



Integrating HIV Services for Coverage and Quality

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Integrating non-HIV Services into HIV Programs

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Outline

- Differentiated service delivery and integration making the connection
- Understanding integrated service delivery defining our terms
- CQUIN Integration Focus
- Views of CQUIN meeting attendees on integration



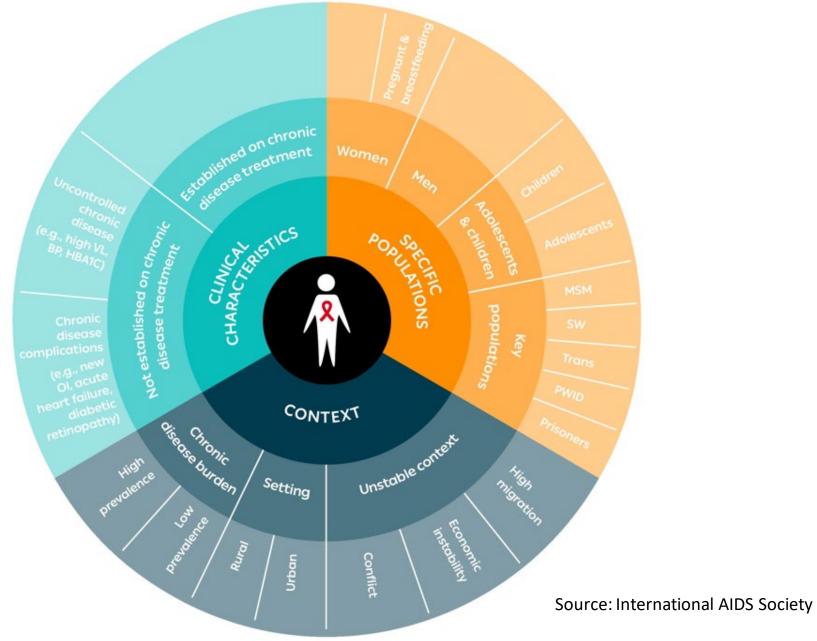


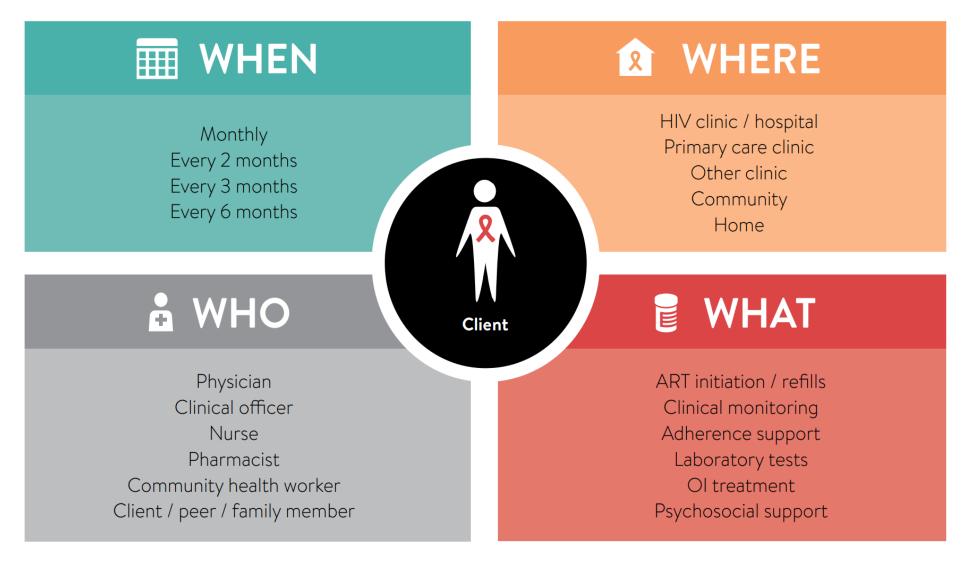




Photo: Munyaradzi Makari via MSF website



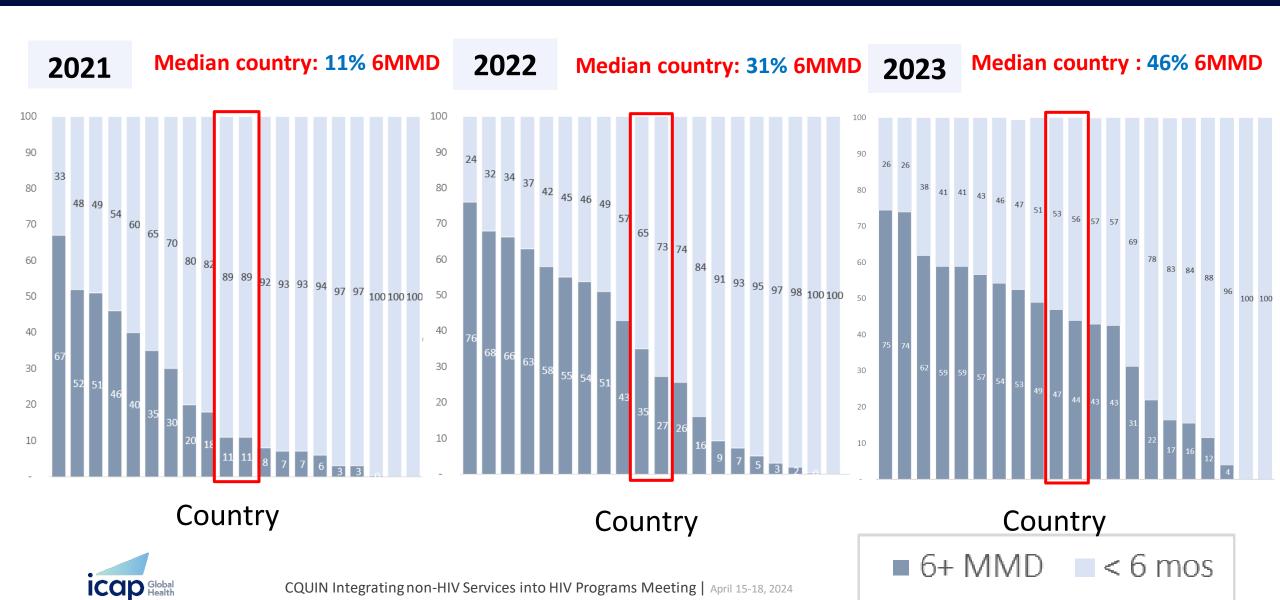
Building Blocks of Differentiated Service Delivery ("DSD")



Source: International AIDS Society



Expansion of 6-month multi-month dispensing (6MMD)



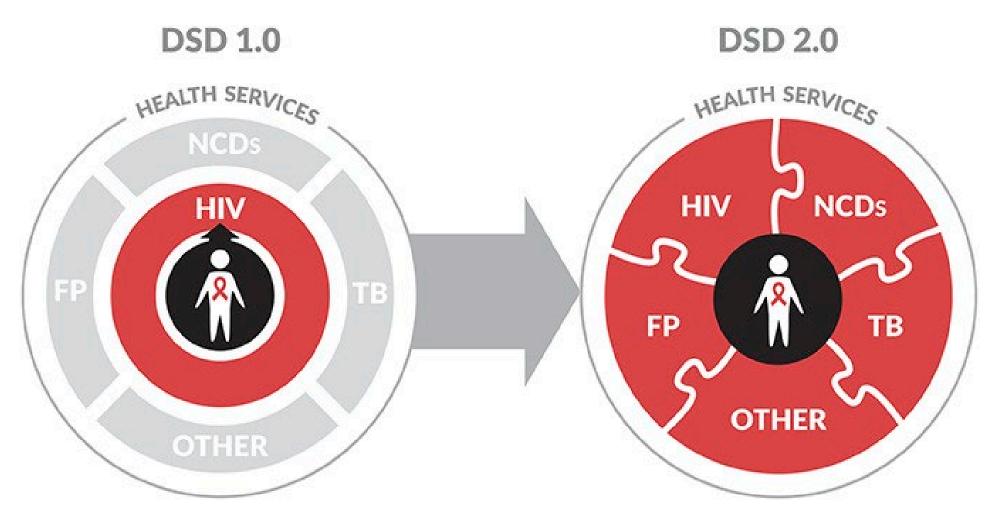
One person, multiple health conditions and needs



