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A Place at the Table:

Having a Voice in HIV Planning and Decision Making

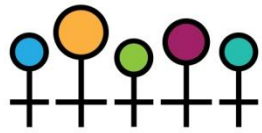
Last updated: January 14, 2019

Together, we can change the course of the HIV epidemic...one woman at a time.

#onewomanatatime

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Having a Voice in HIV Decision Making

Your voice is important!

- What you have to say as a person living with HIV is valuable, and needs to be heard by those making decisions that impact the lives of people with HIV, including:
 - How HIV funding is used
 - What HIV policies are put in place
 - How research studies like clinical trials are conducted
 - How AIDS Service Organizations (ASOs) are run



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Having a Voice in HIV Decision Making

- Because of the hard work of HIV advocates over the years, **most agencies involved in HIV work now include representatives living with HIV**
 - Local and national HIV research networks, service organizations, and planning councils get advice from people with HIV on what's important to the HIV community through advisory groups





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Community Advisory Boards (CABs)

- ASOs, clinical research sites, and some health centers have CABs
- **Each type of CAB includes people living with HIV**
- An ASO's CAB can provide valuable input from people living with HIV about the services the organization offers
- Some CABs are very active; others meet infrequently and have little impact
- Government-funded clinical trials in the US are required to set up CABs. CAB members:
 - Offer input into studies
 - Get research results and up-to-date information about ongoing trials
 - Advocate for study participants; help conduct outreach to sign people up



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Community Advisory Boards (CABs)

- Participating in a CAB can also help you:
 - Make new friends
 - Get a better idea of what the project or organization provides
 - Educate yourself so that you have more to offer if you look for a job
- If you're not sure whether you have anything to offer the CAB, **talk to people who are already CAB members**
- They may help you identify strengths that you are not aware of yourself!
- Contact your local ASO to find out if it has a CAB and how to join



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HIV Planning Councils and HIV Care Consortia

- US-specific
- Guide spending of US government funds from Ryan White Program
- Some appoint members; others have more open membership
 - Members may include medical providers, public health officials, staff from community-based organizations, and people living with HIV
 - Even if you are not a member, you can present about the needs of your community to the council or consortium
- *Locate a planning council or care consortium:* This site lists all programs receiving Ryan White funding:
<https://careacttarget.org/grants-map/all>
- Contact appropriate council or consortium to find out about the application process

HIV Planning Councils

- Located in urban areas with a high number of people living with HIV
- Establish priorities for distribution of government funding based on services most needed by local people living with HIV
- Members attend full council meetings regularly and usually participate on at least one council committee
- *Time commitment: 4-10 hours/month*

HIV Care Consortia

- Regional or statewide planning groups in more rural areas
- Provide a broad-based community response to the HIV epidemic in the region
- Ensure that high-quality, comprehensive health, support services are available to people with or affected by HIV
- Meet at least quarterly; many members participate on at least 1 committee
- *Time commitment: 1-5 hours/month*



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Institutional Review Boards (IRBs)

IRBs are also known as Ethical Review Boards (ERBs) or Independent Ethics Committees (IECs)

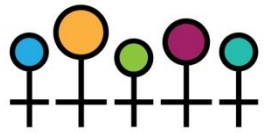
- Exist internationally
- Protect study participants by making sure trials are safe and ethical – an IRB can stop a trial that is not being run properly
 - Made up of health care providers, lawyers, statisticians, researchers, clergy members, ethicists, community advocates, others
 - All US research hospitals or centers conducting studies must have IRBs
 - All trials are reviewed and approved by the IRB before they begin
- Many other countries also have ethics committees to protect study participants
 - Design and function of committees varies by country



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Institutional Review Boards (IRBs)

- As a member of an IRB, **be prepared to:**
 - Spend many hours reading trial designs, attending meetings, talking with other IRB members
 - It is important that people living with HIV be involved in IRBs; other members and researchers need to hear your concerns and priorities
 - *Time commitment: **big**.* An IRB is probably not the easiest way to get started in community advocacy, but it is an excellent way to learn a **lot**!
- To find out about IRB opportunities and application requirements, contact HIV clinical trial sites where you live; to locate HIV clinical trial sites near you, go to:
 - HIV Clinical Trials (CenterWatch)
 - HIV/AIDS Clinical Trials (AIDSinfo.gov)
 - HIV/AIDS Clinical Trials Network (NIH)



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Boards of Directors (BOD)

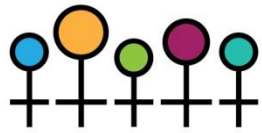
- **All not-for-profit ASOs have a Board of Directors (BOD)**
 - Responsible for the agency legally and financially
 - Sets policy, hires and fires the executive director
 - Makes sure the organization is serving its chosen mission
 - *Time commitment: 2-4 hours/month – meetings, activities*
- Many boards require members to give or raise a certain amount of money
 - Some BODs make exceptions so that they can include people who have valuable things to offer but cannot meet the financial obligation
 - If you would like to be a member of the board of a local ASO, set up a meeting with the board's chairperson (sometime called the president) or the agency's executive director



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Tips for Successful Advocacy

- Community involvement is an important way of helping HIV groups serve their purpose
- Being an advocate on a board/planning council can be very rewarding
 - It allows you to voice your opinions and stand up for what you feel is important to you and your community
- However, **it also adds extra responsibilities and takes up some of your time**



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Tips for Successful Advocacy

- **Tips to help balance your physical and emotional health with your advocacy efforts:**
 - *Remember, you and your health come first*
 - Think about what you want to accomplish before joining a group
 - Limit yourself to only those projects you can complete
 - Work with people who understand the issues and support your efforts
 - Try not to let disagreements about issues become personal
 - Learn from long-time advocates
 - Think before you speak!
 - Be careful not to let advocacy become an opportunity to give yourself power over other people
 - Recognize that you have a voice and ideas to add to the work that has gone before. **Your experiences are valid!**



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Learn More!

- To learn more about these topics, please read the full fact sheets:
 - [How to Be an Advocate for Yourself and Others](#)
 - [A Place at the Table: Having a Voice in HIV Planning and Decision Making](#)
 - [Stress Management](#)
- For more fact sheets and to connect to our community of women living with HIV, visit:
 - www.thewellproject.org
 - www.facebook.com/thewellproject
 - www.twitter.com/thewellproject