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“GTSS past and present experiences”

The importance of global surveillance and the emerging tobacco landscape

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Overview

- Background
- Commitments
- Surveillance System - Current situation in the Region of the Americas
- Information needed and emerging topics
- Lessons Learned
- Challenges

1 Title of the Presentation



Background – Region of the Americas



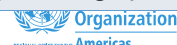
2 Title of the Presentation

997.1 millions (2016)

- 51 Countries and Territories
- 35 Member States

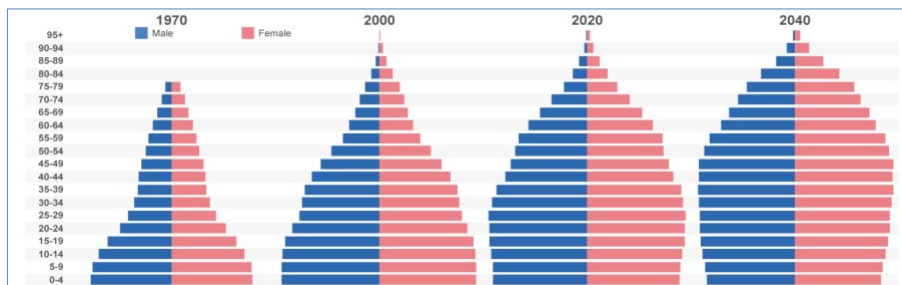
Tobacco Control

- 30/35 Parties WHO FCTC
- 127 million current tobacco smoking (15+ y.o)
- 14% MAT
- Feminization - 1.6 male smoker to each female smoker
- 18/35 countries (48% pop.) covered national 100% SFE law
- 16/35 countries (54%) HW at least 50% of the display area of the package (with images)



Background – Region of the Americas

Distribution of the Population in the Americas, 1970–2040

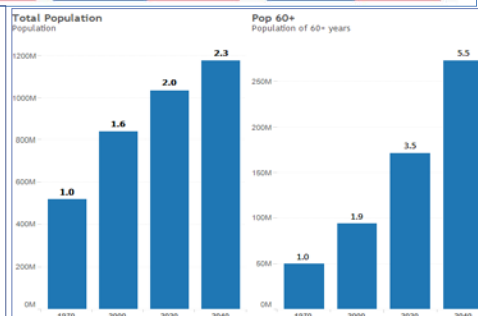


○ 1970-2040 :

- Population double (2.3)
- Greatest increase pop 60+ y.o (5.5)
- 79% of all deaths due to NCDs
- Unconditional probability of dying 30-70 years in the Americas = 15%
 - Brazil and Non-Latin Caribbean ↑

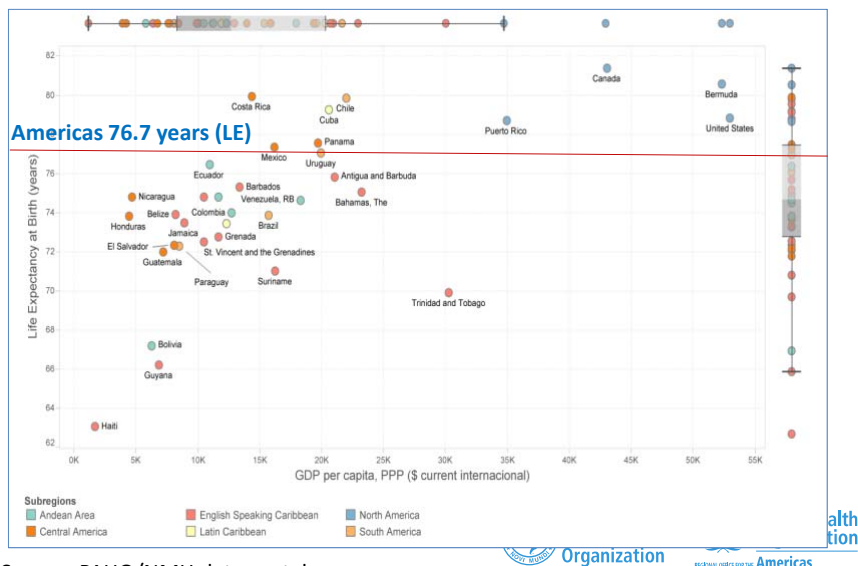
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Source: PAHO/NMH data portal

