Global Bridges

Anti-tobacco lobby & smoking cessation initiatives in the Caribbean

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Tobacco Key Facts

• There are more than one billion smokers in the world.

• Tobacco use kills 5.4 million people a year - an average of one person every six seconds.

• Smoking tobacco is second only to hypertension as a cause of worldwide mortality.

• More than 80% of the world's smokers live in low- and middle-income countries.

• Almost half of the world's children breathe air polluted by tobacco smoke.
TOBACCO KILLS!

15,000 people die worldwide from tobacco use per day!
625 die per hour!
10.4 die per minute!

1000 persons die per day from second hand smoke

That is the equivalent of 27 plane crashes per day (Airbus 380) (WHO 2011)
Tobacco and NCDs

• 63% of all deaths caused by NCDs, for which tobacco one of the 4 main risk factors.
• Tobacco responsible for 30% of all cancer disease and deaths; 30% of all heart and stroke disease and death, and 85% of all lung disease and death
• Strong medical evidence that smoking tobacco is related to more than two dozen diseases and conditions
• Has negative effects on nearly every organ of the body and reduces overall health.
Deaths due to tobacco

TOBACCO WILL KILL OVER 175 MILLION PEOPLE WORLDWIDE BETWEEN NOW AND THE YEAR 2030

Cumulative tobacco-related deaths, 2005–2030
Tobacco as a risk factor

Tobacco use is a risk factor for six of the eight leading causes of death in the world.
Tobacco use is the common risk factor for the NCD’s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Tobacco use</th>
<th>Unhealthy diet</th>
<th>Physical inactivity</th>
<th>Harmful use of alcohol</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cardiovascular</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic respiratory</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attributable deaths per year</td>
<td>5.4m</td>
<td>2.7m*</td>
<td>1.9m</td>
<td>2.3m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE FCTC Caribbean Tobacco Control Network

- Was formed in 2001 with the support of the InterAmerican Heart Foundation
- Included tobacco control advocates from several Caribbean countries including Government personnel
- Communication mostly by email and telephone
- Helped the region to get a successful tobacco grant
The FCTC Caribbean Network

MISSION

• To achieve the ratification of the WHO FCTC by all Governments of the Caribbean and

• To achieve early and strongest possible implementation of the most effective tobacco control measures prescribed by the WHO FCTC, in particular

  – prohibition of all direct and indirect tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship,

  – implementation of smoke-free public places and workplaces in all sectors,

  – implementation of regulation requiring large and clear health warnings on tobacco packaging, and

  – promotion of tax increases on tobacco products.
THE FCTC Caribbean Network

The FCTC Caribbean Network fulfills its mission by:

• Working directly with elected officials and government administrators to provide information and identify and overcome obstacles to ratification and implementation of the WHO FCTC;

• Promoting public awareness of the need for WHO FCTC ratification and implementation by keeping the media informed and promoting positive media coverage of tobacco control issues;

• Mobilizing civil society to join the FCTC Caribbean Network and to actively help build public support for ratification and implementation of the WHO FCTC.
Other Tobacco Control Efforts

- 1986 Medical Association of Jamaica – programme to sensitize high school students – 6\textsuperscript{th} formers
- PAHO 1987 – regional tobacco control workshop – representatives from every CARICOM country
- Plan was developed, written and circulated widely
- No follow up
The Union Tobacco Control Project

The Heart Foundation of Jamaica /Jamaica Coalition for Tobacco Control received a grant from the International Union against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease.

This two year grant began on July 1, 2011.

The grant will support Government and civil society efforts for the speedy passage, enactment and monitoring of comprehensive tobacco control legislation in Jamaica only, aligned with the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.
The FCTC: what is it and why is it important?
The FCTC

