

**Tobacco Control for Sustainable Development** 



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### **Foreword**



Tobacco use is the largest preventable cause of death and main risk factor for major noncommunicable diseases worldwide. Tobacco leads to more than 7.2 million deaths globally each year with many of these deaths being premature and happening in low- and middle-income countries. The WHO South-East Asia Region is home to major tobacco producing as well as consuming countries. Nearly half of all males and two in every five females in the Region consume some form of tobacco. Tobacco use culminates in devastating health, social, environmental and economic consequences. It is a major barrier to sustainable development with impacts on health, poverty, education, economic growth, gender equality, environment, finance and governance.

Tobacco control plays a key role in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which was adopted by countries at the United Nations in September 2015, marking the transition from the Millennium Development Goals to a new, unprecedented and farreaching agenda. This comprises 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) complete with 169 targets. Tobacco control is well reflected in the new set of goals and targets, particularly enshrined in SDG 3 – which relates to ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all ages – and the specific target on reducing premature mortality from noncommunicable diseases by one third by 2030 (Target 3.4).

The World Health Organization's Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) has been recognized as one of the "means of implementation" to reach the overall health goal (Target 3.a) and other SDGs. Different SDGs are intertwined and inter-related with each other in many ways. Tobacco growing, production, manufacturing, sale and consumption relate to overall development and hence have major implications in achieving different SDGs.

The theme of World No Tobacco Day 2017 is "Tobacco – a threat to development". The countries are encouraged to protect health, reduce poverty and promote development while implementing effective tobacco control measures.

This document aims to guide Member States of the South-East Asia Region to counter the threat of tobacco to overall development using effective tobacco control through WHO FCTC implementation for achieving SDG 3 as well as other related SDGs at the country level. The document will be of use not only to the health sector but also help in achieving multisectoral coordination for tobacco control.

Dr Poonam Khetrapal Singh Regional Director

Phitapal

# **List of Abbreviations**

AIDS Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome

COP Conference of the Parties to WHO FCTC

CTRI Central Tobacco Research Institute

CVD cardiovascular diseases

DOTS directly observed treatment, short course

FCTC Framework Convention on Tobacco Control

GATS Global Adult Tobacco Survey

GDP gross domestic product

GYTS Global Youth Tobacco Survey

HIV human immunodeficiency virus

ICSID International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes

LBW low birth weight

LMICs low- and middle-income countries

MDGs Millennium Development Goals

MPOWER package of six policy measures to reduce demand of tobacco

NCDs noncommunicable diseases

PMI Phillip Morris International

SDGs Sustainable Development Goals

SEAR South-East Asia Region

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