



Differentiated HIV Service Delivery: Optimizing Person Centered HIV Services

Tanzania

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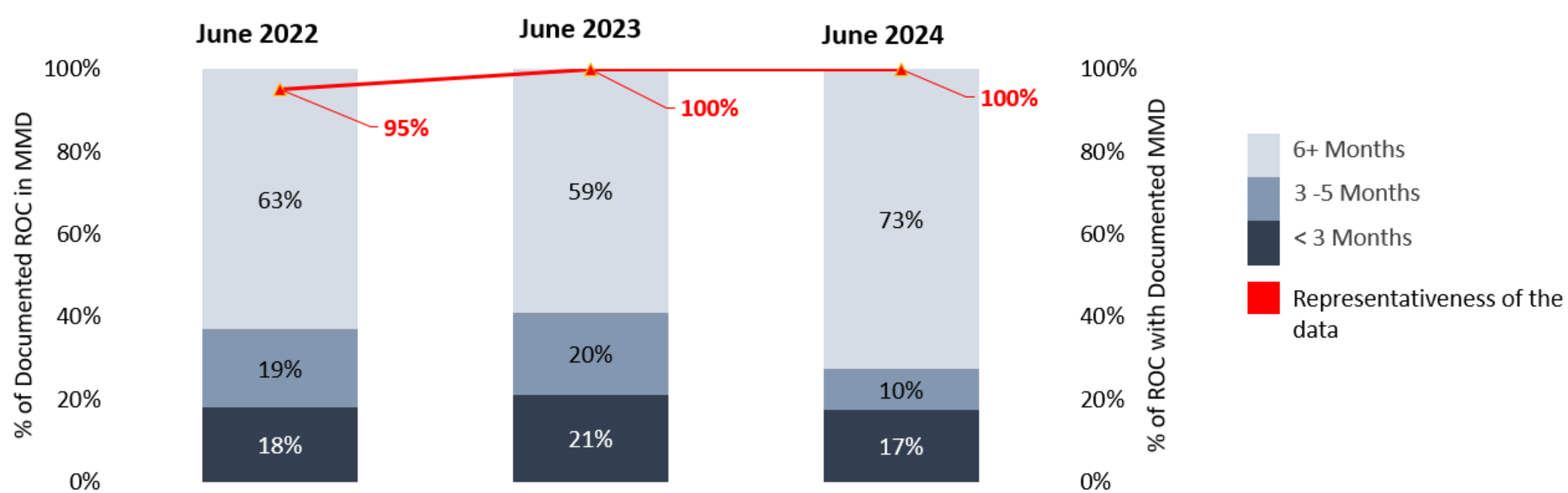


BACKGROUND

DSD in Tanzania was launched in 2017, initially implemented as a pilot, and scaled up in 2018, with the country becoming the seventh to join the CQUIN network that same year. Country priorities for differentiated service delivery (DSD) scale-up include institutionalizing decentralized drug distribution (DDD), strengthening the national DSD Task Force, and orienting healthcare workers (HCWs) on advanced HIV disease (AHD). DSD services are coordinated by a dedicated DSD Task Force with representation from the Ministry of Health, development partners, implementing partners, civil society organizations (CSOs), and recipients of care. The integration of HIV, non-communicable diseases (NCDs), and family planning (FP) services is overseen by the NCD-HIV Integration Technical Working Group (TWG) and the FP-HIV Integration Committee. A key policy adopted after the integration meeting was the establishment of the HIV and NCD Integration TWG, which coordinates the integration of HIV and NCD services nationwide.

