

Taking the Collaboration to Country Level: A UICC IPPF/WHR Example in Central America

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World Cancer Congress
Montreal, Canada
August 30, 2012



Cervical Cancer in Latin America

- Cervical cancer mortality rates are seven times greater in LAC than in North America
- Estimated 35,000 deaths in the Americas due to cervical cancer
- It is a disease of inequities which disproportionately affects poor women
- Limited impact of current screening programs in low resource settings

Reducing missed opportunities for early detection and treatment of cervical cancer

- **Partnership between UICC- IPPF/WHO** to work in LAC - launched in 2012
- **Objective of the partnership:** to systematically integrate cervical cancer control in the agendas of civil society organizations that already provide SRH services to women and youth
- **The goal:** to increase the number of women using early screening and treatment services in selected LAC countries

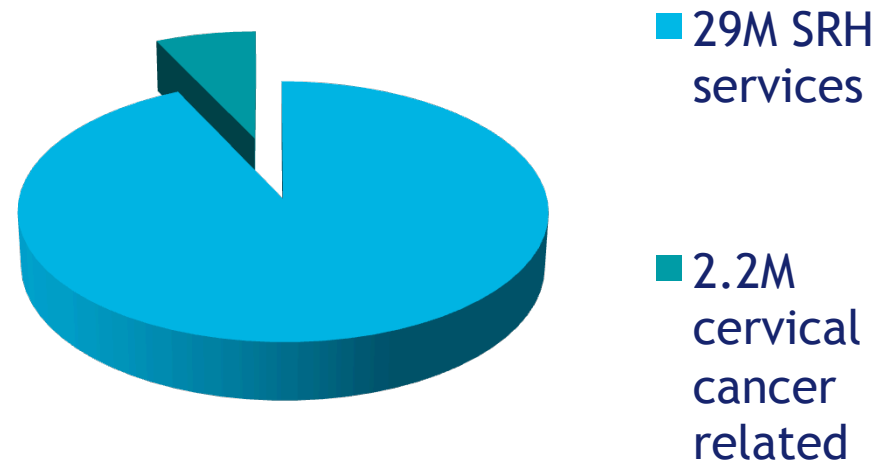
IPPF/WHR: Network of 40 organizations in LAC

- Providing 29 million SRH services throughout LAC
- 2.2 million cervical cancer related services including pap smear, VIAA, vaccination.
- 70% of clients are poor, marginalized or underserved.

UICC: largest cancer fighting organization around the world.

- 767 member organizations around the world
- 211 member organizations in LAC
- UICC aims to save millions of lives by focusing:
 - Convening the global cancer control community
 - Advocacy: putting cancer on the global health agenda
 - Coordinating high-impact global programmes

Number of SRH Services Provided by IPPF MA in LAC (2011 data)



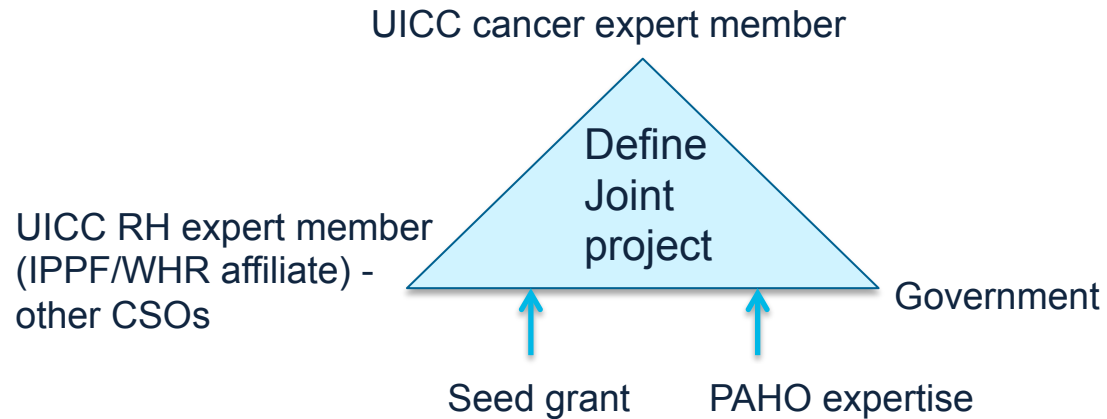
Where will the work take place?

