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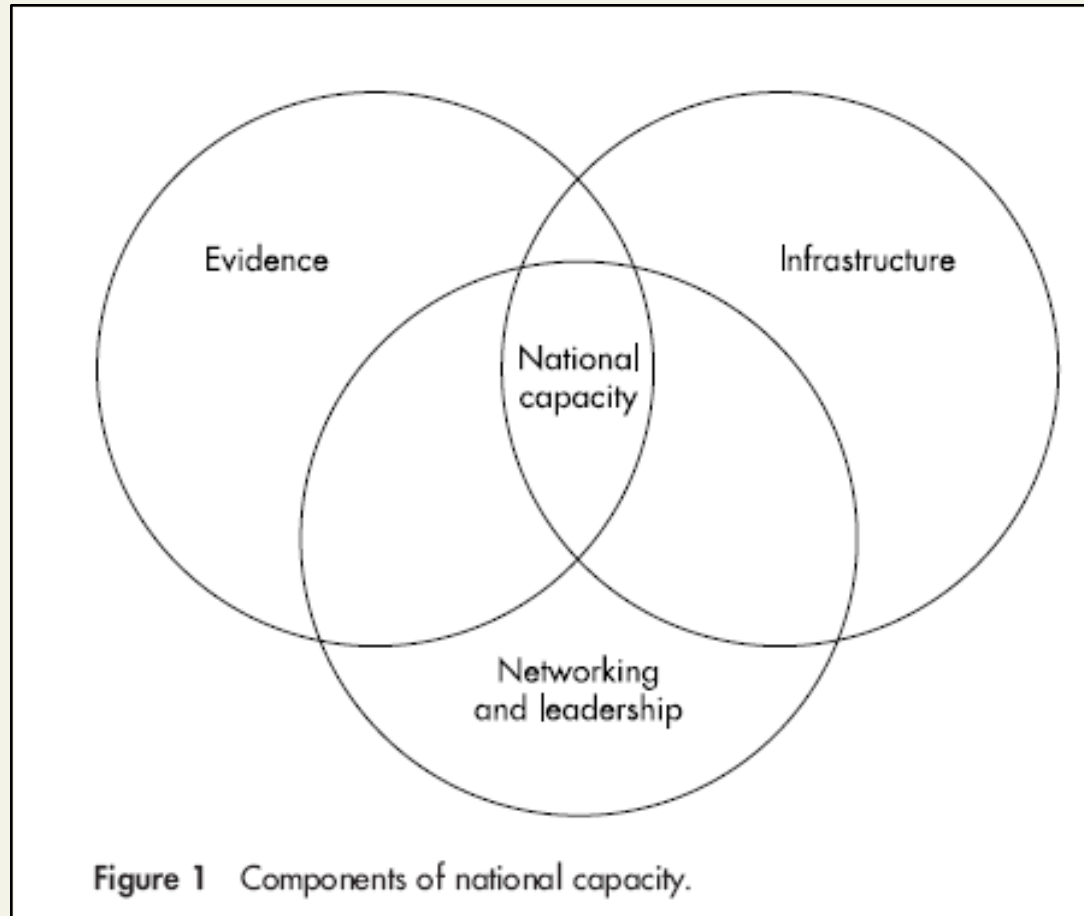
Protecting Health, Saving Lives—*Millions at a Time*



Assessing Capacity to Implement the FCTC

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APHA
November 5, 2007
Washington, DC

National Tobacco Control Capacity



H Wipfli, F Stillman, S Tamplin, V Luiza da Costa e Silva, D Yach, J Samet Achieving the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control's potential by investing in national capacity. *Tobacco Control* 2004;000:1-5.

National Capacity: Infrastructure

Table 9.1. Countries with/without a national plan for tobacco control, by WHO region

	AFR	AMR	EMR	EUR	SEAR	WPR
Yes, have a national plan (n=19)	Madagascar	Canada Mexico Panama Peru	Jordan Pakistan	Armenia Iceland Hungary Norway Slovakia	Bangladesh Thailand	Australia Fiji Mongolia New Zealand Palau
No, do not have national plan (n=6)	Ghana Kenya Mauritius	Trinidad & Tobago Uruguay			India	
Unable to determine (n=2)					Sri Lanka	Japan

Is an Office really an Office?