Photo: Munyaradzi Makari via MSF website

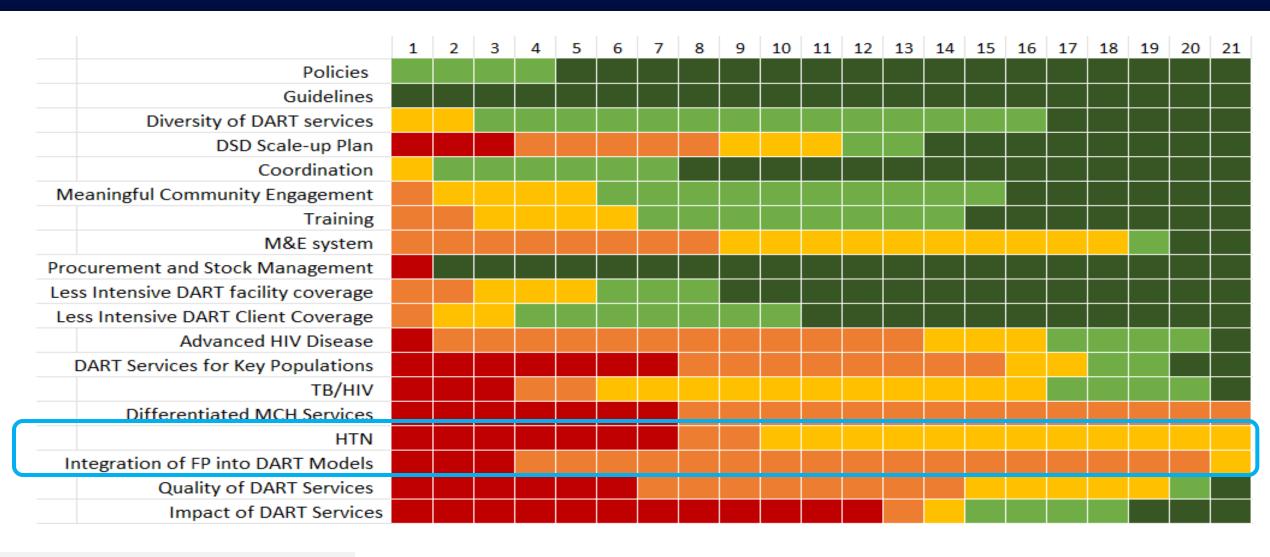


What got us here (DSD 1.0) won't get us there (DSD 2.0).....





2023 CMM Results: Most CQUIN Countries in early phase of integrations



Rows = domains in the 2023 Treatment CMM Columns = not meaningful

Least mature

Most mature

Differentiated Service Delivery and Integration

- Integration of services as a means not an end
 - improved coverage, quality, and impact of health services for people living with HIV
- Hypothesis: integrating non-HIV services into HIV programs will expand and accelerate efforts toward the goal
- Engagement of recipients of care in all phases is key
 - planning, implementation, and evaluation



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Integration Defined: Understanding each other matters

- "The action or process of combining two or more things in an effective way"

 Oxford English Dictionary
- "The organization, coordination and management of multiple activities and resources to ensure the delivery of more efficient and coherent services ..."
 - PEPFAR
- "Joining together different kinds of services or operational programmes in order to maximize outcomes, e.g., by organizing referrals from one service to another or offering one-stop comprehensive and integrated services."

- UNAIDS

 "The...assimilation of health interventions into each of the critical functions of a health system" including governance, financing, planning, service delivery, monitoring and evaluation, and demand generation.

- Atun et al.



