



Global Health Diplomacy Program

2007 Port of Spain Summit Compliance: Transfats

Rowena Symss, June 19, 2015

This report assesses compliance with the commitment below from the 2007 Port of Spain Declaration based on actions taken by the Caribbean countries between 15 September 2007 and 15 September 2008.

Commitment

2007-15: [we declare] our strong support for the elimination of trans-fats from the diet of our citizens, using the CFNI [Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute] as a focal point for providing guidance and public education designed toward this end.

Compliance

Member	No compliance	Partial compliance	Full compliance
Anguilla		0	
Antigua and Barbuda		0	
Bahamas		0	
Barbados	-1		
Belize		0	
Bermuda	-1		
British Virgin Islands		0	
Cayman Islands	-1		
Dominica		0	
Grenada		0	
Guyana		0	
Haiti	-1		
Jamaica		0	
Montserrat		0	
Saint Kitts and Nevis		0	
Saint Lucia	-1		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		0	
Suriname	-1		
Trinidad and Tobago		0	
Turks and Caicos		0	
Average		-0.30	

Background

On 15 September 2007, the heads of government of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) attended a summit at Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, focusing on the theme of “Uniting to stop the epidemic of chronic NCDs.” Recognizing that the Caribbean region is one of the worst affected regions by non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in the Americas, the leaders took on the challenge of preventing and controlling the NCDs of heart disease, stroke, diabetes, hypertension, obesity and cancer by addressing the causal risk factors: lack of physical activity, tobacco use, alcohol abuse and unhealthy diets.¹

The Caribbean Food and Nutrition Initiative (CFNI), now housed within the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), was established in 1967 to forge a regional approach to solving the nutrition problems of the Caribbean. It aims to attain food security and achieve optimal nutritional health through collaborating with Caribbean countries to enhance, describe, manage and prevent key nutritional problems and increase capacity in providing effective nutritional services. CFNI works closely with the CARICOM secretariat to improve the quality of life in the Caribbean through the Regional Food and Nutrition Strategy (RFNS), particularly through activities in the healthcare delivery and training programs in food economics and food and nutrition policy and planning.²

Commitment 2007-15 focuses on the elimination of industrially produced trans fats.

Commitment Features

CARICOM leaders committed their strong support for eliminating trans fats from the diets of their citizens.

There are two main types of trans fats, those found in foods obtained from ruminants, such as dairy products and meat, and those found in industrially produced, partially hydrogenated vegetable oils. The consumption of the hydrogenated vegetable oils has been associated with increased risk of cardiovascular disease, infertility, endometriosis, gallstones, Alzheimer’s disease, diabetes and some cancers.³ This commitment focuses on the elimination of the industrially produced trans fats.

To comply with the commitment, the country must take action nationally as well as regionally through the CFNI to support the elimination of industrially produced trans fats from its citizens’ diets.

Possible actions at the domestic level include policy intervention to enforce voluntary self-regulation, requiring product labelling, setting voluntary limits, and issuing local bans and national bans.⁴

Possible actions at the regional level include supporting CFNI as the focal point of guidance for trans fat elimination and for guidance in public education.

¹ COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE REGIONAL SUMMIT OF HEADS OF GOVERNMENT OF THE CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY (CARICOM) ON CHRONIC NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (NCDs), 15 September 2007, Caribbean Community Secretariat. Date accessed: 6 August 2015.

http://www.caricom.org/jsp/communications/communiques/chronic_non_communicable_diseases.jsp

² CARICOM secretariat, Caribbean Food and Nutrition Initiative, Date of Access: 14 April 2015.

<http://www.caricom.org/jsp/community/cfni.jsp?menu=community>

³ World Health Organization, Downs, Shuana, Thow, Anne Marie, and Leede, Stephen. “The effectiveness of policies for reducing dietary trans fat: a systematic review of the evidence,” Date of Access: 13 April 2015.

<http://www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/91/4/12-111468/en/>

⁴ World Health Organization, Downs, Shuana, Thow, Anne Marie, and Leede, Stephen. “The effectiveness of policies for reducing dietary trans fat: a systematic review of the evidence,” Date of Access: 13 April 2015.

