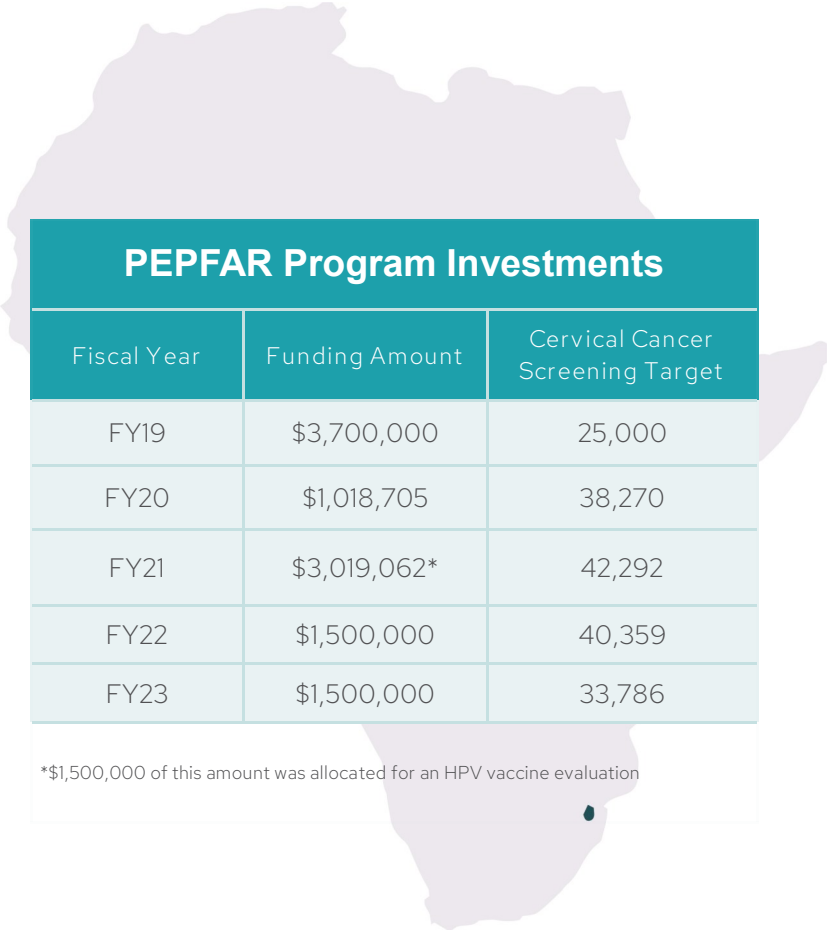




Eswatini Program Highlights

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	\$3,700,000	25,000
FY20	\$1,018,705	38,270
FY21	\$3,019,062*	42,292
FY22	\$1,500,000	40,359
FY23	\$1,500,000	33,786

*\$1,500,000 of this amount was allocated for an HPV vaccine evaluation

Country Context

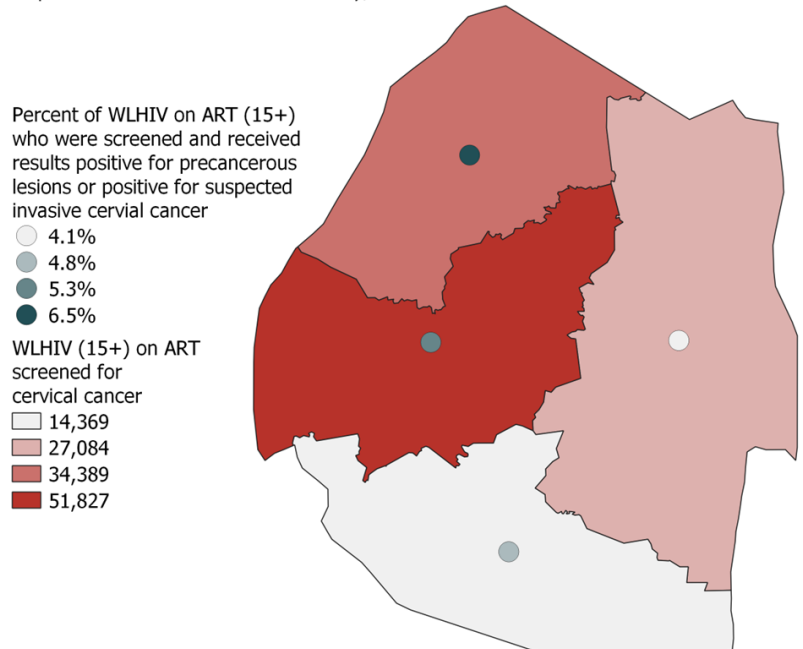
Total Population
(July 2022 est.)
(World Factbook) **1,121,761**

