# Exploring barriers and facilitators of Pediatric HIV Services Delivered via UNICEF's Service Delivery Framework in Mozambique, Nigeria and Uganda

Susan Nakubulwa<sup>1</sup>, Gertrude Nanyonjo<sup>2</sup>, Chinye Osa-Afiana<sup>3</sup>, Herminio Cossa<sup>4</sup>, Patience Kukundakwe<sup>1</sup>, Geofrey Basalirwa<sup>2</sup>, Ronald Mulebeke<sup>1</sup>, Barbara Mukasa<sup>1</sup>, Nadia A. Sam-Agudu <sup>3,5</sup>, Brenda Okech<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Mildmay Research Centre Uganda, Kampala, Uganda

<sup>2</sup> Uganda Virus Research Institute - International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (UVRI-IAVI) HIV Vaccine Program, Entebbe, Uganda

<sup>3</sup> International Research Center of Excellence, Institute of Human Virology Nigeria, Abuja, Nigeria
 <sup>4</sup> Manhiça Health Research Centre (Centro de Investigação em Saúde de Manhiça, (CISM), Manhiça, Mozambique
 <sup>5</sup> Global Pediatrics Program and Division of Infectious Diseases, Department of Pediatrics, University of Minnesota Medical School, Minneapolis, USA

## \* Background

- Globally, of the estimated 1.4 million children living with HIV (CLHIV), 86% are resident in African countries.
- The Pediatric Breakthrough Partnership (PBP) (Local agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations) was formed.
- The PBP implemented UNICEF's Service Delivery Framework (SDF) to improve pediatric HIV Service delivery.
- Study objectives:
- Identify barriers and facilitators for SDF implementation.
- Inform scalability of its strategies to similar settings.

shutterstock

### Methods

- Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research (CFIR): Outer Setting (patient needs/resources, organizational operations) and Implementation Process domains.
- 19 Focus Group
  Discussions
  41 Key Informant
  Interviews
- 56 In-depth Interviews

**Study Population:** PBP and national, sub-national stakeholders, health-facility and community providers, Service users

- Evaluation period:
   January 2021-December
   2023

### **Study sites:**

AIDS

**Nigeria** (Taraba and Rivers states)



Uganda (Mubende and Isingiro Districts)
Mozambique (Masinga and

Morrumbene Districts)

### Results

One hundred ninety-one participants, 102(53%) female, 89(47%) male, were interviewed.

# SDF Barriers included:

- Few community-level health professionals
- Long distance to Health facilities
- Lengthy waiting time
- Food insecurity
- Low income of caregivers affecting transport affordability
- Poor HIV awareness
   and knowledge among caretakers.



### Facilitators:

- One-stop stations that reduced facility waiting time
- Community mobile brigades for easier access to HIV testing and treatment
- Community Savings and Loans Associations
- PBP technical
   assistance to local
   government
- PBP incorporating annual work plans at health facilities for timely service delivery
- Joint planning and collaborative approaches to avoid duplication of services and wastage of resources.

### Conclusions

- Individual, community, and system-wide Outer Setting and Implementation Process barriers to pediatric HIV service delivery exist.
- SDF could facilitate:
- Learning collaborative approaches
- > One-stop stations
- > Community outreaches
- > Income-boosting innovations

We recommend these facilitators for scaling up pediatric HIV services in similar settings.

### Acknowledgement:

The research team, study participants, local government personnel, Pediatric Breakthrough Partners, ViiV Healthcare.

PBP incorporating annual This study was funded by work plans at health ViiV Healthcare.





#### Disclaimer

This content was acquired following an unsolicited medical information enquiry by a healthcare professional. Always consult the product information for your country, before prescribing a ViiV medicine. ViiV does not recommend the use of our medicines outside the terms of their license. In some cases, the scientific Information requested and downloaded may relate to the use of our medicine(s) outside of their license.

