COUNTRY RESPONSE INFORMATION SYSTEM

CRIS USER GUIDE

Version 1.4

CRIS Unit
Country and Regional Support Department
UNAIDS

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

UNAIDS

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword

This User Guide provides basic information on the installation and use of the Country Response Information System (CRIS).

The User Guide should be used in conjunction with a number of supporting documents, including the CRIS Overview of the system and its plan of establishment, Monitoring the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS—Guidelines on Construction of Core Indicators, *and the* CRIS System Design Document.

Feedback on this User Guide is welcome and should be directed to the UNAIDS CRIS Unit: cris@unaids.org

Acronyms and definitions

CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Core indicators	Indicators relating to the UNGASS Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS
Additional indicators	Indicators developed by countries
CRIS	Country Response Information System
GAP	CDC Global AIDS Programme
GRID	Global Response Information Database
MERG	Monitoring and Evaluation Reference Group
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

Country Response Information System (CRIS)

1. Introduction

a) What is CRIS?

- It is an information system for national responses to HIV/AIDS, supported by a database of indicators
- It contains standardized data on the impact of, and the response to, the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and allows for the storage, retrieval and dissemination of local information
- It provides management information for national AIDS responses
- It can be electronically accessed and updated
- It has a generic structure that will allow for additional uses, e.g. surveillance data storage

The CRIS indicator database can be used to manage local, regional, and other indicators, in addition to those contained within the UNGASS Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS.

The UNGASS Declaration of Commitment indicators are herein referred to as 'core' indicators. 'Additional' indicators are those defined locally by the national CRIS host institution, and that are different from the core indicators.

CRIS is designed to facilitate indicator management. Indicator definitions and data can be exported and shared. The UNAIDS CRIS Unit has pre-loaded the database with definitions for well-defined sets of indicators, such as those relating to the Abuja Declaration.

b) Benefits of a national AIDS response through CRIS at country level:

- Enhanced ability for the national AIDS response to monitor and evaluate National Strategic Plans on HIV/AIDS;
- A tool for demonstrating national follow-up to the UNGASS Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS;
- Improved ability to report to supporters of the national response—e.g., the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, or the World Bank; and
- Improved ability for informed global advocacy on behalf of national AIDS responses.

c) *Technical benefits of CRIS*

The system is designed to facilitate transfer of data. By developing standard transmission formats (see Annex A), the need to negotiate transmission formats between systems is reduced.

CRIS can reduce the need to web-enable existing legacy systems (see Annex A) and is intended to provide a path to next-generation data collection, application interoperability, and reporting.

Other benefits:

- Provides global data at the local level
- Promotes indicator development
- Enables regional indicator comparisons
- Supports a local Internet migration strategy
- Supports distributed data collection and data exchange with existing systems via a standard indicator transmission format (see Annex B)
- Provides a complete package for indicator, programmatic, and scientific inventory data
- Facilitates management and reporting of indicators from other agencies, including UN and bilateral agencies.

d) *Migration and expansion strategy*

The CRIS indicator database[1] is being deployed initially only at country level. However, the system will support the collection of data at subnational levels (see Annex B). Maximum flexibility has been built into CRIS to accommodate all possible data paths.

The CRIS strategy facilitates migration of software development to Internet-based systems. The application is browser-based and can be configured in stand-alone, network, and Internet versions. The use of open technology facilitates support and expansion of the system. For example, the use of HTML allows for screens to be added to the system. The SQL Server 2000 Desktop Engine allows for stand-alone database migration directly to SQL server environments.

e) *CRIS indicator development benefits*

i. Core indicators

The core fields of the CRIS indicator database contain indicators that relate directly to the UNGASS Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS. These indicators will facilitate reporting that meets the requirements of the Declaration of Commitment.

[1] Enhancements to CRIS will see the addition of a project/resource-tracking database and a research inventory database.

The Monitoring and Evaluation Reference Group (MERG) of UNAIDS has been responsible for identification and standardization of indicators based upon those previously developed to support national AIDS responses.

A full description of the core indicators can be found in the following UNAIDS publications: *Monitoring the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, Guidelines on Construction of Core Indicators,* August 2002; and *National AIDS Programmes, A Guide to Monitoring and Evaluation*, June 2000.

