

# Differentiated HIV Service Delivery: Optimizing Person-Centered HIV Services in Eswatini



**Least mature** 

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Quality

Impact

#### **BACKGROUND**

Eswatini started implementing differentiated service delivery (DSD) in 2014 and joined CQUIN in 2017. Key priorities for DSD scale-up include the following:

- Integration of DSD services and capacity building of healthcare workers to provide high-quality DSD services.
- Improving the enrolment and coverage of people living with HIV in their preferred model of care through the coordination and quality of HIV care and treatment in the private sector, community, and facility service delivery points.
- Training, facilitating and empowering support groups to create and increase demand for less-intensive DSD models (LIM).
- Increasing the scope of less intensive DSD models to integrate services for non-communicable diseases (hypertension [HTN], diabetes mellitus and cancers), family planning, tuberculosis preventive therapy, and key populations (KP).
- Strengthening documentation and reporting of DSD indicators through the national electronic medical record system
- The country has incorporated DSD within community-led monitoring to get client satisfaction on the various DSD models.
- Eswatini uses SIMS for HIV service quality assessment for DSD

#### **Challenges:**

- Multiple concurrent assessments which require remedial actions. This translates to an increase in workload for the service providers.
- Impact of the assessments is no longer seen because there is loss of focus in implementing the remedial plans to completion.

