

# RPM: Basic plan data entry process

A step-by-step guide for Plan Leads



# This step-by-step guide covers:

- 1 Logging in
- 2 Navigating the application
- 3 Adding objectives and indicators
- 4 Defining cluster details
- 5 Defining disaggregation models
- 6 Adding disaggregated target data
- 7 Defining monitoring periods



### This guide does not cover:

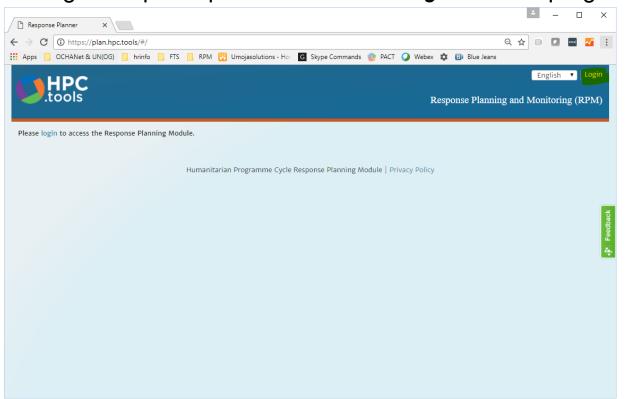
- Customizing your plan blueprint:
  - adding and removing hierarchy levels and
  - adding and removing fields in the objective and indicator definitions.
- Cluster caseloads and costs
- Setting up web content for the Plan Viewer
- Downloading your plan data for use in Excel

These and other advanced features will be described in a forthcoming Advanced Plan Data Entry guide.



# 1 - Logging in

1.1 - Navigate to plan.hpc.tools and click *Login* in the top-right corner.

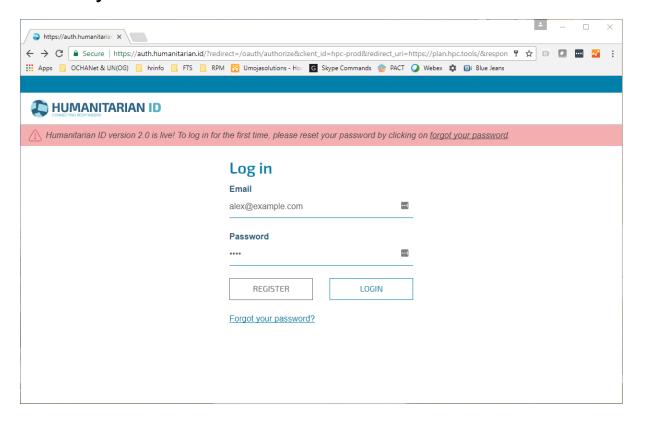


- We recommend using the latest version of Chrome or Firefox.



# 1 - Logging in

#### 1.2 - Enter your H.ID credentials:



- If you do not have an H.ID, please create a profile at humanitarian.id.
- If you are logging in for the first time, H.ID will ask you to authorize RPM. Please do so.

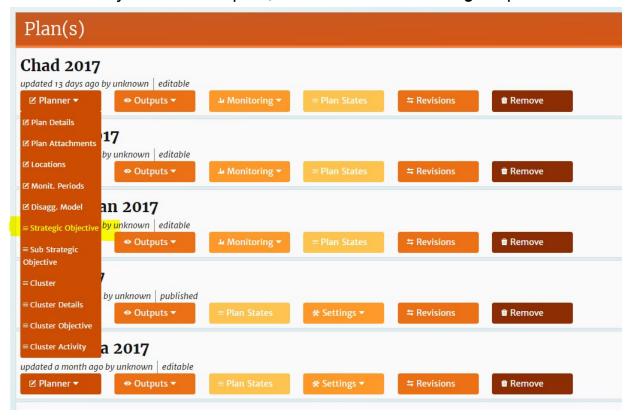


2.1 – Plans, clusters and some other objects used in RPM are shared with by other applications such as OPS and services such as FTS. For this reason, you will not be required to create a plan from scratch. Upon logging in, your plan will be displayed.





2.2 – Identify the relevant plan, hover over the *Planning* drop-down and choose *Strategic Objective*.





2.3 – Two tracks are displayed: the *Plan State* and the *Plan Data Entry Wizard*.





2.4 – The plan can be edited as long as it remains in the *Content in development*-state. For the time being, you will not be required to move the plan through its states, so this process is not covered in this guide.



