

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.

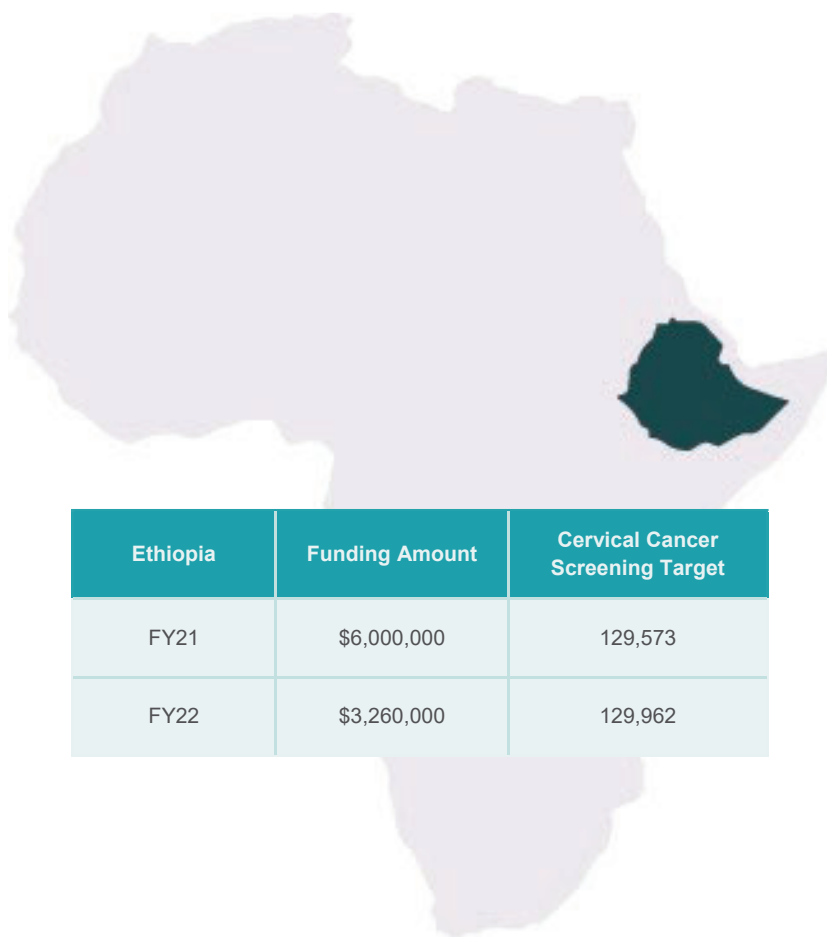
Country Context

Total Population
(July 2021 est.)
(World Factbook) **110,871,031**

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

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

Total # of Women
(All Ages) On ART
(PEPFAR, FY21 Q4) **264,769**



Ethiopia	Funding Amount	Cervical Cancer Screening Target
FY21	\$6,000,000	129,573
FY22	\$3,260,000	129,962

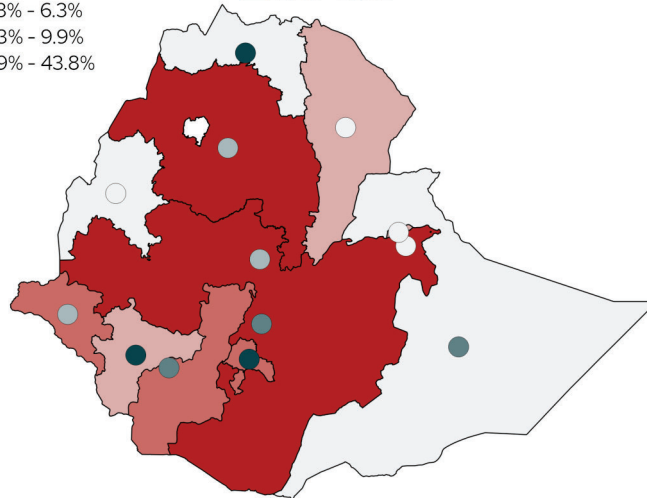
Ethiopia: Cervical cancer screenings and positives (precancerous lesions or suspected invasive cervical cancer), FY19-FY21