• The first global public health treaty negotiated under the auspices of the WHO.
• Developed in response to the globalization of the tobacco epidemic.
• 38 Articles – main provisions contained in articles 6-14.
• Article 11 focuses on graphic health warnings.
• 176 countries have signed, representing 88% of world population (13 Caribbean countries).
• Countries are legally bound by the treaty's provisions.
Current situation re FCTC implementation in the Caribbean
## List of Caribbean countries, population and FCTC ratification status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Signature date</th>
<th>Ratification status</th>
<th>% of world population</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antigua and Barbuda</td>
<td>28-Jun-04</td>
<td>5-Jun-06</td>
<td>0.001%</td>
<td>85,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahamas</td>
<td>29-Jun-04</td>
<td>3 Nov-09</td>
<td>0.005%</td>
<td>331,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barbados</td>
<td>28-Jun-04</td>
<td>3-Nov-05</td>
<td>0.004%</td>
<td>294,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belize</td>
<td>26-Sep-03</td>
<td>15-Dec-05</td>
<td>0.004%</td>
<td>288,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
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<td>0.169%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dominica</td>
<td>29-Jun-04</td>
<td>24-Jul-06</td>
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<td>67,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grenada</td>
<td>29-Jun-04</td>
<td>14-Aug-07</td>
<td>0.002%</td>
<td>106,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guyana</td>
<td></td>
<td>15-Sep 2005</td>
<td>0.011%</td>
<td>738,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Signature date</td>
<td>Ratification status</td>
<td>% of world population</td>
<td>Population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>23-Jul-03</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.144%</td>
<td>9,598,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>24-Sep-03</td>
<td>7-Jul-05</td>
<td>0.041%</td>
<td>2,714,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Kitts and Nevis</td>
<td>29-Jun-04</td>
<td>21-Jun-2011</td>
<td>0.001%</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Lucia</td>
<td>29-Jun-04</td>
<td>7-Nov-05</td>
<td>0.002%</td>
<td>165,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</td>
<td>14-Jun-04</td>
<td>29-Oct-10</td>
<td>0.002%</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suriname</td>
<td>24-Jun-04</td>
<td>16-Dec-08</td>
<td>0.007%</td>
<td>458,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinidad and Tobago</td>
<td>27-Aug-03</td>
<td>19-Aug-04</td>
<td>0.020%</td>
<td>1,333,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The Caribbean Tobacco Control Project
The Caribbean Tobacco Control Project

Key regional Organisations

The Project has collaborated with regional and international organisations such as:

• Caribbean Cardiac Society
• Caribbean College of Family Physicians
• Healthy Caribbean Coalition
• Regional and country offices of PAHO/WHO,
• Roswell Park Cancer Institute
• Non-Smokers' Rights Association (Canada).
Smoking prevalence

In the Caribbean it is estimated that the prevalence of tobacco use is about 17% in youths and approximately 10% to 25% in the population over age 15.

Data from the Global Youth Tobacco survey (GYTS) in the region showed that up to one-fifth of students surveyed (13 -15 years old) currently use some form of tobacco; 40% have ever smoked and 25% of them before age 10.
Jamaica - Tobacco Prevalence

• The Jamaica Health and Lifestyle survey (2007-2008) (UWI) shows the current adult prevalence of smoking to be 14.5%
  - 22.1% in males
  - 7.2% in females

• The data from the National Council on Drug Abuse, Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) (2010) show that 17% of children currently smoke,
  - 21.5% in males
  - 14.3% in females
Findings from NCDA GYTS Jamaica

• The prevalence of use of cigarettes & other tobacco products has increased over the past four years

• % of children starting to smoke before the age of 10 increased from:
  ➢ 18.7% in 2006
  ➢ 20% in 2010

• % boys ever smoked cigarettes increased from:
  ➢ 40.8% in 2006
  ➢ 47.4% in 2010
Findings from NCDA GYTS Jamaica

• % of children reporting a need to smoke first thing in the morning increased from:
  ➢ 5.9% in 2006
  ➢ 13.4% in 2010

• % children reporting being exposed to smoke in public places increased from:
  ➢ 60.5% in 2006
  ➢ 66.8% in 2010

• % offered free cigarette by a tobacco company representative:
  ➢ 7.8% in 2010

• % children in possession of branded cigarette promotional items
  ➢ 13.7% in 2010
• Second hand smoke
Second-hand smoke kills

• Second-hand smoke contains more than 4,000 chemicals, including at least 69 known carcinogens, and causes tens of thousands of deaths each year.

• There is no safe level of exposure to second-hand smoke, which contributes to a range of serious and often fatal diseases, including heart disease, respiratory illness, and lung and other cancers.

• Children can also be harmed by second-hand smoke exposure, and babies in utero and newborns are particularly susceptible.
Smoke-free laws save lives

• Completely smoke-free environments with no exceptions are the only proven way to protect people from second-hand smoke.

