



**Exploring the implementation of the Framework Convention
on Tobacco Control in four small island developing states of
the Pacific**

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Exploring the implementation of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in four small island developing states of the Pacific

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Abstract

Objectives To determine what variables influence the implementation of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) in small island developing states of the Pacific and how they affect its success or failure. To explore how barriers can be overcome and opportunities utilised to ensure effective FCTC implementation in the Pacific Islands.

Design A mixed methods, multiple case study consisting of primarily qualitative data in the form of semi-structured interviews, document analysis and opportunistic observation.

Setting Field visits were undertaken to collect data in the Cook Islands, Vanuatu, Palau and Nauru. Key informants were interviewed in the major cities or islands of each respective country; Rarotonga, Port Vila, Koror and Nauru.

Participants Purposive sampling was used to select 39 informants, whose roles were associated with FCTC implementation. Most participants worked in health-oriented positions in government and in non-government organisations.

Results Each country made significant progress towards FCTC implementation. Overall, strong policy content, public support and limited pro-tobacco coalition activity were conducive to FCTC implementation, but challenges were evident in the form of limited capacity, limited anti-tobacco coalition activity and limited political commitment outside ministries of health in each country.

Conclusions Further efforts are needed for full FCTC implementation, through building capacity and using resources effectively, growing commitment to the FCTC beyond the health sector, fostering growth in anti-tobacco coalition activity, exploiting the limited pro-tobacco activity that may be present in small island developing states, and garnering public support for tobacco control. These lessons may be particularly important for other small island developing states in the Pacific and developing countries elsewhere.

Exploring FCTC implementation in four small island developing states of the Pacific

Article summary

Article focus

- The Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) has led to many developing countries introducing and attempting to implement comprehensive tobacco control legislation in order to address the global tobacco epidemic.
- The current and predominantly outcome-oriented literature on the FCTC provides a very limited account of its implementation in small island developing states of the Pacific and whether this may be successful.

Key messages

- Through an in-depth exploration of FCTC implementation in the Cook Islands, Vanuatu, Palau and Nauru, and it was found that each country made progress towards FCTC implementation, but this varied across the countries.
- Common facilitators to FCTC implementation were strong policy content, public support and limited public pro-tobacco advocacy. Common barriers were limited capacity, limited commitment beyond the health sector and limited anti-tobacco NGO activity.
- FCTC implementation could be enhanced through building capacity and using resources effectively, growing commitment beyond the health sector, fostering growth in anti-tobacco coalition activity, exploiting the limited pro-tobacco activity and garnering public support for tobacco control.

Strengths and limitations of this study

- A mixed-methods, multiple-case study design allowed for an in-depth exploration of FCTC implementation that has not been produced thus far in the Pacific Island region. It provides a connection between global FCTC developments and what is happening on the ground in four countries, accounting for the “implementation gap”.
- The conceptual framework on implementation has been used for the first time in a public-health oriented study, which assists the validation of the framework and provides an example of how political science theory can be used for public health purposes.

- Although some countries share common characteristics, each is unique, meaning that caution should be exercised in generalising these findings to other countries.
- The sample size was small due to the qualitative nature of this research project. Participants from ministries of health were strongly represented, while participants from the tobacco industry were poorly represented. While this reflects the proportion of actors who played a role in FCTC implementation in the countries examined, some degree of selection bias may exist.

Background

The Framework Convention on Tobacco Control

The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) was developed in response to the globalisation of the tobacco epidemic[1], particularly in developing countries. The FCTC entered into force in 2005. Much of the recent global tobacco control discourse is focused on its implementation, as evident in the UN High Level Meeting on Non-communicable Diseases[2]. The FCTC has brought tobacco control higher on the agenda internationally, which is indicative of the significant progress that has been made in fighting the global tobacco epidemic. Many developing countries sought to introduce comprehensive tobacco control legislation since ratifying the FCTC. Despite this, challenges to FCTC implementation have been noted in China [3-6], India[7], Nepal[5], Ecuador[8], Ghana[9], Malawi[10], Tanzania[5] and the African region in general[11]. The range of barriers experienced include a lack of capacity and resource constraints, tobacco industry interference, limited anti-tobacco civil society involvement, limited political commitment and awareness in government officials, limited local research and monitoring, and rural-urban disparity. In contrast, FCTC implementation has been very successful in Thailand, partially due to its prominent anti-tobacco advocacy[5, 12].

Tobacco use and the FCTC in the Pacific Islands

Despite their remoteness in a vast expanse of ocean, the Pacific Islands have not been spared by the global tobacco epidemic. Tobacco use prevalence rates vary between countries, but are typically high and more than that of larger neighbours Australia and New Zealand[13, 14]. This and the resultant non-communicable disease burden have created a strong imperative for the development of the evidence-based tobacco control provisions in the FCTC in the Pacific Islands.

All Pacific Island nations ratified the FCTC by May 2006 and many, including those of interest in this study, have since developed national tobacco control legislation. Despite recent emphasis on FCTC implementation, there is little evidence in the Pacific that explores the variables that affect it, how they may shape its success or failure, and how barriers can be overcome and opportunities utilised to ensure effective implementation. This is in contrast to many (larger) developing countries, where such research has been produced. There is generally a paucity of Theory-Based Evaluation[15] which would allow asking 'why' questions, rather than remaining descriptively outcome oriented.

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3 Adding to the challenge of implementing a comprehensive international treaty, all independent Pacific
4 Island nations are also described as small island developing states (SIDS). The Barbados Program of
5 Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States recognised the distinct social,
6 economic, political and environmental context of SIDS as a result of their smallness, remoteness,
7 isolation and developing status[16].
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10 11 12 13 **Methods**

14 Whereas earlier FCTC implementation research remained largely post-hoc descriptive, we felt a need to
15 apply a more rigorous heuristic device to identify and explain implementation issues. Thus, a theoretical
16 framework from political science, Najam's[17] 5C Protocol, guided the mapping of interrelated clusters
17 of variables that affect implementation. The 5C Protocol claims to have general applicability in that it
18 could be used to analyse policy implementation in various domains, at multiple levels and in developing
19 and developed countries[17]. The five critical interlinked variable clusters that affect implementation
20 are:
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22
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- 24 • The content of the policy – the goals, causal theory and methods in the policy (ie. FCTC and
25 national tobacco control legislation);
- 26 • The institutional context through which the policy travels and by whose boundaries it is limited;
- 27 • The commitment of those entrusted to carry out implementation to the policy content;
- 28 • The capacity of implementers to carry out the desired changes, and;
- 29 • The clients and coalitions whose interests are enhanced or threatened by the policy, and the
30 strategies they may employ to influence implementation.[17]
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35 FCTC implementation was explored broadly and this study covered all substantive FCTC provisions.
36 However, because considerable advancement and WHO guidelines have been made early on in regards
37 to several key cost-effective articles[18, 19], some emphasis was placed on the following provisions:
38 Article 6 – Price and tax measures to reduce the demand for tobacco; Article 8 – Protection from
39 exposure to tobacco smoke; Article 11 – Packaging and labelling of tobacco products, and; Article 13 –
40 Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship.
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43 This multiple-case study incorporated a mixed-methods, though primarily qualitative, approach. The
44 selection of cases, in the form of independent nations, was based on the extent to which it would be
45 possible and feasible to conduct research in each country and the extent to which they are
46 representative of Pacific SIDS.
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49 The researcher undertook field visits to each country for ten to fourteen days, and attended a regional
50 tobacco control conference, to collect data. Thirty-nine semi-structured, in-depth interviews were
51 conducted, along with document analysis and opportunistic observation.
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54 Purposive sampling was used to select potential informants, whose roles had some involvement in the
55 FCTC implementation process, to participate in the interviews. Interview questions were based on the
56 aforementioned variable clusters that affect FCTC implementation and specific the participants' roles in
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3 their country. An example is: “how would you describe the current level of capacity of your organisation
4 to carry out the changes desired in the FCTC? Why is this at the level it is?” The range of informants
5 included; 27 from government (primarily in ministries of health), 10 from health-related non-
6 government organisations (NGO), 1 from a trade-oriented NGO and 1 as a seller of tobacco with political
7 affiliations. A total of 47 potential interviewees were approached, attributing to an 83 per cent response
8 rate. Participant representativeness is significantly skewed towards government informants, but this
9 reflects the balance of stakeholders related to FCTC implementation in the countries examined, as in
10 most cases it was government-led. Interviews were audio recorded and transcribed verbatim. All
11 interviews were conducted between June and October in 2011.

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16 A total of 129 documents were analysed. Their inclusion was based on whether their content was
17 associated with the FCTC and/or the national tobacco legislation implementation process in the four
18 countries. Documents included legislative proceedings, FCTC implementation reports, tobacco
19 monitoring studies and reports, organisational reports, media reports, newsletters, presentations,
20 meeting notes and personal communications from a variety of relevant individuals and organisations.
21 Documentation was collected from May 2011 to September 2012.

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25 Ethics approval was obtained on 6 October 2010 from the Deakin University Human Research Ethics
26 Committee in Australia (Project ID #2010-103). It was also obtained in the national jurisdiction of each
27 country; from the Cook Islands Ministry of Health and National Research Committees, the Palau
28 Institutional Review Board, the Vanuatu Ministry of Health, and the Acting Secretary for Health and
29 Medical Services in Nauru.

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32 Data was analysed using NVIVO, a computer-assisted qualitative data analysis program. Data was coded
33 in conceptual categories with guidance from the theoretical framework and research questions. Codes
34 relating to the variables that affect implementation were structured in up to four hierarchical branches,
35 which ranged from overarching codes that were generally deductive and based on the 5C Protocol, to
36 more narrow codes that were inductive and emerged from common themes in the data. Analysis was
37 performed in the context of each country and then followed by a cross-case synthesis.

38 39 40 41 42 43 **Results and discussion**

44 45 **Cook Islands**

46
47 The Cook Islands is a very small Polynesian nation made up of fifteen islands spread across an area of
48 ocean almost two million square kilometres. The majority of its approximate 20,000 people live on one
49 island - Rarotonga. Since ratification of the FCTC in 2004, the Cook Islands Tobacco Products Control Act,
50 passed in 2007, is compliant with key articles of the FCTC. Most provisions have since been implemented
51 and more recently the country has focused on enforcement and maintaining compliance to this
52 legislation. Key implementing agencies had institutionalised most of the Act’s provisions, but further
53 progress in enforcement was needed, particularly towards smoke-free environments. The Cook Islands
54 Ministry of Health engaged with some NGO representatives through its Tobacco Control Working Group,
55 the central anti-tobacco coalition group in the country.

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3 Capacity was the most significant challenge to comprehensive FCTC implementation:
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5 *I would say that we have insufficient capacity to carry out this Tobacco [Products Control] Act*
6 *because we have too much on the plate and this is an added [responsibility]... but we are trying*
7 *our best to accommodate it within our restricted capabilities, in terms of staffing as well as*
8 *funding. We don't have any other form of support. Whatever we have, we have to do with that.*
9
10 (Cook Islander informant)
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13 Furthermore, institutional networks between the Ministry of Health and government departments
14 outside of the Ministry of Health were typically not strong. Commitment to the FCTC was seen as robust
15 from the Ministry of Health and at the parliamentary level by informants, but lacking in non-health
16 government departments. A primary example of this was a Ministry of Health proposal for taxes on
17 tobacco products to be earmarked for health promotion purposes being rejected by the Ministry of
18 Finance and Economic Management. An additional challenge was that the Tobacco Control Working
19 Group had experienced some inactivity in the time preceding interviews, limiting its ability to advocate
20 for tobacco control and educate the community.
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24 Informants suggested that the public was relatively supportive of the legislation which presented an
25 opportunity. Overall, although there was room for improvement, it was found that most FCTC provisions
26 including tax increases, the majority of types of smoke-free public places, large pictorial health warnings
27 covering 50 per cent of tobacco packages and, bans on advertising, promotion and sponsorship, have
28 reached the vast majority of the local population. This is a positive indicator for a reduction in tobacco
29 use prevalence and non-communicable diseases in the Cook Islands.
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33 Vanuatu

34 The Republic of Vanuatu is a Melanesian nation consisting of 83 islands and a population of around
35 240,000 people, most of who reside in rural locations. Vanuatu ratified the FCTC in 2005 and its
36 Tobacco Control Act passed in 2008. There have been significant delays in developing regulations based
37 on the Act, however, which were still pending in 2012:
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40 *People know some parts of [the Tobacco Control Act], but the full implementation of it – not yet,*
41 *because most of the things in the Act rely on the regulations to [be] fully [implemented]. So the*
42 *regulations are the thing that is always the stumbling block for implementation of this full Act.*
43
44 (Ni-Vanuatu informant)
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47 The Act itself is compliant with key articles the FCTC and although officers have been appointed for
48 enforcement since the Act's passing, the lack of regulations meant that enforcement of the Act was still
49 in its infancy. Informants suggested that there would be some difficulty legislating and enforcing
50 prohibitions on locally-grown tobacco in the country, which can subvert FCTC provisions and tends to be
51 grown on a small scale by rural and remote farmers in the country. A significant barrier was the limited
52 Ministry of Health staff on the ground having competing demands for their time. Aside from the
53 customs department, attaining commitment to the FCTC from departments outside of health was also
54 challenged. Furthermore, no NGOs that had a direct focus on tobacco control existed, meaning that
55 anti-tobacco advocacy and community awareness was left to under-resourced government agencies.
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3 Pro-tobacco advocacy was limited to few importers and occasional visits from foreign personnel from
4 British American Tobacco and Philip Morris. Recently, a Singaporean-based tobacco company has
5 attempted to start up manufacturing operations in the country, which the Ministry of Health advocated
6 against. Informants indicated that public support for such opposition was favourable.
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10 With the numerous challenges in Vanuatu, only modest progress has been made in the form of
11 introducing and creating awareness of the Tobacco Control Act, tobacco taxation increases, health
12 warnings covering 30 per cent of tobacco packages, enacting bans on advertising, promotion and
13 sponsorship, and banning smoking in public places. The enforcement of the latter, as well as other FCTC
14 provisions, is likely to expand once regulations are finalised.
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16

