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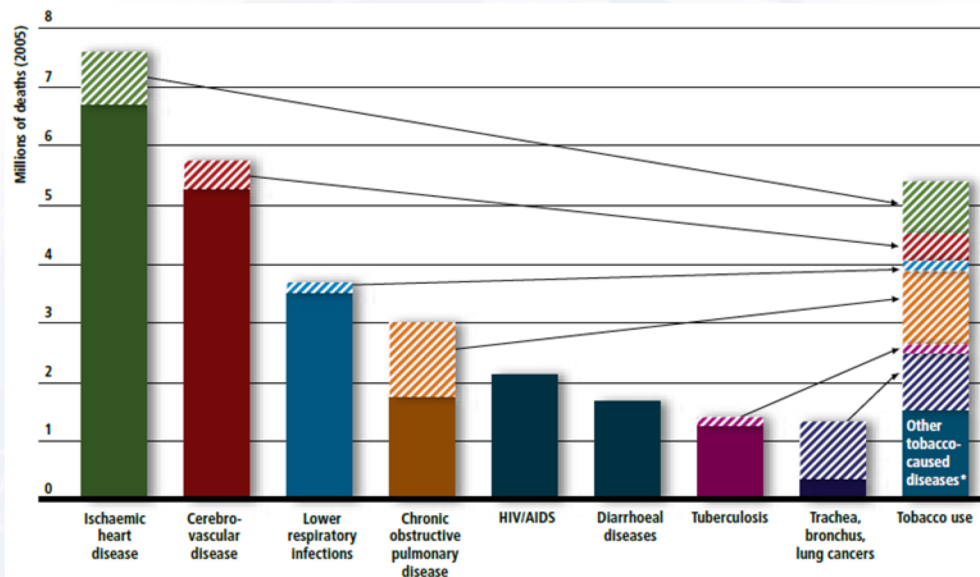
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REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE **Americas**

Landscape of Tobacco Control in the Caribbean: Overview of the Tobacco Epidemics and Status of the WHO FCTC Implementation

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Tobacco Control Team
PAHO/WHO**

August 2018



Tobacco use is a risk factor for six of the eight leading causes of death in the world

Tobacco common risk factor to the four main NCDs



CANCERS



CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE



DIABETES



CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASE

RISK FACTORS





Antigua y Barbuda	80
Bahamas	74
Barbados	83
Belice	66
Dominica	
Granada	81
Guyana	67
Haití	56
Jamaica	79
Saint Kitts y Nevis	
Santa Lucía	82
San Vicente y las Gr	79
Surinam	75
Trinidad y Tabago	83