- **Canada**

- The *Tobacco Control Programme* includes the following offices:
 - *The Office of Policy and Strategic Planning*
 - *The Office of Programs and Knowledge Exchange*
 - *The Office of Regulations and Compliance*
 - *The Office of Research, Evaluation and Surveillance*
 - *Six Regional Offices*

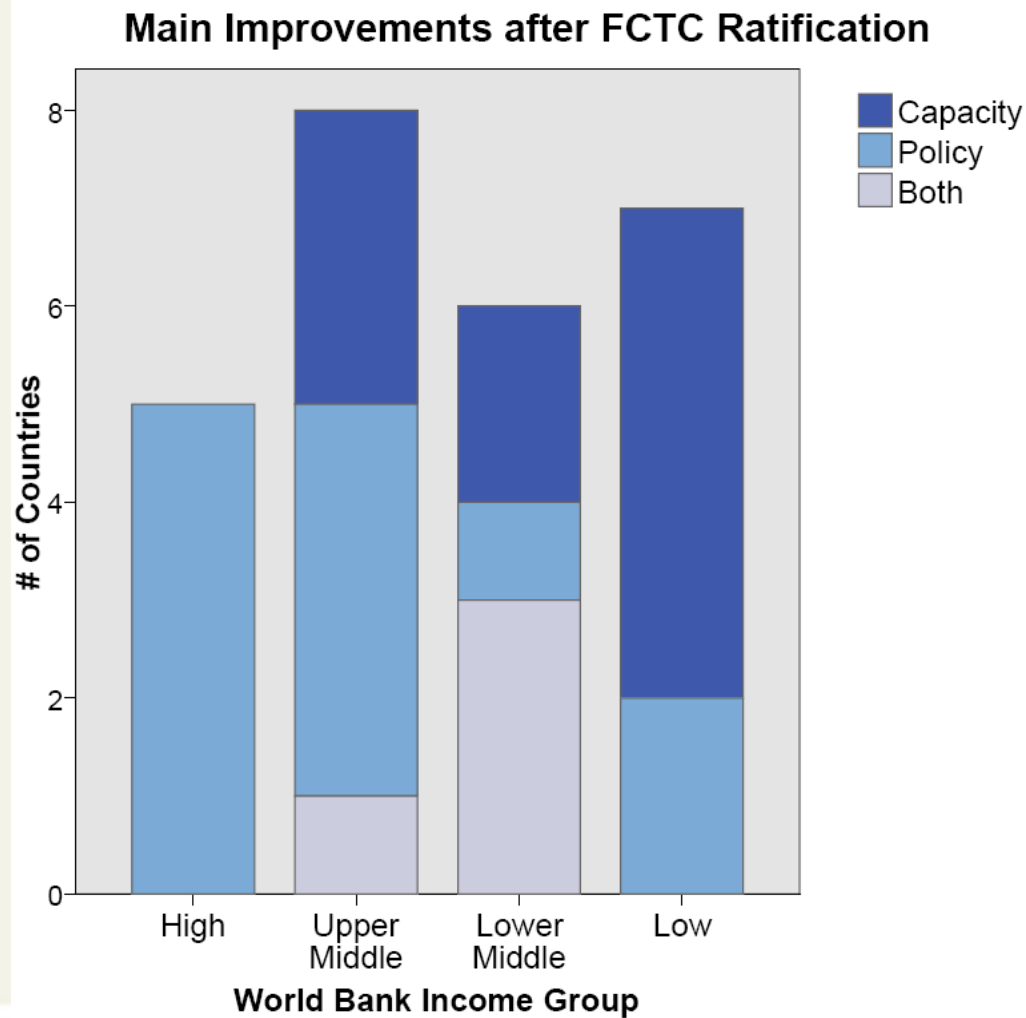
- **Japan**

- One person dedicated to tobacco control

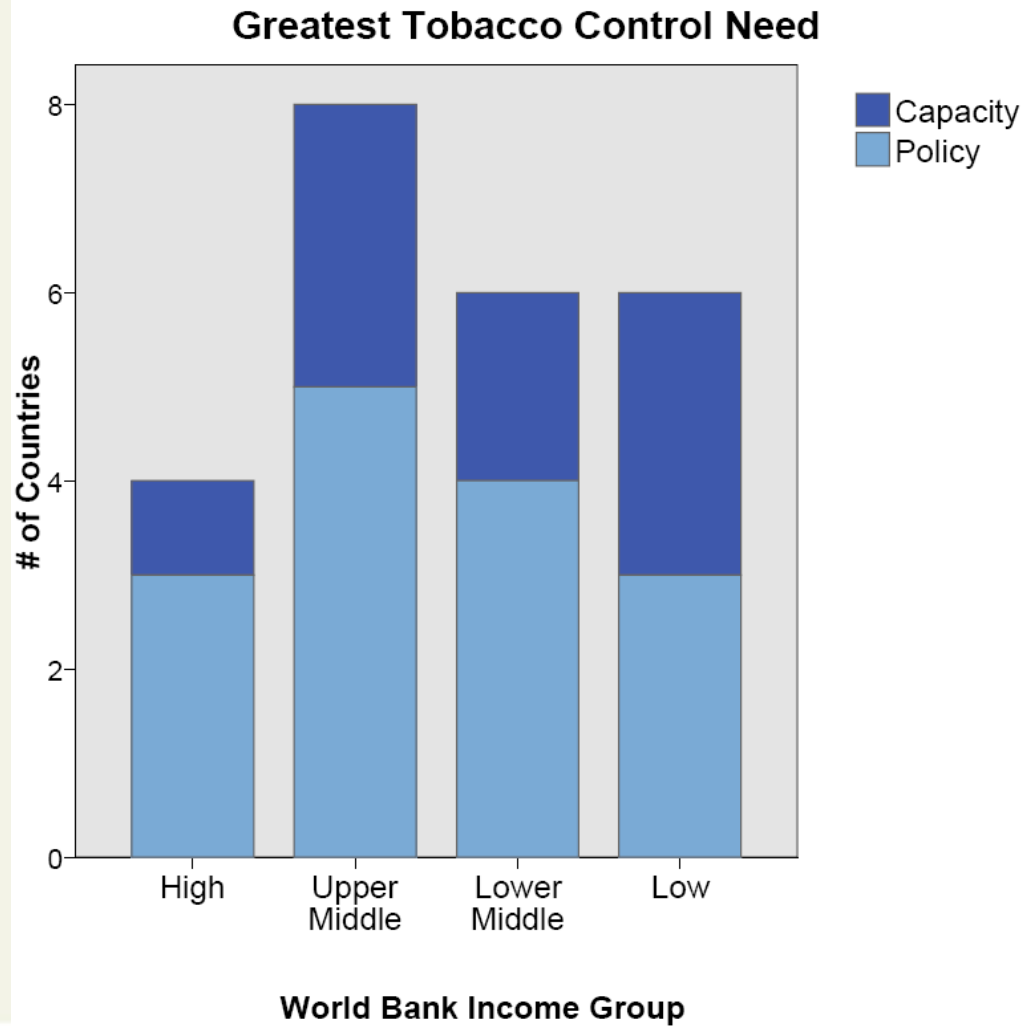
