

BACKGROUND, OBJECTIVES & EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Subregional Workshop on the Use of Law to address NCDs in the Caribbean

Miami, 3-5 March 2020

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PAHO

NCDs AS AN ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM



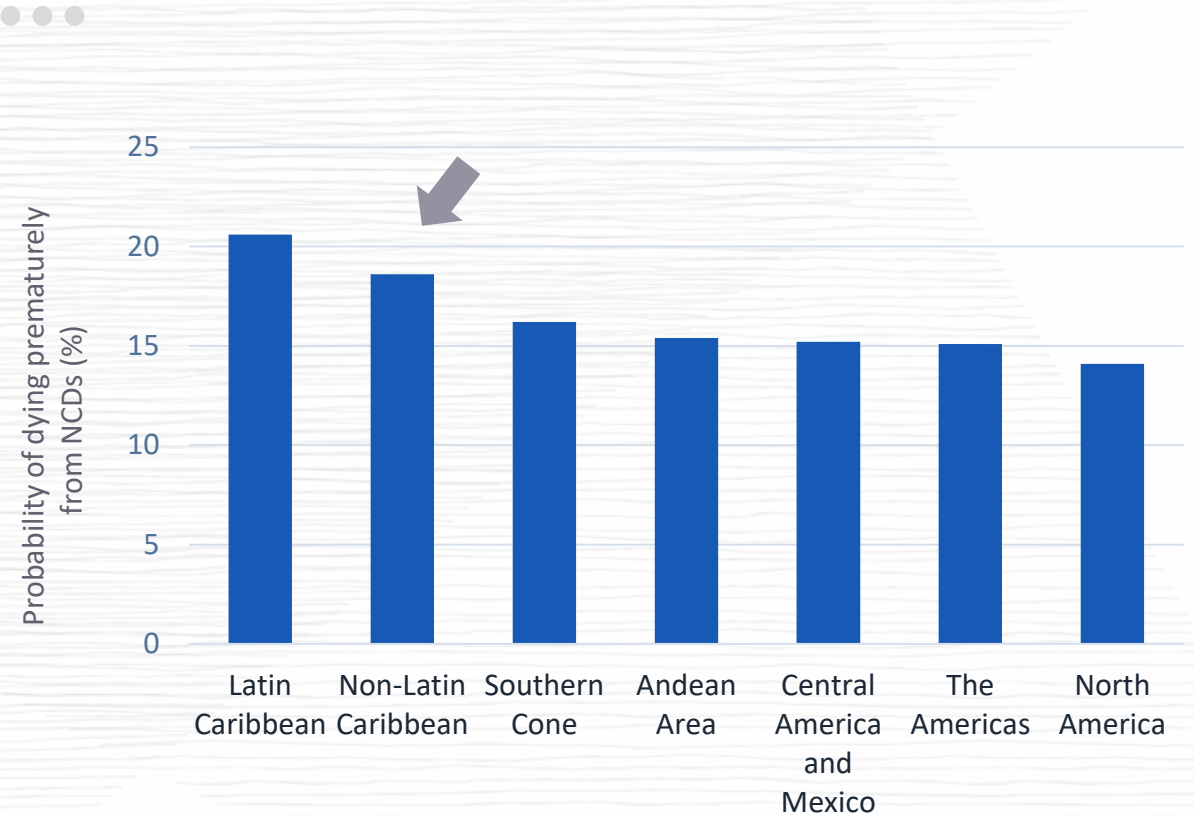
In the Caribbean, in 2016...

Almost 8 out of 10 deaths

were caused by NCDs

NCDs AS AN ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

- **Almost 40%** of these deaths are **premature**, (30-70 years of age)
- Compared to other regions of the Americas, people in the **Caribbean** have the **second highest probability of dying prematurely from NCDs**



Source: Pan American Health Organization. Noncommunicable diseases in the Region of the Americas: facts and figures. Washington, D.C. : PAHO, 2019. <https://iris.paho.org/handle/10665.2/51483>

NCDs AS AN ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

“
Lost output to global economy
from five conditions (cancer,
cardiovascular disease, chronic
respiratory diseases, diabetes and
mental health) over the period
2011-2030 is estimated at nearly
US\$ 47 trillion. This loss
represents **75%** of **global GDP** in
2010 (US\$ 63 trillion).
”



Source: World Economic Forum.
The Global Economic Burden of
NCDs, 2011. Available from:
<http://bit.ly/1iDEfzz>

