

Uniting to End Cervical Cancer

Every 2 minutes a woman dies of cervical cancer.ⁱ

In 2018, the Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO) called for the elimination of cervical cancer as a public health problem. The resulting global strategy adopted by governments in July 2020 outlines three key interventions and clear 2030 targets that provide a roadmap to achieve one common goal: the elimination of cervical cancer within the lifetime of today's youngest girls.ⁱⁱ

1 Goal. 3 Strategies. | The Path to Cervical Cancer Elimination



HPV Vaccination

At least 90% of girls fully vaccinated by the age of 15

HPV vaccine is safe and our most cost-effective tool, protecting against at least 70% of cervical cancers.ⁱⁱⁱ We must increase awareness and education, address cultural sensitivities, and ensure it is included in routine immunization programs to protect all girls.

Screening and Treatment of Precancerous Lesions

At least 70% of women screened with a high-performance test by the age of 35, and again by 45, and 90% of women with precancerous lesions treated

Early detection, diagnosis, and prompt treatment of precancerous lesions are crucial to driving down incidence of cervical cancer. By strengthening integrations across the health system, we can maximize efficiencies at the health system and improve referral systems.

Treatment and Palliative Care of Invasive Cancers

At least 90% of women with identified cervical disease treated

By ensuring the availability of and access to quality, affordable treatment and palliative care, paired with greater social support services for women and their families, we can help slow the progression of cervical cancer and protect the quality and dignity of life for women living with the disease.

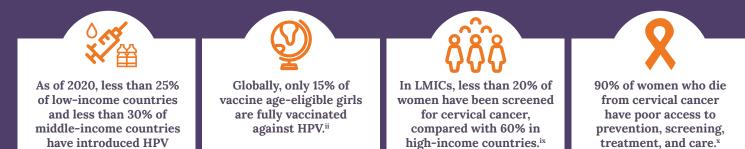
WHY CERVICAL CANCER?

Cervical cancer is preventable and treatable, yet it kills over 300,000 women every year.iv

Concerningly, significant disparities exist: over 90% of these deaths are in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs), robbing families of mothers, daughters, sisters, and grandmothers, impacting communities and threatening the social and economic fabric of society." But now, for the first time in history, elimination is within sight.

WHY NOW?

Without concerted action, cervical cancer deaths will rise almost 50% by 2030.^{ix} HPV vaccination and screening are WHO "best buy" interventions for cervical cancer, vi yet for too many, they remain out of reach. Vaccination commitments—including GAVI's 2020 funding replenishment and HPV vaccine manufacturers' pledges—are helping to keep cervical cancer elimination a priority, but we can't overlook screening and treatment targets. Investing in the WHO's global strategy now could save over 62 million lives and prevent **74 million** cases of cervical cancer within the next 100 years.^{vii} In economic terms, this investment could allow **250,000** women to remain productive members of society, adding \$28 billion to the global economy through 2050. VIII



Pledge your commitment to implement the WHO global strategy, setting interim progress targets across vaccination, screening and treatment efforts, to monitor and report against in 2022.

vaccination into their national immunization agenda.viii

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION TODAY

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Keep cervical cancer elimination high on the agenda; ensure its prevention is included in primary health care programs as part of universal health coverage (UHC) and a commitment to UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as well as in national cancer plans.

3

Ensure continuation of cervical cancer prevention, screening and treatment services during and post-COVID-19, in response to WHO/GAVI guidance.

4

Foster targeted community action to identify and overcome barriers to accessing these services.

About Cervical Cancer Action for Elimination

Cervical Cancer Action for Elimination (CCAE) is a network of organizations working together to accelerate global progress towards a world free from cervical cancer. CCAE builds connections and synergies between organizations advocating for cervical cancer elimination. It also provides a forum for sharing information and resources, as well as amplifying the work of civil society and its shared messaging across the world.

- i WHO leads the way towards the elimination of cervical cancer as a public health concern. (2018, September 26). Retrieved June 24, 2020, from https://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/cervical-cancer-public-health-concern/en/
- ii Progress and Challenges with Achieving Universal ... (2020, July 15). Retrieved August 13, 2020, from https://www.who.int/immunization/monitoring_surveillance/who-immuniz.pdf?ua=1 iii Human papillomavirus (HPV) and cervical cancer. (2019, January 24). Retrieved June 17, 2020, from https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/human-papillomavirus-(hpv)-and-cervical-cancer

Cervical cancer. (n.d.). Retrieved June 18, 2020, from http://www.who.int/health-topics/cervical-cancer

Cervical cancer prevention and control saves lives in the Republic of Korea. (2018, February 05). Retrieved July 01, 2020, from http://origin.who.int/features/2018/cervical-cancer-republic-of-korea/en/

Cervical Cancer. (2019, January 28). Retrieved June 17, 2020, from https://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/cancers/cervical-cancer-infographics/en/

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v Cubie, H. A., & Campbell, C. (2020). Cervical cancer screening – The challenges of complete pathways of care in low-income countries: Focus on Malawi. Women's Health, 16, 174550652091480. doi:10.1177/1745506520914804

vii To eliminate cervical cancer in the next 100 years, implementing an effective strategy is critical. (2020, February 4). Retrieved June 24, 2020, from https://www.who.int/news-room/detail/04-02-2020-to-eliminate-cervical-cancer-in-the-next-100-years

viii Draft: Global strategy towards eliminating cervical cancer as a public health problem. April 2020. https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/cervical-cancer/cervical-cancer-elimination-strategy-updated-11-may-2020.pdf?sfvrsn=b8690d1a_4 Impact of HPV vaccination and cervical screening on ... (2020, February 22). Retrieved June 23, 2020, from https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(20)30068-4/fulltext