- **Bangladesh**

- Minister is assigned tobacco control as an additional responsibility

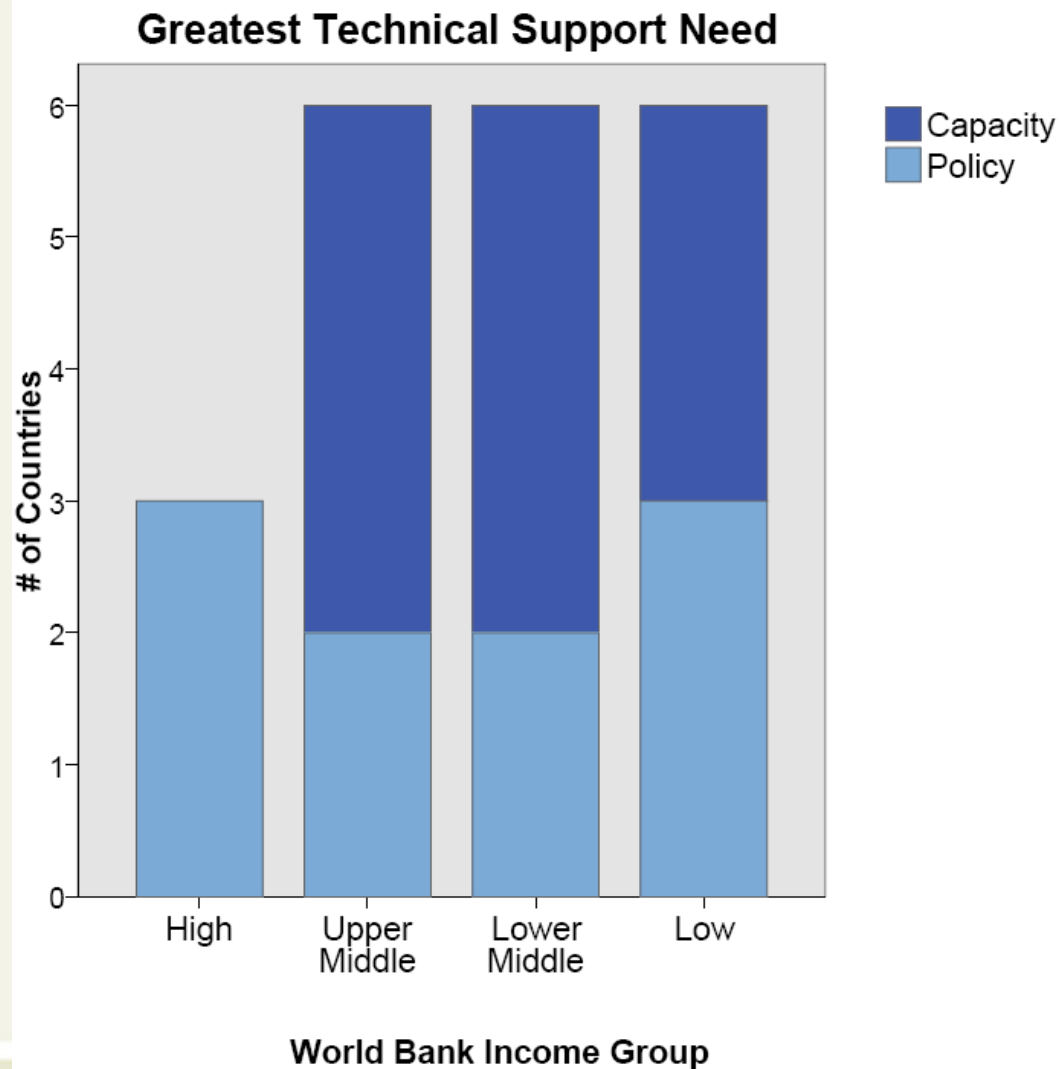
Main Improvements after FCTC



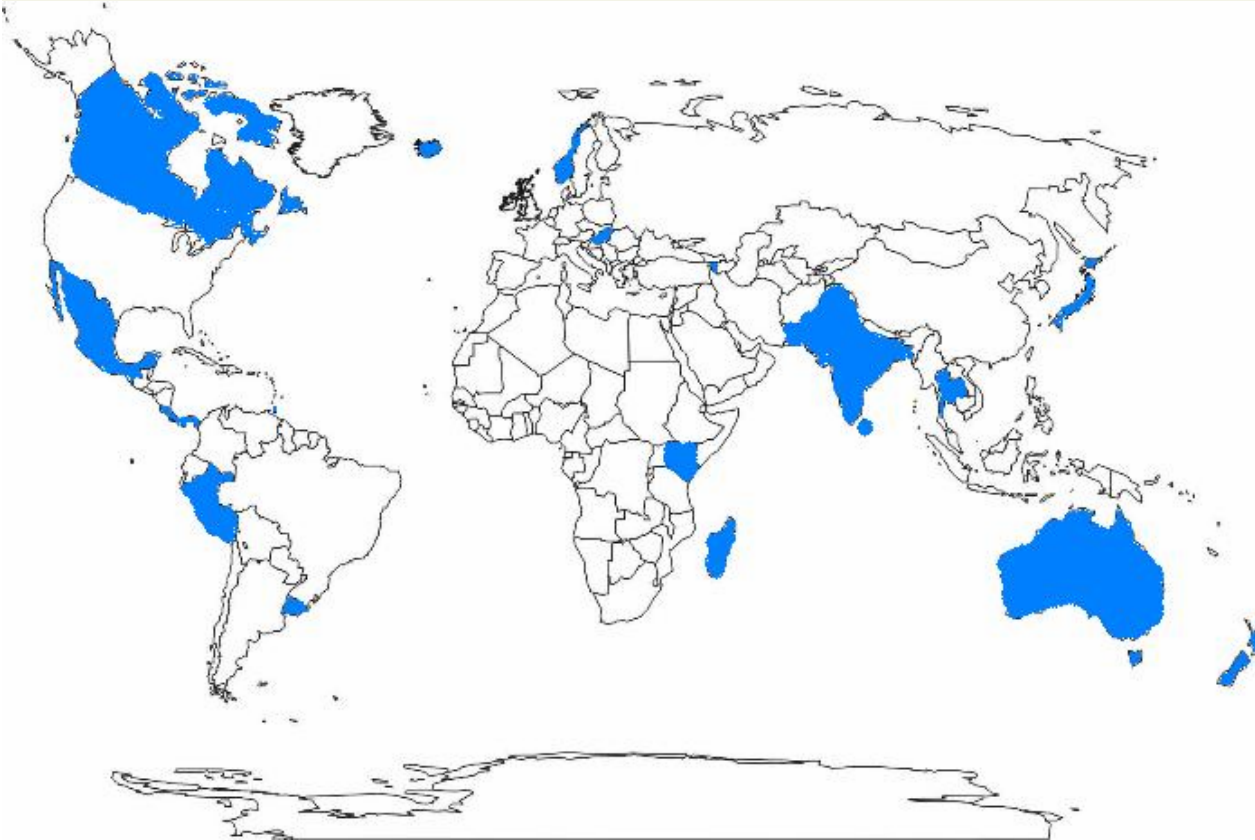
Greatest Need for Improvement