DSD IMPLEMENTATION

Figure 1: Multi-month Dispensing (MMD): Trend Over Time, 2022-2024



MMD status:

The coverage for PLHIV on 6+ MMD increased significantly, from 59% in 2023 to 73% in 2024. This improvement can be attributed to:

- Enhanced adherence counseling, which fostered better adherence and facilitated enrollment into 6+ MMD
- Consistent availability of ART commodities, ensuring uninterrupted treatment access

CQUIN ENGAGEMENT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

- Tanzania has actively participated in the dHTS, M&E, and AHD Communities of Practice, which have significantly influenced the country's DSD policies and practices. Over the past two years, Tanzania has maintained strong engagement with CQUIN countries, resulting in notable improvements to its programs. A key lesson learned from a CQUIN meeting is the pivotal role of DSD in shaping country activities, including:
 - Increased awareness and stakeholder buy-in for DSD
 - Implementation of DSD models tailored to recipient of care preferences
- Specific achievements include the integration of DSD activities into national plans, the establishment of an active national DSD Task Force, the implementation of the DSD Performance Review in three regions, the orientation of HCWs on AHD management, and the integration of HIV and non-HIV services, such as FP and hypertension, to ensure holistic recipient of care management.

DART CAPABILITY MATURITY MODEL TRENDS (2022-2024)

Figure 2: DART CMM trends (2022-2024)

Domains	2022	2023	2024
Policies	Dark Green	Dark Green	Dark Green
Guidelines	Dark Green	Dark Green	Dark Green
Diversity	Dark Green	Dark Green	Dark Green
Scale Up Plan	Light Green	Dark Green	Dark Green
Coordination	Light Green	Dark Green	Dark Green
Community	Light Green	Dark Green	Dark Green
Training	Light Green	Dark Green	Dark Green
M&E System	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green
Procurement	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green
Facility Coverage	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green
Client Coverage	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green
AHD	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green
Key Populations	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green
TB/HIV	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green
MCH	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green
NCD/HIV	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green
Family Planning	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green
Quality	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green
Impact	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green

Figure 2 shows the results of the country team's recent self-assessment using the CQUIN DART capability maturity model for 2022, 2023 and 2024. In 2024, Tanzania achieved the most mature stage (dark green) in 10 domains, and 0 domains remained in the least mature (red) stage. The achievements were enabled by the existence of policies and guidelines for implementation of DSDM, commitment and dedication of HCWs, and good collaboration with donor/funders. Community and outreach DSD models are not captured in the M&E system, and the absence of key population targets based on recent estimates are challenges that still remain.

AHD CAPABILITY MATURITY MODEL SELF-STAGING

Figure 3: AHD CMM results, 2024

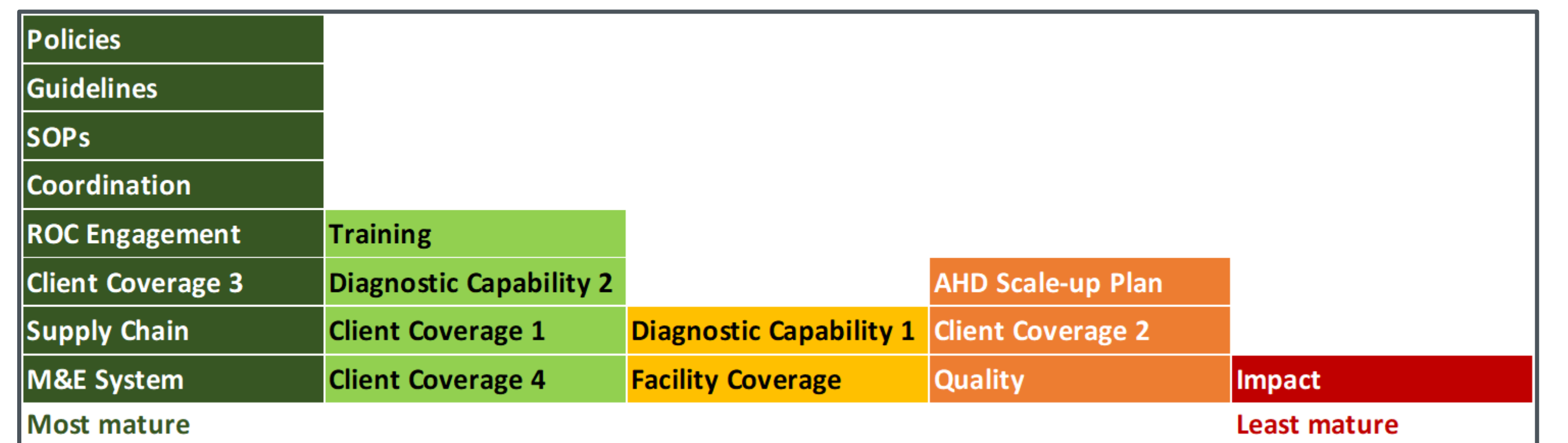


Figure 3 shows the results of the country team's recent self-assessment using the CQUIN AHD capability maturity model. In 2024, Tanzania achieved the most mature stage (dark green) in 12 domains, while only 1 domain remained in the least mature (red) stage.

