
Strategic planning for WHO Cancer Team (2024 – 2025)

ICCP Briefing Session: WHO Global Initiative
Resources for NCCP Implementation

15th May 2024



Tracking Progress in WHA 70.12 Implementation

Output (2017 – 2024)

Overview

Launched 3 integrated cancer initiatives (cervical, childhood and breast cancers)

Technical guidance

Produced 20 strategic guidance documents and 4 implementation tools

Country support

Increased country support from 5 (2017) to **100+ (ongoing)**
Mobilized **>\$US 1 billion** for cancer implementation
> 1 million lives impact

Leadership & advocacy

Increased partner networks
Launched network for people affected by cancer

Implementation capacity

Increased WHO capacity in RO and CO

SEVENTIETH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

WHA70.12

Agenda item 15.6

31 May 2017

Cancer prevention and control in the context of an integrated approach

The Seventieth World Health Assembly,

Having considered the report on cancer prevention and control in the context of an integrated approach;

Acknowledging that, in 2012, cancer was the second leading cause of death in the world with 8.2 million cancer-related deaths, the majority of which occurred in low- and middle-income countries;

Recognizing that cancer is a leading cause of morbidity globally and a growing public health concern, with the annual number of new cancer cases projected to increase from 14.1 million in 2012 to 21.6 million by 2030;

Aware that certain population groups experience inequalities in risk factor exposure and in access to screening, early diagnosis and timely and appropriate treatment, and that they also experience poorer outcomes for cancer; and recognizing that different cancer control strategies are required for specific groups of cancer patients, such as children and adolescents;

Noting that risk reduction has the potential to prevent around half of all cancers;

Aware that early diagnosis and prompt and appropriate treatment, including pain relief and palliative care, can reduce mortality and improve the outcomes and quality of life of cancer patients;

Recognizing with appreciation the introduction of new pharmaceutical products based on investment in innovation for cancer treatment in recent years, and noting with great concern the increasing cost to health systems and patients;

Emphasizing the importance of addressing barriers in access to safe, quality, effective and affordable medicines, medical products and appropriate technology for cancer prevention, detection, screening diagnosis and treatment, including surgery, by strengthening national health systems and international cooperation, including human resources, with the ultimate aim of enhancing access for patients, including through increasing the capacity of the health systems to provide such access;

Recalling resolution WHA58.22 (2005) on cancer prevention and control;

WHO leadership in Global Cancer Control



2018



DG announces call for Cervical Cancer Elimination



Launch of WHO **Global Initiative for Childhood Cancer**

Pricing of cancer medicines and its impacts

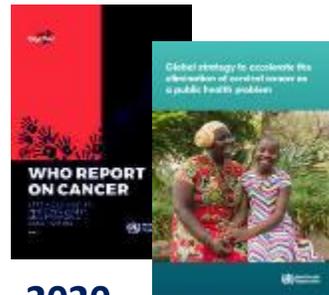


2019



Guidelines for pain management

Monitoring system for cervical cancer



2020



Launch of WHO Global Report on Cancer



Launch of **Global strategy to accelerate elimination of cervical cancer** with technical guidance