Defining Integration

- <u>Level</u> of integration:
 - Systems: Integration at the health system level
 - For example: policies, financing, training, procurement, M&E
 - Services: Integration at the point of service
 - For example: co-location, co-scheduling, coordinated medication dispensing
- <u>Direction</u> of integration:
 - Integration of HIV services (e.g., testing and prevention) into non-HIV programs
 - Integration of non-HIV services into HIV programs

Benefits and Risks of Systems Integration

Potential Benefits:

- Sustainability
- Coverage and equity
- More country-driven than donor-driven
- Efficiency and harmonization

Potential Risks:

- Less nimble
- Less intensive
- Harder to tailor for specific populations
- Data of limited quality and quantity
- Individual programs may have less control
- Harder to demonstrate impact



Benefits and Risks of Services Integration

Potential Benefits:

- More person-centered
- More efficient for recipient of care
- Minimizes missed
 opportunities treat the
 people in front of you
- Likely more effective

Potential Risks:

- Tradeoffs involving time
- Tradeoffs involving staff
- Tradeoffs involving funding
- Health workforce challenges training, licensure, scopes of work



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CQUIN and Integration

• <u>Level</u> of integration:

- CQUIN focused on integration of both <u>systems</u> and <u>services</u>
- Consistent with the network's approach to capability maturity, which focuses on both enabling (systems) and outcomes (services) domains

<u>Direction</u> of integration:

- As an HIV learning network, CQUIN's current focus is primarily on the integration of non-HIV services into HIV treatment programs
- Three of CQUIN's communities of practice have been working in this space for years, focusing on TB/HIV, FP/HIV and NCD/HIV integration



How can we integrate non-HIV services into HIV services?

One-stop shop

HIV and non-HIV services provided in same place at same time Example: HTN services provided by ART clinic

Coordinated referral within the same health facility

HIV services provided at the ART clinic and non-HIV services provided elsewhere at the facility

Co-scheduled appointments maximize convenience and minimize queuing/wait time and sharing of medical records/communication between clinics

Example: ART and FP appointments at ART clinic and FP clinic are on the same day



How can we integrate non-HIV services into HIV services?

Non-coordinated referral within the same health facility

HIV services at ART clinic and non-HIV services elsewhere are provided at same facility but without co-scheduling

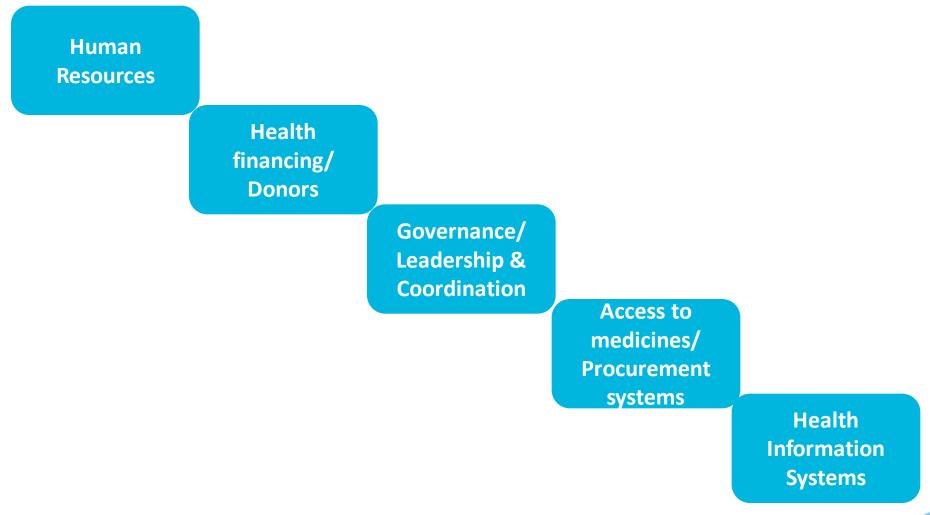
Referrals between service delivery sites

HIV services are provided at one health facility and non-HIV services at another

This includes referrals between facilities (including public, private, and faith-based facilities), pharmacies, community-based services and more



Challenges to integration of HIV and Non-HIV health systems



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Who is here?