POLITICAL COMMITMENTS AND ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORKS



Port of Spain Declaration

2007

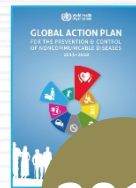
UN High-Level Meeting



2011

Political Declaration

WHO Global Action Plan (2013-2020)



2013



PAHO Regional Plan of Action (2013-2019)
"WHO Best Buys"

UNGA Outcome Document

4 time-bound commitments

10 progress indicators



2014



37TH Mtg Conference of Heads

2016



3rd UN High Level Meeting

2018



One third reduction in NCD premature mortality by 2030

2030

WHO Global Monitoring Framework

9 voluntary targets
25 indicators



25% reduction premature mortality by 2025

WHO BEST BUYS

TOBACCO

- Increase **excise taxes** and **prices** on tobacco products
- Implement **plain/standardized packaging** and/or **large graphic health warnings** on all tobacco packages
- Enact and enforce comprehensive **bans** on tobacco **advertising, promotion and sponsorship**
- **Eliminate exposure** to **second-hand tobacco smoke** in all indoor workplaces, public places, public transport
- Implement effective **mass media campaigns**

ALCOHOL

- Increase **excise taxes** on alcoholic beverages
- Enact and enforce bans or comprehensive restrictions on exposure to alcohol **advertising** (across multiple types of media)
- Enact and enforce restrictions on the **physical availability** of retailed alcohol (via reduced hours of sale)

DIET/PA

- Reduce salt intake through **reformulation** and setting of **target levels**
- Reduce salt intake through a supportive **environment in public institutions**
- Reduce salt intake through a behaviour change **communication** and **mass media campaign**
- Reduce salt intake through implementation of **FOPL**
- Implement community wide **public education** and **awareness campaign** for physical activity

GMF TARGETS BY 2025...



A **30%** relative **reduction** in prevalence of current **tobacco use**



At least **10%** relative **reduction** in the **harmful use of alcohol**



A **10%** relative **reduction** in prevalence of **insufficient physical activity**



A **30%** relative **reduction** in mean population intake of **salt/sodium**



Halt the rise in **diabetes & obesity**

SDG TARGETS BY 2030...

SDG#3/Target 3.a.

Strengthen the implementation of the **WHO FCTC**

SDG#3/Target 3.5.

Strengthen the prevention and treatment of **harmful use of alcohol**

SDG#2 End hunger, achieve food security and **improved nutrition** and promote sustainable agriculture

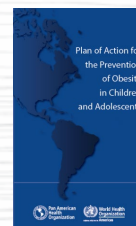
SPECIFIC MANDATES, TOOLS AND RESOURCES



http://www.who.int/fctc/treaty_instruments/en/



WHO Global Strategy to reduce the harmful use of **alcohol**
<http://bit.ly/1qOcSZs>



PAHO Plan of Action for the prevention of **obesity** in children and adolescent
<http://bit.ly/2ggClbl>



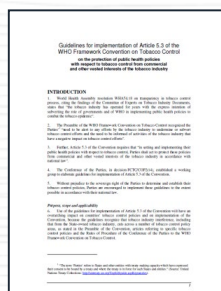
CARPHA Plan of Action for promoting **Healthy Weights** 2014-2019
<https://bit.ly/2opgHXm>

PAHO Strategy and Plan of Action to Strengthen **Tobacco Control** in the Region of the Americas
<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/handle/123456789/34199>

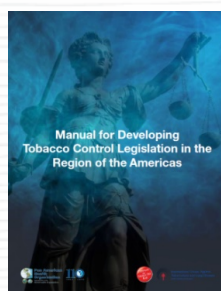
PAHO Plan of Action to Reduce the Harmful Use of **Alcohol**
<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/4653/CE148-11-e.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

PAHO Plan of Action for the Elimination of **Industrially Produced Trans-Fatty Acids**
https://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_docman&view=document&alias=49612-cd57-8-e-poa-trans-fatty&category_slug=cd57-en&Itemid=270&lang=en

The International Code of Marketing of Breast-Milk Substitutes
https://www.who.int/nutrition/publications/code_english.pdf



Guidelines for implementation of **article 5.3** of the FCTC
Available from:
<http://bit.ly/1WKxlp8>



PAHO **Manual** for developing **Tobacco Control Legislation** in the Region of the Americas
<http://bit.ly/2gmjDA3>



