

PLANNING CYCLE

PLANNING CYCLE

- Process of defining a problem, formulating goals & objectives, choosing strategies, initiating action & evaluating the results
- Health care planning is used to match limited resources, decrease wastage & plan best course of action
- Current sequence - Planning → Objective → Goal → Evaluation

STEPS OF PLANNING CYCLE

- A. Pre-planning - Includes Government's interest, Legislations & Organization for planning &

administration

- 1. Analysis of Health situation •
Collection & interpretation of information
- 2. Establishment of Objectives & Goals
- Cost Benefit analysis & Input & Output study of health services are used for defining goals, objectives & targets

Goals

* Ultimate desired state towards which objectives & resources are directed •

Set point formed for long term plans •

- * Cannot be quantified or measured •
- * Not necessarily attainable or constrained by

time

Objectives

- Planned end points of all activities
- it is precise & concerned directly with problem

Targets

- Discrete activities to measure the extent of attainment of objectives
- * Concerned with factors involved in a problem
- Either achieved or not

achieved

3. Assessment of Resources

* Balance is struck between what is required & what is available

4. Fixing priorities

• Like Disease which can be prevented at low cost & Saving lives of younger people first etc.

5. Formulation of a Plan

• Once priorities are established plans for achieving them are formulated & assessed

• Time needed to implement the plan is

calculated

- Most essential step in planning cycle

6. Programming & Implementation

- Selection, training, motivation & supervision of manpower
- Defining their roles & tasks
- In implementation of a program best thing to do is, discuss with people in a community & then decide according to it.

7. Monitoring • Day to day follow up of activities, to ensure that they are on schedule • Identify any deviation from path & take corrective actions

8.

Evaluation

- Measure the degree to which objectives & targets are fulfilled.
Outcome is compared with intended objectives
- Methods to evaluate a program
- Surveillance
- Impact assessment- whether targets of program are achieved or not.
- * Incremental cost effectiveness ratio (ICER)
 - $ICER = \frac{\text{Cost of product A} - \text{Cost of product B}}{\text{Effectiveness of A} - \text{effectiveness of B}}$
- BARS system (Behaviorally Anchored

Rating Scale) is a method of performance appraisal.

- Procedure-Set of rules with maximum use of resources and efforts
- Program-Set of statements for monitoring progress towards goal
- Mission > Fundamental principle of existence of any program
- Time bounded
- Impact - Effect of any program or service on health, social & economic development