



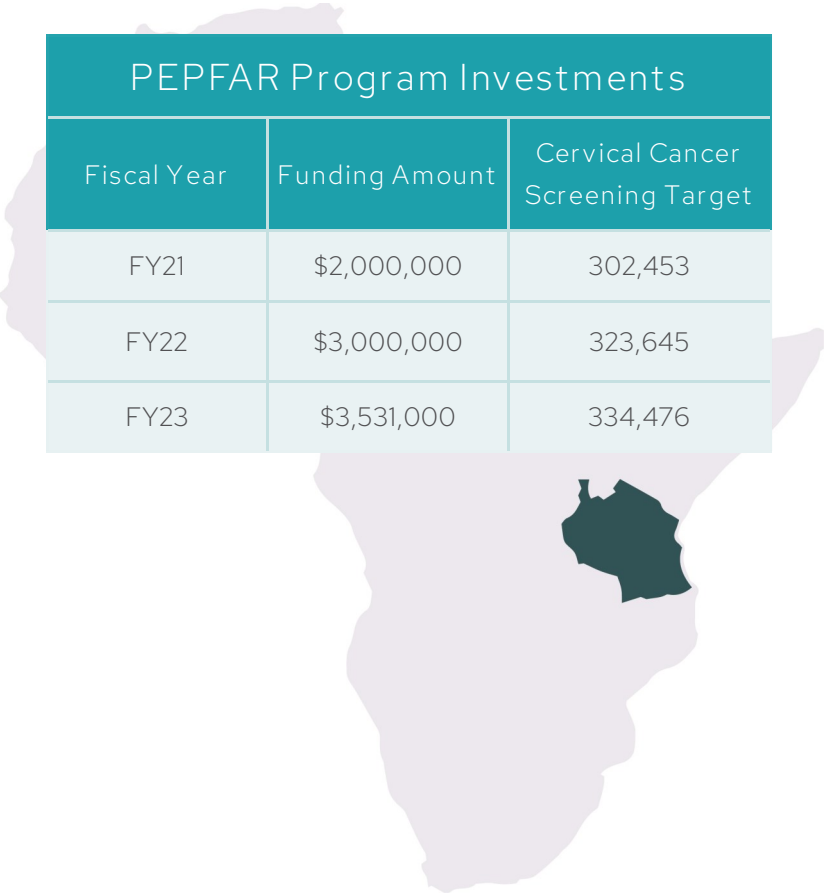
Tanzania Program Highlights

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 |
|-------------|----------------|----------------------------------|
| FY21 | \$2,000,000 | 302,453 |
| FY22 | \$3,000,000 | 323,645 |
| FY23 | \$3,531,000 | 334,476 |



Country Context

Total Population
(July 2022 est.)
(World Factbook) **63,852,892**

Women Aged 15-49
HIV Prevalence Rate
(UNAIDS 2021) **5.7%**

Age-standardized
Incidence Rate (per 100,000) of
Cervical Cancer Cases
(Estimates for 2020)
(<https://qco.iarc.fr/>) **62.5**

Total # of Women
(All Ages) On ART
(PEPFAR, FY22 Q4) **1,019,342**

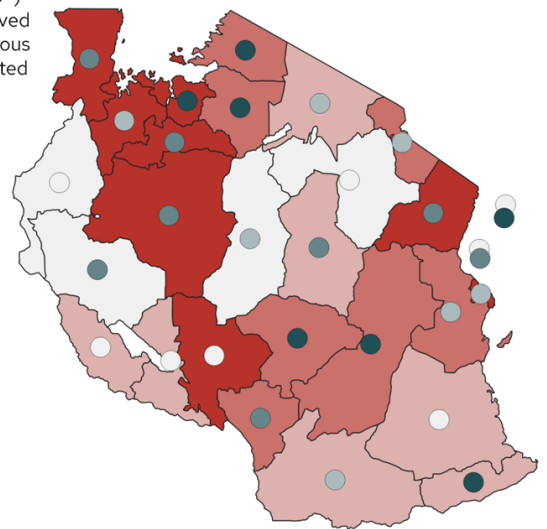
Tanzania: Cervical cancer screenings and positives (precancerous lesions or suspected invasive cervical cancer), FY18-FY22