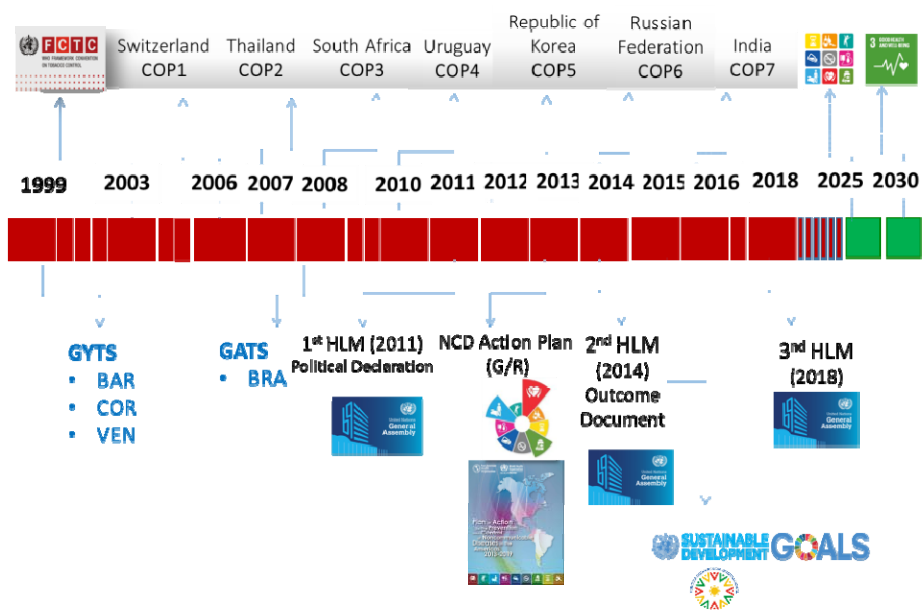


Background – Region of the Americas

Life Expectancy at birth and GDP per capita, Region of the Americas



Tobacco Control - Commitments



Commitments – Call to strengthen surveillance

2003 – WHO FCTC - Article 20 - Research, surveillance and exchange of information

20.2... the Parties should **integrate tobacco surveillance programmes** into **national, regional and global** health surveillance programmes so that **data are comparable** and can be analyzed at the regional and international levels, as appropriate.

2011 - POLITICAL DECLARATION of the High Level United Nations

Paragraphs 60-63: **MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

Paragraphs 61-62. WHO called to lead the development of a **Global Monitoring Framework (GMF)**.

Paragraph 63. Establishment of **national targets and indicators**.

Paragraph 60. **Strengthen Surveillance Systems**

Strengthen, as appropriate, **country-level surveillance and monitoring systems**, including **surveys** that are **integrated into existing national health information systems** and include monitoring exposure to risk factors, outcomes, social and economic determinants of health, and health system responses, recognizing that such systems are critical in appropriately addressing non-communicable diseases.

GYTS | GLOBAL YOUTH TOBACCO SURVEY

Current Situation

GYTS implementation in the Americas - From 1999 to date (National and/or subnational)

