower from the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA). [4] Saint Kitts and Nevis' 2018 International Health Regulations (IHR) State Party self-assessment annual report scored the country at 0% for indicator "C.1.3 Financing mechanism and funds for the timely response to public health emergencies". [5] The websites of the Ministry of Health, National Emergency Management Agency, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional information regarding a publicly identified special emergency public financing mechanism and funds which the country can access in the face of a public health emergency. [6, 7, 8, 9]

- [1] Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA) Foundation. 2021. "Stop Epidemics There and Here (SETH) Fund". [http://carphafoundation.carpha.org/SETH-Fund]. Accessed 10 January 2021.
- [2] The Caribbean Radio. 2017. "St Kitts-Nevis government to create growth and resilience fund". [https://www.thecaribbeanradio.com/st-kitts-nevis-government-to-create-growth-and-resilience-fund/]. Accessed 10 January 2021.
- [3] Ministry of Finance. 2021. "About Us". [https://www.mof.gov.kn/about-us/]. Accessed 10 January 2021.
- [4] International Development Association (IDA) - World Bank Group. 2021. "Borrowing Countries". [http://ida.worldbank.org/about/borrowing-countries]. Accessed 10 January 2021.
- [5] World Health Organization. 2018. "Saint Kitts and Nevis - IHR State Party self-assessment annual reports". [https://extranet.who.int/sph/country/268]. Accessed 6 January 2021.
- [6] Nevis Disaster Management Department. 2021. "Home". [https://ndmd.kn/]. Accessed 8 January 2021.
- [7] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 2021. "NEMA". [https://www.nema.kn/]. Accessed 8 January 2021.
- [8] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [https://www.gov.kn/]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [9] Ministry of Health - Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

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 no publicly available evidence that the senior leaders of Saint Kitts and Nevis have made a public commitment to improve the country's domestic capacity to address epidemic threats by expanding financing or requesting support to improve capacity; there is no public evidence that senior leaders have made a public commitment to support other countries to improve capacity to address epidemic threats by providing financing or support. The websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts, as well as the United Nations and WHO do not contain additional public information regarding a public commitment to support other countries to improve capacity to address epidemic threats by providing financing or support or to improve the country's domestic capacity to address epidemic threats by expanding financing or requesting support to improve capacity. [3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]

- [1] Ministry of Finance. 2019. "Budget Address 2020". [https://www.mof.gov.kn/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/2020-Budget-Address-1.pdf]. Accessed 10 January 2021.
- [2] World Health Organization. 2021. "STEPwise approach to surveillance (STEPS)". [https://www.who.int/ncds/surveillance/steps/en/]. Accessed 10 January 2021.
- [3] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [https://www.gov.kn/]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [4] Ministry of Health - Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/]. Accessed 4 January 2021.
- [5] United Nations. 2021. "Search results". [https://news.un.org/en/search/saint%20kitts%20and%20nevis/field_news_topics/health-82]. Accessed 10 January 2021.

[6] World Health Organization. 2021. "Search results".

[<https://www.who.int/home/search?indexCatalogue=genericsearchindex1&searchQuery=saint%20kitts%20and%20nevis%20funding%20epidemic&wordsMode=AllWords&healthtopic=undefined&country=undefined>]. Accessed 10 January 2021.

[7] Ministry of Foreign Affairs. 2020. "Home". [<https://www.foreign.gov.kn/>].

[8] Customs and Excise Department - Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Customs".

[<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/finance/customs/>].

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: 1

In Saint Kitts and Nevis, there is public evidence that the country has, in the past three years, requested financing or technical support from donors to improve the country's domestic capacity to address epidemic threats. There is no public evidence that the country has, in the past three years, provided other countries with financing or technical support to improve capacity to address epidemic threats. According to the Georgetown Infectious Disease Atlas (GIDA) Global Health Security Tracker, St. Kitts and Nevis received nearly US\$20,000 "to deliver key HIV interventions through active engagement in policy dialogue, development of normative guidance and tools, dissemination of strategic information, and provision of technical support". [1] The Tracker shows that Saint Kitts and Nevis received US\$76,930 in 2019, and US\$302,660 in 2020 to improve its own domestic capacity to address epidemic threats. [1] In addition, during 2020 the country received technical assistance from the Pan American Health Organization in the form of Infection Prevention and Control Training for more than 100 persons. [2] In terms of supporting other countries, the GIDA Global Health Security Tracker does not list Saint Kitts and Nevis as a funder for any projects in other countries. [3] The websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts, as well as the United Nations and WHO do not contain additional public information regarding financing or technical support to other countries to improve capacity to address epidemic threats. [4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]