Percentages of deaths from NCDs

The tobacco epidemic is about to get much worse

**Tobacco currently
kills over 7
million/year**



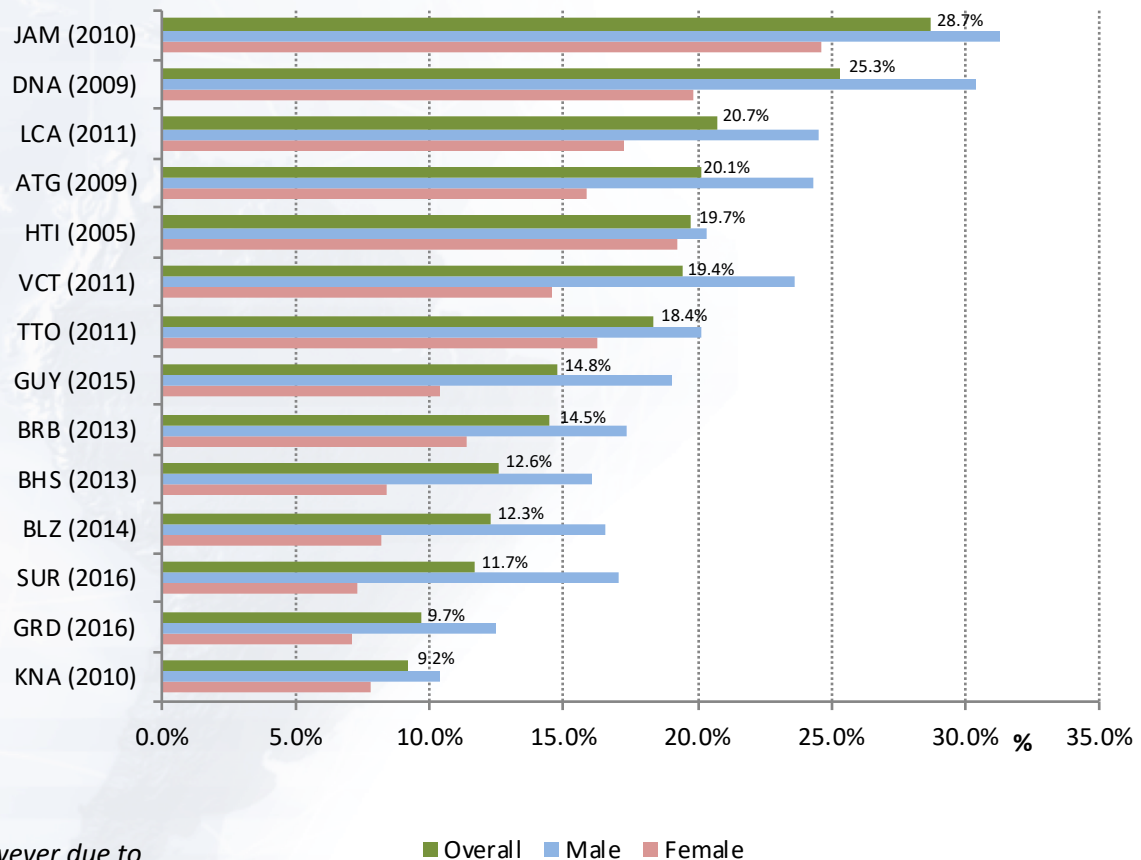
**If current smoking
patterns continue,
Tobacco could kill
up to 1 Billion
persons in the 21st
Century unless urgent
action is taken**

IS TOBACCO CONSUMPTION A PROBLEM IN THE CARIBBEAN?

Data from the Global Youth Tobacco Survey- GYTS

Country	GYTS Rounds	Year of last round
ATG	4	2017
BHS	4	2013
BRB	4	2013
BLZ	4	2014
DNA	3	2009
GRD	4	2016
GUY	4	2015
HTI	2**	2005**
JAM	4	2010*
LCA	4	2011*
KNA	2	2010
VCT	3	2011
SUR	4	2016
TTO	3	2011

Prevalence of current tobacco use among **youth 13-15 years old**
by country and gender (most recent survey - GYTS)



** A new round of GYTS was carried out in Haiti in 2013, however due to methodological issues the results for this round couldn't be validated.

