A rapid assessment of community-wide HIV/STI intervention in China

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Background/objectives: The key to HIV/STI control is community-wide intervention (CWI) which depends heavily on continuous monitoring and evaluation. Unfortunately, comprehensive CWI assessment methodology and reports are generally lacking. This study developed, applied, and evaluated a rapid tool for assessing CWI in China.

Methods: A total of 120 county level respondents in charge of county-wide responses to HIV/STI throughout China were selected randomly and surveyed using a structured inventory consisting of three tiers of indicators developed via consensus group techniques. The respondents were asked to rate each of the indicators against a five grade (1–5) scale. 30 pairs of the same staff from within Anhui Province were surveyed to gauge inter-rater reliability.

Results: Response rate for the nationwide survey was 85% and for inter-rater reliability survey, 90%. Correlation coefficients between the inter-rater ratings ranged from 0.68 to 0.95. The overall average rating of CWI in China was 2.85. Average ratings for the six first tier indicators, organisation and policy development, goals and objectives setting, project and action planning, resource exploitation, project and task implementation, and CWI evaluation were 2.87, 2.83, 2.67, 2.77, 3.26, and 2.71 respectively. Ratings derived for the 24 second tier indicators ranged from 2.1 to 3.86; while for the 96 third tier indicators, 1.90 to 4.40

Conclusions: The instrument developed proved to be reliable, useful, and easily applicable in common communities. Application of it in China revealed that a large gap exists between desired and actual CWI, and areas meriting particular attention include policy and incentives development, intervention planning and evaluation, and fund raising and utilisation.
represent overall components (A–F), including organisation and policy development, goal and objectives setting, project and action planning, resource exploitation, project or task implementation, and intervention monitoring and evaluation. Similarly, the 24 second tier and the 96 third tier indicators are components of the first and second tier indicators, respectively. All the 96 third tier indicators were phrased as succinct statements, each describes a standard for a specific aspect of CWI (see appendix on STI website, www.stijournal.com). Each statement has a five degree rating scale (see table 1). At the end of the inventory, there is a structured question about the respondent’s knowledge about the actual status inquired about. Completion of the inventory requires about 30 minutes.

Data collection
A “community” in this study was defined as a county or county level city (hereafter referred to as county). In China, counties are administrative subunits below provinces or cities, defined by a whole range of factors including population size, geographic boundaries, and sociocultural traditions. They are the most meaningful units to launch a CWI against HIV/STI and have actually been assigned the task to do so. For this study, 120 counties were selected randomly from the list of over 2000 counties that make up mainland China using random number table. One staff member from each centre for disease control (CDC) of the sampled counties was selected as the respondent. The selection was aimed at identifying the best informant of local CWI from the CDCs. Thus, preset criteria were used to prioritise relevant staff members (2–6 people per CDC) including years in charge of local CWI, professional title, and years of relevant education and training. The one member with top ranking was sent, in April 2003, the questionnaire developed above by mail and asked to rate actual interventions in their local counties according to stated standards.

A covering letter was also sent to the respondents along with the questionnaire, which clearly states that: (a) the survey is purely for research purposes and it is of enough importance to report as objectively as possible; (b) data collected will be kept in a safe place with total confidentiality; (c) only aggregate statistics will be published, no county specific data or comparisons will be disclosed, and the research team assures no harm to any respondent and his or her organisation or county as a result of the survey. In addition, each respondent was sent an addressed and stamped envelope to facilitate the return of the completed questionnaire. Telephone recalls were made to those who failed to respond within 1 month.

In order to gauge inter-rater reliability, 30 pairs of staff (two members from the same CDC) in Anhui Province were selected and surveyed using the same method.

Data process and analysis
SPSS 10.0 was used to process and analyse the data. Ratings for the third tier indicators by a specific respondent were derived directly by translating the responses of “1” “2” “3” “4” and “5” into numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 respectively, while the ratings for the first and second tier indicators were calculated as averages of the components (that is, the second or third tier indicators). Similarly, the overall rating of CWI was generated by adding all the six first tier ratings and then dividing the sum by 6. Means and standard deviations of the ratings against all the indicators were calculated. Bivariate correlation analysis was performed to measure inter-rater reliability. Comparisons of means between ratings of different indicators were also made when necessary using the “one way ANOVA” procedure.

