



# Uganda 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	\$5,000,000	256,793
FY22	\$3,000,000	279,322
FY23	\$3,000,000	183,111

## Country Context

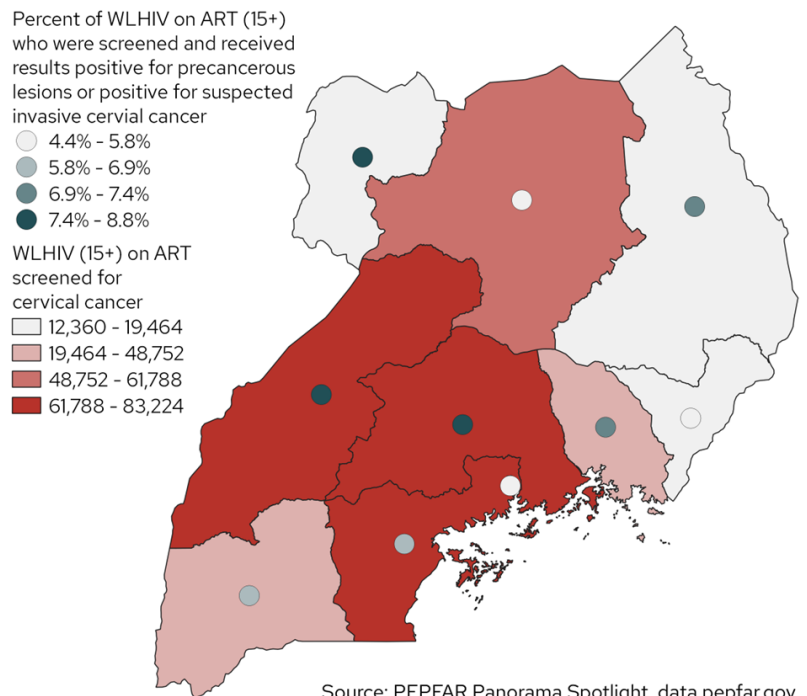
Total Population  
(July 2022 est.)  
(World Factbook) **46,205,893**

Women Aged 15-49  
HIV Prevalence Rate  
(UNAIDS 2022) **6.6%**

Age-standardized  
Incidence Rate (per 100,000) of  
Cervical Cancer Cases  
(Estimates for 2020)  
(<https://gco.iarc.fr/>) **56.2**

Total # of Women  
(All Ages) On ART  
(PEPFAR, FY22 Q4) **843,985**

Uganda: Cervical cancer screenings and positives (precancerous lesions or suspected invasive cervical cancer), FY21-FY22

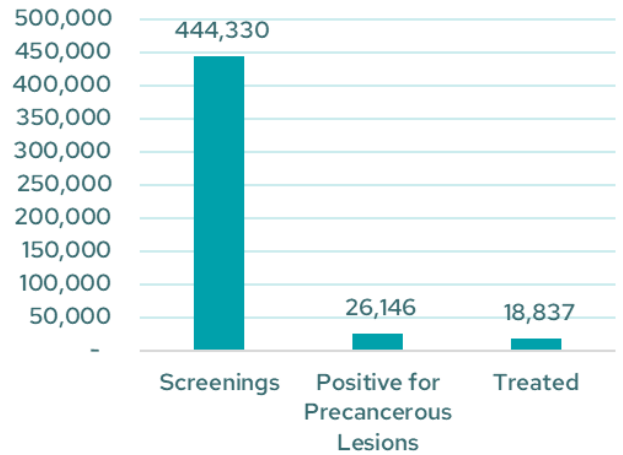


Source: PEPFAR Panorama Spotlight, data.pepfar.gov

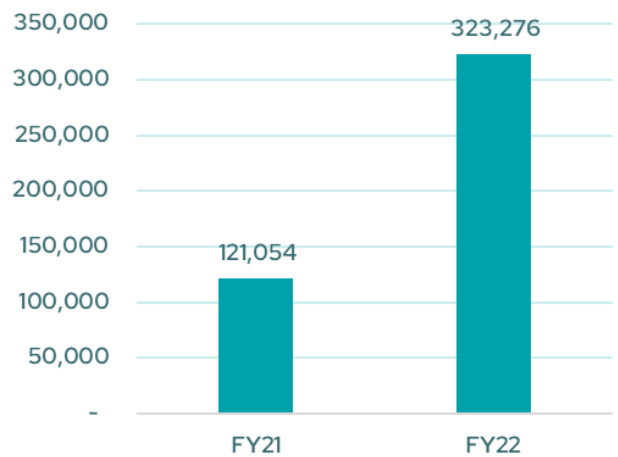
## RESULTS SUMMARY

- ◆ In FY22: 323,276 screenings were performed, representing 115% of the FY22 target; 79% of women who screened positive for precancerous lesions received treatment.
- ◆ Since FY21: 3,262 women have screened positive for suspected invasive cervical cancer. Of the 444,330 screenings, 409,786 (92.2%) were first-time screenings, 2,738 (0.6%) were follow-up screenings, and 31,806 (7.2%) were re-screens.

### Cascade, FY21 through FY22



### # of Screenings



## Strategic Direction for FY22

- ◆ PEPFAR Uganda was allocated \$3M for the cervical cancer program and as such Uganda made plans to expand the program to 225 new static health facilities and 947 outreach sites, this in addition to the 604 current health facilities. With this investment, PEPFAR Uganda planned to reach 282,559 WLHIV aged 25-49 years in FY22, accounting for 50% of HIV-positive women aged 25-49 years in HIV care and treatment.
- ◆ In FY22, a one-off HPV screen was offered to WLHIV aged above 50 years receiving care at the 23 health facilities offering HPV testing as the primary screening tool while the Global Fund supported 38 sites for a total of 61 sites.



### Implementing Partners (FY22)

- The UN Refugee Agency
- University Research Co., LLC
- Intrahealth International
- Infectious Diseases Institute
- Rakai Health Sciences Program
- Mildmay Uganda
- The AIDS Support Organization (TASO)
- Makerere University Walter Reed Project
- Baylor College of Medicine Children's Foundation - Uganda
- Uganda Protestant Medical Bureau
- Joint Clinical Research Centre
- Kampala City Council Authority (KCCA)-Strategy
- Uganda Episcopal Conference (UEC)
- Ministry of Health (MOH\_RRH)- Strategy
- Makerere Joint AIDS Program
- African Network for Care of Children Affected by HIV/AIDS
- Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation
- Mbarara Regional Referral Hospital G2G
- Jinja Regional Referral Hospital G2G
- Lira Regional Referral Hospital G2G
- Moroto Regional Referral Hospital G2G