# Togo



How many people die from smoking in Togo each year?

2,296

What is the economic cost of smoking and tobacco use in Togo each year?

24,160,513,638

### **Current Rates of Smoking and Tobacco Use in Togo**

Tobacco use continues to be an epidemic in Togo. Government complacency in the face of the tobacco epidemic protects the tobacco industry in Togo as the death toll grows each year. Proponents of healthier societies must push for the implementation of evidence-based best practices in tobacco control to create change and reduce the negative effects of tobacco use.

#### **Adult Smoking Prevalence in Togo**

15+ years old; 2022

Men Women

8.9% 0.5%

Adult smoking prevalence in Togo is 4.7%.

#### **Number of Adult Smokers in Togo**

15+ years old; 2022

Men Women 221,729 13,332

Number of adult smokers in Togo is 242,409.

### **Youth Smoking Prevalence in Togo**

10-14 years old; 2019

Boys Girls

**11% 4.6**%

Youth smoking prevalence in Togo is 8%.

### **Adult Smokeless Tobacco Use in Togo**

15+ years old; smokeless tobacco includes snus, chewing tobacco, gutkha, etc.; 2010-2011

**Both Men and Women** 

4%

Adult smokeless tobacco use prevalence in Togo is 4%.

#### **Deaths Caused by Tobacco in Togo**

% deaths attributable to tobacco use in 2021

Men

Women

5.4%

1.6%

3.7% of all deaths in Togo are caused by tobacco use.

# Learn more about global Prevalence, Youth Smoking and Deaths.

### **Negative Effect of Tobacco Use in Togo**

Tobacco use harms both the public and fiscal health of Togo, threatening efforts to improve equity, alleviate poverty, and protect the environment.



#### **Societal Harms**

The economic cost of smoking Togo is 24,160,513,638 CFA francs. This includes direct costs related to healthcare expenditures and indirect costs related to lost productivity caused by illness and premature death.



#### **Harms Development**

Tobacco spending diverts funds from the resources that families need to rise out of poverty. On average in Togo, a smoker must spend 10.3% of GDP per capita to buy 100 packs of the most popular cigarettes in a year.



#### **Environmental Harms**

Cigarette butts are the most commonly discarded pieces of waste worldwide. It is estimated that 1,102,311 tons of butts wind up as toxic trash in the world each year, equal to 416,667 female African elephants.



### **Harms Health Equity**

The tobacco industry markets its products aggressively to lower-income populations and youth in Togo.



### **Harms NCDs**

Not only is smoking a major risk factor for the 4 largest noncommunicable diseases (cancer, heart diseases, respiratory diseases, and diabetes), but people living with mental illness are nearly 2x as likely to smoke as other individuals.

Learn more about Health Effects.

### **Impact of the Tobacco Supply Chain on Togo**

The tobacco industry profits significantly from producing and selling tobacco. At the same time, across the tobacco supply chain, there are significant negative health and economic repercussions for Togo.



### **Tobacco Production**

There were more than 5,000,000,000,000 cigarettes produced in the world in 2019, or nearly 2 cigarettes per person per day.



#### **Tobacco Industry**

The total revenue of the 6 largest tobacco companies in the world was USD 362 billion in 2022, about the same as Pakistan's Gross National Income (GNI), 5x Panama's GNI and 9x Paraguay's GNI.



#### **Tobacco Growing**

There were 1,948 tons of tobacco produced in Togo in 2022 on 4,414 hectares of quality agricultural land that could have been used to grow food.

Learn more about global Growing and Product Sales.

### **Ending the Tobacco Epidemic in Togo**

Fortunately, there are evidence-based -i.e. proven -solutions to the challenges posed by tobacco use. For several decades, governments around the world have been introducing a set of policies that address the demand for tobacco products, particularly among youth. These policies effectively reduce consumption and are cost-effective because they save goverments enormous amounts of money in health care spending and increase economic productivity.

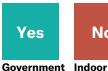
### **Current Tobacco Control Policies in Togo**

#### **Designated Smoke-Free Areas in Togo**









**Facilities** 







**Bars** 



**Transport** 





Places



Funds for **Enforcement** 

**Availability of Cessation Services** in Togo

Quitting Resources
None

**National Quit Line** 

No

### Learn more about best practices in Cessation.

**Tobacco Packaging Regulations in Togo** 

**Quality of Tobacco Packaging Regulation** 

None

√Text warning label only

Text warning label with graphic warning label Plain Packaging with text/graphic warning label % of Pack Covered

65%

### Learn more about best practices in Counter Marketing.

# **Tobacco Control Mass Media Campaigns in Togo**

Ran a National Anti-Tobacco Campaign	No
Part Of A Comprehensive Tobacco Control Program	Not applicable
Pre-Tested With The Target Audience	Not applicable
Target Audience Research Was Conducted	Not applicable
Aired On Television And/Or Radio	Not applicable
Utilized Media Planning	Not applicable
Earned Media/Public Relations Were Used To Promote The Campaign	Not applicable
Process Evaluation Was Used To Assess Implementation	Not applicable
Outcome Evaluation Was Used To Assess Effectiveness	Not applicable

Learn more about best practices in Mass Media.

### **Tobacco Tax Policies in Togo**

Using evidence-based international recommendations/best practices, the Tobacconomics Cigarette Tax Scorecard assesses four components of tax systems - price, change in affordability, tax share, and structure - on a scale of 0 to 5, where a higher score is preferred.

Overall Score	e	Cigarette Price	Change in Affordability Over Time	Tax Share of Price	Tax Structure
0.75		1.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
The overall sc average of the component sc	e four	Consumers respond to higher prices by decreasing consumption and some quit using tobacco.	In addition to price, change in affordability is critical. Cigarettes need to become less affordable for consumption to decline.	Large tax shares of price are usually a good indicator that taxes are working.	Best practices include relying more on uniform specific excise taxes that are adjusted regularly to outpace growth and inflation.

### Learn more about the Scorecard in Togo.

Regulations on Tobacco Advertising, Promotion, and Sponsorship (TAPS) in Togo

Marketing is the key avenue that tobacco companies use to reach consumers, new and old. Restricting or eliminating marketing is key to tobacco control success.

Direct Bans	7 out of 7 direct bans implemented	Indirect Bans	9 out of 10 direct bans implemented
National TV and radio	Yes	Free distribution in mail or throug	th other means Yes
International TV and radio	Yes	Promotional discounts	Yes
International magazines and newspap	pers Yes	Non-tobacco products identified names	with tobacco brand Yes
International magazines and newspap	pers Yes	Brand name of non-tobacco product	ucts used for tobacco Yes
Billboard and outdoor advertising	Yes	Appearance in TV and/or films: to placement)	bacco brands (product Yes
Advertising at point of sale	Yes	Appearance in TV and/or films: to	obacco products Yes
Advertising on internet	Yes	Prescribed anti-tobacco ads requentertainment media product that products, use or images	
		Complete ban on sponsorship	Yes
Ad Ban Compliance		Any form of contribution (financia any event, activity or individual	al or other support) to Yes
9	0%	Ban on the publicity of financial o support by the tobacco industry o individuals	