The CQUIN Learning Network:
Partnering to Advance Differentiated Care

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July 17, 2017

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What is a Learning Network?

"One person is a thin porridge; two or three people are a lump of ugali"

– Kuria

"Walking in two is medicine"

- Mozambique

What is a Learning Network?

- A structure that facilitates joint learning
  - Not simply exchange of information
- An approach to co-creation of resources
  - Participants collaborate to develop new tools
- A way to catalyze scale-up and spread
  - Insight from peers can help participants to avoid barriers and reinforce facilitators

Learning Network Methodology

Key elements include:

- Just-in-time access to information, best practices and peer mentoring
- Protected time and resources to co-create policies, guidelines, tools, SOPs, research protocols, and other practical catalysts of implementation scale-up

Weaver et al.; Lannon et al; McCannon et al, Popp et al.

Successful Learning Networks Have:

- Focused goals aligned with policy priorities
- Experienced, championing leaders
- Participant-driven priorities
- Effective external partnerships
- A convening/coordinating organization
- Resources to support communication, collaboration, and joint work

Althauser et al., Shiffman et al.

CQUIN – *Our* Learning Network

- The HIV Coverage, Quality, and Impact Network is designed to advance differentiated service delivery
- Funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
- ICAP at Columbia (ICAP) is the convening organization
- Activities include:
  - Technical assistance with needs assessments, program design, QI, M&E, engagement of clients and civil society
  - South-to-south learning and experience-sharing (workshops, exchange visits, conferences, webinars, on-line resources)

CQUIN Logic Model

Focusing on the "How" of Differentiated Care

THE CQUIN FRAMEWORK			
Demonstration of successful differentiated care models	→	Increased demand by MOH, implementers and communities	Increased coverage and quality of differentiated HIV services, leading to enhanced health outcomes and programmatic efficiencies
Technical assistance, including for policies, guidelines, M&E, program design, training	→	Increased supply of high quality differentiated care services for HIV	
Evaluation and analysis	→	Increased knowledge base	

General Functions of CQUIN Network

- Knowledge exchange
  - Sharing information across countries as well as generating new knowledge and spreading practices
- Joint network learning
  - Solving problems together via collaboration and joint work to develop strategies, tools, and other resources
- Innovation
  - Collaboratively adapting existing knowledge and/or generating new interventions and strategies

Specific CQUIN Approach

- Identify barriers at country and cross-country levels that stand in the way of adoption, implementation and scale-up of differentiated service delivery (DSD)
- Pursue initial portfolio of projects, single or multi-country, selected to be catalytic and to:
  - motivate adoption and expansion of DSD in a country
  - spark cross-country learning
- Focus on knowledge sharing, problem solving and co-creation of resources (tools, protocols, SOPs, curricula, research protocols)

Where Are We Now?

- Network launched in March 2017
- Nine countries engaged to date
- Website and online learning platform are live
- Launch meeting in Durban identified priority areas for joint learning and technical assistance
- Implementation support, technical assistance, south-to-south learning visits and catalytic research projects are underway

