Appendices

Ap1. The focus of National and District VISION 2020 Plans

National planning	District planning
Policy and guidelines for quality of care	Situation analysis regarding eye care in the district
Advocacy for VISION 2020 to government and other sectors	Establishment of targets for service delivery (e.g., cataract surgical rate and surgical load)
Guidelines on disease management	Activities needed to reach the targets
Standards for staffing, equipment, training, etc.	Personnel issues (gaps in terms of personnel and skills) to reach the targets
Plans for collection of information by "district" and dissemination of this information to stakeholders and others (and back to the "district")	Determining the gaps in terms of equipment, instruments, and supplies and setting in place activities to address these gaps.
Links with donors for assistance with prioritization of districts and national activities	Promotion and mobilization in the communities. Health education through relevant mechanisms
Co-ordination of training activities to ensure that health cadre are defined according to needs of the country	Establish or strengthen co-ordination and partnership. Establish a district VISION 2020 committee to guide progress
Monitoring/evaluation of human resource development to identify gaps	Determine who is responsible for specific activities to be undertaken
Coordinating national World Sight Day	Creation of a budget to undertake planned activities
Co-ordination of partners and stakeholders to identify gaps in partnerships and help identify new potential partners	Determining the time frame needed to carry out the project
Resource mobilization	
Procurement strategy for consumables for the country and negotiation with Ministry of Finance	Monitoring and reporting as required by national MoH, partners, and as needed by district authorities to make necessary revisions.
Recommendations regarding national information, education, and communication strategies Development of broad outlines of	Advocacy with district authorities to identify sources of local support for eye care activities
mobilization and implementation strategies	B. Courtright (KCCO)

P.Courtright (KCCO)

Ap2. Needs assessment		
Country / region:		
Size of catchment population	ı:	
Estimated prevalence of blin	dness:	
Estimate of number blind in oppulation:	catchment	
Major causes of blindness:		
Cause	%	Estimate of number affected
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6 Others		
TOTAL:	100	
Major avoidable causes		
1		
2		
3		
		ICEU

ICEH

Ap3. Situation analysis

Infrastr	ucture
mmastr	Equipment (working?)
	Electricity/water
	Vehicle
	Roads (distance)
	Buildings
	Operating theatre
	Number of rooms (space)
	Number of operating tables
	Shared or dedicated?
	Number of days of surgery per week
	Number of days with GA (shared or dedicated?)
	Equipment in OT
	Number of cataract surgical sets (# functional)
	Operating microscope (functioning?)
	Sterilization equipment
	Anesthetic equipment (shared or dedicated?)
	Ward
	Number of beds (male and female)
	Tiered pricing
	Isolation ward
	Distance from OT
	Dedicated or shared toilets
	Average stay
	OPD Average stay
	Examining rooms
	Patient waiting area
	# VA lanes
	Dedicated registration
	Fast tracking /Appointment clinic
	Counselling service
	Equipment
	Slit lamp
	Ophthalmoloscope
	Tonometer
	Refraction set
	Torch
	Yag
	A scan & B scan
	Communication & management
	Phone
	Internet access
	Computer
	Compator
Humai	n resources (number, placement, who determines placement)
	Ophthalmologists
	Cataract surgeon
	Refractionists/Optometrists/Opticians
L	

	Nurses supporting eye care services/OCO
	Technicians (for VA, A & B scans, etc.)
	Counsellor/Social worker
	Support staff (drivers/guards/cleaners)
	Manager
	Primary eye care workers
	Maintenance technicians
	Local eye drop production staff
	Low vision technician
Outrea	ach services
	Screening (coverage)
	Referral and transport of patients to hospital
	Surgical (number and frequency and placement)
	Mobilization of acceptance
	Resources and logistics
Produ	ctivity of existing eye personnel
	Number of patients seen/examiners
	Number of cataract operations per surgeon
	Number of all surgeries per surgeon
	Number of surgeries per day
	Number of spectacles dispensed/ refractionist or optometrist
	Number of refractions per refractionist
	Number of locally made spectacles per technician
	Number of eye drops produced
Produ	ctivity of services
	Number of days on the ward/admission
	Number of days/surgical cases
Popula	ation served
_	Size (population) of the catchment area - for districts and sub district
	Age distribution
	Distance – to hospital & outreach camps
	Level of literacy (adults)
	Income
	Religion and cultural groups
Use of	service by the population
	Cataract surgical rate (by sub-district, by sex)
	% of recommended cases that got surgery
	Quality of cataract services
	Complication rate
	Outcome (VA)
	Type of surgery (phaco, ECCE)
	Childhood cataract
	% of children identified with traumatic, congenital/developmental cataract
	% of children identified that received surgery
	Surgical outcome (VA)
	% of children needing spectacles that received them
	% of children needing low vision services that received them
	Refractive services
	Number of children screened
	% of people refracted and needing spectacles that received spectacles
	1 /2 C. people for acted and freeding operationed that received operations

