

**Follow-up to the political declaration of the third
high-level meeting of the General Assembly
on the prevention and control of
non-communicable diseases**

CORRIGENDUM

ANNEX 5

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

Please replace paragraph 10 with the following text:

10. **Women living with HIV.** WHO's initial estimates¹ of the contribution of HIV to the global cervical cancer burden showed that women living with HIV have a sixfold greater risk of cervical cancer compared to women without HIV. The Secretariat developed a policy brief to support countries to scale up access to and uptake of cervical cancer screening and treatment among women living with HIV, using quality modern technologies.² In addition, WHO published updated consolidated guidelines on HIV prevention, testing, treatment, service delivery and monitoring, including a chapter dedicated to the prevention of cervical cancer for women living with HIV.³ New indicators to measure progress in screening and treatment for cervical pre-cancer and cancer will be included in the annual Global AIDS Monitoring reporting system.

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¹ Stelzle D, Tanaka LF, Lee KK, Khalil AI, Baussano J, Shah ASV, et al. Estimates of the global burden of cervical cancer associated with HIV. *Lancet Glob Health*. 2021; 9: e161–69. doi: 10.1016/ S2214-109X(20)30459-9.

² New WHO recommendations on screening and treatment to prevent cervical cancer among women living with HIV: policy brief. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2021.

³ Consolidated guidelines on HIV prevention, testing, treatment, service delivery and monitoring: recommendations for a public health approach. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2021.