TECHNICAL PACKAGES:

MPOWER (tobacco control), REPLACE (elimination of industrially produced trans fats), SHAKE (salt reduction), or SAFER (reduction of the harmful use of alcohol)
<https://www.who.int/tobacco/mpower/publications/en/>
<https://www.who.int/nutrition/topics/replace-transfat>
<https://www.who.int/dietphysicalactivity/publications/shake-salt-habit/en/>
https://www.who.int/substance_abuse/safer/en/



PAHO nutrient profile model
<http://bit.ly/2g4wre1>



Virtual courses at PAHO's Virtual Campus
Virtual of Public Health

<https://www.campusvirtualsp.org/en/>

THE IMPACT OF TRANSLATING POLICY INTO ACTION

Chilean Law 20.606 Nutritional Composition of Food and its Advertising: “Food Act”



- Improved nutritional labelling and **mandatory front-of-package (FOP) warnings** with the message “HIGH IN” calories, sodium, saturated fats and sugar
- **Restricting advertising** of “High in” products to children **under the age of 14**
- **Banning the sale and promotion** at schools of “High in” products
- **Education, nutrition** and the promotion of physical activity

THE IMPACT OF TRANSLATING POLICY INTO ACTION

Chilean Law 20.606 Nutritional Composition of Food and its Advertising: “Food Act”

The New York Times

Sugary Drink Consumption Plunges in Chile After New Food Law

A study finds that a landmark law requiring warning labels on unhealthy foods made a swift difference in purchases of sodas, bottled water and juices.

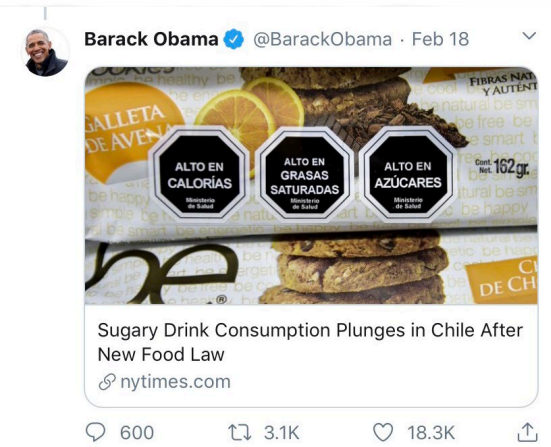


Supermarket chocolates on a shelf in Santiago, Chile, bearing labels that warn of high sugar, calorie and saturated fat content. Martin Bernetti/Agence France-Presse — Getty Images

<https://www.nytimes.com/2020/02/11/health/chile-soda-warning-label.html>



Consumption of sugar-sweetened drinks dropped nearly 25 percent in the 18 months after Chile adopted a raft of regulations that included advertising restrictions on unhealthy foods, bold front-of-package warning labels and a ban on junk food in schools. During the same period, researchers recorded a five percent increase in purchases of bottled water, diet soft drinks and fruit juices without added sugar.



More information about the Chilean Food Act is available from: PAHO/FAO Policy brief. Approval of a new Food Act in Chile: Process Summary, <https://bit.ly/2lTh0Us>

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WHO BEST BUYS IN THE CARIBBEAN: PROGRESS MONITOR 2020



Explanatory Notes

This report presents information for each country related to their achievement of the NCD progress monitoring indicators. The profiles also include information on the population, percentage and number of deaths from NCDs, and the risk of premature death from the four main NCDs (cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases) – the indicator used to monitor the Sustainable Development Goal target 3.4 on NCDs. The data presented in the country pages are derived from several sources, each of which is explained in the following notes.

Progress monitoring indicators

Details of the progress monitoring indicators, including detailed definitions, specifications, data sources and assessment criteria are included in Appendix 1. For each indicator the following symbols denote the level of achievement: ● = fully achieved, ◐ = partially achieved, ○ = not achieved, "NA" = not applicable to country due to national situation, "DK" = country responded "don't know" to that question in the survey, and "NR" = no response or missing data.