<http://www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/91/4/12-111468/en/>

Scoring Rubric

-1	The country did not take domestic action to support the elimination of industrially produced transfats and did not support the CFNI to be the focal point for guidance and public education OR the country only verbally supported the elimination of transfats or only partially supported CFNI as the focal point for guidance and public education.
0	The country took domestic action to support the elimination of industrially produced transfats or supported CFNI to be the focal point for guidance and public education OR the country only verbally supported the elimination of transfats and took action to support CFNI to be the focal point for guidance and public education OR the country took domestic action to support the elimination of industrially produced transfats and only partially supported CFNI as the focal point for guidance and public education.
+1	The country took domestic action to support the elimination of industrially produced transfats AND supported CFNI to be the focal point for guidance and public education.

Anguilla: 0

Anguilla partially complied with the commitment to eliminate industrially produced transfats.

Anguilla supported CFNI as a focal point for guidance and public education.⁵

CFNI launched a training program for food service providers, coordinated with the Government of Anguilla to prepare country-specific nutrient and meal standards, and distributed CFNI publications locally. The government submitted National Food and Nutrition Policies and Plans of Action for Nutrition document to CFNI for approval.⁶

Anguilla did not take any domestic action to eliminate industrially produced transfats. According to PAHO’s legislation review on preventing and controlling obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular disease, no measures were enacted in Anguilla.⁷ Anguilla’s online Document Library does not contain any introduced legislation pertaining to eliminating transfats during the compliance period.⁸

Thus, Anguilla was assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Antigua and Barbuda: 0

Antigua and Barbuda partially complied with the commitment to eliminate industrially produced transfats.

Antigua and Barbuda supported CFNI as a focal point for guidance and public education.

Antigua and Barbuda submitted National Food and Nutrition Policies and Plans of Action for Nutrition to CFNI and was in the process of collating the final document during the compliance period. In addition, Antigua and Barbuda collaborated with CFNI to prepare food-based dietary

⁵ Anguilla, PAHO. Date Accessed: 16 May 2015.

<http://www1.paho.org/hia/archivosvol2/paisesing/Anguilla%20English.pdf?ua=1>

⁶ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 20 May 2015.

<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

⁷ Compilation of Legislation for the English Speaking Caribbean Countries and Territories on Prevention and Control of Obesity, Diabetes and Cardiovascular Diseases, PAHO (Washington DC) June 2010. Date of Access: June 13 2015.

http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_view&gid=14821&Itemid=99999999

⁸ Document Library, Government of Anguilla. Date Accessed: May 15 2015.

http://www.gov.ai/document_library.php?filter=year

guidelines for consumers and health professionals, organized Caribbean Nutrition Day to increase awareness about different types of fats and fat sources, and distributed CFNI publications locally.⁹

Antigua and Barbuda did not take any domestic action to eliminate industrially produced trans fats. According to PAHO's legislation review on preventing and controlling obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular disease, no measures were enacted in Antigua.¹⁰ Antigua's online Laws and Acts of Parliament directory does not contain any introduced legislation pertaining to eliminating trans fats during the compliance period.¹¹

Thus, Antigua was assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Bahamas: 0

The Bahamas partially complied with the commitment to eliminate industrially produced trans fats.

The Bahamas supported CFNI as a focal point for guidance and public education.

The Bahamas submitted National Food and Nutrition Policies and Plans of Action for Nutrition to the CFNI and was in the process of collating the final document during the compliance period. The government also implemented food-based dietary guidelines for consumers and health professionals in collaboration with CFNI and distributed CFNI publications locally.¹²

The Bahamas did not take any domestic action to support eliminating industrially produced trans fats. According to PAHO's legislation on preventing and controlling obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular disease, no measures were enacted in the Bahamas.¹³ The Bahamas's online law listing does not contain any introduced legislation pertaining to the elimination of trans fats during the compliance period.¹⁴

Thus, the Bahamas was assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Barbados: -1

Barbados did not comply with the commitment to eliminate industrially produced trans fats.

Barbados partially supported CFNI as a focal point for guidance and public education.