Greatest Technical Support Need

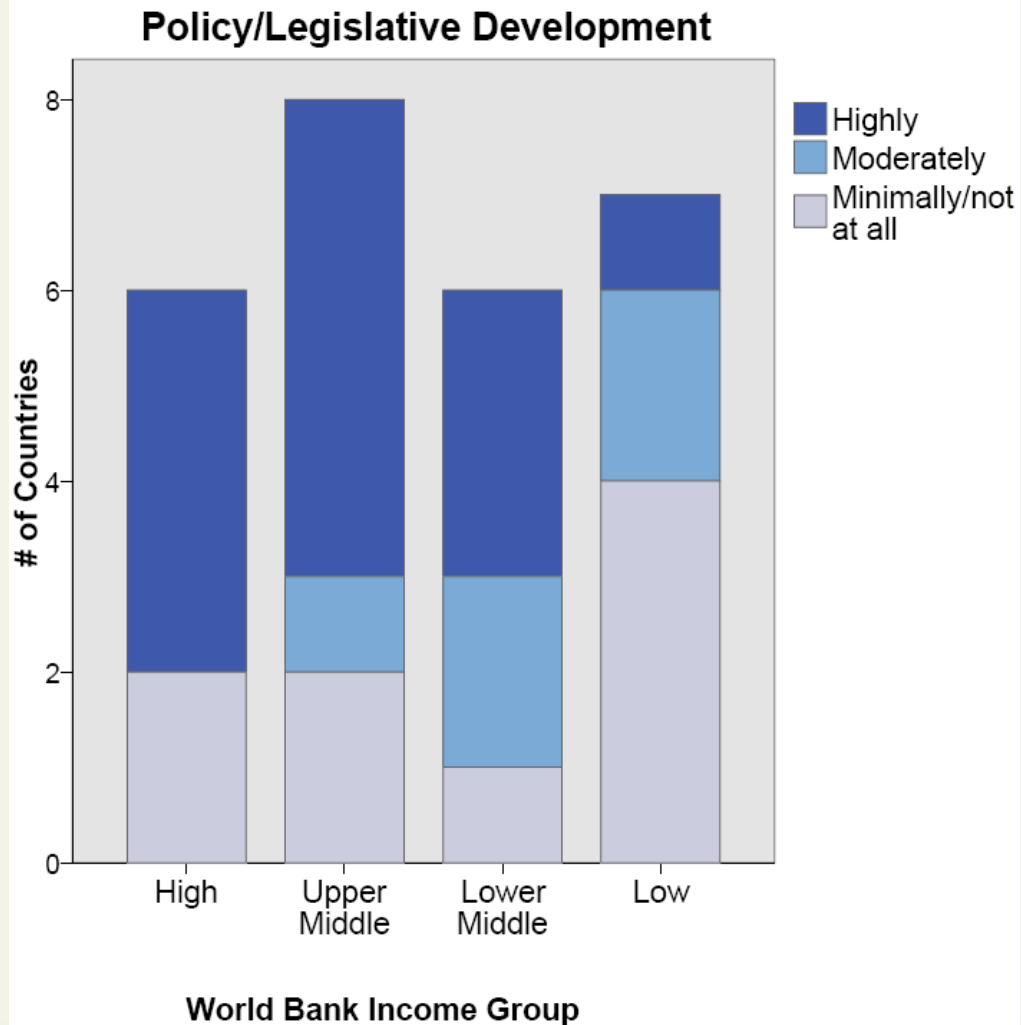


National Capacity: Networking



- **20 respondents reported that a coalition or network of NGOs is engaged in tobacco control in their country.**

