Overview of the RWHAP Part A Planning Cycle

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How to Ask a Question

- Attendees are in listen-only mode.
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- You may also email questions to planningCHATT@jsi.com after the webinar.

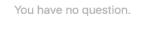
Part A planning councils and planning bodies (PC/PB) across the U.S. to fulfill

their legislative responsibilities, strengthen consumer engagement, and

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project (Planning CHATT) builds the capacity of Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program Part A planning councils and planning bodies (PC/PB) across the U.S. to fulfill

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Webinar Presenter



Chrissy Abrahms-Woodland, MBA **Division of Metropolitan HIV/AIDS Programs**





Mission of HRSA HIV/AIDS Bureau

Provide leadership and resources to advance HIV care and treatment to improve health outcomes and reduce health disparities for people with HIV and affected communities.





Vision of HRSA HIV/AIDS Bureau

Optimal HIV care and treatment for all to end the HIV epidemic in the U.S.





Planning CHATT: A HRSA-supported Cooperative Agreement (U69HA39085)



Lennwood Green
Project Officer
Division of Metropolitan HIV/AIDS Programs
HIV/AIDS Bureau, HRSA





Webinar Presenters



Mira Levinson, MPH
Planning CHATT



Aisha Moore, MPH
Planning CHATT





Training Objectives

Following the training, participants will be able to:

- List and describe each component of the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program (RWHAP) Part A planning cycle
- 2. Identify the entities responsible for each of the major planning tasks
- Describe the roles of individual planning council/planning body (PC/PB) members in a planning cycle
- 4. Provide 3 examples of PC/PB-recipient collaboration needed for successful planning





The RWHAP Part A Planning Cycle

- Integrated Plan Review/Updates
- Work Plan: "Plan to Plan"
- ☐ Epidemiologic Profile and Needs Assessment
- Review of All Data
- □ Priority Setting and Resource Allocation (PSRA)
- Data Review and Reallocation
- Evaluation and Planning Outcomes



The RWHAP Part A Planning Cycle

Integrated Plan Review/Updates

Evaluation & Planning Outcomes

Annual Work Plan: "Plan to Plan"

Data Review & Reallocation

Epi Profile & Needs Assessment

Priority Setting & Resource Allocation

Review of All Data





Expectations: RWHAP Part A Comprehensive/Integrated Plan

- Legislation requires preparation of comprehensive plans that set goals and objectives and guide the work of the program
- HRSA/CDC Integrated HIV Prevention and Care Plans, including the Statewide Coordinated Statement of Need (SCSN)
- PC/PBs play a lead role in plan development, review, and updating





Expectations: RWHAP Part A Comprehensive/Integrated Plan (cont.)

- Programs expected to regularly review Plan progress and refine objectives and strategies as needed – plan should be a living document that guides the planning cycle
- ☐ Where joint plan was developed with the State's RWHAP Part B program, the Part A program is expected to have a clear work plan that will help it meet the joint goals of the plan





Annual Work Plan: "Plan to Plan"

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Expectations: Annual Workplan

- Annual work plan for PC/PB often in chart format to guide the planning process, based on:
 - Current HRSA/CDC Integrated Prevention and Care Plan
 - Workplan in RWHAP Part A application
 - Legislative and administrative requirements
 - Local structures and processes
- Based on an annual master calendar that integrates PC/PB and recipient events, products, and deadlines
- Committee workplans to coordinate task completion
- Continuing attention to engaging consumers and other diverse community stakeholders in the planning process





Work Plan Format: Examples/Excerpts

Task/Event	Deliverable	Timing (Start/End)	Primary Responsibility	Notes/ Concerns
Needs Assessment	PLWH Survey ReportSpecial Study on Youth Linkage and Retention	October - April	Needs Assessment Committee	Must hire consultant by 10/31
Data Presentation	PPTs with key data & analysis	End of May	PSRA Committee	Need data from all sources
PSRA	 Prioritized services Allocation by category 3 scenarios 	June - July	PSRA Committee	Full day; decisions to recipient by 8/1
Application Submission	Application – submitted online	July - September	Recipient	PC/PB writes some sections, reviews draft





Epi Profile and Needs Assessment

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Expectations: Epidemiologic Profile

- Describes the HIV epidemic in the service area
- ☐ Focuses on the social and demographic groups most affected by HIV and the behaviors that can transmit HIV
- Should include advice on how to interpret the epi data for use in HIV planning
- Often prepared by the state but should focus on jurisdictional data and needs for the Eligible Metropolitan Area (EMA) or Transitional Grant Area (TGA)





Expectations: Epidemiologic Profile (cont.)

