



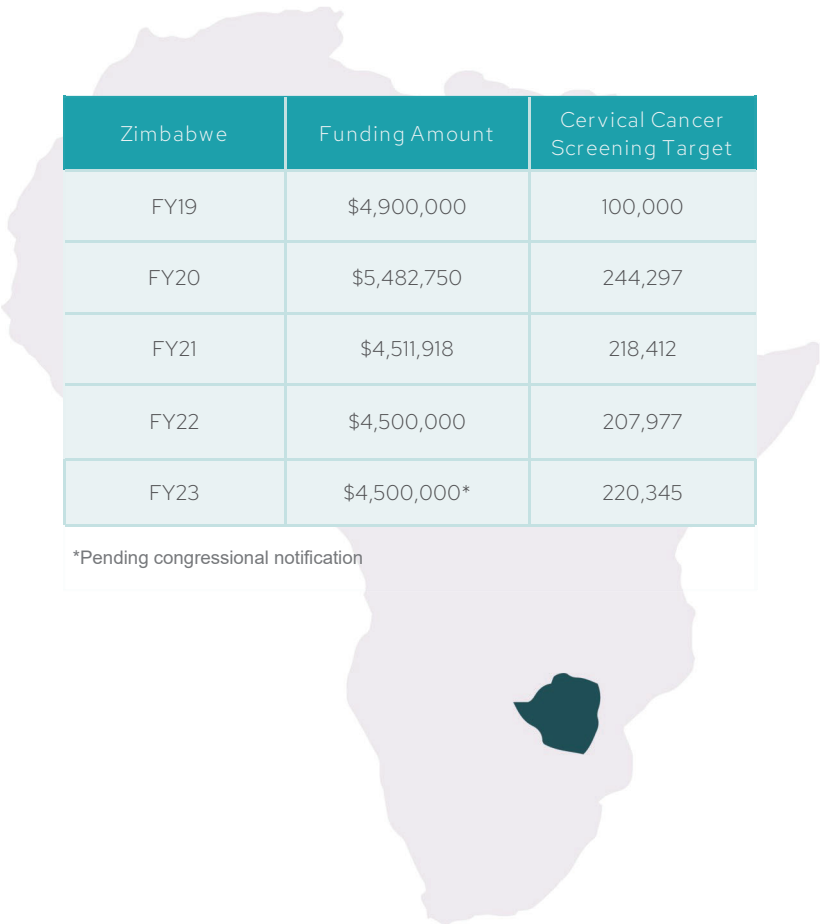
Zimbabwe Program Highlights

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.

Zimbabwe	Funding Amount	Cervical Cancer Screening Target
FY19	\$4,900,000	100,000
FY20	\$5,482,750	244,297
FY21	\$4,511,918	218,412
FY22	\$4,500,000	207,977
FY23	\$4,500,000*	220,345

*Pending congressional notification



Country Context

Total Population (July 2022 est.) (World Factbook) **15,121,004**

Women Aged 15-49 HIV Prevalence Rate (UNAIDS 2020) **14.7%**

Age-standardized Incidence Rate (per 100,000) of Cervical Cancer Cases (Estimates for 2020) (<https://gco.iarc.fr/>) **61.7**

Total # of Women (All Ages) On ART (PEPFAR, FY22 Q2) **746,709**

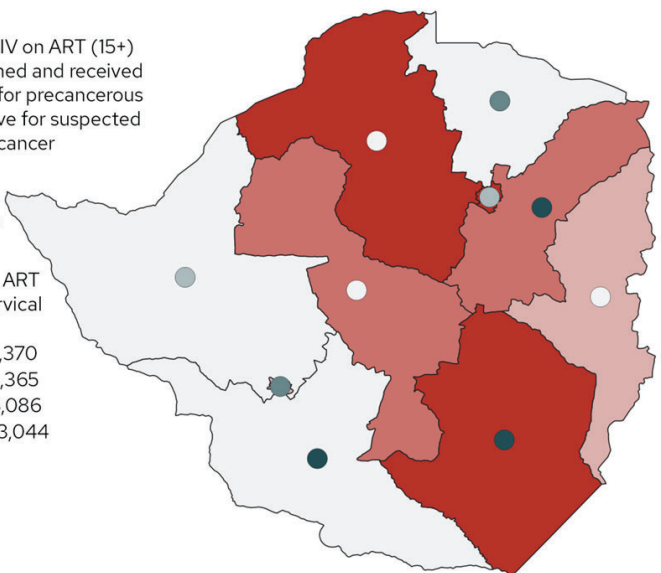
Zimbabwe: Cervical cancer screenings and positives (precancerous lesions or suspected invasive cervical cancer), FY19-FY22 Q2