Assessment of indicators 1, 3, 4, 7a, 7b, 7c, 8, 9 and 10 were taken from Member State responses to the 2019 NCD Country Capacity Survey (NCD CCS). The 2019 NCD CCS questionnaire was completed through an online web-based platform by the NCD focal points or designated colleagues within the Ministry of Health (MOH) or a national institute or agency in all WHO Member States (194 countries) between March and June 2019. The questions were developed in a manner intended to obtain objective information about adequacy

Antigua and Barbuda

101 000	82%	530	23%
Total population	Percentage of deaths from NCDs	Total number of NCD deaths	Probability of premature mortality from NCDs

1	National NCD targets and indicators	●
2	Mortality data	●
3	Risk factor surveys	○
4	National integrated NCD policy/strategy/action plan	●
5	Tobacco demand-reduction measures:	
A	increased excise taxes and prices	○
B	smoke-free policies	●
C	large graphic health warnings/plain packaging	●
D	bans on advertising, promotion and sponsorship	○
E	mass media campaigns	○
6	Harmful use of alcohol reduction measures: [†]	
A	restrictions on physical availability	●
B	advertising bans or comprehensive restrictions	○
C	increased excise taxes	○
7	Unhealthy diet reduction measures:	
A	salt/sodium policies	○
B	saturated fatty acids and trans-fats policies	○
C	marketing to children restrictions	○
D	marketing of breast-milk substitutes restrictions	○
8	Public education and awareness campaign on physical activity	●
9	Guidelines for management of cancer, CVD, diabetes and CRD	○
10	Drug therapy/counselling to prevent heart attacks and strokes	○

● fully achieved ◐ partially achieved ○ not achieved
† – see Explanatory Notes

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WHO BEST BUYS IN THE CARIBBEAN: PROGRESS MONITOR 2020

Countries	TOBACCO					ALCOHOL			HEALTHY DIET				PA
	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	6a	6b	6c	7a	7b	7c	7d	8
	Taxes	SFE	health warnings	TAPS bans	media campaign	availability	advertising restrictions	taxes	salt policies	trans-fats policies	children marketing	breastmilk substitute	Public education
Antigua and Barbuda	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green
Bahamas	NR	Red	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green
Barbados	Red	Green	Green	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green
Belize	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green
Dominica	Red	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green
Guyana	Red	Green	Green	Green	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green
Haiti	NR	Red	Red	Red	Red	NR	NR	NR	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
Jamaica	Red	Green	Green	Red	NR	Yellow	Red	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Green
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Red	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green
Saint Lucia	Yellow	Red	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Yellow
Suriname	Red	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
Trinidad and Tobago	Red	Green	Green	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green

THE USE OF LAW AND MULTISECTORAL ACTION HAVE A CENTRAL ROLE TO PLAY

10 of the 16 WHO Best Buys require the effective use of laws and regulations
Many are *outside* (partially or totally) the direct competence of the health sector



MINISTRY OF LEGAL AFFAIRS

THE ROLE OF LAW AND MULTISECTORAL ACTION

2015

PAHO STRATEGY FOR HEALTH-RELATED LAW

<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/4633/CE154-20-e.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

2016

IMPLEMENTING FISCAL AND REGULATORY POLICIES TO PREVENT OBESITY IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN THE CARIBBEAN

Bridgetown, Barbados

2017

SUBREGIONAL WORKSHOP ON LAW AND NCDS FOR CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES

Kingston, Jamaica

<https://untobaccocontrol.org/kh/legal-challenges/jamaica-sub-regional-training-law-non-communicable-diseases/>

2018

HIGH-LEVEL MEETING ON THE USE OF LAW TO TACKLE NCDS

Port of Spain, Trinidad

Meeting report available from: <https://bit.ly/2Jy75aD>

HIGH-LEVEL MEETING ON THE USE OF LAW TO TACKLE NCDS

Port of Spain, Trinidad, 2018

CALL TO ACTION: AGREED PRIORITIES



DOMESTIC LEGISLATION:

- Analysis of broader legal frameworks, regulatory capacity and comparative analysis of existing legislation;
- Repository of NCD legislation

COMMUNITY LAW:

- CALCA research agenda to explore the use of community law to advance NCDs

POLICY COHERENCE:

- Promote coherence in the regulatory approach of the countries within CARICOM to fulfill the WHO Best Buys
- Joint COHSOD/COTED meeting

RESEARCH AND CAPACITY BUILDING:

- Identify capacity-building and sensitization opportunities within ongoing initiatives
- Promote legal comparative research
- Promote internship opportunities
- Establish a mentorship program and Caribbean Network of legal officers
- MOU between PAHO and Faculties of Law

SUBREGIONAL WORKSHOP ON THE USE OF LAW TO ADDRESS NCDs IN THE CARIBBEAN

Miami, 3-5 March 2020

PURPOSE

To **build capacity** to advance the use of **laws** and **regulations** to address NCD risk factors in the Caribbean, with special attention to **tobacco control**, **reduction of the harmful use of alcohol** and **nutrition**.

