

Sudan



How many people die from smoking in Sudan each year?

13,935

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

58,217,528,826

Sudanese pounds

Current Rates of Smoking and Tobacco Use in Sudan

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

15+ years old; 2025

Men

NA

Women

NA

Adult smoking prevalence in Sudan is NA.

Number of Adult Smokers in Sudan

15+ years old; 2022

Men

5,221,000

Women

78,000

Number of adult smokers in Sudan is 5,300,000.

Youth Smoking Prevalence in Sudan

10-14 years old; 2023

Boys

7.45%

Girls

3.35%

Youth smoking prevalence in Sudan is 5.38%.

Adult Smokeless Tobacco Use in Sudan

15+ years old; smokeless tobacco includes snus, chewing tobacco, gutkha, etc.; 2016

Both Men and Women

7.90%

Adult smokeless tobacco use prevalence in Sudan is 7.90%.

Deaths Caused by Tobacco in Sudan

% deaths attributable to tobacco use in 2023

Men

8.23%

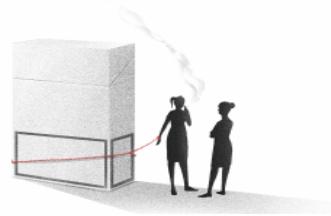
Women

2.68%**Learn more about global Prevalence,****Youth Smoking and Deaths.**

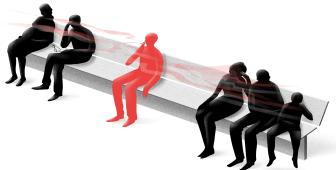
5.76% of all deaths in Sudan are caused by tobacco use.

Negative Effect of Tobacco Use in Sudan

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

**Societal Harms**

The annual cost-of-illness attributable to smoking in Sudan is 58,217,528,826 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.

**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 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 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 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 Growing

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 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 Sudan

Designated Smoke-Free Areas in Sudan

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

Availability of Cessation Services in Sudan**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 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**75%****Learn more about best practices in [Counter Marketing](#).****Tobacco Control Mass Media Campaigns in Sudan****Ran a National Anti-Tobacco Campaign****Yes****Part Of A Comprehensive Tobacco Control Program****No****Pre-Tested With The Target Audience****Yes****Target Audience Research Was Conducted****Yes****Aired On Television And/Or Radio****Yes****Utilized Media Planning****Yes****Earned Media/Public Relations Were Used To Promote The Campaign****No****Process Evaluation Was Used To Assess Implementation****Yes****Outcome Evaluation Was Used To Assess Effectiveness****No****Learn more about best practices in [Mass Media](#).**

Tobacco Tax Policies in 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	Insufficient data	Insufficient data
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 Sudan.](#)

Regulations on Tobacco Advertising, Promotion, and Sponsorship (TAPS) in 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	7 out of 7 direct bans implemented	Indirect Bans	9 out of 10 indirect bans implemented
National TV and radio	Yes	Free distribution in mail or through other means	Yes
International TV and radio	Yes	Promotional discounts	Yes
International magazines and newspapers	Yes	Non-tobacco products identified with tobacco brand names	Yes
International magazines and newspapers	Yes	Brand name of non-tobacco products used for tobacco product	Yes
Billboard and outdoor advertising	Yes	Appearance in TV and/or films: tobacco brands (product placement)	Yes
Advertising at point of sale	Yes	Appearance in TV and/or films: tobacco products	Yes
Advertising on internet	Yes	Prescribed anti-tobacco ads required for any visual entertainment media product that depicts tobacco products, use or images	NA
Ad Ban Compliance 100%		Complete ban on sponsorship	Yes
		Any form of contribution (financial or other support) to any event, activity or individual	Yes
		Ban on the publicity of financial or other sponsorship or support by the tobacco industry of events, activities, individuals	Yes