



Video Transcript: Five Stages of the Integrated Planning Process

Speaker 1 (00:01): This video was created by the Integrated HIV/AIDS Planning Technical Assistance Center, or IHAP TAC, and funded by the HRSA HIV/AIDS Bureau.

Speaker 2 (00:10): Five Stages of the Integrated Planning Process. Integrated planning is intended to accelerate progress towards the goals of the National HIV/AIDS Strategy, or NHAS, and the Ending the HIV Epidemic Initiative. There are five stages of integrated planning. Stage 1: Organize and prepare. Where are we now? What do we need to do or have to put into place to develop the plan? Stage 2: Prioritize activities and develop the plan. Where do we want to go? Looking at our needs and gaps in services, what resources or services do we want to prioritize? How can we achieve NHAS or EHE goals? Stage 3: Plan implementation. How will we get there? What are the steps we need to put into place to achieve NHAS or EHE goals? Stage 4: Monitor, evaluate, and improve. How will we track and evaluate our progress towards goals and objectives? Do we need to make adjustments based on what we are seeing in our evaluation? And if so, what are those adjustments? And finally, Stage 5: Communicate and share progress. How will we share our progress to ensure transparency and build awareness in the community and with our other collaborators?

Speaker 2 (01:30): Integrated planning is an ongoing cyclical process, and meaningful involvement of people with lived experience is essential throughout. In particular, integrated planning requires routine engagement of a wide range of partners, especially people with HIV, and people who would benefit from prevention services, to inform and guide the delivery of services. This is an important point, so let's take a moment to talk more about community engagement in the planning process. Community engagement in HIV planning is fundamental for tailoring strategies to local contexts, ensuring representation of diverse perspectives, and gaining essential community support for the ongoing efforts to end the epidemic. Community engagement fosters a sense of individual and collective ownership in the planning process, which is necessary for the development and implementation of a sustainable and resilient HIV prevention and care system. The public health landscape, including the HIV prevention and care landscape, is continually shifting. Meaningful community engagement ensures that the HIV planning process remains adaptable and responsive to evolving challenges and needs. The direct involvement of community members provides real time feedback, allowing planners to make informed adjustments to strategies and interventions as circumstances change. Integrated planning is a dynamic process intended to reflect local needs and bring together the diverse network of people with, affected by, and working in HIV. The integrated plan guidance serves as the guiding document developed to support recipients with responding to the submission requirements of the integrated plan. In our effort to focus on reducing recipient burden and streamlining communication, we have made some changes to the calendar year 2027 to 2031 guidance that we will highlight in the next video.

Speaker 1 (03:36): For more information, and to find related resources, visit us at TargetHIV.org/IHAP.