17 Palau

18 The Republic of Palau is a Micronesian archipelago with approximately 20,000 people. Although the
19 country has more than 350 islands, the majority of its population is located in the islands of Koror and
20 Babeldaob which are connected by a road bridge. Palau ratified the FCTC in 2004, but only passed its
21 tobacco control legislation in 2011, which was not fully compliant with key articles the FCTC, as it does
22 not mandate health warnings on cigarette packages, and allows for smoking areas in hospitality venues
23 and hotel rooms¹.
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27 The most significant barrier to FCTC implementation in Palau indicated by informants was commitment,
28 particularly at senior levels of government and departments outside of health, which was evident in
29 some aspects of the proposed and FCTC-compliant tobacco control bill being weakened in Congress:
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32 “[The tobacco control bill] passed by both Houses of [Congress], was referred back by President
33 Toribiong on February 11, 2011 with several suggestions for amendment. These suggestions
34 generally reflect the concern that the stringent restrictions on tobacco usage contained in this
35 bill will have the effect of ostracising visitors, particularly those from Asian countries, who
36 smoke and expect to be permitted to smoke in restaurants and bars” [20]
37
38

39 Palau’s staff and resource capacity was less restrictive, as the Ministry of Health was strongly facilitated
40 by US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) funding. The Coalition for a Tobacco-Free Palau
41 was active and the strongest source of NGO activity amongst the countries examined. Some informants
42 speculated that there may be some tobacco industry interference outside of the public realm, but this
43 could not be substantiated with direct evidence.
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47 Due to the newness of the legislation which is not fully compliant to key FCTC articles, many provisions,
48 including packaging and labelling and smoke-free bars and restaurants, have not yet reached the public
49 in Palau. However, bans on advertising, promotion and sponsorship did come into effect as a result of
50 the recent legislation, and the government has expressed an intention to scale up FCTC efforts in future.
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56 ¹ There are some proposed amendments to Palau’s tobacco control legislation under its new governing
57 administration, but these were yet to come into fruition before publication of this article.
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The relatively favourable position in terms of capacity and an active anti-tobacco coalition also suggests that despite some significant challenges thus far, there is scope for future improvement in the country.

Nauru

The Republic of Nauru's approximate 10,000 people live on one small island in Micronesia. Nauru ratified the FCTC in 2004 and passed its Tobacco Control Act, which is compliant with key articles of the FCTC, in 2009. Several FCTC provisions had been implemented approximately one year before interviews and during data collection, FCTC implementation efforts were largely focused on up-scaling enforcement. Informants indicated that departments outside of the Ministry of Health had not fully adapted to the legislation. Commitment to the FCTC was evident in the Ministry of Health, although competing demands to tobacco control also consumed the workload of staff. Capacity in the form of funding and staffing, particularly towards enforcing the Act was the most significant barrier to FCTC implementation:

For the time being, what I see [as a barrier to FCTC implementation] is the human resource – the staff... the Ministry of Health has limited staff in number and as well as in skill. So in implementing [FCTC-based] strategies, we have these limited options to manage the human resources. So there's – for example, like the health promotion officer, they have to coordinate many things and we only have one officer. So those kinds of human resource constraints – this is the main barrier I see. (Nauruan informant)

There was no anti-tobacco NGO activity as NGOs in this area were non-existent, although there was also very limited pro-tobacco advocacy evident. Informants suggested that the public were reasonably supportive of tobacco control measures. Although FCTC-based legislation had only been in place for a reasonably short period of time before interviews, it appeared that many of its provisions, in particular packaging and labelling, bans on advertising, promotion and sponsorship, and smoke-free public places had begun to reach the public, which is a positive sign in the early stages of FCTC implementation in Nauru.

Cross-country synthesis

Despite ratifying the FCTC in a similar time frame, the four countries were at varying stages of implementation, with the Cook Islands most advanced, followed by Nauru, Vanuatu and Palau. Common facilitators and barriers were evident and are shown in the table below.

Table 1 – Synthesis of major common factors that affect FCTC implementation in the Cook Islands, Vanuatu, Nauru and Palau:

	Common facilitators	Common barriers
Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The goals, causal theory and methods of the FCTC and resultant tobacco control legislation as a whole were seen as appropriate, achievable and effective, especially in the case of cost-effective provisions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some FCTC provisions were seen as somewhat ambitious and/or difficult to achieve in light of limited capacity.

Context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional networks amongst staff and departments within the ministry of health departments, and networks with external agencies, were supportive in all cases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional networks between key actors in the ministries of health and government departments outside of health tended to be weak. • Institutional networks between ministries of health and NGOs were not evident in countries where anti-tobacco NGOs did not exist (Vanuatu/Nauru).
Commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of health commitment tended to be favourable, although competing health issues was a limiting factor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment at the ground level was hindered by and competing issues (Cook Islands/Nauru), and rurality/remoteness (Vanuatu and to some extent the Cook Islands). • Whole-of-government commitment is challenged in departments outside of health. Commitment from the ministry of finance or equivalent, police authorities, legal departments to FCTC provisions from all countries tended to be weaker.
Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandated authority for staff within the Ministry of Health to enforce FCTC provisions facilitated implementation in the Cook Islands, Vanuatu and Nauru. • External agencies, including the WHO, Secretariat of the Pacific Community, Australian Agency for International Development, New Zealand Aid Programme and the CDC, provided assistance towards FCTC implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A lack of staff and funding/resources were major barriers in the Cook Islands, Vanuatu and Nauru, and to a lesser extent in Palau. The tobacco control focal point typically consisted of one person. • Sustainable funding mechanisms for tobacco control (i.e. earmarking taxes to health promotion/tobacco control) have not been achieved in either of the countries examined.
Clients & Coalitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very limited public pro-tobacco coalition activity existed, which can partially be attributed to limited tobacco manufacturing presence. • The public has generally supported tobacco control regulation, as indicated in each of the countries examined. There has been no public protest or attempts to disrupt FCTC implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-tobacco NGOs did not exist in Vanuatu or Nauru, and a coalition group was inactive for some time in the Cook Islands. In situations where NGOs did exist, there was limited funding and a strong reliance on volunteers.

Recommendations and Conclusion

Build capacity and utilise resources effectively: The sector-wide lack of capacity found in three countries in conjunction with studies elsewhere indicates that this is common occurrence for developing countries internationally[8, 9]. In the Cook Islands and Vanuatu, capacity for enforcement in rural and remote areas was a concern, which was also found in several developing countries[5]. Currently, two major institutions financing tobacco control in developing countries – the Bloomberg Initiative and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation – give preference to nations with a high tobacco use prevalence[21],

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3 rather than those with smaller population sizes, meaning that Pacific Island nations have very limited
4 access to this funding. A type of global funding mechanism for FCTC implementation has been flagged as
5 a potential way of addressing the lack of capacity[22]. Support had been provided by bilateral and
6 multilateral agencies in this study, but the funding sourced is overwhelmed by the amount of funding
7 that is needed. If funding cannot be sourced for comprehensive FCTC implementation, then scarce
8 resources must target the most cost-effective FCTC provisions, meaning that Articles 6, 8, 11 and 13 are
9 paramount. Comprehensive tobacco control solutions seen as standard in larger and developed
10 countries may have to be reshaped to suit the context of SIDS, which has been advocated for health
11 policy in general[23].
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16 **Grow commitment to the FCTC beyond the health sector:** The lack of commitment to tobacco control in
17 government departments outside of ministries of health has also been a significant concern in studies
18 on FCTC implementation in China[4], Ghana[9] and Ecuador[10]. Despite a whole-of-government/Health
19 in All Policies approach being advocated in light of FCTC implementation and health promotion, results
20 suggest that much work still needs to be done to improve whole-of-government institutional networks
21 and commitment. Ministries of health need to take the lead and collaborate with other departments in
22 government where possible. Documented evidence on the burden of tobacco use on the lives of local
23 citizens, and how addressing this burden would suit the interests of other government departments (i.e.
24 increasing taxation in respect to a ministry of finance) may facilitate whole-of-government commitment.
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29 **Foster growth in anti-tobacco coalition activity:** Limited anti-tobacco coalition activity was found in
30 studies of other developing countries[5, 8]. In the countries examined in this research, it was due to the
31 non-existence of tobacco control oriented NGOs, and where they did exist, a strong reliance on a small
32 number of volunteers. It is possible that this is underpinned by the small populations and limited
33 institutional capacity of SIDS[24], resulting in limited advocacy and coalition activity in health policy
34 implementation[23]. However, the Coalition for a Tobacco-Free Palau and the Cook Islands Tobacco
35 Control Working Group proved to be a strong forces for anti-tobacco coalition activity, facilitated by
36 highly knowledgeable and skilled personnel, supportive organisational networks, access to a limited
37 amount of funding, close-knight relationships with government actors which can be more accessible in
38 Pacific Island nations[25] (and perhaps SIDS in general), and localised evidence of the harms of tobacco
39 use. It is important that for these avenues are exploited where possible in the absence of large NGOs. It
40 is also crucial for government actors to recognise that this absence may leave a vacuum in terms of anti-
41 tobacco advocacy and community awareness.
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47 **Garner public support for tobacco control:** The popularity of the FCTC itself in terms of the number of
48 ratifying countries signifies that its content and client support is strong internationally. As populations in
49 this study were generally supportive of tobacco control, it may be beneficial to empower those who are
50 affected by FCTC provisions to a greater extent in decision-making[26]. This could be achieved by
51 facilitating a more deliberative approach through acquiring local knowledge, disseminating information,
52 and networking with and providing capacity support to civil society actors and ground level
53 implementers. This may also mean that barriers such as lack of political commitment or industry
54 interference are subverted, and it will also appreciate the context of that the local situation so scarce
55 resources do not get misallocated.
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3 **Exploit limited pro-tobacco activity in SIDS:** The absence of prolific industry influence in the countries
4 examined is unlike that of some of the larger countries including China[3, 6], India[7], Thailand[12], and
5 several African nations [10, 11]. This may be due to the absence of tobacco manufacturing which could
6 be affected by remoteness from global markets and lack of economies of scale, a common factor
7 amongst SIDS internationally[24]. This is not to suggest industry activity is absent, but rather that there
8 is less motivation and financial reward for a multinational tobacco company to mobilise action against
9 tobacco control legislation in countries with very small populations in comparison to countries with tens
10 of millions or more, which may serve to benefit ministries of health and anti-tobacco coalition groups in
11 these countries.
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16 Each of the Pacific Island nations in this study made inroads into FCTC implementation. There are
17 numerous challenges that may hinder its full implementation, but some benefits have been experienced
18 thus far and further growth is foreseeable, which is likely to lead to a reduction of the substantial
19 burden of tobacco use. The detail on variables that affect FCTC implementation and recommendations
20 here are important to consider for many other SIDS and developing countries seeking to implement the
21 FCTC. Policy implementation theory and Najam's 5C Protocol in particular is a useful resource to conduct
22 an explorative and in-depth analysis of FCTC implementation.
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Exploring the implementation of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control ~~FCTC implementation: Challenges~~ in four small island developing states of the Pacific

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Abstract

Objectives To determine what variables influence the implementation of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) in small island developing states of the Pacific and how they affect its success or failure. To explore how barriers can be overcome and opportunities utilised to ensure effective FCTC implementation in the Pacific Islands.

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Design A mixed methods, multiple case study consisting of primarily qualitative data in the form of semi-structured interviews, document analysis and opportunistic observation.

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Setting Field visits were undertaken to collect data in the Cook Islands, Vanuatu, Palau and Nauru. Key informants were interviewed in the major cities or islands of each respective country; Rarotonga, Port Vila, Koror and Nauru.

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Participants Purposive sampling was used to select 39 informants, whose roles were associated with FCTC implementation. Most participants worked in health-oriented positions in government and in non-government organisations.

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Results Each country made significant progress towards FCTC implementation. Overall, strong policy content, public support and limited pro-tobacco coalition activity were conducive to FCTC implementation, but challenges were evident in the form of limited capacity, limited anti-tobacco coalition activity and limited political commitment outside ministries of health in each country.

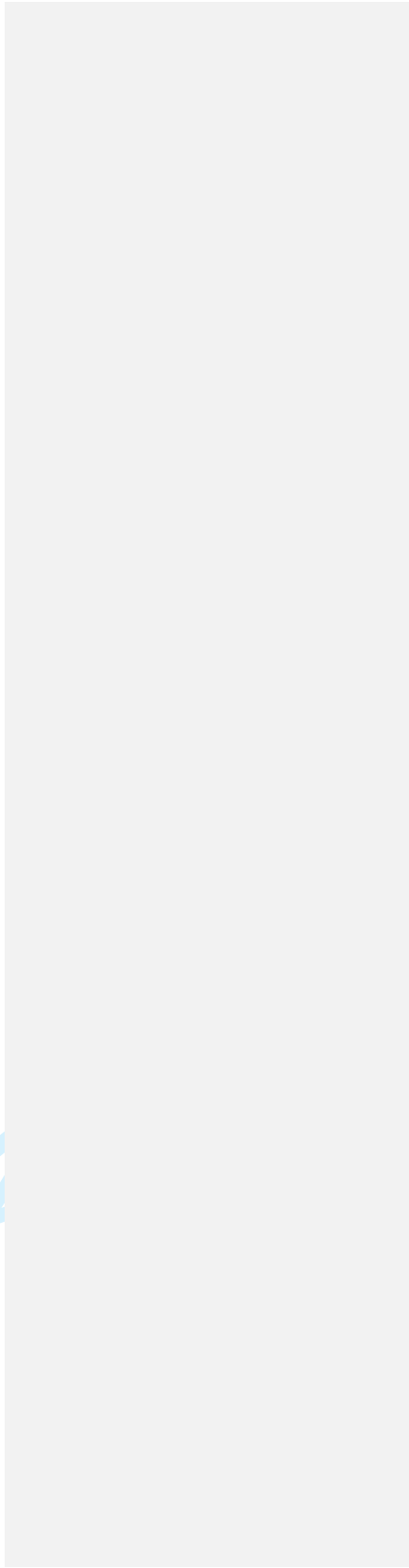
Conclusions Further efforts are needed for full FCTC implementation, through building capacity and using resources effectively, growing commitment to the FCTC beyond the health sector, fostering growth in anti-tobacco coalition activity, exploiting the limited pro-tobacco activity that may be present in small island developing states, and garnering public support for tobacco control. These lessons may be particularly important for other small island developing states in the Pacific and developing countries elsewhere.

The Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) was developed in response to the globalisation of the tobacco epidemic, particularly in developing countries. Many of these countries have focused efforts on its implementation. This mixed methods multiple case study explores the variables that affect FCTC implementation in four Pacific Island nations – the Cook Islands, Vanuatu, Palau and Nauru. Thirty-nine key informants were interviewed and 129 documents were analysed. Results showed that each country made significant progress towards FCTC implementation. Overall, FCTC-based policies had fairly strong policy content, public support and pro-tobacco industry activity was limited, but challenges were evident in the form of limited capacity, limited anti-tobacco coalition activity and limited political commitment outside ministries of health in each country. This suggests that further efforts are needed for full FCTC implementation, through strengthening health systems, ensuring strong implementation of cost-effective FCTC provisions, obtaining whole-of-government commitment, and empowering bottom-

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up avenues for FCTC implementation in conjunction with its inherently top-down nature. These lessons may be particularly important for other small island in the Pacific and developing countries elsewhere.

For peer review only



Exploring FCTC implementation in four small island developing states of the Pacific

Exploring FCTC implementation: Challenges in four small island developing states of the Pacific

Article summary

What is already known on this topic

- Substantive evidence on FCTC implementation has been accumulated, but more prominently in relation to large and populous nations. The Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) has led to many developing countries introducing and attempting to implement comprehensive tobacco control legislation in order to address the global tobacco epidemic.
- The current and predominantly outcome-oriented literature on the FCTC provides a very limited account of its implementation in small island developing states of the Pacific and whether this may be successful.

What this paper adds

- We explored the variables that affect FCTC implementation in depth. Through an in-depth exploration of FCTC implementation in the Cook Islands, Vanuatu, Palau and Nauru, and it was found that each country made significant progress towards implementing the FCTC, but to varying degrees this varied across the countries.
- Across all four countries, key facilitators to FCTC implementation were strong policy content, public support and limited public pro-tobacco advocacy. Common key barriers were limited capacity, limited commitment beyond the health sector and limited anti-tobacco NGO activity.
- FCTC implementation could be enhanced through building capacity and using resources effectively, growing commitment beyond the health sector, fostering growth in anti-tobacco coalition activity, exploiting the limited pro-tobacco activity and garnering public support for tobacco control.

Strengths and limitations of this study

- A mixed-methods, multiple-case study design allowed for an in-depth exploration of FCTC implementation that has not been produced thus far in the Pacific Island region. It provides a connection between global FCTC developments and what is happening on the ground in four countries, accounting for the "implementation gap".

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- The conceptual framework on implementation has been used for the first time in a public-health oriented study, which assists the validation of the framework and provides an example of how political science theory can be used for public health purposes.
- Although some countries share common characteristics, each is unique, meaning that caution should be exercised in generalising these findings to other countries.
- The sample size was small due to the qualitative nature of this research project. Participants from ministries of health were strongly represented, while participants from the tobacco industry were poorly represented. While this reflects the proportion of actors who played a role in FCTC implementation in the countries examined, some degree of selection bias may exist.

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Background

The Framework Convention on Tobacco Control

The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) was developed in response to the globalisation of the tobacco epidemic[1], particularly in developing countries. The FCTC entered into force in 2005. Much of the recent global tobacco control discourse is focused on its implementation, as evident in the UN High Level Meeting on Non-communicable Diseases[2]. The FCTC has brought tobacco control higher on the agenda internationally, which is indicative of the significant progress that has been made in fighting the global tobacco epidemic. Many developing countries, ~~having ratified the FCTC, have~~ sought to introduce comprehensive tobacco control legislation ~~in recent years since ratifying the FCTC. The FCTC has brought tobacco control higher on the agenda internationally which is indicative of the significant progress that has been made in fighting the global tobacco epidemic.~~ Despite this, ~~implementation of the FCTC in developing countries is not without its challenges, which has been~~ challenges to FCTC implementation have been noted in China [3-6], India[7], Nepal[5], Ecuador[8], Ghana[9], Malawi[10], Tanzania[5] and the African region in general[11]. The range of barriers experienced include a lack of capacity and resource constraints, tobacco industry interference, limited anti-tobacco civil society involvement, limited political commitment and awareness in government officials, limited research and monitoring, and rural-urban disparity. In contrast, FCTC implementation has been very successful in Thailand, partially due to its prominent anti-tobacco advocacy[5, 12].

Tobacco use and the FCTC in the Pacific Islands

Despite their remoteness in ~~the~~ vast expanse of ~~the Pacific Ocean~~ocean, the Pacific Islands have not been spared by the global tobacco epidemic. Tobacco use prevalence rates vary between countries, but are typically high and more than that of larger neighbours Australia and New Zealand[13, 14]. This and the resultant non-communicable disease burden have created a strong imperative for the development of the ~~effective and~~ evidence-based tobacco control provisions in the FCTC in the Pacific Islands.

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9 All Pacific Island nations ~~had~~ ratified the FCTC by May 2006 and many, including those of interest in this
10 study, have since developed national tobacco control legislation. ~~Significant effort has been geared~~
11 ~~towards implementing FCTC provisions over the last decade.~~ Despite ~~recent~~ this emphasis on FCTC
12 implementation, there is little evidence in the Pacific that explores the variables that affect it, how they
13 may shape its success or failure, and how barriers can be overcome and opportunities utilised to ensure
14 effective implementation. This is in contrast to many (larger) developing countries, where such research
15 has been produced. There is generally a paucity of Theory-Based Evaluation[15] which would allow
16 asking 'why' questions, rather than remaining descriptively outcome oriented.

17
18 Adding to the challenge of implementing a comprehensive international treaty, all independent Pacific
19 Island nations are also described as small island developing states (SIDS). The Barbados Program of
20 Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States recognised the distinct social,
21 economic, political and environmental context of SIDS as a result of their smallness, remoteness,
22 isolation and developing status[16].
23

24 25 26 **Methods**

27 Whereas earlier FCTC implementation research remained largely post-hoc descriptive, we felt a need to
28 apply a ~~stronger~~ ~~more rigorous~~ heuristic device to identify and explain implementation issues. Thus, a
29 theoretical framework from political science, Najam's[17] 5C Protocol, guided the mapping of
30 interrelated clusters of variables that affect implementation. The 5C Protocol ~~was developed by~~
31 ~~synthesising policy implementation theory with respect to both developed and developing countries.~~ It
32 claims to have general applicability in that it could be used to analyse policy implementation in various
33 domains, ~~and~~ at multiple levels ~~and in developing and developed countries~~[17]. The five critical
34 interlinked variable clusters that affect implementation are:
35

- 36 • The content of the policy – the goals, causal theory and methods in the policy (ie. FCTC and
37 national tobacco control legislation);
- 38 • The institutional context through which the policy travels and by whose boundaries it is limited;
- 39 • The commitment of those entrusted to carry out implementation to the policy content;
- 40 • The capacity of implementers to carry out the desired changes, and;
- 41 • The clients and coalitions whose interests are enhanced or threatened by the policy, and the
42 strategies they may employ to influence implementation.[17]
43

44 FCTC implementation was explored broadly and this study covered all substantive FCTC provisions.
45 However, because considerable advancement and WHO guidelines have been made early on in regards
46 to ~~some several~~ key cost-effective articles[18, 19], some emphasis was placed on the following ~~key~~
47 provisions: Article 6 – Price and tax measures to reduce the demand for tobacco; Article 8 – Protection
48 from exposure to tobacco smoke; Article 11 – Packaging and labelling of tobacco products, and; Article
49 13 – Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship.
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This multiple-case study incorporated a mixed-methods, though primarily qualitative, approach ~~to explore the variables that affect FCTC implementation~~. The selection of cases, in the form of independent nations, was based on the extent to which it would be possible and feasible to conduct research in each country and the extent to which they are representative of Pacific SIDS.

The researcher undertook field visits to each country for ten to fourteen days, and ~~went to attend~~ a regional tobacco control conference, to collect data. Thirty-nine semi-structured, in-depth interviews were conducted, along with document analysis and opportunistic observation.

Purposive sampling was used to select potential informants, whose roles had some involvement in the FCTC implementation process, to participate in the interviews. Interview questions were based on the aforementioned variable clusters that affect FCTC implementation and specific the participant's roles in their country. An example is: "how would you describe the current level of capacity of your organisation to carry out the changes desired in the FCTC? Why is this at the level it is?" The range of informants included; 27 from government (primarily in ministries of health), 10 from health-related non-government organisations (NGO), 1 from a trade-oriented NGO and 1 as a seller of tobacco with political affiliations. A total of 47 potential interviewees were approached, attributing to an 83 per cent response rate. Participant representativeness is significantly skewed towards government informants, but this reflects the balance of stakeholders related to FCTC implementation in the countries examined, as in most cases it was government-led ~~with little NGO activity and no large scale tobacco manufacturing presence~~. Interviews were audio recorded and transcribed verbatim. All interviews were conducted between June and October in 2011.

A total of 129 documents were analysed. Their inclusion was based on whether their content was associated with the FCTC and/or the national tobacco legislation implementation process in the four countries. Documents included legislative proceedings, FCTC implementation reports, tobacco monitoring studies and reports, organisational reports, media reports, newsletters, presentations, meeting notes and personal communications from a variety of relevant individuals and organisations. Documentation was collected from May 2011 to September 2012.

Ethics approval was obtained on 6 October 2010 from the Deakin University Human Research Ethics Committee in Australia (Project ID #2010-103). It was also obtained in the national jurisdiction of each country; from the Cook Islands Ministry of Health and National Research Committees, the Palau Institutional Review Board, the Vanuatu Ministry of Health, and the Acting Secretary for Health and Medical Services in Nauru.

Data ~~from all sources~~ was analysed using NVIVO, a computer-assisted qualitative data analysis program. Data was coded in conceptual categories with guidance from the theoretical framework and research questions. Codes relating to the variables that affect implementation were structured in up to four hierarchical branches, which ranged from overarching codes that were generally deductive and based on the 5C Protocol ~~(for example, commitment of implementers)~~, to more narrow codes that were inductive and emerged from common themes in the data ~~(for example, other competing priorities~~

~~amongst Ministry of Health staff which negatively impacted on commitment).~~ Analysis was performed in the context of each country and then followed by a cross-case synthesis.

Results and discussion

Cook Islands

The Cook Islands is a very small Polynesian nation made up of fifteen islands spread across an area of ocean almost two million square kilometres. The majority of its approximate 20,000 people live on one island - Rarotonga. Since ratification of the FCTC in 2004, the Cook Islands Tobacco Products Control Act, passed in 2007, is compliant with key articles of the FCTC. Most provisions have since been implemented and more recently the country has focused on enforcement and maintaining compliance to this legislation. ~~Informants noted that~~ key implementing agencies had institutionalised most of the Act's provisions, but further progress in enforcement was needed, particularly towards smoke-free environments. The Cook Islands Ministry of Health engaged with some NGO ~~and civil society~~ representatives through its Tobacco Control Working Group, the central anti-tobacco coalition group in the country.

Capacity was the most significant challenge to comprehensive FCTC implementation:

I would say that we have insufficient capacity to carry out this Tobacco [Products Control] Act because we have too much on the plate and this is an added [responsibility]... but we are trying our best to accommodate it within our restricted capabilities, in terms of staffing as well as funding. We don't have any other form of support. Whatever we have, we have to do with that. (Cook Islander informant)

~~Furthermore,~~ institutional networks between the Ministry of Health and with government departments other than those in the Ministry of Health were outside of the Ministry of Health were typically not strong. ~~Likewise,~~ commitment to the FCTC was seen as robust from the Ministry of Health and at the parliamentary level by informants, but lacking in but less so from the government departments outside of health non-health government departments. A primary example of this was a Ministry of Health proposal for taxes on tobacco products to be earmarked for health promotion purposes being rejected by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Management. An additional challenge was that the Tobacco Control Working Group had experienced some inactivity in the time preceding interviews, limiting its ability to advocate for tobacco control and educate the community. ~~Capacity was the most significant barrier to comprehensive FCTC implementation:~~

~~I would say that we have insufficient capacity to carry out this Tobacco [Products Control] Act because we have too much on the plate and this is an added [responsibility]... but we are trying our best to accommodate it within our restricted capabilities, in terms of staffing as well as funding. We don't have any other form of support. Whatever we have, we have to do with that. (Cook Islander informant)~~

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Informants suggested that ~~clients and coalitions the public was~~ relatively supportive of the legislation which presented an opportunity. ~~although the Tobacco Control Working Group had experienced some inactivity in the time preceding interviews.~~ Overall, although there was room for improvement, it was found that most FCTC provisions including tax increases, the majority of types of smoke-free public places, large pictorial health warnings covering 50 per cent of tobacco packages and, bans on advertising, promotion and sponsorship, have reached the vast majority of the local population. This is a positive indicator for a ~~further~~ reduction in tobacco use prevalence and non-communicable diseases in the Cook Islands.