Network Members

Ethiopia

Kenya

Malawi

Mozambique

South Africa

Swaziland

Uganda

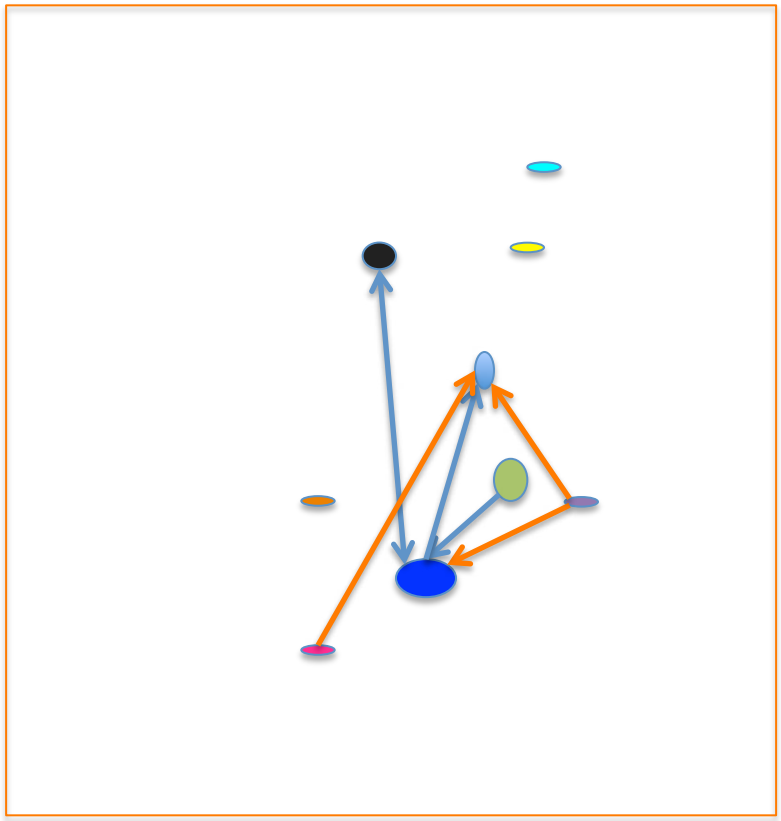
Zambia

Zimbabwe

Growing south-to-south knowledge exchange

Completed visits

Upcoming visits



Baseline Assessments

- Key stakeholders engaged
- National (MOH) interest confirmed
- Priorities include:
  - Assessing the stage of DSD scale-up
  - Avoiding duplication with other partners
  - Ensuring synergies and leveraging of in-country resources
  - Identifying challenges best addressed via a learning network

