



2014 Africa Cervical Cancer Multi Indicator *Incidence & Mortality* Scorecard

- Summary Scorecard & Research Findings At End Of Scorecard Including: Global /Africa Continental / Sub Regional And Country Trends; & Links With SRH, HIV/AIDS, Adolescent & Maternal Health.

2014 Summary Cervical Cancer Scorecard By Incidence (Age Standardised Rate)			2014 Summary Cervical Cancer Scorecard By Cumulative Risk -Incidence			2014 Summary Cervical Cancer Scorecard By Mortality (Age Standardised Rate)			2014 Summary Cervical Cancer Scorecard By Cumulative Risk - Mortality		
Ranking By Incidence of Cervical Cancer	Country	Incidence by Age Standardized Rate (Per 100,000 across 10 age groups)	Ranking By Cumulative Risk of Cervical Cancer Incidence	Country	Cumulative Risk of Cervical Cancer (Number of Newborn Girls) Expected to Develop Cervical Cancer / Out of 100)	Ranking By Mortality from Cervical Cancer	Country	Mortality by Age Standardized Rate (Per 100,000 across 10 age groups)	Ranking By Cumulative Risk of Mortality	Country	Mortality By Cumulative Risk (Number of Newborn Girls) Expected to Die of Cervical Cancer / Out of 100)
1	Malawi	75.9	1	Malawi	7.42	1	Malawi	49.8	1	Mozambique	5.23
2	Mozambique	65.0	2	Mozambique	6.57	2	Mozambique	49.2	2	Malawi	5.20
3	Comoros	61.3	3	Comoros	6.37	3	Comoros	40.3	3	Comoros	4.53
4	Zambia	58.0	4	Zimbabwe	6.31	4	Burundi	39.3	4	Burundi	4.37
5	Zimbabwe	56.4	5	Tanzania	5.79	5	Zambia	36.2	5	Zimbabwe	4.07
6	Tanzania	54.0	6	Zambia	5.74	6	Zimbabwe	35.3	6	Zambia	3.81
7	Swaziland	53.1	7	Burundi	5.24	7	Tanzania	32.4	7	Mali	3.67
8	Burundi	49.3	8	Swaziland	4.99	8	Mali	32.1	8	Tanzania	3.64
9	Madagascar	44.6	9	Mali	4.83	9	Swaziland	31.0	9	D.R Congo	3.25
10	Uganda	44.4	10	Uganda	4.68	10	Guinea	27.9	10	Guinea	3.19
11	Mali	44.2	11	Madagascar	4.67	11	D.R Congo	27.3	11	Uganda	3.02
12	Rwanda	41.8	12	Senegal	4.54	12	Uganda	27.2	12	Rwanda	3.01
13	Senegal	41.4	13	Rwanda	4.53	13	Madagascar	26.8	13	Senegal	3.01
14	Kenya	40.1	14	Kenya	4.41	14	Senegal	26.3	14	Madagascar	2.96
15	Guinea	38.4	15	Guinea	4.26	15	Rwanda	26.2	15	Swaziland	2.95
16	Lesotho	38.4	16	D.R.Congo	3.79	16	Sierra Leone	25.0	16	Sierra Leone	2.84
17	Angola	35.5	17	Ghana	3.77	17	Liberia	23.6	17	Liberia	2.67
18	Ghana	35.4	18	Lesotho	3.76	18	Lesotho	23.2	18	Kenya	2.51
19	Somalia	33.4	19	Angola	3.73	19	Kenya	21.8	19	South Sudan	2.35
20	D.R Congo	33.1	20	Somalia	3.69	20	Guinea-Bissau	21.6	20	Angola	2.34