Vanuatu

The Republic of Vanuatu is a Melanesian nation consisting of 83 islands and a population of around 240,000 people, most of ~~wh~~which reside in rural locations. Vanuatu ratified the FCTC in 2005 and its Tobacco Control Act passed in 2008. There have been significant delays in developing regulations based on the Act, however, which were still pending in 2012:

People know some parts of [the Tobacco Control Act], but the full implementation of it – not yet, because most of the things in the Act rely on the regulations to [be] fully [implemented]. So the regulations are the thing that is always the stumbling block for implementation of this full Act.
(Ni-Vanuatu informant)

The Act itself is compliant with key articles the FCTC and although officers have been appointed for enforcement since the Act's passing, the lack of regulations meant that enforcement of the Act was still in its infancy. Informants suggested that there would be some difficulty legislating and enforcing prohibitions on locally-grown tobacco in the country, which can subvert FCTC provisions and tends to be grown on a small scale by rural and remote farmers in the country. A significant barrier ~~to~~ implementation of the Act was the limited Ministry of Health staff on the ground having competing demands for their time, ~~and~~ aside from the customs department, attaining commitment to the FCTC from departments outside of health was also challenged ~~was said to be challenging.~~ With limited staff on the ground level and limited funding for tobacco control, capacity was also a significant barrier. Furthermore, no NGOs that had a direct focus on tobacco control existed, meaning that anti-tobacco advocacy and community awareness was left to under-resourced government agencies. Pro-tobacco advocacy was limited to few importers and occasional visits from foreign personnel from British American Tobacco and Philip Morris. Recently, a Singaporean-based tobacco company has also attempted to start up manufacturing operations in the country, which the Ministry of Health has advocated against. Informants indicated that public support for such opposition was favourable.

~~Significant challenges to FCTC implementation were evident in Vanuatu, but~~ With the numerous challenges in Vanuatu, only modest progress has been made in the form of introducing and creating awareness of the Tobacco Control Act, tobacco taxation increases, health warnings covering 30 per cent of tobacco packages, enacting bans on advertising, promotion and sponsorship, and banning smoking in public places. The enforcement of the latter, as well as other FCTC provisions, is likely to expand once regulations are finalised.

Palau

The Republic of Palau is a Micronesian archipelago with approximately 20,000 people. Although the country has more than 350 islands, the majority of its population is located in the islands of Koror and Babeldaob which are connected by a road bridge. Palau ratified the FCTC in 2004, but only passed its tobacco control legislation in 2011, which was not fully compliant with key articles the FCTC, as it does not mandate health warnings on cigarette packages, and allows for smoking areas in hospitality venues and hotel rooms¹. ~~The government (which was in office from January 2009 to January 2013) had taken a more incremental approach to FCTC implementation than the other countries examined.~~

The most significant barrier to FCTC implementation in Palau indicated by informants was commitment, particularly at senior levels of government and departments outside of health, which was evident in some aspects of the proposed and FCTC-compliant tobacco control bill being weakened in Congress:

“[The tobacco control bill] passed by both Houses of [Congress], was referred back by President Toribiong on February 11, 2011 with several suggestions for amendment. These suggestions generally reflect the concern that the stringent restrictions on tobacco usage contained in this bill will have the effect of ostracising visitors, particularly those from Asian countries, who smoke and expect to be permitted to smoke in restaurants and bars” [20]

Palau’s staff and resource capacity was less restrictive, as the Ministry of Health was strongly facilitated by US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) funding. The Coalition for a Tobacco-Free Palau was active and the strongest source of NGO activity amongst the countries examined. Some informants speculated that there may be some tobacco industry interference outside of the public realm, but this could not be substantiated with direct evidence.

Due to the newness of the legislation which is not fully compliant to key FCTC articles, many provisions, including packaging and labelling and smoke-free bars and restaurants, have not yet reached the public in Palau. However, bans on advertising, promotion and sponsorship did come into effect as a result of the recent legislation, and the government has expressed an intention to scale up FCTC efforts in future. The relatively favourable position in terms of capacity and an active anti-tobacco coalition also suggests that despite some significant challenges thus far, there is scope for future improvement in the country.

Nauru

The Republic of Nauru’s approximate 10,000 people live on one small island in Micronesia. Nauru ratified the FCTC in 2004 and passed its Tobacco Control Act, which is compliant with key articles of the FCTC, in 2009. Several FCTC provisions had ~~just~~ been implemented approximately one year before interviews and during data collection, efforts towards FCTC implementation efforts were largely focused on up-scaling enforcement. ~~There was some need for greater interdepartmental collaboration, as it was~~ informants indicated that departments outside of the Ministry of Health had not fully adapted to the legislation. Commitment to the FCTC was evident in the Ministry of Health, although competing

¹ There are some proposed amendments to Palau’s tobacco control legislation under its new governing administration, but these were yet to come into fruition before publication of this article.

demands to tobacco control also consumed the workload of staff. Capacity in the form of funding and staffing, particularly towards enforcing the Act was the most significant barrier to FCTC implementation:

For the time being, what I see [as a barrier to FCTC implementation] is the human resource – the staff... the Ministry of Health has limited staff in number and as well as in skill. So in implementing [FCTC-based] strategies, we have these limited options to manage the human resources. So there's – for example, like the health promotion officer, they have to coordinate many things and we only have one officer. So those kinds of human resource constraints – this is the main barrier I see. (Nauruan informant)

There was no anti-tobacco NGO activity as NGOs in this area were non-existent, although there was also very limited pro-tobacco advocacy evident. ~~Anti-tobacco advocacy activities were performed solely by government.~~ Informants suggested that the public were reasonably supportive of tobacco control measures. Although FCTC-based legislation had only been in place for a reasonably short period of time before interviews, it appeared that many of its provisions, in particular packaging and labelling, bans on advertising, promotion and sponsorship, and smoke-free public places had begun to reach the public, which is a positive sign in the early stages of FCTC implementation [in Nauru](#).

Cross-country synthesis

Despite ratifying the FCTC in a similar time frame, the four countries were at varying stages of implementation, with the Cook Islands most advanced, followed by Nauru, Vanuatu and Palau. ~~In terms of the key variable clusters that affect implementation, several common~~ facilitators and barriers were evident ~~and are~~ as shown in the table below. ~~The barriers and facilitators mentioned are the most significant commonalities that were found in the countries examined and are likely to affect the implementation of numerous FCTC provisions.~~

Table 1 – Synthesis of major [common](#) factors that affect FCTC implementation in the Cook Islands, Vanuatu, Nauru and Palau:

	Common facilitators	Common barriers
Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The goals, and causal theory and methods of the FCTC and resultant tobacco control legislation as a whole were seen as appropriate, achievable and effective, especially in the case of n were relevant and unequivocal in each of the countries examined. FCTC provisions as a whole were seen as achievable, appropriate and effective. This was particularly the case for the key cost-effective provisions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some FCTC provisions were seen as somewhat ambitious and/or difficult to achieve in light of limited capacity.

Context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional networks amongst staff and departments within the ministry of health departments, and networks with external agencies, were supportive in all cases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional networks between key actors in the ministries of health and government departments outside of health tended to be weak. Institutional networks between ministries of health and NGOs were not evident in countries where anti-tobacco NGOs did not exist (Vanuatu/Nauru).
Commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of health commitment tended to be favourable, although competing health issues was a limiting factor ministry of health commitment in the Cook Islands, Vanuatu and Nauru. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commitment at the ground level was hindered by limited staffing and competing issues (Cook Islands/Nauru), and rurality/remoteness (Vanuatu and to some extent the Cook Islands). Whole-of-government commitment is challenged in departments outside of health. Commitment from the ministry of finance or equivalent, police authorities, legal departments to FCTC provisions from all countries tended to be weaker. Neither country was able to earmark taxation towards health promotion or tobacco control, despite it being advocated by the ministry of health in all four countries.
Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandated authority for staff within the Ministry of Health to enforce FCTC provisions facilitated implementation in the Cook Islands, Vanuatu and Nauru. External agencies, including the WHO, Secretariat of the Pacific Community, AusAID/Australian Agency for International Development, New Zealand Aid Programme ZAID and the US-CDC, provided assistance towards FCTC implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A lack of staff and funding/resources and competing priorities amongst existing staff was were a major barrier to implementation in the Cook Islands, Vanuatu and Nauru, and to a lesser extent in Palau. The tobacco control focal point typically consisted of one person. A lack of funding/resources was amongst the most severe barriers in the Cook Islands, Vanuatu and Nauru. Sustainable funding mechanisms for tobacco control (i.e. in terms of earmarking taxes to health promotion/tobacco control) have not been achieved in either of the countries examined.
Clients & Coalitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very limited public pro-tobacco coalition activity existed, which can partially be attributed to limited tobacco manufacturing presence. The general population overall has been The public has generally supported tobacco control regulation supportive of tobacco control measures, as indicated in each of the countries examined. There has been no public protest or attempts to disrupt FCTC implementation by clients. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anti-tobacco NGOs did not exist in Vanuatu or Nauru, and a coalition group was inactive for some time in the Cook Islands. In situations where NGOs did exist, there was limited funding and a strong reliance on volunteers.

Recommendations and Conclusion

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Build capacity and utilise resources effectively: The lack of capacity was largely sector-wide lack of capacity found in three countries in conjunction with studies elsewhere and other studies suggest that this may be indicates that this is common occurrence for developing countries internationally[8, 9]. In the Cook Islands and Vanuatu, capacity for enforcement in rural and remote areas was a concern, which was also found in several developing countries by Sussman and colleagues[5]. A type of global funding mechanism for FCTC implementation may be a way of achieving this in developing countries in general. Currently, two major institutions financing tobacco control in developing countries – the Bloomberg Initiative and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation – give preference to nations with a high tobacco use prevalence[21], rather than those with smaller population sizes, meaning that Pacific Island nations have very limited access to this funding. A type of global funding mechanism for FCTC implementation has been flagged as a potential way of addressing the lack of capacity[22]. Support has been provided by the WHO, Secretariat of the Pacific Community, Australian Agency for International Development, New Zealand Aid Programme and CDC bilateral and multilateral agencies in this study, although overall but the funding sourced is overwhelmed by the amount of funding that is needed. If funding cannot be sourced for comprehensive FCTC implementation, then scarce resources must target the most cost-effective FCTC provisions, meaning that Articles 6, 8, 11 and 13 are paramount. It was also evident in this study that Comprehensive tobacco control solutions seen as standard in larger and developed countries may have to be reshaped to suit the context of SIDS, which has been advocated for health policy in general[23].

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Grow commitment to the FCTC beyond the health sector: The lack of commitment or prioritisation to tobacco control in government departments outside of ministries of health has also been a significant concern in studies on FCTC implementation in China[4], Ghana[9] and Ecuador[10]. Despite a whole-of-government/Health in All Policies approach being advocated in light of FCTC implementation and health promotion, results suggest that much work still needs to be done to improve whole-of-government institutional networks and commitment. Ministries of health need to take the lead and collaborate with other departments in government where possible in order to facilitate this through multi-sectoral committees or task forces. Documented evidence on the burden of tobacco use on the lives of local citizens, and how addressing this burden would also suit the interests of other government departments (i.e. increasing taxation in respect to a ministry of finance) may also facilitate whole-of-government commitment. This in turn could result in additional allocation of capacity.

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Foster growth in anti-tobacco coalition activity: Limited anti-tobacco coalition activity was also found in studies of other developing countries[5, 8]. In the countries examined in this research, it was due to the non-existence of tobacco control oriented NGOs, and where they did exist, a strong reliance on a small number of volunteers. It is possible that this is underpinned by the small populations and limited institutional capacity of SIDS[24], resulting in limited advocacy and coalition activity in health policy implementation[23]. However, the Coalition for a Tobacco-Free Palau and the Cook Islands Tobacco Control Working Group proved to be a strong forces for anti-tobacco coalition activity, facilitated by highly knowledgeable and skilled personnel, supportive organisational networks, access to a limited amount of funding, close-knight relationships with government actors which can be more accessible in Pacific Island nations[25] (and perhaps SIDS in general), and localised evidence of the harms of tobacco

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9 use. ~~In the absence of large NGOs and limited funding for such organisations,~~ it is important that for
10 these avenues are exploited where possible in the absence of large NGOs. It is also crucial for
11 government actors to recognise that ~~in the absence of established NGOs, there may be a~~ this absence
12 may leave a vacuum in terms of anti-tobacco ~~lobbying, advocacy and community awareness, meaning~~
13 ~~that these health interests could be left out if governments do not act on behalf of them.~~

14
15 Garner public support for tobacco control: ~~In terms of the facilitators found,~~ The popularity of the
16 FCTC itself in terms of the number of ratifying countries signifies that its content and client support is
17 strong internationally. ~~As clients and staff on the ground were~~ As populations in this study were
18 generally supportive of tobacco control, ~~there may be some benefit in~~ it may be beneficial to
19 empowering those who are affected by FCTC provisions to a greater extent in decision-making[26]. This
20 could be achieved by facilitating a more deliberative approach through acquiring local knowledge,
21 disseminating information, and networking with and providing capacity support to civil society actors
22 and ground level implementers. ~~Allowing for bottom up influence in such a way would facilitate the~~
23 ~~typically top down influence of implementing an international treaty.~~ This may also mean that barriers
24 such as lack of political commitment or industry interference are subverted, and it will also appreciate
25 the context of that the local situation so scarce resources do not get misallocated.

26
27 Exploit limited pro-tobacco activity in SIDS: The absence of prolific industry influence in the ~~four Pacific~~
28 ~~Island nations~~ countries examined is ~~perhaps~~ unlike that of some of the ~~more populated~~
29 ~~developing~~ larger countries including China[3, 6], India[7], Thailand[12], and several African nations [10,
30 11]. This may be due to the absence of tobacco manufacturing ~~proximally,~~ which ~~could an~~ be ~~distally~~
31 affected by remoteness from global markets and lack of economies of scale, a common factor amongst
32 SIDS internationally[24]. This is not to suggest industry activity is absent, but rather that there is less
33 motivation and financial reward for a multinational tobacco company to mobilise action against tobacco
34 control legislation in countries with very small populations in comparison to countries with tens of
35 millions or more, which may serve to benefit ministries of health and anti-tobacco coalition groups in
36 these countries.

37
38 Each of the Pacific Island nations in this study ~~have successfully~~ made inroads into ~~implementing the~~
39 ~~FCTC~~ FCTC implementation. ~~There are n~~ Numerous challenges that may hinder its full implementation
40 ~~have been outlined,~~ but some significant benefits have been experienced thus far and further
41 enhancement of FCTC implementation growth is foreseeable, which is likely to lead to a reduction of the
42 substantial burden of tobacco use ~~in these countries~~. The ~~detailed account of the~~ detail on variables that
43 affect FCTC implementation and ~~the~~ recommendations here are important to consider for many other
44 ~~developing countries and SIDS and developing countries~~ seeking to implement the FCTC ~~now and in~~
45 future. Policy implementation theory and Najam's 5C Protocol in particular is ~~also~~ a useful resource to
46 conduct an explorative and in-depth analysis of FCTC implementation.