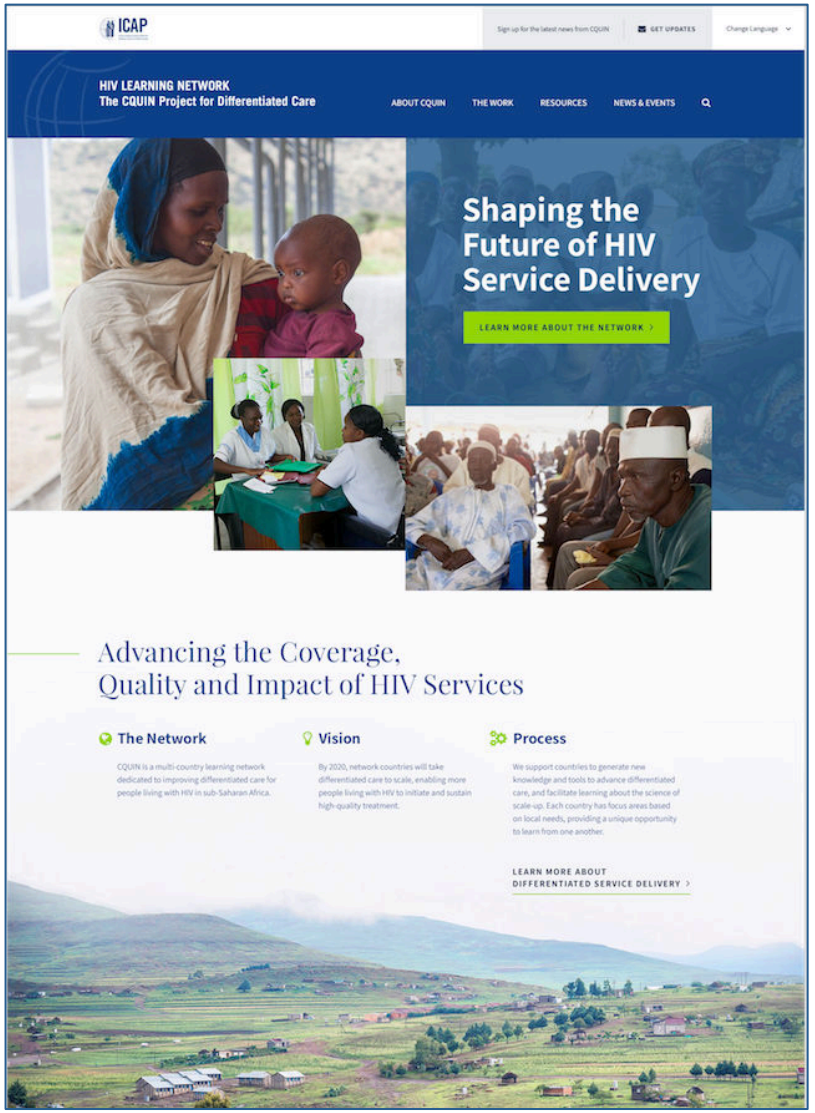
Initial Activities

- Support for national programs, including:
  - Seconding DSD coordinators to MOH in Zimbabwe and Swaziland
  - Development of staging dashboard
  - Consultations re: M&E of differentiated care
- Priority areas ("Communities of Practice") include:
  - M&E of differentiated care, with focus on stable patients
  - Patients at high risk of disease progression
  - Adolescents
  - Men
  - HIV/NCD integration
  - Quality improvement for DSD

Knowledge Exchange Architecture

- Website

  cquin.icap.columbia.edu
- Webinars
- On-line journal club
- Multi-country workshops
- IAS satellite meeting
- Annual meeting in January 2018



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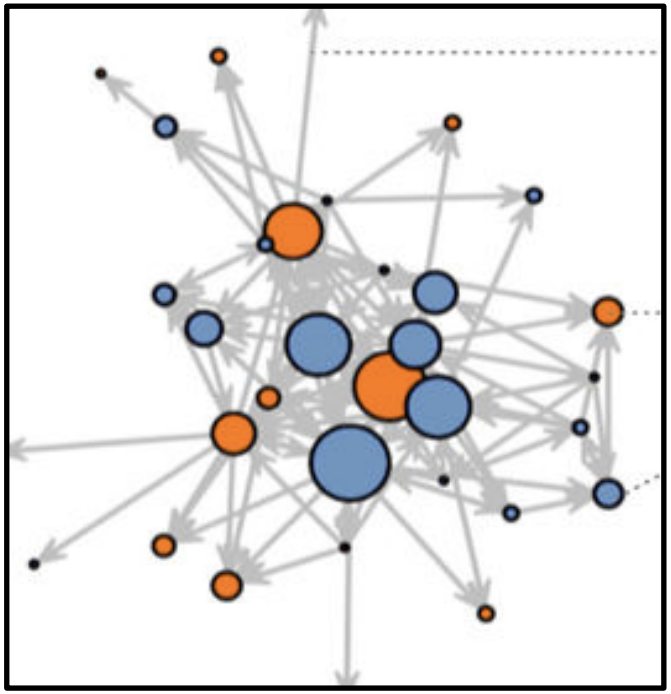
Where do **WE** want to be by 2020?

- What do we set as our shared vision?
- Where on the dashboard do we want to be by 2020?
- What should be our legacy?

Expected Outcomes of CQUIN Network

- Access to robust multi-country learning network
  - High volume of knowledge exchange
- Rapid scale up of mixed models of DC by countries
- Increased enrollment of patients into models of preference
- CQUIN countries achieving true universal ART coverage
- Improved health and health system outcomes



Source: http://www.path.org/publications/files/DHS_analysis_africa_rpt

Conclusion

"Every camel was once upon a time two years old" – Somali

"A single bracelet does not jingle" – Congolese

Together, with the support of the CQUIN network, each country can ensure Coverage of Quality Differentiated Care Services to have maximum Impact in achieving the 90:90:90 targets

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THANK YOU!!!

***"A clever bird builds its nest with the other bird's feathers"* -** Zimbabwe