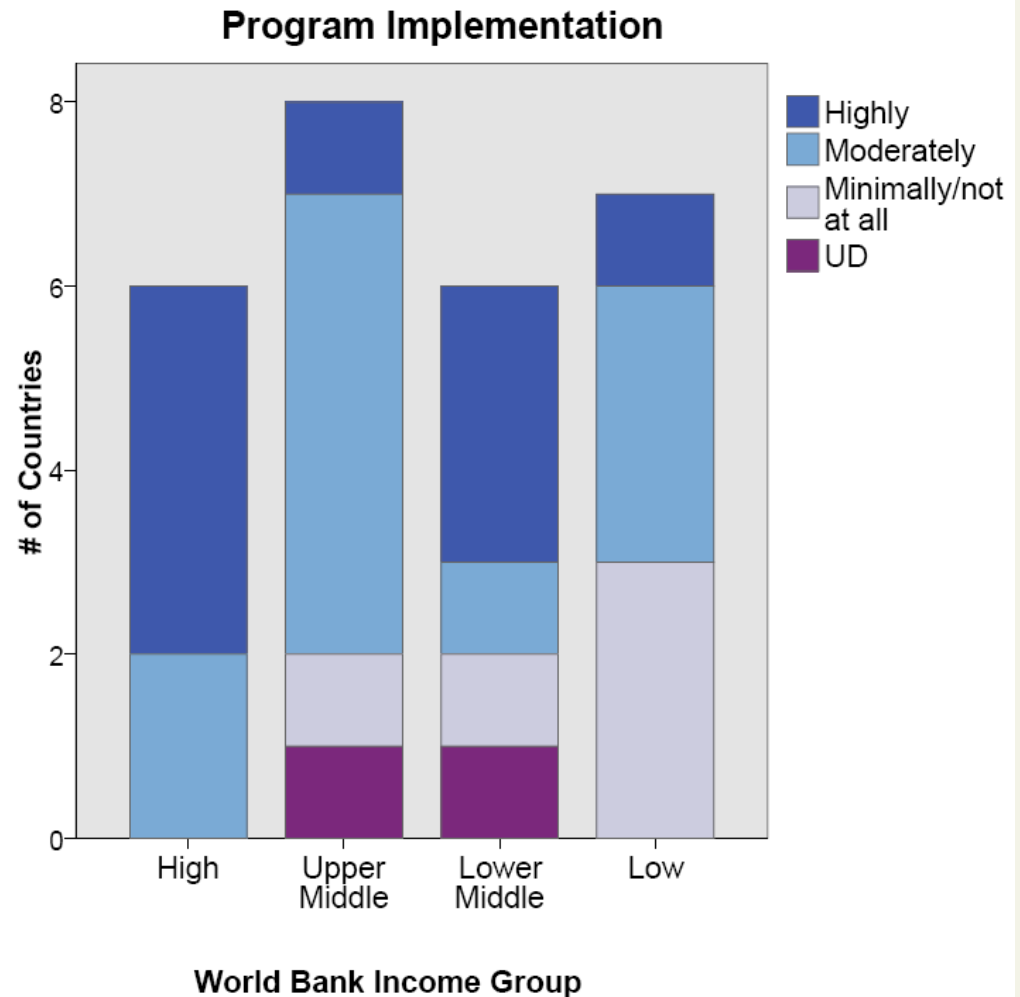
NGO Involvement



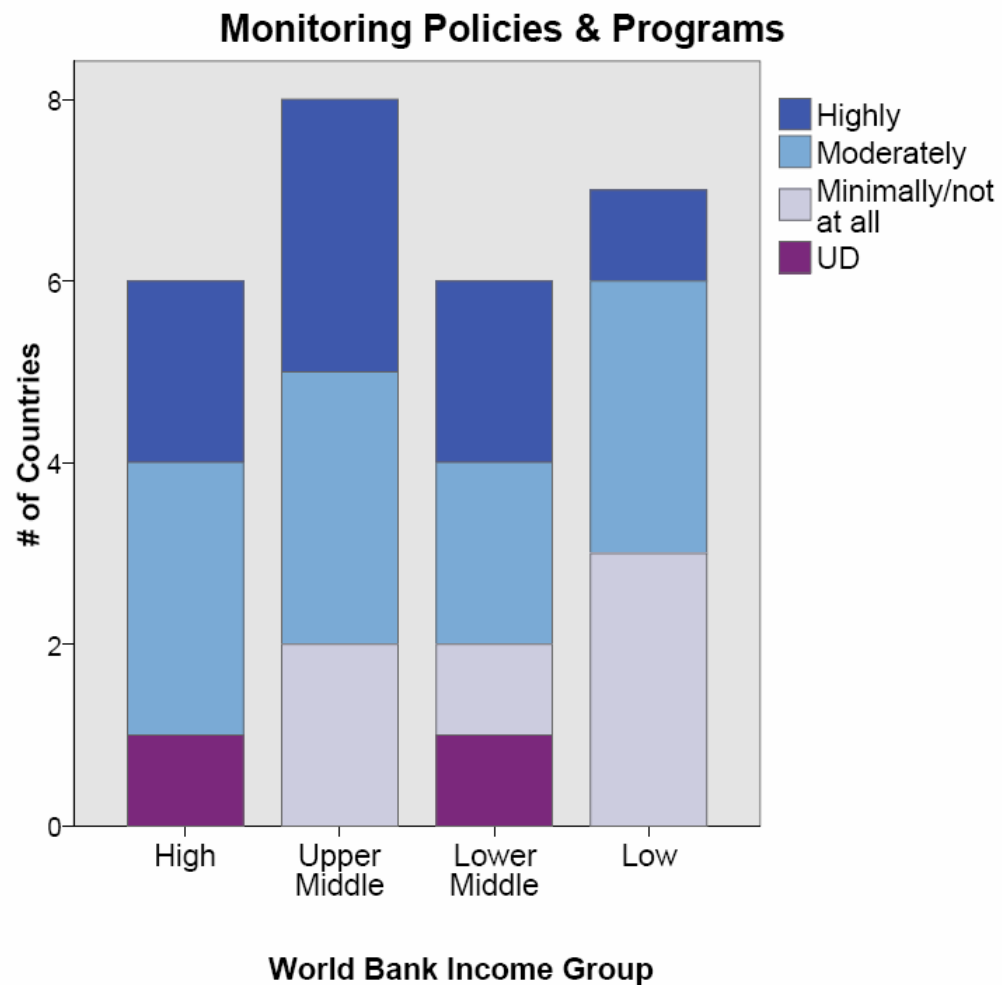
- **“Civil society is rarely taken into confidence for any policy or legislative development.” *India***