RESULTS
From the 30 pairs of staff members in Anhui Province surveyed for inter-rater reliability, 27 pairs of valid questionnaires were returned; from the nationwide survey, 102 valid questionnaires were collected, adding up to a response rate of 85%. Correlation coefficients between the ratings of the same indicators given by the paired staff members were high, ranging from 0.68 to 0.95. Means and standard deviations of all the ratings derived from the nationwide survey are given in table 2, while figure 1 depicts all the ratings on a set of radar diagrams. The overall average rating was 2.85. This is quite low since the maximum theoretical rating for any given indicator is 5. Average ratings for the six first tier indicators—organisation and policy development, goals and objectives setting, project and action planning, resource exploitation, project or task implementation, and CWI evaluation—were 2.87, 2.83, 2.67, 2.77, 3.26, and 2.71 respectively. The difference between ratings of most indicators is statistically significant (p<0.05).

More specifically, ratings concerning the first component of CWI, organisation and policy development, indicate that relatively greater progress had been made in leadership and management organisation development (A1a: 3.60; A1c: 3.61) and responsibility definition (A2a: 3.46; A2c: 3.31; A2d: 3.77). At first glance, these are encouraging signs, for management structure has an important role in CWI. However, the low ratings of the mechanisms for bringing the structure into play (A3a-d: 1.95–2.92) suggest that these organisational and responsibilities developments may be more symbolic than functional. This point is also supported by the significantly lower rating on the establishment of

Table 1 Sample items of rapid community-wide HIV/STI intervention (CWI) assessment inventory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A: ORGANISATION/POLICY DEVELOPMENT</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1 Organisation and policy development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Steering group) CWI steering group has been set up involving top leaders from health, education, security, and all other relevant sectors. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Expert group) Appropriate CWI expert group has been set up with expertise covering preventive and curative medicine, psychology, and sociology. (1) (2) (3) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Management organisation) CWI management organisation has been set up staffed with responsible and competent members in dealing with technical as well as managerial matters relating to HIV/STI. (1) (2) (3) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Intervention network) An effective intervention network has been built up incorporating health, family planning, education, NGOs, and all other relevant sectors/entities. (1) (2) (3) (4)</td>
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</table>

In Table 1, “A” represents the entire “organisation and policy development” section. Each of the four sub-sections, namely, steering group, expert group, management organisation, and intervention network, is further subdivided into five levels of response, denoted as (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5) respectively.
intervention network (which is much more difficult) than that of steward organisations (A1a: 3.60 and A1c: 3.61; p < 0.05), for it indicates that organisations were developed upon easiness to build rather than real need. Another point worth noting is that the respondents gave relatively high, they are still far below the standard set by HIV/STI intervention in China that emphasises workers in relation to HIV/STI (D1a: 3.75). This reflects performance on information exploitation (D2b: 3.27–3.50). As a result, it is logical to see low ratings on objectives determining promotion of health staff. One thing worth mentioning in particular here is that although these ratings generally lacking (C2a-d: 2.78–3.06; C3a: 2.69) and other proved principles hardly observed; and why, production and dissemination of documents gained the highest score (B4a: 3.50). As a result, it is logical to see low ratings on objectives and project feasibility and efficacy (B3c: 2.84; B3d: 2.89) and synergetic efforts (C3d: 2.18).

The ratings on the fourth component, resource development, indicate that performance on information exploitation (D4a-d: 3.13–3.86) was relatively better than that on others. This may be due partly to China’s long history of mandatory but formative reporting of infectious diseases and the fact that publications had become a primary criterion in determining promotion of health staff. One thing worth mentioning in particular here is that although these ratings are relatively high, they are still far below the standard set by the experts and much work needs to be done in assuring data quality and use of information. Another area where certain efforts seem had been made is training of health workers in relation to HIV/STI (D1a: 3.75). This reflects China’s recent strategy for the epidemics that emphasises “total health staff training.” However, related ratings such as
Table 2: Ratings of community-wide HIV/STI intervention (CWI) in China

