

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.

Country Context

Total Population
(July 2021 est.)
(World Factbook)

14,829,988

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

15.4%

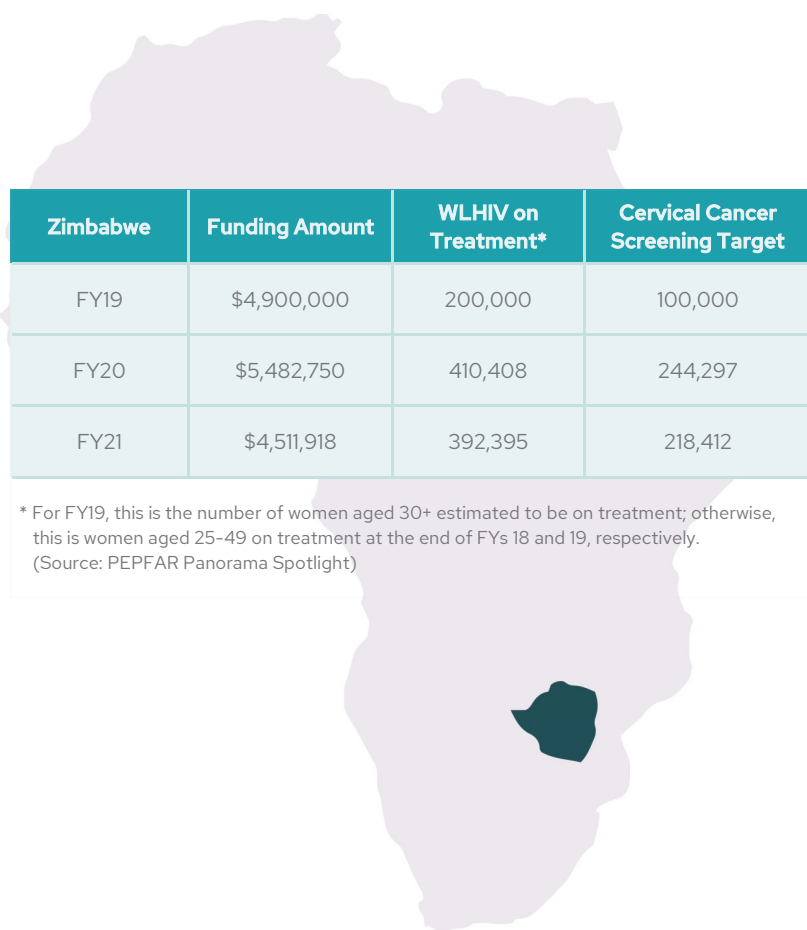
Age-standardized
Incidence Rate (per 100,000) of
Cervical Cancer Cases
(Estimates for 2020)
(<https://gco.iarc.fr/>)

61.7

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

720,216

Zimbabwe Program Highlights



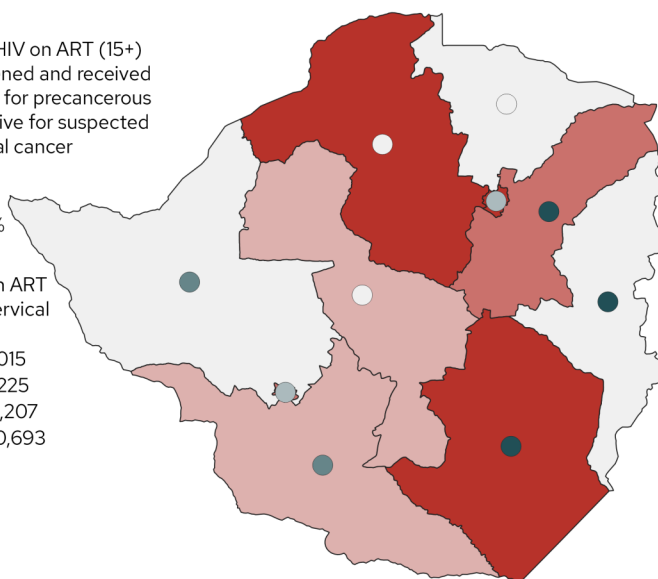
Zimbabwe: Cervical cancer screenings and positives (precancerous lesions or suspected invasive cervical cancer), FY18-FY20

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

- 5.3% - 7.1%
- 7.1% - 7.9%
- 7.9% - 8.4%
- 8.4% - 11%

WLHIV (15+) on ART screened for cervical cancer

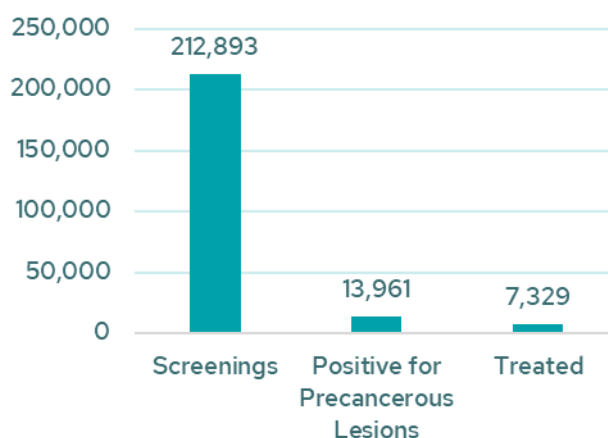
- 8,290 - 14,015
- 14,015 - 19,225
- 19,225 - 24,207
- 24,207 - 50,693



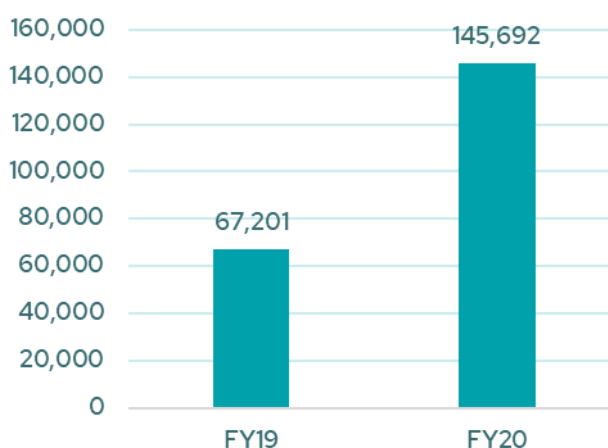
RESULTS SUMMARY

- ◆ In FY20: 145,692 screenings were done, representing 60% of the FY20 target, and 52% of women who screened positive for precancerous lesions were treated.
- ◆ Since FY19: 2,293 women have screened positive for suspected invasive cervical cancer. Of the 212,893 screenings, 164,943 (77.5%) were first time screenings, 1,769 (0.8%) were follow-up screenings, and 46,181 (21.7%) were re-screens.

Cervical Cancer Cascade



of Screenings



Strategic Direction for FY21

- ◆ Since 2014, the Ministry of Health and Child Care (MoHCC) has been rapidly scaling up screening of cervical cancer using visual inspection with acetic acid and cervicography (VIAC) and over 100 VIAC sites have been set up at district, provincial and central levels countrywide.
- ◆ Procurement of equipment and commodities is ongoing.
- ◆ There has been also recruitment and training of VIAC nurses to work full time in the VIAC clinics. This activity also spearheaded the formation of a cervical cancer monitoring and evaluation technical working group.
- ◆ The national VIAC register and the master MoHCC monthly return were revised to incorporate the PEPFAR VIAC indicators.

Implementing Partners (FY21)

- ◆ University of Washington
- ◆ Zimbabwe Association of Church Related Hospital
- ◆ Organization for Public Health Interventions and Development
- ◆ Population Services International (PSI)