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

- 1.2% - 2.6%
- 2.6% - 3.5%
- 3.5% - 5.1%
- 5.1% - 9.6%

WLHIV (15+) on ART screened for cervical cancer

- 244 - 18,711
- 18,711 - 29,043
- 29,043 - 51,397
- 51,397 - 145,209

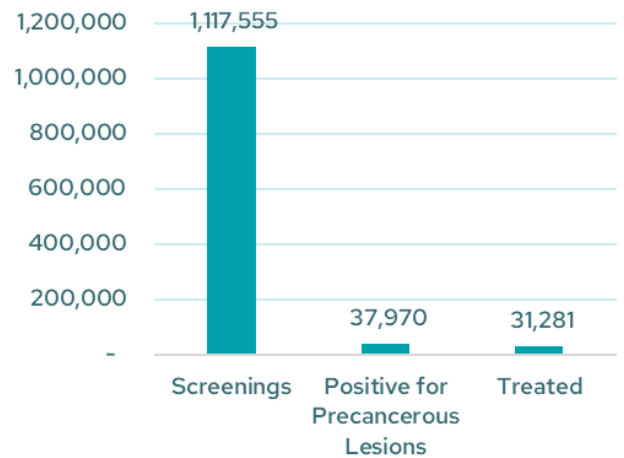


Source: PEPFAR Panorama Spotlight, data.pepfar.gov

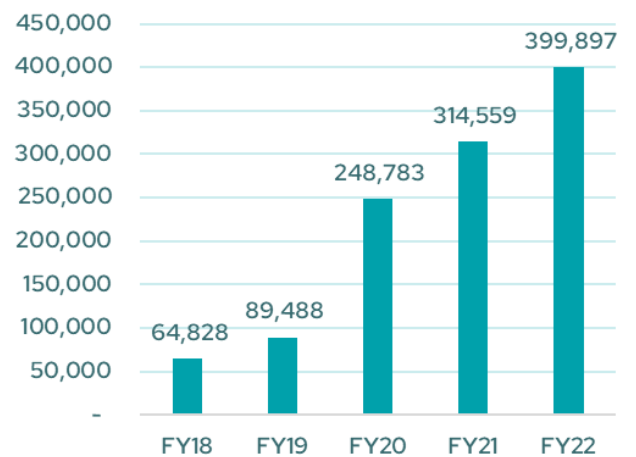
RESULTS SUMMARY

- ◆ In FY22: 399,897 screenings were performed, representing 124% of the FY22 target; 90% of women who screened positive for precancerous lesions received treatment.
- ◆ Since FY18: 7,749 women have screened positive for suspected invasive cervical cancer. Of the 1,117,555 screenings, 902,986 (80.8%) were first time screenings, 19,369 (1.7%) were follow-up screenings, and 195,200 (17.5%) were re-screens.

Cascade, FY18 through FY22



of Screenings, FY18 -FY22



Strategic Direction for FY22

- ◆ In Country Operational Plan 2021 (COP21), the allocation of \$3 million for cervical cancer services in Tanzania increased the number of women screened for cervical cancer.
- ◆ For COP21, WLHIV were mobilized and educated on the importance of cervical cancer screening and its close association with HIV.
- ◆ In COP21, PEPFAR/Tanzania continued to implement a “screen-and-treat” approach for the management of precancerous lesions to maximize opportunities for immediate cryotherapy treatment. Clinical implementing partners integrated cervical cancer screening for HIV-positive women into routine HIV treatment services.

Implementing Partners (FY22)

- ◆ HJF Medical Research International (HJFMRI)
- ◆ AMREF Health Africa (AMREF)
- ◆ Management and Development for Health (MDH)
- ◆ Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation (EGPAF)
- ◆ Deloitte Consulting Limited
- ◆ International Center for AIDS Care and Treatment Program (ICAP)
- ◆ Tanzania Health Promotion Support (THPS)

