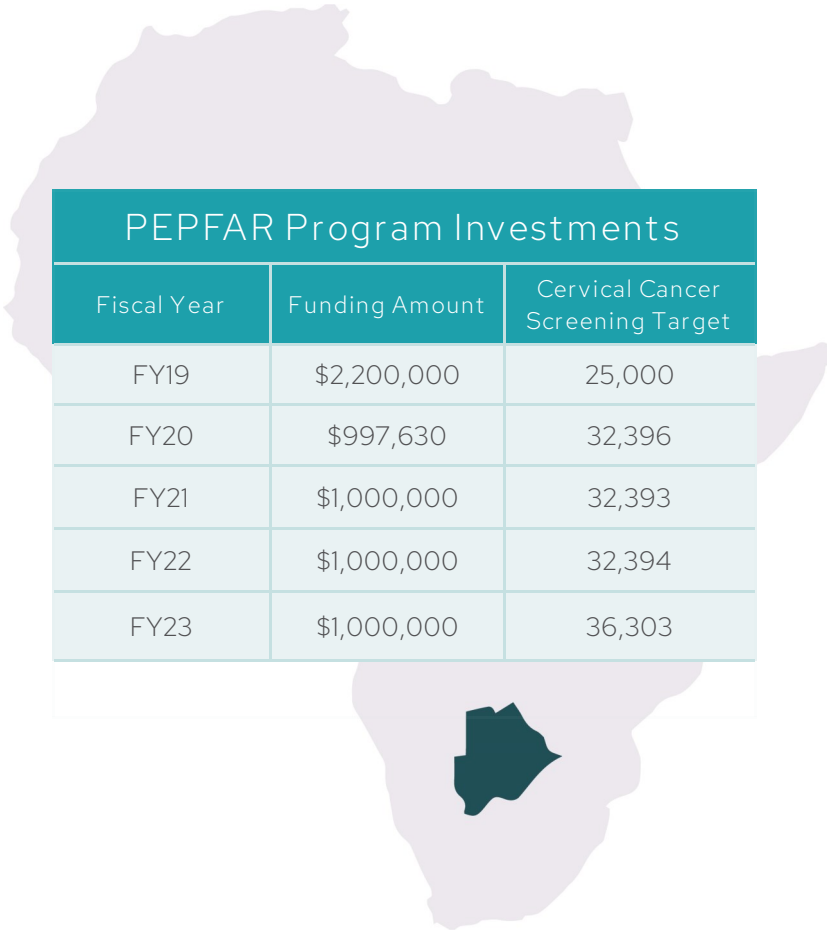




Botswana Program Highlights

Cervical cancer is one of the most common cancers in women living in sub-Saharan Africa, with roughly 110,000 women diagnosed annually; of these women, about 66% will die from the disease. Women living with HIV (WLHIV) are up to six times more likely to develop persistent precancerous lesions and progress to cervical cancer, often with more aggressive forms and higher mortality.

Launched in May 2018 to address this challenge, Go Further is an innovative public-private partnership between the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the George W. Bush Institute, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), Merck, and Roche. The partnership collaborates closely with PEPFAR partner governments to strategize on ways to provide services for women from prevention through the cancer journey. Go Further began working in eight countries (Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe), and expanded services to four additional countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda) in fiscal year (FY) 2021. The objectives are to screen all WLHIV on ART between the ages of 25 and 49 for cervical cancer, and to treat pre-invasive cervical cancer lesions to prevent progression to cervical cancer.



PEPFAR Program Investments		
Fiscal Year	Funding Amount	Cervical Cancer Screening Target
FY19	\$2,200,000	25,000
FY20	\$997,630	32,396
FY21	\$1,000,000	32,393
FY22	\$1,000,000	32,394
FY23	\$1,000,000	36,303

Country Context

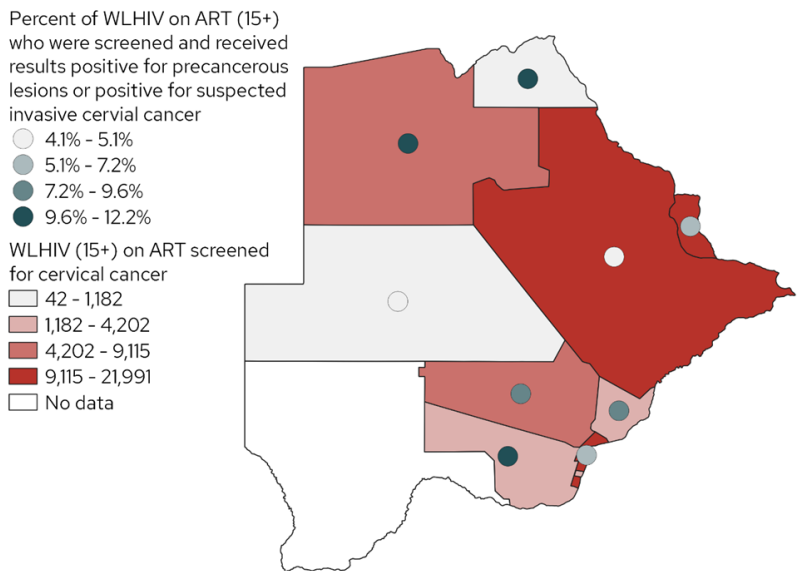
Total Population (July 2022 est.) (World Factbook) **2,384,246**