National AIDS Programme authorities are encouraged to share their core indicators (UNGASS Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS Indicators) with UNAIDS, so that they can be independently verified and posted to the Global Response Information Database (GRID) website at UNAIDS in Geneva.

ii. Additional indicators

National AIDS Programme authorities can enter their existing indicators into the CRIS indicator database as additional indicators. These indicators remain within the national CRIS and are not transmitted to UNAIDS. Additional indicator definitions and data can be shared, facilitating regional comparisons and indicator development.

> More information on the UNAIDS Monitoring and Evaluation Unit, the MERG and indicator development and use is available on the UNAIDS website. The CRIS Unit at UNAIDS provides support for indicator management and reporting but is not itself directly involved in indicator development. Any questions relating to this should be referred to the UNAIDS Monitoring and Evaluation Unit at ungassindicators@unaids.org

f) Global Response Information Database (GRID)

The data warehouse at UNAIDS, Geneva, is a component of GRID. Accessed over the Internet, GRID provides links to key resources, in addition to data collected by national CRIS systems. The links include census and survey data sources and reference documentation such as monitoring and evaluation documents.

National data from CRIS systems is sent to UNAIDS where the data are verified by the UNAIDS Evaluation Unit (EVA) prior to being posted on GRID.

The verified data are available over the Internet via the GRID and locally through a periodic local database refresh of CRIS systems. Indicator and scientific inventory data will be available on GRID. Some aggregate financial data on projects may be made available there also.

g) Indicator Verification

i. Core Indicators

The data elements of the core indicators will be periodically transmitted to UNAIDS, Geneva, for verification prior to posting on GRID. Additional indicators will not need to be reported to, or verified at, UNAIDS in Geneva. CRIS provides support for data validation through entry of operands and calculation of indicator values at the country level.

ii. Additional Indicators

CRIS has been designed to allow for the entry and review of operands for an indicator, e.g. a numerator and denominator.

Generic screens have been developed to support the following indicator types:

- Count
- Money
- Statistic
- Yes/no
- Percentage
- Ratio

The type of indicator selected determines the screen used to display the indicator and operands, if any.

2. CRIS installation

a) Introduction

The CRIS indicator database can be installed at country level in a variety of configurations. CRIS should be installed in a way that is compatible with the existing information technology (IT) environment.

The CRIS system provides a basis upon which informatics capacity can be developed and more sophisticated installations pursued.

Technical support to CRIS

The UNAIDS CRIS Unit provides or brokers technical support for CRIS, where possible. In the first instance, national CRIS host institutions are encouraged to contact their local UNAIDS country office. In the absence of a local office, requests for technical support can be directed to the UNAIDS Intercountry Teams (contact details in Section 9). Requests for support can also be directed to cris@unaids.org.

b) Installation types

The installation CD-ROM provides a set-up program that will allow the user to choose stand-alone, network or Internet installation.

i. Stand-alone

The stand-alone installation installs the system on a single computer. The system defaults established during installation can be exported and used in subsequent installations. For example, the definitions for subnational areas and country name can be established and exported.

ii. Network

To be implemented in a future release.

iii. Internet

The Internet installation utilizes database and web-server installations that are compatible with the system requirements described earlier. It is anticipated that local technical support will support and customize this configuration.

c) *Workstation requirements*

The workstation and servers (for network and Internet) must have the following configuration:

i. Hardware requirements

Industry-standard Intel or compatible computer
Pentium 166 processor or above
800x600 graphics display or above
CD-ROM
3.5 inch disk drive

ii. Software requirements

Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional 64 MB ram
Microsoft Office (Excel for PivotTable functionality)
Acrobat Reader (available on CD)

iii. Browser

Microsoft Internet Explorer 4.0 or above

iv. Disk free space

Indicator Module - 90 MB
Project Resource Tracking Module - 60 MB
Research Inventory Module - 60 MB

The system is written using the following technologies:

- Dynamic HTML
- Visual Basic (VB) scripting
- Microsoft SQL Server 2000 Desktop Engine (MSDE), Data Transformation Services (DTS)
- Active Server Pages (ASP) for network and Internet

