Asia Pacific Cities Alliance for Tobacco Control and NCDs Prevention
AP-CAT is in 40 cities and 12 countries.
The Asia Pacific Cities Alliance for Tobacco Control and NCDs Prevention (AP-CAT) was established in 2016, united by their shared vision to create tobacco free environments. AP-CAT has two co-chairs, Dr Bima Arya Sugiarto, Mayor of Bogor City, Indonesia and Francis Anthony S Garcia, Mayor of Balanga City, Philippines. Under their leadership, AP-CAT has been joined by 40 cities from 12 countries with support from Ministry of Health Indonesia, Ministry of Health Cambodia, Ministry of Health and Sports Myanmar, Ministry of Health Lao PDR and Ministry of Health and Population Nepal, Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use and the International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease (The Union). The Union Asia Pacific office in Singapore hosts the secretariat of the AP-CAT.

About Us

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Purpose

Recognizing that subnational leaders’ play a key role in the subnational and national health development agenda, the aims of the regional Mayor and subnational leaders’ alliance are to build stronger political commitments, new partnership opportunities as well as sustainable and effective utilization of resources and stronger public health system performance & outcomes.

Objectives- ACT

**ACT** to make and implement a comprehensive tobacco control policy with effective use of resources at national and subnational level.

**CREATE** local innovations and solutions to prevent non-communicable diseases.

**TACKLE** and prevent industry’s interferences in policy development and implementation by establishing rules and regulations, and mobilizing stakeholders and media.

Source: http://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/tobacco
How It Works

1. **Country to country:** Organize regional meetings to share successes and challenges faced in implementing tobacco control strategies; identify actions with indicators and targets.

2. **City to city:** Mayors and leaders visit city to city within the country and beyond the country to motivate their fellow-mayor by sharing best practices and lessons learnt achieved in NCD and tobacco control. Cities are encouraged to adopt best practice policies.

3. **Policy to practice:** Effective implementation is vital. Members of the alliance facilitate to establish a Mayor’s alliance at country level to widen program coverage and gaining the political will in translating policies into practices.

4. **Subnational to national:** the leaders meet the national policy makers with evidences to improve NCD and tobacco control policies and their implementation such as raising taxes and prices on tobacco, alcohol and other junk foods and drinks, promoting larger pictorial health warning, creating tobacco free environments

5. **Mayors to media:** Mayors disseminate fact and figures and policy outcomes to media and public on regular basis to enhance the impacts.
Current Tobacco Smoking Prevalence (15+)

Source: Figures taken from WHO on the global tobacco epidemic, 2017
* cigarette smoking prevalence data only
Myanmar

Myanmar Subnational Government Alliance for Tobacco Control and Prevention of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs)

Myanmar committed to establish the Myanmar Subnational Government Alliance for Tobacco Control and Prevention of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), with the time bound action plan to implement tobacco control and NCD prevention programmes at the subnational level.

Vietnam

Vietnam Provincial Alliance for Tobacco Control

Established to protect the health of people through stronger enforcement of existing tobacco control laws, integrate tobacco control into noncommunicable disease prevention programs, build capacity and increase cooperation of local government, and change social norms.
Cambodia

Cambodia Tobacco control law 2015 mandates;
i) The ban of tobacco advertising promotion and sponsorship,
ii) Graphic health warnings,
iii) Smokefree environments,
iv) Banning of sales of tobacco products to minors,
v) Increase tobacco tax.

Cambodia Smokefree Cities and NCD Prevention Alliance (CAT): The alliance was established in 2017 with the aim to create local innovations and local solutions for effective implementation of tobacco control and NCDs interventions at subnational level by consolidating local political will and sharing resources in partnership with national government.

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<th>Hotels</th>
<th>Education Facility</th>
<th>Health Facility</th>
<th>Restaurants</th>
<th>Government Offices</th>
<th>Clubs/Bars</th>
<th>Public Transport</th>
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<td>70%</td>
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Lessons learnt:
- Strong partnerships between national and subnational governments
- Building awareness and partnership with hotel and restaurants owners
- Regular monitoring (almost monthly)
- Distribution of no smoking signage to all venues
- Training and orientation to enforcement agencies
Municipal government bans smoking in all public places and work places including:
- Education facility
- Health facility
- Hotels and restaurants
- Government offices
- Public transport

Municipal government fosters partnership with youth leaders, community based organizations, students, teachers, international partners and media to promote tobacco control and prevention of NCDs.

Average: 92.5% pictorial health warning, the world largest

The President of Ermera Municipality took a lead role in supporting Ministry of Health Timor-Leste in adoption and implementation of the world largest pictorial health warning on tobacco packs in 2018.
Indonesia
Bogor

Bogor City successfully implemented a ban of display of tobacco products at the point of sale.

Dr Bima Arya Sugiarto, Mayor of Bogor City, placing anti-smoking signages on public transport in Bogor City.

Klungkung

Klungkung Regulation No.5 year 2016, bans all outdoor tobacco advertising.

Mayor I Nyoman Suwirta in enforcement action- removing outdoor tobacco advertising.

Mayor with community and media: Mr I Nyoman Suwirta, encourages and raises awareness of smokefree through media and community engagement events.
I am a heavy smoker but I really support Dr. Hasto’s idea. For the sake of Bajarnegara youngster’s future and our people’s health from the impact of smoke, we are going to create Government’s regulation about Smoke-Free Area.

