



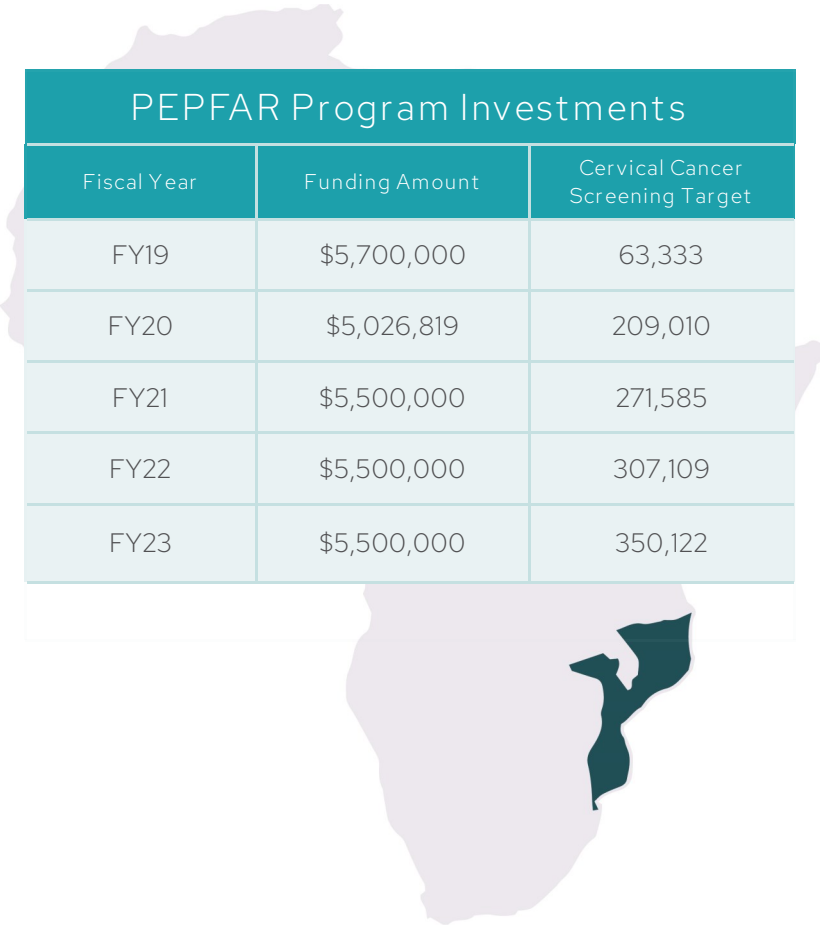
Mozambique Program Highlights

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	\$5,700,000	63,333
FY20	\$5,026,819	209,010
FY21	\$5,500,000	271,585
FY22	\$5,500,000	307,109
FY23	\$5,500,000	350,122



Country Context

Total Population
(July 2022 est.)
(World Factbook) **31,693,239**

Women Aged 15-49
HIV Prevalence Rate
(UNAIDS 2020) **14.4%**

Age-standardized
Incidence Rate (per 100,000) of
Cervical Cancer Cases
(Estimates for 2020)
(<https://qco.iarc.fr/>) **50.2**

Total # of Women
(All Ages) On ART
(PEPFAR, FY22 Q4) **1,036,298**

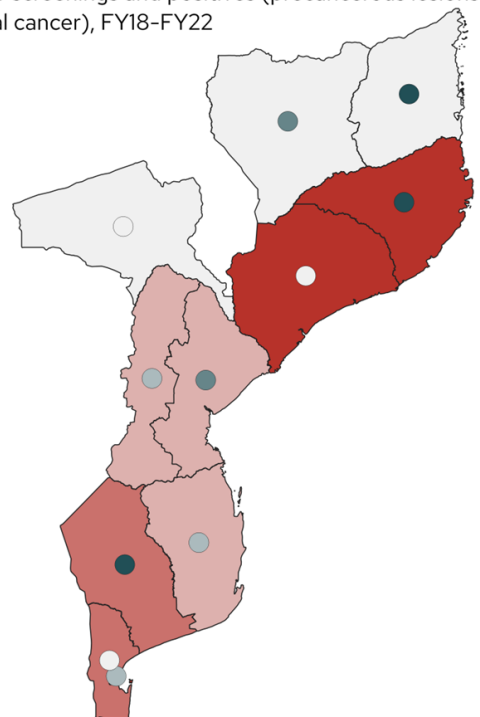
Mozambique: Cervical cancer screenings and positives (precancerous lesions or suspected invasive cervical cancer), FY18-FY22

