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Data on Cervical Cancer in Africa

January is Cervical Cancer Awareness Month, and the Naledi initiative has noted with concern that there is a lack of robust data on cervical cancer in Africa, which can make it challenging to address the issue. Many African countries do not have comprehensive cancer registries, and data on cervical cancer incidence and mortality can be limited or outdated.

To ensure that data on cervical cancer in Africa is updated and shared with relevant stakeholders, these are the steps to take:

1. Increase funding for cancer registry programs: More funding is needed to establish and maintain comprehensive cancer registry programs in African countries.
2. Promote standardized data collection and reporting methods: Standardized data collection and reporting methods can help ensure that data is consistent and comparable across countries.
3. Work with international organizations and partners: African governments can work with international organizations, such as the World Health Organization, to access data and resources for addressing cervical cancer in Africa.
4. Share data with relevant stakeholders: Governments can share data on cervical cancer with relevant stakeholders, such as healthcare providers, policymakers, and advocacy organizations, to help the development of effective prevention and control measures.
5. Encourage the use of data in decision-making: Governments can encourage the use of data on cervical cancer in planning. It will help inform the development of policies and programs that are evidence-based and effective.

As the Naledi Initiative, this is our clarion call to our leaders to work with us to realize these goals.