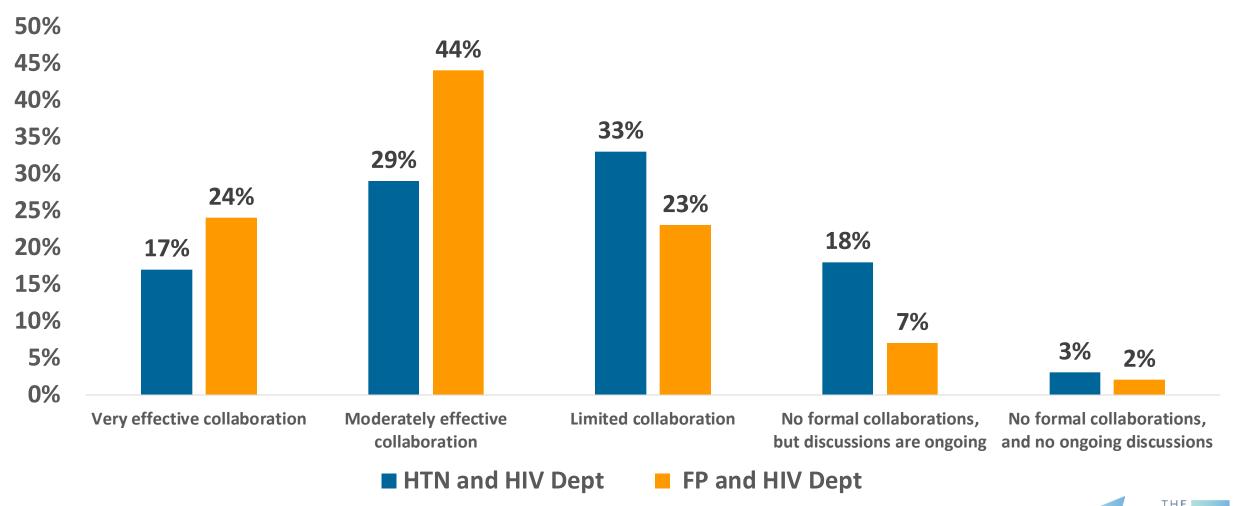
- About 260 participants from all 21 CQUIN member countries
- 49% of participants are attending a CQUIN meeting for the 1st time
- Country teams are led by MOH and include donors, IPs, and civil society
 - MOH representatives of HIV, NCD and SRH departments
- Global partners from WHO, PEPFAR/GHSD, CDC, USAID, ITPC, IAS, Gates Foundation, PATA and others

Survey participation:

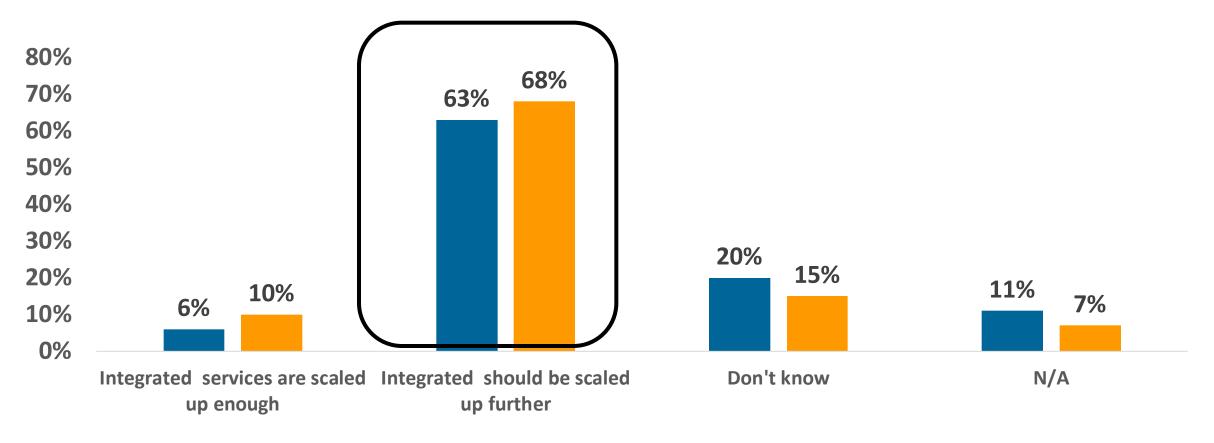
- Responses from all 21 countries
- Excluding CQUIN-affiliated staff, 159/241 or 66% completed the questionnaire