	Number of people refracted
ost	and price of services
	Price of surgery
	% of patients paid/ free
	Package price or not
	Registration price
	Price for follow up
	Indirect costs for patient
	Cost of surgery
	Cost of consumables, spectacles & eye drops
	How much of fees are given to the hospital and how much is available for
	revolving fund
	Bank account separate?
	Health insurance?
upr	plies
	Spectacles: availability (regularity)
	Spectacles: affordability (price)
	Spectacles: quality
	Spectacles: donation or purchased or combination
	Consumables (IOLs/sutures/visco): availability and regularity
	Consumables: Donation or purchased or combination
	Consumables: Quality (where obtained)
	Consumables: Variety (IOL powers)
	Other surgical supplies: who provides, how ordered
	Pharmacy: availability, supplies, price
0-0	rdination and partnership
	Eye care co-ordinator for district?
	Eye care co-ordinators for sub-districts?
	District VISION 2020 committee present
	Frequency of meetings
	Membership
	Inter-sectoral collaboration
	Links with local decision-making groups
	Donors/NGOs
	Type (provide cash, equipment, supplies or implementing group)
	Supporting training
	Regular contribution or sporadic
	Size and type of relationship (partnership and agreement)
	MoH contribution (financial)
	Monitoring and reporting systems

P. Courtright (KCCO)

Ap4. Questionnaire on available human resources, infrastructure and equipment (to be completed by all eye care facilities in the district) Eye care facility: ______ District: ______ Date: ______ Human resources

		Tusining	
Cadre	Available in	Training capacity in	Diago of posting
Caure	district	district	Place of posting
Ophthalmologists (total)	district	district	
Ophthalmologists - operating			
Ophthalmologists – not operating			
Full time eye worker – non doctor			
Cataract surgeons			
Orthoptists			
Ophthalmic assistants			
Ophthalmic nurses			
Low vision specialist			
Other mid-level eye care personnel			
Refractionists / Optometrists			
Primary Eye Care Workers			
CDTI workers for onchocerciasis			
Primary Health Care workers			
Community workers			
CBR workers			
CDR WORKERS			
Allied eye health workers			
Eye care managers			
Equipment technician			
Ophthalmologists operating on cataract			
Eye care staff performing lid surgery			
Eye care staff providing refraction services			

Maximum capacity:

Please indicate what you consider to be the maximum capacity per eye health worker per year under ideal conditions: (enough cases coming forward, sufficient support staff, sufficient facilities, equipment and supplies, but taking in consideration other tasks and responsibilities)

Cataract operations per cataract surgeon per year:	
Trichiasis operations per lid surgeon per year:	
Low vision care per low vision specialist per year:	

Infrastructure and Equipment

Instrument	No. available	No. in good working condition	No. beyond repair
Ophthalmic beds	uvunusie	working condition	
Operating theatre			
Operating tables			
Outpatient department			
опринент перагинент			
Vehicle			
Spare parts			
Motorcycle			
Bicycle			
Slit lamp microscope			
Applanation tonometer			
Direct ophthalmoscope			
Indirect ophthalmoscope			
20D lens			
Goniolens			
Fundus lens			
Streak retinoscope			
Binomag loupe with headband			
Hand held slit lamp			
Keratometer			
Autorefractor			
A-scan			
B-scan			
Field analyzer			
Yag laser			
Argon laser			
1118011 111011			
Punctum dilator			
Irrigation canula			
Lid retractors			
Schiotz tonometer			
Head loupe			
Hand held loupe			
Traire fred foupe			
Trial lens set			
Trial frames			
Test types distance			
Test types near			
Lensometer			
Torch			
Examination loupe			
Autoclave			
Sterilizing drums			
Eye pressure reducer			
Drip stand			
Operating lamp			

Operating microscope			
Assistant binocular microscope			
Cataract surgery sets ECCE/ICCE			
Glaucoma set			
Instrument	No. available	No. in good working condition	No. beyond repair
Lid surgery set			
Chalazion set			
Pterygium set			
Enucleation / evisceration set			
Cryo therapy			
Bipolar cautery			
Slide projector with trays			
Tripod screen			
Overhead projector			
Transparencies and pens			
Teaching slide sets			
Library books			
Computer and accessories			
Software			
Photocopier			
Stenciling machine			
Spares			
Suture materials			
PC-IOL			
AC-IOL			
Artificial eyes			an Antina Dlan for VICIONI 200

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Ap5. Eye care infrastructure and human resources in relation to need

1. Infrastructure:

	Government	Private for profit	NGO	TOTAL
Eye units where cataract surgery is or				
could be performed				

2. Human Resources:

	Number in catchment population	Number / million population
Ophthalmologist/cataract surgeons		
Optometrists/Low vision specialists		
Ophthalmic nurse/assistant/techs		
Eye care managers		
Primary Eye Care trained staff		