[1] Georgetown Infectious Disease Atlas (GIDA) Global Health Security Tracker. 2021. "St. Kitts and Nevis Recipient Table". [<https://tracking.ghscosting.org/details/1035/recipient>]. Accessed 10 January 2021.

[2] Pan American Health Organization. 2020. "St. Kitts & Nevis receives Infection Prevention and Control Training" [<https://www.paho.org/en/news/16-10-2020-st-kitts-nevis-receives-infection-prevention-and-control-training>]. Accessed 10 January 2021.

[3] Georgetown Infectious Disease Atlas (GIDA) Global Health Security Tracker. 2021. "St. Kitts and Nevis Funder Profile". [<https://tracking.ghscosting.org/details/1035/funder>]. Accessed 10 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health – Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[5] United Nations. 2021. "Search results".

[https://news.un.org/en/search/saint%20kitts%20and%20nevis/field_news_topics/health-82]. Accessed 10 January 2021.

[6] World Health Organization. 2021. "Search results".

[<https://www.who.int/home/search?indexCatalogue=genericsearchindex1&searchQuery=saint%20kitts%20and%20nevis%20funding%20epidemic&wordsMode=AllWords&healthtopic=undefined&country=undefined>]. Accessed 10 January 2021.

[7] Ministry of Foreign Affairs. 2020. "Home". [<https://www.foreign.gov.kn/>].

[8] Customs and Excise Department - Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Customs".

[<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/finance/customs/>].

[9] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 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: 1

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 evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has 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. During the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic, the country has shared samples with the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA) for testing. [1] The websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources, and their Nevis Island Administration (NIA) counterparts do not contain additional public information regarding 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. [2, 3, 4, 5] Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a ministry of research, national laboratory system, or public health institute. [6]

[1] St. Kitts & Nevis Information Service (SKNIS). 2020. "ST. KITTS AND NEVIS ENJOYS ONE OF THE HIGHEST RATES OF TESTING FOR THE COVID-19 VIRUS IN THE EASTERN CARIBBEAN AND CARICOM". [<https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2020/04/20/st-kitts-and-nevis-enjoys-one-of-the-highest-rates-of-testing-for-the-covid-19-virus-in-the-eastern-caribbean-and-caricom/>]. Accessed 24 January 2021.

[2] Ministry of Health. 2020. "About us". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health - Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Health". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/health/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources. 2020. "agriculture.gov.kn". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Co-operatives and Fisheries of the Nevis Island Administration. 2020. "Min. of Agriculture". [<https://nia.gov.kn/ministries/agriculture/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[6] Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. 2020. "The Official Website of St. Kitts and Nevis". [<https://www.gov.kn/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

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

In Saint Kitts and Nevis, there is no public evidence that the country has not shared samples in accordance with the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness (PIP) framework in the past two years. The 2016 External Evaluation of the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Partnership Contribution does not refer to Saint Kitts and Nevis not sharing samples, nor does it list Saint Kitts and Nevis as a priority country for improving the "national ability to detect, monitor and share novel influenza viruses". [1] The WHO's website does not contain any information regarding Saint Kitts and Nevis not sharing samples. [2] Local and international media do not contain reports of non-sharing.

[1] World Health Organization (WHO). 2016. "External Evaluation of the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Partnership Contribution—High-Level Implementation Plan 2013-2016".

[http://www.who.int/about/evaluation/pip_evaluation_report.pdf]. Accessed 24 January 2021.