(Contd) Ranking By Incidence	Country	Incidence by Age Standardized Rate (ASR) (Per 100,000 across 10 age groups)	(Contd) Ranking By Cumulative Risk - Incidence	Country	Cumulative Risk (Number of Newborn Girls) Expected to Develop Cervical Cancer / Out of 100)	(Contd) Ranking By Mortality from Cervical Cancer	Country	Mortality by Age Standardized Rate (ASR) (Per 100,000 across 10 age groups)	(Contd) Ranking By Cumulative Risk of Mortality	Country	Mortality - Cumulative Risk (Number of Newborn Girls) Expected to Die of Cervical Cancer/Out of 100)
21	South Africa	31.7	21	Western Sahara	3.41	21	Angola	21.2	21	Lesotho	2.34
22	Western Sahara	31.1	22	South Sudan	3.36	22	South Sudan	20.3	22	Somalia	2.34
23	South Sudan	30.4	23	Sierra Leone	3.32	23	Somalia	20.1	23	Guinea-Bissau	2.21
24	Botswana	30.3	24	Liberia	3.31	24	Ghana	18.9	24	Ethiopia	2.15
25	Sierra Leone	30.2	25	Nigeria	3.28	25	Mauritania	18.8	25	Ghana	2.11
26	Liberia	30.1	26	Cameroon	3.19	26	Burkina Faso	18.6	26	Burkina Faso	2.05
27	Cameroon	30.0	27	Congo	3.12	27	Ethiopia	18.4	27	Nigeria	2.05
28	Guinea-Bissau	29.8	28	South Africa	3.12	28	Gambia	18.0	28	Cameroon	1.96
29	Mauritania	29.4	29	Botswana	3.07	29	South Africa	18.0	29	Benin	1.95
30	Cape Verde	29.0	30	Guinea-Bissau	3.02	30	Benin	17.8	30	South Africa	1.91
31	Nigeria	29.0	31	Mauritania	2.97	31	Cameroon	17.5	31	Mauritania	1.89
32	Benin	27.6	32	Benin	2.96	32	Nigeria	17.5	32	Cent. Afr. Rep.	1.83
33	Ethiopia	26.4	33	Cape Verde	2.96	33	Cent. Afr. Rep.	15.3	33	Chad	1.69
34	Gambia	26.1	34	Ethiopia	2.95	34	Western Sahara	15.2	34	Congo	1.69
35	Congo	25.2	35	Equ. Guinea	2.70	35	Cote d' Ivoire	14.7	35	Western Sahara	1.68
36	Equ. Guinea	25.1	36	Burkina Faso	2.45	36	Botswana	14.6	36	Cote d'Ivoire	1.65
37	Burkina Faso	23.3	37	Cent. Afr. Rep.	2.41	37	Chad	14.6	37	Equ. Guinea	1.63
38	Cote d' Ivoire	21.7	38	Cote d' Ivoire	2.34	38	Equ. Guinea	14.1	38	Botswana	1.62
39	Togo	21.5	39	Togo	2.33	39	Togo	13.8	39	Togo	1.56
40	Cent Afr Rep	21.0	40	Gabon	2.13	40	Cape Verde	13.2	40	Eritrea	1.53
41	Gabon	19.9	41	Chad	2.09	41	Eritrea	13.1	41	Cape Verde	1.33
42	Chad	18.8	42	Eritrea	1.95	42	Congo	13.0	42	Djibouti	1.33
43	Eritrea	17.4	43	Djibouti	1.93	43	Djibouti	11.5	43	Mauritius	0.98
44	Djibouti	17.3	44	Mauritius	1.76	44	Gabon	8.4	44	Gabon	0.95
45	Mauritius	15.0	45	Morocco	1.57	45	Mauritius	8.2	45	Gambia	0.84
46	Namibia	14.7	46	Namibia	1.52	46	Niger	7.1	46	Morocco	0.84
47	Morocco	14.3	47	Gambia	1.48	47	Morocco	7.0	47	Niger	0.83
48	Libya	9.7	48	Libya	1.08	48	Namibia	6.9	48	Namibia	0.74
49	Niger	8.6	49	Algeria	1.00	49	Sudan	5.3	49	Sudan	0.61
50	Algeria	8.5	50	Niger	0.97	50	Libya	4.0	50	Libya	0.46
51	Sudan	7.9	51	Sudan	0.91	51	Algeria	3.5	51	Algeria	0.43
52	Tunisia	4.8	52	Tunisia	0.55	52	Tunisia	1.9	52	Tunisia	0.23
53	Egypt	2.3	53	Egypt	0.25	53	Egypt	1.0	53	Egypt	0.12

Summary scorecard and research findings:

At a glance: *Global / African Trends* (Incidence of; Cumulative Risk; and Mortality from Cervical Cancer)