d) Location of files

Name	Location
CRIS database	C:\Program Files\CRIS\INDICATORS\DataBase\CRIS.ldf
	C:\Program Files\CRIS\INDICATORS\DataBase\CRIS.mdf
Back-up	C:\Program Files\CRIS\INDICATORS\DB_FILES\BACKUP*CountrySystem_Date*.bak
Country settings	C:\Program Files\CRIS\INDICATORS\DB_FILES\EXPORT*CountrySystem_Date*.cty
Export to UNAIDS	
Transmission to UNAIDS	C:\Program Files\CRIS\INDICATORS\DB_FILES\EXPORT*Country*_CORE_*System_Date*.dat
Import from UNAIDS	
UNAIDS refresh files	C:\Program Files\CRIS\INDICATORS\DB_FILES\IMPORT*CountrySystem*_REFRESH_*Date*.dat
	C:\Program Files\CRIS\INDICATORS\DB_FILES\IMPORT*CountrySystem*_REFRESH_*Date*.def
Export to another CRIS	
Definitions	C:\Program Files\CRIS\INDICATORS\DB_FILES\EXPORT*CountrySystem_Date*.def
Data	C:\Program Files\CRIS\INDICATORS\DB_FILES\EXPORT*CountrySystem_Date*.dat
Import from another CRIS	
Indicator definitions	C:\Program Files\CRIS\INDICATORS\DB_FILES\IMPORT*CountrySystem_Date*.def
Indicator data	C:\Program Files\CRIS\INDICATORS\DB_FILES\IMPORT*CountrySystem_Date*.dat
Export to external system	
Definitions and data(Excel)	C:\Program Files\CRIS\INDICATORS\DB_FILES\EXPORT*CountrySystem_Date*.xls
Definitions and data(ASCII)	C:\Program Files\CRIS\INDICATORS\DB_FILES\EXPORT*CountrySystem_Date*.dat
	C:\Program Files\CRIS\INDICATORS\DB_FILES\EXPORT*CountrySystem_Date*.def
Import from external system	
Definitions and data(Excel)	C:\Program Files\CRIS\INDICATORS\DB_FILES\IMPORT*CountrySystem_Date*.xls
Definitions and data (ASCII)	C:\Program Files\CRIS\INDICATORS\DB_FILES\IMPORT*CountrySystem_Date*.dat
	C:\Program Files\CRIS\INDICATORS\DB_FILES\IMPORT*CountrySystem_Date*.def

e) Installation process

i. Insert the installation CD-ROM

Insert the CD ROM in the drive. If the programme does not automatically start the installation, use Windows Explorer and double-click on the file SETUP.EXE located on the CD ROM. Optional Adobe Acrobat and document files are also included on the CD. Note: You need Administrator rights to install the program (See Start/Settings/Control Panel/Users and Passwords).

ii. Select the language

Having inserted the CD-ROM, the following should appear on your desktop:

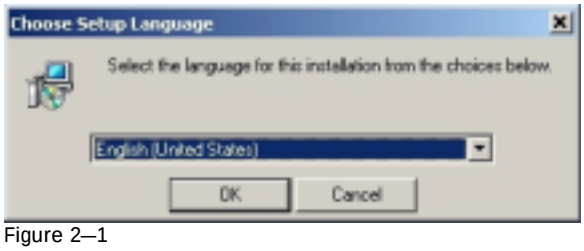


Figure 2–1

iii. Start installation

The following screen should appear:

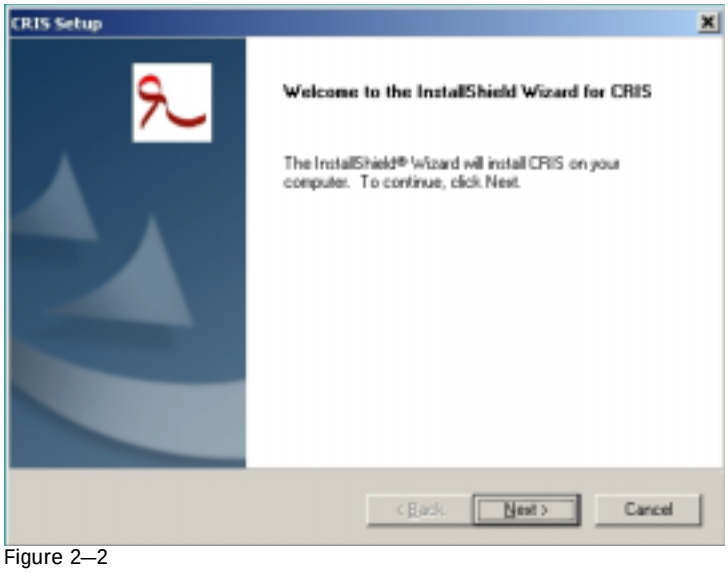


Figure 2–2

iv. Finish installation

When the InstallShield Wizard has completed you will be prompted to click Finish. This completes the initial installation of CRIS which is now available on the main menu screen. The first time you run the application you will be prompted for details of your host institution and country-specific information which will be required to fully complete your installation. This will be explained in section 3.