Barbados requested assistance from CFNI to develop food and nutrition policies and a national plan of action but no national food and nutrition policies or action plans for nutrition were submitted.

⁹ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 20 May 2015.

<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

¹⁰ Compilation of Legislation for the English Speaking Caribbean Countries and Territories on Prevention and Control of Obesity, Diabetes and Cardiovascular Diseases, PAHO (Washington DC) June 2010. Date of Access: June 13 2015.

http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_view&gid=14821&Itemid=99999999

¹¹ Laws or Acts of Parliament By Year, Government of Antigua and Barbuda. Date Accessed: May 17 2015.

http://laws.gov.ag/new/detail_page.php?page=content/year.php

¹² Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 20 May 2015.

<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

¹³ Compilation of Legislation for the English Speaking Caribbean Countries and Territories on Prevention and Control of Obesity, Diabetes and Cardiovascular Diseases, PAHO (Washington DC) June 2010. Date of Access: June 13 2015.

http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_view&gid=14821&Itemid=99999999

¹⁴ Government Laws On-Line, The Government of The Bahamas Office of the Attorney General and Ministry of Legal Affairs (2011). Date Accessed: May 18 2015. <http://goo.gl/WIOCKg>

However, Barbados was in the development stage of creating food-based dietary guidelines for consumers and health professionals with CFNI and distributed CFNI publications locally.¹⁵

Barbados did not take any domestic action to support eliminating industrially produced trans fats. According to PAHO's legislation on preventing and controlling obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular disease, no measures were enacted in Barbados.¹⁶

Thus, Barbados has been assigned a score of -1 for lack of compliance.

Belize: 0

Belize partially complied with the commitment to eliminate industrially produced trans fats.

Belize supported CFNI as a focal point for guidance and public education.

Belize submitted National Food and Nutrition Policies and Plans of Action for Nutrition to CFNI that were accepted by Executive Council during the compliance period. In addition, Belize was in the development stage of preparing food-based dietary guidelines for consumers and health professionals with CFNI and distributed CFNI publications locally.¹⁷

Belize did not take any domestic action to support eliminating industrially produced trans fats. According to PAHO's legislation on preventing and controlling obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular disease, no measures were enacted in Belize.¹⁸

Thus, Belize was assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Bermuda: -1

Bermuda did not comply with the commitment to eliminate industrially produced trans fats.

No evidence was found to indicate that Bermuda took domestic actions to support the elimination of industrially produced trans fats or to support CFNI as the focal point for guidance and public education.

Thus, Bermuda was assigned a score of -1 for lack of compliance.

British Virgin Islands: 0

The British Virgin Islands partially complied with the commitment to eliminate industrially produced trans fats.

The British Virgin Islands supported CFNI as a focal point for guidance and public education.

The British Virgin Islands submitted National Food and Nutrition Policies and Plans of Action for Nutrition to CFNI that were accepted by the Cabinet during the compliance period. The British Virgin Islands also collaborated with CFNI to assess and improve meal services within schools, coordinated workshops to train members of the Food and Nutrition Council, organized Caribbean

¹⁵ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 20 May 2015.

<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

¹⁶ Compilation of Legislation for the English Speaking Caribbean Countries and Territories on Prevention and Control of Obesity, Diabetes and Cardiovascular Diseases, PAHO (Washington DC) June 2010. Date of Access: June 13 2015.

http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_view&gid=14821&Itemid=99999999

¹⁷ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 20 May 2015.

<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

¹⁸ Compilation of Legislation for the English Speaking Caribbean Countries and Territories on Prevention and Control of Obesity, Diabetes and Cardiovascular Diseases, PAHO (Washington DC) June 2010. Date of Access: June 13 2015.

http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_view&gid=14821&Itemid=99999999

Nutrition Day to increase awareness about different types of fats and fat sources, and distributed CFNI publications locally.¹⁹

No evidence was found to indicate that the British Virgin Islands took any domestic action to eliminate industrially produced trans-fats.

Thus, the British Virgin Islands was assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Cayman Islands: -1

The Cayman Islands did not comply with the commitment to eliminate industrially produced trans fats.