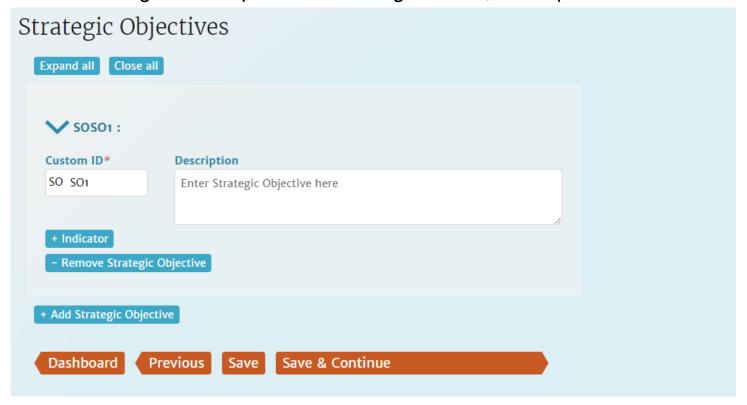


3.1 – To add your first strategic objective, click the [+ Add Strategic Objective] button.



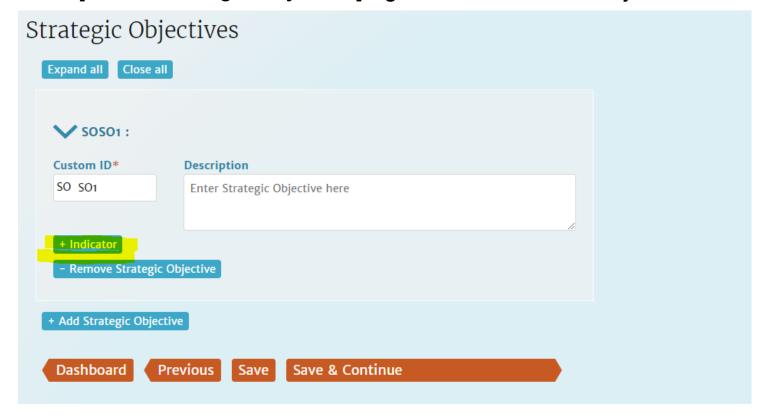


3.2 – Type the objective description in the *Description* field. Type a new *Custom ID* if your IMWG has agreed to a particular naming scheme, or keep the default value.



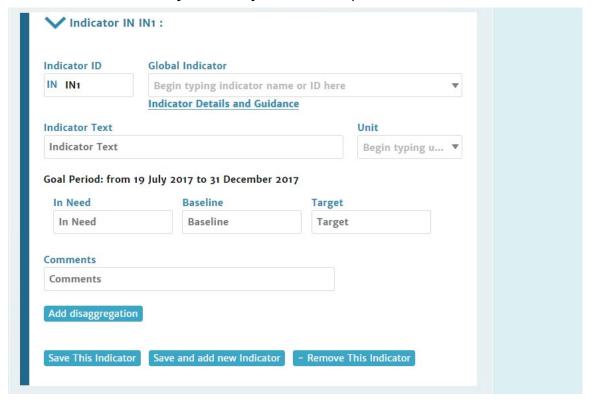


3.3 – If the objective has one or more indicators, click [+ Add indicator]. If not, click [+ Add Strategic Objective] again to add another objective.



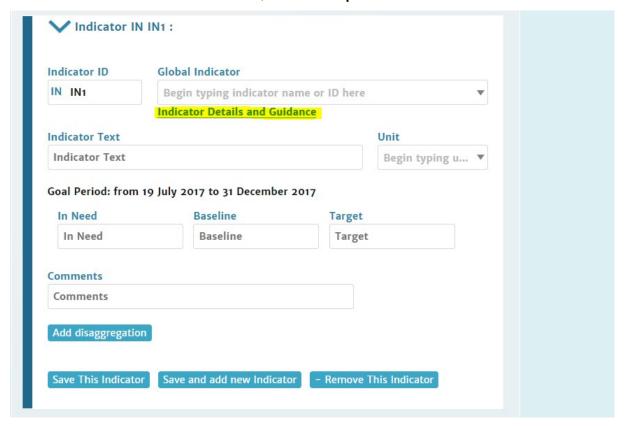


3.4 – There are three ways to add an indicator: (1) by selecting from the Indicator Registry (IR) and using it as-is, (2) by using an indicator from the IR as a template, (3) by typing one from scratch. For options (1) and (2), see the next slide. To enter a Custom Indicator from scratch, skip to step 3.9 on slide 17. As with objectives, you can keep or overwrite the *Indicator ID*.



