# Caribbean Public Health Agency

# CARPHA

## Tourism and Health in the context of Regional Health Security



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## **Outline**

- 1. Highlights: Global and Regional Tourism
- 2. Regional Health Security What is it?
- 3. Tourism and Health Program in the context of RHS
- 4. Questions/Comments



# **Increasing Global Tourism**

- Tourism is the fastest growing industry internationally.
- Travel & Tourism is a key sector for economic development and job creation throughout the world.
  - Travel & Tourism's direct contribution to GDP grew by 3.1% in 2016 compared to the global economy as a whole which grew at 2.5%.
  - According to UNWTO's long-term forecast report *Tourism Towards 2030,* International tourist arrivals worldwide are expected to increase by 3.3% a year between 2010 and 2030 to reach 1.8 billion by 2030



International tourists

from 25 million

in 1950

to 1186 million

in 2015

1.8 billion

forecast for 2030

#### International tourism, number of arrivals



Source: World Tourism Organization, Yearbook of Tourism Statistics, Compendium of Tourism Statistics and data files.



### **Regional Tourism**

- The Caribbean is one of the regions that depend more economically on the tourists sector
- It is the most important industry especially after the crisis of other sectors such as agriculture and manufacturing.
- Tourist (stay-over) arrivals in the Caribbean have grown by 35.7% between 2006 and 2016 or at an average annual rate of 3.1%.
- By 2025, international tourist arrivals are forecast to total 31,806,000, generating expenditure of USD40.5bn, an increase of 3.5% pa.
- Tourism is our business



# What does this mean to us?



- All of us in some way or the other are and will be impacted.
- Health has a role to play in ensuring the survival of this fragile and competitive sector in the Caribbean
- Tourism and health generally cover health aspects of travellers to particular locations, health education, medical aspects of travel preparation, health problems in travellers or in returning tourists, and economic or administrative consequences of tourists' ill health.
- Tourism and Health usually focuses onthe travellers' wellbeing and not on thosereceiving these travellers.





- We need to consider that there are people on the other end of the spectrum who may be subjected to a change in their health status as well, due to visiting fellow humans.
- Tourism and Health rarely includes the hosts in its consideration.
- CARPHA's Tourism and Health Program (THP) is a new and a bold initiative that takes into consideration the health of tourist, the receiver and also the environment.
- The THP plays a significant role in advancing Regional Health Security.





### What is Regional Health Security?

Regional Health Security - describes the capacities required for CARPHA Member States to <u>prepare</u> for and <u>respond</u> to public health threats, issues and concerns that transcend national boundaries and potentially impact on economic and political stability, trade, tourism, and access to goods and services.



# Prevent avoidable catastrophes

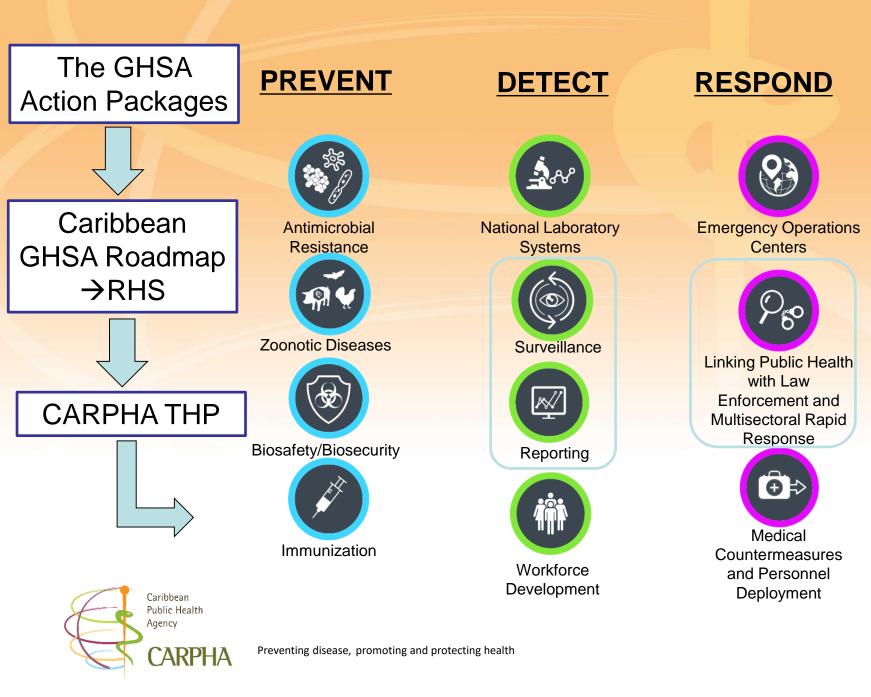


#### **Detect threats early**



# Respond rapidly and effectively





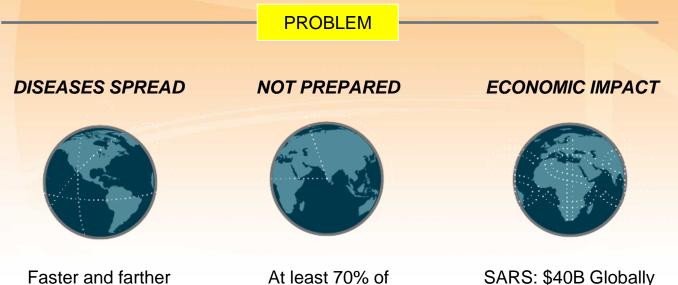


Respiratory Illnesses	Increase in international air travel has contributed to the spread of acute respiratory viruses (e.g. SARS, Mers-CoV, acute respiratory syndrome) Communicable diseases with long incubation periods (e.g. H1N1) may be particularly problematic due to exposed but non-symptomatic travellers moving between regions
Vector-borne Diseases	There is the risk of importation of diseases from international travel.
Food-borne Illnesses	Outbreaks of gastroenteritis (from e.g. norovirus, salmonella and e-coli)
Water-borne Infections	Water-borne infections associated with poorly managed swimming pools (e.g. Legionnaires, Cryptosporidium)
Sexually Transmitted Infections	An increased HIV and STIs risk can be associated with international travel
Vaccine Preventable Diseases	Risk from importation of vaccine preventable diseases by travellers who have failed to have proper inoculation (e.g. yellow fever, hepatitis, tetanus).



### Why care about Regional Health Security?

## Why support CARPHA THP?



At least 70% of countries not prepared

SARS: \$40B Globally Ebola: >\$30B Globally Zika: ???



### **Tourism and Health Program and RHS**

F	Prevent			$\land$
		Detect	Respond	$\sum$
-	Guidelines Hotels Cruise Ships	Surveillance System - THIS - Reporting and Information Sharing	Response - Training - Guidelines	



#### **Enhanced Regional Health Security**

We cannot speak of RHS without the inclusion of the tourism sector and its stakeholders

### Harmonization of Tourism and Health

Both Sector must work to support each other

# Safer and Secure Caribbean for both locals and visitors

Less public health burden and decrease negative impact on the tourism sector



### References

- 1. Travel & Tourism Global Economic Impact & Issues 2017, World Travel and Tourism Council: <u>https://www.wttc.org/-/media/files/reports/economic-impact-research/2017-documents/global-economic-impact-and-issues-2017.pdf</u>
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- 3. Regional Health Secirity, CARPHA: <u>http://carpha.org/Portals/0/docs/MEETINGS/Epid\_LabDir/Olowokure\_Regional\_Heal</u> <u>th\_Security.pdf</u>
- 4. CARPHA THP: <u>http://carpha.org/tourism</u>
- 5. Global Health Security Agenda: <u>https://www.ghsagenda.org/</u>





