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 2022 est.)
(WORLD FACTBOOK) 19,642,123

**Women Aged 15-49**

**HIV Prevalence Rate**
(UNAIDS 2020) 14%

**Age-standardized Incidence Rate (per 100,000) of Cervical Cancer Cases**

**Total # of Women (All Ages) On ART**
(PEPFAR, FY22 Q2) 757,170

### Zambia Program Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Funding Amount</th>
<th>Cervical Cancer Screening Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY19</td>
<td>$3,500,000</td>
<td>130,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY20</td>
<td>$6,154,506</td>
<td>194,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY21</td>
<td>$6,007,477</td>
<td>247,003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY22</td>
<td>$5,363,709</td>
<td>268,342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY23</td>
<td>$5,363,700 *</td>
<td>266,683</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Pending congressional notification

Zambia: 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
- 4.4% - 6.1%
- 6.1% - 6.8%
- 6.8% - 8.4%
- 8.4% - 16.9%

WLHIV (15+) on ART screened for cervical cancer
- 8,390 - 17,987
- 17,987 - 49,650
- 49,650 - 69,365
- 69,365 - 196,789

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

- In FY22: 123,484 screenings were performed, representing 46% of the FY22 target; 85% of women who screened positive for precancerous lesions received treatment.
- Since FY18: 7,207 women screened positive for suspected invasive cervical cancer. Of the 644,887 screenings, 545,581 (85%) were first time screenings, 23,600 (4%) were follow-up screenings, and 75,706 (12%) were re-screens.

Implementing Partners (FY22)

- Eastern Provincial Health Office
- Western Provincial Health Office
- Southern Province Health Office
- University Teaching Hospital
- Project Concern International
- Centre for Infectious Disease Research in Zambia, Ltd.
- Lusaka Provincial Health Office
- JSI – SAFE
- JSI – DISCOVER-Health
- Right to Care
- Catholic Relief Services
- Zambia Accessible Markets for Health (ZAMHEALTH)