• Separate smoking rooms and ventilation systems do not prevent second-hand smoke exposure.

• Governments must maintain strong support for laws once they are enacted through proactive and uniform enforcement that achieves high compliance levels.

WHO report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic 2011
Smoke-free laws save lives

- Experience in a growing number of countries and shows that it is possible to enact and enforce effective smoke-free laws
- Smoke free laws are popular with the public, do not harm business, and improves health.
- Public opinion polling continues to show consistent strong support for smoke-free laws wherever they are enacted.
- Smoke-free environments also help smokers who want to quit, and encourage people to make their homes smoke-free to protect children and other non-smokers.

WHO report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic 2011
The Region’s commitment to Health
The Region’s Early commitment to Health 2001

The Nassau Declaration on Health in 2001, “The health of the Region is the wealth of Region”, underscores the importance of health to development.

Heads of Government in CARICOM agreed to implement initiatives and targets to achieve an improved health status of the Caribbean populations within the next five years.
The Region’s Early Commitment to NCDs 2007

Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) convened in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago on 15 September 2007 for a Regional Summit on Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) under the theme, *Stemming the Tide of Non-Communicable Diseases in the Caribbean.*
The Port of Spain Declaration 2007

The outcome became what is known as the Port of Spain Declaration

• The CARICOM Ministers declared that their commitment to:

  “Pursue immediately a legislative agenda for passage of the legal provisions related to the International Framework Convention on Tobacco Control “
Ministers Commit to New Action in Health

Ministers of health and high level delegates from countries throughout the Americas gathered at Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) headquarters in September for the 48th meeting of PAHO's Directing Council.

The Council endorsed:

• Consideration of ratification by each PAHO member country of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) and implementation of its six MPOWER recommendations for tobacco control
At the Meeting held in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago in 2009, the Heads of Government of the Commonwealth issued a Statement specifically affirming their commitment to addressing the burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and to increase the ability of our countries to respond to this emerging health crisis.
Statement on action to combat NCDs, section 4 mentioned:

- “Noting the Action Plan on Non-Communicable Diseases adopted by the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) during their 2007 Summit on Non-Communicable Diseases, we will work towards reducing the incidence of NCDs by fostering multi-sectoral policies and community-based initiatives to discourage tobacco use and unhealthy diets and to promote physical activity”
CARICOM Health Ministers agree to curb smoking in public spaces 2009

CARICOM HEALTH MINISTERS AGREE TO CURB SMOKING IN PUBLIC SPACES

(CARICOM Secretariat, Turkeyen, Greater Georgetown, Guyana) The Caucus of Ministers of Health have endorsed a recommendation for the banning of smoking on public spaces as a public good and regional goal, as the Region intensifies its efforts to tackle Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), under the Port of Spain Declaration on Uniting in the fight against NCDs.

At a meeting of the Caucus of Ministers of Health, in Geneva Switzerland, 18-19 May 2009, Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Health Ministers re-affirmed their commitment to the goals and time lines embodied in the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC). Further, they supported the coordination by the CARICOM Secretariat and the Pan American Health Organisation for the development of model laws and policies to reduce second-hand smoking and to ban smoking in public spaces.

Additionally, the Ministers were strong in their support of current efforts in the Region to promote the responsible use of alcohol and for the banning of its sale to minors. They also acknowledged and endorsed the efforts being pursued by some producers to address its responsible use.
Health Leaders of the Caribbean attending the meeting vowed to resist tobacco industry pressure and support efforts to reduce tobacco use.

A quote from one of the PAHO articles states that Ministers of Health and other high-level delegates from countries throughout the Americas pledged to:

“Oppose attempts by the tobacco industry or its allies to interfere with, delay, hinder, or impede the implementation of public health measures designed to protect the population from the consequences of tobacco consumption and exposure to second-hand smoke.”
• 13 countries have signed and ratified the FCTC
• Despite this, only 2 countries are smoke free
• Only one country has comprehensive tobacco law— even though many articles of the law are not implemented
The role of CARICOM in tobacco control

• Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) is the organization of 15 Caribbean nations and dependencies, as well as 5 associate members.

