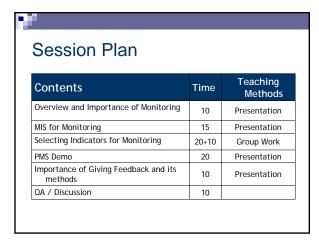
# Monitoring Partners Road to Sustainability BS Ganesh Babu

# Learning Objective

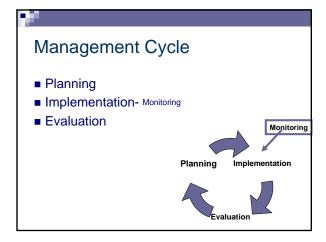
- Overview of Monitoring
- Importance of Information for monitoring
- Presenting information for monitoring
- How to identify information required for monitoring
- Leverage IT for effective monitoring



# Management

Management is the process whereby resources are utilized in a most **Effective** and **Efficient** manner to achieve the objectives of the organization

Effectiveness Efficiency



## Monitoring

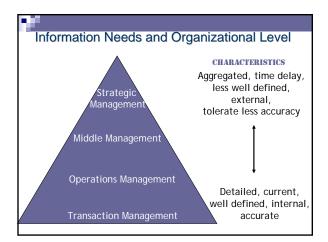
- Identifying deviations from the established plan and finding quick practical solutions
- An on-going process of reviewing a program's or project activities to determine whether set standards or requirements are being met

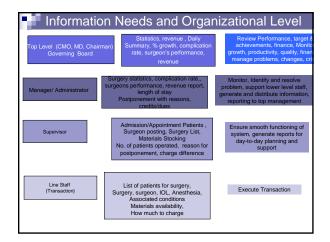
# Methods of Monitoring

- Communication with staff, clients and community
- Review of records & Information
- Using software tool

# Monitoring Vs Information

Monitoring efforts are motivated by the need for information ideally actionable information.





# Purpose of MIS

- Identify problems
- Decision Making

#### **Decision Areas**

- Strategic- traditional surgery vs IOL
- Managerial- effectiveness & efficiency
- Operational- timings, manpower, machines

# **Steps in Monitoring**

- Historical
- Select Indicators
- Develop Standards
- Need Based Bench Mark Statistical

**Standards:** 

- Collect data/ information to measure
- Analyze to measure performance
- Compare against established plan
- Take corrective actions- decisions

#### Indicator

- Indicators are standardized measures to compare status or performance
- Can identify change in situation

# **How to Select Indicator**

- Derivation from Organization's goals and strategies Eg.
- Select Difficult Activities
- Focus on "Complaint" Variables
- Select Key Success <u>Variables</u>
- Select Input, Process, Output, Outcome Indicators (eq. using Logical Frame-Work)

#### **Derivation from Strategies and Goals**

- Eradicating needless No. of Schools blindness among school going children

  - No. of School children
  - No. of children with problem
  - No. of children received treatment
- Involve teachers
- · No. of Teachers
- No. of teachers trained
- No. of children screened
- No. of children identified with
- Children confirmed with problem
- Response Rate

# Areas of concern for Managers

- Input
- Process
- Output
- Outcome
- Impact

Process Output

**Inputs** are the resources you put into your project to deliver its outputs.

- Infrastructure- building, water, electricity
- Organization- hierarchy, line of control, accountability and authority, policies and procedures
- Manpower
- Equipment
- Materials- drugs, disposables

#### **Developing Indicators**

#### Input

- No of centers with full staff in position
- No of centers with functional OT
- No of centers with uninterrupted supply of electricity

**Process:** It is a set of activities in which program resources are used to achieve the expected results

- Screening
- Outpatient clinics
- Vision correction
- Surgeries
- School health checkup
- Vitamin A supplementation

Developing Indicators

# Process

#### Diagnosis

- Number of people screened
- Number of people identified with visual impairment
- Number of people found fit for surgery

Output (Immediate results obtained by the program through the execution of activities)

#### **Treatment**

- Number of people treated
- Number of people operated
- Number of patients received glasses
- Number of patients referred to basehospital

# Outcome

- Number of people got vision corrected/ restored
- Number of complications/ surgeon
- Number of complications/ center
- Client satisfaction