WHO FRAMEWORK
CONVENTION ON
TOBACCO CONTROL



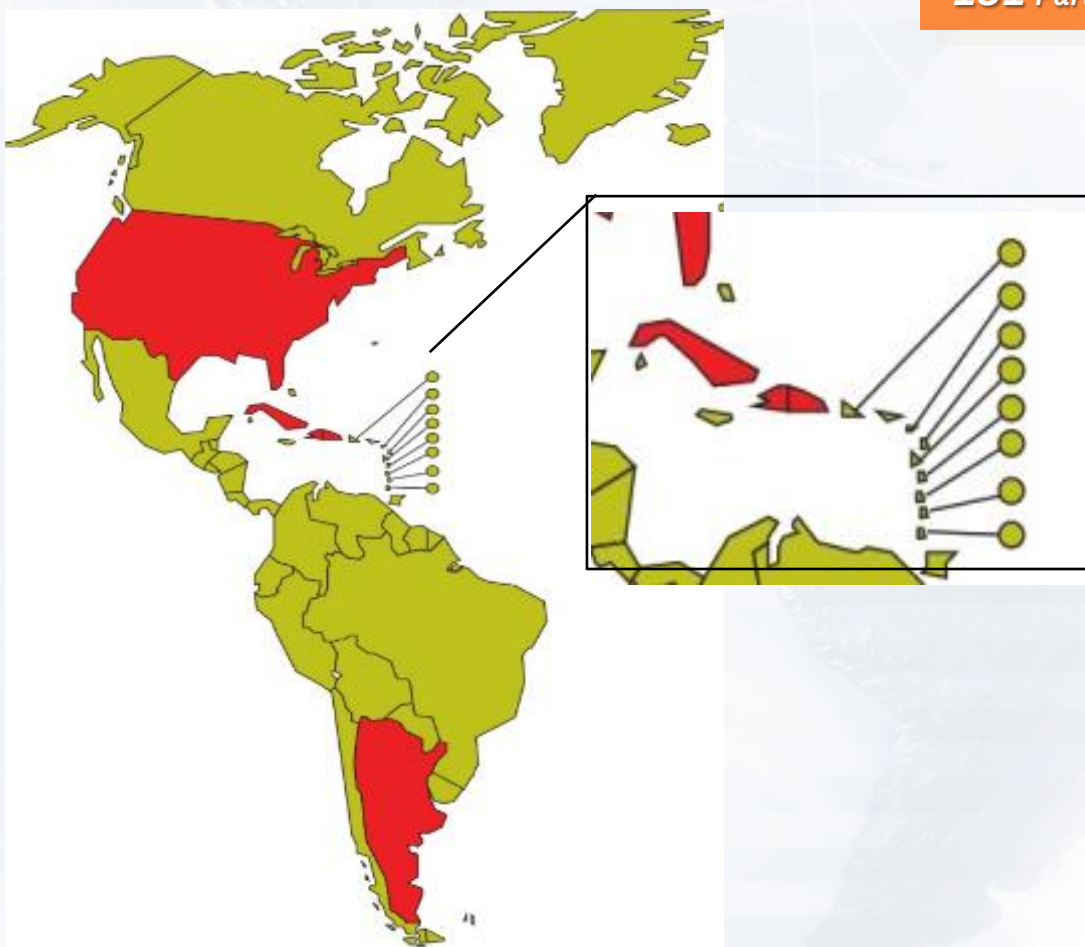
WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control

*International
treaty since 2005!*

PARTIES OF THE WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON TOBACCO CONTROL IN THE AMERICAS REGION

WHO FCTC

181 Parties (globally)



30 of 35
countries in the
Americas Region are
Parties of
WHO FCTC

Countries Not Parties of WHO FCTC

Argentina

Cuba

United States of America

Haiti

Dominican Republic

monitor tobacco use

protect people from tobacco smoke

Offer help to quit tobacco use

warn about the dangers of tobacco

Enforce bans on tobacco advertising and promotion

raise taxes on tobacco products



MPOWER

“The past” 1999 - 2002

Countries with legislation consistent with FCTC time-bound articles:
Art. 8, Art.11 and Art. 13

(Art 8)



(Art 11)



(Art 13)

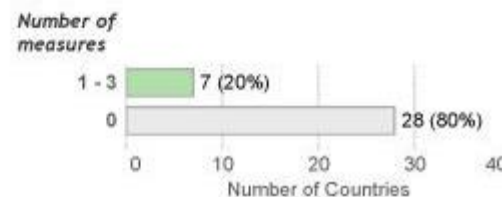


Implementation of a selected group of FCTC measures* in the Region of the Americas

**2005 80% had implemented
NONE of the six
measures**



Countries per number of measures implemented at the highest level



Technical note:

(*) Selected FCTC measures correspond to the MPOWER package of effective measures to reduce tobacco use (<http://www.who.int/tobacco/mpower/publications/en/>). For the purpose of the map, a country is considered to have implemented the respective measure when it has reached the highest level of achievement according to the criteria used in the WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2013 (p. 92-97). The 2005 map does not evaluate the R measure and its source is the WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2013-year that the highest level of achievement was reached (p. 179). The source for 2010 map is the WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2011. The source for the 2015 map for M, O and R is the WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2013 and for P, W and E is the PAHO/WHO Tobacco Control team.