2021



WHO guidelines for screening and treatment of cervical cancer; AI evidence

CureAll Framework for GICC



Launch of WHO **Global Breast Cancer Initiative**



Announce Global Platform for access to childhood cancer medicines



2022



Cancer centre document with IAEA

Amplifying the lived experience of people affected by cancer

Community of practice established

Partner and donor network expanded



2023



Launch of implementation guidance for **Global Breast Cancer Initiative**

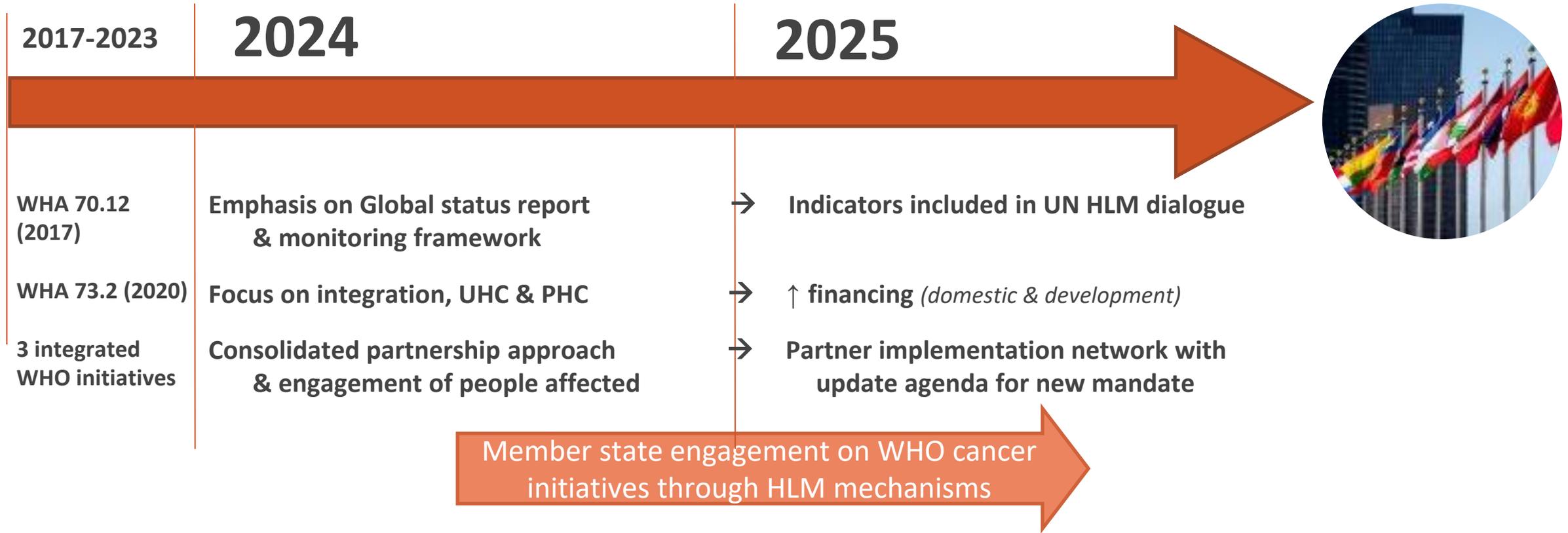
Position paper on breast cancer & alcohol use – integrated RF and management

Launched UHC and cancer report



WHO Cancer Programme

2024 overview



Dimensions of engagement

Depth	Country support	Operational guidance	Leadership and agenda setting
Early engagement	Country engaged in WHO cancer agenda for support (in-kind)	Include in emerging WHO guidance (\$US 50k) (eg, WHO academy, WHO PEN)	Convene/webinars, priorities for research / implemt'n (\$US 50k) (eg, WHO academy, WHO PEN)
Substantive workstreams	Dedicated set of techn assistance (\$US 100k-200k per country)	Targeted guidance (eg, WHO guidelines on screening, IARC handbook) (\$US 500k)	Global advocacy campaign
Dedicated WHO initiative	Set of countries with sustained support (\$US 500k (+) per country)	Framework for action with operational guidance	Trigger global network of partners

Framed by “why” for WHO initiative/value proposition:

(1) Meet local stakeholder needs

(2) Advance global health: promote existing/emergin agenda (eg men’s health, digital), improve data-driven policies (eg, screening), address unique global health good (eg, equity)



Core predictable WHO country presence

Differentiated approach

WHO presence type

WHO support model & primary channel

WHO roles required

A Policy support¹

Short-term support on strategic/policy areas of health system transformation & selected programmes, esp. in line with WHO comparative advantage

RO / HQ²

*Backed up from RO/HQ

B Targeted technical & strategic support

Selective long-/ short-term strategic and technical support to countries in selected areas in UHC, health emergencies or healthier populations based on data trends.

