

GLOBAL TOBACCO ECONOMY AND PUBLIC HEALTH INITIATIVE A CASE STUDY IN TWO AFRICAN COUNTRIES AND ETHIOPIAN SITUATION

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MALAWI

Tobacco

- constitutes 60% of agricultural commodities
- Constitutes 6% of the total GDP
- 17% agricultural GDP
- 20% of the total labor force of 5 million

Zimbabwe

- Fourth largest producer of flue cured tobacco in the world
- 10% of the GDP
- 50% of agricultural exports
- 5% of the labor force (250,000)
- 98% production exported

Strategies

- Malawi has a diversification strategies comparative advantages like food processing, textiles
- Zimbabwe exports of flowers, cotton, tea, coffee and meat
- Globally demand for tobacco should be weakened

World wide initiatives

- Strict smoking policies
- Farmers adjust to other forms of products


Situation in Ethiopia

- Khat consumption has been raised
- Highly drought resistant, non labor intensive
- Too many people involved in production, retail sales, exporters
- Cigarette smoking is mostly coupled after Khat consumption
- High number of cigarettes imported illegally through borders



continued

- ❑ High government revenue due to khat export but also a loss due to illegal cigarette importation.
- ❑ A proclamation was ratified to ban cigarette smoking in Public places with few implementation
- ❑ High number of child labor involved in cigarette selling
- ❑ Flower production is booming and Ethiopia stood almost first to export to Europe
- ❑ Government revenue could even be better



Problems identified

- ❑ No warnings labeled on the cigarettes
- ❑ No responsible department at the MOH
- ❑ No NGO working on the area
- ❑ No age limit to sell or buy cigarettes
- ❑ Unprocessed tobacco leaf consumption in the rural parts of the country
- ❑ No stickers to ban cigarette smoking