dHTS CAPABILITY MATURITY MODEL SELF-STAGING

Figure 4: dHTS CMM results, 2024

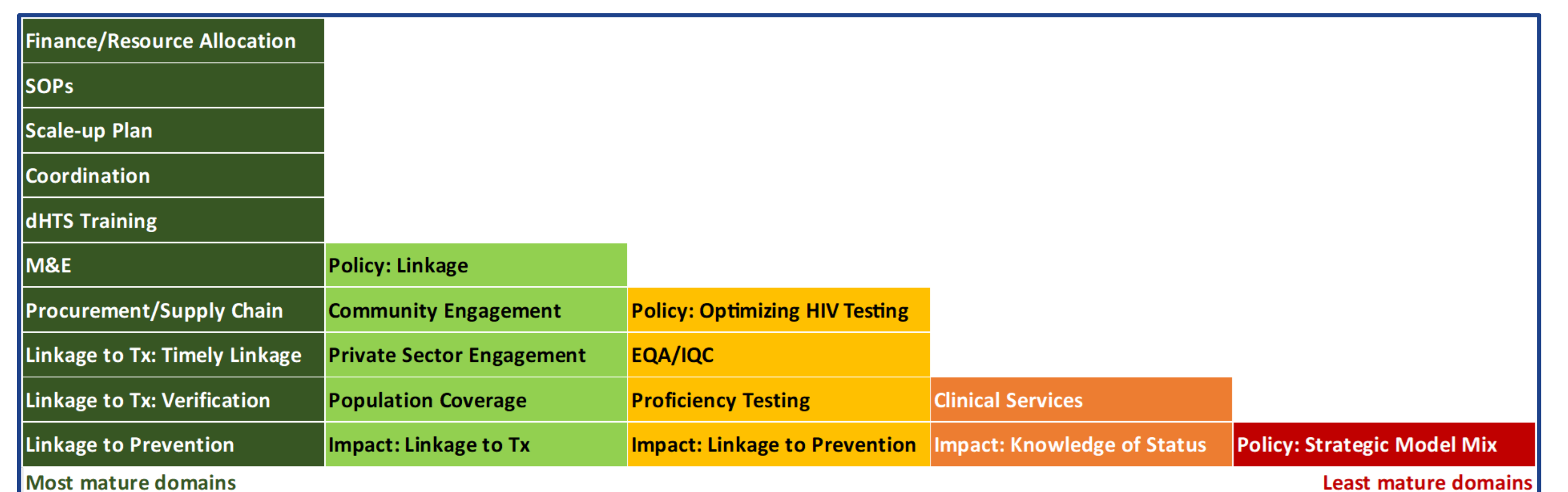


Figure 4: shows the results of the country team's recent self-assessment using the CQUIN dHTS capability maturity model. In 2024, Tanzania achieved the most mature stage (dark green) in 15 domains, while only 1 domain remained in the least mature (red) stage.

NEXT STEPS / WAY FORWARD

- Most of the enabling domains across the three CMMs are mature; however, program areas that require prioritization to strengthen the entire HIV program and health systems include policy, strategic model mix, optimizing HIV testing, clinical services, and the monitoring & evaluation System.
- To improve integration between HIV and non-HIV services, plans involve establishing and strengthening platforms that facilitate discussions on these interventions, such as the NCD-HIV Integration Technical Working Group (TWG) and the FP-HIV Integration Committee.
- Key plans to enhance person-centered services include the commencement of DDD implementation science in private pharmacies and the scale-up of comprehensive AHD services in district hospitals.

