

WHO FCTC Articles and Relevant Departments/Ministries

Ministry	Primary Role	Responsibilities
1. Ministry of Health:	Lead agency for health-related measures.	1. Developing and implementing national tobacco control policies. 2. Conducting public health campaigns to raise awareness about the dangers of tobacco use. 3. Providing smoking cessation programs and support. 4. Monitoring tobacco use and evaluating the impact of tobacco control measures
2. Ministry of Finance:	Managing the financial aspects of tobacco control.	1. Implementing and adjusting tobacco taxes to reduce consumption. 2. Allocating budget and resources for tobacco control programs. 3. Conducting cost-benefit analyses of tobacco control measures. 4. Reducing economic dependency on tobacco through diversification strategies
3. Ministry of Education:	Integrating tobacco control into educational programs.	1. Developing school curricula that include tobacco prevention education. 2. Training teachers to deliver effective tobacco prevention programs.



		<p>3. Promoting tobacco-free school environments.</p> <p>4. Engaging students in campaigns and activities to prevent tobacco use.</p>
4. Ministry of Agriculture	Addressing the supply side of tobacco control.	<p>1. Supporting tobacco farmers in transitioning to alternative crops.</p> <p>2. Regulating and monitoring tobacco farming practices to ensure sustainability.</p> <p>3. Promoting the use of sustainable agricultural practices that minimize environmental harm.</p> <p>4. Providing financial and technical assistance to farmers.</p>
5. Ministry of Environment	Managing the environmental impact of tobacco.	<p>1. Addressing issues related to deforestation caused by tobacco farming.</p> <p>2. Regulating the use of pesticides and chemicals in tobacco cultivation.</p> <p>3. Managing waste and pollution resulting from tobacco production and consumption.</p> <p>4. Promoting environmental conservation and sustainable practices.</p>
6. Ministry of Trade and Industry	Regulating the tobacco industry and products.	<p>1. Enforcing regulations on the manufacturing, sale, and marketing of tobacco products.</p>



		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Ensuring that tobacco products comply with health warnings and packaging requirements. 3. Monitoring and controlling illicit trade in tobacco products. 4. Balancing trade policies with public health goals.
7. Ministry of Justice	Legal framework and enforcement.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Drafting and enacting comprehensive tobacco control legislation. 2. Ensuring compliance with national and international tobacco control laws. 3. Prosecuting violations of tobacco control regulations. 4. Supporting legal challenges and defending tobacco control measures in court.
8. Ministry of Labor	Occupational health and safety.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementing workplace smoking bans to protect workers from secondhand smoke. 2. Promoting smoke-free policies in all workplaces. 3. Ensuring compliance with occupational health standards related to tobacco. 4. Conducting workplace health programs to support smoking cessation.



<p>9. Ministry of Social Affairs</p>	<p>Addressing the social impact of tobacco use.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementing programs to reduce socio-economic inequalities related to tobacco use. 2. Supporting vulnerable populations affected by tobacco. 3. Running community-based tobacco control initiatives. 4. Addressing the social determinants of health that contribute to tobacco use
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Collaborative Efforts

- **Inter-ministerial Committees:** Establishing committees to coordinate actions across different ministries ensures a unified approach to tobacco control. These committees can develop comprehensive strategies, share information, and align efforts to meet the WHO FCTC objectives.
- **Policy Integration:** Integrating tobacco control measures into broader public health, economic, environmental, and social policies helps to create a holistic approach. For example, incorporating tobacco control into national development plans can ensure sustained attention and resources.
- **Data Sharing:** Sharing data and research findings across ministries is crucial for monitoring progress, identifying challenges, and making informed decisions. Regular data exchange can help track tobacco use trends, evaluate the effectiveness of policies, and adjust strategies as needed.
- **Capacity Building:** Providing training and capacity building for staff across different ministries ensures they have the necessary skills and knowledge to implement and enforce tobacco control measures. This can include workshops, seminars, and technical assistance from WHO and other international organizations.



Tobacco Control
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- **Public-Private Partnerships:** Engaging with non-governmental organizations, civil society, and the private sector can enhance the reach and impact of tobacco control initiatives. These partnerships can support advocacy, provide additional resources, and help implement community-based programs.

Source: World Health Organization. (2003). WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. Geneva: World Health Organization.[cited 2025 March 21]. Available from:
<https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/42811/9241591013.pdf>