Status of MoH inter-departmental collaboration on integrated services

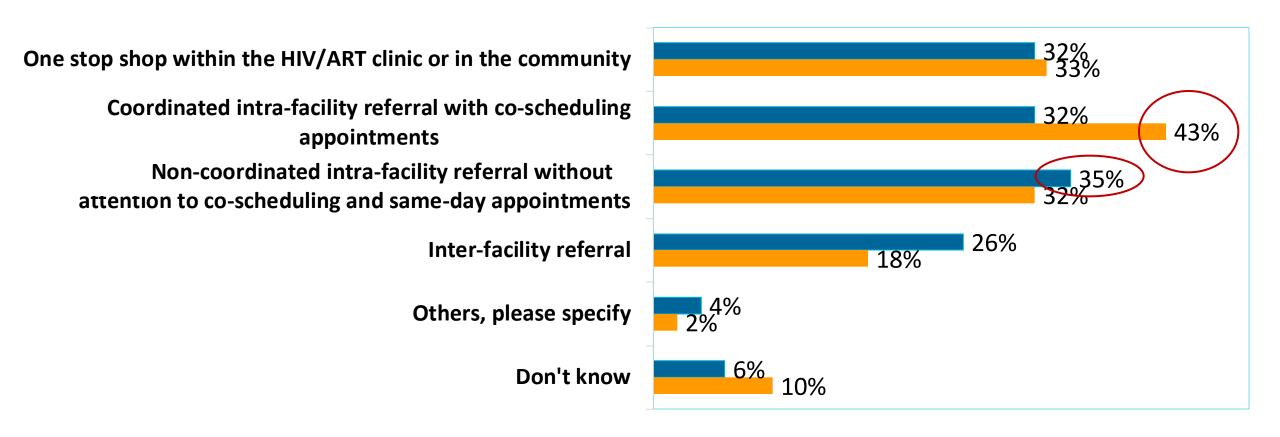


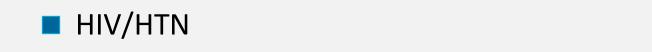
Extent of HTN and FP integration into differentiated HIV treatment models



■ HTN integrated into differentiated HIV treatment models ■ FP integrated into differentiated HIV treatment models