Source: Tobacco Control team, Noncommunicable Diseases and Mental Health Department, PAHO/WHO based on the Tobacco Control Report for the Region of the Americas, 2013. Available online: http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_view&gid=24768&Itemid=

The present 2017

Countries with legislation consistent with FCTC: Art. 8, Art.11 and Art. 13

(Art 8)



(Art 11)

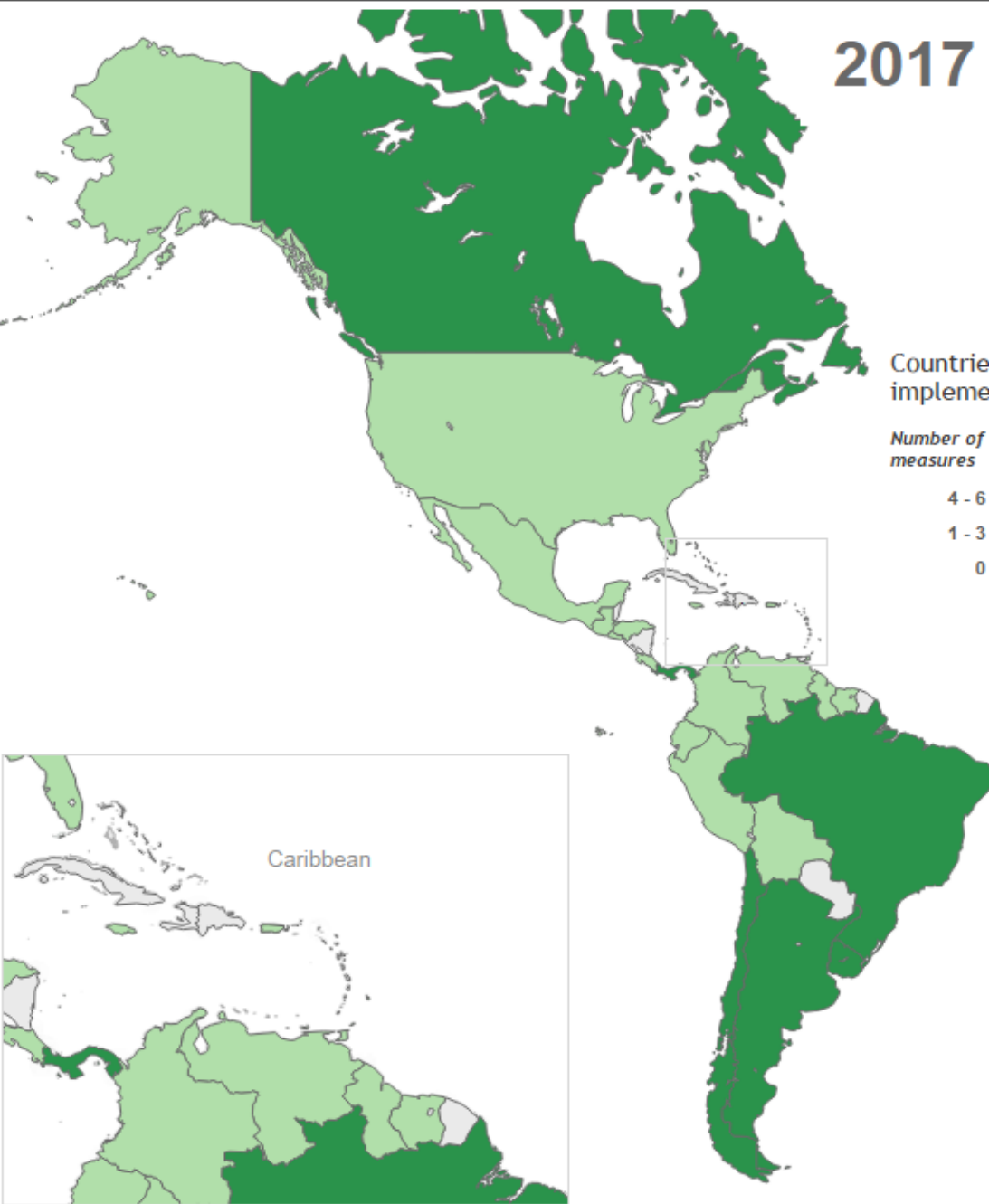


(Art 13)



