

SUPPORTING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 20

WHO FCTC Secretariat's Knowledge Hub on Surveillance

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WHO FCTC SECRETARIAT'S KNOWLEDGE HUBS

- Meant to
 - be catalysts for sharing experiences and knowledge
 - help building capacity in their respective areas of expertise among the Parties to the FCTC and other relevant partners.
- The work is facilitated and coordinated by the Convention Secretariat
- Of the seven hubs, Finland hosts the Knowledge Hub on Surveillance at National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL)



- The Knowledge Hub at THL became operational in 2015
- The task of the Knowledge Hub at THL is to support the implementation of the Convention internationally in areas of **tobacco surveillance** and **health-in-all-policies approach**
- THL operates under the auspices of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health



ARTICLE 20 OF THE WHO FCTC

Develop and promote national research and coordinate research programmes at the regional and international levels in the field of tobacco control

Establish programmes for national, regional and global surveillance of the magnitude, patterns, determinants and consequences of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke

Recognize the importance of financial and technical assistance from international and regional intergovernmental organizations and other bodies

Promote and facilitate the exchange of publicly available scientific, technical, socioeconomic, commercial and legal information, as well as information regarding practices of the tobacco industry and the cultivation of tobacco

Cooperate in regional and international intergovernmental organizations and financial and development institutions of which they are members, to promote and encourage provision of technical and financial resources to the Secretariat to assist developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to meet their commitments on research, surveillance and exchange of information.

