Index for Tobacco Control Sustainability

CHAD

INDICATORS		Present(P)/ Absent(A)	Weighted Score	Country Score
1.	Pre-requisite Indicator: ›4 MPOWER policies in place	A	9	0
2.	National tobacco control budget (annual)	P	7	7
3.	National tobacco control law	P	6	6
4.	National budget allocation for tobacco control capacity building	P	6	6
5.	Tobacco taxation›75% of retail sales price	A	6	0
6.	Tobacco taxation increases faster than inflation plus gross domestic product growth	A	6	0
7.	National tobacco control unit	P	5	5
8.	Civil society tobacco control network	P	5	5
9.	Civil society representation in national tobacco control advisory committees	P	5	5
10.	Health promotion fund for, or including, tobacco control	A	5	0
11.	National policy against tobacco industry corporate social responsibility	P	5	5
12.	Tobacco-related mortality and morbidity recording system	A	5	0
13.	National evaluation framework in place	A	5	0
14.	Evaluation built into all major policy implementation plans	P	5	5
15.	National tobacco control strategy	P	4	4
16.	Tobacco control and non-communicable diseases form part of national health policy	P	4	4
17.	Tobacco control forms part of national development plan	A	4	0
18.	Human resource for implementation(national)	A	4	0
19.	Global Tobacco Surveillance System surveys	P	4	4
20.	Inter-governmental co-ordination mechanism	A	4	0
21.	Capacity building plan for tobacco control personnel	A	3	0
22.	Developmental assistance funding includes tobacco control	P	3	3
23.	Code of conduct for government officials and staff	P	3	3
24.	Ministry of health WHOFCTC Article 5.3 policy	P	3	3
25.	WHOFCTC Article 5.3 policy across all ministries	P	3	3
26.	Economic and social tobacco costs data	P	3	3
27.	National focal point post	P	3	3
28.	National advisory committee	P	2	2
29.	Capacity building plans on research and evaluation	A	2	0
30.	Mass media campaigns funded	P	1	1
31.	Capacity building plan for non-tobacco control specific personnel	A	1	0
Total Score			130	77

Explanation of the scores:

1. Prerequisite Indicator: ›4 MPOWER policies in place: As per the WHO report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2021, three MPOWER policies — Protect, Warn, and Enforce — have met the highest level of achievement.

2. National tobacco control budget (annual): Since its establishment in 2013, Chad has consistently allocated a budget to the National Tobacco, Alcohol, and Drug Control Program. This annual allocation enables the program to effectively operate and carry out various outreach activities aimed at promoting public health and safety.

3. National tobacco control law: Chad's national tobacco control law was approved on June 10, 2010. http://www.otaf.info/files/public/docs/legislation/tcd-20100610-loi-10-2010.pdf

4. National budget allocation for tobacco control capacity building: The budget allocation permits the provision of funding for specific capacity building initiatives.

5. Tobacco taxation ›75% of retail sales price: The taxation level on cigarettes is below 75% of the popular brand's price, with a total tax rate of 34.5%, as per the investment case study. https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/migration/td/Rapport-sur-le-Tabac-au-Tchad.pdf

6. Tobacco taxation increases faster than inflation plus GDP growth: No.

7. National tobacco control unit : A national program aimed at combating the use of tobacco, alcohol, and drugs was established on February 8, 2013.

8. Civil society tobacco control network: A network dedicated to tobacco control within civil society has been established, known as the STOP-Tabac-Tchad Network.

9. Civil society representation in national tobacco control advisory committees: Civil society associations are represented on the National Committee for Tobacco Control.

10. Health promotion fund for, or including, tobacco control: There is no Health Promotion Fund in Chad.

11. National policy against TI CSR: Decree 1523 of September 11, 2019, formally prohibits CSR activities by the tobacco industry.

