

## **De-centralized Planning**

#### **Need for planning**

- What is planning?
- Desired approach for planning

#### **Steps in Planning: 'Planning Cycle'**

- Situation analysis
- Formulation of 'Objective' or desired result
- Plan of action and work plan for implementation
- Activity Planning

#### **Planning Document**

## **Learning Objective**

#### Prepare an Annual Action Plan for the area covered by the Primary Health Center

## What is Planning

Step-by-step account of the activities, to be undertaken, to achieve desired results/objectives.
Planning is to predict the future:
Where do we want to go?.

## Why Planning ?

- Provides direction
- Links objectives with actions
- Condition for resource allocation
- Condition for proper monitoring & evaluation

## Desired Approach for planning

From activity based

to

Objective based Planning

X no. of staff trained

Staff performance improved

X no. of supervision visits paid

Quality of services improved

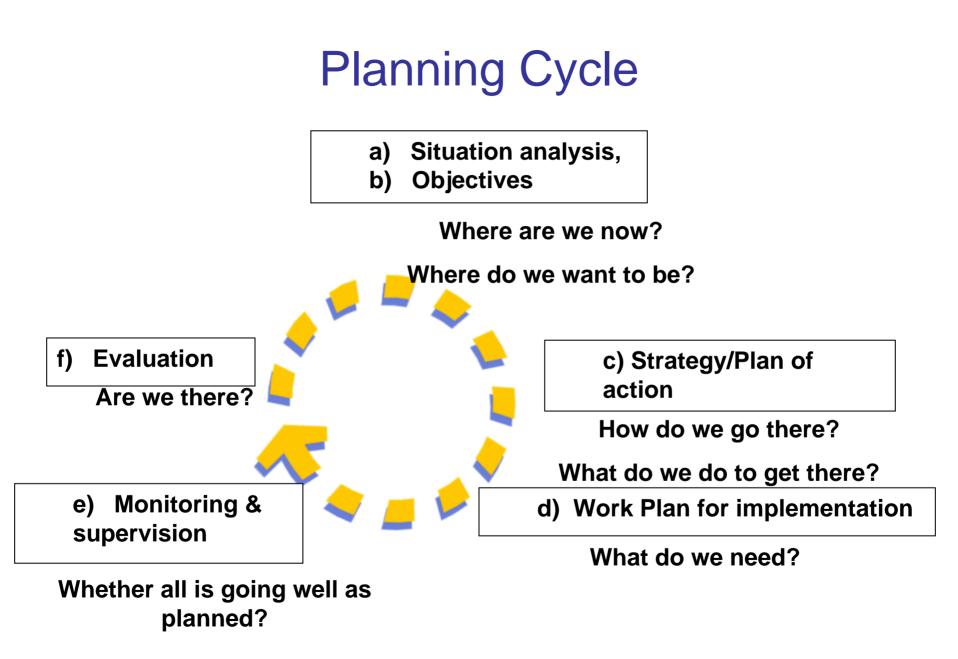
X no. of MDT drug procured

Drugs available for the patients

## **Starting Planning**

We should be clear of our Objective based result, i. e

- What do we want to achieve? Or
- Where do we want to go?



## **Situational Analysis**

- Geographical information.
- Socio-economic situation
- Cultural aspect
- Magnitude of health problems Analyzing Indicators Review Reports (evaluation) & Records
- SWOT Analysis
- Cause and effect tree

## **SWOT Analysis**

#### • Strengths:

Resources & capabilities available with in the programme

#### • Weakness:

Problems with in the programme

#### • **Opportunities:**

External factors that can be helpful for the programme

#### • Threats:

Factors not in the control of the programme and may affect the system adversely

## Formulation of Objective:

• Specific:

Improve awareness about S/S of leprosy

• Measurable:

Reduce grade 2 disability from 5% to 2%

- Achievable & Acceptable: Not over enthusiastic
- Relevant & Realistic: Relevant to prog – Achieving 90% cure rate
- Time frame:

By end of current financial year

## Measure whether Objective is achieved/ Not?

- Objective: Improve DPMR services
- Measured by: Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs).

#### Indicator is a tool that measures change.

# Plan of action and work plan for implementation:

**Objective:** 'improved DPMR services',

#### A number of activities have to be planned: like

- Procurement of operational guidelines
- Training of trainers (ToT),
- Training of MOs,
- Training of PHCs staff in DPMR & counseling,
- Mobilization of disabled & their disability assessment,
- Procurement of materials e.g. Prednisolone, foot wear,
- Developing self care group, RCS & post operative case etc.

## Activity planning

Activity	Training of HWs					
Duration & Date	1 day, 15th April					
Responsible person(s)	MO I/C PHC					
Required items	Venue, travel, learning material, Black Bord/OHP, Stationery etc.					
Budget	Explained in separate table					
Funding resource	District Health Society (Leprosy)					

## The Final/Complete plan of action can be put in a tabular form, as under: an example Action Plan Table

Objective: DPMR Services improved								
Activities		Responsible Duration & date		Items required	Budget details in annex	Funding source	Remarks	
1	Training of health workers	Medical Officer	1 day 15 <sup>th</sup> April	Travel, per diem, Stationery etc	Rs. 10850/-	District health Society		
2	Training of Anganwari worker							
3	Procurement of Prednisolone							

To be clear as to which activity will be planned in which month, it is always helpful to prepare a activity Schedule which can be put in the form of Gantt chart, (which is given in the next page)

#### Budget calculation can be done as under: rate given are arbitrary, should be used according to state / GOI. Norms

Activities	Items required	Budget calculation with example	Total			
1.Training of Health Workers	Venue	ue Rs. 500 / per day				
	Travel (to & fro) for trainers	Rs. 100 (fare) x 2 (to & fro) x 2 in number	400.00			
	Travel (to & fro) for Participants	Rs. 60 (fare) x 2 (to & fro) x 30 in number				
	Per diem/D.A. for trainers	D.A. for Rs. 200 (Per Diem of 1 day) x 1 day x 2 persons				
	Per diem/D.A. for participantsRs. 75 (Per Diem of 1 day) x 1Day x 30 persons					
	Lunch/tea	Rs. 50 x 1 day x 40 Persons	2000.00			
	Stationery & Misc.	Rs. 50 x 30 persons	1,5 00.00			
		Total	10650.00			
2.Training of Anganwari worker			•••••			
3.Procurement of Prednisolone		••••••	••••			
4. etc.						

#### Activity Schedule (Gantt chart )

Act. No	Activities	April 08	May 08	June 08	July 08	Aug 08	Sep 08	Oct 08	Nov 08	Dec 08	Jan 08	Feb 08	March 08
1	Training of Health Workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
2	Training of Anganwari worker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Procurement of Prednisolone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	
4	Etc												

Gantt chart helps us in distributing the activities to be carried out month wise. This also helps us in keeping the track of the activities (monitoring). While preparing the plan, we can also get an idea whether many or few activities are to be planned in one month. If we see that many activities are entered in a particular month, we can re-adjust and space our activities accordingly.

## Results / Objectives

e.g.

Awareness about treatment & disease increased

Supervision system improved

**Program management improved** 

**DPMR** services improved

etc.....

## Indicators for DPMR services

e.g.

- Proportion of cases developed New Disability
- Proportion of cases (at risk of developing disability) monitored through nerve function assessment (All 100% of new cases (measurable) at risk of developing disability (specific) are monitored by VMT/ST.
- Proportion of identified cases of lepra reaction / neuritis provided full course of Prednisolone regimen (increased to 100% ).
- etc.....

## Thanks !!!