– Mayor of Banjarnegara, Indonesia
Pioneering Tobacco Control Efforts

(1) Ordinance No. 21 series of 2008
Total cigarette ban imposed on the University Town and surrounding areas within a 1-km radius

(2) Ordinance No. 16 series of 2016
Regulates sale of tobacco products to all born on or after 1 January 2000

Balanga is the first tobacco-free-generation city in the world

2016: More than 16218 participants joined the mass Zumba at the launch of Balanga City's Tobacco Free Generation, an official Guinness World Record.

Mayor Francis Anthony S. Garcia (right)

The City Government of Balanga renewed its commitment to eliminate tobacco use. Clad in bright red shirts, city government employees led by Mayor Francis Anthony S. Garcia paraded along the streets on February 28, 2017.
Malaysia

Kuala Lumpur city has amped up its smokefree activities in 2017/2018

Smokefree enforcement team enforcing smokefree zones in Kuala Lumpur City

Educating restaurant owners on smokefree

Leading by example: Kuala Lumpur City Hall quit smoking workshop.
AP-CAT commits to...

**Tobacco Control Best Buys**

1. **Create a smoke free city**  
   Develop and implement a 100% smoke-free policy in all public places and work places – Cleaning air and preventing exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke

2. **Ban tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship**  
   Develop and implement a regulation that bans tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship completely - Preventing children and youth from picking up smoking
3. Increase size of Pictorial Health Warning (PHW)
   Work with Ministry of Health to enhance policy communication in increasing a size of PHW on tobacco packs and make a provision of PHW on alcohol products – Preventing people from using harmful products and building public awareness

4. Raise Taxes
   Build policy advocacy to raise taxes and prices on tobacco, alcohol and other harmful products – Saving lives and saving money

5. Stopping Tobacco Organizations and Products
   – Safeguarding people’s health from tobacco industry

6. Establish NCD prevention program
   Establish NCD prevention program into primary health care services and integrate tobacco control into health and development agenda – Reducing NCD related deaths and diseases

7. Create tobacco free generation (TFG): TFG policy initiative is a path toward eliminating addiction, disease, and premature deaths caused by tobacco products and creates a tobacco-free future – An endgame for tobacco

8. Establish country level alliances,
   Build subnational partnerships at the national level – Expanding AP-CAT

9. Monitor and evaluate
   Ensure interventions are implemented and progressing – Do what we commit

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Co-Chairs

Mayor of Bogor City, Indonesia
Dr Bima Arya Sugiarto (left)

Mayor of Balanga City, Philippines
Francis Anthony S Garcia (right)
SENIOR MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH, MR CHEE HONG TAT, AT THE ASIA PACIFIC CITIES ALLIANCE FOR TOBACCO CONTROL MEETING, TUESDAY, 5 SEPTEMBER 2017

“Tobacco control requires effective partnerships and the participation of all stakeholders. I am glad to see many officials and healthcare experts come together to share experiences on this important topic. Singapore looks forward to learn from all of you and to better understand best practices in your countries and cities for reducing smoking prevalence. Together, we can improve the health of our people by working together and taking a united stand on tobacco control.”
The Union and AP-CAT congratulate the government of Singapore for its tobacco control leadership in the region.

Recent advances in tobacco control

2017

• Tobacco Point-of-sale Display Ban:
  Singapore bans on displays of tobacco products at point-of-sale which came into force on 1 August.

• Increasing the minimum sale age for tobacco products:
  Singapore passed a legislation on 7 November 2017 that will increase the legal minimum age a person can buy tobacco products, from 18 to 21. On 1 January 2019 the legal age will be raised to 19, and will increase by an additional year in 2020 and 2021.

  • Because many smokers take up the habit before the age of 21 – and because the tobacco industry aggressively targets young adults – increasing the minimum sale age for tobacco products will complement proven strategies for reducing tobacco use.

2018

Plain Packaging: Singapore will introduce a plain packaging by 2020. No cigarette packs sold in Singapore will be allowed to carry logos, brand images or any promotional information.
AP-CAT
2017
23 Cities
9 Countries
ABOUT THE UNION

The Union is a global scientific organisation with the mission to improve health among people living in poverty. We do that by conducting scientific research, working with governments and other agencies to translate research into better health for people around the world, and delivering projects directly in the field. The union is made up of a global membership body of people who help to advance our mission, and a scientific institute that implements public health projects within countries. For close to 100 years, we have been leaders in the fight against some of the world’s biggest killers including tuberculosis, lung disease and tobacco use.

Acknowledgements

AP-CAT is thankful for the support of the Ministries of Health of the respective countries. We highly appreciate the support of the Bloomberg Initiative to reduce Tobacco use and The Union.

We would also like to extend our gratitude for the support of the civil societies and NGOs that are passionate in their cause to protect people from the harms of tobacco and the prevention of non-communicable diseases.

AP-CAT is supported by:

KNOW
We conduct research to provide evidence of or public health policy and practice

SHARE
We disseminate scientific knowledge to strengthen public health programmes.

ACT
We deliver services and conduct advocacy to safeguard people’s health.

The 50th UNION WORLD CONFERENCE ON LUNG HEALTH
30 OCT – 2 NOV | HYDERBAD, INDIA