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Mean (SD)</th>
<th>IRCC</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Mean (SD)</th>
<th>IRCC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A: Organisational and policy development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a Steering group set up</td>
<td>3.60 (1.44)</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>a Registration forms/systems</td>
<td>2.99 (1.07)</td>
<td>0.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b Expert group</td>
<td>2.37 (1.38)</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>b Routine reporting</td>
<td>3.40 (1.34)</td>
<td>0.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c Management organisation</td>
<td>3.61 (1.24)</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>c Self evaluation</td>
<td>2.75 (1.32)</td>
<td>0.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d Intervention network</td>
<td>2.85 (1.47)</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>d Formal and comprehensive investigations</td>
<td>2.75 (1.26)</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A: Organisational and policy development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a Performance appraisal</td>
<td>2.92 (1.47)</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>a Result communication</td>
<td>2.54 (1.14)</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b Responsibility/commitment</td>
<td>1.95 (1.26)</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>b Complaints and discussions</td>
<td>2.25 (1.17)</td>
<td>0.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c Reward systems</td>
<td>1.97 (0.93)</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>c Linkage to reward</td>
<td>2.15 (1.17)</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d Operation procedures</td>
<td>2.69 (1.36)</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>d Problem resolution</td>
<td>2.39 (1.36)</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IRCC, inter-rater correlation coefficient; all the inter-rater correlation coefficients listed here are statistically significant (p<0.05).
service quality (E3c: 3.06), project design (C3: 2.42), and reports by others lead to a impression that either the training was of limited efficacy or the trained were not fully used or both.22–27 The remaining ratings regarding this component are rather discouraging, of which fund and material acquisition and utilisation appear to be most problematic. In other words, the respondents believed that fund and materials needed for CWI were neither available (D2: 2.11) nor used wisely (D3: 2.44). The results also indicate that available resources within health systems were better mobilised than those outside health systems (D1a: 3.75 v D1b-d: 2.76–2.96; D3a-b: 2.64–2.91 v D3c: 2.02; p<0.05). This is perhaps another sign of lack of multisector CWI.

Turning to the fifth component, project and task implementation, it seems that great efforts had been invested in preventing blood borne transmission (E4a: 4.45). This is understandable because a substantial proportion of HIV infections in China were caused by paid plasma collection which has brought worldwide concern.15 Even so, the respondents were still quite cautious about blood safety (E4b: 4.40 or 15% from total safety). Comparatively, the respondents perceived that much less effort was spent in safeguarding other invasive clinical procedures (E4c: 3.17) and hence they were more pessimistic about the safety of these procedures (E4d: 3.41). This is significant since transmission through invasive procedures has been well documented and overuse of these procedures is common in China.22–28 The respondents also thought that various measures had been used to educate the general public (E2a: 4.14) and population coverage by these initiatives was rated 3.71 (E2b). These should certainly be viewed as positive developments. But the low ratings on knowledge (E2c: 3.07) and behaviour changes (E2d: 2.44) may imply limited effects of these education activities. The main reason underlying this lack of efficacy may be poor performance on planning and designing or framing of education activities mentioned above and evaluation to be discussed below. Another problem to be inferred from the ratings (E3a: 2.78, E3b: 2.79) is low accessibility and availability of care and help for the infected. Given the rapid increase in the number of HIV/STI patients in China and the tremendous suffering and consequences of lack of treatment and help, this problem merits ample attention. In addition, discrepancies (p<0.01) seem to exist between the intervention efforts targeted at specific risk groups (E1a-b: 3.35 and 2.71) and the general public (E2a-b: 4.14 and 3.71). The contribution to this phenomenon may come from two sides. On the one hand, risk groups are difficult to reach, and on the other, there may not be enough momentum, as suggested by ratings on functioning mechanisms, from the service provider side to tackle the difficulties; instead they focused primarily on interventions requiring minimum effort but which were of great “face” value.