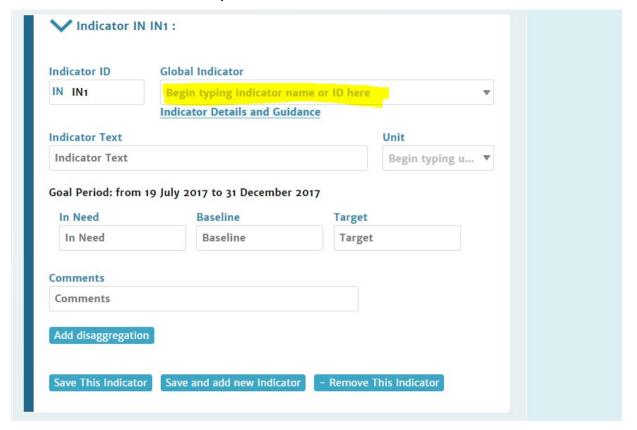


3.5 - To use an indicator from the IR as-is or as a template, start by clicking the *Indicator Details and Guidance link*, which opens the IR in another browser tab.



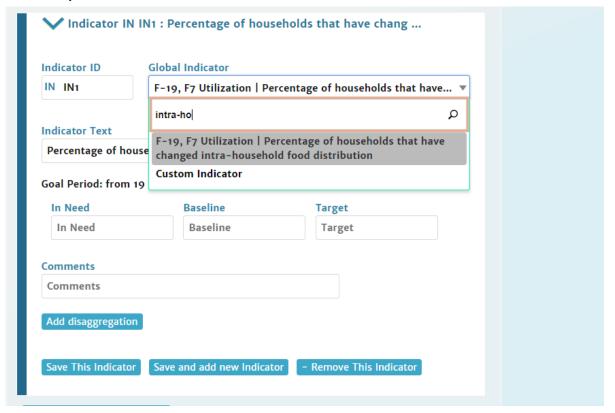


3.6 – Use the features in IR to identify the indicator you want to use, then start typing its name in the autocomplete *Global Indicator* field.



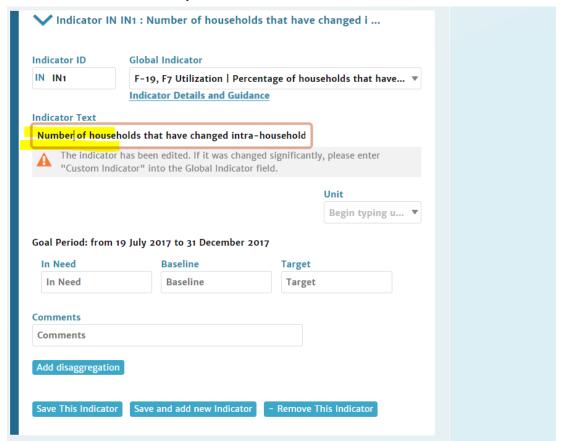


3.7 – The field returns indicators with names including your typed text. Select the indicator you need and its description is add to the *Indicator Text* field. To us it as-is, skip to step 3.10 on slide 18. To customize the indicator, continue to step 3.8 on slide 16.



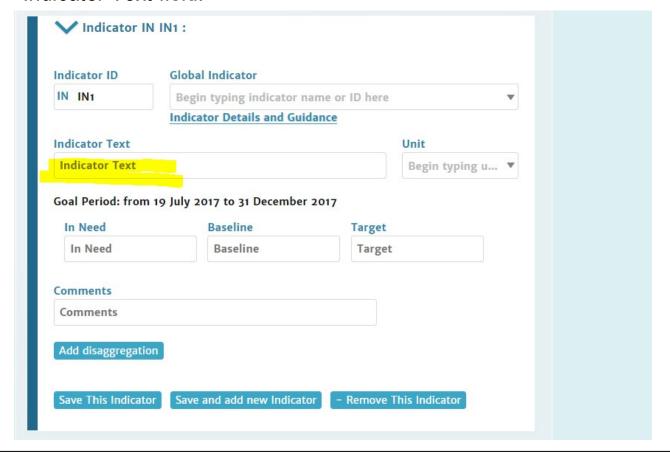


3.8 – To customize the selected indicator, simply edit the text in the *Indicator Text* field. Continue from step 3.10 on slide 18.



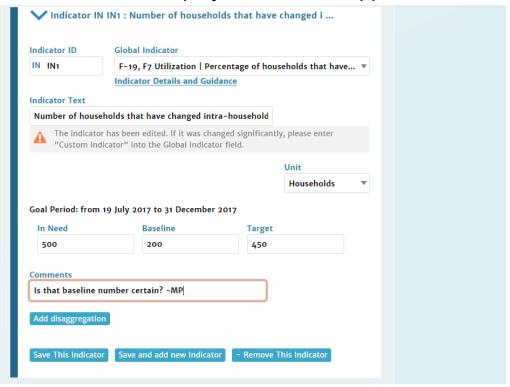


3.9 – To enter a *Custom Indicator* from scratch, type the indicator description in the *Indicator Text* field.