Approaches used to deliver integrated HTN and FP into HIV services

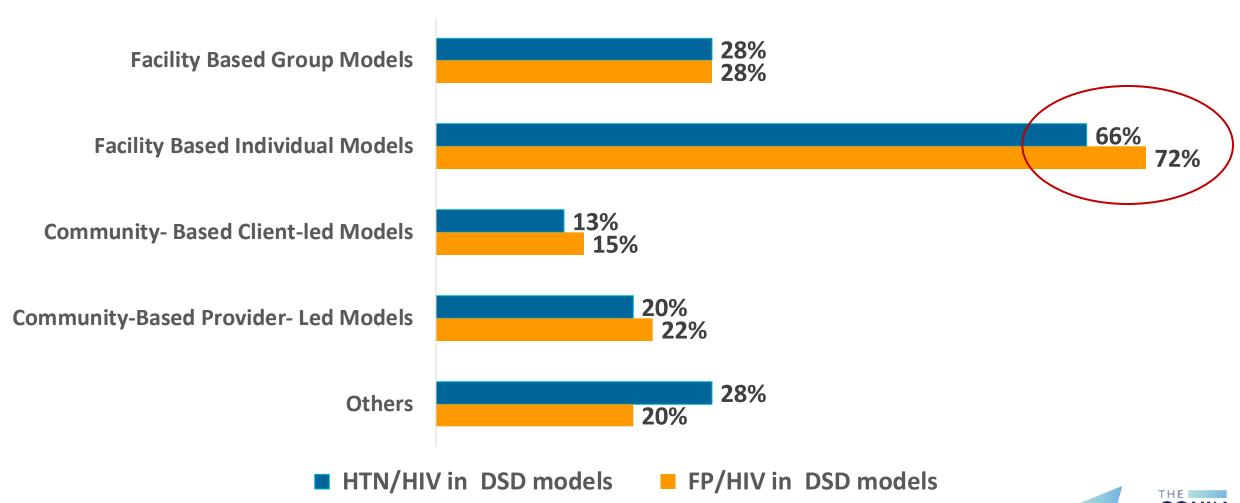




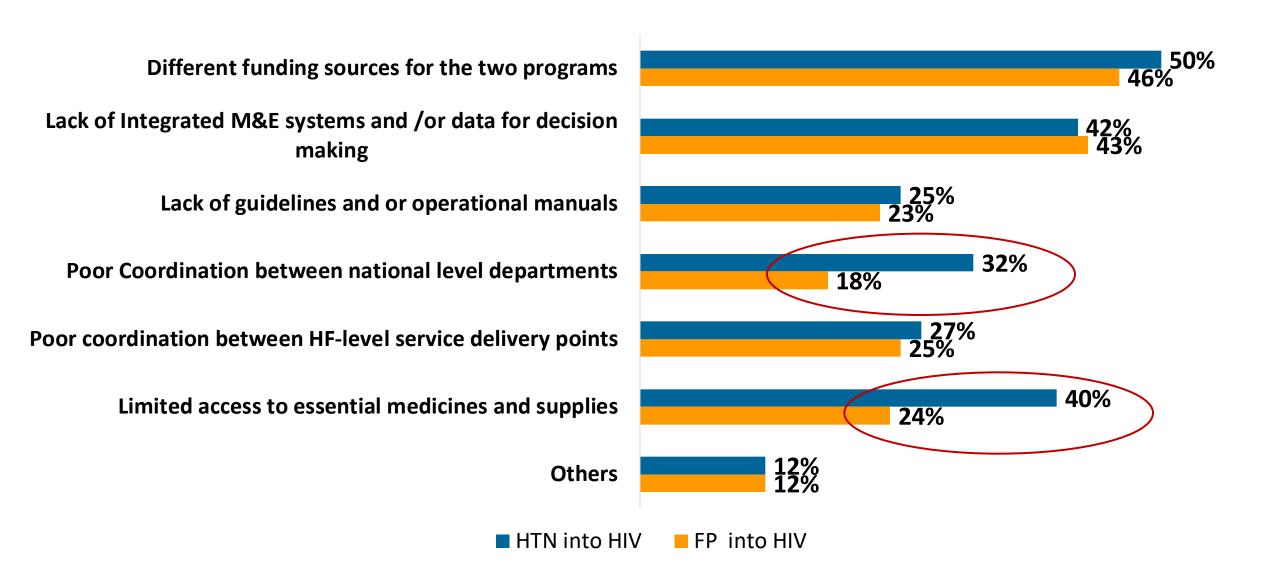


HIV/FP

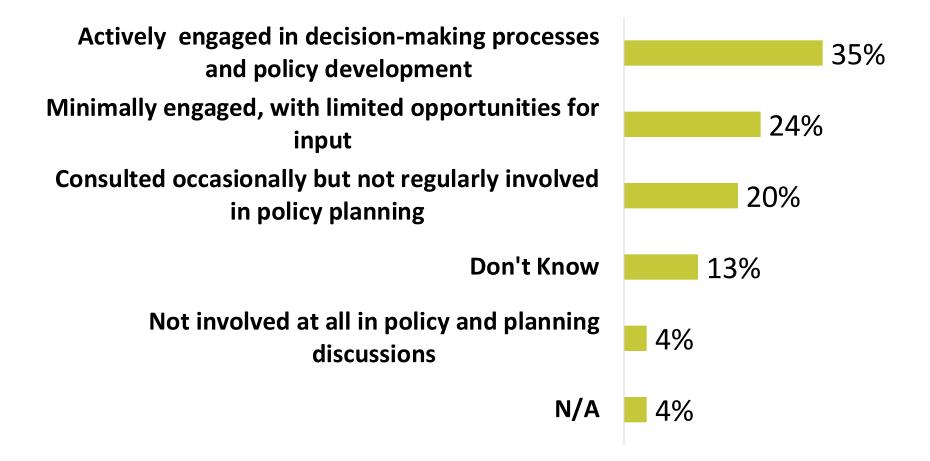
Provision of HTN/HIV and FP/HIV integrated services in DSD models