Regarding the sixth component, intervention evaluation, low ratings similar to CWI planning mentioned above are seen again here, suggesting that evaluation in the respondents’ counties fell far short of optimal. Perhaps the most discouraging findings are the extremely low ratings on utilisation of evaluation results (F4a-d: 2.15–2.54). When there is a real lack of motivation to use evaluation to draw lessons to improve future interventions, it is hard to expect rigorous evaluation planning (F1: 2.82), data collection (F2: 2.95) and analysis (F3: 2.72). Bearing this in mind, it is also not surprising that the relatively better performance on routine reporting (F2b: 3.40) may due more to outside forces rather than being driven by the evaluation itself. In fact, the indicator of routine reporting included in CWI evaluation collapses substantially with HIV/STI registering and reporting (D4b: 3.86), which is a mandatory task stipulated by Chinese state legislation.

**DISCUSSION**

In our study, primary data were obtained through subjective ratings. Thus, one major concern may be that the method is prone to biases—for example, participants may have had incentives to report more favourably for political reasons or because of job security concerns. These could be kept to a minimum given the variety of measures taken in ensuring data quality including, as described in the data collection section, careful design of the questionnaire, selection of informed respondents, communication of study purposes, and assurance of confidentiality. Perhaps of even greater concern is whether a single individual can accurately rate CWI since the instrument consists of a variety of indicators ranging from governmental and managerial matters (for example, A1a: CWI steering group has been set up) to quite specific issues applicable to non-governmental organisations (for example, F1d: indicators specified by the evaluation plan are complete, rational, reliable, meaningful, and measurable). Therefore, it is reasonable to think that a single governmental employee may not know to what degree a given indicator has been met without performing extensive background research and completion of the questionnaire may turn out to be an educated guess on the part of the respondent. Again, this problem may not be as serious as it seems. This is because (a) Chinese CDC staff members in charge of overall HIV/STI control are quite different from those in western countries; they are selected from the most experienced local HIV/STI intervention professionals and are responsible for and knowledgeable about both technical and managerial matters of CWI; (b) all NGOs in China are not real NGOs but “governmental NGOs” and NGO based HIV/STI interventions are subject to CDC supervision; therefore, it is typical for a county CWI manager to have visited most of the related organisations within the county every year; (c) all the participants selected in our study had been given the responsibility for overall HIV/STI intervention for over 3 years and reported that they know the actual status referred to in the questionnaire well (27%) or very well (73%). The high inter-rater correlation coefficients also indicate that the ratings are quite reliable. In addition, as indicated in the results section, the findings derived from the ratings seem to be quite consistent with relevant existing research.

As mentioned in the introduction section, while there are numerous reports documenting various evaluations of singular intervention programmes, comprehensive assessment of CWI against HIV/STI epidemic is generally lacking. The approach provided by our study is noteworthy in several senses. Firstly, it helps in coming up with an important lack of methods for HIV/STI intervention evaluation. Secondly, its utilisation requires minimum resources and the method, therefore, is applicable routinely by resource poor communities. Thirdly, the hierarchical structure of the instrument greatly facilitates grasping of evaluation results: the overall index gives a general impression and the first to the third tier indicators provide information about more and more refined subareas helped by proper charting (for example, figure 1), it becomes extremely easy to understand the general situation as well as to identify or locate specific good or bad aspects in a community or communities of concern. Fourthly, and perhaps most importantly, it provides a ready means for translating findings into meaningful actions since the third tier indicators are in fact designed as desirable activities or standards of CWI. For example, the indicator A3b was rated extremely low (1.95) and thus indicates a problem here. By referring to the statement against A3b in the questionnaire, one can easily find that this problem could be corrected by asking all the related leaders and staff to make formal commitment to their intervention duties. For this reason, the instrument can also be used as a checklist for implementing
CWI. Finally, the instrument is especially useful for relevant CDC staff to conduct self-assessment of CWI during which the raters are free of confidentiality, and other concerns.

Application of the method revealed important findings concerning CWI in China. Generally speaking, there exists a large gap between actual CWI and standards established by the experts, and responses to HIV/STI are not developing in a synergistic manner with undue efforts being focused on some areas while others are neglected. Major problems underlying these phenomena include lack of political will and policy support, low or inappropriate incentives (for example, over-emphasis on “face” value), inadequate intervention planning, poor supervision and evaluation, shortage of funds, and inefficient fund utilisation and ineffectiveness. These problems interact with each other and may form a vicious cycle in which inadequate political and policy support affects input to and incentives of CWI; low or bad incentives prevent rigorous planning, implementation, and evaluation which in turn result in ineffectiveness and inefficiency; and finally low effectiveness and efficiency reinforce political negligence.