NGO Involvement

- “...NGOs are not able to act in the absence of enough funds.” *Jordan*



NGO Involvement



- “Lack of resource, lack of personnel, and technical capabilities.” *Ghana*

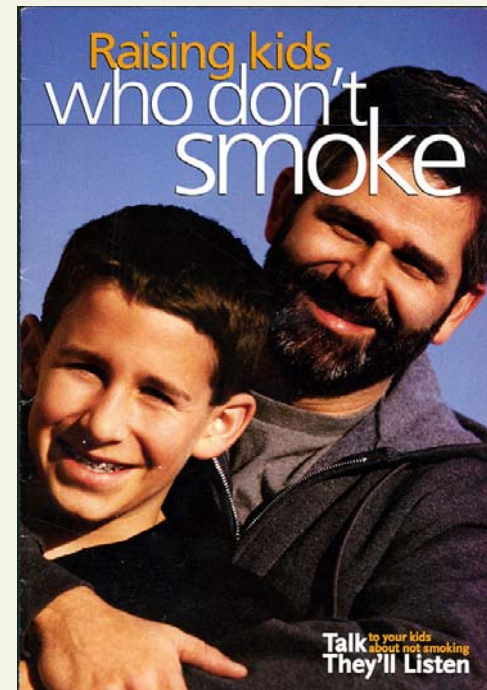
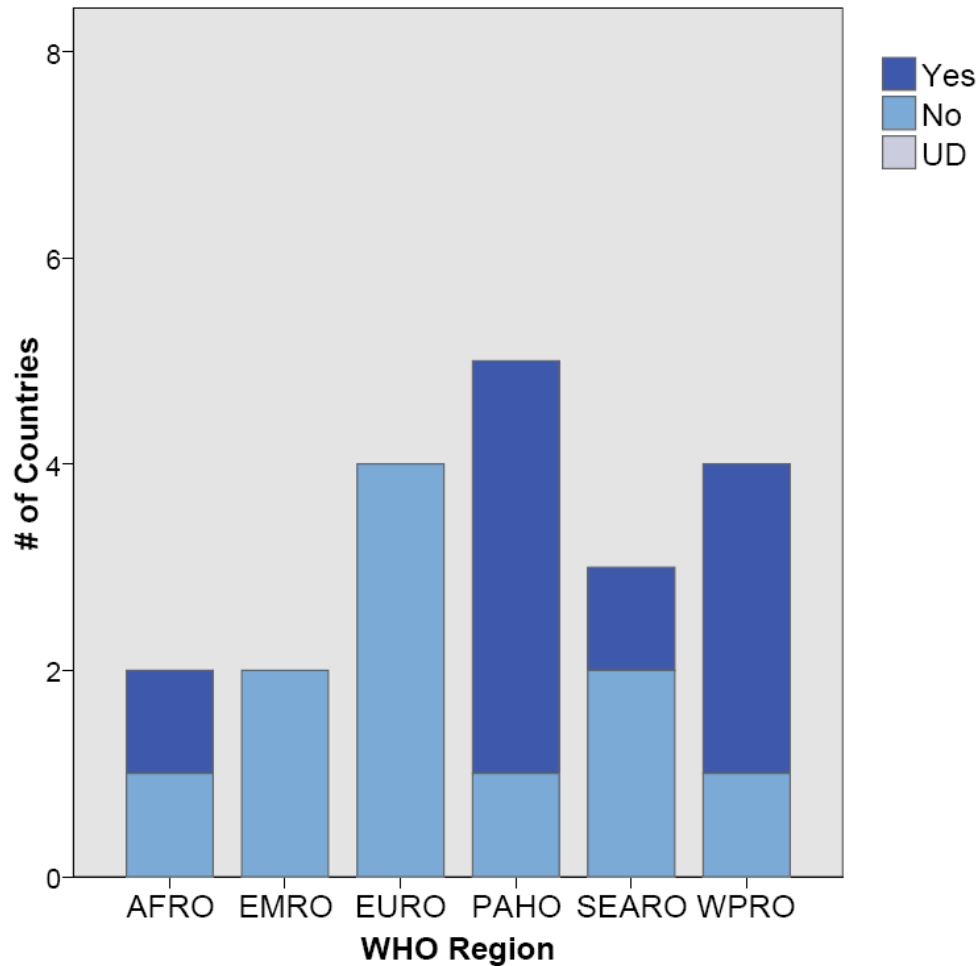