WCO + RO/HQ

*Backed up from RO/HQ

C Moderate technical support

Longer term extensive technical support in health systems foundations, in areas where country is lagging behind in many impact targets and for addressing inequalities with the country

WCO + sub-regional

*Backed up from RO/HQ

D Full technical support with emergency response

Full range of long-term support to build health systems foundations, programmes, address high vulnerabilities, inequalities and respond to health emergencies [i.e., health emergency *localized*, not national], in areas with a high aid-dependency

WCO + sub-national offices

*Backed up from RO/HQ

E Full support incl. field operations

“Full presence (D)” plus operational action, e.g., coordination of health clusters, direct provision of services & supplies in health emergencies and humanitarian crisis]

WCO + field operations

*Backed up from RO/HQ

Policy dialogue
Develop health systems of the future

A + Selective technical and strategic support
Build high performing health systems

B + substantial technical assistance
Strengthen national institutions

C + full range of technical support + emergency
Provide additional technical capacities

D + Service delivery
Fill critical gaps incl health services

¹ support may be provided through a liaison or desk office
² for highly-specialized support or as requested by Regional Offices



Core predictable WHO country presence

Differentiated approach

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A Policy support¹
 Short-term support on strategic/policy areas of health system transformation & selected programmes, esp. in line with WHO comparative advantage

Examples

- (1) Assessment of national cancer program (eg, imPACT review)
- (2) Formulation of NCCP

B Targeted technical & strategic support
 Selective long-/ short-term strategic and technical support to countries in selected areas in UHC, health emergencies or healthier populations based on data trends.

Examples

- (1) Costing of NCCP, M&E strategy
- (2) Mid-term review of NCCP
- (3) Targeted program development (eg, screening)

C Moderate technical support
 Longer term extensive technical support in health systems foundations, in areas where country is lagging behind in many impact targets and for addressing inequalities with the country

Examples

- (1) Policy coherence (treatment guideline, nEML)
- (2) Training & capacity building (facilitation through WHO courses)

D Full technical support with emergency response
 Full range of long-term support to build health systems foundations, programmes, address high vulnerabilities, inequalities and respond to health emergencies [i.e., health emergency *localized*, not national], in areas with a high aid-dependency

Examples

- (1) Select NCCP activity implementation (eg, WHO-support awareness campaign)
- (2) WHO training material (eg, WHO academy, credential)

E Full support incl. field operations
 “Full presence (D)” plus operational action, e.g., coordination of health clusters, direct provision of services & supplies in health emergencies and humanitarian crisis]

Examples

- (1) IsDB UZB
- (2) Emergency situations (eg, Yemen)

¹ support may be provided through a liaison or desk office
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Major Technical products released *in 2023*



CCEI Monitoring Framework (SMR)



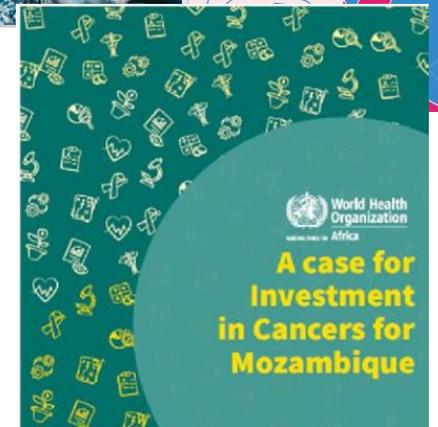
GPACCM Orientation Manual
GPACCM Assessment tool
GPACCM technical briefs (Q1 2024)



