South Sudan



How many people die from smoking in South Sudan each year?

2,169

What is the annual cost-of-illness attributable to smoking in South Sudan each year?

6,732,818,863

South Sudanese pounds

Current Rates of Smoking and Tobacco Use in South Sudan

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

15+ years old; 2025

Men	Women
NA	NA

Adult smoking prevalence in South Sudan is NA.

Number of Adult Smokers in South Sudan

15+ years old; 2022

Men	Women
316,000	35,000

Number of adult smokers in South Sudan is 352,000.

Youth Smoking Prevalence in South Sudan

10-14 years old; 2023

Boys	Girls
9.95%	7.37%

Youth smoking prevalence in South Sudan is 8.72%.

Adult Smokeless Tobacco Use in South Sudan

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

Both Men and Women
NA

Adult smokeless tobacco use prevalence in South Sudan is NA.

Deaths Caused by Tobacco in South Sudan

% deaths attributable to tobacco use in 2023

Men

2.79%

Women

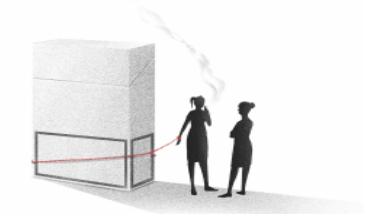
1.16%

2.08% of all deaths in South Sudan are caused by tobacco use.

Learn more about global Prevalence, Youth Smoking and Deaths.

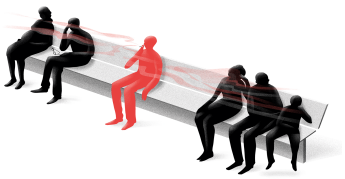
Negative Effect of Tobacco Use in South Sudan

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



Societal Harms

The annual cost-of-illness attributable to smoking in South Sudan is 6,732,818,863 South Sudanese pounds. 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 South Sudan, a smoker must spend 14.34% 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 South Sudan.



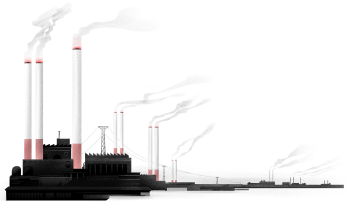
Harms NCDs

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 South Sudan

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 South Sudan.



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 364 billion in 2023, about the same as Pakistan's Gross National Income (GNI), 5x Panama's GNI and 9x Paraguay's GNI.



Tobacco Growing

South Sudan is not a major producer of tobacco, but globally there were 3.2 million hectares of arable land dedicated to tobacco growing in 2023 which was nearly as much as the land dedicated to the world's large orange crop.

Learn more about global Growing and Product Sales.

Ending the Tobacco Epidemic in South Sudan

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 governments enormous amounts of money in health care spending and increase economic productivity.

Current Tobacco Control Policies in South Sudan

Designated Smoke-Free Areas in South Sudan

Healthcare Facilities	Educational Facilities	Universities	Government Facilities	Indoor Offices	Restaurants	Pubs and Bars	Public Transport	All Other Indoor Public Places	Funds for Enforcement
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	NA	NA

Availability of Cessation Services in South Sudan

Quitting Resources

None

National Quit Line

NA

Learn more about best practices in Cessation.

Tobacco Packaging Regulations in South Sudan

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

NA

Learn more about best practices in Counter Marketing.

Tobacco Control Mass Media Campaigns in South Sudan

Ran a National Anti-Tobacco Campaign	Not applicable
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 South Sudan

Using evidence-based international recommendations/best practices, the Economics for Health 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	Cigarette Price	Change in Affordability Over Time	Tax Share of Price	Tax Structure
Insufficient data	Insufficient data	0.00	0.00	2.00
The overall score is an average of the four component scores.	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 South Sudan.

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

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

0 out of 7 direct bans implemented

National TV and radio	No
International TV and radio	No
International magazines and newspapers	No
International magazines and newspapers	No
Billboard and outdoor advertising	No
Advertising at point of sale	No
Advertising on internet	No

Indirect Bans

0 out of 10 indirect bans implemented

Free distribution in mail or through other means	No
Promotional discounts	No
Non-tobacco products identified with tobacco brand names	No
Brand name of non-tobacco products used for tobacco product	No
Appearance in TV and/or films: tobacco brands (product placement)	No
Appearance in TV and/or films: tobacco products	No
Prescribed anti-tobacco ads required for any visual entertainment media product that depicts tobacco products, use or images	No
Complete ban on sponsorship	No
Any form of contribution (financial or other support) to any event, activity or individual	No
Ban on the publicity of financial or other sponsorship or support by the tobacco industry of events, activities, individuals	No

Ad Ban Compliance

NA

Citation: Drope J, Hamill S, editors. 2025. Country profile: South Sudan. . In The Tobacco Atlas. New York: Vital Strategies and Economics for Health.