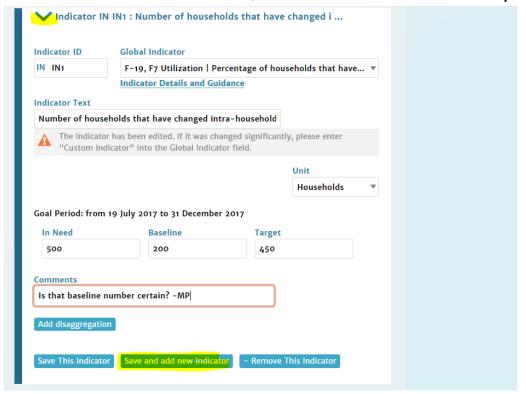


3.10 – Complete the indicator data entry by adding a Unit from the list and entering (aggregate) *In need*, *Baseline* and *Target* figures. You can add a comment for reference. Comments are displayed within the app and are not included in the viewer or API feed.



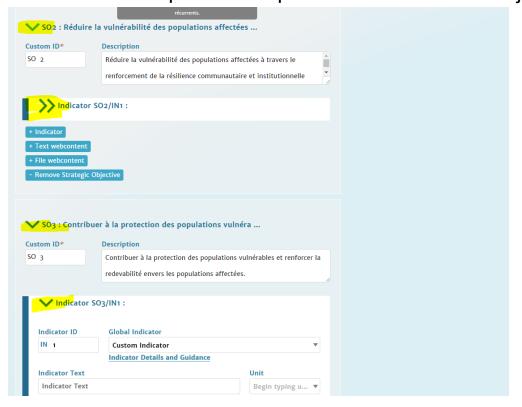


3.11 – Adding disaggregated in need, baseline and target data is covered in sections 5.x to 5.y on slides xx to yy. To add another indicator, click [Save and add another indicator]. To minimize the indicator, click the chevron in the top left of the indicator panel.



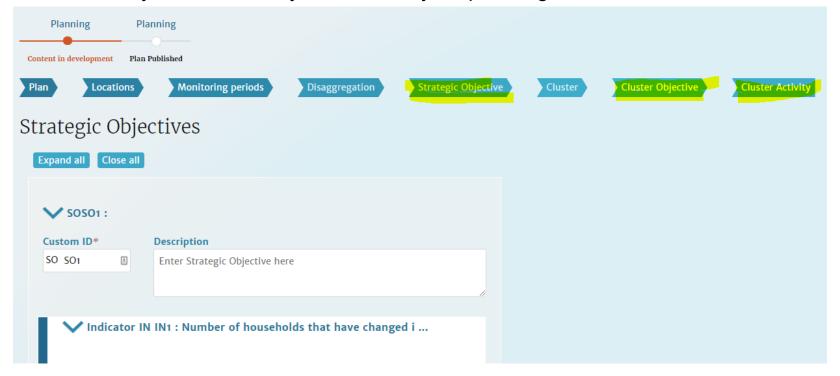


3.12 – Repeat steps 3.3 to 3.11 for each indicator under this objective. Then repeat steps 3.1 and 3.2 for all other objectives, adding indicators as you go. Use the chevrons to the left of the descriptions to expand or minimize their objective and indicator panels.



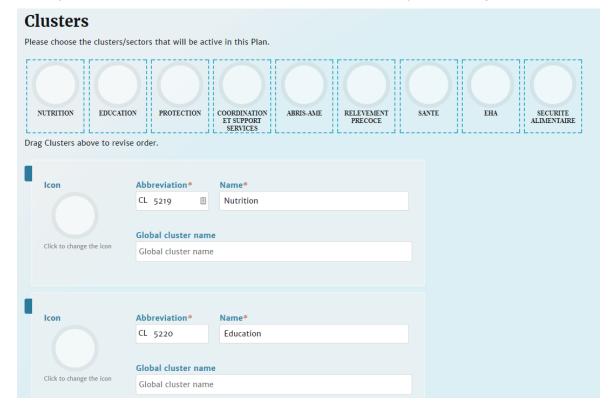


3.13 – When you have entered all Strategic Objectives and their indicators, click Save and Continue. Steps 3.1 to 3.12 apply equally to Cluster Objectives and Cluster Activities or indeed any other hierarchy elements in your planning context.