Primary Challenges in Integrating HTN and FP Services into HIV Treatment (more than one answer possible)

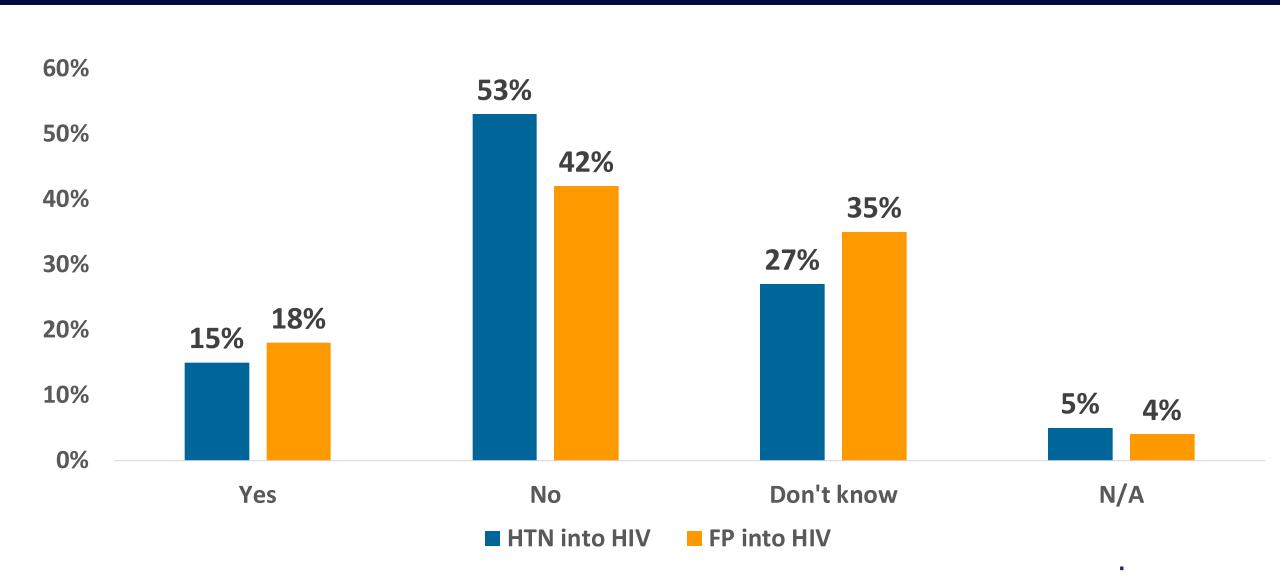


Engagement of Recipients of Care in Policy Development and Planning for Integrated Services

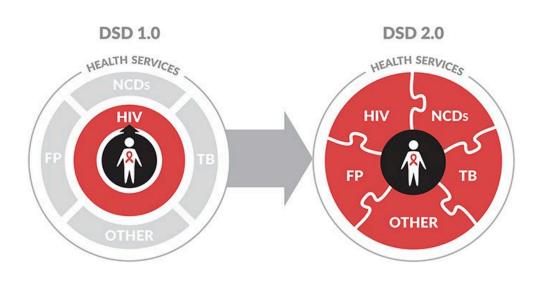




Availability of national targets for monitoring the integration of HTN and FP services into HIV programs



What got us here (DSD 1.0) won't get us there (DSD 2.0): So how can we get to integration for Quality & Coverage?



- High-level leadership and commitment from the MOH directorate level
- Joint coordinating body for planning and monitoring, led by a coordination focal person
- Program managers/directors that will walk across the aisle
- Coordinated donor support for resources
- Person-centered approach to center services on the needs and voices of recipients of care
- Enabling M&E systems and supportive operational research
- Deliberate and focused actions that may include breaking down barriers and silos





Thank you!