#### DSD IMPLEMENTATION

Figure 1: DSD Model Mix: Trend Over Time, 2022-2024

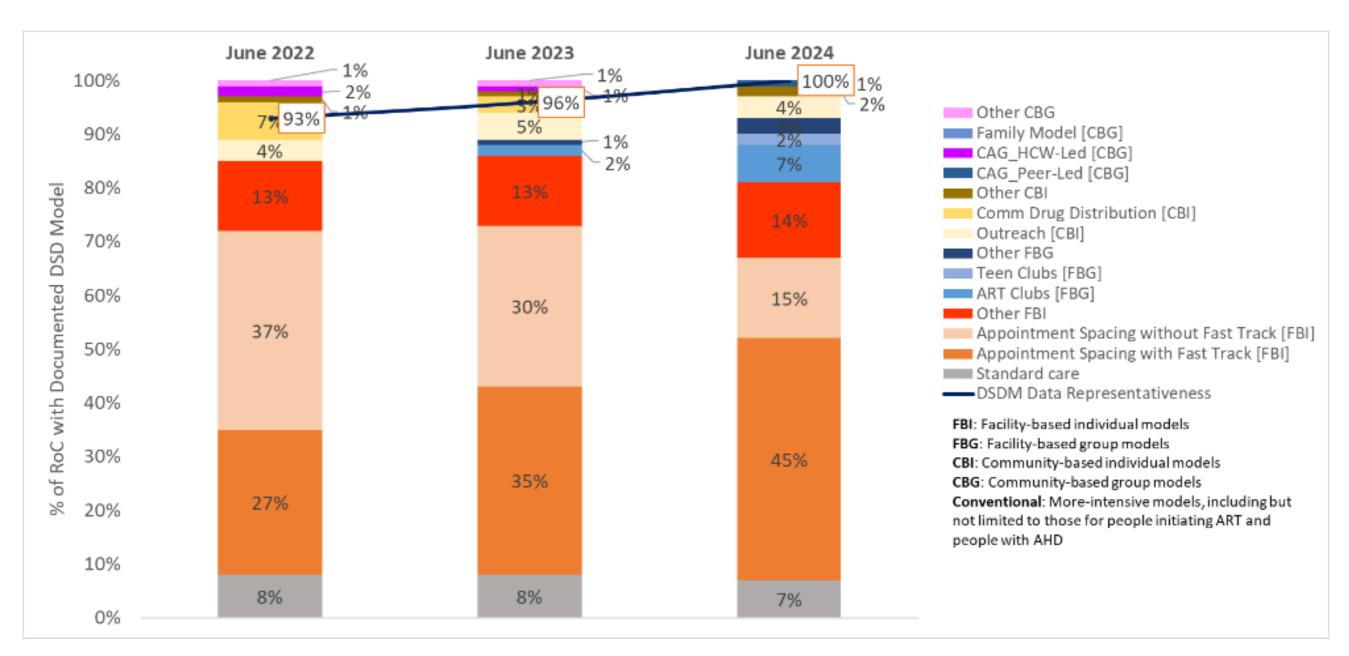
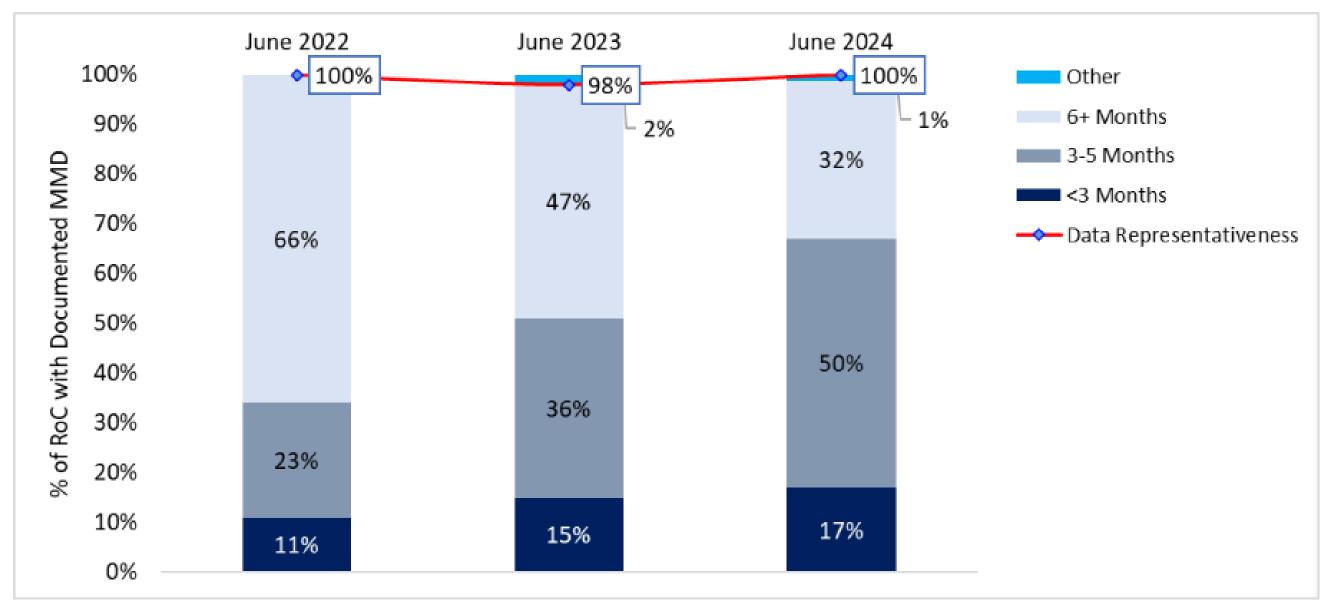


Figure 2: Multi-Month Dispensing (MMD): Trend over Time, 2022-2024



- 93% of recipients of care (ROC) on ART are in LIMs and this has remained stable over the past 3 years
- 6+ multi-month dispensing (MMD) decreased from 66% to 32% due to a system error causing a discrepancy of prescription versus remaining pills from pill count at the facility level
- RoC being reported as being on 3-5 MMD but are actually on 6+ MMD has led to the 3-5 MMD increase from 23% to 50%
- <3 MMD increased from 11% to 17% due to client preferences, poor-adherence and uncontrolled comorbidities
- Other Category: These are RoC with an unknown MMD category