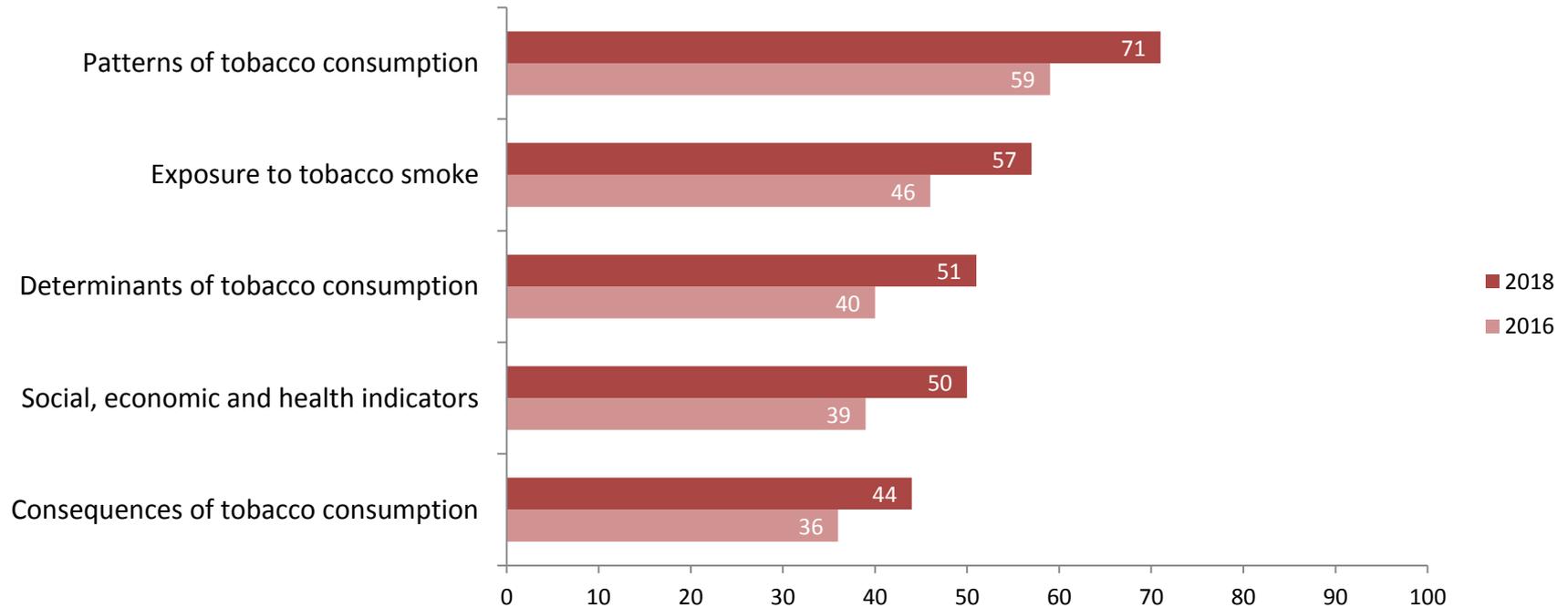


KEY OBSERVATIONS FROM 2018 GLOBAL PROGRESS REPORT, ARTICLE 20

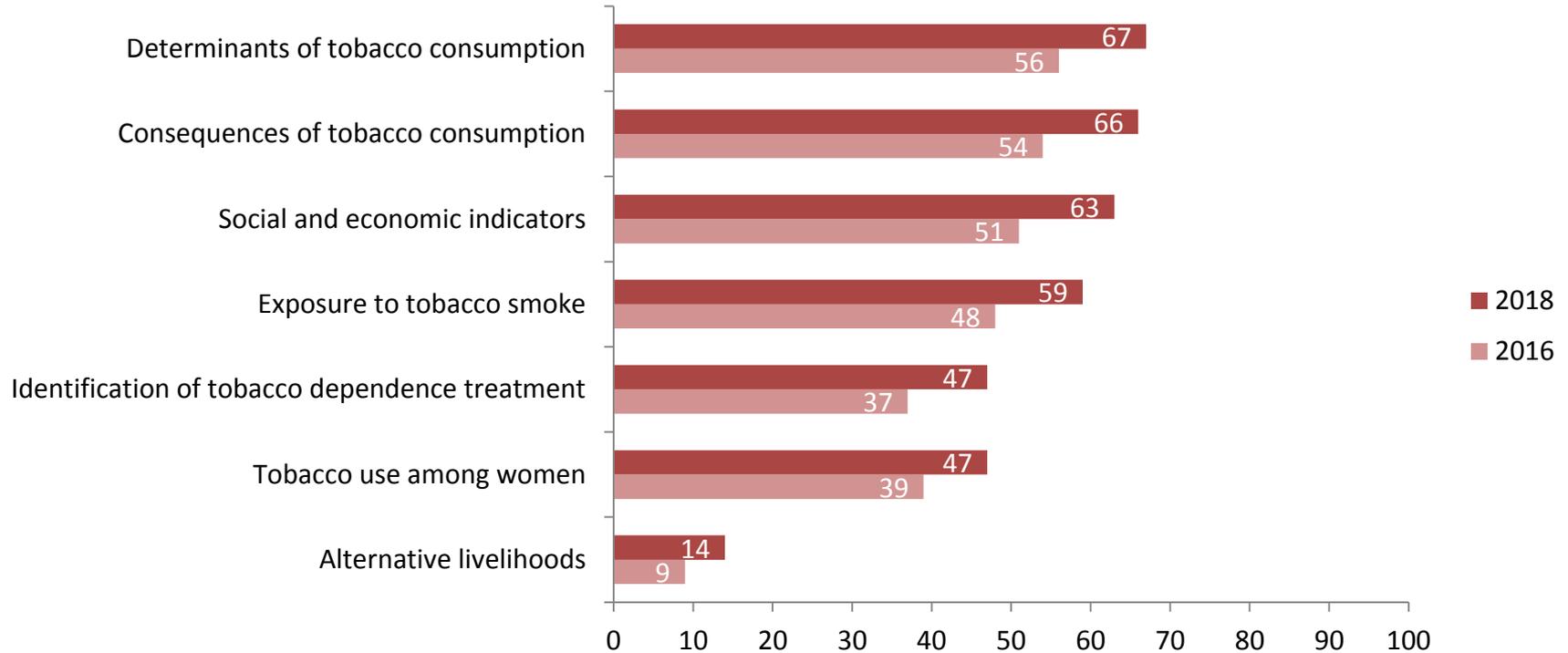
- Around **half of all Parties** had relatively recent data, from **the last five years**, for both adult and youth smoking. However, only one third of all Parties had similar recent data on smokeless tobacco use.
- Availability of data on the **economic burden of tobacco use and share of the illicit trade** remained poor, despite improvement as compared to 2016.
- Parties strengthened their national surveillance systems for key indicators of the tobacco epidemic.



Percentage of Parties that have established national surveillance systems for different topics (n=180 in 2016; n=181 in 2018)



Percentage of Parties developing and/or promoting research on different topics (n=180 in 2016; n=181 in 2018)



WHY IS ARTICLE 20 IMPORTANT?

- Research, surveillance and information exchange **increase evidence-based decision- and policy-making.**
- Tobacco control monitoring is essential for **strengthening and ensuring the full implementation** of the treaty.
- Reliable and timely data is often needed to **engage non-health sectors** in tobacco control.
- Sufficient data is vital also for **monitoring the progress with Sustainable Development Goals** targets 3.a (WHO FCTC implementation) and 3.4 (NCD premature mortality)

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg3>



TOBACCO CONTROL MONITORING AND THE SDGS

- Target 3.a: Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate
 - *Indicator 3.a.1: Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older*
- Target 3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
 - *Indicator 3.4.1: Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease*





Oct 12, UTC 12:00
**BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE TOBACCO CONTROL
MONITORING AND SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM**

Ms. Hanna Ollila, WHO FCTC Secretariat's Knowledge Hub on Surveillance
Dr. Jeffrey Drope, American Cancer Society

Oct 26, UTC 12:00
**MONITORING OF TOBACCO USE AND EXPOSURE
AND THE CONSEQUENCES OF TOBACCO CONSUMPTION**

Dr. Corinne Graffunder, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Ms. Jane Henley, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Nov 9, UTC 12:00
MONITORING OF TOBACCO CONTROL POLICIES

Prof. Geoffrey Fong, University of Waterloo, The International Tobacco Control Policy Evaluation Project
Prof. Anton Kunst, University of Amsterdam

Nov 23, UTC 12:00
**PROMOTING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
ON TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO CONTROL**

Prof. Linda Bauld, University of Stirling, The Tobacco Control Capacity Programme
Dr. Mona Johnson, SRNT University

Dec 5, UTC 10:00
**PREVENTING TOBACCO INDUSTRY INTERFERENCE
IN MONITORING AND RESEARCH**

Atty. Deborah Sy, Global Center for Good Governance in Tobacco Control (GGTC), WHO FCTC
Secretariat's Knowledge Hub on Article 5.3
Prof. Heikki Hiilamo, University of Helsinki



THANK YOU!

- For more information of the webinars and the WHO FCTC Secretariat's Knowledge Hub on Surveillance, visit www.untobaccocontrol.org/kh/surveillance
- To request technical assistance under Article 20, contact the Convention Secretariat, or the Knowledge Hub directly
[fctcknowledgehub\(at\)thl.fi](mailto:fctcknowledgehub(at)thl.fi)

Effective tobacco control monitoring

Simple

Reduces the need for intensive training

Valid

Protocols to ensure consistency and minimize errors

Timely

Availability of results as quick as possible

Flexible

Able to adapt to new products and policies

Sustainable

Investment to human and financial resources

Standardized

Data comparability over time

Representative

Of the general population

Usable

Plans for data dissemination, publication and promotion in place

Periodic

Captures changes over time