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**Exploring the implementation of the Framework Convention
on Tobacco Control in four small island developing states of
the Pacific**

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Abstract

Objectives To determine what variables influence the implementation of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) in small island developing states of the Pacific and how they affect its success or failure. To explore how barriers can be overcome and opportunities utilised to ensure effective FCTC implementation in the Pacific Islands.

Design A mixed methods, multiple case study consisting of primarily qualitative data in the form of semi-structured interviews, document analysis and opportunistic observation.

Setting Field visits were undertaken to collect data in the Cook Islands, Vanuatu, Palau and Nauru. Key informants were interviewed in the major cities or islands of each respective country; Rarotonga, Port Vila, Koror and Nauru.

Participants Purposive sampling was used to select 39 informants, whose roles were associated with FCTC implementation. Most participants worked in health-oriented positions in government and in non-government organisations.

Results Each country made significant progress towards FCTC implementation. Overall, strong policy content, public support and limited pro-tobacco coalition activity were conducive to FCTC implementation, but challenges were evident in the form of limited capacity, limited anti-tobacco coalition activity and limited political commitment outside ministries of health in each country.

Conclusions Further efforts are needed for full FCTC implementation, through building capacity and using resources effectively, growing commitment to the FCTC beyond the health sector, fostering growth in anti-tobacco coalition activity, exploiting the limited pro-tobacco activity that may be present, and garnering public support for tobacco control. These lessons may be particularly important for other small island developing states in the Pacific and developing countries elsewhere.

Exploring FCTC implementation in four small island developing states of the Pacific

Article summary

Article focus

- The Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) has led to many developing countries introducing and attempting to implement comprehensive tobacco control legislation in order to address the global tobacco epidemic.
- The current and predominantly outcome-oriented literature on the FCTC provides a very limited account of its implementation in small island developing states of the Pacific and whether this may be successful.

Key messages

- Through an in-depth exploration of FCTC implementation in the Cook Islands, Vanuatu, Palau and Nauru, and it was found that each country made progress towards FCTC implementation, but this varied across the countries.
- Common facilitators to FCTC implementation were strong policy content, public support and limited public pro-tobacco advocacy. Common barriers were limited capacity, limited commitment beyond the health sector and limited anti-tobacco NGO (non-government organisation) activity.
- FCTC implementation could be enhanced through building capacity and using resources effectively, growing commitment beyond the health sector, fostering growth in anti-tobacco coalition activity, exploiting limited pro-tobacco activity and garnering public support for tobacco control.

Strengths and limitations of this study

- A mixed-methods, multiple-case study design allowed for an in-depth exploration of FCTC implementation that has not been produced thus far in the Pacific Island region. It provides a connection between global FCTC developments and what is happening on the ground in four countries, accounting for the “implementation gap”.
- The conceptual framework on implementation has been used for the first time in a public-health oriented study, which assists the validation of the framework and provides an example of how political science theory can be used for public health purposes.

- Although some countries share common characteristics, each is unique, meaning that caution should be exercised in generalising these findings to other countries.
- The sample size was small due to the qualitative nature of this research project. Participants from ministries of health were strongly represented, while participants from the tobacco industry were poorly represented. While this reflects the proportion of actors who played a role in FCTC implementation in the countries examined, some degree of selection bias may exist.

Background

The Framework Convention on Tobacco Control

The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) was developed in response to the globalisation of the tobacco epidemic[1], particularly in developing countries. The FCTC entered into force in 2005. Much of the recent global tobacco control discourse is focused on its implementation, as evident in the UN High Level Meeting on Non-communicable Diseases[2]. The FCTC has brought tobacco control higher on the agenda internationally, which is indicative of the significant progress that has been made in fighting the global tobacco epidemic. Many developing countries sought to introduce comprehensive tobacco control legislation since ratifying the FCTC. Despite this, challenges to FCTC implementation have been noted in China [3-6], India[7], Nepal[5], Ecuador[8], Ghana[9], Malawi[10], Tanzania[5] and the African region in general[11]. The range of barriers experienced include a lack of capacity and resource constraints, tobacco industry interference, limited anti-tobacco civil society involvement, limited political commitment and awareness in government officials, limited local research and monitoring, and rural-urban disparity. In contrast, FCTC implementation has been very successful in Thailand, partially due to its prominent anti-tobacco advocacy[5, 12].

Tobacco use and the FCTC in the Pacific Islands

Despite their remoteness in a vast expanse of ocean, the Pacific Islands have not been spared by the global tobacco epidemic. Tobacco use prevalence rates vary between countries, but are typically high and more than that of neighbouring Australia and New Zealand[13, 14]. This and the resultant non-communicable disease burden have created a strong imperative for the development of the evidence-based tobacco control provisions in the FCTC in the Pacific Islands.

All Pacific Island nations ratified the FCTC by May 2006 and many, including those of interest in this study, have since developed national tobacco control legislation. Despite recent emphasis on FCTC implementation, there is little evidence in the Pacific that explores the variables that affect it, how they may shape its success or failure, and how barriers can be overcome and opportunities can be utilised to ensure effective implementation. This is in contrast to many (larger) developing countries, where such research has been produced. There is generally a paucity of Theory-Based Evaluation[15] which would allow asking "why" questions, rather than remaining descriptively outcome oriented.

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3 Adding to the challenge of implementing a comprehensive international treaty, all independent Pacific
4 Island nations are also described as small island developing states (SIDS). The Barbados Program of
5 Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States recognised the distinct social,
6 economic, political and environmental context of SIDS as a result of their smallness, remoteness,
7 isolation and developing status[16].
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10 11 12 13 **Methods**

14 Whereas earlier FCTC implementation research remained largely post-hoc descriptive, we felt a need to
15 apply a more rigorous heuristic device to identify and explain implementation issues. Thus, a theoretical
16 framework from political science, Najam's[17] 5C Protocol, guided the mapping of interrelated clusters
17 of variables that affect implementation. The 5C Protocol claims to have general applicability in that it
18 could be used to analyse policy implementation in various domains, at multiple levels and in developing
19 and developed countries[17]. The five critical interlinked variable clusters that affect implementation
20 are:
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- 24 • The content of the policy – the goals, causal theory and methods in the policy (i.e. the FCTC and
25 national tobacco control legislation);
- 26 • The institutional context through which the policy travels and by whose boundaries it is limited;
- 27 • The commitment of those entrusted to carry out implementation to the policy content;
- 28 • The capacity of implementers to carry out the desired changes, and;
- 29 • The clients and coalitions whose interests are enhanced or threatened by the policy, and the
30 strategies they may employ to influence implementation.[17]
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35 FCTC implementation was explored broadly and this study covered all substantive FCTC provisions.
36 However, because considerable advancement and WHO guidelines have been made early on in regards
37 to several key cost-effective articles[18, 19], some emphasis was placed on: Article 6 – Price and tax
38 measures to reduce the demand for tobacco; Article 8 – Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke;
39 Article 11 – Packaging and labelling of tobacco products, and; Article 13 – Bans on tobacco advertising,
40 promotion and sponsorship (TAPS).
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43 This multiple-case study incorporated a mixed-methods, though primarily qualitative, approach. The
44 selection of cases, in the form of independent nations, was based on the extent to which it would be
45 possible and feasible to conduct research in each country and the extent to which they are
46 representative of Pacific SIDS.
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49 The researcher undertook field visits to each country for ten to fourteen days, and attended a regional
50 tobacco control conference, to collect data. Thirty-nine semi-structured, in-depth interviews were
51 conducted, along with document analysis and opportunistic observation.
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54 Purposive sampling was used to select potential informants, whose roles had some involvement in the
55 FCTC implementation process, to participate in interviews. Interview questions were based on the
56 aforementioned variable clusters that affect FCTC implementation and specific to the participants' roles
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3 in their country. An example is: “how would you describe the current level of capacity of your
4 organisation to carry out the changes desired in the FCTC? Why is this at the level it is?” The range of
5 informants included; 27 from government (primarily in ministries of health), 10 from health-related non-
6 government organisations (NGO), 1 from a trade-oriented NGO and 1 as a seller of tobacco with political
7 affiliations. A total of 47 potential interviewees were approached, attributing to an 83 per cent response
8 rate. Participant representativeness is significantly skewed towards government informants, but this
9 reflects the balance of stakeholders related to FCTC implementation in the countries examined, as in
10 most cases it was government-led. Interviews were audio recorded and transcribed verbatim. All
11 interviews were conducted between June and October in 2011.

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16 A total of 129 documents were analysed. Their inclusion was based on whether their content was
17 associated with the FCTC and/or the national tobacco legislation implementation process in the four
18 countries. Documents included legislative proceedings, FCTC implementation reports, tobacco
19 monitoring studies and reports, organisational reports, media reports, newsletters, presentations,
20 meeting notes and personal communications from a variety of relevant individuals and organisations.
21 Documentation was collected from May 2011 to September 2012.

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25 Ethics approval was obtained on 6 October 2010 from the Deakin University Human Research Ethics
26 Committee in Australia (Project ID #2010-103). It was also obtained in the national jurisdiction of each
27 country; from the Cook Islands Ministry of Health and National Research Committees, the Palau
28 Institutional Review Board, the Vanuatu Ministry of Health, and the Acting Secretary for Health and
29 Medical Services in Nauru.

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32 Data was analysed using NVIVO, a computer-assisted qualitative data analysis program. Data was coded
33 in conceptual categories with guidance from the theoretical framework and research questions. Codes
34 relating to the variables that affect implementation were structured in up to four hierarchical branches,
35 which ranged from overarching codes that were generally deductive and based on the 5C Protocol, to
36 more narrow codes that were inductive and emerged from common themes in the data. Analysis was
37 performed in the context of each country and then followed by a cross-case synthesis.

38 39 40 41 42 43 **Results and discussion**

44 45 **Cook Islands**

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47 The Cook Islands is a very small Polynesian nation made up of fifteen islands spread across an area of
48 ocean almost two million square kilometres. The majority of its approximate 20,000 people live on one
49 island - Rarotonga. Since ratification of the FCTC in 2004, the Cook Islands Tobacco Products Control Act,
50 passed in 2007, is compliant with key articles of the FCTC. Most provisions have since been implemented
51 and more recently the country has focused on enforcement and maintaining compliance to this
52 legislation. Key implementing agencies had institutionalised most of the Act’s provisions, but further
53 progress in enforcement was needed, particularly towards smoke-free environments. The Cook Islands
54 Ministry of Health engaged with some NGO representatives through its Tobacco Control Working Group,
55 the central anti-tobacco coalition group in the country.

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3 Capacity was the most significant challenge to comprehensive FCTC implementation:
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5 *I would say that we have insufficient capacity to carry out this Tobacco [Products Control] Act*
6 *because we have too much on the plate and this is an added [responsibility]... but we are trying*
7 *our best to accommodate it within our restricted capabilities, in terms of staffing as well as*
8 *funding. We don't have any other form of support. Whatever we have, we have to do with that.*
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10 (Cook Islander informant)
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13 Furthermore, institutional networks between the Ministry of Health and government departments
14 outside of the Ministry of Health were typically not strong. Commitment to the FCTC was seen as robust
15 from the Ministry of Health and at the parliamentary level by informants, but lacking in non-health
16 government departments. A primary example of this was a Ministry of Health proposal for taxes on
17 tobacco products to be earmarked for health promotion purposes being rejected by the Ministry of
18 Finance and Economic Management. An additional challenge was that the Tobacco Control Working
19 Group had experienced some inactivity in the time preceding interviews, limiting its ability to advocate
20 for tobacco control and educate the community.
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24 Informants suggested that the public was relatively supportive of the legislation which presented an
25 opportunity. Overall, although there was room for improvement, it was found that most FCTC provisions
26 including tax increases, the majority of types of smoke-free public places, large pictorial health warnings
27 covering 50 per cent of tobacco packages and, bans on TAPS, have reached the vast majority of the local
28 population.
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31 **Vanuatu**

32 The Republic of Vanuatu is a Melanesian nation consisting of 83 islands and a population of around
33 240,000 people, most of who reside in rural locations. Vanuatu ratified the FCTC in 2005 and its
34 Tobacco Control Act passed in 2008. There have been significant delays in developing regulations based
35 on the Act, however, which were still pending in 2012:
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39 *People know some parts of [the Tobacco Control Act], but the full implementation of it – not yet,*
40 *because most of the things in the Act rely on the regulations to [be] fully [implemented]. So the*
41 *regulations are the thing that is always the stumbling block for implementation of this full Act.*
42
43 (Ni-Vanuatu informant)
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45 The Act itself is compliant with key articles the FCTC and although officers have been appointed for
46 enforcement since the Act's passing, the lack of regulations meant that enforcement of the Act was still
47 in its infancy. Informants suggested that there would be some difficulty legislating and enforcing
48 prohibitions on locally-grown tobacco in the country, which can subvert FCTC provisions and tends to be
49 grown on a small scale by rural and remote farmers in the country. A significant barrier was the limited
50 Ministry of Health staff on the ground having competing demands for their time. Aside from the
51 customs department, attaining commitment to the FCTC from departments outside of health was also
52 challenged. Furthermore, no NGOs that had a direct focus on tobacco control existed, meaning that
53 anti-tobacco advocacy and community awareness was left to under-resourced government agencies.
54 Pro-tobacco advocacy was limited to few importers and occasional visits from foreign personnel from
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3 British American Tobacco and Philip Morris. Recently, a Singaporean-based tobacco company has
4 attempted to start up manufacturing operations in the country, which the Ministry of Health advocated
5 against. Informants indicated that public support for such opposition was favourable.
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8 With the numerous challenges in Vanuatu, only modest progress has been made in the form of
9 introducing and creating awareness of the Tobacco Control Act, tobacco taxation increases, health
10 warnings covering 30 per cent of tobacco packages, enacting bans on TAPS, and banning smoking in
11 public places. The enforcement of the latter, as well as other FCTC provisions, is likely to expand once
12 regulations are finalised.
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15 Palau

