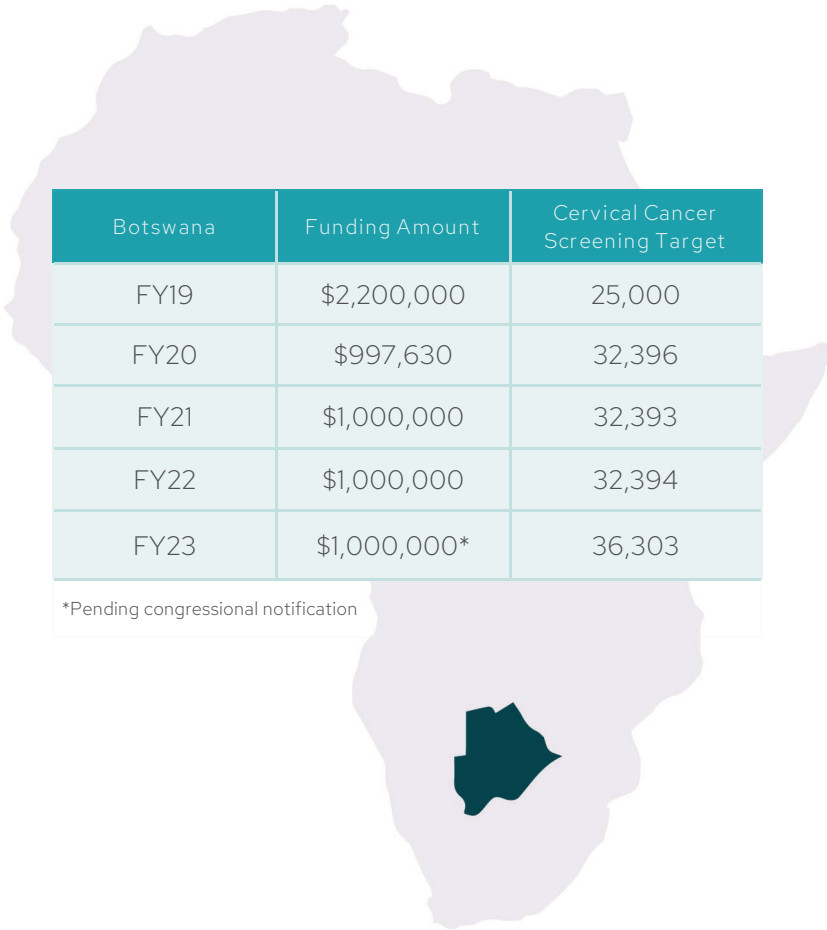




Botswana Program Highlights

Cervical cancer is one of the most common cancers in women living in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), 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 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, 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.



Country Context

Total Population (July 2022 est.) (World Factbook) **2,384,246**

Women Aged 15-49 HIV Prevalence Rate (UNAIDS 2020) **24.8%**

Age-standardized Incidence Rate (per 100,000) of Cervical Cancer Cases (Estimates for 2020) (https://gco.iarc.fr/) **34.4**

Total # of Women (All Ages) On ART (PEPFAR, FY22 Q2) **102,109**

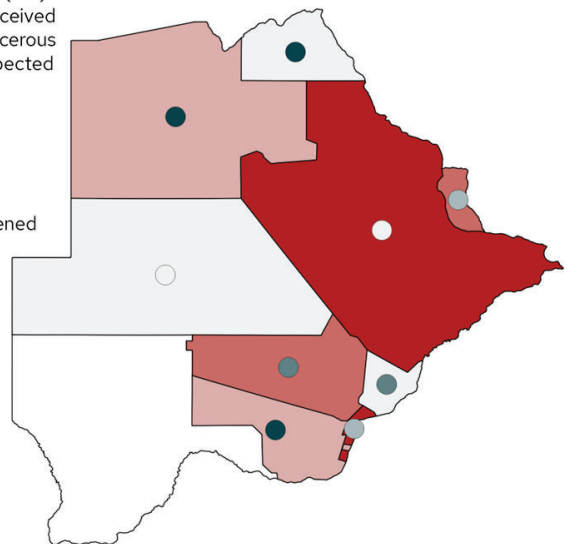
Botswana: Cervical cancer screenings and positives (precancerous lesions or suspected invasive cervical cancer), FY18-FY22 Q2