The Cayman Islands partially supported CFNI as a focal point for public education.

The Cayman Islands did not submit any national food and nutrition policies and plans of action for nutrition to CFNI. The government distributed CFNI publications locally.²⁰

No evidence was found to indicate compliance regarding domestic actions taken by the Cayman Islands to support eliminating trans fats.

Thus, the Cayman Islands was assigned a score of -1 for lack of compliance.

Dominica: 0

Dominica partially complied with the commitment to eliminate industrially produced trans fats.

Dominica supported CFNI as a focal point for guidance and public education.

The government submitted National Food and Nutrition Policies and Plans of Action for Nutrition to CFNI and was in the process of collating the final document during the compliance period. The government also implemented food-based dietary guidelines for consumers and health professionals in collaboration with CFNI and distributed CFNI publications locally.²¹

Dominica did not take any domestic action to support eliminating industrially produced trans fats. According to PAHO's legislation on preventing and controlling obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular disease, no measures were enacted in Dominica.²² The government's online law listing does not contain any introduced legislation pertaining to the elimination of industrially produced trans-fats during the compliance period.²³

Thus, Dominica has been assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Grenada: 0

Grenada partially complied with the commitment to eliminate industrially produced trans fats.

¹⁹ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 20 May 2015. <http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

²⁰ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 20 May 2015. <http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

²¹ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 20 May 2015. <http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

²² Compilation of Legislation for the English Speaking Caribbean Countries and Territories on Prevention and Control of Obesity, Diabetes and Cardiovascular Diseases, PAHO (Washington DC) June 2010. Date of Access: June 13 2015. http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_view&gid=14821&Itemid=99999999

²³ Laws, Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica. Date Accessed: May 25 2015. <http://dominica.gov.dm/laws-of-dominica?page=1>

Grenada supported CFNI as a focal point for guidance and public education.

In 2007, CFNI worked with Grenada on a related research initiative on “Preventing Diabetes and Other Chronic Diseases through a School-Based Behavioural Intervention in Four Caribbean Countries.” This project developed country-based profiles and assessed educational needs of school-aged children in reference to healthy eating behaviour. The program also evaluated the efficacy of the intervention in improving children’s diets and physical activity.²⁴

No evidence was found to indicate compliance regarding domestic actions taken by Grenada to support eliminating transfat.

Thus, Grenada was assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Guyana: 0

Guyana partially complied with the commitment to eliminate industrially produced trans fats.

Guyana supported CFNI as a focal point for guidance and public education.²⁵

The government, in collaboration with CFNI, launched training programs for healthcare providers, prepared country-specific institutional nutrient and meal standards, implemented food-based dietary guidelines for consumers and health professionals, and distributed CFNI publications locally.²⁶

Guyana did not take any domestic action to support eliminating industrially produced trans fats. According to PAHO’s legislation on preventing and controlling obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular disease, no measures were enacted in Guyana.²⁷

Thus, Guyana was assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Haiti: -1

Haiti did not comply with the commitment to eliminate industrially produced trans fats.

No evidence was found to indicate that Haiti took any domestic action to eliminate industrially produced trans-fats or support CFNI as the focal point for guidance and public education.

Thus, Haiti was assigned a score of -1 for lack of compliance.

Jamaica: 0

Jamaica partially complied with the commitment to eliminate industrially produced trans fats.

Jamaica supported CFNI as a focal point for guidance and public education.

The government, in collaboration with CFNI, launched training programs for healthcare providers and institutional food service providers, created preliminary National Food and Nutrition Policies and Plans of Action for Nutrition; researched local food label information available to consumers; prepared country-specific institutional nutrient and meal standards, developed food-based dietary

²⁴ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 20 May, 2015
<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

²⁵ Anguilla, PAHO. Date Accessed: 16 May 2015.
<http://www1.paho.org/hia/archivosvol2/paisesing/Anguilla%20English.pdf?ua=1>

²⁶ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 20 May 2015.
<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