16 The Republic of Palau is a Micronesian archipelago with approximately 20,000 people. The majority of its
17 population is located in the islands of Koror and Babeldaob which are connected by a road bridge. Palau
18 ratified the FCTC in 2004, but only passed its tobacco control legislation in 2011, which was not fully
19 compliant with key articles the FCTC, as it does not mandate health warnings on cigarette packages, and
20 allows for smoking areas in hospitality venues and hotel rooms¹.
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24 The most significant barrier to FCTC implementation in Palau indicated by informants was commitment,
25 particularly at senior levels of government and departments outside of health, which was evident in
26 some aspects of the proposed and FCTC-compliant tobacco control bill being weakened in Congress:
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29 “[The tobacco control bill] passed by both Houses of [Congress], was referred back by President
30 Toribiong on February 11, 2011 with several suggestions for amendment. These suggestions
31 generally reflect the concern that the stringent restrictions on tobacco usage contained in this
32 bill will have the effect of ostracising visitors, particularly those from Asian countries, who
33 smoke and expect to be permitted to smoke in restaurants and bars” [20]
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37 Palau’s staff and resource capacity was less restrictive, as the Ministry of Health was strongly facilitated
38 by US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) funding. The Coalition for a Tobacco-Free Palau
39 was active and the strongest source of NGO activity amongst the countries examined. Some informants
40 speculated that there may be some tobacco industry interference outside of the public realm, but this
41 could not be substantiated with direct evidence.
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44 Due to the newness of the legislation which is not fully compliant to key FCTC articles, several
45 provisions, including packaging and labelling and smoke-free bars and restaurants, have not yet reached
46 the public in Palau. However, bans on TAPS did come into effect as a result of the recent legislation, and
47 the government has expressed an intention to scale up FCTC efforts in future. The relatively favourable
48 position in terms of capacity and an active anti-tobacco coalition also suggests that despite some
49 significant challenges thus far, there is scope for future improvement in the country.
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56 ¹ There are some proposed amendments to Palau’s tobacco control legislation under its new governing
57 administration, but these were yet to come into fruition before publication of this article.
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Nauru

The Republic of Nauru's approximate 10,000 people live on one small island in Micronesia. Nauru ratified the FCTC in 2004 and passed its Tobacco Control Act, which is compliant with key articles of the FCTC, in 2009. Several FCTC provisions had been implemented approximately one year before interviews and during data collection, FCTC implementation efforts were largely focused on up-scaling enforcement. Informants indicated that departments outside of the Ministry of Health had not fully adapted to the legislation. Commitment to the FCTC was evident in the Ministry of Health, although competing demands to tobacco control also consumed the workload of staff. Capacity in the form of funding and staffing, particularly towards enforcing the Act was the most significant barrier to FCTC implementation:

For the time being, what I see [as a barrier to FCTC implementation] is the human resource – the staff... the Ministry of Health has limited staff in number and as well as in skill. So in implementing [FCTC-based] strategies, we have these limited options to manage the human resources. So there's – for example, like the health promotion officer, they have to coordinate many things and we only have one officer. So those kinds of human resource constraints – this is the main barrier I see. (Nauruan informant)

There was no anti-tobacco NGO activity as NGOs in this area were non-existent, although there was also very limited pro-tobacco advocacy evident. Informants suggested that the public were reasonably supportive of tobacco control measures. Although FCTC-based legislation had only been in place for a reasonably short period of time before interviews, it appeared that many of its provisions, in particular packaging and labelling, bans on TAPS, and smoke-free public places had begun to reach the public, which is a positive sign in the early stages of FCTC implementation in Nauru.

Cross-country synthesis

Despite ratifying the FCTC in a similar time frame, the four countries were at varying stages of implementation, with the Cook Islands most advanced, followed by Nauru, Vanuatu and Palau. Table 1 shows the extent to which key FCTC articles have been written into the national legislation of each country.

Table 1: Country compliance with key FCTC articles²

Key FCTC Article	Cook Islands: Tobacco Products Control Act (2007) and Regulations (2008)	Vanuatu: Tobacco Control Act (2008)	Palau: RPPL 8-27 (2011)	Nauru: Tobacco Control Act (2009) and Regulations (2009)
Article 6: Price and tax measures³	Import levy of NZ\$279.50 per 1000 cigarettes[21] (approx. US\$4.70 per pack ⁴).	Excise of US\$10 per 1,000 cigarettes (approx. US\$0.20 per package), plus import levy of 10% of value, plus VAT of 2.5%[22].	Import tax of US\$2 per pack[23].	Data not available.
Article 8: Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke	Comprehensive ban on smoking in government facilities, public places, workplaces, restaurants and licensed premises (includes partially enclosed).	Comprehensive ban on smoking in government facilities, public places, workplaces, restaurants and licensed premises (includes partially enclosed).	Comprehensive bans on smoking in educational, sports and healthcare facilities. Bans on enclosed workplaces only. <i>No bans in designated enclosed smoking areas in restaurants.</i>	Comprehensive bans on smoking in government facilities, public places and workplaces. After 4 years and 3 months, bans on smoking in all grounds of restaurants and licenced venues (includes partially enclosed).
Article 11: Packaging and labelling⁵	Ban on misleading descriptors. Health warnings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cover at least 50% of tobacco package; • Are written in English and Cook Islands Maori, and; • Are rotated. 	Ban on misleading descriptors. Health warnings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cover at least 30% of tobacco package; • Are written in Bislama, English and French, and; • Are rotated. 	<i>No existing legislation on health warnings or misleading descriptors.</i>	<i>No ban on misleading descriptors.</i> Health warnings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cover at least 30% of tobacco package; • Are Written in English, and; • Are rotated.
Article 13: Bans on TAPS	Comprehensive bans on TAPS.	Comprehensive bans on TAPS.	Comprehensive bans on TAPS.	Comprehensive bans on TAPS.

Italicised text: Provision does not meet the minimum requirements under the FCTC

² Information on the legislation has been simplified in this table for basic comparative purposes only and has not been reviewed by lawyers from each country. Please refer to the relevant pieces of legislation for a comprehensive and legally binding description of tobacco control legislation.

³ There are no explicit minimum taxation requirements under the FCTC and many countries taxed tobacco products before it came into force. Furthermore, tobacco taxation is legislated outside of the acts mentioned.

⁴ Calculated assuming a package size of 20 cigarettes per package and an exchange rate of NZ\$1 = US\$0.84 as per 17 October 2013

⁵ Misleading descriptors are descriptions on the tobacco package that are false, misleading or create an erroneous impression that the product is less harmful. Examples include "light" or "mild" cigarettes.

National legislative compliance with key FCTC articles is a starting point to FCTC implementation. However, even from this starting point room for improvement in the countries examined is still evident, particularly in the case of Palau. Key informant interviews and observation revealed that Articles 6, 11 and 13 have been implemented in each country with little challenge. These articles generally tend to be self-enforcing and require relatively little capacity and institutional adaptation once legislated. Most other articles require significantly more enforcement, capacity and institutional adaptation, hence they are more subject to the implementation processes that occur after national legislation has been developed.

Of primary interest in this study is the FCTC implementation process as a whole, particularly after national legislation has been developed. Common facilitators and barriers were evident and are shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2 – Synthesis of major common factors that affect FCTC implementation in the Cook Islands, Vanuatu, Nauru and Palau:

	Common facilitators	Common barriers
Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The goals, causal theory and methods of the FCTC and resultant tobacco control legislation as a whole were seen as appropriate, achievable and effective, especially in the case of cost-effective provisions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some FCTC provisions were seen as somewhat ambitious and/or difficult to achieve in light of limited capacity.
Context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional networks amongst staff and departments within the ministry of health departments, and networks with external agencies, were supportive in all cases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional networks between key actors in the ministries of health and government departments outside of health tended to be weak. Institutional networks between ministries of health and NGOs were not evident in countries where anti-tobacco NGOs did not exist (Vanuatu/Nauru).
Commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of health commitment tended to be favourable, although competing health issues was a limiting factor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commitment at the ground level was hindered by competing issues (Cook Islands/Nauru), and rurality/remoteness (Vanuatu and to some extent the Cook Islands). Whole-of-government commitment is challenged in departments outside of health. Commitment from the ministry of finance or equivalent, police authorities, legal departments to FCTC provisions from all countries tended to be weaker.

Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandated authority for staff within the Ministry of Health to enforce FCTC provisions facilitated implementation in the Cook Islands, Vanuatu and Nauru. • External agencies, including the WHO, Secretariat of the Pacific Community, Australian Agency for International Development, New Zealand Aid Programme and the CDC, provided assistance towards FCTC implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A lack of staff and funding/resources were major barriers in the Cook Islands, Vanuatu and Nauru, and to a lesser extent in Palau. The tobacco control focal point typically consisted of one person. • Sustainable funding mechanisms for tobacco control (i.e. earmarking taxes to health promotion/tobacco control) have not been achieved in any of the four countries examined.
Clients & Coalitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very limited public pro-tobacco coalition activity existed, which can partially be attributed to limited tobacco manufacturing presence. • The public has generally supported tobacco control regulation, as indicated in each of the countries examined. There has been no public protest or attempts to disrupt FCTC implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-tobacco NGOs did not exist in Vanuatu or Nauru, and a coalition group was inactive for some time in the Cook Islands. In situations where NGOs did exist, there was limited funding and a strong reliance on volunteers.

Recommendations and Conclusion

Build capacity and utilise resources effectively: The sector-wide lack of capacity found in three countries in conjunction with studies elsewhere[8, 9] indicates that this is common occurrence for developing countries internationally. In the Cook Islands and Vanuatu, capacity for enforcement in rural and remote areas was a concern, which was also found in several developing countries[5]. Currently, two major institutions financing tobacco control in developing countries – the Bloomberg Initiative and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation – give preference to nations with a high tobacco use prevalence[24], rather than those with smaller population sizes, meaning that Pacific Island nations have very limited access to this funding. A type of global funding mechanism for FCTC implementation has been flagged as a potential way of addressing the lack of capacity[25]. Support had been provided by bilateral and multilateral agencies in this study, but the funding sourced is overwhelmed by the amount of funding that is needed. If funding cannot be sourced for comprehensive FCTC implementation, then scarce resources must target the most cost-effective FCTC provisions, meaning that Articles 6, 8, 11 and 13 are paramount. Comprehensive tobacco control solutions seen as standard in larger and developed countries may have to be reshaped to suit the context of SIDS, which has been advocated for health policy in general[26].

Grow commitment to the FCTC beyond the health sector: The lack of commitment to tobacco control in government departments outside of ministries of health has also been a significant concern in studies on FCTC implementation in China[4], Ghana[9] and Ecuador[10]. Despite a whole-of-government/Health in All Policies approach being advocated in light of FCTC implementation and health promotion, results suggest that much work still needs to be done to improve whole-of-government institutional networks

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3 and commitment. Ministries of health need to take the lead and collaborate with other departments in
4 government where possible. Documented evidence on the burden of tobacco use on the lives of local
5 citizens, and how addressing this burden would suit the interests of other government departments (i.e.
6 increasing taxation in respect to a ministry of finance) may facilitate whole-of-government commitment.
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10 **Foster growth in anti-tobacco coalition activity:** Limited anti-tobacco coalition activity was found in
11 studies of other developing countries[5, 8]. In the countries examined, it was due to the non-existence
12 of tobacco control oriented NGOs, and where they did exist, a strong reliance on a small number of
13 volunteers. It is possible that this is underpinned by the small populations and limited institutional
14 capacity of SIDS[27], resulting in limited advocacy and coalition activity in health policy
15 implementation[26]. However, the Coalition for a Tobacco-Free Palau and the Cook Islands Tobacco
16 Control Working Group proved to be a strong forces for anti-tobacco coalition activity, facilitated by
17 highly knowledgeable and skilled personnel, supportive organisational networks, access to a limited
18 amount of funding, close-knit relationships with government actors which can be more accessible in
19 Pacific Island nations[28] (and perhaps SIDS in general), and localised evidence of the harms of tobacco
20 use. It is important that for these avenues are exploited where possible. It is also crucial for government
21 actors to recognise that this absence may leave a vacuum in terms of anti-tobacco advocacy and
22 community awareness.
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28 **Garner public support for tobacco control:** The popularity of the FCTC itself in terms of the number of
29 ratifying countries signifies that its content and client support is strong internationally. As populations in
30 this study were generally supportive of tobacco control, it may be beneficial to empower those who are
31 affected by FCTC provisions to a greater extent in decision-making[29]. This could be achieved by
32 facilitating a more deliberative approach through acquiring local knowledge, disseminating information,
33 and networking with and providing capacity support to civil society actors and ground level
34 implementers. This may also mean that barriers such as lack of political commitment or industry
35 interference are subverted, and it will also appreciate the context of the local situation so scarce
36 resources do not get misallocated.
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41 **Exploit limited pro-tobacco activity in SIDS:** The absence of prolific industry influence in the countries
42 examined is unlike that of some of the larger countries including China[3, 6], India[7], Thailand[12], and
43 several African nations[10, 11]. This may be due to the absence of tobacco manufacturing which could
44 be affected by remoteness from global markets and lack of economies of scale, a common factor
45 amongst SIDS internationally[27]. This is not to suggest industry activity is absent, but rather that there
46 is proportionally less motivation and financial reward for a multinational tobacco company to mobilise
47 comprehensive and coordinated action against tobacco control legislation in countries with very small
48 populations in comparison to countries with tens of millions or more, which may serve to benefit
49 ministries of health and anti-tobacco coalition groups in these countries.
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53 Each of the Pacific Island nations in this study made inroads into FCTC implementation. There are
54 numerous challenges thathinder its full implementation, but some benefits have been experienced thus
55 far and further growth is foreseeable, which is likely to lead to a reduction of the substantial burden of
56 tobacco use. The detail on variables that affect FCTC implementation and recommendations here are
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3 important to consider for many other SIDS and developing countries seeking to implement the FCTC.
4 Policy implementation theory and Najam's 5C Protocol in particular is a useful resource to conduct an
5 explorative and in-depth analysis of FCTC implementation.
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Exploring the implementation of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in four small island developing states of the Pacific

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Abstract

Objectives To determine what variables influence the implementation of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) in small island developing states of the Pacific and how they affect its success or failure. To explore how barriers can be overcome and opportunities utilised to ensure effective FCTC implementation in the Pacific Islands.