Related data, also provided:

- Estimate of the number and characteristics of people with HIV who know their status but are not in care (unmet need)
- ☐ Estimate of the number and characteristics of people with HIV who are unaware of their HIV status





Expectations: Needs Assessment

- Needs assessment should explore:
 - What services are needed
 - What services are being provided
 - What service barriers and gaps exist, overall and for particular populations, in and out of care
- Includes input from people with HIV on their service needs, barriers, and gaps
- Uses epi profile and estimate and characteristics of people with HIV with unmet need, and people with HIV who are unaware of their HIV status





Expectations: Needs Assessment (cont.)

- Includes information on current services and provider capability and capacity:
 - Resource Inventory identifies full range of services (resources) available to people with HIV, including medical and support services, regardless of funding source
 - Profile of Provider Capacity and Capability provides more detailed data about service providers, including service levels and appropriateness for particular subpopulations
- By comparing the needs of people with HIV with system of care data, PC/PB can identify gaps in services overall and for particular subpopulations of people with HIV





Needs Assessment: Sound Practices

- Multi-year needs assessment plan
- ☐ Use of multiple approaches:
 - Quantitative (numerical) measures like survey data
 - Qualitative (non-numerical)methods like focus groups
- ☐ Periodic large-scale data gathering from people with HIV, seeking a sample "representative" of all people with HIV in the area
- ☐ Innovative approaches to include people in & out of care
- ☐ Training of PC/PB members/consumers to conduct focus groups, chair town halls, and help with surveys
- ☐ Use of technology to reach people with HIV, without excluding those who have limited access to it





Review of Data

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Types of Data Needed for RWHAP Part A Planning

- Epidemiologic Profile
- Unmet Need Estimate & Profile (people with HIV who are out of care)
- Unaware PLWH Estimate & Characteristics (people with HIV who don't know their status)
- Assessment of Service Needs and Barriers for people with HIV
- Resource Inventory
- Profile of Provider Capacity& Capability

- HIV Care Continuum data
- ☐ Client Characteristics & Service Utilization — often from the RWHAP Services Report (RSR)
- Service Expenditures data
- ☐ HIV Testing and Diagnoses
- Clinical Quality Management (CQM) data
- Monitoring, Performance and Clinical Outcome Measures





Expectations: Access to & Use of Data

- ☐ Major focus on data-based decision making by the PC/PB and recipient
- Use of many types of data from multiple sources
- Includes program data, provided regularly by the recipient, in formats useful for analysis
- ☐ Subrecipient data provided in the aggregate, by service category never with provider identified
- Presentation and discussion of data at PC/PB meetings
- ☐ Formal data presentation to summarize data from all sources at start of the Priority Setting and Resource Allocation (PSRA) process





Expectations: Review of All Data

- □ Data needs refined and negotiated with recipient sound practice is to include data sharing expectations in the Memorandum of Understanding between recipient and PC/PB
- □ Data provided in clear, user-friendly formats
- □ PC/PB members trained on assessing and using data
- Data from various sources reviewed and compared
 - Assessment of the quality of different data sets/reports
 - "Triangulation" of data: comparisons of data from multiple sources/studies to see if findings are consistent





Priority Setting and Resource Allocation

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Expectations: Priority Setting and Resource Allocation (PSRA)

- Most important responsibility of PC/PBs
- ☐ Should actively involve the whole PC/PB (not just a committee)
- Includes:
 - **Priority setting:** deciding what services and program support categories are most important for people with HIV in the EMA or TGA and putting them in priority order
 - Resource allocation: deciding the amount of RWHAP Part A funds that should go to each priority service category
 - Directives to the recipient on how best to meet these priorities
 - Reallocation as needed during the year





PSRA: Sound Practices

- Provide data presentations and discussions throughout the year and use them for training on understanding and using data
- Have and enforce a policy and process to manage conflict of interest
- Base decisions on the data, not personal experiences or preferences



Members as Advocates & Planners

Members often come as Advocates:

- Bring passion
- Provide a voice for their communities or for subpopulations of people with HIV their organization serves
- Learn to advocate on behalf of other subpopulations that may not be directly represented in PC/PB deliberations



Members as Advocates & Planners (cont.)