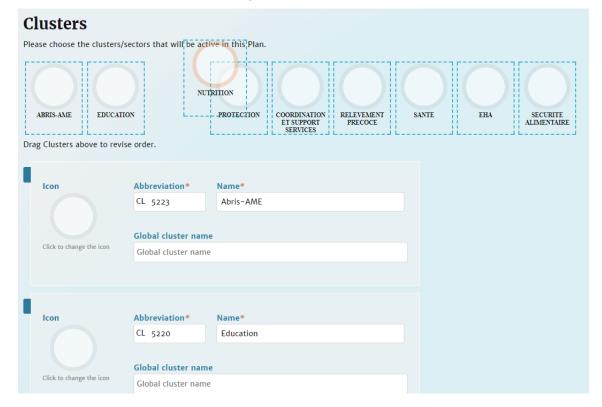


4.1 – Continuing from *Strategic Objectives*, the *Clusters* page is displayed. Alternatively you can navigate here from the Dashboard by clicking *Clusters* in the Planning pull-down for your plan, or from within the wizard by clicking the *Cluster* workflow tab.



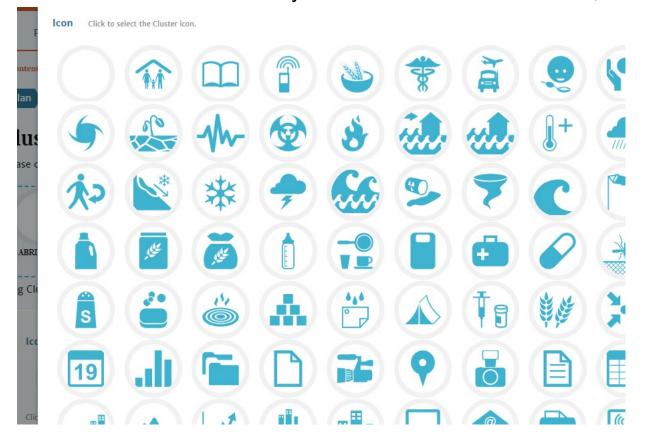


4.2 – Cluster objects are shared with FTS and OPS. You cannot add or remove any, but you can change the order they are displayed in the RPM by dragging the boxes at the top of the screen left and right. The order below will update to match.



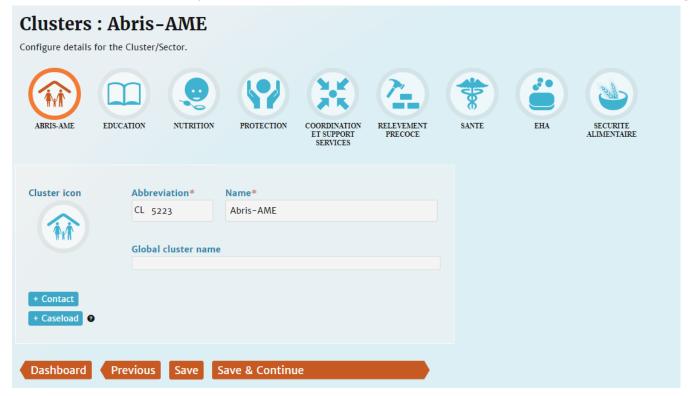


4.3 – Click the blank circle next to each cluster and use the modal window to select an icon for each cluster. When you have added an icon to each, click *Save & Continue*.





4.4 – The *Cluster Details* page is displayed. Alternatively, you can navigate here from the Dashboard by clicking *Cluster Details* in the Planning pull-down for your plan, or from within the wizard by however over the *Cluster* workflow tab and clicking *Cluster Details*.



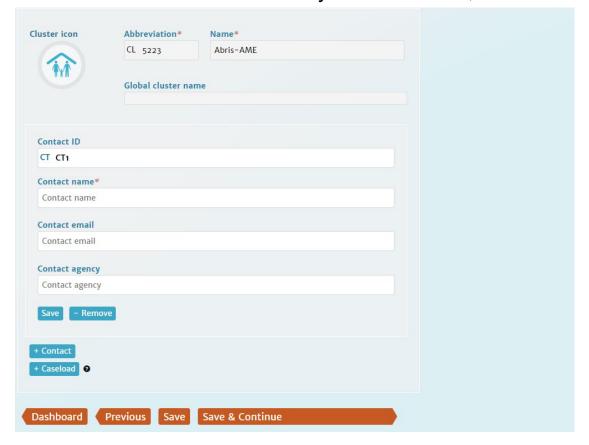


4.5 – Navigate between the clusters by clicking their icons. For each cluster, add the coordinator, co-lead and/or cluster IMO by clicking [+ Contact].





4.6 – For each contact, you can use the default ID or overwrite it. Enter the relevant details for each contact. When you are finished, click *Save and Continue*.





