Cervical cancer is the number one cancer killer of women 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 form 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), and Merck. 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 will expand 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.

### Mozambique Program Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mozambique</th>
<th>Funding Amount</th>
<th>WLHIV on Treatment*</th>
<th>Cervical Cancer Screening Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY19</td>
<td>$5,700,000</td>
<td>541,539</td>
<td>63,333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY20</td>
<td>$5,026,819</td>
<td>452,655</td>
<td>209,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY21</td>
<td>$5,500,000</td>
<td>482,942</td>
<td>271,585</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* For FY19, this is the number of women aged 30+ estimated to be on treatment; otherwise, this is women aged 25-49 on treatment at the end of FYs 18 and 19, respectively. (Source: PEPFAR Panorama Spotlight)

### Country Context

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Population (July 2021 est.)</th>
<th>30,888,034</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women Aged 15-49 HIV Prevalence Rate (UNAIDS 2020)</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-standardized Incidence Rate (per 100,000) of Cervical Cancer Cases (Estimates for 2020) (<a href="https://gco.iarc.fr/">https://gco.iarc.fr/</a>)</td>
<td>50.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total # of Women (All Ages) On ART (PEPFAR, FY20 Q4) 915,915

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

- 4% - 6%
- 6% - 9%
- 9% - 13%
- 13% - 15%

WLHIV (15+) on ART screened for cervical cancer

- 6,049 - 14,875
- 14,875 - 26,659
- 26,659 - 42,917
- 42,917 - 48,450

Source: PEPFAR Panorama Spotlight, data.pepfar.gov
Strategic Direction for FY21

- In FY21, PEPFAR will invest a total of $5.5M to deepen its support for cervical cancer programming in Mozambique. The FY21 cervical cancer investment will focus on direct support to the Ministry of Health’s (MISAU) national cervical cancer program for policy development and supervision, direct service provision and supplies for pathology laboratories to enable cancer diagnosis.

- With PEPFAR funds, clinical implementing partners will invest in essential infrastructure and commodities for cervical cancer prevention (CECAP) and support personnel providing CECAP services as well as relevant technical assistance and supervision. In FY21, LEEP access will expand from 10 to 19 sites nationally with PEPFAR support.

RESULTS SUMMARY

- In FY20: 213,668 screenings were done, representing 102% of the FY20 target, and 68% of women who screened positive for precancerous lesions were treated.

- Since FY18: 2,846 women have screened positive for suspected invasive cervical cancer. Of the 300,491 screenings, 297,818 (99.1%) were first time screenings, 590 (0.2%) were follow-up screenings, and 2,083 (0.7%) were re-screens.

Go Further • www.gofurther.org • Mozambique • Page 2

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