Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 28.2
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 18
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.9%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 420
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.5
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)
- Programme coverage: 3%
- Coverage by age 15: 2%

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
- HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
- Scale of vaccination programme: National
- Year of introduction: 2017
- Primary target cohort: 12-13 years

Related risk factors:
- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 30%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
- Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
- Target age range of programme (2021): 30-59 years
- Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
- Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)
- Screened in last 5 years:
  - Ever screened: 65%
  - 71% of women aged 30-49 years

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
- In primary health care facilities: No
- In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.