3. Main menu

After installation, a CRIS shortcut icon will appear on your desktop. Alternatively, the programme can be started by selecting 'Start/Programs/CRIS/Country Response Information System. Click on either to start the program. A shortcut for backing up the database is also placed on the desktop.

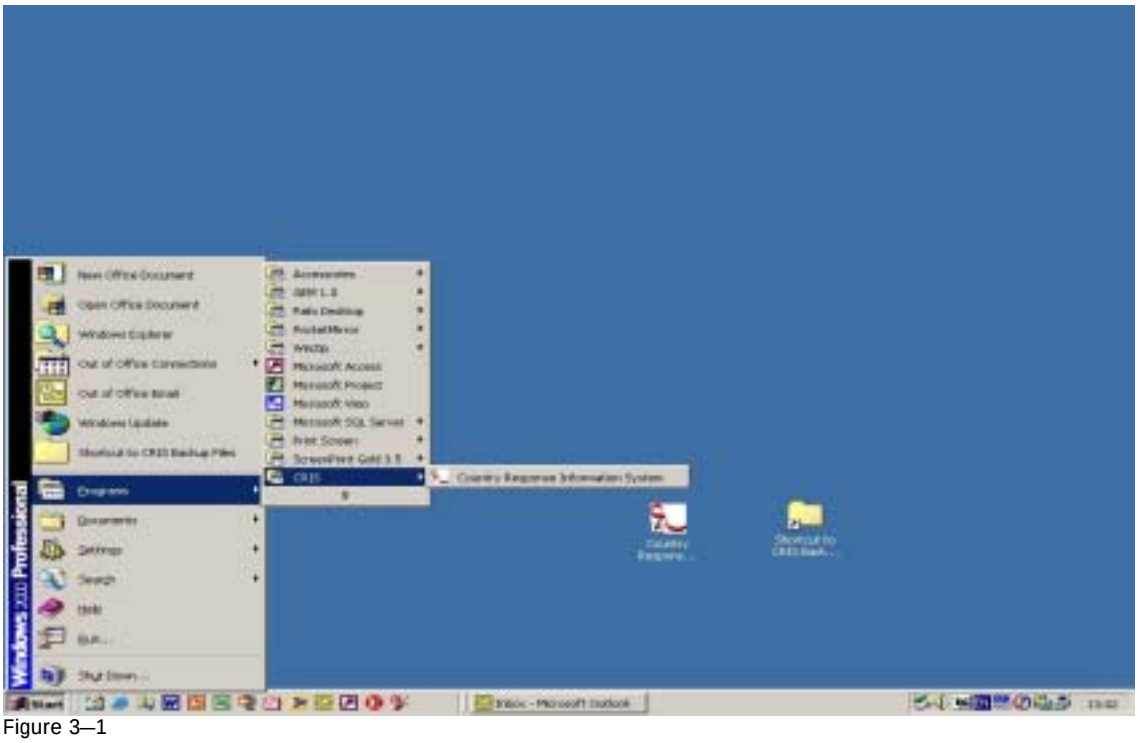


Figure 3–1

a) Installation completion

The first time you install CRIS you will be requested to complete the installation by providing the following information:

i. Enter the name of the national CRIS host institution

In the example shown we have chosen CNLS as the host institution.

ii. Select the country

There will be a drop-down list of country names to select.

iii. Enter the country-specific information

The following information will be requested depending on whether the installation is national or subnational:

- geographic area types
- name of geographic areas

When this information is to be imported from an existing installation, this step will be skipped, facilitating distribution of consistent geographic information.

This is the complete screen that will appear as part of the initial implementation only.

