

Index for Tobacco Control Sustainability

MADAGASCAR



The Union

International Union Against
Tuberculosis and Lung Disease
Health solutions for the poor

INDICATORS		Present(P)/ Absent(A)	Weighted Score	Country Score
1.	Prerequisite Indicator:>4MPOWER policies in place	P	9	9
2.	National tobacco control budget(annual)	P	7	7
3.	National tobacco control law	A	6	0
4.	National budget allocation for tobacco control capacity building	P	6	6
5.	Tobacco taxation >75% of retail sales price	P	6	6
6.	Tobacco taxation increases faster than inflation plus gross domestic product growth	P	6	6
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	A	5	0
12.	Tobacco-related mortality and morbidity recording system	A	5	0
13.	National evaluation framework in place	P	5	5
14.	Evaluation built into all major policy implementation plans	P	5	5
15.	National tobacco control strategy	P	4	4
16.	Tobacco control and noncommunicable diseases form part of national health policy	P	4	4
17.	Tobacco control forms part of national development plan	P	4	0
18.	Human resource for implementation (national)	P	4	4
19.	Global Tobacco Surveillance System surveys	P	4	4
20.	Intergovernmental coordination mechanism	P	3	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	A	3	0
24.	Ministry of health WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy	P	3	3
25.	WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy across all ministries	A	3	0
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	P	1	1
Total Score			130	91

Explanation of the scores:

1. Pre-requisite Indicator: >4MPOWER policies in place 9/9: According to the GTCR 2021, Madagascar has met the highest level of achievement for PWER.
2. National tobacco control budget (annual) 7/7: The National Office of Tobacco Control is allocated 30% of the Special Tax on tobacco products, alcoholic beverages, and gambling, as per the interministerial decree 31691/2017 of 22/12/2017, to support its tobacco control efforts. However, due to its current status, the office is unable to manage the entire fund.
3. National tobacco control law 0/6: The law has been drafted by members of the advisory committee on tobacco control since 2019 and submitted to the Government.
4. National budget allocation for tobacco control capacity building 6/6: The National Office of Tobacco Control is allocated 30% of the Special Tax on tobacco products, alcoholic beverages, and gambling, as per the interministerial decree 31691/2017 of 22/12/2017, to support its tobacco control efforts.
5. Tobacco taxation >75% of retail sales price 6/6: Per the GTCR 2021, tax comprises 80% of the retail price of tobacco products.
6. Tobacco taxation increases faster than inflation domestic product growth 6/6: Every year the government increases taxes.
7. National tobacco control unit 5/5: Madagascar has had the National Office of Tobacco Control since 2005, following the decree No. 2005-0554 of August 30, 2005 amended by Decree No. 2006-0452 of July 11, 2006
8. Civil society tobacco control network 5/5: Although the network is not yet official, civil society participates in tobacco control as a member of the National Office for Tobacco Control (OFNALAT) Advisory Committee.
9. Civil society representation in national tobacco control advisory committees 5/5: Civil Society in Tobacco Control is a member of the advisory committee of the National Office of Tobacco Control.
10. Health promotion fund for or including tobacco control 0/5: No independent fund exists with the capacity to effectively receive and manage resources designated for the promotion of health, including those derived from taxation and other sources of funding.
11. National policy against tobacco industry corporate social responsibility 0/5: There is no policy on CSR against the tobacco industry
12. Tobacco-related mortality and morbidity recording system 0/5: There is no system to record tobacco-related mortality and morbidity.
13. National evaluation framework place 5/5: The evaluation mechanism is already in the National Strategic Plan for Tobacco Control 2020–2024, but implementation needs to be improved.
14. National tobacco control strategy 5/5: Madagascar currently possesses a national strategic plan for tobacco control; however, the absence of a tobacco control law has resulted in a legal void.
15. National tobacco control strategy 4/4: A strategic plan is already being implemented.
16. Tobacco control and noncommunicable diseases (NCD) form part of national health policy 4/4: According to the law 2011 - 002 of July 15, 2011 on the health code in Madagascar, Article 40, Article 44, Article 105, TITLE III, tobacco control and NCD form part of the national health policy.

