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| **Title of Research Presentation** Commercial tobacco and indigenous peoples: A stock take on Framework Convention on Tobacco Control progress |
| **Maximum 2500 characters (including spaces but excluding title)****Background/Objectives**The World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) recognizes the health harms of commercial tobacco use which globally accounts for more than 7 million deaths per year. Further, the FCTC Preamble states that Parties are “Deeply concerned about the high levels of smoking and other forms of tobacco consumption by indigenous peoples” (FCTC, Preamble). The health status and needs of indigenous populations of Australia, Canada and New Zealand are often compared because of the shared experience of colonization, including commercial tobacco use. All three countries have ratified the FCTC, which includes a preamble, guiding principles, and extensive commentary on tobacco control measures and activities.This paper evaluates FCTC reporting of progress made in relation to indigenous obligations in Australia, Canada and New Zealand. We examined: (1) Whether indigenous data was being reported in relation to indigenous peoples. (2) The extent of indigenous participation in commercial tobacco intervention development, implementation and evaluation. (3) If indigenous commercial tobacco reduction interventions were being delivered and evaluated under the FCTC.**Methods**We searched for Australian, Canadian and New Zealand references to indigenous peoples in FCTC reporting (2007 - 2016) through: 1) Global Progress Reports; and 2) country specific reports between. All data associated with the identified search terms were extracted and content analysis was applied.**Results**There were significant gaps and inconsistencies in reporting. As a result it was difficult to determine if, or what progress, has been made to reduce commercial tobacco use by the three Parties as part of their commitments under the FCTC. There is some evidence that progress is being made towards reducing indigenous commercial tobacco use, including the indigenous-focused initiatives.**Discussion**This review highlights the need for more detailed and standardized reporting on FCTC progress in achieving commitments to reducing commercial tobacco use among indigenous peoples. Indigenous participation and representation at country and international levels is required, and could assist in strengthening the FCTC reporting instrument. Specifically, this should include indigenous-specific data to help to realise the FCTC Guiding Principles, building the evidence base and momentum to improve tobacco control and reduce commercial tobacco use among indigenous peoples.**Keywords**Indigenous, Tobacco, Disparities, Human rights, Priority/special populations, Surveillance and monitoring |