Country progress report - Saint Kitts and Nevis

Global AIDS Monitoring 2017
Contents

Overall - Fast-track targets 3

Commitment 1 - Ensure that 30 million people living with HIV have access to treatment through meeting the 90-90-90 targets by 2020 5

Commitment 2 - Eliminate new HIV infections among children by 2020 while ensuring that 1.6 million children have access to HIV treatment by 2018 8

Commitment 3 - Ensure access to combination prevention options, including pre-exposure prophylaxis, voluntary medical male circumcision, harm reduction and condoms, to at least 90% of people by 2020, especially young women and adolescent girls in high-prevalence countries and key populations—gay men and other men who have sex with men, transgender people, sex workers and their clients, people who inject drugs and prisoners 9

Commitment 4 - Eliminate gender inequalities and end all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, people living with HIV and key populations by 2020 11
Commitment 5 - Ensure that 90% of young people have the skills, knowledge and capacity to protect themselves from HIV and have access to sexual and reproductive health services by 2020, in order to reduce the number of new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women to below 100 000 per year.

Commitment 6 - Ensure that 75% of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV benefit from HIV-sensitive social protection by 2020.

Commitment 7 - Ensure that at least 30% of all service delivery is community-led by 2020.

Commitment 8 - Ensure that HIV investments increase to US$ 26 billion by 2020, including a quarter for HIV prevention and 6% for social enablers.

Commitment 9 - Empower people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV to know their rights and to access justice and legal services to prevent and challenge violations of human rights.

Commitment 10 - Commit to taking AIDS out of isolation through people-centered systems to improve universal health coverage, including treatment for tuberculosis, cervical cancer and hepatitis B and C.
Overall

Fast-track targets

Progress summary

The National AIDS Response was first commissioned in the late 90’s, to respond to the epidemic of HIV and AIDS in the Caribbean. The first HIV Unit was staffed with a coordinator whose primarily responsibility included awareness and sensitization of HIV to the public and designing prevention strategies to reduce the incidence rate. As the programme demands grew, it became necessary to provide additional support to the Coordinator and the National AIDS Secretariat, under the Health Promotion Unit was conceptualized in 2000. Additional staff were recruited to provide prevention and counseling activities. The present composition of the National AIDS Secretariat is still insufficient to meet the demands of the programme and the necessary national, regional and global targets.

The National Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS response (2010-2014) has expired and plans are on the way for the development of a new AIDS Action Plan.

The National AIDS Programme of St. Kitts and Nevis is accountable to the National Advisory Council on HIV and AIDS (NACHA) which has been operational since 2005. This body comprises of representation from Civil Society, Persons Living with HIV (PLHIV) and the Government, and has its mandate from the Office of the Prime Minister. NACHA’s roles and responsibilities include the coordination of the national response to HIV/AIDS through implementation of the National AIDS Secretariat and key partners.

Two secretariats exist for coordination, implementation, technical direction and information provision. These are the National AIDS Secretariat (NAS) in St. Kitts and the Nevis AIDS Coordination Unit (NACU) in Nevis. The sister isle Nevis, occupies three mandatory in addition to an ex-officio seat on the NACHA Committee ensuring appropriate representation of the two islands. The organogram in Figure 1 shows the structure of the national AIDS response for St. Kitts and Nevis.
3.1 HIV incidence, Saint Kitts and Nevis (2015-2016)

3.1 AIDS mortality, Saint Kitts and Nevis (2015-2016)
Commitment 1

Ensure that 30 million people living with HIV have access to treatment through meeting the 90-90-90 targets by 2020

1.2 People living with HIV on antiretroviral therapy, Saint Kitts and Nevis (2011-2016)
1.3 Retention on antiretroviral therapy at 12 months, Saint Kitts and Nevis (2011-2016)

![Column chart showing retention on antiretroviral therapy from 2011 to 2016.]

1.5 Late HIV diagnosis, Saint Kitts and Nevis (2016)

![Pie chart showing percentage of people living with HIV with initial CD4 cell count <200 cells/l.]

- Percentage of adults and children living with HIV known to be on antiretroviral therapy
- Percentage of people living with HIV with initial CD4 cell count <200 cells/l.
1.7 AIDS mortality, Saint Kitts and Nevis (2016)

Number of people dying from AIDS-related causes in 2016

- Males: 4
- Females: 2
Commitment 2

Eliminate new HIV infections among children by 2020 while ensuring that 1.6 million children have access to HIV treatment by 2018

2.5 Congenital syphilis rate (live births and stillbirth), Saint Kitts and Nevis (2011-2016)

![Graph showing congenital syphilis rate (live births and stillbirth) from 2013 to 2016.](Image)
Commitment 3

Ensure access to combination prevention options, including pre-exposure prophylaxis, voluntary medical male circumcision, harm reduction and condoms, to at least 90% of people by 2020, especially young women and adolescent girls in high-prevalence countries and key populations—gay men and other men who have sex with men, transgender people, sex workers and their clients, people who inject drugs and prisoners

Policy questions: Key populations

Criminalization and/or prosecution of key populations

Transgender people

- 

Sex workers

- 

Men who have sex with men

Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)

Is drug use or possession for personal use an offence in your country?

-
Legal protections for key populations

Transgender people

- 

Sex workers

- 

Men who have sex with men

- 

People who inject drugs

- 

3.1 HIV incidence, Saint Kitts and Nevis (2016)
Commitment 4

Eliminate gender inequalities and end all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, people living with HIV and key populations by 2020

Policy questions

Does your country have a national plan or strategy to address gender-based violence* and violence against women that includes HIV

- 

Does your country have legislation on domestic violence*?

No

Does your country have any of the following to protect key populations and people living with HIV from violence?

- 

Does your country have policies in place requiring healthcare settings to provide timely and quality health care regardless of gender, nationality, age, disability, ethnic origin, sexual orientation, religion, language, socio-economic status, HIV or other health status, or because of selling sex, using drugs, living in prison or any other grounds?

-
Percentage of Global AIDS Monitoring indicators with data disaggregated by gender

100.00%

4 / 4
Commitment 5

Ensure that 90% of young people have the skills, knowledge and capacity to protect themselves from HIV and have access to sexual and reproductive health services by 2020, in order to reduce the number of new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women to below 100 000 per year.
Commitment 6

Ensure that 75% of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV benefit from HIV-sensitive social protection by 2020

Policy questions

No

Do any of the following barriers limit access to social protection* programmes in your country

-
Commitment 7

Ensure that at least 30% of all service delivery is community-led by 2020

Policy questions

Does your country have a national policy promoting community delivery of antiretroviral therapy?

-

Are there any of the following safeguards in laws, regulations and policies that provide for the operation of CSOs/CBOs in your country?

-

Number of condoms and lubricants distributed by NGOs in the previous year

a) Male condoms:

None

b) Female condoms:

None

c) Lubricants:

None
Commitment 8

Ensure that HIV investments increase to US$ 26 billion by 2020, including a quarter for HIV prevention and 6% for social enablers
Commitment 9

Empower people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV to know their rights and to access justice and legal services to prevent and challenge violations of human rights
Commitment 10

Commit to taking AIDS out of isolation through people-centred systems to improve universal health coverage, including treatment for tuberculosis, cervical cancer and hepatitis B and C