**Women’s Right to Health**

**The WoRTH Project**

**OBJECTIVES**

The WoRTH Project aims to reduce the incidence and mortality of female cancers (breast and cervical) in Albania, Montenegro and Morocco through:

- The implementation of a comprehensive cervical and breast cancer control strategy in line with national public policies and plans and in close coordination with national health authorities and local health care practitioners.

- Increased capacity of National Health Systems to develop cancer control initiatives driven by ownership, alignment, standardization, mutual accountability and results-focused monitoring.

- Increased cancer awareness and health literacy among women as an important factor in women’s empowerment in the broader context of health education.

**BENEFICIARIES**

- Women: priority will be given to disadvantaged women living in vulnerable situations through free access to systematic cancer screening.

- National ministries, health professionals and other relevant stakeholders (e.g. decision makers), in particular those working in detection/screening programs.

- Civil society and women’s associations that are committed to women’s health.

**LOCATION**

- Albania,
- Montenegro
- Morocco

**DURATION**

2016 – 2020

**TOTAL COST**

€4.16 million
**PROMOTERS**
- Centre for Epidemiology and Prevention of Cancer in Piedmont (CPO) - lead promoter
- World Health Organisation

**PARTNERS**
- Ministry of Health Albania
- Ministry of Health Montenegro
- Ministry of Health Morocco

**CONTRIBUTION**
- CPO: €455,500
- Participating countries will contribute €400,000 to the overall budget.

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**ACTIONS**

- Analyses of national contexts to assess economic, social and epidemiological conditions and the legal framework for planning and implementing a suitable cancer early detection programme.
- Implementation of a multidimensional and sustainable cervical and breast cancer early detection programme for the benefit of disadvantaged women in two different areas in each country (urban vs. rural), through the DNA Human Papilloma Virus test and Clinical Breast Examination.
- Training of health professionals and other relevant stakeholders (e.g. decision makers) involved in planning, managing, running and evaluating the early detection/screening program.
- Women’s awareness on the risks of cervical and breast cancer.
- Development of national networks of decision makers, health professionals and community bodies active in cervical and breast cancer control.
- Strengthening the Mediterranean network of cervical and breast cancer early detection and screening to promote translational and implementation research and North-South and South-South cooperation.

**EXPECTED RESULTS**

- National diagnostics on cervical and breast cancer control.
- 45,000 women in the appropriate age range will be offered a test for cervical (25-65 yrs.) and breast (40-65 yrs.) cancer and will be made aware of the risks and the importance of prevention.
- At least 15 training sessions for more than 300 beneficiaries including policy makers, health professionals and other relevant actors as well as 12 tutoring actions and several training activities offered by high quality EU centres dealing with cancer prevention and control.
- National networks of decision makers, health professionals and active community bodies will be created.
- Existing Mediterranean networks for cervical and breast cancer early detection and screening will be strengthened.

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