• CARICOM’s main purposes are to promote economic integration and cooperation among its members, to ensure that the benefits of integration are equitably shared, and to coordinate foreign policy.
The role of CARICOM in tobacco control

CARICOM had overall authority to develop standards for the labelling of retail packages of tobacco products throughout the region. Although these standards are not legally required, they are customarily adopted by CARICOM countries.

Three departments are involved with the standards:

• CARICOM–CROSQ (Caribbean Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality)
• CARICOM HEALTH DESK – COHSOD (The Council For Human And Social Development)
• CARICOM – COTED MEETINGS (Council for Trade and Economic Development)
CARICOM HEADQUARTERS GUYANA
Deadlines for
Article 11- packaging and labelling of cigarettes
Article 13-tobacco advertising promotion and sponsorship
FOR CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Deadline Article 11</th>
<th>regulation Article 11</th>
<th>Deadline Article 13</th>
<th>Current bans</th>
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<td>Antigua &amp; Barbuda</td>
<td>3-Sep-2009</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3-Sep-2011</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahamas</td>
<td>3 Feb 2013</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-3 Feb 2015</td>
<td>TV/radio magazines &amp; news papers, billboard &amp; outdoor, POS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbados</td>
<td>1-Feb-2009</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1-Feb-2011</td>
<td>-smoking in public places</td>
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<td>Belize</td>
<td>15-Mar-2009</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15-Mar-2011</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>Dominica</td>
<td>22-Oct-2009</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>22-Oct-2011</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>Grenada</td>
<td>14-Nov-2010</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14-Nov-2012</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>Guyana</td>
<td>14-Dec-2008</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14-Dec-2010</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
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<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>5-Oct-2008</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>5-Oct-2010</td>
<td>radio/tv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Kits &amp; Nevis</td>
<td>-21-Sep 2014</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-21-Sep 2016</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Lucia</td>
<td>5-Feb-2009</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5-Feb-2011</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Vincent &amp; the Grenadines</td>
<td>27 January 2014</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-27 January 2016</td>
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<td>Trinidad &amp; Tobago</td>
<td>27-Feb-2008</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>27-Feb-2010</td>
<td>-smoking in public places, TV/radio magazines &amp; news papers, billboard</td>
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Status of Tobacco Control Legislation in the Caribbean in project countries
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>TOBACCO LEGISLATION STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barbados</td>
<td>The legislative approach entails a series of bills. Via regulation, the Minister of Health effected a ban on smoking in public places in October, 2010. Previously the bill supporting the banning of sales to minors was effected in November 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guyana</td>
<td>There are laws relating to taxation of tobacco products - Guyana has some of the highest taxes on cigarettes products. Consultations are ongoing for comprehensive tobacco legislation and the draft is in its final stages— enactment is expected by late 2012; GHW are to be included.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUNTRY</td>
<td>TOBACCO LEGISLATION STATUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>Jamaica had had drat tobacco bill since 2005. Jamaica has not acted in implementing the FCTC, despite several promises. A recent announcement however, regarding plans to place a comprehensive tobacco bill in Parliament was announced by the Minister of Health in November 2012. This should be done by March 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUNTRY</td>
<td>TOBACCO LEGISLATION STATUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suriname</td>
<td>Draft tobacco bill is in Parliament and expected to be passed by December 2012.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Caribbean</td>
<td>The Ministry’s of Health have been collaborating with PAHO and each country has a draft tobacco bill, which is in an advanced state, Tobacco bills may be submitted to Parliament early next year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Status and timeline of the graphic health warning standards (GHW)
Regional Status of the regional graphic health warning standards

• The Bureau of Standards of Jamaica (BSJ) had been given the responsibility of developing the CARICOM standards (2008).
• After consultations, with regional standards bureaus, the draft standard for all tobacco products was completed and sent CROSQ. (March 2010).
• The revised version was approved by CROSQ in May 2010 and was awaiting the appendices (graphics).
Regional Status of the regional graphic health warning standards

- Submission to COTED by the CROSQ Council. (June 2010).
- COTED did not pass the standards due to several countries abstaining and voting ‘no’ at the CROSQ meeting.
- Advocacy efforts undertaken to have the countries change their vote with some success.
Regional Status of the graphic health warning standards

• Standards re-submitted to COTED in November 2010.
• COTED did not pass the standard for similar reasons (perhaps tobacco interference).
• COTED approval of the final standard is a recognition that it is a final CARICOM standard.
• Once approved, COTED returns standard to CROSQ for editorial review, publication and dissemination to CARICOM member states.
Regional Status of the graphic health warning standards

• Despite the tremendous work that has been done by all partners involved, the standards have still not been approved.