## **CQUIN ENGAGEMENT AND ACHIEVEMENTS**

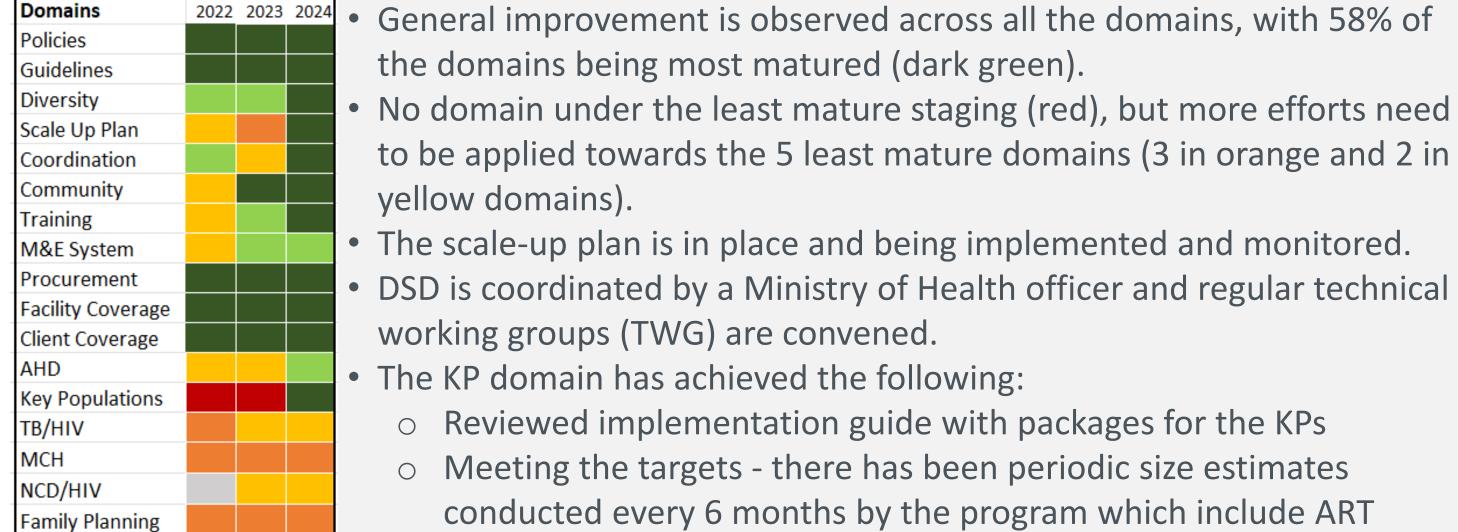
- Eswatini has participated in the dHTS, M&E, HIV/HTN, MCH, DSD quality, and DSD for KPs COPs
- Learnt best practices from other countries which were adopted in-country (e.g., developing KP standards)

# **Country-to-Country (C2C) Learning Exchange Visits**

- The country did not participate in any C2C visits during the year
- However, Eswatini collaborated with Kenya and South Africa in developing a facility assessment tool for our Integrated Chronic Disease Management framework.

## DART CAPABILITY MATURITY MODEL TRENDS (2022-2024)

#### Figure 3: DART CMM Trends (2022-2024)



#### AHD CAPABILITY MATURITY MODEL SELF-STAGING

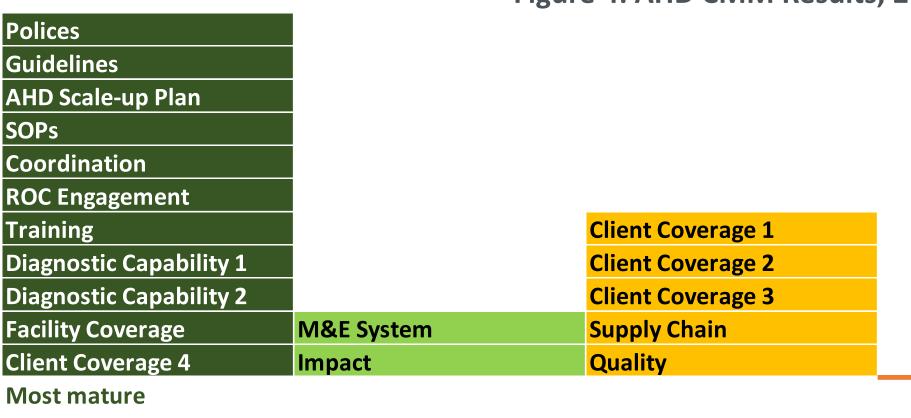
support and case management.