GBCI Implementation Framework



Publications & dashboards:
NCD facility-based guidance (with SMR)
Childhood cancer clinical trials landscape (Q4 2023/Q1 2024) (with Science Div)
Investment cases (4 countries) (Q1 2024)
Best Buys for NCDs (Q1 2024) (with NCD)
IAEA-WHO Setting up cancer centre (Q1 2024)
UHC Benefit Package review (Q1 2024)
IARC Handbook on oral cancer (with IARC)
Position paper on breast cancer & alcohol



Overview of WHO Products for NCCP Implementation (in the pipeline)

Policy development & implementation

WHO module for prioritization & costing

Research and innovation
(Clinical trials, TLO Commission)

Policies to strengthen person-centered cancer care

Surveillance

Global status report

GICR+

Health system strengthening

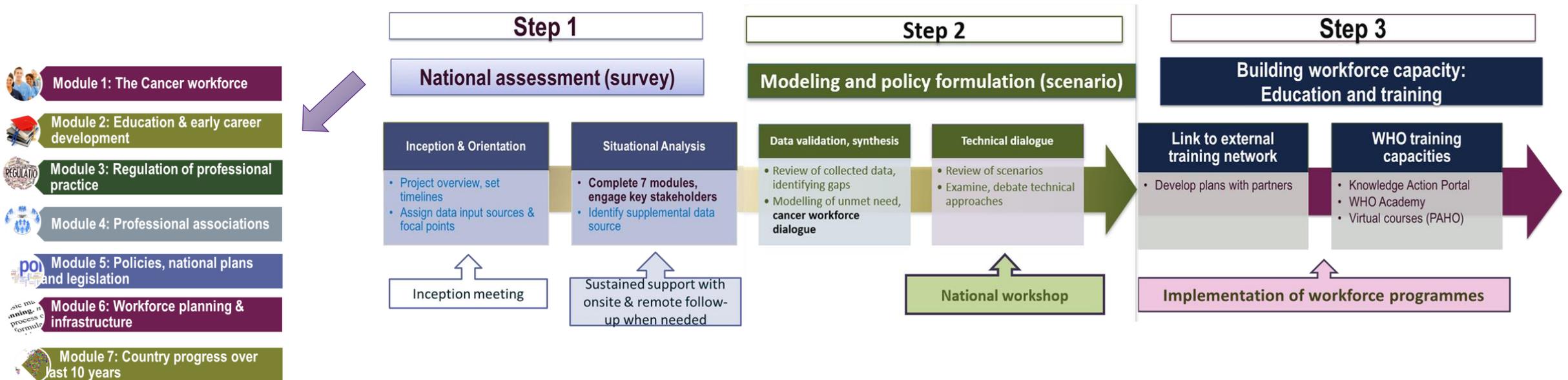
Workforce planning & optimization

Cancer in emergencies

Cross-cutting products: Optimization of Oncology Workforce

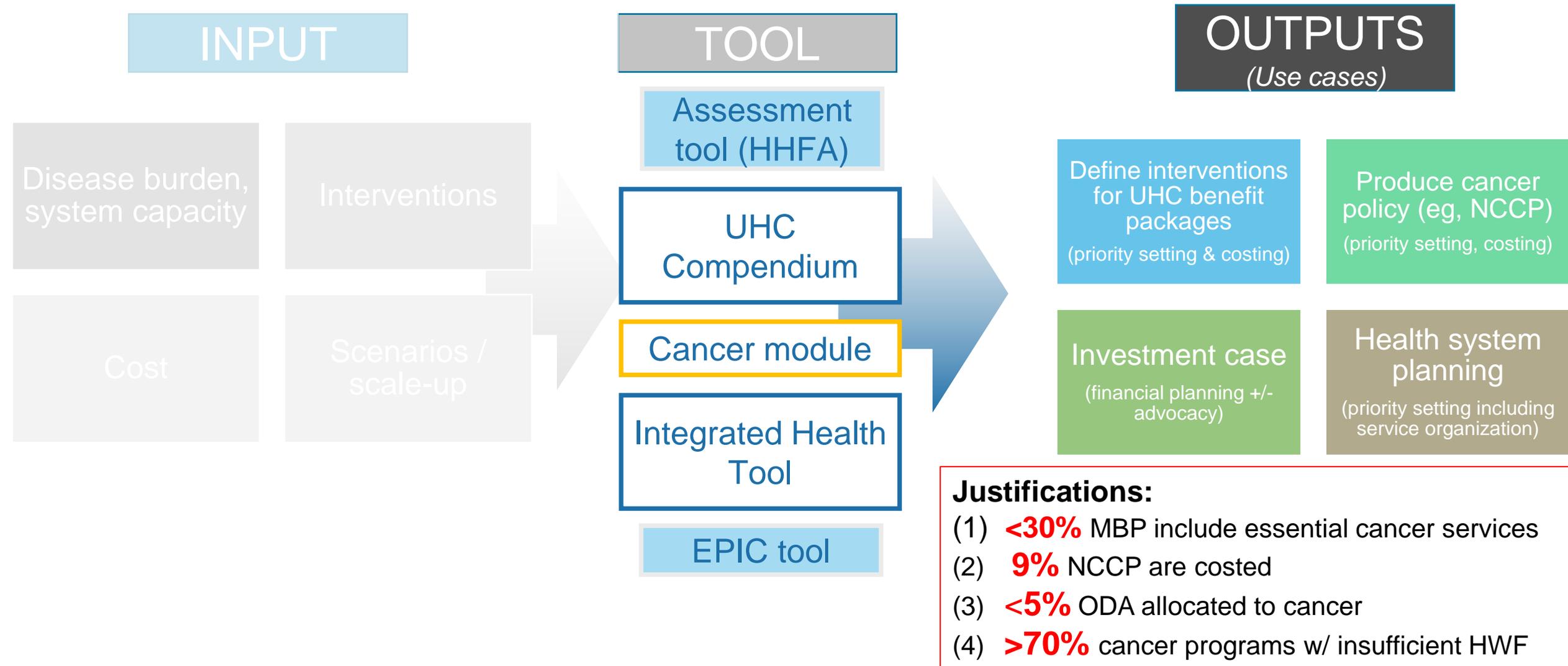
Approach and timeline

Objective: To support countries in the optimization and long-term planning of the oncology workforce



Cross-cutting products: Policy development & priority setting

Approach and timeline



Towards reducing the burden of cancer and improving the quality of life for cancer patients



Thank you

S.NO.	Name of technical resource	Link to resources	What year was this resource last updated?
1	Cancer control : knowledge into action : WHO guide for effective programmes ; module 1. Planning	https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9241546999	2006
2	Cancer control: Prevention	https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9241547111	2007
3	Cancer control: Early detection	https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241547338	2006
4	Cancer control: Diagnosis and treatment	https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9241547406	2011
5	Cancer control: Palliative Care	https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9241547345	2014
6	Cancer control: Policy and advocacy	https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9241547529	2008
7	Global breast cancer initiative implementation framework: assessing, strengthening and scaling up of services for the early detection and management of breast cancer: executive summary	https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240067134	2023
8	Global breast cancer initiative implementation framework: assessing, strengthening and scaling up of services for the early detection and management of breast cancer	https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240065987	2023
9	National Cancer Control Programmes	https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/national-cancer-control-programmes	2002
10	WHO Guide to cancer early diagnosis	https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241511940	2017
11	Guide for establishing a pathology laboratory in the context of cancer control	https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/guide-for-establishing-a-pathology-laboratory-in-the-context-of-cancer-control	2020
13	Roadmap towards a National Cancer Control Programme	https://www.iaea.org/sites/default/files/19/10/milestones-document-2019.pdf	2019
14	National cancer control programmes core capacity self-assessment tool	https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/national-cancer-control-programmes-core-capacity-self-assessment-tool	2011