Ap6. Charting the need and means for improvement in eye disease treatment

Situational Analysis - Eye Health Services (complete one form for each eye health priority)						
Area -	Area - Eye		Iealth Problem -	Total popul	Total population -	
Estimated	number of perso	ons at risk for	eye health problem	_		
Estimated	number of cases	8 -				
	Present situation "Where are we now?"	Adequate? Yes / No	If not, how to increase output? "Where are the bottlenecks?"	Future objective or target "Where do we want to go?"	Inputs / activities "What do we have to do?"	
Case finding						
Treatment						
Follow-up						
Prevention						

Persons at risk for **cataract** - all persons above 40; Persons at risk for **trachoma** - children aged 0-10 years and adults of 40+ in areas where trachoma is hyper-endemic;

Persons at risk for **onchocerciasis** - all ages in areas identified by REMO as Onchocerciasis affected; Persons at risk for **refractive errors** - 5-10% of all children; all people aged 40+ (presbyopia) and patients operated for cataract with (pseudo)aphakia; Persons at risk for **childhood blindness** - estimate affected children aged 0-15

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Ap7. An action plan for improving cataract services (in a fictitious example)

	Activity	Sub-activity	Start date	Completion date	Responsible for implementation	Costs
1.	Increase cataract case finding and case motivation					
1.1		Develop training materials for local health workers and for general public	01-01-04	01-06-04	District VISION 2020 Committee	50,000
1.2		Train 50 village health workers how to recognise and refer cataract (2 batches, 3 days course)	15-06-04	30-06-04	District Eye Surgeon	15,000
1.3		Provide health education and leaflets how to recognise cataract to local communities	01-08-04	Ongoing	Ophthalmic assistants	2,000
2.	Increase uptake of cataract surgery by bringing surgical facilities closer to patients					
2.1		Identify possible satellite centres with OT facilities	01-01-04	01-03-04	District Eye Surgeon	
2.2		Obtain permission to create 6 satellite centres for diagnostic and/or surgical intervention in the district	01-03-04	01-05-04	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	
2.3		Arrange transport for diagnostic and surgical teams	01-05-04	01-09-04	District Eye Surgeon	10,000
2.4		Arrange equipment for diagnostic and surgical teams	01-05-04	01-09-04	District Eye Surgeon	20,000
2.5		Make time table for regular visits to all satellite clinics	01-07-04	Ongoing	District VISION 2020 Committee	

	Activity	Sub-activity	Start date	Completion date	Responsible for implementation	Costs
3.	Increase surgical output by improving surgical facilities					
3.1		Add extra tables in OT	01-05-04	01-08-04	Hospital director	15,000
3.2		Buy extra cataract sets	01-05-04	01-08-04	Hospital director	15,000
3.3		Train extra OT staff	01-04-04	01-07-04	Hospital director	5,000
3.4		Install air conditioning in OT and provide fans in the wards	01-06-04	01-09-04	Hospital director	11,000
3.5		Convince patients about safety of surgery in summer	01-03-04	ongoing	District VISION 2020 Committee	3,000
3.6		Arrange stand-by generator	01-05-04	01-08-04	Hospital director	14,000
4	Improve outcome of cataract operations					
4.1		Train maintenance and repair technician	01-10-04	31-12-04	Distr V2020 Com.	5,000
4.2		Train surgical staff in outcome monitoring	01-01-05	31-01-05	Distr V2020 Com	1,000
4.3		Purchase computer, printer, software for cataract outcome monitoring	01-01-05	01-03-05	Hospital director	3,000
4.4		Obtain outcome monitoring software and install this on the computer	01-01-05	01-03-05	Hospital director	
4.5		Open spectacle shop at hospital	01-07-05	01-09-05	Distr V2020 Com	25,000
4.6		Sub-contract provision of spectacles at standard cheap rates	01-09-04	ongoing	Hospital director	15,000 (-)

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Ap8. Gantt Chart – A one-year time frame for district level VISION 2020 planning activities – a tracking tool to aid the monitoring process

A possible example.

0	Objective: To reduce the incidence of blindness through refractive error				
S	Strategy: To screen all schoolchildren aged 10 – 15 years for refractive errors				
4	Activity: To train 1 – 2 teachers per school in the use of a simple screening method to identify children who can) identify	/ childr	en who	can
	or cannot see an 'E' of size 6/9 at 6 metres with each eye. Those who cannot are referred to an	t are ref	erred to	an	
	ophthalmic assistant for refraction				
	Sub - Activities		Year 1	_	
		ၓ	Q2	Q 3	8
_	Get support of the district education officer				
7	Develop a simple screening methodology that can be used with teachers				
ဗ	Develop training materials				
4	Develop a school eye-screening kit				
S.	Develop a monitoring and evaluation system				
9	Train teachers in the use of the screening method				
7	Organise a referral system to ophthalmic assistants				
ω	Arrange for a regular supply of spectacles				

NB

Programme planning will show the quarter of the year by which each activity is to be completed.

Tracking will indicate the actual quarter by which each activity is completed.

Based on WHO/IAPB Tool Kit – Developing an Action Plan for VISION 2020