Members must learn when/how to be Planners:

- Consider the entire community all people with HIV
- Seek Win-Win versus Win-Lose
- Listen and ask questions
- Come prepared review data and reports
- Make decisions based on data not "impassioned pleas"
- Understand boundaries





Data Review and Reallocation

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Expectations: Expenditures Data Review and Reallocation

- Regular review of planned and actual monthly expenditures by service category – from recipient
- Training provided on how to read and understand financial reports
- Identify trends in expenditures and service utilization and reasons for them – including serious under- or over-expenditures
- Reallocate funds when necessary, so all funds are spent on needed services – PC must approve moving funds from one service category to another





Evaluation and Planning Outcomes

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Expectations: Evaluation and Planning Outcomes

- Completes the updated planning cycle
- Includes a "review of variances"
 - Actual versus planned level of services (e.g., clients and subpopulations served, units of service, expenditures)
 - Actual versus planned quality measures and client/program outcomes
- Requires comparing PSRA-approved priorities and allocations with actual use of funds
- Provides an assessment of the planning process
- ☐ Provides data for refining the HRSA/CDC Integrated Prevention and Care Plan





Successfully Completing Planning Tasks

- Special Considerations for Integrated Prevention-Care Planning Bodies
- Responsibilities of Individual PC/PB Members
- Committee Roles
- Responsibilities of the PC/PB as a Whole

If you have an integrated prevention-care planning body...

- ☐ Planning requirements for RWHAP Part A unchanged
- ☐ HRSA/CDC Integrated HIV Prevention and Care Plan review and updating likely to receive additional attention including periodic written revision of the plan
- ☐ Time needed for regularly receiving, reviewing, and discussing data on prevention topics (interventions, HIV awareness, testing, PrEP and nPEP, prevention for positives, treatment as prevention) including links between prevention and care needs and services

[PrEP = Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis; nPEP = non-occupational Post-Exposure Prophylaxis]





Responsibilities: Committees

Understanding and implementation of assigned tasks such as:

- Needs assessment
- Integrated/comprehensive plan reviews and updates
- Obtaining and review of data from the recipient
- Data presentations
- PSRA, including development of directives
- Review of program expenditures by service categories and recommendations for reallocation
- Annual PC/PB calendars and work plans





Responsibilities: Executive Committee

- Coordinate the work of other committees, including any joint planning tasks by several committees
- Review committee work products and recommendations and ask for changes if needed prior to consideration by the full PC/PB
- Monitor progress and deadlines on key tasks
- Set/discuss PC/PB meeting agendas
- Agree on special planning-related meetings such as data presentations and PSRA





Responsibilities: Full PC/PB

- Review of committee findings, products, and recommendations
- Active discussion and decision making about PSRA: priorities, resource allocation, and reallocation
- □ Identification of issues that need to be addressed by the PC/PB



Responsibilities: Individual Members

- □ Participate in training and ask for additional training or one-on-one advice if needed
- Read background materials and review data prior to meetings
- Always attend data presentations prior to PSRA decision making
- Learn about the role of your committee and help ensure it does its work well and on time
- Ask questions it will help everyone learn





Responsibilities: PC/PB Support Staff

- Serve as liaison with the recipient to obtain data, reports, and other information needed by the PC/PB for decision making
- Ensure that committees and full PC/PB have needed information and logistical support for each meeting
- Staff committees and PC/PB meetings
- Provide technical expertise in various tasks such as needs assessment and data review
- Review progress and help PC/PB ensure that planning tasks are completed on time





How the PC/PB and Recipient Collaborate on Planning Tasks

- Shared Responsibilities
- Flow Chart Showing How the PC/PB and Recipient Work Together
- Importance of Timing
- Sound Practices for Collaboration



Shared Responsibilities

Most legislative responsibilities are shared – for example:

- Needs assessment: PC/PB as lead, but recipient ensures cooperation from subrecipients in data gathering
- Integrated/comprehensive planning: PC/PB as lead, but recipient participates in developing objectives and implementing tasks — and usually takes the lead in assessing progress



Shared Responsibilities (cont.)

