

Tanzania 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.

Country Context

Total Population
(July 2021 est.)
(World Factbook) **62,092,761**

Women Aged 15-49
HIV Prevalence Rate
(UNAIDS 2020) **6%**

Age-standardized
Incidence Rate (per 100,000) of
Cervical Cancer Cases
(Estimates for 2020)
(<https://gco.iarc.fr/>) **62.5**

Total # of Women
(All Ages) On ART
(PEPFAR, FY21 Q4) **963,349**

Tanzania	Funding Amount	Cervical Cancer Screening Target
FY21	\$2,000,000	302,453
FY22	\$3,000,000	323,645

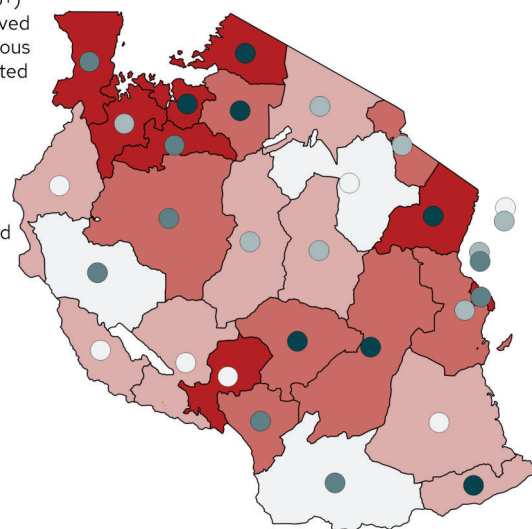
Tanzania: Cervical cancer screenings and positives (precancerous lesions or suspected invasive cervical cancer), FY18-FY21

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

- 0.7% - 2.8%
- 2.8% - 3.7%
- 3.7% - 5.3%
- 5.3% - 8.4%

WLHIV (15+) on ART screened for cervical cancer

- 151 - 10,397
- 10,397 - 19,132
- 19,132 - 32,635
- 32,635 - 68,866



RESULTS SUMMARY

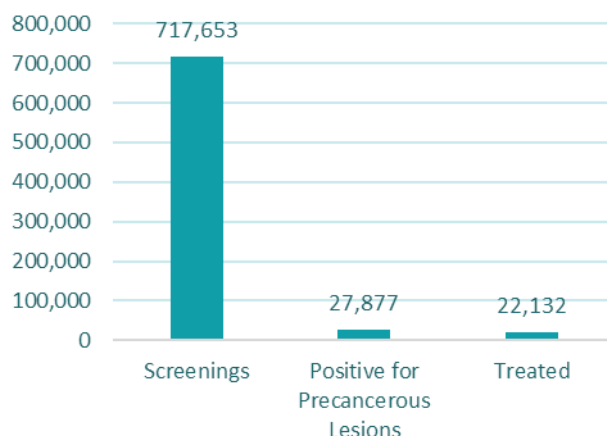
- ◆ In FY21: 314,554 screenings were performed, representing 104% of the FY21 target; 93% of women who screened positive for precancerous lesions received treatment.
- ◆ Since FY18: 6,155 women have screened positive for suspected invasive cervical cancer. Of the 717,653 screenings, 605,218 (84.3%) were first time screenings, 15,320 (2.1%) were follow-up screenings, and 97,115(13.5%) were re-screens.

Strategic Direction for FY22

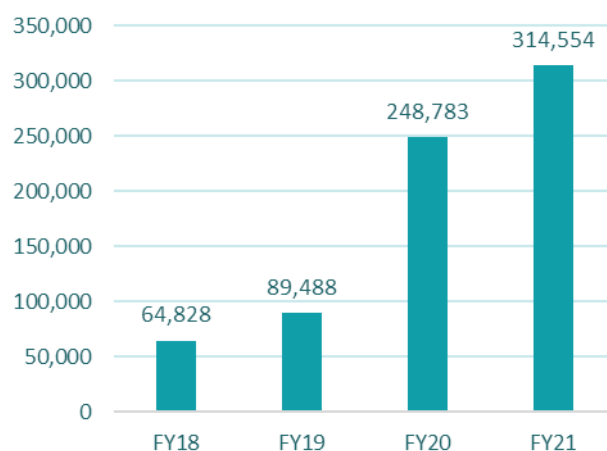
- ◆ In COP21, the allocation of \$3 million for cervical cancer services in Tanzania will go a long way to improve the cervical cancer screening services and the reach.
- ◆ For COP21, it is expected that 50% of the eligible clients will be screened in facilities that contribute to 80% of clients currently on treatment. Women living with HIV aged 25-49 years are the primary beneficiaries of the cervical cancer program supported by PEPFAR/Tanzania. These women are mobilized and educated on the importance of cervical cancer screening and its close association with HIV.
- ◆ In COP21, PEPFAR/Tanzania will continue to implement a “screen-and-treat” approach for the management of precancerous lesions to maximize opportunities for immediate cryotherapy treatment. All clinical implementing partners will integrate cervical cancer screening for HIV+ women into routine HIV treatment services.



Cascade, FY18 through FY21



of Screenings



Implementing Partners (FY22)

- ◆ HJF Medical Research International (HJFMRI)
- ◆ Ariel Glaser Pediatric AIDS Healthcare Initiative (AGPAHI)
- ◆ AMREF Health Africa (AMREF)
- ◆ Management and Development for Health (MDH)
- ◆ Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation (EGPAF)
- ◆ Deloitte Consulting Limited