Constraints on NGO Involvement

- **Armenia** “The NGOs have a critical need in training on **monitoring** of the policy implementation.”
- **Bangladesh** “Limited funding, particularly **long-term funding** that allows stability and long-term planning; lack of **institutional capacity** of some smaller NGOs; **lack of interest** by larger NGOs.”
- **Hungary** “insufficient **communication** and experience **sharing**, limited financial resources”
- **Norway** “Financing is the main constraint preventing further NGO involvement - both on domestic tobacco control activities and **funding of tobacco control projects in developing countries.**”
- **Pakistan** “**Influence of tobacco industry** on policy makers and lack of an NGO culture in Pakistan”

Tobacco Industry Interference

Tobacco Industry Youth Smoking Prevention Programs



Retrieved 11/1/07 from www.trinketsandtrash.org "Raising Kids Who Don't Smoke" pamphlet. Written by Phillip Morris USA. "Talk to our kids about not smoking. They'll listen." Directed at parents. Found in Newsweek, June 21, 2004.

Beyond the Numbers

- **India**

- “... At present there is **not even a single officer solely working on tobacco control...** On the contrary there exists a full fledged Government of India controlled tobacco board to promote tobacco interest... “
- “The civil society is not able to get enough support from the Government and is **not involved in decisions** relating to tobacco control...”
- “Much remained desired even with regard to effective networking of the civil society. Important **decisions are often held up for months and years.** For example; Bidis and other forms of (non-cigarette) tobacco still do not carry any warning message...”



Beyond the Numbers

- **Japan**

- “No Smoking activity in Japan 2006.”
- “On January 26 Supreme Court dismissed the plaintiff’s appeal of Tobacco related disease victims’ lawsuit...”
- “On February 2007, Dr.M.Okamoto one of Members of Parliament from the opposition party made an impressive speech to advise the Minister of Finance abolish Tobacco Business Law.”



Beyond the Numbers

- **Pakistan**

- “...The placement of a focal person in the Ministry of Health and involvement of civil society has been a major improvement in terms of tobacco control efforts.
- There is also an inter-ministerial committee headed by the Federal Minister of Health that meets regularly to assess the progress of tobacco control in Pakistan....”

Beyond the Numbers

- **Uruguay**

- “... As result of FCTC process influence, civil society commitment, political support and the collaborative work between government and civil society, tobacco control in **Uruguay has showed significant advances in last 2 years...**”
- “Tobacco Industry has systematically opposed to most of the decrees passed...”
- “... to encourage further tobacco control achievements, most of significant **tobacco control advocates joined to create the Research Centre of the Tobacco Epidemic** in Uruguay (acronyms in Spanish, CIET). It groups health care workers, journalists, parliamentarians, economists, lawyers, and others. Its purpose is developing high quality research for tobacco control, capacity building and advocacy...”



Beyond the Numbers

- **Mauritius**

- “British American Tobacco was the first industry in Mauritius in 1926. The country has the strongest prevalence of smoking in Africa...”
- “The combined action of ViSa and other Non Governmental Organizations, the government and the media convinced British American Tobacco-Mauritius to stop its production of cigarettes in June 2007.”

Beyond the Numbers

- Norway

- “... we are now in what could be called the final phase of the tobacco epidemic, which is typified by a significant decline in smoking. Norway also was the first country to sign and ratify the FCTC, and a lot have been achieved on tobacco control efforts in Norway...”
- “Norway currently has the highest GDP per capita (according to the UN) and Norway therefore should be in the forefront of allocating funds to tobacco control projects in developing countries. But currently Norwegian authorities do not fund any tobacco control projects in developing countries.”
- “... investments of the Norwegian Government Pension Fund in international tobacco companies has increased by 129 percent for the last 3 years..”



Conclusion

- Assessing and monitoring capacity is difficult but extremely important.
- In addition, assessing tobacco industry interference is an important role for civil society.
- **Demonstration of capacity's relationship to reduced consumption levels.** [Stillman FA, Hartman,AM, Graubard BI, Gilpin EA, Murray DM, Gibson JT. (2003). Evaluation of the American Stop Smoking Intervention Study (ASSIST): a report of outcomes. J Natl Cancer Inst. Nov 19; 95(22): 1681-91]
- **Article 22: Cooperation in the Scientific, Technical, Legal Fields**
 - The Parties shall cooperate directly or through competent international bodies to **strengthen their capacity** to fulfill the obligations arising from this Convention, taking into account the needs of developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition. Such cooperation shall promote the transfer of technical, scientific and legal expertise and technology, as mutually agreed, **to establish and strengthen national tobacco control strategies, plans and programmes...**