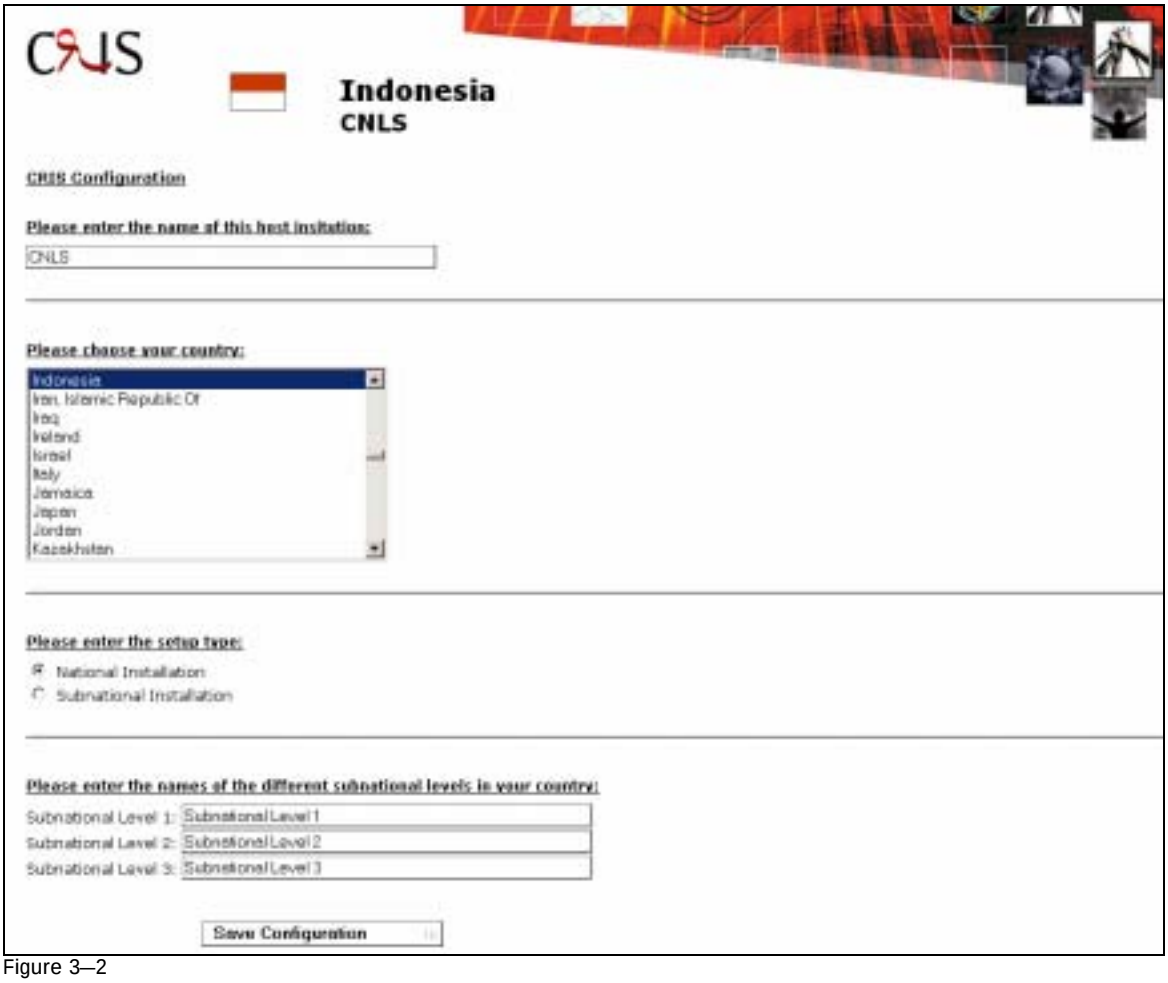


Figure 3–2

When you have completed the input of your specific CRIS setup and saved the configuration the following confirmation screen should appear.

Figure 3–3

When the main CRIS screen appears, the menu choices that are available are on the left side of the screen, as shown below.

Figure 3—4

A description of each of the modules of the CRIS system appears as the cursor is passed over the appropriate button.

'About CRIS' links to reference information about the system.

'Change Language' links to a screen that permits the language to be changed. Please refer to section 8 for more detail on language options.

b) Navigation

The CRIS system is navigated by selecting the desired activity on the main menu screen. The menu accesses the activities listed in the following table.

Selecting the **Indicator** link, for example, starts the indicator module and leads to the **Entry**, **Export to**, and **Import from** links. These links are described in more detail in the following sections.

Table 3-1

Additional indicators can be added and deleted from the Indicator Management screen. The 'Edit' selection on the 'Entry' screen allows the metadata (data about the data) to be viewed.

4. Indicator menu

The definitions of the core indicators can not be modified. This ensures that the same definition is used on all CRIS systems globally. Only additional indicators within the CRIS indicator database can be added, modified, or deleted.

Once an additional indicator is created, only its source, source type and status definitions can be modified. This ensures that the meaning remains consistent over time.

Please note that if an indicator definition is deleted, all data associated with this indicator will also be deleted.

Clicking on 'Indicators' will show the indicator main screen.