- **Global Incidence of Cervical Cancer (By Age Standardised Rate):** Of the 20 countries globally with highest incidence of Cervical Cancer - **16 are African Countries** (i.e. except Bolivia, Guyana, Suriname and Fiji) – of which the ten most affected globally are: Malawi (75.9); Mozambique (65.0); Comoros (61.3); Zambia (58.0); Zimbabwe (56.4); Tanzania (54.0); Swaziland (53.1); Burundi (49.3); Bolivia (47.7); and Guyana (46.9).
- **Global Cumulative Risk / Incidence (i.e. Numbers of newborn girls out of 100 expected to develop Cervical Cancer):** Of the 20 countries globally with highest Cumulative Risk for Incidence of Cervical Cancer - **17 are African Countries** (i.e. except Bolivia, Guyana, and French Guyana) – of which the ten most affected globally are: Malawi (7.42); Mozambique (6.57); Comoros (6.37); Zimbabwe (6.31); Tanzania (5.79); Zambia (5.74); Burundi (5.24); Swaziland (4.99); Bolivia (4.88); Guyana (4.86).
- **Global Mortality from Cervical Cancer (By Age Standardised Rate):** Of the 20 countries globally with highest mortality from Cervical Cancer **18 are African Countries** (i.e. except Fiji and Guyana) – of which the ten most affected globally are: Malawi (49.8); Mozambique (49.2); Comoros (40.2) Burundi (39.3); Zambia (36.2); Zimbabwe (35.3); Tanzania (32.4); Mali (32.1); Swaziland (31.0) and Guinea (27.9).
- **Global Cumulative Risk / Mortality (i.e. Numbers of newborn girls out of 100 expected to die of Cervical Cancer):** Of the 20 countries globally with highest Cumulative Risk of Mortality from Cervical Cancer **18 are African Countries** (i.e. except Fiji and Guyana) – of which the ten most affected globally are: Mozambique (5.23); Malawi (5.20); Comoros (4.53); Burundi (4.37); Zimbabwe (4.07); Zambia (3.81); Mali (3.67); Tanzania (3.64); Democratic Rep of Congo (3.25) and Guinea (3.19).
- **Global Mortality of Cervical Cancer (By absolute numbers):** Of the 20 countries globally with highest global mortality of Cervical Cancer by absolute numbers - **7 are African Countries led by** (1) Nigeria, then (2) Ethiopia; (3) DRC; (4) South Africa; (5) Tanzania; (6) Mozambique; (7) Kenya. (India, China, Indonesia and Brazil make up the top 5 with Nigeria as 5th globally).

At a glance: *Africa - Trends by sub-regions* (Incidence of; Cumulative Risk; and Mortality from Cervical Cancer)

- **Sub Regional Incidence of Cervical Cancer (By Age Standardised Rate):** Eastern Africa has the highest sub regional Incidence of Cervical Cancer (**42.7**) - followed by; Southern Africa (31.5); Middle/Central Africa (30.6); Western Africa (29.3); and Northern Africa (6.6).
- **Sub Regional - Cumulative Risk / Incidence (i.e. Numbers of newborn girls out of 100 expected to develop Cervical Cancer):** Eastern Africa has the highest sub-regional Cumulative Risk for Incidence of Cervical Cancer (**4.56**) - followed by; Middle/Central Africa (3.41); Western Africa (3.22); Southern Africa (3.1) and Northern Africa (0.74).
- **Sub regional Mortality from Cervical Cancer (By Age Standardised Rate):** Eastern Africa has the highest sub regional mortality from Cervical Cancer (**27.6**) - followed by; Middle/Central Africa (22.5); Western Africa (18.5); Southern Africa (17.9); and Northern Africa (3.2).
- **Sub regional - Cumulative Risk / Mortality (i.e. Numbers of newborn girls out of 100 expected to die of Cervical Cancer):** Eastern Africa has the highest sub-regional Cumulative Risk of Cervical Cancer mortality (**3.10**) - followed by; Middle/Central Africa (2.60); Western Africa (2.12); Southern Africa (1.89) and Northern Africa (0.38).

At a glance: *Trends by country* (Incidence of; Cumulative Risk; and Mortality from Cervical Cancer)