[2] World Health Organization. 2020. "Saint Kitts and Nevis". [<https://www.who.int/countries/kna/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

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 publicly available evidence that Saint Kitts and Nevis has not shared pandemic pathogen samples during an outbreak in the past two years. The World Health Organization does not mention that Saint Kitts and Nevis has not shared samples during an outbreak, including samples related to the COVID-19 pandemic. [1] Local and international media do not contain reports of non-sharing in Saint Kitts and Nevis, including samples related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

[1] World Health Organization. 2020. "Saint Kitts and Nevis". [<https://www.who.int/countries/kna/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

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: 58.44

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: 3

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: 1

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: 93.7

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: 0.67

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: 0.3

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 insufficient publicly available evidence regarding the share of employment in the informal sector in Saint Kitts and Nevis. The Department of Statistics in the Ministry of Sustainable Development does not include a measure of informal sector employment in its "Labour Force Statistics". [1] The department's "Summary of the Labour Market by Sex 2013 and 2016" provides data on the "Share of vulnerable employment in total employment (%)" for 2013 (but not 2016), stating that 8.6% of total employment was classified as "vulnerable". No definition of "vulnerable employment" is provided. [1] The country's 2008 Country Poverty Assessment described the informal sector, but did not provide concrete statistics, stating only "working in the informal economy does provide significant numbers of persons in the communities with some level of income". [2] A 2017 report from the International Monetary Fund used an assumption in its discussion of unemployment in Saint Kitts and Nevis, stating "assuming 30 percent of all jobs are informal". [3] According to the report, "except for data from the social security board, limited data are available on labor market developments". [3] Reports from the International Labor Organization and the United States Department of State mention the informal sector in St. Kitts and Nevis, but do not provide statistics. [4, 5] The World Bank, ILO, and United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization databases do not provide evidence regarding the share of employment in the informal sector in Saint Kitts and Nevis. [6, 7, 8]

- [1] Department of Statistics, Ministry of Sustainable Development. 2021. "Labour Force Statistics". [<https://www.stats.gov.kn/topics/labour-force-statistics/>]. Accessed 24 January 2021.
- [2] Caribbean Development Bank. 2008. "Country Poverty Assessment St. Kitts and Nevis 2007/08". [<https://www.stats.gov.kn/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/St.-Kitts-and-Nevis-CPA-Vol.2-St.-Kitts-Final-Report-2008.pdf>]. Accessed 24 January 2021.
- [3] International Monetary Fund. 2017. "St. Kitts and Nevis : 2017 Article IV Consultation- Press Release; Staff Report". [<https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2017/07/05/St-45039>]. Accessed 24 January 2021.
- [4] International Labor Organization. 2017. "Fundamental Conventions GAP ANALYSIS MATRIX SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS". [http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---americas/---ro-lima/---sro-port_of_spain/documents/genericdocument/wcms_577376.pdf]. Accessed 24 January 2021.
- [5] United States Department of State. 2018. "Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2018". [<https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/SAINT-KITTS-AND-NEVIS-2018.pdf>]. Accessed 24 January 2021.
- [6] World Bank. 2021. "St. Kitts and Nevis Data". [<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.ISV.IFRM.ZS?locations=KN>]. Accessed 24 January 2021.
- [7] International Labor Organization. 2021. "Country Profiles". [<https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/country-profiles/>]. Accessed 24 January 2021.
- [8] United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. 2021. "FAOSTAT Saint Kitts and Nevis". [<http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#country/188>]. Accessed 24 January 2021.

6.2.3c

Coverage of social insurance programs (% of population)

Scored in quartiles (0-3, where 3=best)

Current Year Score: 1

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: 0.4

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: 3

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: 30.8

2019

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

2008-2018

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: 76.2

2018

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: 475.78

2019

WHO

6.5.1c

Population ages 65 and above (% of total population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 10

2019

World Bank

6.5.1d

Prevalence of current tobacco use (% of adults)

Input number

Current Year Score: 14.78

2018

World Bank

6.5.1e

Prevalence of obesity among adults

Input number

Current Year Score: 22.9

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: 98.1

2017

UNICEF; Economist Impact

6.5.2b

Percentage of homes with access to at least basic sanitation facilities

Input number

Current Year Score: 93.15

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: 723.63

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