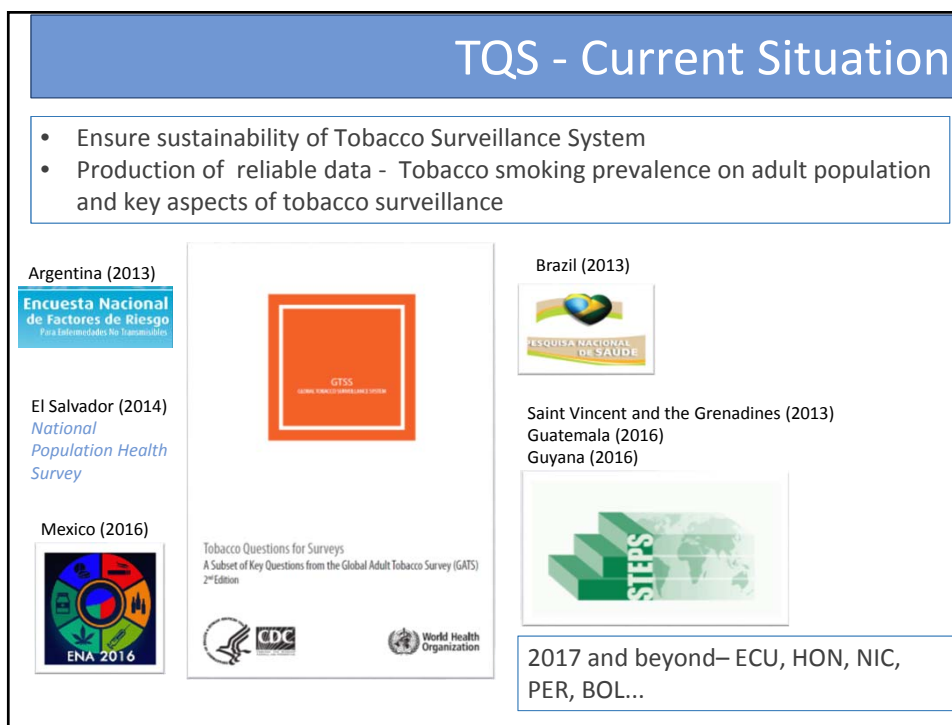
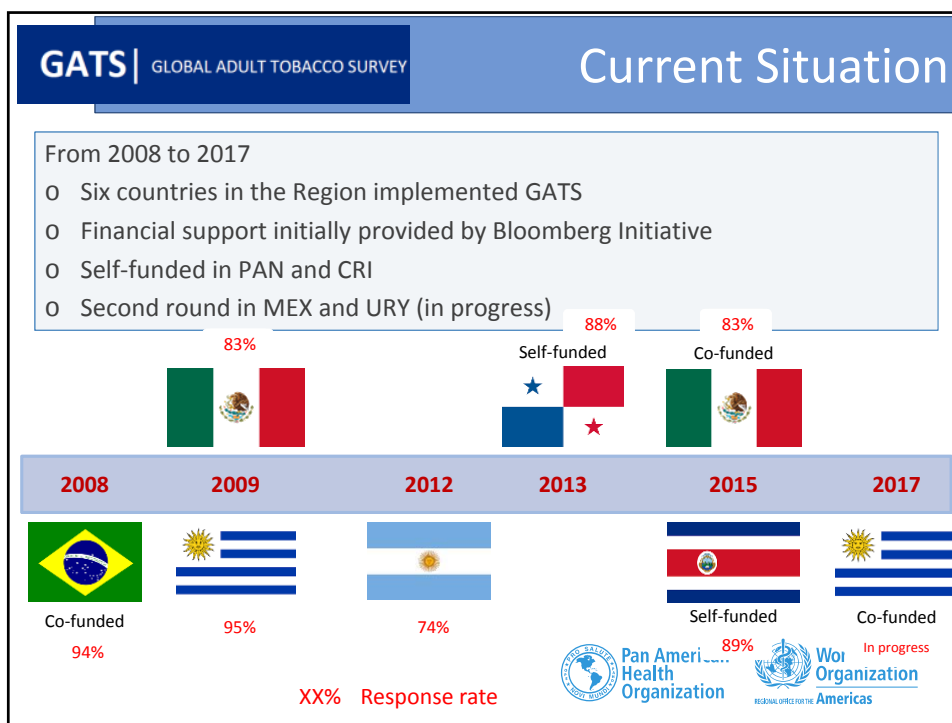
- Since 1999 GYTS has been carried out in the Region.
- To date, 32 countries has carried out at least 1 rounds of GYTS nationally
- BRA*, CAN and USA currently use a surveillance system other than GYTS to produce data on youth