- Cervical cancer mortality rates are **seven times greater** in LAC than in North America
- Central America countries have **the second highest mortality rates** in the LAC region
- In 2012 the partnership focused on **3 Central American countries: *El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras***
- **Already launched projects in Guatemala and El Salvador**, Honduras under exploration

In-Country support model

Tripartite working model:

UICC members and partners, CSOs and governments implement joint projects in each country supported by seed grants. PAHO provides technical advice.



Other activities include:

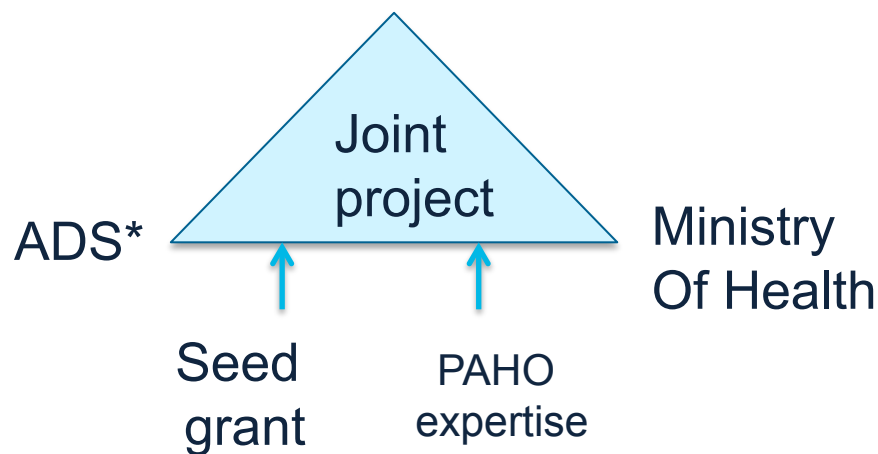
1. Training and education feeding directly into country projects through fellowships, workshops and expert exchange
2. Operational research: introducing new evidence-based technologies on a small scale to adapt them for their further use at the national level
3. South-to-south exchange: capacity building and learning will be supported through country visits and expert exchange with 6 upper-middle-income countries in Latin America

El Salvador: results framework

1. Improving KAP of men and women of the department of Sonsonate on how to prevent cervical cancer through community education
2. Increase access to and use of preventive services for cervical cancer in Sonsonate by strengthening ADS services
3. Strengthen ES national strategy to combat cervical cancer

“Initiative against cervical cancer in El Salvador”

ASAPRECAN**



*Asociación Demográfica Salvadoreña

**Asociación Salvadoreña de Prevención del Cáncer

El Salvador: Operational Strategies

detection and treatment

screening and treatment through:

- Fixed and mobile clinics
- Subsidized services
- **Solidarity fund: by faith based organizations**

2. Personalized follow up mechanism:

- Through existing health promoters
- Supported by faith based organizations
- Solidarity fund supports follow-up

El Salvador: Operational Strategies

Increase informed demand

1. Operational Research:

- **Measure KAP** of women, providers and key stakeholders on HPV and Cervical Cancer prevention
- Use information for IEC interventions

2. Education:

- Innovative sessions with women and their partners, youth and stakeholders
- **Through faith based organizations using the “*With love we learn*” curriculum**

3. ***Coordinated mobile clinics - community education – solidarity funds and follow mechanisms***

Guatemala: Developing an Equitable and Universal Strategy for Cervical Cancer Prevention and Control”

- Definition of the national policy on cervical cancer control through the application of a proven process for consensus building on public policies
- Partners: Ministry of Health and Welfare: Responsible for the elaboration of National Strategy on Cervical Cancer Control
Civil Society Organizations: APROFAM (IPPF/MA) and Instancia por la Salud y Desarrollo de la Mujer (ISDM)
- Support CSO to incorporate and strengthen their capacities to advocate for and develop a national policy on cervical cancer control