²⁷ Compilation of Legislation for the English Speaking Caribbean Countries and Territories on Prevention and Control of Obesity, Diabetes and Cardiovascular Diseases, PAHO (Washington DC) June 2010. Date of Access: June 13 2015.
http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_view&gid=14821&Itemid=99999999

guidelines for consumers and health professionals, organized Caribbean Nutrition Day to raise awareness about different types of fats and fat sources, and distributed CFNI publications locally.²⁸

Jamaica did not take any domestic action to support eliminating industrially produced trans fats. According to PAHO's legislation on preventing and controlling obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular disease, no measures were enacted in Jamaica.²⁹ The government's online law listing does not contain any introduced legislation pertaining to the elimination of industrially produced trans-fats during the compliance period.³⁰

Thus, Jamaica has been assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Montserrat: 0

Montserrat partially complied with the commitment to eliminate industrially produced trans fats.

Montserrat supported the CFNI as a focal point for guidance and public education.³¹

The government, in collaboration with CFNI, prepared country-specific institutional nutrient and meal standards, created preliminary National Food and Nutrition Policies and Plans of Action for Nutrition, conducted a food consumption survey to determine dietary patterns for people aged 18 and older, prepared food-based dietary guidelines for consumers and health professionals, and distributed CFNI publications locally.³²

Montserrat did not take any domestic action to support eliminating industrially produced trans fats. According to PAHO's legislation on preventing and controlling obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular disease, no measures were enacted in Montserrat.³³

Thus, Montserrat was assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Saint Kitts and Nevis: 0

Saint Kitts and Nevis partially complied with the commitment to eliminate industrially produced trans fats.

In 2007, CFNI worked with the government on a related research initiative on "Preventing Diabetes and Other Chronic Diseases through a School-Based Behavioural Intervention in Four Caribbean Countries." This project developed country-based profiles and assessed educational needs of school-aged children in reference to healthy eating behaviour. The program also evaluated the efficacy of the intervention in improving children's diets and physical activity.³⁴ The government, in collaboration with CFNI, prepared country-specific institutional nutrient and meal standards, developed food-

²⁸ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 20 May 2015.

<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

²⁹ Compilation of Legislation for the English Speaking Caribbean Countries and Territories on Prevention and Control of Obesity, Diabetes and Cardiovascular Diseases, PAHO (Washington DC) June 2010. Date of Access: June 13 2015.

http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_view&gid=14821&Itemid=99999999

³⁰ Ministry of Justice, Government of Jamaica. Date Accessed: June 7 2015. <http://moj.gov.jm/laws>

³¹ Anguilla, PAHO. Date Accessed: 16 May 2015.

<http://www1.paho.org/hia/archivosvol2/paisesing/Anguilla%20English.pdf?ua=1>

³² Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 20 May 2015.

<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

³³ Compilation of Legislation for the English Speaking Caribbean Countries and Territories on Prevention and Control of Obesity, Diabetes and Cardiovascular Diseases, PAHO (Washington DC) June 2010. Date of Access: June 13 2015.

http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_view&gid=14821&Itemid=99999999

³⁴ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 20 May, 2015

<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

based dietary guidelines for consumers and health professionals, and distributed CFNI publications locally.³⁵

No evidence was found to indicate that Saint Kitts and Nevis took domestic action to support the elimination of industrially produced transfat.

Thus, Saint Kitts and Nevis has been assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Saint Lucia: -1

Saint Lucia did not comply with the commitment to eliminate industrially produced trans fats.

Saint Lucia partially supported CFNI as a focal point for guidance and public education.

Saint Lucia requested assistance from CFNI to develop food and nutrition policies and a national plan of action but no document was submitted to CFNI. However, the government was in the implementation stage of creating food-based dietary guidelines for consumers and health professionals with CFNI, and distributed CFNI publications locally.³⁶

Saint Lucia did not take any domestic action to support eliminating industrially produced trans fats. According to PAHO's legislation on preventing and controlling obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular disease, no measures were enacted in Saint Lucia.³⁷

Thus, Saint Lucia has been assigned a score of -1 for lack of compliance

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: 0

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines partially complied with the commitment to eliminate industrially produced trans fats.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines supported CFNI as a focal point for guidance and public education. The government submitted National Food and Nutrition Policies and Plans of Action for Nutrition to the CFNI, which were awaiting acceptance by the Cabinet during the compliance period. With assistance from CFNI, the government also assessed institutional meal services within schools, was included in the CFNI study on "Preventing Diabetes and Other Chronic Diseases through a School-Based Behavioural Intervention in Four Caribbean Countries," received CFNI training for healthcare professionals, and distributed CFNI publications locally.³⁸

No evidence was found to indicate that the government took any domestic action to support the elimination of industrially produced trans fats.