4.7 – The Cluster Objectives page is displayed. Alternatively you can navigate here from the Dashboard by clicking *Clusters* Objectives in the Planning pull-down for your plan, or from within the wizard by clicking the *Cluster Objectives* workflow tab.

Follow the procedure in steps 3.1 to 3.12 to add all Cluster Objectives and Cluster Activities, or indeed any other hierarchy elements in your planning context.



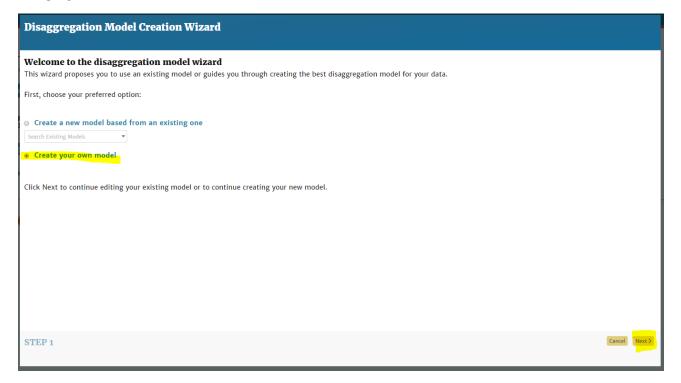


5.1 - Navigate to the *Disaggregation Model page* from the Dashboard by clicking *Disagg. Model* in the Planning pull-down for your plan, or from within the wizard by clicking the *Disaggregation* workflow tab. RPM allows multiple disaggregation models to be managed. To start, click [Add new disaggregation model].

Plan	Locations	Monitoring periods	Disaggregation	Strategic Objective	Cluster	Cluster Objective
Disaggregation Model						
Add new disaggregation model						
Name			User			Manage
Dashboard Previous Continue						



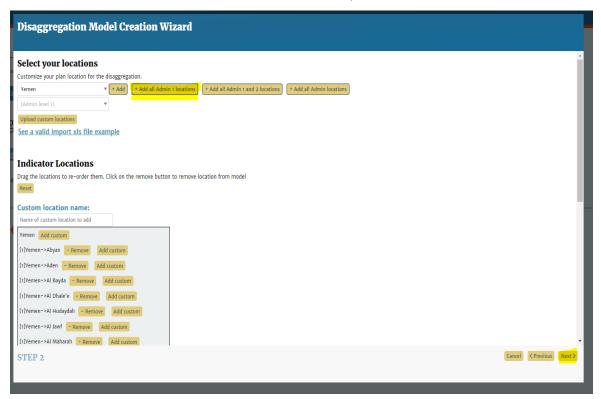
5.2 – You can create a model from scratch or use an existing model as a template. For this example, we will create a model which disaggregates beneficiaries by admin 1 locations, sex and age. First, choose the *Create you own model*-radio button and click *Next*.





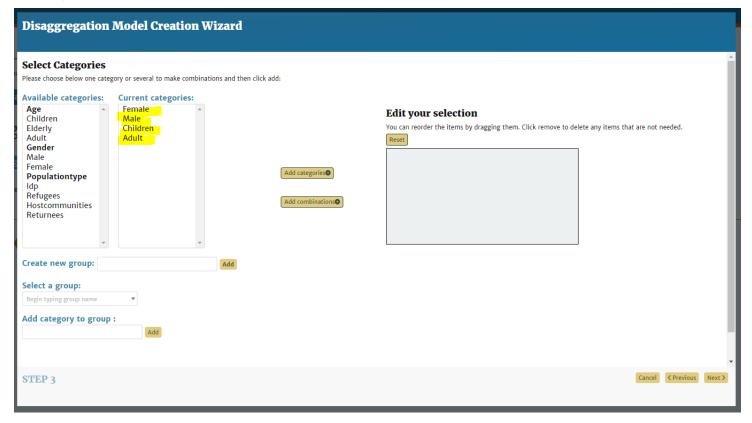
5.3 – Locations and categories are handled separately. Add the locations by clicking the [+ Add all Admin 1 locations] button, then click Next.

You can also add custom locations; these are not covered in this guide.