Figure 4–1

The 'Entry' selection takes the user to a screen where additional or core indicators are selected. Keywords can be entered in the search facility to display the matching indicators. Additional indicators can also be viewed by using the link on this screen. On the core indicators screen there is an 'Entry' icon shown. Please note that on the additional indicators screen, both a 'Delete' and an 'Add' icon are available.

The following screen presents a selection of core indicators.
A checkbox for 'View draft and retired indicators' has been checked. Therefore these draft and retired indicators are shown but highlighted in grey. This status variable can be accessed from the 'Edit' screen. Entry of data is still allowed on the retired indicators.

Figure 4–2

Note that the screen provides a link to the guidelines document by selecting the symbol to the left of the text. The following screen appears together with the link to the guidelines document which when clicked will open the relevant indicator document.

Figure 4–3

Here is an example of a guidelines document that relates directly to the core indicator that was selected via the previous screen. This is a PDF file and it requires Adobe Acrobat to be installed on your system in order to read these guideline documents.

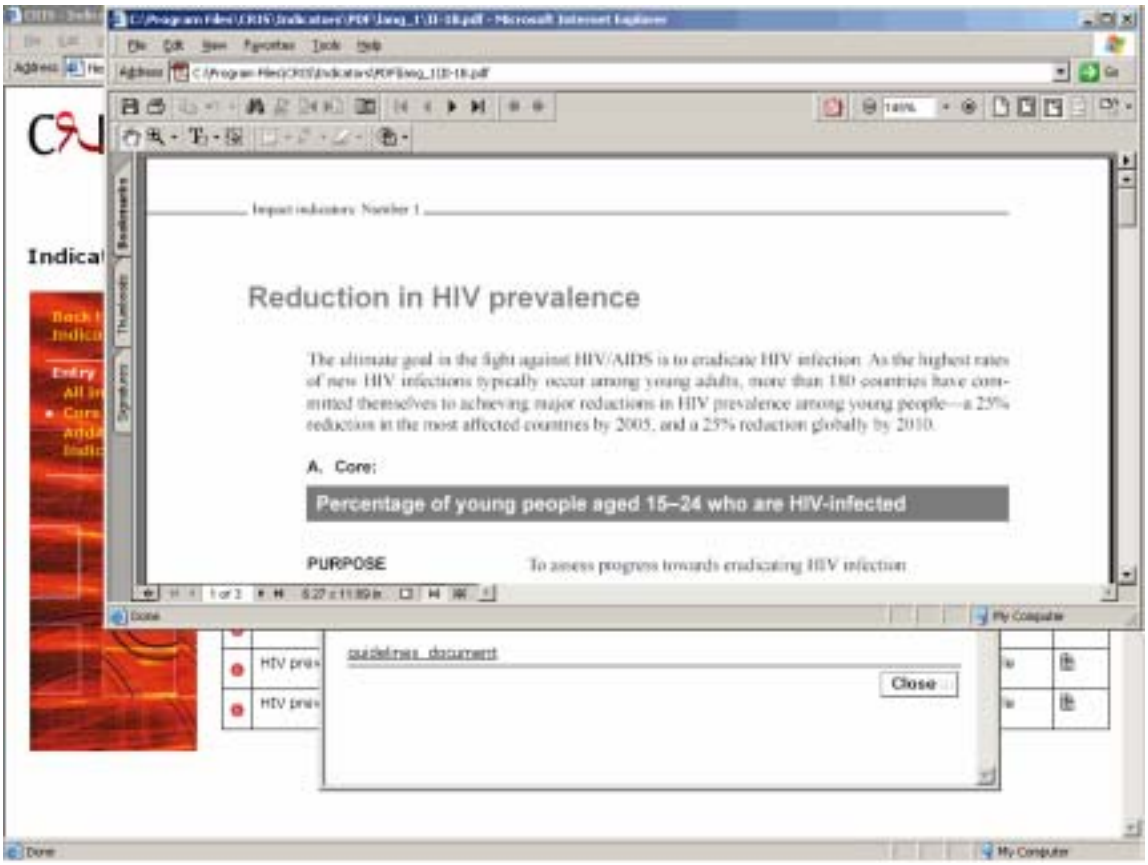


Figure 4–4

a) Entry

i. 'Entry' icon

Selecting the 'Entry' icon for a specific indicator will open the indicator entry screen using the appropriate screen for the indicator type:

After the input of the required data fields the calculated indicator values will appear in the grey boxes automatically

