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.

### Tanzania Program Highlights

**Country Context**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Tanzania</th>
<th>Funding Amount</th>
<th>Cervical Cancer Screening Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funding Amount</strong></td>
<td>FY21</td>
<td>$2,000,000</td>
<td>302,453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funding Amount</strong></td>
<td>FY22</td>
<td>$3,000,000</td>
<td>323,645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funding Amount</strong></td>
<td>FY23</td>
<td>$3,531,000*</td>
<td>334,476</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Pending congressional notification

Tanzania: 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:
  - 0.5% - 2.8%
  - 2.8% - 4.1%
  - 4.1% - 5.4%
  - 5.4% - 8.2%

- WLHIV (15+) on ART screened for cervical cancer:
  - 192 - 13,071
  - 13,071 - 22,227
  - 22,227 - 43,305
  - 43,305 - 87,782

Source: PEPFAR Panorama Spotlight, data.pepfar.gov
Strategic Direction for FY22

- In COP21, the allocation of $3 million for cervical cancer services in Tanzania will go a long way in increasing the number of women screened for cervical cancer.

- 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.

Implementing Partners (FY22)

- HJF Medical Research International (HJFMRI)
- AMREF Health Africa (AMREF)
- Management and Development for Health (MDH)
- Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation (EGPAF)
- Deloitte Consulting Limited
- International Center for AIDS Care and Treatment Program (ICAP)
- Tanzania Health Promotion Support (THPS)