



Immunization Agenda 2030

Document [EB148/14](#)

Thank you for the opportunity to deliver this statement on behalf of UICC, supported by NCD Alliance.

Immunisation is a critical component of the global cancer response. Estimates suggest that in 2018, 2.2 million infection-attributable cancers were diagnosed globally[1], with some of the highest rates in low- and middle-income countries. Immunisation therefore is a powerful cancer prevention tool.

The COVID-19 pandemic has severely disrupted immunisation services. The closure of schools has curtailed human papillomavirus vaccine roll-out jeopardising the goal of 90% coverage of girls aged 11-15, set as part of the global cervical cancer elimination strategy.

As we look ahead, national action will be critical to driving progress and we urge all governments to take up immunisation as a core public health strategy to help safeguard the health of populations and the resilience of health systems. National ownership of immunisation strategies and coordination will be essential to make the best use of the technical support available from intergovernmental and civil society organisations at all levels.

To accelerate action we call on Member States to:

- Develop national targets and data baselines for core vaccinations, including against human papillomavirus (HPV) and Hepatitis B
- Regularly report on progress, challenges and lessons learned, including through WHO regional committees and technical advisory groups
- Develop catch-up strategies for all immunisation programmes with the support of partners.
- Build public confidence in immunisation, drawing on credible sources of information and tackling misinformation.

[1] [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/langlo/article/PIIS2214-109X\(19\)30488-7/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/langlo/article/PIIS2214-109X(19)30488-7/fulltext)