coverage, and the program has been meeting targets

Program has put in measures to enhance service provision through

HIV self-test distribution, test and start in drop-in centers, peer

Figure 4: AHD CMM Results, 2024

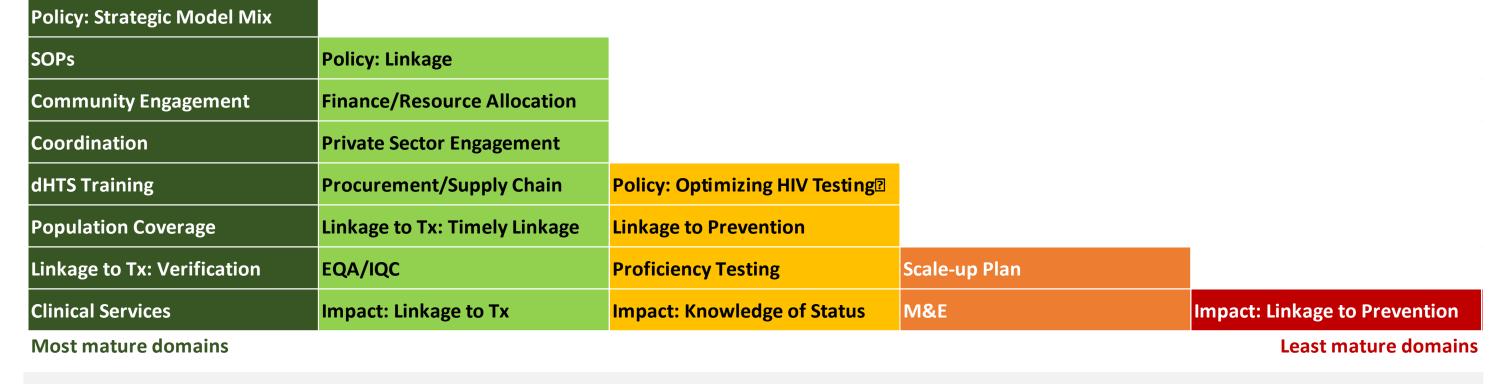


**Figure 4.** In 2024, 13 domains are in the more mature stages (dark and light green) while 5 domains are in yellow staging. There are no domains in the orange and red staging.

- The staging of Client Coverage 1, 2 and 3 is attributed to unavailability of data disaggregation to according to sub-populations at risk of AHD (Global Guidance). This is however exceptional for client coverage 4 which scored dark green.
- The supply chain domain scored yellow because of the global TB-LAM and CrAg stock-out.
- The quality of AHD domain scored yellow because quality improvement plans have not been implemented.
- Impact evaluations are not conducted yearly, but at the end of the national strategic plan (NSP). The last one was conducted in 2022.
- Overall, the facility coverage of AHD is at 100% (204 health facilities), onsite or by referral.

## dhts capability maturity model self-staging

Figure 5: dHTS CMM Results, 2024



**Figure 5.** In 2024, Eswatini achieved the most mature staging (dark green) in 8 domains while the linkage to prevention impact domain remained in the least mature (red) staging.

- Scale-up plan: There was a draft national dHTS implementation plan which is imbedded into the NSP and has been approved.
- M&E of dHTS has low maturation since in-country cascades were not synchronized with the dHTS indicators.
- Linkage to Prevention: There are missing estimates of populations at risk to calculate coverage for HIV prevention
- The score was <75% for linkage for at least 3 populations at risk on HIV prevention services (standards for linkages to HIV prevention service are not yet available).

## NEXT STEPS / WAY FORWARD

- Most domains have demonstrated maturation across all the three CMMs. Impressive performance has been informed by conducting the quarterly review meetings with the TWGs and the team approach to implementing the activities. Very few domains are still in the least mature staging.
- Sustainability plans must be strengthened to ensure retention of the gains.
- The impact of linkage to prevention on the dHTS CMM needs more focus for improvement, including M&E and quality domains.

## **Planned Activities**

- Update the indicator compendium.
- Improve stakeholder engagement with the domains that need more attention including driving the integration agenda.
- Improve data quality at facility level.
- Finalize the adoption of SIMS tool to have one consolidated tool for service quality assessment.