To break through this cycle, therefore, comprehensive measures are needed to target all these problems simultaneously, with specific emphases on building a strong political will and effective incentives. In fact, this paper documents the first part of our study that aims at developing two complementary tools—rapid and specific CWI assessment instruments. What we are going to do next is to develop a more detailed inventory by further dividing the third tier indicators into fourth, fifth, and even sixth tier indicators. It will be designed to help communities to conduct in-depth investigations into specific CWI interest areas identified by the rapid method. Indicators of the specific instrument will be segregated into different groups that are applicable to different levels and organisations and its application will involve requesting different respondents to complete the portion specific to their own levels or organisations so that more detailed and reliable data could be obtained though at a higher price.

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CONTRIBUTORS

DBW participated in conceptualising the study, directed implementation of the study, and wrote this manuscript; XJZ was the principal investigator of the WAF grant, participated in development of the study, and made revisions to the manuscript; HBZ and BS had an important role in designing the inventory and data collection; CYZ participated inventory designing and performed data analysis.

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Human participant protection: The protocol for this study was approved by the review board of Anhui Ethics Association.

REFERENCES


Appendix

Community-wide HIV/STI Intervention (CWI) Inventory

A: Organization and Policy Development

A1 Organizational set up
A1a CWI steering group has been set up involving top leaders from health, education, security and all other relevant sectors. Not at all... 100% true
A1b Appropriate CWI expert group has been setup with expertise covering preventive (public health, MCH) and curative (e.g. diagnosis and treatment, nursing) medicine, psychology and sociology.
A1c CWI management organization has been setupstaffed with responsible and competent members in dealing with technical as well as managerial matters relating to HIV/STI.
A1d Effective and efficient intervention network has been built up incorporating health, family planning, education, NGOs and all other relevant sectors/entities/individuals.

A2 Responsibility definition
A2a HIV/STI-related responsibilities and tasks for every related government department and leader have been clearly defined.
A2b HIV/STI-related responsibilities and tasks for the expert group and individual experts within the group have been clearly defined.
A2c HIV/STI-related responsibilities and tasks for the management organization and individual members have been clearly defined.
A2d Responsibilities and tasks for the HIV/STI intervention network as a whole and all relevant units and persons have been clearly defined.

A3 Functioning mechanisms
A3a Rational performance indicators and methods for all the HIV/STI-related persons/organizations have been developed and performance appraisal is conducted regularly.
A3b All the related leaders/staff have made clear and formal commitment for fulfill their HIV/STI control duties.
A3c Effective rewarding approaches and methods for all the related organizations and persons have been developed and enacted.
A3d Appropriate operation procedures/protocols for all related organizations have been developed e.g. regular meetings of the steering group etc.

A4 Policies and regulations
A4a Appropriate HIV/STI control goals/objectives have been clearly included in the government’s overall social development plan.
A4b Powerful policies for securing adequate and sustainable funding for HIV/STI control have been enacted.
A4c Powerful policies for protecting the rights of HIV/STI-related patients and relatives have been enacted.
A4d All related (i.e. education, security and publication) sectors/departments have developed new and amended existing policies facilitating intra- and inter-departmental interventions.

B: Goal/Objective Setting

B1 Goal/objective-setting procedure
B1a Special project is carried out annually to set community-wide HIV/STI control goals and objectives.
B1b The goal/objective-setting utilizes effective project management approaches in terms of team building, planning, implementation and outcome reviewing etc.
B1c Adequate resources is invested in the annual goal/objective-setting, e.g. over 1 week concentrated work by a special group and over 2 rounds of discussions/revisions by stakeholders.
B1d The goal/objective-setting includes all fundamental procedures including in depth status analysis, rigorous objective identification, analysis and prioritization.