PAHO



Pan American
Health
Organization



World Health
Organization
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE
AMERICAS



SUBREGIONAL WORKSHOP ON THE USE OF LAW TO ADDRESS NCDs IN THE CARIBBEAN

Miami, 3-5 March 2020

OBJECTIVES

1. To familiarize participants with the key mandates in global and regional governance of NCDs and their RFs, the public health rationale behind them, and the use of law as a powerful tool in the prevention and control of NCDs;
2. To map the legal environment for NCDs and NCD RFs policies in the Caribbean, and analyse their design, implementation and enforcement;
3. To share international best practices on the regulation of RFs and their interaction with trade and investment policies;
4. To facilitate intersectoral coordination between the health and legal sectors, aimed at fostering the effective regulation for the prevention and control of NCDs and their RFs;
5. To contribute to building capacity at the subregional level on the use of law for NCD and NCD RFs prevention and control and establish a mechanism for continued interaction and communication on the topic; and
6. To discuss and agree on strategic actions to advance the enactment, implementation and enforcement of NCD and NCD RFs related laws and regulations in the Caribbean.

SUBREGIONAL WORKSHOP ON THE USE OF LAW TO ADDRESS NCDs IN THE CARIBBEAN

Miami, 3-5 March 2020

51 PARTICIPANTS

- **24** Delegates from the **Ministries of Health and Legal Affairs** of **10 Caribbean countries** (ATG, DMA, GRD, GUY, JAM, KNA, LCA, VCT, SUR, TTO)
- **8** Delegates from **CARICOM Secretariat** (Office of the General Counsel, Health and Social Development), **agencies** and **institutions** (CROSQ, CARPHA, CSME Unit, CALCA) and OECS Commission
- **2** Delegates from **Civil Society** (HCC, HSFJ)
- **2** Delegates from **Academia** (University of Technology Jamaica, UWI Cave Hill Campus)
- **15 Facilitators** and representatives of **international organizations** (PAHO, WHO, ILC CTFK, GHAI, The Union)

19 legal background; 17 health/policy background

SUBREGIONAL WORKSHOP ON THE USE OF LAW TO ADDRESS NCDs IN THE CARIBBEAN

Miami, 3-5 March 2020

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

1. Participants will be familiarized with the public health background for laws and regulations related to NCDs and their RFs;
2. Participants will have a clear mapping of the situation in the Caribbean in relation to NCDs and their RFs;
3. Participants will be familiarized with best practices in the use of law to regulate and control NCD and their RFs;
4. Intersectoral coordination will be facilitated;
5. A set of strategic actions to advance the enactment, implementation and enforcement of NCD RF laws and regulations in the Caribbean; and
6. A Network of Caribbean Lawyers will be discussed to facilitate continued interaction and communication on NCD-related matters.

SUBREGIONAL WORKSHOP ON THE USE OF LAW TO ADDRESS NCDs IN THE CARIBBEAN

Miami, 3-5 March 2020

AGENDA AT A GLANCE

	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3
Morning session	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening/Objectives (30 min) • Session 1: Setting the scene <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Caribbean priorities (30 min) ○ Introductory Quiz: NCD burden and governance (60 min) • Session 2: Harmful use of alcohol and the law Technical presentation & Round table (90 min) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 5: Common approaches to NCDs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Labelling measures (105 min) ○ Marketing restrictions (105 min) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 9: Opportunities to advance the use of law: the way forward <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Recaps from Days 1 & 2 (30 min) ○ Q&A (30 min) • Working groups (180 min)
Afternoon session	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 3: Tobacco control and the law Technical presentation & Round table (110 min) • Session 4: Nutrition and the law Technical presentation & Round table (110 min) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 6: The role of Human Rights Technical presentation, Q&A (30 min) • Session 7: Comparative litigation Technical presentation, Q&A (30 min) • Session 8: Pursuing policy coherence: Trade, Investment and NCDs Technical presentations, Q&A (90 min) • Practical exercise: Legal Drivers and restrains on action (90 min) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panel on the outcomes of the working groups & agreement on next steps (120 min) • Caribbean Network of Legal Officers (60 min) • Closing remarks



THANKS!

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