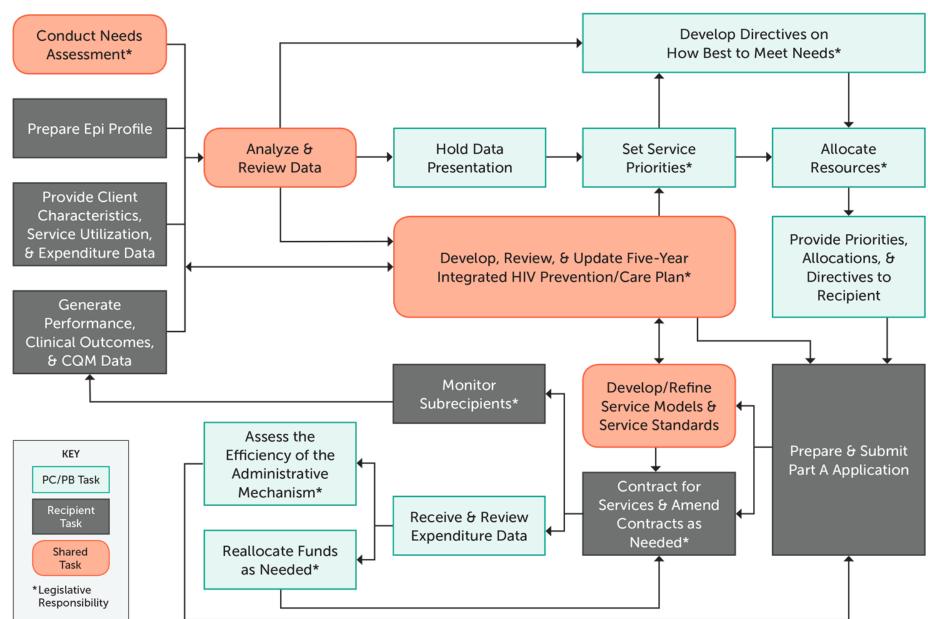
Even where one entity has full responsibility, the other often provides data or support:

- PSRA: PC/PB responsible, but recipient provides a great deal of data (client characteristics, service utilization, performance measures, aggregate quality management data) and often makes recommendations
- Preparation of the application: Recipient responsible, but PC/PB provides needs assessment data, PSRA decisions and process, letter of assurance or concurrence and often reviews the draft application





Annotated Flow Chart of the RWHAP Part A Planning Cycle





Timing is Everything!

Both recipient and PC/PB need to complete their planning tasks and products on time so that the other entity can carry out its responsibilities

- Delays slow the entire planning process
- Some important dates that affect planning:
 - Start of the RWHAP Part A funding year
 - Annual RWHAP Services Report
 - RWHAP Part A application deadline
 - Carryover request deadline





Time-Sensitive PC/PB Needs

- Recipient outreach to subrecipients to ensure access to clients for surveys of people with HIV and other needs assessment activities
- An updated epi profile, client characteristics and service utilization data to support data-based PSRA
- ☐ Recent data on projected and actual expenditures by service category to reallocate funds during the year, so all funds are expended





Time-Sensitive Recipient Needs

- ☐ Solid, regularly updated needs assessment data and timely PSRA decisions to include in the application
- ☐ Updated service standards for use in Request for Proposals for services and for quality assurance/subrecipient monitoring
- □ PC/PB rapid reallocation process near the end of the calendar year so funds can be moved and spent, and carryover estimated and minimized





Questions and Answers



Tools for HRSA's Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program

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The Community HIV/AIDS Technical Assistance and Training for Planning project (Planning CHATT) builds the capacity of Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program Part A planning councils and planning bodies (PC/PB) across the U.S. to fulfill their legislative responsibilities, strengthen consumer engagement, and



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