B2 Goal/objective-setting methods
B2a Representatives of all stakeholders fully participate in the annual goal/objective-setting.
B2b The goals/objectives are derived from problems identified during in depth status analysis.
B2c The goal/objective process includes cost-benefits and feasibility analysis of each alternative goals/objectives using systematic approaches.
B2d The goal/objective setting employs appropriate methods (e.g. qualitative standards, consensus group techniques etc.) to make goal/objective selection as objective as possible

B3 Goal/objective analysis
B3a All the goals/objectives set are clearly stated, have definite time- table and are objectively measurable.
B3b All the goals/objectives set have sound evidence proving its relevance to local HIV/STI problems.
B3c All the goals/objectives set are feasible in terms of local policies, culture and resource contexts.
B3d All the goals/objectives set have sound evidence proving its efficacy and efficiency.

B4 Goal/objective communication
B4a Formal goal/objective document is produced and adequate efforts are made in disseminating the goals/ objectives.
B4b Related government leaders not only are fully aware of but also strongly support the goals/objectives set.
B4c HIV/STI control-related managers not only are fully aware of but also strongly support the goals/objectives set.
B4d Frontline workers in charge of HIV/STI intervention not only are fully aware of but also strongly support the goal/objectives set.
COMMUNITY-WIDE HIV/STI INTERVENTION (CWI) INVENTORY (continued)

C: PROJECT AND ACTION PLANNING

C1 Methodology development
C1a Formal special effort is made at least once a year for identify new and more effective ways for HIV/STI intervention. Not at all - 100% true
C1b Representatives of all stakeholders fully participate in the methodology development process.
C1c The methodology development uses comprehensive approaches including publication review and various creative group techniques etc.
C1d Adequate efforts are invested in the development of intervention methodologies, e.g. over 1 week concentrated work by a special group and over 2 rounds of extensive meetings etc.

C2 Methodology documents
C2a Practical guidelines/manuals are produced/updated regularly for conducting education programs aiming at the general public.
C2b Practical guidelines/manuals are produced/updated regularly for interventions in vulnerable groups e.g. students, prisoners etc.
C2c Practical guidelines/manuals are produced/updated regularly for interventions in high-risk groups e.g. sex workers, drug users, HIV/STI patients etc.
C2d Practical protocols/guidelines are produced/updated regularly for preventing HIV/STI via clinical procedures, i.e. blood transfusion and other invasive medical procedures.

C3 Project design
C3a Practical guide for recruiting, designing and evaluating HIV/STI intervention projects are produced and disseminated yearly.
C3b Comprehensive measures (e.g. policies, empowerment, incentives) are utilized to promote project applications.
C3c Proposals to be implemented are selected upon merits via formal and fair reviewing, revision and selection processes.
C3d Formal efforts are made to assess interactions between selected projects and revise as necessary to ensure synergism of multi-projects.

C4 Action plan
C4a Formal project/action plans are produced and disseminated every year.
C4b Activities included in the plan are optimal, i.e. no overlaps, conflicts and wastages are identifiable by expert reviewing.
C4c All deliverables included in the plan are reasonable and objectively measurable.
C4d The plan clearly states specific responsible person(s) and linkage between plan implementation and rewards/ punishments.

D: RESOURCE EXPLOITATION

D1 Manpower development
D1a Various approaches are used to train and motivate related health workers in delivering HIV/STI interventions.
D1b Various approaches are used to promote and empower NOG members participating in HIV/STI interventions.
D1c Various approaches are used to promote and empower patients/ clients and their relatives participating in interventions.
D1d Various approaches are used to promote and empower community members participating in HIV/STI interventions.

D2 Fund-raising and utilization
D2a Government input into HIV/STI control are increasing in proportion to that of other health or non-health programs of equal importance, e.g. family planning or education programs.
D2b A variety of approaches are used in mobilizing social donations and contributions from NGOs and individual to HIV/STI intervention are increasing.
D2c Fund allocation and utilization decisions are based on sound cost-benefit analysis or evidences.
D2d Formal audit is performed regularly (i.e. twice a year) to ensure effective fund utilization and value of money spent.