Women Aged 15-49
HIV Prevalence Rate
(UNAIDS 2021) **36.1%**

Age-standardized
Incidence Rate (per 100,000) of
Cervical Cancer Cases
(Estimates for 2020)
(<https://qco.iarc.fr/>) **84.5**

Total # of Women
(All Ages) On ART
(PEPFAR, FY22 Q4) **134,009**

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

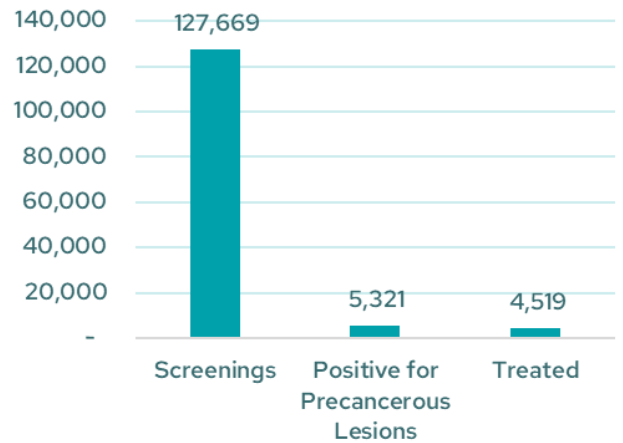


Source: PEPFAR Panorama Spotlight, data.pepfar.gov

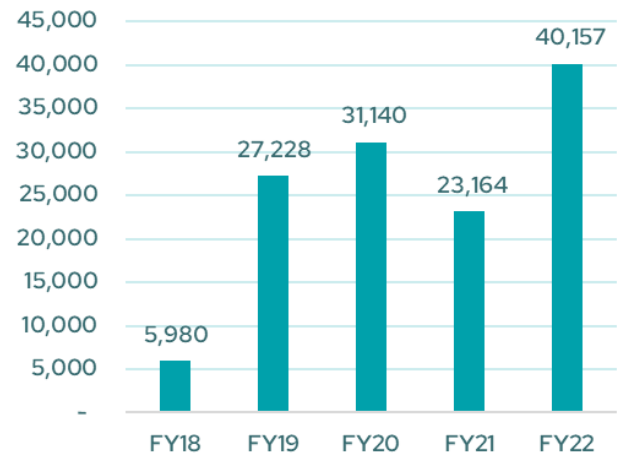
RESULTS SUMMARY

- ◆ In FY22, 40,157 screenings were performed, representing 99% of the FY22 target; 87% of women who screened positive for precancerous lesions received treatment.
- ◆ Since FY18: 1,447 women have screened positive for suspected invasive cervical cancer. Of the 127,669 screenings, 66,524 (52%) were first time screenings, 1,374 (1.0%) were follow-up screenings, and 59,771 (47%) were re-screens.

Cascade, FY18 through FY22



of Screenings



Strategic Direction for FY22

- ◆ PEPFAR Eswatini continued to provide technical support in Country Operational Plan 2021 (COP21) to the Ministry of Health's cervical cancer program in planning, coordination, data collection, analysis and utilization and supported procurement of equipment, provision of additional health care workers, and the revision, operationalization and printing of guidelines, job aids and standard operating procedures.
- ◆ During COP21, PEPFAR Eswatini prioritized procurement of thermocoagulation machines in place of cryotherapy machines where such equipment was required. PEPFAR also supported laboratory systems strengthening to expedite the transportation and testing of loop electrosurgical excision procedure (LEEP) samples and return of LEEP results to guide patient care and support.
- ◆ PEPFAR implemented the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine trial study among adolescent girls & young women living with HIV and HIV uninfected young women. The study will determine the immunological response of adolescent girls and young women living with HIV to two doses of 9-valent HPV vaccine vs three doses of HPV vaccine among HIV uninfected young women.

Implementing Partners (FY22)

- ◆ University Research Corporation
- ◆ Georgetown University
- ◆ Population Services International
- ◆ The Luke Commission
- ◆ Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation
- ◆ ICAP

