



**STATEMENT BY MALAYSIA
150TH SESSION OF THE WHO'S EXECUTIVE BOARD
24 – 29 JANUARY 2022**

Agenda Item No. : 7(e)

Title : Political declaration of the third high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases.

**PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE GLOBAL STRATEGY TO
ACCELERATE THE ELIMINATION OF
CERVICAL CANCER AS A PUBLIC HEALTH
PROBLEM AND ITS ASSOCIATED GOALS
AND TARGETS FOR THE PERIOD 2020-
2030.**

Ref. Document : EB150/7

Thank you Mr. Chair,

1. Malaysia strongly applauds the resolution under Annex 5 to accelerate the elimination of cervical cancer as a public health predicament and we wish to highlight our ratification for the global strategy towards cervical cancer elimination. Despite an age-standardized incidence rate of cervical cancer at 6.2/100,000 population (Malaysia National Cancer Registry Report 2012-2016) and HPV vaccination coverage among 13 years old girls

exceeding 95%, we should not be gratified with the progress we have achieved.

2. Malaysia is committed in achieving cervical cancer elimination through ambitious and audacious goals for 2030. Opportunely, the World Health Organization has paved a timely avenue to eliminate this public health quandary along with its devastating ramifications on women, communities, and society. The COVID-19 pandemic has placed unprecedented demands on the health system interrupting screening activities leading to delays in diagnosis and treatment.
3. The Ministry of Health has developed the Action Plan Towards Elimination of Cervical Cancer in Malaysia 2021-2030 which encompasses elimination goals and targets for scaling-up of HPV vaccination, intensifying cervical cancer screening as well as precancer and cancer treatment. This plan identifies five priority areas of concern in attaining the set targets; strengthening governance and policy, improving access and community participation, enhancing timely and high-quality service provision, augmenting intersectoral collaboration as well as monitoring, evaluation and research. Diverse stakeholders are brought together to nurture a strong collective supremacy in safeguarding the health of Malaysian women especially in preventing precancerous lesions and cervical cancers through an integrated approach.
4. With regards to HPV vaccination programme, Malaysia has ensured efforts to overcome vaccine accessibility and delivery in the current pandemic and supply shortage. It is also imperative to

pursue for more affordable vaccine supply in assuring sustainability of vaccine provision in the future.

5. The latest initiative for supporting this goal was the endorsement of cervical cancer screening policy via implementing the high-performance HPV self-sampling test as a primary screening tool for women aged 30-65 years. The implementation of HPV screening has been executed in several phases beginning 2019 and is expected to complete its rollout by 2023 /2024. These concerted efforts are hoped to further accelerate the attainment of the WHO's goals and targets in the fracas against cervical cancer.