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

- 4.6% - 5.1%
- 5.1% - 7.6%
- 7.6% - 10.6%
- 10.6% - 12.2%

WLHIV (15+) on ART screened for cervical cancer

- 42 - 2,399
- 2,399 - 3,610
- 3,610 - 9,066
- 9,066 - 18,761
- No data

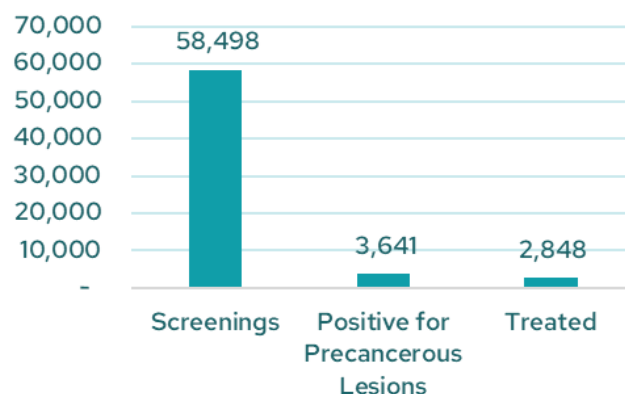


Source: PEPFAR Panorama Spotlight, data.pepfar.gov

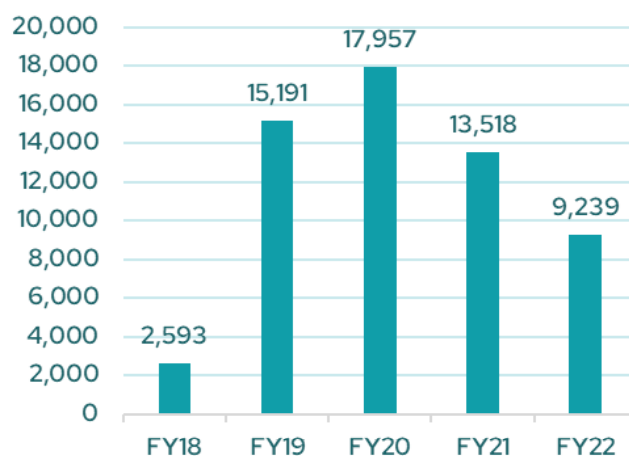
RESULTS SUMMARY

- ◆ In FY22: 9,239 screenings were performed, representing 29% of the FY22 target; 80% of women who screened positive for precancerous lesions received treatment.
- ◆ Since FY18: 361 women have screened positive for suspected invasive cervical cancer. Of the 58,498 screenings, 29,819 (51%) were first time screenings, 1,490 (2.5%) were follow-up screenings, and 27,189 (46.5%) were re-screens.

Cascade, FY18 through FY22 Q2



of Screenings



Strategic Direction for FY22

- ◆ In COP21, PEPFAR/B will continue to build on the existing platforms, strategies and cervical cancer investments in previous years applying client centered approaches to increase cervical cancer screening among WLHIV aged 25-49 on ART. A total of \$1,000,000 is budgeted in COP21 with an associated target of 32,394 women living with HIV (WLHIV) to be screened.
- ◆ To meet the COP21 target, the program will continue to implement the hub and spoke strategy. In partnership with MoHW and the implementing partner, the cervical cancer screening services will be strengthened through awareness creation, building capacity, training, education, and mentorship.
- ◆ COP21 priorities include; strengthening efforts towards implementation catch-up, improving access and availability of screening and treatment services in the supported districts, optimizing active referral and linkage to cervical cancer services for all eligible clients and improving access to laboratory testing platforms and commodities to support HPV DNA self-collection services.

Implementing Partners (FY22)

- ◆ B-Tech
- ◆ Ministry of Health and Wellness

