

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)	20,308,502
Women Aged 15-49 HIV Prevalence Rate (UNAIDS 2020)	10.3%
Age-standardized Incidence Rate (per 100,000) of Cervical Cancer Cases (Estimates for 2020)	67.9

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

(https://gco.iarc.fr/)

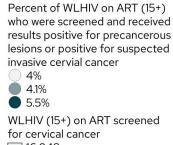
565,377

# **Malawi Program Highlights**

Malawi	Funding Amount	Cervical Cancer Screening Target
FY19	\$5,409,699	42,179
FY20	\$2,199,935	101,507
FY21	\$3,000,000	103,671
FY22	\$3,500,000	147,087



Malawi: Cervical cancer screenings and positives (precancerous lesions or suspected invasive cervical cancer), FY18-FY21







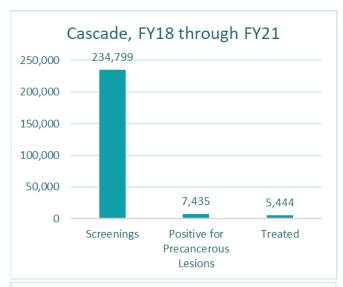
# RESULTS SUMMARY

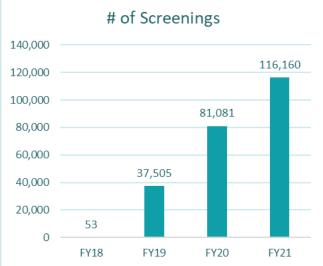
- In FY21: 116,160 screenings were performed, representing 112% of the FY21 target; 76% of women who screened positive for precancerous lesions received treatment.
- Since FY18: 2,383 women have screened positive for suspected invasive cervical cancer. Of the 234,799 screenings, 161,070 (68.6%) were first time screenings, 2,236 (1.0%) were follow-up screenings, and 71,493 (30.4%) were re-screens.

## **Strategic Direction for FY22**

- PEPFAR will continue working with the MOH in COP21 to introduce LEEP services to all district hospitals (secondary referral level) and strengthen referral networks for WLHIV in need of LEEP and specialized care for those presumed to have cervical cancer.
- In COP21, PEPFAR and GoM will work hand in hand to ensure that cervical cancer services are fully integrated with HIV services. In facilities where cervical cancer screening is being offered, screening is conducted on ART Clinic day. Clear referral pathways and monitoring mechanisms will be put in place to trace women referred to services outside the Health Centre (including where no services are offered, or for further treatment).
- ♦ To strengthen local level information dissemination and awareness training in COP21, PEPFAR Malawi will work with CSOs such as the Coalition of Women Living with HIV and AIDS (COWLHA) and the Women's Coalition Against Cancer (WOCACA) to ensure that targeted communities around the PEPFAR sites receive information about related PEPFAR-supported cancer services and how to access these.







## **Implementing Partners (FY22)**

- ♦ The Lighthouse Trust
- ♦ Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation
- Baylor College of Medicine Children's Foundation
- Partners In Hope