Thus, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines was assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Suriname: -1

Suriname did not comply with the commitment to eliminate industrially produced trans fats.

Suriname partially supported CFNI as a focal point for guidance and public education.

³⁵ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 20 May 2015.
<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

³⁶ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 20 May 2015.
<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

³⁷ Compilation of Legislation for the English Speaking Caribbean Countries and Territories on Prevention and Control of Obesity, Diabetes and Cardiovascular Diseases, PAHO (Washington DC) June 2010. Date of Access: June 13 2015.
http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_view&gid=14821&Itemid=99999999

³⁸ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 20 May 2015.
<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

The government did not request assistance from CFNI to develop food and nutrition policies or a national plan of action. Few CFNI publications were distributed.³⁹ Two training programs were conducted in Suriname through CFNI: “The Development of a Protocol for the Nutritional Management of Diabetes, Obesity and Hypertension and the Training of Health Care Providers” and training in food and nutrition security for government officials.⁴⁰

No evidence was found to indicate that Suriname took any domestic action to support the elimination of industrially produced trans fats.

Thus, Suriname has been assigned a score of -1 for lack of compliance.

Trinidad and Tobago: 0

Trinidad and Tobago partially complied with the commitment to eliminate industrially produced trans fats.

Trinidad and Tobago supported CFNI as a focal point for guidance and public education.

The government submitted National Food and Nutrition Policies and Plans of Action for Nutrition to CFNI, which was being revised during the compliance period. With assistance from CFNI, the government also assessed institutional meal services within schools, researched local food label information available to consumers, included CFNI representation on Trinidad and Tobago Food Advisory Committee to develop national and regional food standards, was included in the CFNI study on “Preventing Diabetes and Other Chronic Diseases through a School-Based Behavioural Intervention in Four Caribbean Countries,” received CFNI training for healthcare professionals, organized Caribbean Nutrition Day to increase awareness about different types of fats and fat sources, and distributed CFNI publications locally.⁴¹

Trinidad and Tobago did not take any domestic action to support eliminating industrially produced trans fats. According to PAHO’s legislation on preventing and controlling obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular disease, no measures were enacted in Trinidad and Tobago.⁴² The government’s online legislation listing does not contain any new legislation pertaining to eliminating trans fats during the compliance period.⁴³

Thus, Trinidad and Tobago was assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Turks and Caicos: 0

Turks and Caicos partially complied with the commitment to eliminate industrially produced trans fats.

Turks and Caicos supported CFNI as a focal point for guidance and public education.

The government submitted National Food and Nutrition Policies and Plans of Action for Nutrition to CFNI, which was awaiting acceptance by the Cabinet during the compliance period. With

³⁹ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 20 May 2015.
<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

⁴⁰ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2007 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 22 May 2015.
<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2784/Annualreport%202007.pdf?sequence=1>

⁴¹ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 20 May 2015.
<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

⁴² Compilation of Legislation for the English Speaking Caribbean Countries and Territories on Prevention and Control of Obesity, Diabetes and Cardiovascular Diseases, PAHO (Washington DC) June 2010. Date of Access: June 13 2015.
http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_view&gid=14821&Itemid=99999999

⁴³ Bills, Parliament of Trinidad and Tobago. Date Accessed: June 10 2015.
<http://www.ttparliament.org/publications.php?mid=28#ui-tabs-1>

assistance from CFNI, the government also received CFNI training for healthcare professionals and distributed CFNI publications locally.⁴⁴

No evidence was found to indicate that Turks and Caicos took any domestic action to eliminate industrially produced trans fats.

Thus, Turks and Caicos was assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

⁴⁴ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 20 May 2015.
<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>