Creating a Road Map for Florida’s HIV Prevention Planning Process

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What We Know About the HIV Planning Process

The HIV Planning Process Should:
- Support the implementation of high-impact prevention programs
- Be a results-oriented process
- Encourage collaboration and coordination across HIV prevention, care and treatment
- Engage a broader group of stakeholders
- Focus on streamlining communication, coordination, and implementation of needed services across the continuum of HIV prevention, care, and treatment services
- Be a participatory and collaborative process
Implementing HIV Planning

Step 1: Stakeholder Identification
- Stakeholder Identification

Step 2: Results-Oriented Engagement Process
- Develop and Implement Engagement Plan
- Document and Evaluate Engagement Process
- Epidemiologic Profile and Data Sources Review
- By-law and Written Protocol Review

Step 3: Jurisdictional Plan
- Jurisdictional Plan Development, Updating, and Monitoring
- Concurrence Process
- Ongoing Engagement, Implementation, and Monitoring
Are We Meeting CDC’s Expectations for HIV Planning?

- Planning Group Structure
- Stakeholder Engagement
- Coordination and Collaboration
- Planning Process
- Jurisdictional Plan Development, Implementation, and Monitoring
Where Do We Go From Here?
Strengthening and Revising Florida’s HIV Planning Process

- Adopt a Strategic Planning Process for HIV Planning
- Re-evaluate existing planning group processes and workgroups
Strategic planning:

- Is a process for defining and determining an organization’s roles, priorities, and direction over a period of time.

- Sets forth what an organization plans to achieve, how it will achieve it, and how it will know it has achieved it.

- Provides a guide for making decisions on allocating resources and on taking action to pursue strategies and priorities.
Why Adopt a Strategic Planning Framework for HIV Planning?

- Outlines step-by-step processes for planning with definite objectives and end products that can be implemented and evaluated
- Promotes participation from stakeholders
- Formal yet flexible process
- Increased effectiveness and efficiency of planning process
- Creates opportunity for improved understanding and better learning
Six-General Steps for Strategic Planning

1. Conducting an “environmental scan” or a situational analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of one’s organization, including an analysis of external threats and opportunities (typically called a “SWOT”). This includes also a “stakeholder analysis” which is an analysis of persons, groups or organizations whose interests and concerns are of key importance to the overall strategic process;

2. Creating a vision for the future and an accompanying mission statement which defines the fundamental purpose of an organization, its values, and its boundaries;
3. Developing general goals, specific targets or objectives, and performance measurements to gauge organizational progress;

4. Developing a set of “action” strategies to indicate what will be done to accomplish its goals and objectives;

5. Implementing detailed operational or tactical plans that provide for assignments and schedules; and finally,

6. Developing an evaluation component to monitor and revise the overall strategic approach as it unfolds.
The Strategic Process Cycle

1. Establish Mission, Mandates, and Environmental Assessment
2. Identify Strategic Issues
3. Formulate Strategies and Action Plan
4. Review and Adopt Strategic Plan
5. Plan the Process
6. Implement and Reassess Plan
7. Review and Adopt Strategic Plan
8. Establish Mission, Mandates, and Environmental Assessment
PPG Group Processes

- Workgroups
- Communication and Engagement
- Coordinating with Other FCPN Bodies
- Assessing Local Area Participation in HIV Planning