Percent of WLHIV on ART (15+) who were screened and received results positive for precancerous lesions or positive for suspected invasive cervical cancer

- 4.7% - 6.9%
- 6.9% - 8.5%
- 8.5% - 11.4%
- 11.4% - 14.9%

WLHIV (15+) on ART screened for cervical cancer

- 28,136 - 59,846
- 59,846 - 78,438
- 78,438 - 119,450
- 119,450 - 230,766

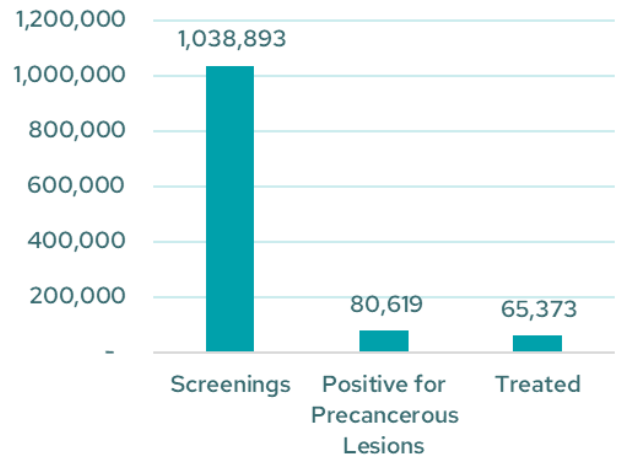


Source: PEPFAR Panorama Spotlight, data.pepfar.gov

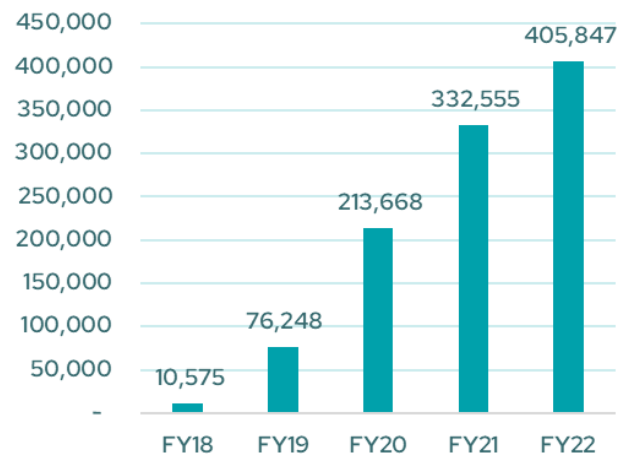
RESULTS SUMMARY

- ◆ In FY22: 405,847 screenings were performed, representing 132% of the FY22 target; 90% of women who screened positive for precancerous lesions received treatment.
- ◆ Since FY18: 6,100 women have screened positive for suspected invasive cervical cancer. Of the 1,038,893 screenings, 989,477 (95.24%) were first time screenings, 8,577 (0.83%) were follow-up screenings, and 40,839 (3.93%) were re-screens.

Cascade, FY18 through FY22



of Screenings



Strategic Direction for FY22

- ◆ PEPFAR Mozambique invested a total of \$5.5M to deepen its support for cervical cancer programming.
- ◆ The cervical cancer investment focused on direct support to the Ministry of Health (MISAU) national cervical cancer program for policy development and supervision as well as assisted in procurement, planning and implementation of thermal ablation to treat precancerous lesions.
- ◆ With Country Operational Plan 2021 (COP21) PEPFAR Mozambique funds, clinical Implementing Partners invested in essential infrastructure and commodities for cervical cancer prevention and supported personnel providing services as well as relevant TA and supervision.
- ◆ In COP21, loop electrosurgical excision procedure (LEEP) access was expanded from 19 to 25 sites nationally with PEPFAR Mozambique support.

Implementing Partners (FY22)

- ◆ Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York
- ◆ Fundação Ariel Contra o SIDA Pediátrico
- ◆ Center for Collaboration in Health
- ◆ Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation
- ◆ Vanderbilt University Medical Center
- ◆ Abt Associates
- ◆ Jhpiego
- ◆ MD Anderson