• The Caribbean Tobacco Control Project ended on June 30, 2011.

• The project took the GHW as far as it could.

• Behind the scene efforts continue.
FCTC Implementation

Review of FCTC implementation in the Caribbean: Reviewing the following areas:

– prohibition of all direct and indirect tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship,
– implementation of smoke-free public places and workplaces in all sectors,
– implementation of regulation requiring large and clear health warnings on tobacco packaging, and
– promotion of tax increases on tobacco products.
NCD Progress indicator status

: NCD Progress Indicator Status / Capacity by Country in Implementing NCD summit Declaration -
Yellow indicated September 2010 update BLUE indicates September 2011 update

| POS | NCD Progress Indicator | A | A | B | B | B | B | C | D | G | G | H | J | M | S | S | S | S | T | T |
| NCD # |                         | N | N | A | A | E | E | E | V | A | O | R | U | A | A | O | K | I | V | U | R | C |

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<tr>
<td>1,14 NCD Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 NCD budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 NCD Summit convened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Multi-sectoral NCD Commission appointed and functional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 NCD Communications plan</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOBACCO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 FCTC ratified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Tobacco taxes &gt;50% sale price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Smoke Free indoor public places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Advertising, promotion &amp; sponsorship bans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

√ In place  ± In process/partially implemented  X Not in place  * Not applicable  □ No information

Adapted from Killer NCDs Sep 2011, CARICOM leads Global Actions:
NCD Progress indicator status

• Countries like Cayman, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands are colonies of Britain and follow British Law

• Note that the smoke free indoor public places may not be complete and may be as a result of voluntary compliance.

• Some Governments have designated their buildings, schools and hospital to be smoke free areas.

• In Jamaica the advertising and promotion was voluntarily with drawn by tobacco industry

• Health warnings in the region are text only-meeting minimum requirements for Article 11
Challenges to implementing tobacco control measures in our region
Challenges

Despite the declarations and commitments by Caribbean Leaders, the two biggest threats to the speedy enactment of tobacco legislation in the region are:

• Lack of political will by Governments, tobacco control not seen as a priority
• The constant presence of the tobacco industry which seeks to undermine efforts towards comprehensive tobacco legislation by their underhand activities
Article 5.3 FCTC

Industry Interference: The FCTC Commitments

• Under Article 5.3 of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), Parties agree that, in setting and implementing their public health policies with respect to tobacco control, they shall act to protect these policies from commercial and other vested interests of the tobacco industry.

• This commitment is made recognizing ‘the need to be alert to any efforts by the tobacco industry to undermine or subvert tobacco control efforts and the need to be informed of activities of the tobacco industry that have a negative impact on tobacco control efforts’ (Preamble).
Tobacco industry interference

There are several areas in which the tobacco industry has used its funds and connections, to promote their image - in the name of ‘corporate social responsibility’

We believe strongly that this has impeded several Governments in moving ahead with tobacco legislation.
Tobacco industry interference

It is clear that the activities of the tobacco industry are in contravention of several of the articles of the FCTC treaty and should be vigorously protested.

What is needed is a policy decision at a Government level to prevent the activities of the tobacco industry. This can easily be done by enacting comprehensive legislation aligned with the FCTC.
The Role of Governments

Tobacco smoking is the only legally available product that kills when used exactly as the manufacturer intended.

Governments should protect the public health interest of the population and its’ policies should reflect this.

We are calling on the Governments of the region to address these pressing issues and to advise what is their position in relation to FCTC implementation, and each country’s obligations towards enacting comprehensive tobacco legislation.
Tobacco control goals for the Caribbean

• Governments to have tobacco control as a priority public health issue.
• All countries to implement the FCTC
• CARICOM standard for packaging to be approved by COTED and available to countries for implementation
Acknowledgements

• Barbara McGaw- Jamaica Heart Foundation
  • Key resource person for data
• Healthy Caribbean Coalition
• Prof. Trevor A. Hassell
THANK YOU!!!