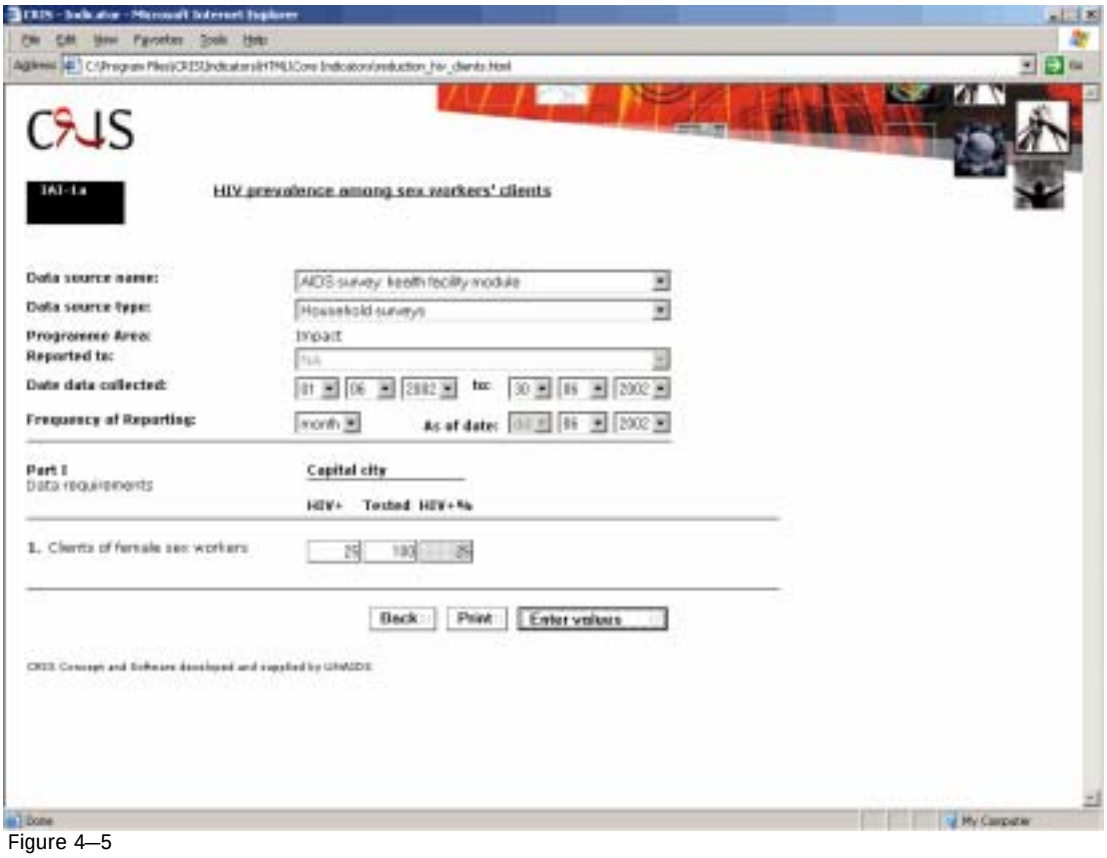


Figure 4—5

Note that in addition to the data range for data collection, a periodicity, or frequency of data collection, is recorded. This item permits an indicator to be assigned to an 'as of' date to facilitate reporting and analysis.

As the frequency of reporting is changed from year to month to week, the appropriate fields are greyed out. That is, when 'Year' is selected, it is not necessary to enter the month or day, for example.