Several years overdue since WHO FCTC deadlines 5/ 3 / 5

Status of the Implementation of a Selected Group of FCTC Measures* in the Region of the Americas



63% had
implemented at least
one measure

37% of
countries had no
implemented any
single measure

- 10 of them are FCTC Parties
- 8 of them are Caribbean Parties



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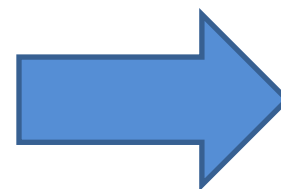


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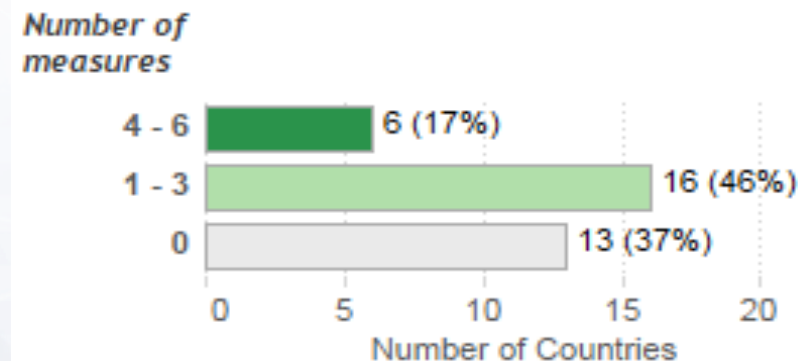
Progress by PAHO Caribbean Member States, since 2005

*Progress in implementing 3 time-bound articles in
the FCTC*



STATUS FCTC IMPLEMENTATION IN THE CARIBBEAN, 2017

Countries per number of measures implemented at the highest level (regionally)



- In the Caribbean, only **Jamaica and Guyana** implement at least 3 measures.
- No Caribbean country in the highest category.
- 8 Caribbean countries in the lowest category (8 FCTC Parties plus Haiti)

COUNTRIES	M	P	O	W	E	R
Antigua and Barbuda						
Bahamas						
Barbados	2012	2010		2017		
Belize						
Dominica						
Grenada						
Guyana		2017		2017	2017	
Haití*						
Jamaica		2013	2016	2013		
Saint Kitts and Nevis						
Saint Lucía				2017		
Saint Vincent & the Grenadines						
Suriname		2013			2013	
Trinidad and Tobago		2009		2013		

UKOTs	M	P (Dic. 2016)	O	W (Dic. 2016)	E (Dic. 2016)	R (July 2015)
Anguilla						...
Bermuda	*					40.90%
British Virgin Islands						0.80%
Cayman Islands						23.30%
Montserrat						21.10%
Turks and Caicos Islands						15.50%

