



DSD Updates from Eswatini, Sierra Leone and Mozambique Framing Remarks

Rudo Kuwengwa

CQUIN Regional Clinical Advisor

CQUIN 7th Annual Meeting

November 13 – 17, 2023 | Johannesburg, South Africa



- Review of CQUIN's capability maturity models
- Additional country updates
- DSD action plans
- Learning together



Country Update Session

- Eswatini joined CQUIN in 2017
- Sierra Leone joined CQUIN in 2019
- Mozambique joined CQUIN in 2017









- CQUIN's capability maturity models
- Additional country updates
- DSD action plans
- Learning together



Capability Maturity Models (CMM)

- Serve as a common language for the CQUIN network, enabling us to identify areas of shared challenges and potential for joint learning
- Identify core functions/domains in which capability is required to achieve organizational goals
- Describe sequential stages of maturity within each domain, setting a clear path towards achieving maturational goals
- Are used repeatedly over time to track change. Country teams, led by MOH, conduct structured self-assessments.



CQUIN's Current Capability Maturity Models

1. Differentiated treatment

- Substantially revised in 2022 to include new domains and definitions
- In 2023, a HIV/NCD integration domain was added (focusing on hypertension) and revisions were made to the HIV/TB domain

2. Advanced HIV disease

 2023 is the first year that all 21 member countries completed the AHD CMM, although 12 countries used it in 2021/2022

3. Differentiated testing and linkage

- Piloted in 2022 and scaled up to all countries in 2023
- Reviewed at the all-network dHTS meeting in March 2023
- Next staging will take place in the first quarter of calendar year 2024, and the next all-network dHTS meeting is planned for July 2024 (TBC)



Each CMM has both Enabling and Outcome Domains

Differentiated Treatment CMM	AHD CMM	dHTS CMM
 Enabling domains Policies Operational guidance Diversity of DART services DSD scale-up plan Coordination Meaningful community engagement Training Procurement and Stock Management M&E 	 Enabling domains Policies Guidelines AHD scale-up plan SOPs Coordination Meaningful community engagement Training Supply Chain M&E 	 Enabling domains Policies/Guidelines (3 domains) Financing SOPs Implementation plan Engagement of community representatives Engagement/oversight of private sector Coordination Training M&E Procurement and supply chain management
Outcome domains Facility coverage Recipient of care coverage AHD services KP services TB/HIV services Differentiated MCH services FP/HIV integration Quality Impact	Outcome domains Diagnostic capability (2 domains) Facility coverage Client coverage (4 domains) Quality Impact	 Outcome domains Population coverage Linkage to treatment (2 domains) Linkage to prevention Quality (3 domains) Impact (3 domains)



How are CMM Results Used?

- Used by countries to internally identify priority gaps and to plan remedial actions
- Compared year-to-year to track scale-up and maturity of DSD programs over time
- Enable countries within the network to use the same terms and indicators – helps to identify areas of shared interest and challenges
- Promotes friendly competition and diffusion of innovation
- Helps ICAP to prioritize network activities



- Review of CQUIN's capability maturity models
- Additional country updates
- DSD action plans
- Learning together



Additional Country Updates

Data for Decision-Making

- Countries will highlight some of the data that network members rely on to guide DSD policies, guidelines and implementation:
 - DSD "model mix" data
 - Data on multi-month dispensing (MMD)

Integration of non-HIV services into differentiated HIV treatment models

Countries will share progress and challenges with integrating services.

Plans and strategies

- Country planning and coordination activities
- Engagement with CQUIN
- Update on CQUIN Action Plan from 6th annual meeting



Data for Decision-Making: Model Mix

- How many treatment models a country implements or how many people should be in each model are strategic choices based on context, resources, and recipient of care preferences. However, understanding who / how many people are in each model is critical for recipient of care management, planning, and evaluation.
- Challenge: Countries do not use standardized model names
- To address this, CQUIN developed standardized nomenclature
 - Countries share their full list of treatment models
 - These are categorized systematically and color-coded by model type
 - Each country uses its own names for models
 - The standardized nomenclature and color-coding helps to compare across countries



CQUIN Differentiated Treatment Model Nomenclature

More-Intensive Models

Standard of Care (Conventional, Undifferentiated, Mainstream) Facility-Facility-Based Based Individual Group

Less-Intensive Models
For people established on treatment





Model Mix Updates

- CQUIN model mix nomenclature helps to compare DART approaches across countries that often use different names for DART models
 - For example: CAGs, CARGs, CCLADs, CATS all fall under "community-based group" models
- Model mix data also helps countries to plan for DART implementation
 - Anticipating the changes in model mix as different approaches are introduced and taken to scale helps to plan training, stock management, and M&E
- CQUIN also supports countries to report model mix data using WHO DSD nomenclature



Data for Decision-Making: Multi-month dispensing

- CQUIN views MMD as an enabler of differentiated treatment, not a model itself, as knowing dispensing frequency does not by itself provide information on location (facility, community) or by individual vs. group design.
- However, MMD data can be a useful proxy in some countries for determining whether someone is in a less-intensive vs. more intensive model
 - If you are receiving 6MMD, you are likely to be established on treatment and in a less-intensive model
- MMD data are also more accessible than model mix data in many countries, given their inclusion in PEPFAR MER indicators



- Review of CQUIN's capability maturity models
- Additional country updates
- DSD action plans
- Learning together



DSD Action Plans

- CQUIN member country teams develop DSD action plans at CQUIN meetings
 - They often include ideas/innovations shared by other countries
 - They may focus on gaps identified in their CMM dashboard results
 - May also include requests for country-to-country visits and/or technical assistance
- These are synthesized into a single annual action plan at the Annual Meeting
 - Teams report back on activities and progress made
- Action plans reflect country priorities they are national plans, not "CQUIN plans"
- Timing of annual meeting enables practical discussions about priorities and funding
 - PEPFAR FY24 country operational plans
 - Global Fund NFM4 funding round



- Review of CQUIN's capability maturity models
- Additional country updates
- DSD action plans
- Learning together



Learning Together

Annual country updates provide a rich source of information and knowledge exchange:

- Longer versions of the presentations are on the meeting website
- Teams will also present country update posters, which is another opportunity for questions and discussion.
 - Posters will be at the <u>Pavilion (5th Floor)</u>



Session Agenda

Timing	Speaker/moderator	Topic
10:30 – 10:45	Stephen Ayisi Addo, MOH Ghana Armindo Mahawa, USAID Mozambique	Introductions, housekeeping, settling in
10:45 – 11:00	Rudo Kuwengwa	ICAP framing remarks
11:00 – 11:15	Sindy Matse	Eswatini Country Update
11:15 – 11:30	Gerald Younge	Sierra Leone Country Update
11:30 – 11:45	Irenio Gaper	Mozambique Country Update
11:45 – 12:30	All	Discussion and Q&A

Moderator(s): Stephen Ayisi Addo, MOH

Ghana

Armindo Mahawa, USAID

Mozambique

Panelists/presenters: Rudo Kuwengwa,

ICAP/CQUIN

Sindy Matse, MOH Eswatini

Lindiwe Simelane, ROC

Eswatini

Gerald Younge, MOH Sierra

Leone

Sierra Leone ROC

Irenio Gasper, MOH

Mozambique

Lourenço Sumbane, PLASOC,

Mozambique







Thank you!