Women Aged 15-49 HIV Prevalence Rate (UNAIDS 2021) **23.8%**

Age-standardized Incidence Rate (per 100,000) of Cervical Cancer Cases (Estimates for 2020) (<https://qco.iarc.fr/>) **34.4**

Total # of Women (All Ages) On ART (PEPFAR, FY22 Q4) **104,261**

Botswana: Cervical cancer screenings and positives (precancerous lesions or suspected invasive cervical cancer), FY18-FY22

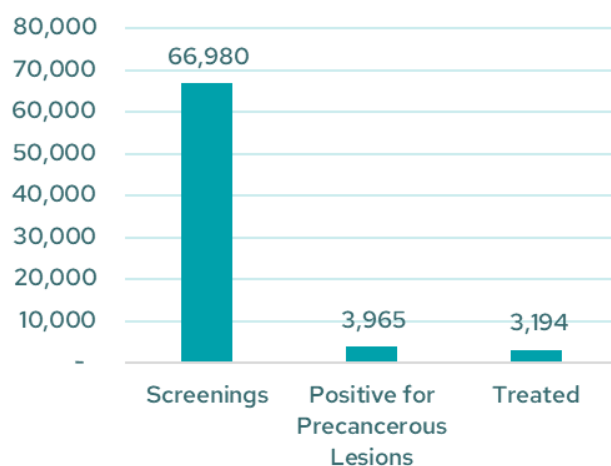


Source: PEPFAR Panorama Spotlight, data.pepfar.gov

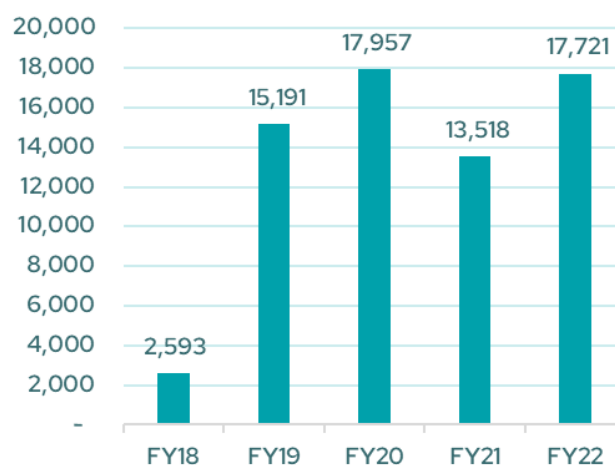
RESULTS SUMMARY

- ◆ In FY22: 17,721 screenings were performed, representing 55% of the FY22 target; 93% of women who screened positive for precancerous lesions received treatment.
- ◆ Since FY18: 409 women have screened positive for suspected invasive cervical cancer. Of the 66,980 screenings, 32,979 (49.2%) were first time screenings, 1,627 (2.4%) were follow-up screenings, and 32,374 (48.3%) were re-screens.

Cascade, FY18 through FY22



of Screenings



Strategic Direction for FY22

- ◆ In Country Operational Plan 2021 (COP21), PEPFAR Botswana continued to build on the existing platforms, strategies and cervical cancer investments in previous years applying client centered approaches to increase cervical cancer screening among WLHIV aged 25-49 on ART. A total of \$1,000,000 was budgeted in COP21 with an associated target of 32,394 WLHIV to be screened.
- ◆ To meet the COP21 target, the program continued to implement the hub and spoke strategy. In partnership with the Ministry of Health and Wellness and the implementing partner, cervical cancer screening services were strengthened through awareness creation, building capacity, training, education, and mentorship.
- ◆ COP21 priorities included: strengthening efforts toward implementation catch-up, improving access and availability of screening and treatment services in the supported districts, optimizing active referral and linkage to cervical cancer services for all eligible clients and improving access to laboratory testing platforms and commodities to support human papillomavirus (HPV) DNA self-collection services.

Implementing Partners (FY22)

- ◆ B-Tech
- ◆ Ministry of Health and Wellness

