

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

Research, surveillance and information exchange increase evidence-based decision- and policy-making

Tobacco control monitoring among the Parties to the WHO FCTC is essential for strengthening and ensuring the full implementation of the treaty.

The National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL) has long experience in public health, including non-communicable disease control and prevention, and promotion of epidemiological surveillance and health-in-all-policies approach.

THL functions as WHO FCTC Secretariat's Knowledge Hub on Surveillance, in line with the Article 20 of the WHO FCTC. Its task is to support the implementation of the WHO FCTC internationally in areas of tobacco surveillance and health-in-all-policies approach.

Read more of the Knowledge Hub:
<http://untobaccocontrol.org/kh/surveillance/>



FCTC
WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION
ON TOBACCO CONTROL
SECRETARIAT-KNOWLEDGE HUB

