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.

**Kenya Program Highlights**

**Country Context**

- **Total Population (July 2022 est.)** (World Factbook): 55,864,655
- **Women Aged 15–49** (UNAIDS 2021): 5.4%
- **Age-standardized Incidence Rate (per 100,000) of Cervical Cancer Cases** (Estimates for 2020) (https://gco.iarc.fr/): 31.3
- **Total # of Women (All Ages) On ART** (PEPFAR, FY22 Q4): 854,991

### PEPFAR Program Investments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Funding Amount</th>
<th>Cervical Cancer Screening Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY21</td>
<td>$2,135,254</td>
<td>291,993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY22</td>
<td>$3,172,900</td>
<td>304,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY23</td>
<td>$2,841,927</td>
<td>303,496</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Percent of WLHIV on ART (15+) who were screened and received results positive for precancerous lesions or positive for suspected invasive cervical cancer:
- 0.4% - 1.4%
- 1.4% - 2.8%
- 2.8% - 3.8%
- 3.8% - 7.6%

WLHIV (15+) on ART screened for cervical cancer:
- 18 - 2,638
- 2,638 - 5,524
- 5,524 - 13,403
- 13,403 - 67,667
- No data

Source: PEPFAR Panorama Spotlight, data.pepfar.gov
Strategic Direction for FY22

- PEPFAR Kenya analyzed facility performance, identified bottlenecks, and offered support to sites not achieving their screening targets. PEPFAR funds supported screening by visual inspection of the cervix with acetic acid (VIA), as well as supported the Ministry of Health to scale up HPV screening.

- PEPFAR Kenya worked with the Ministry of Health, county governments, and other partners to improve access to treatment services in all supported counties. Women with suspected cancer were supported to access treatment at the nearest sites that have cervical cancer treatment capacity. PEPFAR Kenya worked with the National Cancer Control Program to develop a referral directory for ease of referral.

- In COP21, priorities at site level included: ensure cervical cancer screening for all HIV-positive women aged 25-49 years, map facilities with cryotherapy, thermocoagulation, and loop electrosurgical excision procedure (LEEP) equipment and develop referral mechanisms from lower-level facilities, and ensure all screening sites have access to treatment services either onsite or through prompt referral per the Test and Treat approach.

RESULTS SUMMARY

- In FY22: 290,984 screenings were performed, representing 96% of the FY22 target; 63% of women who screened positive for precancerous lesions received treatment.

- Since FY18: 4,678 women have screened positive for suspected invasive cervical cancer. Of the 586,005 screenings, 443,350 (75.7%) were first time screenings, 2,283 (0.4%) were follow-up screenings, and 140,372 (24%) were re-screens.

Implementing Partners (FY22)

- Liverpool VCT Care and Treatment
- University of Nairobi
- Christian Health Association of Kenya
- Deloitte and Touche
- AMREF Health Africa
- Moi Teaching and Referral Hospital
- Center for Health Solutions
- Center for International Health, Education, and Biosecurity—Kenya
- Henry Jackson Foundation for the Advancement of Military Medicine (HJF)
- Mkomani Clinic Society
- Kenya Conference of Catholic Bishops
- COPTIC
- Siaya CHMT
- Migori CHMT
- Homabay CHMT
- Nyeri CHMT
- Bomu
- Eastern Deanery AIDS Relief Program
- CIHEB—Kenya
- Coptic Orthodox Church
- Country Government of Homa Bay
- PATH Kenya

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