12. Tobacco-related mortality and morbidity recording system: This system does not yet exist.

13. National evaluation framework in place: No.

14. Evaluation built into all major policy implementation plans: Evaluation mechanisms are essential for monitoring policy and program implementation. The National Tobacco Control Program's Monitoring and Evaluation Department, under the National Committee's coordination, oversees this mission. Civil society also contributes by producing alternative reports and indices on tobacco industry interference and advertising. https://atca-africa.org/index-tobacco-advertising-promotion-and-sponsorship-inafrica/https://www.alwihdainfo. com/Tchad-l-ADC-presente-le-rapport-sur-l-indice-d-interference-de-l-industrie-du-tabac_a110065.html

15. National tobacco control strategy: In September 2018, Chad's Ministry of Health launched a multisectoral tobacco control strategy aimed at reducing adult smoking prevalence by one-third by 2022. The strategy focuses on strengthening the legal framework, reducing tobacco demand and supply, promoting research, and implementing surveillance and evaluation systems. It aligns with Chad's National Health Policy 2016–2030 and the National Development Plan 2017–2021.

16. Tobacco control and NCDs form part of national health policy: The national health policy extensively covers tobacco control and NCD prevention and control as its key components.
    https://www.prb.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Tchad-Plan-National-de-Developpement-Sanitaire-2018-2021.pdf
    https://www.prb.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Tchad-Politique-Nationale-de-Sante-2016-2030.pdf

17. Tobacco control forms part of national development plan: Tobacco control is not part of Chad's national development plan.

18. Human resource for implementation (national): Human resources for implementation are very limited, despite training organized with the support of The Union and the FCTC Secretariat.

19. Global Tobacco Surveillance System surveys: Chad participated in GYTS, GATS, and GSPS.

20. Intergovernmental coordination mechanism: In 2007, Chad created the National Tobacco Control Committee (CNLT), the multisectoral national coordination mechanism for tobacco control. The CNLT brings together key ministries, civil society, religious groups, and development partners.

21. Capacity building plan for tobacco control personnel: No funds dedicated for capacity building.

22. Developmental assistance funding includes tobacco control: Tobacco control is not included in technical assistance funding.

23. Code of Conduct for Government Officials and Agents: Chad adopted Decree No. 1523 on September 11, 2019, to regulate interactions between government officials and the tobacco industry representatives.

24. Ministry of Health and FCTC Article 5.3 policy: Decree No. 1523 covers this policy.

25. WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy across all ministries: Decree No. 1523 covers this policy.

26. Economic and social tobacco costs data: The 2019 Tobacco Control Investment Case Study provided data on the economic costs and benefits of investing in tobacco control.

27. https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/migration/td/Rapport-sur-le-Tabac-au-Tchad.pdf

28. National advisory committee: In 2007, Chad created the National Tobacco Control Committee (CNLT) as a multi-sectoral national coordination mechanism for tobacco control. The CNLT brings together key ministries, civil society, religious groups, and development partners.

29. Capacity building plans on research and evaluation: Chad does not have dedicated resources for this.

30. Mass media campaigns funded: The tobacco program funds a portion of its media awareness campaigns with the budget allocation from the general state budget.

31. Capacity building plan for non-tobacco control specific personnel: This plan does not exist.

Main Findings:

Chad has implemented strong tobacco control legislation, decrees, and orders, along with a comprehensive national tobacco control program. The program is operational and dynamic, with a dedicated staff and resources mobilized from the state budget and partners such as the Union and the Secretariat of the Convention through the FCTC2030 project.

The National Multisectoral Coordination Committee is responsible for coordinating tobacco control efforts and advising the government while protecting it from tobacco industry interference. The committee ensures that tobacco control is integrated into health policy and development plans.

Each year, the National Tobacco Control Program receives a budget allocation for its operations, capacity building activities, and media campaigns. The program also conducts MPOWER policy evaluations and economic cost studies to assess the effectiveness of tobacco control measures.

Chad has instituted a specific tax to finance universal health coverage, with 30% of the revenue allocated to the National Tobacco Control Program. The mechanism of transferring the tax from the Treasury to the Tobacco Program via the new Universal Health Insurance Fund will further strengthen the sustainability of tobacco control.

Remaining gaps in tobacco control sustainability:

Chad is facing several gaps in its tobacco control measures. The implementation of adopted tobacco control measures texts and documents is not effective, and limited funds are allocated to tobacco research. Additionally, the state budget allocation is insufficient to cover the needs expressed in the tobacco control strategic plan.