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

- 4.7% - 5.4%
- 5.4% - 6.3%
- 6.3% - 6.8%
- 6.8% - 7.9%

WLHIV (15+) on ART screened for cervical cancer

- 26,576 - 39,370
- 39,370 - 54,365
- 54,365 - 68,086
- 68,086 - 123,044

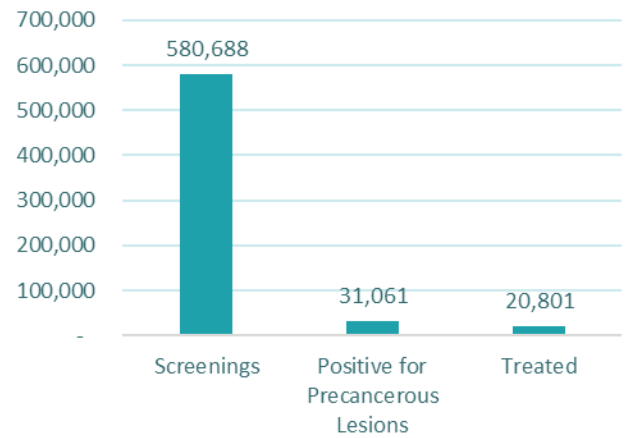


Source: PEPFAR Panorama Spotlight, data.pepfar.gov

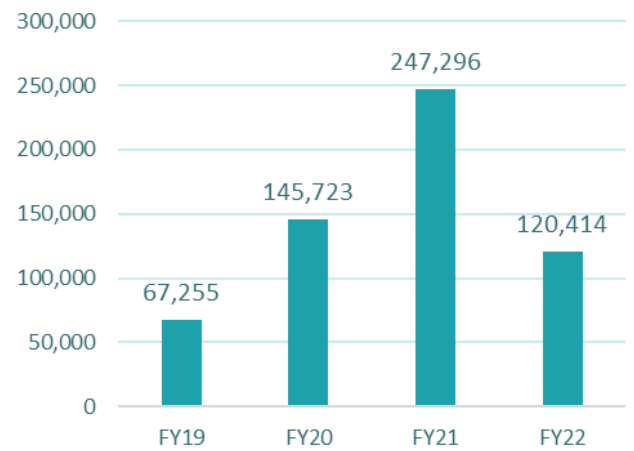
RESULTS SUMMARY

- ◆ In FY22: 120,414 screenings were performed, representing 58% of the FY22 target; 90% of women who screened positive for precancerous lesions received treatment.
- ◆ Since FY19: 4,910 women have screened positive for suspected invasive cervical cancer. Of the 580,688 screenings, 383,171 (66%) were first time screenings, 11,081 (2%) were follow-up screenings, and 186,436 (32%) were re-screens.

Cascade, FY19 through FY22 Q2



of Screenings



Strategic Direction for FY22

- ◆ The PEPFAR program in COP21 will continue to support the secondary prevention of cervical cancer in women living with HIV. PEPFAR Zimbabwe will support scaling up outreach services for VIAC. Other support will be directed towards the decentralization of LEEP services. The program thus plans to procure additional thermo-coagulators as well as LEEP machines.
- ◆ COP21 will also see the adoption and scale up HPV-DNA screening for women. The PEPFAR program will support the MoHCC in development of guidelines and protocols, as well as the implementation of this service. The program will continue to support the cervical cancer monitoring and evaluation technical working group as well as the national VIAC register and the master MoHCC monthly return forms which were revised to incorporate the PEPFAR VIAC indicators.

Implementing Partners (FY22)

- ◆ University of Washington
- ◆ Zimbabwe Association of Church Related Hospital
- ◆ Organization for Public Health Interventions and Development
- ◆ Population Services International (PSI)