- **Country Incidence of Cervical Cancer (By Age Standardised Rate):** The **ten African countries with highest Incidence** of Cervical Cancer are: Malawi (75.9); Mozambique (65.0); Comoros (61.3); Zambia (58.0); Zimbabwe (56.4); Tanzania (54.0); Swaziland (53.1); Burundi (49.3); Madagascar (44.6); Uganda (44.4); 7 of the 10 are from Southern Africa.
- **Country - Cumulative Risk (i.e. Numbers of newborn girls out of 100 expected to develop Cervical Cancer):** The **ten African countries with highest Cumulative Risk for Incidence of Cervical Cancer are:** Malawi (7.42); Mozambique (6.57); Comoros (6.37); Zimbabwe (6.31); Tanzania (5.79); Zambia (5.74); Burundi (5.24); Swaziland (4.99); Mali (4.83); Uganda (4.68). 6 of the 10 are from Southern Africa.
- **Country Mortality from Cervical Cancer (By Age Standardised Rate):** The **ten African countries with highest Mortality from Cervical Cancer are:** Malawi (49.8); Mozambique (49.2); Comoros (40.3); Burundi (39.3); Zambia (36.2); Zimbabwe (35.3); Tanzania (32.4); Mali (32.1); Swaziland (31.0); Guinea (27.9). 6 of the 10 are from Southern Africa.
- **Country Mortality - Cumulative Risk (i.e. Numbers of newborn girls out of 100 expected to die of Cervical Cancer):** The **ten African countries with highest Cumulative Risk for Mortality from Cervical Cancer are** Mozambique (5.23); Malawi (5.20); Comoros (4.53); Burundi (4.37); Zimbabwe (4.07); Zambia (3.81); Mali (3.67); Tanzania (3.64); D.R Congo (3.25); Guinea 3.19. 6 of the 10 are from Southern Africa.
- **Country Mortality of Cervical Cancer (By absolute numbers):** The **ten African countries with highest Mortality from Cervical Cancer by absolute numbers are** (1) Nigeria; (2) Ethiopia; (3) Democratic Rep. of Congo; (4) South Africa; (5) Tanzania; (6) Mozambique; (7) Kenya; (8) Malawi; (9) Uganda; and (10) Madagascar. 6 of the 10 are from Southern Africa.

Demographics, Future Perspectives, Risk Factors & Preventive Action.

Cervical Cancer, HIV/AIDS & SRH:

- Many countries that have high rates of cervical cancer mortality and morbidity are also burdened with high rates of HIV. Recent findings show that HPV infection doubles the risk of acquiring HIV in women.
- Importantly, HIV significantly increases risk of persistent HPV infections, which can lead to cervical cancer. Additionally, the development of cervical cancer is much faster in HIV-positive women. Further, women infected with both HIV and HPV are more likely to develop cervical cancer.
- The top 20 countries in Africa variously with the highest Age Standardised Rate (ASR), Cumulative Risk, and highest absolute numbers of cervical cancer, also include between 12 and 13 of the countries with the highest numbers of women living with HIV of between 100,000 and 3.4m women.
- ***Given that overall there are over 23 million people living with HIV in Africa approximately half of whom are women (i.e. out of a global total of a global total of 34 million) - urgent preventive action is crucial to avoid an out of control epidemic of cervical cancer in the coming decades. This includes universal access to SRHR information, services and commodities, including the HPV Vaccine.***

Cervical Cancer, High Fertility Rates / Adolescent Pregnancies, Family Planning & Maternal Health:

- ***The WHO recommends that girls start receiving the HPV vaccine between the ages of 9 and 13 years to ensure immunization before sexual exposure.*** For girl children or adolescent girls forced into child 'marriage' or under age 'marriage' the benefits of the HPV vaccine are reduced or nullified.
- Additionally such girls fall into another high risk category - of higher number of live childbirths / high fertility rate - as they become pregnant earlier - if they survive the pregnancy. Even for older women, higher number of live childbirths/high fertility rate increases risk of cervical cancer.
- Delaying commencement of sexual activity; avoiding early and repeated birth are therefore strong consideration's in the fight against cervical cancer – options which are hardly open to girl child 'brides', vulnerable to intimidation and sexual violence.
- The top 20 countries in Africa variously with the highest Age Standardised Rate (ASR), Cumulative Risk, and highest absolute numbers of cervical cancer, also include between 11 and 12 of the countries with the highest child 'marriage' (between 35% and 63% of girls forced into 'marriage'; or countries with a total fertility rate of between 4.3 and 6.3).
- As Africa's population is predicted to double from current 1 billion to about 2 billion by 2050, with the youngest global population, demography is very likely to have an impact on cervical cancer.



Produced with kind partnership support of:

Main sources for study summarized in scorecard: Africa, Health, Human & Social Development Information Service (Afri-Dev.Info); Alliance for Cervical Cancer Prevention; American Cancer Society; Cancer Research UK Stats and Facts 2014; Cervical cancer: Socioeconomic implications of management in a developing nation. (Obi SN, Ozumba BC, J Obstet Gynaecol 2008); GAVI Alliance; Global Cancer Facts & Figures 2nd Edition; GLOBOCAN 2012: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC);ICO Information Centre on Human Papilloma Virus and Cervical Cancer; MSD; The Cervical Cancer Action coalition; UNAIDS; UNICEF; United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); World Health Organization (WHO)

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Africa Office: 14 Akintan St. Ogba, Lagos , Nigeria +23417601902,
Intl. Office: 175 Grays Inn Rd, London WC1X 8UE, UK*