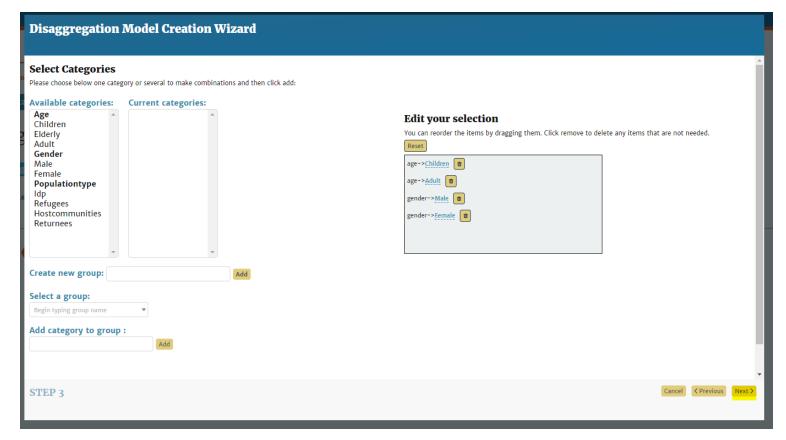


5.4 – Choose the categories in the list on the left. They are added to an intermediate list in the middle. Continue to the next slide for separate categories, or skip to step 5.6 on slide 34 to review combination categories.



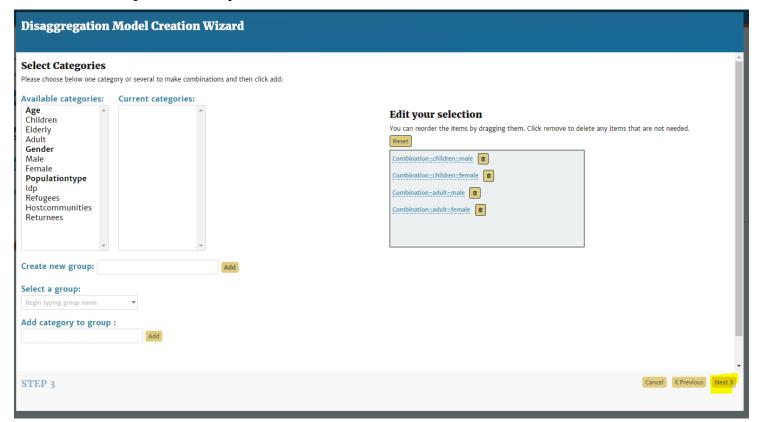


5.5 – To use the selected categories as-is, as separate categories, click [*Add categories*], the click next.



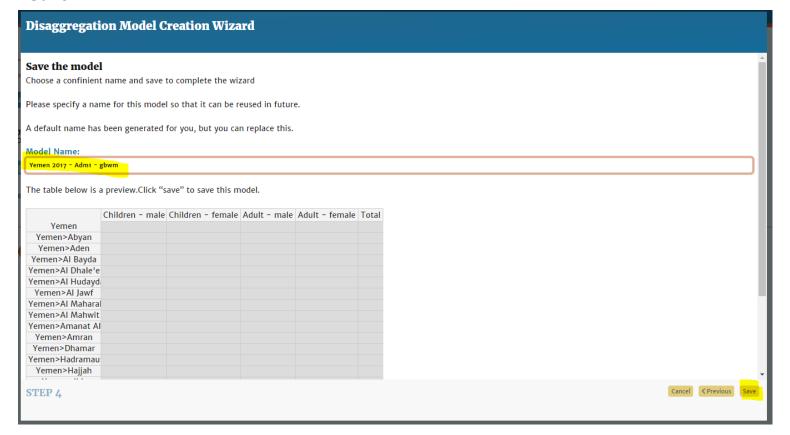


5.6 - To create combination categories, (i.e female-adults, female-children, male-adults etc.) click [Add combinations] followed by Next.





5.7 – Name the model. It is strongly recommended you specify the categories in the name. Then click *Save*.





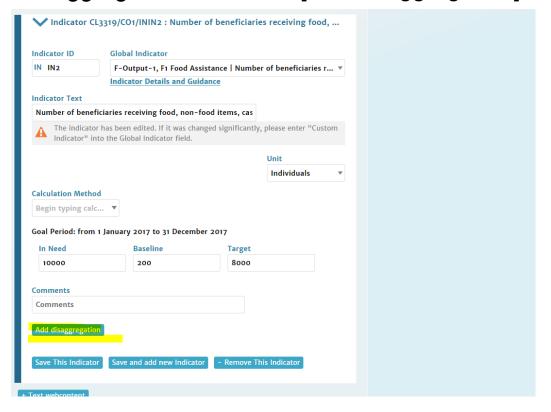
5.8 – Create as many disaggregation models as needed. Then Continue when done.