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

WLHIV (15+) on ART screened for cervical cancer

16 - 445
445 - 902
902 - 3,213
3,213 - 27,172

3% - 5.3%
5.3% - 6.3%
6.3% - 9.9%
9.9% - 43.8%



RESULTS SUMMARY

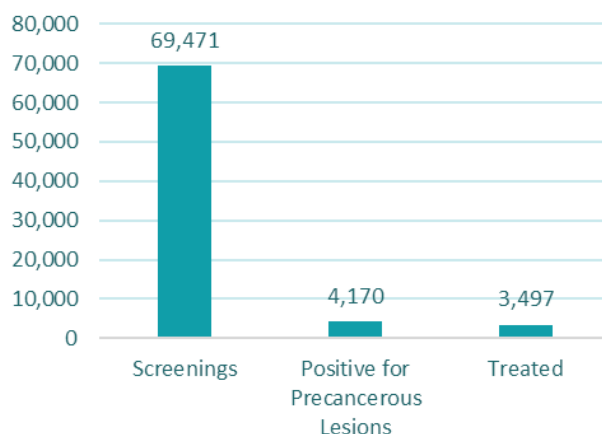
- ◆ In FY21: 69,471 screenings were performed, representing 54% of the FY21 target; 84% of women who screened positive for precancerous lesions received treatment.
- ◆ Since FY21: 724 women have screened positive for suspected invasive cervical cancer. Of the 69,471 screenings, 66,212 (95.3%) were first time screenings, 218 (0.3%) were follow-up screenings, and 3,041 (4.4%) were re-screens.

Strategic Direction for FY22

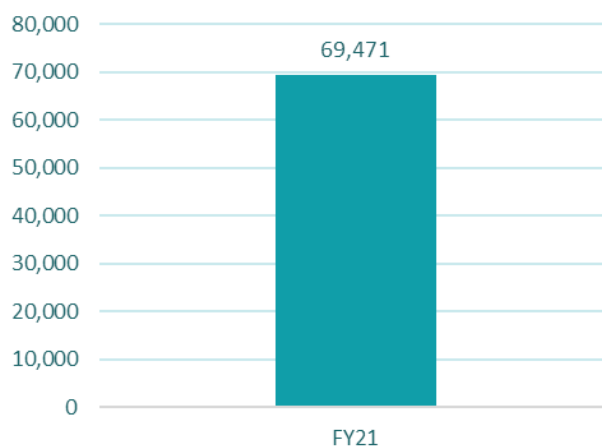
- ◆ Continue supporting MOH to accelerate cervical cancer secondary prevention efforts by providing both technical and site level support with above site support to the MOH and RHBs to strengthen the existing VIA/cryotherapy services, introduce new technologies (thermal ablation), and assist development of referral manual, job aids, and patient education materials.
- ◆ Intensifying demand creation and access to services by patient and provider education, intensifying screenings for WLHIV, building capacity for demand creation activities, and integrating screening of WLHIV in VIA clinics.
- ◆ Supporting capacity building through human resources for health, training of health care workers, strengthen CoE and referral for LEEP, and referral networking for LEEP and invasive cervical cancer among other activities.
- ◆ Providing national and above site level TA as well as support for quality improvement including patient monitoring tools strengthening capacity of CoE training sites.



Cascade, FY19 through FY21



of Screenings



Implementing Partners (FY22)

- ◆ Project HOPE
- ◆ MENA–Mekdim Ethiopia National Association
- ◆ ISHDO–Integrated Service on Health and Development
- ◆ ADA–Amhara Development Association
- ◆ Mary Joy Ethiopia
- ◆ LIA–Love in Action Ethiopia
- ◆ BPDO–Beza Posterity Development Organization.