Objectives	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
GOAL: To admit all the patients who are advised and come for admission.	Acceptance rate of surgery How many patients disagreed to take surgery and their reason	Maintain advised registers at Counseling and enter the details in computer	Patients might choose free service through camps or free hospital
PURPOSE: To restrict the dropout rate from 25% to 5% To increase the patients satisfaction To effectively utilize the beds - No patients should unnecessarily stay in the hospital	Acceptance rate is at least 85%  No comments / remarks should be there regarding rooms availability from the patients  Length of stay	Patients satisfaction survey / Patients suggestion book Inpatients register	
OUTPUTS: Revenue / bed should increase No Patients should be advised to come on later date for admission	Productivity / bed . i.e no. of surgeries per bed		
ACTIVITIES Clear instruction to Counselors Maintain the room list accurately Clear instructions to the patients about their surgery date and discharge date in advance (or on admission)	INPUTS: Defined Length of Stay for each surgery Counselors Social workers		

# Individual's Performance

- Number of people screened / worker
- Number of people diagnosed/ worker
- Number of people operated/ surgeon
- Number of complications/ surgeon

# **Equipment utilization**

- No of procedures/ OT
- No of procedures/ machine
- No of patients transported/ vehicle

# Quantitative Vs Qualitative

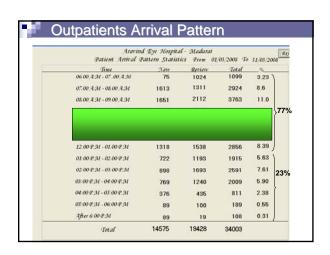
- Number of OTs vs Number of OTs with aseptic conditions
- Number of staff vs number of competent staff
- No. of people operated vs No. of people whose vision is restored
- No. of people operated vs No. of complications

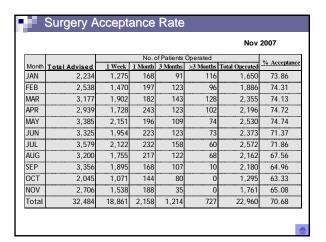
Continue

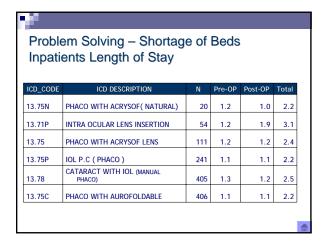
Group work on Selecting Indicators

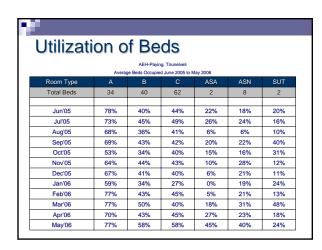
Group Work: Identify Indicators for Monitoring **CBR Programme** Primary Eye Care Centre in Rural areas ■CBM is supporting for CBR program in two taluks of Hassan CBM decided to support their partners to setup Primary Eye Care District. All types of disabilities Centres in rural areas for reaching are eligible for this program. the un-served /underserved population by establishing permanent eye care facility for every 50,000 to 75,000 population and ensure that eye care needs of entire range of population are fulfilled by diagnosing, providing treatment, referrals to base hospitals for surgery and acute diagnosis and rehabilitation

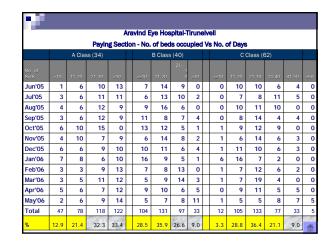
# Presentation of Data Abstract data has limited value Data should be compared Comparison can be: With established plans Longitudinal Cross section 2500 surgeries in 2006; against 1800 in 2005 -> ^ 40% Surgeries:25,000 -> 5/25,000=0.02%; In 2005 rate 0.034%