17. Tobacco control forms part of national development plan 4/4: N/A.
18. Human resources for implementation (national) 4/4: Human resources for implementation consist of staff at the National Office of Tobacco Control and members of the National Tobacco Control Advisory Committee and the Tobacco Control Advisory Committee at the regional level.
19. Global Tobacco Surveillance System surveys 4/4: Madagascar conducted GYTS in 2008 and in 2018.
20. Intergovernmental coordination mechanism 0/3: 0
21. Capacity building plan for tobacco control personnel 0/3: There is no national plan or policy for capacity building of tobacco control personnel.
22. Developmental assistance funding includes tobacco control 3/3. As part of developmental assistance funding, Madagascar has benefited from the support of UNDP and WHO through the FCTC 2030 Project of the Secretariat of the Framework Convention.
23. Code of conduct for government officials and staff 0/3: There is no such code of conduct.
24. Ministry of Health WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy 3/3: see Law 2011 – 002 of July 15th 2011 on the health code in Madagascar.
25. WHO FCTC Article 5.3 policy across all ministries 0/3: there is no policy on Article 5.3 for all ministries.
26. Economic and social tobacco costs data 3/3: see Investment Case for Tobacco Control in Madagascar.
27. National focal point post 3/3: The director of the National Office of Tobacco Control is the focal point and has been coordinating tobacco control in Madagascar since 2005.
28. National advisory committee 2/2: There is a National Tobacco Control Advisory Committee.
29. Capacity building plans on research and evaluation 0/2: There is no research and evaluation plan.
30. Mass media campaigns funded 1/1: The National Tobacco Control Strategic Plan, which is funded by the WHO and the WHO FCTC from 2020 to 2024, is being implemented through various campaigns. These campaigns are being carried out by the National Tobacco Control Office and the African Tobacco Control Alliance for NY SAHY.
31. Capacity building plan for non-tobacco-control-specific personnel 1/1: Such a plan exists in the National Health Policy.

Main Findings:

General description of current status or major achievements in tobacco control sustainability

Among the 24 indicators currently observed in Madagascar, it is noteworthy that the efforts towards tobacco control are showing progress. Despite the limited effectiveness, the allocation of 30% of the revenue generated from taxes on alcoholic beverages, gambling, and tobacco sales, as well as the funds provided by WHO/FCTC, will undoubtedly enhance the advancement of the strategic plan for tobacco control in Madagascar for the period of 2020 to 2024.

Progress in Tobacco Control sustainability:

Several areas could benefit from improvement. Advocacy is needed to pass the proposed tobacco control law, but no action plan or budget is in place for this. It would be beneficial to develop an action plan with a clear budget allocation to ensure the success of this advocacy effort. The implementation of a taxation system for tobacco products in Madagascar is crucial in promoting public health, as outlined in the current bill. While there is currently no national policy against tobacco industry corporate social responsibility (CSR), the industry has been working closely with the Presidency of the Republic.

Qualified personnel and capacity building are essential for effective tobacco control, but there is no action plan or budget for personnel in either the supply reduction or demand reduction components. It is recommended that a project be developed with a clear budget allocation to address this issue.

Madagascar has signed the WHO FCTC and the Protocol on Illicit Trade, but there is no plan in place to develop a code of conduct for tobacco control. It is recommended that a project with a clear budget allocation be established to develop this code of conduct. Similarly, the policy on 5.3 does not exist. It is recommended that a project with a clear budget allocation be developed to create and implement this policy.

Research on tobacco control has been neglected since the implementation of the WHO FCTC in 2005. The existence of a comprehensive plan would greatly aid in the progress of the fight against tobacco use.

The legal status of the National Office of Tobacco Control should be changed to ensure that funds are fully available. Additionally, a civil society network should be established to support tobacco control efforts. Finally, a mechanism should be established to evaluate the implementation of tobacco control measures to ensure their effectiveness.