# 6 – Adding disaggregated targets

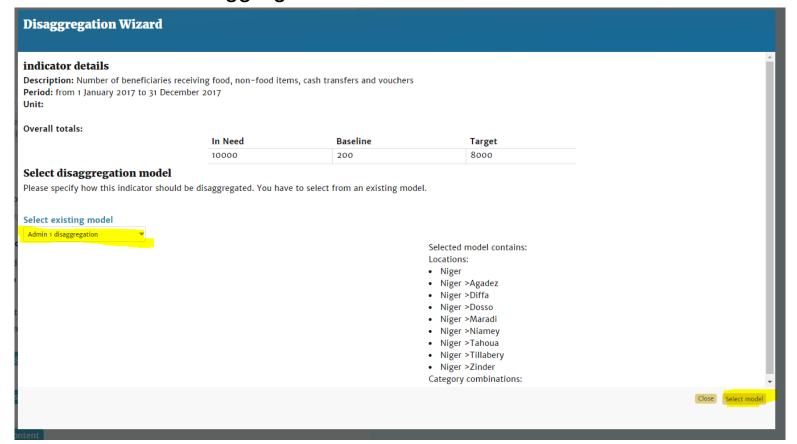
6.1 – Now that you have disaggregation models, you can apply them to the indicators in your plan. Navigate to an indicator which needs disaggregation, then click [Add disaggregation].





# 6 – Adding disaggregated targets

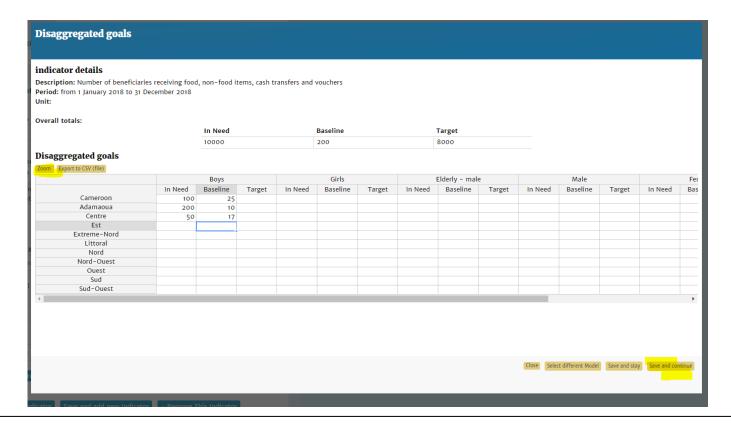
6.2 – Select a disaggregation model from the list and click Select model.





### 6 – Adding disaggregated targets

6.3 – A table is displayed. You can enter the disaggregated values directly. Note than you can paste multiple rows and columns of data at once. Click *Zoom* to maximize and Save and continue when done. Repeat the procedure in steps 6.1 to 6.3 for each indicator which needs disaggregation and click Save and Continue when done

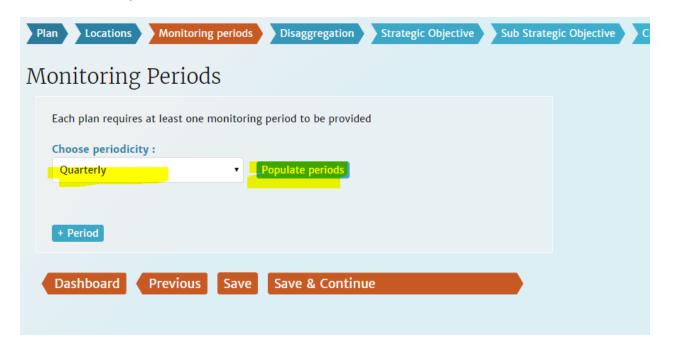




# 7 – Defining monitoring periods

7.1 – Navigate to the *Monitoring Periods* screen clicking *Monit. Periods* in the Planning pull-down for your plan, or from within the wizard by clicking the *Monitoring Periods* workflow tab.

The default monitoring periodicity for HRPs is quarterly. Choose a periodicity from the list, then click [*Populate periods*].

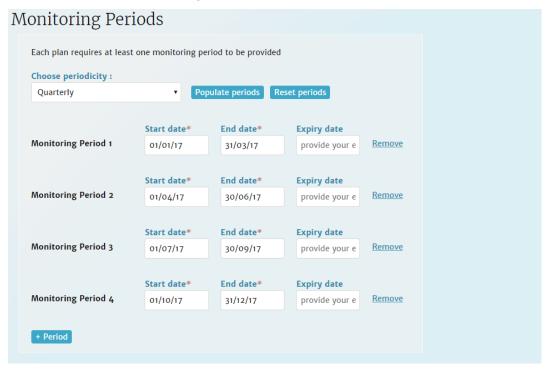




# 7 – Defining monitoring periods

7.2 – Default periods for your chosen periodicity are added. Make any changes to the start and end dates as necessary. For cumulative results, start each period on the same day.

Custom periods and expiry dates for monitoring data entry can be added; these are no covered in this guide.





# Any questions?

Feel free to email the HPC-IS team at OCHA HQ:

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