



National Tobacco INFO SHEET Control Programme

IN THIS INFO SHEET

- Why the NTCP is a good idea
- What are its benefits?
- What makes up a NTCP?

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 What is needed for an NTCP to be successful

A National Tobacco Control

Programme helps governments to develop a structured approach to tobacco control in their countries.

It ensures that they have planned

and budgeted for tobacco control and makes sure that the strategies chosen in a **specific country** are appropriate to reduce the tobacco use in the country.

Tobacco has been documented as the main risk factor for non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease and cancers. It's also a gateway to other substance use.

It's therefore important that governments implement strategies that target tobacco use.

These strategies need to be in line with

Universal Health Care priorities and Sustainable Development Goal targets.

> from 4.4% of the population in Ethiopia to 20% in South

In Africa, tobacco use varies

A NTCP has four main objectives:

TOBACCO CONTROL

PRIORITISES

include a tobacco control response in their health programmes, ensuring staff and finances for it.

It helps governments to

It helps governments

STANDARDISES THE

APPROACH

define an intervention package to have a comprehensive tobacco control response.

It helps governments

ENSURES INTERVENTIONS

ARE FINANCED

plan and budget for the tobacco control response, making programmes more sustainable.

It helps galvanize evidence on tobacco use

GENERATES

TOBACCO USE DATA

to support mainstreaming of tobacco control in public health programming.

Once a country has agreed to set up a Every tobacco control programme has

interventions

in line with

WHO FCTC

arrangements

Monitoring

Evaluation

reporting

framework

and

and a

What are the NTCP components?

range of onsite services to ensure that the programme is set up effectively. A package of

Programme, the CTCA provides a

National Tobacco Control

National Tobacco Control Programmes differ from country to country. Each country decides on the set of interventions that need to be

implemented to help their specific

contexts. Countries choose a package of

interventions that, once implemented, would

best suit their individual contexts and reduce

tobacco use. Interventions include graphic health

warnings on cigarettes packs, tax increases on

the price of cigarettes and smoke-free policies.

five critical components to ensure

that it moves from conception to

implementation.

Governance, Institutional set-up, and implementation

The key to an effective set up of a programme is ensuring that there is institutional capacity and governance structures in place to drive the process. A core team of stakeholders must be established to draft and review documents, consult and ensure that the programme is enacted by the Health Ministry.

Budgetary obligations and financial implications

To ensure that the intervention packages are implemented sufficiently, the government needs to understand the financial implications of the programme and ensure that there is a budget that can finance this process. The good news is that packages don't only have to be

Tobacco prevalence in a country can only be

is sustainable. One critical part of the CTCA's

tobacco control programme is domestically

reduced with a tobacco control programme that

engagement with countries is ensuring that the

domestically financed. There are

other alternatives.

financed and sustainable.

Monitoring and evaluation systems are

important because it helps governments

track and measure the success of all the

the implementation process.

assess their programmes and understand,

elements of their programme throughout

In order for the tobacco control

Sustainability

strategies

How is an NTCP financed? What is needed?

programme to be implemented effectively, it has to be budgeted

Health's programmatic offerings. Tobacco control programmes are financed via four mechanisms: Tax Grants Domestic financing

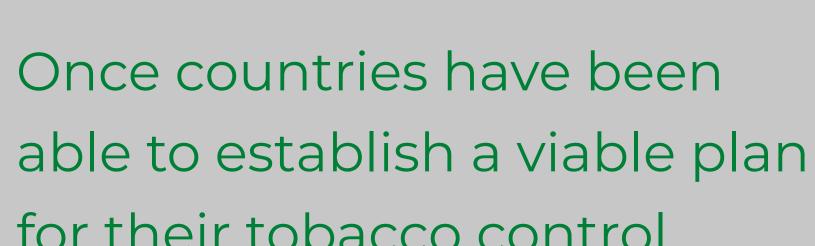
for from within the Ministry of

- DOMESTIC FINANCING
 - Effective tobacco control programmes can only
 - be implemented if governments determine the

Foreign financing

- localised budgetary priorities in terms of their
- health programme needs alongside other health
- programmes.
 - However, in addition to this, global research has shown how increases in the tax on tobacco products is
 - considered a "best- buy" and can be ring-fenced and used to effectively finance smoking cessation and other tobacco control programmes in a

specific country.



FOREIGN FINANCING

for their tobacco control programmes, they are also likely to be more successful in their quests to apply for international health grants that support countries with the implementation of their programmatic needs.

The advantage that the governments would have in this instance in that they would have evidence of capacity development support that showcases how

the programme would

eventually be implemented.