2 Rounds	3 Rounds	4 Rounds
Colombia	Antigua and Barbuda**	Argentina**
Haiti	Bolivia	Bahamas
Honduras	Colombia	Barbados
Nicaragua	Cuba	Belize
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Dominica	Chile
	Dominican Republic	Costa Rica
	Ecuador	Grenada
	El Salvador	Guyana
	Guatemala	Panama
	Jamaica**	Peru
	Mexico	Suriname
	Paraguay	Venezuela
	Saint Lucia**	
	S. Vincent and the Grenadines	
	Trinidad and Tobago**	
	Uruguay	
5	15	12

* BRA has included GYTS questions in the PeNSE

**Countries preparing a new round in 2017

■ All rounds at national level



GTSS – Current Situation – Promoting data use for policy

- PAHO invited countries to develop scientific papers using GTSS data linked to policy implementation
- Joint initiative between PAHO and Public Health National Institute (INSP – MEX)
- Special Supplement - Mexico Public Health Journal - *Tobacco control in the Americas: from evidence to tobacco control policies*
- 13 papers – Analysis of GTSS data -> multi-country and also from Surinam, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Argentina, Mexico, Brazil...
- The special supplement will be launched during the 5th LACCTOH in Montevideo - June 2017

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Information needed and emerging topics

1. Day by day – Technical cooperation - Prevalence | Number of | every 4/5 years

Pattern of consumption	Type of product	Gender	Population	Representativeness
• Current	▪ Smokeless and smoked	• B. Sexes	• Adult	• Global
• Occasional	▪ Smoked	• Female	• Youth	• Regional
• Daily	▪ Cigarette	• Male	• Indigenous	• Subregional
• Never	▪ Smokeless		• Pregnant	• National
• Former	▪ Hookah/Waterpipe			

- Policy indicators - WHO FCTC demand reductions measures/MPOWER (presence X absence and compliance)
- Mortality Attributable due to Tobacco
- Time changes | Trends
- Socioeconomic indicators
- Illicit cigarettes
- Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS)

Information needed and emerging topics

2. Support countries to respond to the Global Commitments

- o WHO FCTC reporting instrument for the Conference of Parties period;
- o Setting the tobacco control target and indicator – relative reduction of 30% by 2025;
- o Respond to the GAP tobacco control process indicator and UNGA progress indicator (2018)
- o Follow-up on the tobacco control SDG -**Target 3.a: Strengthen the implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.**

3. Monitor surveillance capacity to respond to the needs

- o Build up on countries capacity – strengthen the Tobacco Control Sources of information (Surveys, mortality data, health system ...)
- o Data produced in a periodic, systematic, standardized and integrated way;
- o Allocation of domestic funds GAP -national normative - sustainability;
- o Capacity for analysis and use of the data

Lessons learned

- Close follow up with countries encourages them to implement and improve surveillance
- Technical cooperation and financial support are essential to start up
- Periodic review is necessary to address new issues
- Surveillance and policy should walk together – Data to Action
- Sustainability is as such important on the surveillance system as the other attributes (simplicity, flexibility, acceptability, sensitivity, predictive value positive (PVP), representativeness, and timeliness).

Challenges in tobacco surveillance

- Identify ways to **integrate tobacco indicators into national surveillance systems** – sustainability (TQS);
- Build a **multi-sectorial data team**, build the culture of not working in silos;
- Linking **policy to action**;
- **Dissemination**: build opportunities for countries to publish their results;
- Strengthen countries **capacity for data analysis** – understand tobacco indicators and the evolution over time
- **Better understanding** - consumption and policy implementation overtime.

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Thank you

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