

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.

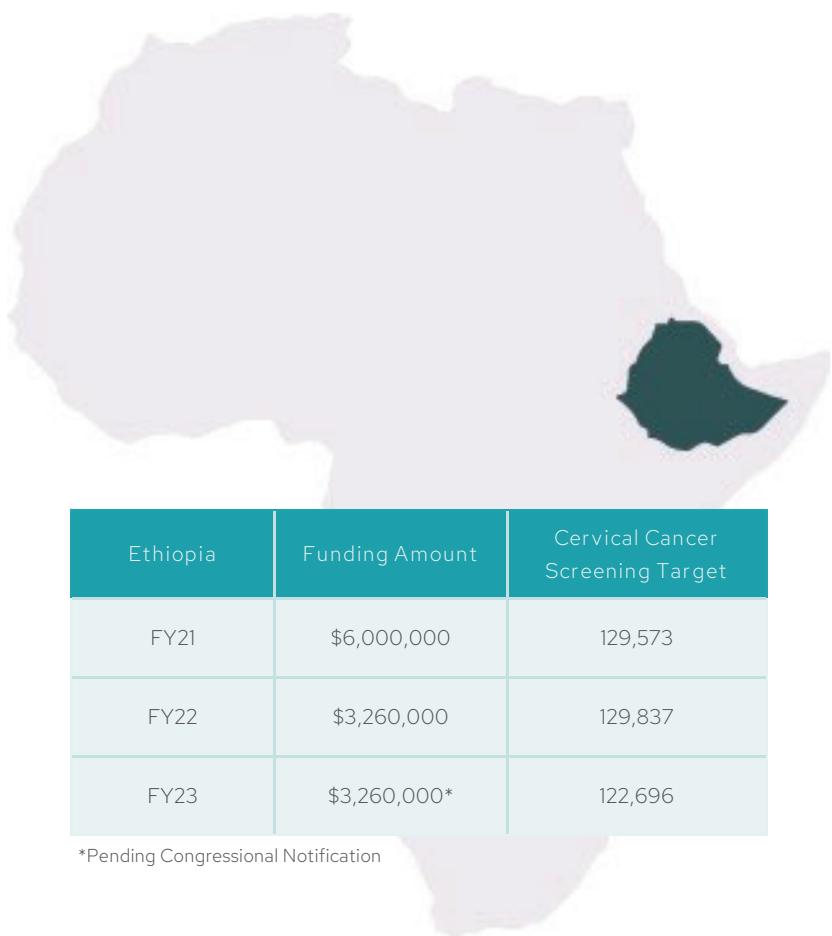
Country Context

Total Population 113,656,596
(July 2022 est.)
(World Factbook)

Women Aged 15-49
HIV Prevalence Rate 1.1%
(UNAIDS 2020)

Age-standardized
Incidence Rate (per 100,000) of 21.5
Cervical Cancer Cases
(Estimates for 2020)
(<https://gco.iarc.fr/>)

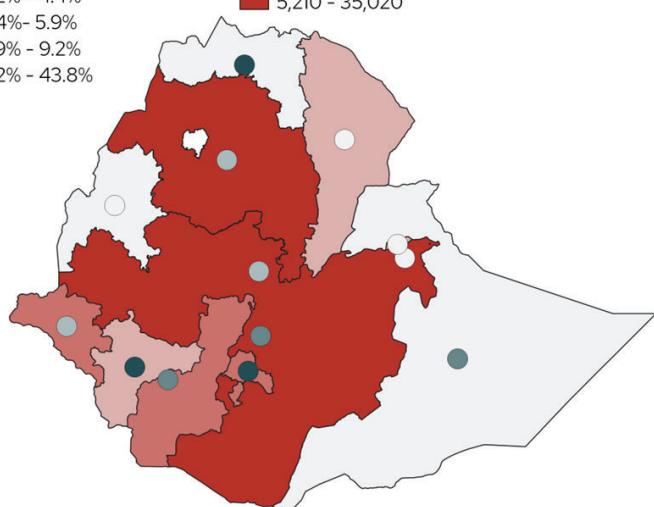
Total # of Women 279,157
(All Ages) On ART
(PEPFAR, FY22 Q2)



Ethiopia: Cervical cancer screenings and positives (precancerous lesions or suspected invasive cervical cancer), FY19-FY22 Q2

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

- 3.2% - 4.4%
- 4.4% - 5.9%
- 5.9% - 9.2%
- 9.2% - 43.8%



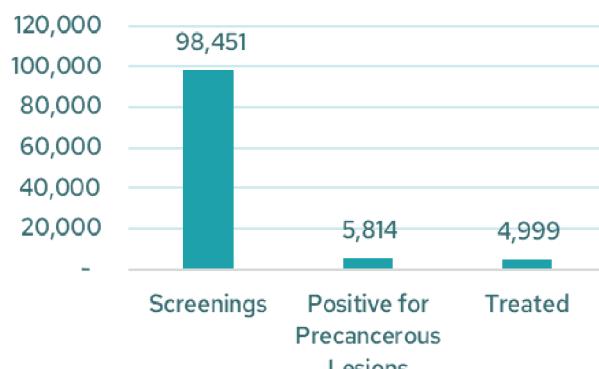
Source: PEPFAR Panorama Spotlight, data.pepfar.gov

RESULTS SUMMARY

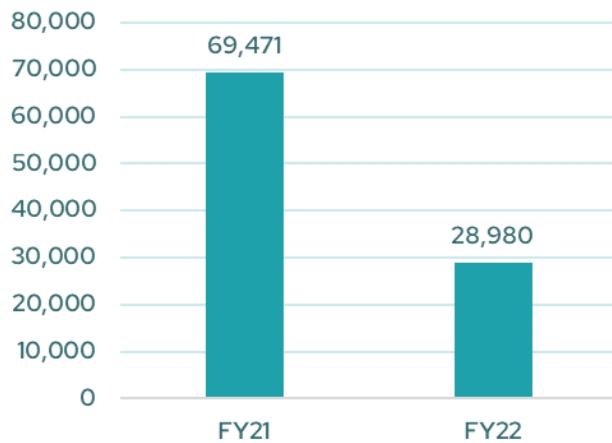
- ◆ In FY22: 28,980 screenings were performed, representing 22% of the FY22 target; 91% of women who screened positive for precancerous lesions received treatment.
- ◆ Since FY21: 952 women have screened positive for suspected invasive cervical cancer. Of the 98,451 screenings, 93,413 (94.88) were first time screenings, 389 (0.4%) were follow-up screenings, and 4,649 (4.72%) were re-screens.

Cascade, FY21 through FY22

Q2



of Screenings



Implementing Partners (FY22)

- ◆ Project HOPE
- ◆ Oromia Regional Health Bureau
- ◆ MENA-Mekdim Ethiopia National Association
- ◆ SNNPR Regional Health Bureau
- ◆ ISHDO-Integrated Service on Health and Development
- ◆ Addis Ababa Regional Health
- ◆ ADA-Amara Development Association
- ◆ Gambella Regional Health Bureau
- ◆ Mary Joy Ethiopia
- ◆ Federal Ministry of Health
- ◆ LIA-Love in Action Ethiopia
- ◆ ICAP
- ◆ BPDO-Beza Posterity Development Organization.
- ◆ Population Service International (PSI)
- ◆ Amhara Regional Health Bureau