19 countries have smoke free regulations – all indoor public and workplaces

- 5 Caribbean: BAR, GUY, JAM, SUR, TRT
- + BER, BVI, CYM, TCI



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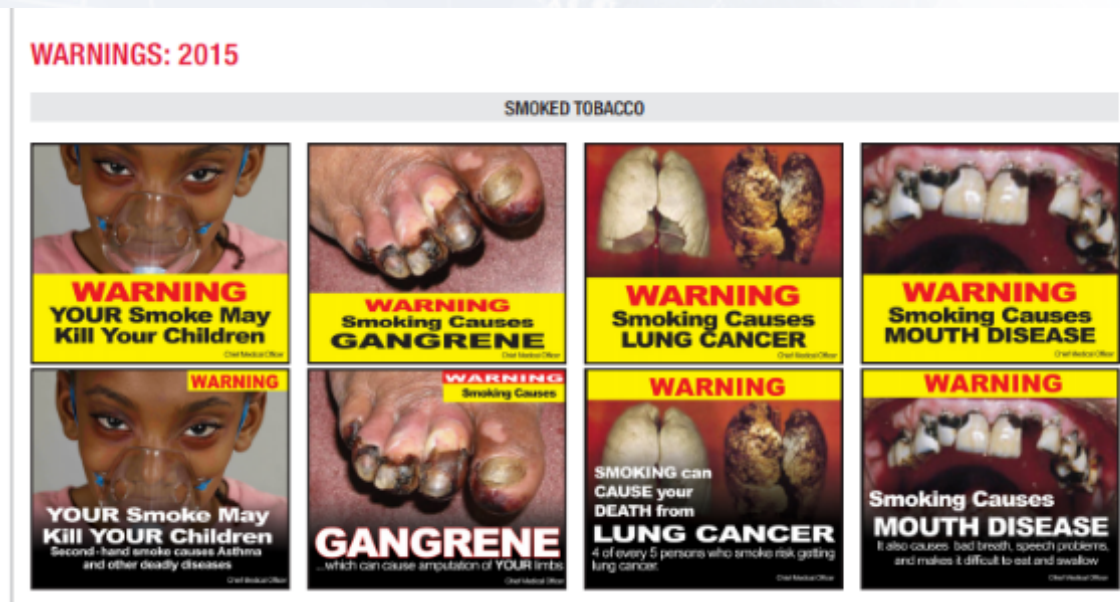
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18 countries

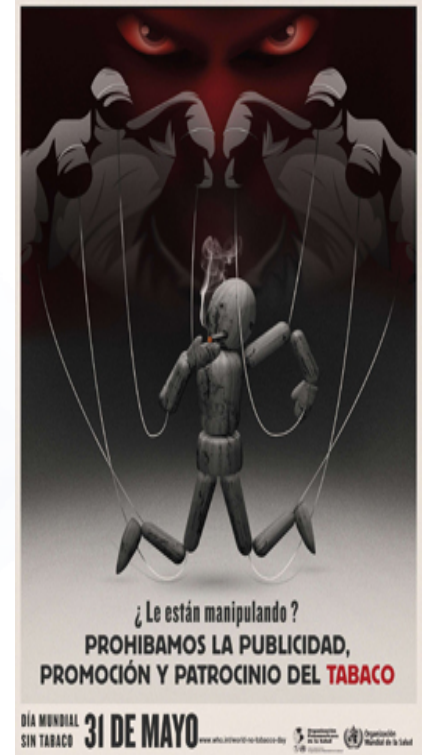
large and graphic health warnings

- 5 Caribbean: BAR, GUY, JAM, LCA, TRT, **SUR**



6 countries have adopted a total ban on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship

2 Caribbean: SUR and GUY
+ CYM





Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products

25 September 2018

0



Why? Industry interference

Opportunities

1. Addis Ababa Action Agenda

- Notes the enormous burden that NCDs place on developing countries, **in particular Small Island** developing States
- Commits Parties to the WHO FCTC to strengthen the implementation of the Convention in all countries – tobacco as a development issue



2. CARICOM Heads of Gov Commitment to become smoke-free by 2022 last July

3. PAHO Strategy and Plan of Action 2018-2022 approved in September 2017 – *re-commitment to tobacco control!*



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OFICINA REGIONAL PARA LAS Américas

Key messages

- Tobacco use not only adversely affects health, but has also a negative impact on economic growth, educational achievement, social development and gender equity.
- WHO FCTC establishes a very clear mandate to address the tobacco epidemic.
- Implementation of smoke-free environments and graphic health warnings on all packaging and labeling of tobacco products are within the portfolio of Ministries of Health, and have shown results.
- These measures have been successfully implemented by a number of countries in our Region. These measures are feasible and do not require big budgets.
- According to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda “price and tax measures on tobacco can be an effective and important means to reduce tobacco consumption and health-care costs, and represent a revenue stream for financing for development in many countries
- **It is a matter of health and human rights.**



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The future...



When?



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