Design A mixed methods, multiple case study consisting of primarily qualitative data in the form of semi-structured interviews, document analysis and opportunistic observation.

Setting Field visits were undertaken to collect data in the Cook Islands, Vanuatu, Palau and Nauru. Key informants were interviewed in the major cities or islands of each respective country; Rarotonga, Port Vila, Koror and Nauru.

Participants Purposive sampling was used to select 39 informants, whose roles were associated with FCTC implementation. Most participants worked in health-oriented positions in government and in non-government organisations.

Results Each country made significant progress towards FCTC implementation. Overall, strong policy content, public support and limited pro-tobacco coalition activity were conducive to FCTC implementation, but challenges were evident in the form of limited capacity, limited anti-tobacco coalition activity and limited political commitment outside ministries of health in each country.

Conclusions Further efforts are needed for full FCTC implementation, through building capacity and using resources effectively, growing commitment to the FCTC beyond the health sector, fostering growth in anti-tobacco coalition activity, exploiting the limited pro-tobacco activity that may be present in small island developing states, and garnering public support for tobacco control. These lessons may be particularly important for other small island developing states in the Pacific and developing countries elsewhere.

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Exploring FCTC implementation in four small island developing states of the Pacific

Article summary

Article focus

- The Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) has led to many developing countries introducing and attempting to implement comprehensive tobacco control legislation in order to address the global tobacco epidemic.
- The current and predominantly outcome-oriented literature on the FCTC provides a very limited account of its implementation in small island developing states of the Pacific and whether this may be successful.

Key messages

- Through an in-depth exploration of FCTC implementation in the Cook Islands, Vanuatu, Palau and Nauru, and it was found that each country made progress towards FCTC implementation, but this varied across the countries.
- Common facilitators to FCTC implementation were strong policy content, public support and limited public pro-tobacco advocacy. Common barriers were limited capacity, limited commitment beyond the health sector and limited anti-tobacco NGO ([non-government organisation](#)) activity.
- FCTC implementation could be enhanced through building capacity and using resources effectively, growing commitment beyond the health sector, fostering growth in anti-tobacco coalition activity, exploiting ~~the~~ limited pro-tobacco activity and garnering public support for tobacco control.

Strengths and limitations of this study

- A mixed-methods, multiple-case study design allowed for an in-depth exploration of FCTC implementation that has not been produced thus far in the Pacific Island region. It provides a connection between global FCTC developments and what is happening on the ground in four countries, accounting for the “implementation gap”.
- The conceptual framework on implementation has been used for the first time in a public-health oriented study, which assists the validation of the framework and provides an example of how political science theory can be used for public health purposes.

- Although some countries share common characteristics, each is unique, meaning that caution should be exercised in generalising these findings to other countries.
- The sample size was small due to the qualitative nature of this research project. Participants from ministries of health were strongly represented, while participants from the tobacco industry were poorly represented. While this reflects the proportion of actors who played a role in FCTC implementation in the countries examined, some degree of selection bias may exist.

Background

The Framework Convention on Tobacco Control

The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) was developed in response to the globalisation of the tobacco epidemic[1], particularly in developing countries. The FCTC entered into force in 2005. Much of the recent global tobacco control discourse is focused on its implementation, as evident in the UN High Level Meeting on Non-communicable Diseases[2]. The FCTC has brought tobacco control higher on the agenda internationally, which is indicative of the significant progress that has been made in fighting the global tobacco epidemic. Many developing countries sought to introduce comprehensive tobacco control legislation since ratifying the FCTC. Despite this, challenges to FCTC implementation have been noted in China [3-6], India[7], Nepal[5], Ecuador[8], Ghana[9], Malawi[10], Tanzania[5] and the African region in general[11]. The range of barriers experienced include a lack of capacity and resource constraints, tobacco industry interference, limited anti-tobacco civil society involvement, limited political commitment and awareness in government officials, limited local research and monitoring, and rural-urban disparity. In contrast, FCTC implementation has been very successful in Thailand, partially due to its prominent anti-tobacco advocacy[5, 12].

Tobacco use and the FCTC in the Pacific Islands

Despite their remoteness in a vast expanse of ocean, the Pacific Islands have not been spared by the global tobacco epidemic. Tobacco use prevalence rates vary between countries, but are typically high and more than that of larger neighbours neighbouring Australia and New Zealand[13, 14]. This and the resultant non-communicable disease burden have created a strong imperative for the development of the evidence-based tobacco control provisions in the FCTC in the Pacific Islands.

All Pacific Island nations ratified the FCTC by May 2006 and many, including those of interest in this study, have since developed national tobacco control legislation. Despite recent emphasis on FCTC implementation, there is little evidence in the Pacific that explores the variables that affect it, how they may shape its success or failure, and how barriers can be overcome and opportunities can be utilised to ensure effective implementation. This is in contrast to many (larger) developing countries, where such research has been produced. There is generally a paucity of Theory-Based Evaluation[15] which would allow asking "why" questions, rather than remaining descriptively outcome oriented.

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Adding to the challenge of implementing a comprehensive international treaty, all independent Pacific Island nations are also described as small island developing states (SIDS). The Barbados Program of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States recognised the distinct social, economic, political and environmental context of SIDS as a result of their smallness, remoteness, isolation and developing status[16].

Methods

Whereas earlier FCTC implementation research remained largely post-hoc descriptive, we felt a need to apply a more rigorous heuristic device to identify and explain implementation issues. Thus, a theoretical framework from political science, Najam's[17] 5C Protocol, guided the mapping of interrelated clusters of variables that affect implementation. The 5C Protocol claims to have general applicability in that it could be used to analyse policy implementation in various domains, at multiple levels and in developing and developed countries[17]. The five critical interlinked variable clusters that affect implementation are:

- The content of the policy – the goals, causal theory and methods in the policy (i.e. [the FCTC](#) and national tobacco control legislation);
- The institutional context through which the policy travels and by whose boundaries it is limited;
- The commitment of those entrusted to carry out implementation to the policy content;
- The capacity of implementers to carry out the desired changes, and;
- The clients and coalitions whose interests are enhanced or threatened by the policy, and the strategies they may employ to influence implementation.[17]

FCTC implementation was explored broadly and this study covered all substantive FCTC provisions. However, because considerable advancement and WHO guidelines have been made early on in regards to several key cost-effective articles[18, 19], some emphasis was placed on ~~the following provisions:~~ Article 6 – Price and tax measures to reduce the demand for tobacco; Article 8 – Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke; Article 11 – Packaging and labelling of tobacco products, and; Article 13 – [Bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship \(TAPS\)](#).

This multiple-case study incorporated a mixed-methods, though primarily qualitative, approach. The selection of cases, in the form of independent nations, was based on the extent to which it would be possible and feasible to conduct research in each country and the extent to which they are representative of Pacific SIDS.

The researcher undertook field visits to each country for ten to fourteen days, and attended a regional tobacco control conference, to collect data. Thirty-nine semi-structured, in-depth interviews were conducted, along with document analysis and opportunistic observation.

Purposive sampling was used to select potential informants, whose roles had some involvement in the FCTC implementation process, to participate in ~~the~~ interviews. Interview questions were based on the aforementioned variable clusters that affect FCTC implementation and specific [to](#) the participants' roles

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9 in their country. An example is: “how would you describe the current level of capacity of your
10 organisation to carry out the changes desired in the FCTC? Why is this at the level it is?” The range of
11 informants included; 27 from government (primarily in ministries of health), 10 from health-related non-
12 government organisations (NGO), 1 from a trade-oriented NGO and 1 as a seller of tobacco with political
13 affiliations. A total of 47 potential interviewees were approached, attributing to an 83 per cent response
14 rate. Participant representativeness is significantly skewed towards government informants, but this
15 reflects the balance of stakeholders related to FCTC implementation in the countries examined, as in
16 most cases it was government-led. Interviews were audio recorded and transcribed verbatim. All
17 interviews were conducted between June and October in 2011.
18

19 A total of 129 documents were analysed. Their inclusion was based on whether their content was
20 associated with the FCTC and/or the national tobacco legislation implementation process in the four
21 countries. Documents included legislative proceedings, FCTC implementation reports, tobacco
22 monitoring studies and reports, organisational reports, media reports, newsletters, presentations,
23 meeting notes and personal communications from a variety of relevant individuals and organisations.
24 Documentation was collected from May 2011 to September 2012.
25

26 Ethics approval was obtained on 6 October 2010 from the Deakin University Human Research Ethics
27 Committee in Australia (Project ID #2010-103). It was also obtained in the national jurisdiction of each
28 country; from the Cook Islands Ministry of Health and National Research Committees, the Palau
29 Institutional Review Board, the Vanuatu Ministry of Health, and the Acting Secretary for Health and
30 Medical Services in Nauru.
31

32 Data was analysed using NVIVO, a computer-assisted qualitative data analysis program. Data was coded
33 in conceptual categories with guidance from the theoretical framework and research questions. Codes
34 relating to the variables that affect implementation were structured in up to four hierarchical branches,
35 which ranged from overarching codes that were generally deductive and based on the 5C Protocol, to
36 more narrow codes that were inductive and emerged from common themes in the data. Analysis was
37 performed in the context of each country and then followed by a cross-case synthesis.
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40 **Results and discussion**

41 **Cook Islands**

42 The Cook Islands is a very small Polynesian nation made up of fifteen islands spread across an area of
43 ocean almost two million square kilometres. The majority of its approximate 20,000 people live on one
44 island - Rarotonga. Since ratification of the FCTC in 2004, the Cook Islands Tobacco Products Control Act,
45 passed in 2007, is compliant with key articles of the FCTC. Most provisions have since been implemented
46 and more recently the country has focused on enforcement and maintaining compliance to this
47 legislation. Key implementing agencies had institutionalised most of the Act's provisions, but further
48 progress in enforcement was needed, particularly towards smoke-free environments. The Cook Islands
49 Ministry of Health engaged with some NGO representatives through its Tobacco Control Working Group,
50 the central anti-tobacco coalition group in the country.
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Capacity was the most significant challenge to comprehensive FCTC implementation:

I would say that we have insufficient capacity to carry out this Tobacco [Products Control] Act because we have too much on the plate and this is an added [responsibility]... but we are trying our best to accommodate it within our restricted capabilities, in terms of staffing as well as funding. We don't have any other form of support. Whatever we have, we have to do with that.
(Cook Islander informant)

Furthermore, institutional networks between the Ministry of Health and government departments outside of the Ministry of Health were typically not strong. Commitment to the FCTC was seen as robust from the Ministry of Health and at the parliamentary level by informants, but lacking in non-health government departments. A primary example of this was a Ministry of Health proposal for taxes on tobacco products to be earmarked for health promotion purposes being rejected by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Management. An additional challenge was that the Tobacco Control Working Group had experienced some inactivity in the time preceding interviews, limiting its ability to advocate for tobacco control and educate the community.

Informants suggested that the public was relatively supportive of the legislation which presented an opportunity. Overall, although there was room for improvement, it was found that most FCTC provisions including tax increases, the majority of types of smoke-free public places, large pictorial health warnings covering 50 per cent of tobacco packages and, bans on ~~advertising, promotion and sponsorship~~^{TAPS}, have reached the vast majority of the local population. ~~This is a positive indicator for a reduction in tobacco use prevalence and non-communicable diseases in the Cook Islands.~~

Vanuatu

The Republic of Vanuatu is a Melanesian nation consisting of 83 islands and a population of around 240,000 people, most of who reside in rural locations. Vanuatu ratified the FCTC in 2005 and its Tobacco Control Act passed in 2008. There have been significant delays in developing regulations based on the Act, however, which were still pending in 2012:

People know some parts of [the Tobacco Control Act], but the full implementation of it – not yet, because most of the things in the Act rely on the regulations to [be] fully [implemented]. So the regulations are the thing that is always the stumbling block for implementation of this full Act.
(Ni-Vanuatu informant)

The Act itself is compliant with key articles the FCTC and although officers have been appointed for enforcement since the Act's passing, the lack of regulations meant that enforcement of the Act was still in its infancy. Informants suggested that there would be some difficulty legislating and enforcing prohibitions on locally-grown tobacco in the country, which can subvert FCTC provisions and tends to be grown on a small scale by rural and remote farmers in the country. A significant barrier was the limited Ministry of Health staff on the ground having competing demands for their time. Aside from the customs department, attaining commitment to the FCTC from departments outside of health was also challenged. Furthermore, no NGOs that had a direct focus on tobacco control existed, meaning that anti-tobacco advocacy and community awareness was left to under-resourced government agencies.

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9 Pro-tobacco advocacy was limited to few importers and occasional visits from foreign personnel from
10 British American Tobacco and Philip Morris. Recently, a Singaporean-based tobacco company has
11 attempted to start up manufacturing operations in the country, which the Ministry of Health advocated
12 against. Informants indicated that public support for such opposition was favourable.

13
14 With the numerous challenges in Vanuatu, only modest progress has been made in the form of
15 introducing and creating awareness of the Tobacco Control Act, tobacco taxation increases, health
16 warnings covering 30 per cent of tobacco packages, enacting bans on ~~advertising, promotion and~~
17 ~~sponsorship~~TAPS, and banning smoking in public places. The enforcement of the latter, as well as other
18 FCTC provisions, is likely to expand once regulations are finalised.

