Multi-sectoral coordination at national and global levels

**PP008** COPS OUTCOMES AND WORK TOWARDS SUCCESSFUL COP6
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**Background:** In November 2012, the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) held its fifth session in Seoul, Republic of Korea. Each session of the COP sets the tone for global, as well as national, tobacco control for the years to come. Apart from adopting numerous important decisions to strengthen the fight against tobacco epidemic, COPS highlighted the need to secure a “whole of government” commitment for implementation of the FCTC. The contributions of the civil society in supporting tobacco control efforts proved vital yet again. However, COPS outcomes will be only as strong as their follow-up. Governments need to implement newly adopted guidelines and guiding principles, fulfill their treaty obligations such as reporting, and sustain their work on further treaty implementation. Civil society has an important role to play during this process—by supporting the governments directly in their tobacco control efforts, serving as a watchdog to monitor whether countries comply with the FCTC provisions, or providing input to FCTC’s inter-sessional work, such as participating in FCTC working groups.

**Objective:** 1. Outline the content of the newly adopted guidelines and guiding principles that governments need to implement in their national tobacco control efforts—Article 6, Article 9 and 10. 2) Describe ongoing work on treaty provisions and opportunities for governments and civil society to participate in the FCTC inter-sessional process—Article 6, Article 9 and 10, Article 17 and 18, Article 19. 3) Review obligations under the Convention which all governments need to fulfill in the inter-sessional period—reporting, payment of contributions.

**Result:** The presentation will also provide information on additional topics expected to be discussed during COP6 in 2014.

**Method:** Poster presentation.

**Conclusion:** It is expected that the presentation will contribute towards:
- The understanding of the viewers about newly adopted guidelines by the COP5
- Help viewers revisit various inter-sessional campaigns including reporting, payment of voluntary assessed contributions, etc.

**Conclusion:** COPS outcomes will be only as strong as their follow-up. Governments need to implement newly adopted guidelines and guiding principles, fulfill their other treaty obligations. Civil Society has a role to play in this process.

**PP010** TOBACCO CONTROL IN NEPAL – CHALLENGES AND COUNTERMEASURES
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**Background:** Tobacco kills about 16,000 people every year in Nepal and 90 per cent of them die due to lung cancer. Cigarette and beedi smoking, chewing tobacco and using tobacco products such as Pan, Parag, Gutka, etc. are common in Nepal. The prevalence of smoking is 52% and 13.3% for males and females (15 years and older) respectively. The recent studies have shown that doctors, teachers, civil servants and adolescents are more in this addiction. Nepal signed the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) on December 3, 2003, and ratified it on November 7, 2006. Nationally tobacco control and Regulatory was passed by Government of Nepal on May 2011.

**Objective:** To share the challenges and countermeasures on tobacco control in Nepal.

**Method:** To implement the anti-tobacco law, Government has formed national and district level Monitoring Committees. Secretary of the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) is the coordinator of the national level committee. MoHP has assigned National Health Education Information and Communication Centre (NHEICC) as the focal body to monitor and make surveillance of the effective implementation of the act. The Assistant CDOs in the three districts of the Kathmandu Valley have yet to consider enforcing the anti-smoking as a priority. Most of the times they are busy mobilizing security forces during protests and rallies. Some assistant CDOs even do not know about the anti-smoking law.

**Result:** Through the health tax fund, coordination, awareness raising and advocacy activities have been implemented. In this endeavour, Somme NGOs are playing key roles in awareness raising and act as pressure group for the effective implementation of act.

**Conclusion:** Government alone cannot ensure the effective implementation of the tobacco control and regulatory act – 2011. National NGOs should play crucial role in this endeavour. An effective enforcement strategy and mechanism should be developed and implemented. Massive advocacy on awareness raising programme should be launched using Local bodies and civil society role. Political and financial support from Government and donors equally plays significant role for successful implementation of the law.

**PP015** IMPLEMENTATION OF WOMEN AND CHILD LABOR LAW IN TOBACCO INDUSTRY: A CASE STUDY IN BANGLADESH
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**Background:** Tobacco consumption in Bangladesh is widespread which is worsening poverty and health both on the individual and national level. Tobacco use is prevalent among women and children also. The prevalence of smoking is 52% and 13.3% for males and females (15 years and older) respectively. The project has provided a model for successful intervention that can be expanded nationwide. One of the key preconditions for a successful implementation of tobacco control policies is to establish favorable conditions and social norms to fight the tobacco epidemic. This model for community-based tobacco control can support and complement the governmental tobacco policy efforts by raising awareness and improving knowledge on local and grass-roots level.

**Objective:** Providing input to FCTC’s inter-sessional work, such as participating in FCTC working groups; being a watchdog to monitor whether countries comply with the FCTC provisions, or providing input to FCTC’s inter-sessional work, such as participating in FCTC working groups.

**Method:** 1. Licensing of cigarette/biri factories. 2. Monitoring the activities of small-medium factories. 3. Improving legislations that specifically ban women and children labor in factories and ensuring implementation of the legislation. 4. Provide alternative jobs to women so that income and stability is realized in relevant areas. 5. Mandatory schooling of children in relevant areas. 6. Health screening for those labor already affected.

**Conclusion:** This project will provide a legal framework to manufacture biri/cigarette and other types of tobacco products. Therefore much of what happens illegally can be brought to the legal front, making the activities transparent. This will enable the government, private sector and the media to understand what is happening and thereby raise awareness.

**PP029** NATIONAL TOBACCO CONTROL COORDINATION: THE COST EFFECTIVE STRATEGY FOR HARMONIZING IN-COUNTRY TOBACCO CONTROL ACTORS
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**Introduction & background:** Many in-country tobacco (TC) control actors, with poor national coordination for example in Uganda

- Competition among TC actors limiting consultation and sharing among actors
- Duplication of activities leading to high costs of implementation
- Failure to follow national priorities due to lack of a coordinating mechanism

**Objective:** Convergence for TC actors, specifically focusing on:
- Leveraging comparative advantage for TC actors and partners
- Reduce duplication of activities and cost for implementation
- Critical mass to respond to TI interference

**Method:**
- Establishing a national coordination point & secretariat
- Establishing and equipping the coordination committee
- Identifying partners and their roles and responsibilities
- Reporting and reviewing progress