



World Cancer

Declaration

Progress Report 2016

**Tomorrow is now:
Our journey to 2025**



A MEMBERSHIP ORGANISATION
FIGHTING CANCER TOGETHER

Executive

Summary

Renewed impetus

Since world leaders came together for the UN High-level Meeting on Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) in 2011, the political will to address cancer as part of the coordinated global response to NCDs has continued to build.

Most recently, in 2015, we saw the inclusion of a clear standalone target for NCDs within the health goal of the **Sustainable Development Goals** and integration of NCDs across the 2030 agenda.

The next 12 months in particular are a pivotal time for governments and the cancer community on the road to 2025.

As well as marking the midpoint from the launch of the World Cancer Declaration targets in 2008 to their delivery in 2025 – it is a key period in the preparatory process for the 2018 UN Review of the implementation of commitments included in the **2011 UN Political Declaration on NCDs**, the **2014 UN Outcome Document on NCDs** and a landmark opportunity to press Heads of State on the urgency for action, and the opportunities that partnership with civil society offers.



“This Report demonstrates the particular reach and diversity of the UICC movement, with contributions from professional bodies, patient groups, researchers, and those working at the community level.”

Sir George Alleyne, PAHO/WHO, Director Emeritus

Timely, targeted action

We believe now is the time to harness this collective energy and commitment to drive forward progress to achieve the **World Cancer Declaration targets** as part of the NCD agenda.

The nine visionary targets are aligned with the global ambition of a 25% reduction in premature mortality from NCDs by 2025, and set out priorities for cancer prevention, early detection, diagnosis, treatment and care to achieve this mortality reduction in every country.

We urge every country to act comprehensively to meet these targets.



“We hope that this Report inspires governments, international organisations, cancer and NCD organisations to observe the progress being made around the world and try to emulate those who are making great progress. Thank you to all UICC member organisations for their contributions to this report, but more importantly the great and meaningful work they do every day in the fight against cancer”.

**Cary Adams, Chief Executive Officer,
Union for International Cancer Control (UICC)**

Celebrating progress, refocusing efforts

The World Cancer Declaration Progress Report 2016 consists of 113 country reports and two regional commentaries that document progress against the World Cancer Declaration targets.

The 1000-strong UICC membership organisations have worked collectively to contribute to the Report, providing a unique civil society perspective on national successes and major challenges that remain to realise the Declaration targets, with national perspectives detailing:

- Significant progress on comprehensive national cancer control plans that are in the public domain, but more work needed to ensure feasibility, full costing and financing of a phased approach
- Clear progress in establishing population-based cancer registration to provide key data that can shape public health policies and strategies
- Global action on tobacco control, but more efforts needed across the full spectrum of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) recommendations
- Lack of action on reducing exposure to other risk factors for cancer and NCDs such as obesity, nutrition, alcohol and physical activity, but strong platforms emerging to support future efforts
- Achievements in the prevention and early detection of cervical cancer, and promising efforts for breast and colorectal cancer that can help forge the evidence and best practice needed for national scale up
- Real concerns about equity of access to diagnosis, treatment and care for all cancers, with emphasis on challenges for access and availability to surgery, radiotherapy and opioids for pain management, as well as rising costs of cancer medicines
- A sense of urgency to address the healthcare worker gap with the key skills and disciplines that are needed to drive community awareness and mortality reduction, and improve quality of life and equity in survival outcomes that we all want for our loved ones.

Each country report focuses on four core areas:

1. Overall progress
2. Key successes
3. Remaining challenges in order for countries to reach the 2025 targets
4. Achievements of the lead author

Alongside data from UICC members, the national reports also draw on two key documents from WHO, displayed in the two data trackers at the top of each country report:

- The WHO Country Cancer profiles
- The WHO NCD progress monitor



Download the Report

To download the full report, please visit: www.uicc.org/declaration-report.

You can also browse the online version to download individual country reports, thematic pages or view additional stories of success for each of the World Cancer Declaration targets.

Next steps: A cancer resolution at the 2017 World Health Assembly

A call to action to the World Cancer Leaders' Summit community

We invite you all to support our call for a comprehensive and robust World Health Assembly cancer resolution in 2017.

The resolution will pull together today's evidence and expertise to provide countries with guidance for driving an effective, financed and sustained health system response in the face of tomorrow's rising cancer burden, shaping our journey to 2025 with the belief that we can achieve the 25% mortality reductions set out in the WHO Global Action Plan on NCDs.

World Cancer Declaration

Overarching goal

There will be major reductions in premature deaths from cancer and improvements in quality of life and cancer survival rates.

Target 1



Strengthen health systems for effective cancer control

Health systems will be strengthened to ensure sustained delivery of effective and comprehensive, patient-centred cancer control programmes across the lifecourse.

Target 6



Universal access to screening and early detection for cancer

Population-based screening and early detection programmes will be universally implemented, and levels of public and professional awareness about important cancer warning signs and symptoms will have improved.

Target 2



Measure cancer burden and impact of cancer plans in all countries

Population-based cancer registries and surveillance systems will be established in all countries to measure the global cancer burden and the impact of national cancer control programmes.

Target 7



Improve access to services across the cancer care continuum

Access to accurate cancer diagnosis, quality multimodal treatment, rehabilitation, supportive and palliative care services, including the availability of affordable essential medicines and technologies, will have improved.

Target 3



Reduce exposure to cancer risk factors

Global tobacco consumption, overweight and obesity, unhealthy diet, alcohol intake, and levels of physical inactivity, as well as exposure to other known cancer risk factors will have fallen significantly.

Target 8



Universal availability of pain control and distress management

Effective pain control and distress management services will be universally available.

Target 4



Universal coverage of HPV and HBV vaccination

The cancer causing infections HPV and HBV will be covered by universal vaccination programmes.

Target 9



Improve education and training of healthcare professionals

Innovative education and training opportunities for healthcare professionals in all disciplines of cancer control will have improved significantly, particularly in low- and middle-income countries.

Target 5



Reduce stigma and dispel myths about cancer

Stigma associated with cancer will be reduced, and damaging myths and misconceptions about the disease will be dispelled.