## **Eswatini**



How many people die from smoking in Swaziland each year?

**370** 

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

267,313,151

lilangenis

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

Tobacco use continues to be an epidemic in Swaziland. Government complacency in the face of the tobacco epidemic protects the tobacco industry in Swaziland 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 Swaziland**

15+ years old; 2022

en Women

14.6% 1.0%

Adult smoking prevalence in Swaziland is 7.7%.

#### **Number of Adult Smokers in Swaziland**

15+ years old; 2022

Men Women 50.754 4.079

Number of adult smokers in Swaziland is 58,179.

### **Youth Smoking Prevalence in Swaziland**

10-14 years old; 2022

oys Girls

9.9% 4.4%

Youth smoking prevalence in Swaziland is 7.1%.

## **Adult Smokeless Tobacco Use in Swaziland**

15+ years old; smokeless tobacco includes snus, chewing tobacco, gutkha, etc.; 2014

**Both Men and Women** 

2%

Adult smokeless tobacco use prevalence in Swaziland is 2%.

#### **Deaths Caused by Tobacco in Swaziland**

% deaths attributable to tobacco use in 2021

Men

Women

2.7%

1.4%

2.1% of all deaths in Swaziland are caused by tobacco use.

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

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

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



#### **Societal Harms**

The economic cost of smoking Swaziland is 267,313,151 lilangenis. 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 Swaziland, a smoker must spend 7.4% 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 Swaziland.



## **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 Swaziland

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 Swaziland.



#### **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 159 tons of tobacco produced in Swaziland in 2022 on 347 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 Swaziland**

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 Swaziland**

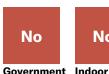
#### **Designated Smoke-Free Areas in Swaziland**







No



**Facilities** 









Public Pubs and **Bars Transport** 







Funds for **Enforcement** 

**Availability of Cessation Services** in Swaziland

**Quitting Resources** 

NRT and/or some cessation services (at least one of which is cost-covered)

**National Quit Line** 

No

## Learn more about best practices in Cessation.

**Tobacco Packaging Regulations in Swaziland** 

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

**50%** 

## Learn more about best practices in Counter Marketing.

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

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 Swaziland**

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

3

The overall score is an average of the four component scores.

**Cigarette Price** 

3.00

Consumers respond to higher prices by decreasing consumption and some quit using tobacco.

Change in Affordability Over Time

2.00

In addition to price, change in affordability is critical. Cigarettes need to become less affordable for consumption to decline. **Tax Share of Price** 

2.00

Large tax shares of price are usually a good indicator that taxes are working.

**Tax Structure** 

5.00

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 Swaziland.

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

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	6 out of 10 direct bans implemented	≀ <b>d</b>
National TV and radio	Yes	Free distribution in mail or throug	h other means Yes	
International TV and radio	Yes	Promotional discounts	Yes	
International magazines and newspa	ppers Yes	Non-tobacco products identified names	with tobacco brand No	
International magazines and newspa	ppers Yes	Brand name of non-tobacco product	ucts used for tobacco No	
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	bacco products No	
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	
ľ	N/A	Ban on the publicity of financial o support by the tobacco industry o individuals		