19 Palau

20
21 The Republic of Palau is a Micronesian archipelago with approximately 20,000 people. ~~Although the~~
22 ~~country has more than 350 islands,~~ The majority of its population is located in the islands of Koror and
23 Babeldaob which are connected by a road bridge. Palau ratified the FCTC in 2004, but only passed its
24 tobacco control legislation in 2011, which was not fully compliant with key articles the FCTC, as it does
25 not mandate health warnings on cigarette packages, and allows for smoking areas in hospitality venues
26 and hotel rooms¹.

27
28 The most significant barrier to FCTC implementation in Palau indicated by informants was commitment,
29 particularly at senior levels of government and departments outside of health, which was evident in
30 some aspects of the proposed and FCTC-compliant tobacco control bill being weakened in Congress:

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32 “[The tobacco control bill] passed by both Houses of [Congress], was referred back by President
33 Toribiong on February 11, 2011 with several suggestions for amendment. These suggestions
34 generally reflect the concern that the stringent restrictions on tobacco usage contained in this
35 bill will have the effect of ostracising visitors, particularly those from Asian countries, who
36 smoke and expect to be permitted to smoke in restaurants and bars” [20]

37
38 Palau’s staff and resource capacity was less restrictive, as the Ministry of Health was strongly facilitated
39 by US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) funding. The Coalition for a Tobacco-Free Palau
40 was active and the strongest source of NGO activity amongst the countries examined. Some informants
41 speculated that there may be some tobacco industry interference outside of the public realm, but this
42 could not be substantiated with direct evidence.

43
44 Due to the newness of the legislation which is not fully compliant to key FCTC articles, ~~many several~~
45 provisions, including packaging and labelling and smoke-free bars and restaurants, have not yet reached
46 the public in Palau. However, bans on ~~advertising, promotion and sponsorship~~TAPS did come into effect
47 as a result of the recent legislation, and the government has expressed an intention to scale up FCTC
48 efforts in future. The relatively favourable position in terms of capacity and an active anti-tobacco
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51 ¹ There are some proposed amendments to Palau’s tobacco control legislation under its new governing
52 administration, but these were yet to come into fruition before publication of this article.

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coalition also suggests that despite some significant challenges thus far, there is scope for future improvement in the country.

Nauru

The Republic of Nauru's approximate 10,000 people live on one small island in Micronesia. Nauru ratified the FCTC in 2004 and passed its Tobacco Control Act, which is compliant with key articles of the FCTC, in 2009. Several FCTC provisions had been implemented approximately one year before interviews and during data collection, FCTC implementation efforts were largely focused on up-scaling enforcement. Informants indicated that departments outside of the Ministry of Health had not fully adapted to the legislation. Commitment to the FCTC was evident in the Ministry of Health, although competing demands to tobacco control also consumed the workload of staff. Capacity in the form of funding and staffing, particularly towards enforcing the Act was the most significant barrier to FCTC implementation:

For the time being, what I see [as a barrier to FCTC implementation] is the human resource – the staff... the Ministry of Health has limited staff in number and as well as in skill. So in implementing [FCTC-based] strategies, we have these limited options to manage the human resources. So there's – for example, like the health promotion officer, they have to coordinate many things and we only have one officer. So those kinds of human resource constraints – this is the main barrier I see. (Nauruan informant)

There was no anti-tobacco NGO activity as NGOs in this area were non-existent, although there was also very limited pro-tobacco advocacy evident. Informants suggested that the public were reasonably supportive of tobacco control measures. Although FCTC-based legislation had only been in place for a reasonably short period of time before interviews, it appeared that many of its provisions, in particular packaging and labelling, bans on ~~advertising, promotion and sponsorship~~TAPS, and smoke-free public places had begun to reach the public, which is a positive sign in the early stages of FCTC implementation in Nauru.

Cross-country synthesis

Despite ratifying the FCTC in a similar time frame, the four countries were at varying stages of implementation, with the Cook Islands most advanced, followed by Nauru, Vanuatu and Palau. [Table 1 shows the extent to which key FCTC articles have been written into the national legislation of each country.](#)

Table 1: Country compliance with key FCTC articles²

Key FCTC Article	Cook Islands: Tobacco Products Control Act (2007) and Regulations (2008)	Vanuatu: Tobacco Control Act (2008)	Palau: RPPL 8-27 (2011)	Nauru: Tobacco Control Act (2009) and Regulations (2009)
Article 6: Price and tax measures³	Import levy of NZ\$279.50 per 1000 cigarettes ^[21] (approx. US\$4.70 per pack ⁴).	Excise of US\$10 per 1,000 cigarettes (approx. US\$0.20 per package), plus import levy of 10% of value, plus VAT of 2.5% ^[22] .	Import tax of US\$2 per pack ^[23] .	Data not available.
Article 8: Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke	Comprehensive ban on smoking in government facilities, public places, workplaces, restaurants and licensed premises (includes partially enclosed).	Comprehensive ban on smoking in government facilities, public places, workplaces, restaurants and licensed premises (includes partially enclosed).	Comprehensive bans on smoking in educational, sports and healthcare facilities. Bans on enclosed workplaces only. No bans in designated enclosed smoking areas in restaurants.	Comprehensive bans on smoking in government facilities, public places and workplaces. After 4 years and 3 months, bans on smoking in all grounds of restaurants and licenced venues (includes partially enclosed).
Article 11: Packaging and labelling⁵	Ban on misleading descriptors. Health warnings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cover at least 50% of tobacco package; • Are written in English and Cook Islands Maori, and; • Are rotated. 	Ban on misleading descriptors. Health warnings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cover at least 30% of tobacco package; • Are written in Bislama, English and French, and; • Are rotated. 	No existing legislation on health warnings or misleading descriptors.	No ban on misleading descriptors. Health warnings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cover at least 30% of tobacco package; • Are Written in English, and; • Are rotated.
Article 13: Bans on TAPS	Comprehensive bans on TAPS.	Comprehensive bans on TAPS.	Comprehensive bans on TAPS.	Comprehensive bans on TAPS.

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² Information on the legislation has been simplified in this table for basic comparative purposes only and has not been reviewed by lawyers from each country. Please refer to the relevant pieces of legislation for a comprehensive and legally binding description of tobacco control legislation.

³ There are no explicit minimum taxation requirements under the FCTC and many countries taxed tobacco products before it came into force. Furthermore, tobacco taxation is legislated outside of the acts mentioned.

⁴ Calculated assuming a package size of 20 cigarettes per package and an exchange rate of NZ\$1 = US\$0.84 as per 17 October 2013

⁵ Misleading descriptors are descriptions on the tobacco package that are false, misleading or create an erroneous impression that the product is less harmful. Examples include "light" or "mild" cigarettes.

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National legislative compliance with key FCTC articles is a starting point to FCTC implementation. However, even from this starting point room for improvement in the countries examined is still evident, particularly in the case of Palau. Key informant interviews and observation revealed that Articles 6, 11 and 13 have been implemented in each country with little challenge. These articles generally tend to be self-enforcing and require relatively little capacity and institutional adaptation once legislated. Most other articles require significantly more enforcement, capacity and institutional adaptation, hence they are more subject to the implementation processes that occur after national legislation has been developed.

Of primary interest in this study is the FCTC implementation process as a whole, particularly after national legislation has been developed. Common facilitators and barriers were evident and are shown in ~~the~~ Table 2 below.

Table 2 – Synthesis of major common factors that affect FCTC implementation in the Cook Islands, Vanuatu, Nauru and Palau:

	Common facilitators	Common barriers
Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The goals, causal theory and methods of the FCTC and resultant tobacco control legislation as a whole were seen as appropriate, achievable and effective, especially in the case of cost-effective provisions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some FCTC provisions were seen as somewhat ambitious and/or difficult to achieve in light of limited capacity.
Context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional networks amongst staff and departments within the ministry of health departments, and networks with external agencies, were supportive in all cases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional networks between key actors in the ministries of health and government departments outside of health tended to be weak. Institutional networks between ministries of health and NGOs were not evident in countries where anti-tobacco NGOs did not exist (Vanuatu/Nauru).
Commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of health commitment tended to be favourable, although competing health issues was a limiting factor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commitment at the ground level was hindered by and competing issues (Cook Islands/Nauru), and rurality/remoteness (Vanuatu and to some extent the Cook Islands). Whole-of-government commitment is challenged in departments outside of health. Commitment from the ministry of finance or equivalent, police authorities, legal departments to FCTC provisions from all countries tended to be weaker.

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Capacity ▲	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandated authority for staff within the Ministry of Health to enforce FCTC provisions facilitated implementation in the Cook Islands, Vanuatu and Nauru. External agencies, including the WHO, Secretariat of the Pacific Community, Australian Agency for International Development, New Zealand Aid Programme and the CDC, provided assistance towards FCTC implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A lack of staff and funding/resources- were major barriers in the Cook Islands, Vanuatu and Nauru, and to a lesser extent in Palau. The tobacco control focal point typically consisted of one person. Sustainable funding mechanisms for tobacco control (i.e. earmarking taxes to health promotion/tobacco control) have not been achieved in either any <u>four</u> of the countries examined.
Clients & Coalitions ▲	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very limited public pro-tobacco coalition activity existed, which can partially be attributed to limited tobacco manufacturing presence. The public has generally supported tobacco control regulation, as indicated in each of the countries examined. There has been no public protest or attempts to disrupt FCTC implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anti-tobacco NGOs did not exist in Vanuatu or Nauru, and a coalition group was inactive for some time in the Cook Islands. In situations where NGOs did exist, there was limited funding and a strong reliance on volunteers.

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Recommendations and Conclusion

Build capacity and utilise resources effectively: The sector-wide lack of capacity found in three countries in conjunction with studies elsewhere-[\[8, 9\]](#) indicates that this is common occurrence for developing countries internationally[\[8, 9\]](#). In the Cook Islands and Vanuatu, capacity for enforcement in rural and remote areas was a concern, which was also found in several developing countries[\[5\]](#). Currently, two major institutions financing tobacco control in developing countries – the Bloomberg Initiative and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation – give preference to nations with a high tobacco use prevalence[\[24\]](#), rather than those with smaller population sizes, meaning that Pacific Island nations have very limited access to this funding. A type of global funding mechanism for FCTC implementation has been flagged as a potential way of addressing the lack of capacity[\[25\]](#). Support had been provided by bilateral and multilateral agencies in this study, but the funding sourced is overwhelmed by the amount of funding that is needed. If funding cannot be sourced for comprehensive FCTC implementation, then scarce resources must target the most cost-effective FCTC provisions, meaning that Articles 6, 8, 11 and 13 are paramount. Comprehensive tobacco control solutions seen as standard in larger and developed countries may have to be reshaped to suit the context of SIDS, which has been advocated for health policy in general[\[26\]](#).

Grow commitment to the FCTC beyond the health sector: The lack of commitment to tobacco control in government departments outside of ministries of health has also been a significant concern in studies on FCTC implementation in China[\[4\]](#), Ghana[\[9\]](#) and Ecuador[\[10\]](#). Despite a whole-of-government/Health in All Policies approach being advocated in light of FCTC implementation and health promotion, results suggest that much work still needs to be done to improve whole-of-government institutional networks

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and commitment. Ministries of health need to take the lead and collaborate with other departments in government where possible. Documented evidence on the burden of tobacco use on the lives of local citizens, and how addressing this burden would suit the interests of other government departments (i.e. increasing taxation in respect to a ministry of finance) may facilitate whole-of-government commitment.

Foster growth in anti-tobacco coalition activity: Limited anti-tobacco coalition activity was found in studies of other developing countries[5, 8]. In the countries examined ~~in this research~~, it was due to the non-existence of tobacco control oriented NGOs, and where they did exist, a strong reliance on a small number of volunteers. It is possible that this is underpinned by the small populations and limited institutional capacity of SIDS[27], resulting in limited advocacy and coalition activity in health policy implementation[26]. However, the Coalition for a Tobacco-Free Palau and the Cook Islands Tobacco Control Working Group proved to be a strong forces for anti-tobacco coalition activity, facilitated by highly knowledgeable and skilled personnel, supportive organisational networks, access to a limited amount of funding, close-kn~~igh~~t relationships with government actors which can be more accessible in Pacific Island nations[28] (and perhaps SIDS in general), and localised evidence of the harms of tobacco use. It is important that for these avenues are exploited where possible ~~in the absence of large NGOs~~. It is also crucial for government actors to recognise that this absence may leave a vacuum in terms of anti-tobacco advocacy and community awareness.

Garner public support for tobacco control: The popularity of the FCTC itself in terms of the number of ratifying countries signifies that its content and client support is strong internationally. As populations in this study were generally supportive of tobacco control, it may be beneficial to empower those who are affected by FCTC provisions to a greater extent in decision-making[29]. This could be achieved by facilitating a more deliberative approach through acquiring local knowledge, disseminating information, and networking with and providing capacity support to civil society actors and ground level implementers. This may also mean that barriers such as lack of political commitment or industry interference are subverted, and it will also appreciate the context of ~~that~~ the local situation so scarce resources do not get misallocated.

Exploit limited pro-tobacco activity in SIDS: The absence of prolific industry influence in the countries examined is unlike that of some of the larger countries including China[3, 6], India[7], Thailand[12], and several African nations-[10, 11]. This may be due to the absence of tobacco manufacturing which could be affected by remoteness from global markets and lack of economies of scale, a common factor amongst SIDS internationally[27]. This is not to suggest industry activity is absent, but rather that there is ~~proportionally~~ less motivation and financial reward for a multinational tobacco company to mobilise ~~comprehensive and coordinated~~ action against tobacco control legislation in countries with very small populations in comparison to countries with tens of millions or more, which may serve to benefit ministries of health and anti-tobacco coalition groups in these countries.

Each of the Pacific Island nations in this study made inroads into FCTC implementation. There are numerous challenges that ~~may~~ hinder its full implementation, but some benefits have been experienced thus far and further growth is foreseeable, which is likely to lead to a reduction of the substantial burden of tobacco use. The detail on variables that affect FCTC implementation and recommendations

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9 here are important to consider for many other SIDS and developing countries seeking to implement the
10 FCTC. Policy implementation theory and Najam's 5C Protocol in particular is a useful resource to conduct
11 an explorative and in-depth analysis of FCTC implementation.
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