D3 Materials development
D3a HIV/STI-specific health institutions/individuals are provided with necessary HIV/STI specific equipment, drugs etc.
D3b Various approaches are employed in mobilizing equipment, facilities and other materials from non-specific health institutions for HIV/STI intervention.
D3c A variety of approaches are used in mobilizing community materials and more and more social equipment/ facilities are becoming available for HIV/STI intervention.
D3d Effective measures are employed and formal audit is performed regularly (i.e. twice a year) to ensure effective material utilization.

D4 Information exploitation
D4a Adequate information system (including hardware, software, knowledge and databases etc.) for CWI has been build up.
D4b Necessary CWI-related registering and reporting systems have been established and are functioning well.
D4c HIV/STI surveillance and CWI-related publication reviews are performed regularly (i.e. twice a year).
D4d Various approaches (e.g. workshops, news letters) are used to promote experience sharing both within and outside the region.
COMMUNITY-WIDE HIV/STI INTERVENTION (CWI) INVENTORY (continued)

E: PROJECT/TASK IMPLEMENTATION

E1 Risk and vulnerable group intervention
E1a A variety of techniques of proven efficacy are used in preventing transmission among risk and vulnerable groups in the community, e.g. condom promotion, needle exchange, VCT, peer education. Not at all...100% true
E1b All the high risk and vulnerable groups in the community are being adequately covered by the interventions.
E1c All the high risk and vulnerable groups in the community are fully informed about HIV/STI.
E1d All the high risk and vulnerable groups in the community have abandoned risk behaviors and taken up protective behaviors.

E2 General public education
E2a A variety of channels/techniques are used to convey information to the general public, e.g. TV programs, radio broadcasting, community posters etc.
E2b The general public in the community are all covered by the education programs.
E2c The general public in the community are fully aware of HIV/STI.
E2d The general public in the community have abandoned risk behaviors and taken up protective behaviors.

E3 Patient care and help
E3a Comprehensive approaches are used to promote care and help to the infected including clinical treatment, psychological counseling, social involvement etc.
E3b All the infected in the community are adequately covered by the care and help programs.
E3c Services provided to the infected are friendly, safe, effective and affordable and privacy and rights of the served are fully protected.
E3d The infected and their relatives in the community are satisfied with care availability and quality.

E4 iatrogenic transmission control
E4a Comprehensive measures (e.g. free blood donation, screening test etc.) are used to prevent transmission via blood collection and transfusion processes.
E4b Transmission through blood collection and transfusion has been reduced to a minimum or totally eliminated.
E4c Comprehensive measures (e.g. application protocols, sterilization protocols etc.) are used to prevent transmission via invasive clinical procedures.
E4d Transmission through invasive clinical procedures has been reduced to a minimum or totally eliminated.

F: INTERVENTION EVALUATION

F1 Evaluation planning
F1a Stakeholders participate adequately in planning for all intervention evaluations.
F1b Formal evaluation plans are produced, communicated to and accepted by all concerned.
F1c The evaluation procedures planned are justifiable, economic and well integrated into day-to-day interventions.
F1d Indicators specified by the plan are complete, rational, reliable, meaningful and measurable.

F2 Data collection
F2a Necessary forms, instruments and systems have been developed and are used fully.
F2b Routine reporting systems are functioning perfectly and a variety of means are employed in ensuring their function.
F2c Self-assessment is being performed regularly (e.g. once per season).
F2d Formal and comprehensive investigations are performed regularly (e.g. once a year, involving all related institutions/sectors and subject areas).

F3 Progress assessment
F3a Formal progress and gap assessment procedures are undertaken regularly (e.g. once a season) involving all relevant stakeholders.
F3b Complete and relevant lists of progress and problems are derived during each formal progress assessment.
F3c Effective suggestions are proposed after each formal assessment process.
F3d Evaluation reports are produced timely (e.g. within one month after every formal evaluation).

F4 Use of evaluation findings
F4a Evaluation findings are communicated to all stakeholders concerned at right time and by appropriate means.
F4b Feedback and complains about evaluation results are sought and necessary explanations and discussions, performed each time.
F4c Proper decisions on rewarding are made and executed in accordance with findings generated during evaluations.
F4d Suggestions put forward from evaluation are implemented and problems identified have been corrected.