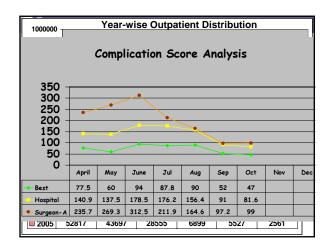


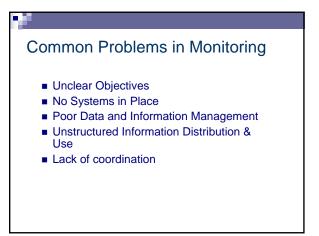


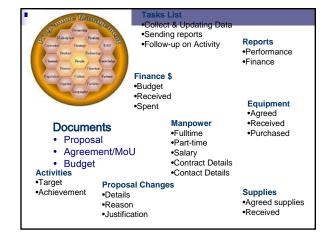


Complication Analys	sis fo	or QA	1
3. IntraOperative COMPLICATIONS			
3.1 Grade and Type		%	Score
Grade-1			
DESCEMETS STRIPPING	3	0.97	0.00
POSITIVE PRESSURE - WOUND	2	0.65	0.00
SCLERAL TUNNEL - PREMATURE ENTRY	3	0.97	0.00
Grade-2			
IRIDODIALYSIS	1		4.00
PC RENT - NO VITREOUS DISTURBUANCE	3		36.00
ZONULAR DIALYSIS -NO VIT.DISTURBANCE	3	0.97	18.00
Grade-3	_		
FAILURE TO IMPLANT	2	0.65	
PC RENT WITH VITREOUS DISTURBANCE	1		30.00 10.00
ZONULAR DIALYSIS - VIT. DISTURBANCE - YES	1	0.32	10.00
* Total-No.of Cases *	5	1.61	118.0

Finance							
Income and Expenditure Statement							
Income	Month	(in %)	Cumulative	(in %)			
Direct Income:							
Consulting Fee	115,280	10.1	812,880	16.33			
Surgery/Dressings	446,100	39.07	3,299,475	66.28			
Treatment Charges	11,425	1	62,805	1.26			
Medical Service Charges	13,885	1.22	100,835	2.03			
Lab Charges	1,845	0.16	18,950	0.38			
Total(A)	588,535	51.54	4,294,945	86.28			
Direct Expenses:							
IOL	81,893	7.17	646,183	12.98			
Medicine & Surgical Consumption	22,758	1.99	75,441	1.52			
Linen	1,421	0.12	14,131	0.28			
Cleaning & Sanitation	8,471	0.74	33,576	0.67			
Salary & Stipend	141,849	12.42	948,673	19.06			
Employer's Contribution for P.F.	6,458	0.57	58,856	1.18			
Electricity Charges	98,478	8.62	434,483	8.73			
Repairs & Maintenance	49,456	4.33	200,486	4.03			
Camp expenses	15,978	1.4	138,295	2.78			
Photography	912	0.08	1,492	0.03			
Printing & Stationery	14,299	1.25	38,943	0.78			
Water Supply Charges	-	-	225	0			
Total(A)	441,973	38.7	2,590,784	52.04			















# **FEEDBACK**

Noted leadership trainer John E. Jones said:

- "What gets measured gets done"
- "What gets measured and fed back gets done well"
- "What gets rewarded gets repeated."

### **Feedback**

Feedback is information about performance that leads to action to change or maintain performance.

# Feedback Importance

- □ Encouragement to the partner
- ☐ Helpful to provide advice
- □ Partners could understand themselves better
- ☐ Encourage partners to look for opportunities to share their experience
- ☐ Ensure Proper & focused monitoring -> as it requires thorough understanding of the details received

### Feedback would contain

- Performance Indicators
- Targets & Achievements
- Appreciation
- Add value to their MIS
  - Graphs, Trends, %, compare

Feedba	ICK					
Indicators	Month	Performance	%	Annual Target	Performanc e	%
	Target	1		J		
OP	750	700	93%	8000	2212	28%
Surgery	100	98	98%	1100	218	20%
Surgery Acceptance	90%	70%	78%	90%	75%	83%
Follow-UP Rate	95%	60%	63%	95%	65%	68%
Cost Recovery	100%	90%	90%	110%	98%	89%
Bed Utilization	90%	80%	89%	90%	91%	102%

		Target of the	Month (Dec-200)		7)	Cumulative (May-2006-Dec-		
			Targ		Ĺ			
Activity Category		Year	et	Achiv	%	Target	Achiv	%
Awareness creation								
	Press meeting	- 1	0	0	0	2	3	150
	Seminar for Doctors	5	0		0	8	3	- 38
	Seminar for others	7	1	2	200	9	27	300
	Poster distribution	408	34	53	156	476	350	74
	Booklet distribution	408	34	54	159	516	391	76
	Pamphlet disribution	33,336	2,778	2,519	91	55,560		72
	Diabetic fair and exhibitions	2	0	2	0	4	19	475
	Seminar for Paramedical	9	1	1	100	11	12	109
Community outreach								
	Mobile van camps	24	2		100	40	25	6
	Diabetes screnning	12,000	1,000	565	56	20,000	19,262	9
	Diabetes screening in	6,000	500	400	80	10,000	4,409	44
	Mobile van							
	Exclusive DR camps	24	2	3	150	40	95	23
Tertiary care								
	Laser treatment	840	70	43	61	1,400	1,285	92

