



Mozambique 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.



Mozambique	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

*Pending congressional notification

Country Context

Total Population
(July 2022 est.)
(World Factbook) **31,693,23**

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://gco.iarc.fr/>) **50.2**

Total # of Women
(All Ages) On ART
(PEPFAR, FY22 Q2) **971,600**

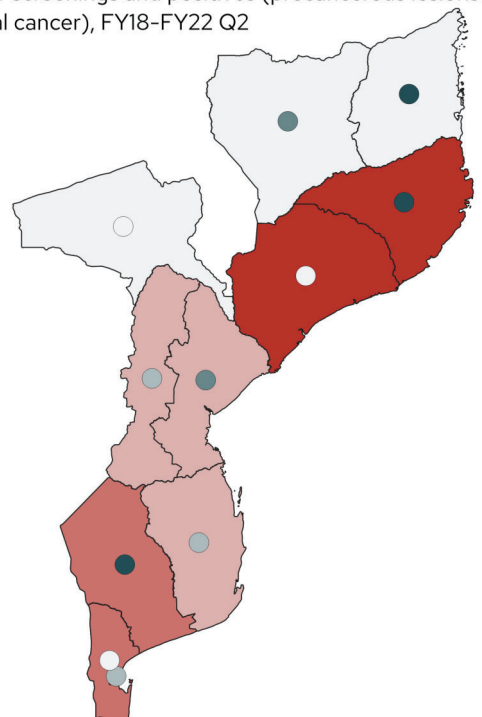
Mozambique: Cervical cancer screenings and positives (precancerous lesions or suspected invasive cervical cancer), FY18-FY22 Q2

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

- 3.9% - 6.1%
- 6.1% - 8.1%
- 8.1% - 11.4%
- 11.4% - 15.2%

WLHIV (15+) on ART screened for cervical cancer

- 23,969 - 48,996
- 48,996 - 64,237
- 64,237 - 94,998
- 94,998 - 181,613

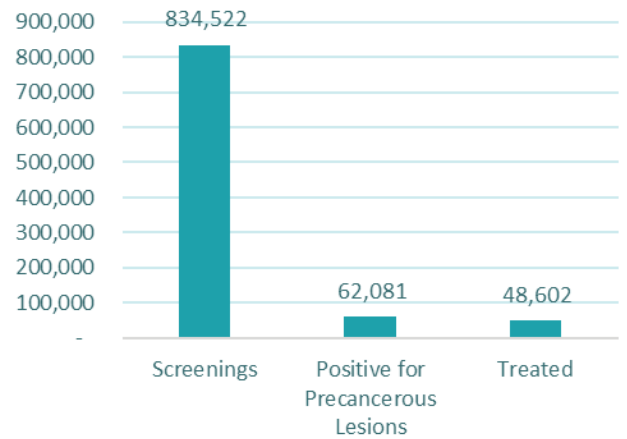


Source: PEPFAR Panorama Spotlight, data.pepfar.gov

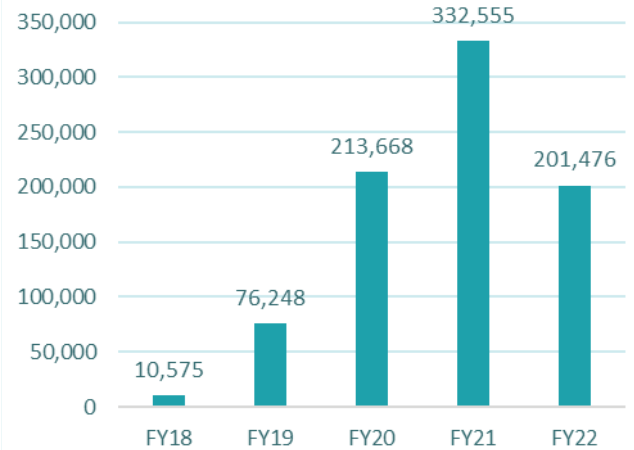
RESULTS SUMMARY

- ◆ In FY22: 201,476 screenings were performed, representing 66% of the FY22 target; 89% of women who screened positive for precancerous lesions received treatment.
- ◆ Since FY18: 5,427 women have screened positive for suspected invasive cervical cancer. Of the 820,781 screenings, 625,763 (98.4%) were first time screenings, 3,867 (0.46%) were follow-up screenings, and 9,874 (1.18%) were re-screens.

Cascade, FY18 through FY22 Q2



of Screenings



Strategic Direction for FY22

- ◆ In COP21, PEPFAR Mozambique will invest a total of \$5.5M to deepen its support for cervical cancer programming in Mozambique.
- ◆ The COP21 Cervical Cancer investment will focus on direct support to MISAU's national cervical cancer program for policy development and supervision as well as assist in procurement, planning and implementation of thermoablation to treat precancerous lesions.
- ◆ With COP21 PEPFAR Mozambique funds, clinical Implementing Partners will invest in essential infrastructure and commodities for CECAP and support personnel providing CECAP services as well as relevant TA and supervision.
- ◆ In COP21, LEEP access will expand 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 Inc.
- ◆ Jhpiego
- ◆ MD Anderson

