Changing the global policy framework to deliver safe, equitable and affordable care for women’s cancers

Summary

Changing policy is about…….

- Generating context specific evidence: **define the problem**
- Providing a range of solutions (**policies**) 
- Aligning the key actors (**political will**)
28 Feb 1909, New York

- Sylvia Pankhurst arrested in London March 8, 1914
- Soviet women go on strike 1917
- Took until 1977 for UN general assembly to proclaim March 8th for women’s rights and world peace
Fight for women’s equality, for education, for health has been long and difficult…

- Expanding access…
- regardless of age,…
- economic, social,…
- and to make available…
Key Message 1

Programmes of action for prevention and care for women’s cancers are very cost-effective with a high economic return on investment.
BUT 3/4 of women do not have access to safe, affordable or timely breast or pelvic surgery.
Key Message 2

Action needs to be taken against cultural and social attitudes that prevent women from presenting with early disease.
Key Message 3

Women’s cancers need to be considered an integral part of women’s health policy both to achieve UHC and the SDG.
Call to Arms…by 2030....

70% of girls aged 9–13 years should be **immunised** against human papillomavirus

70% of women age 30–49 years should be **screened** for cervical cancer at least once, with timely, affordable, and effective treatment of pre-cancerous cervical lesions.
Health, equity, and women’s cancers
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