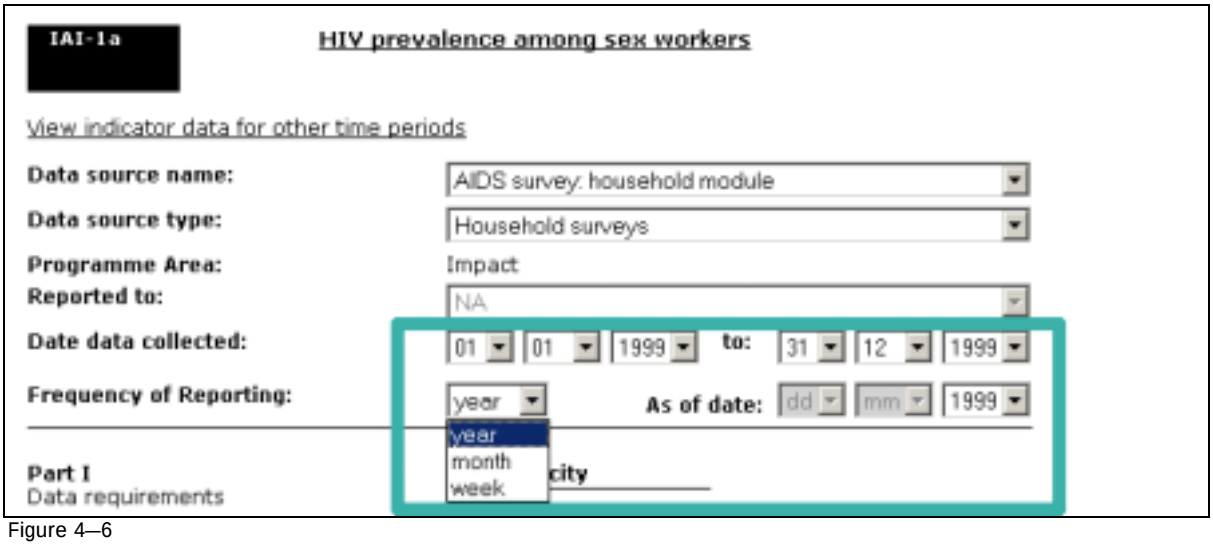


Figure 4—6

Select year, month or week

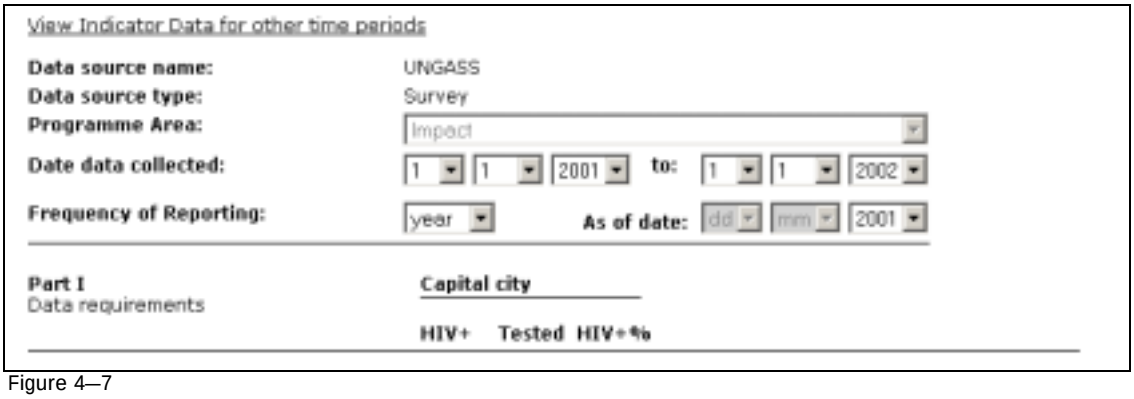


Figure 4–7

Year selected: no dd mm

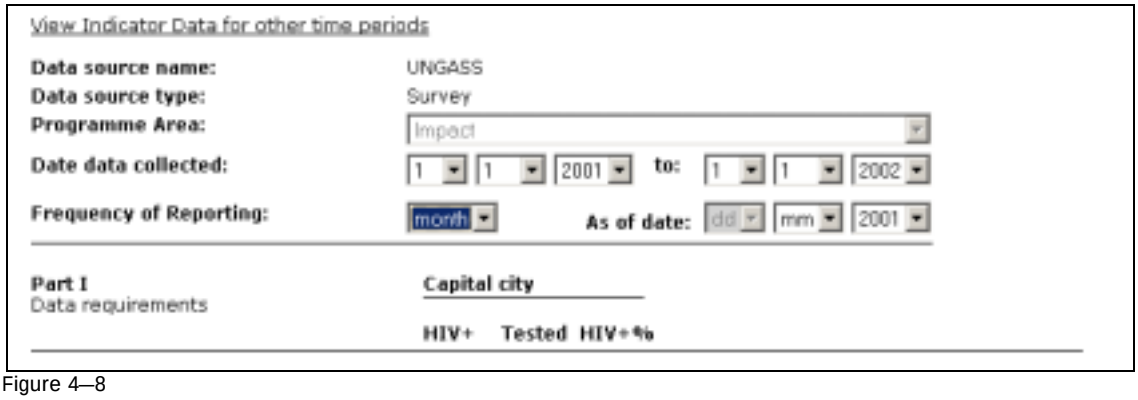


Figure 4–8

Month selected: no dd

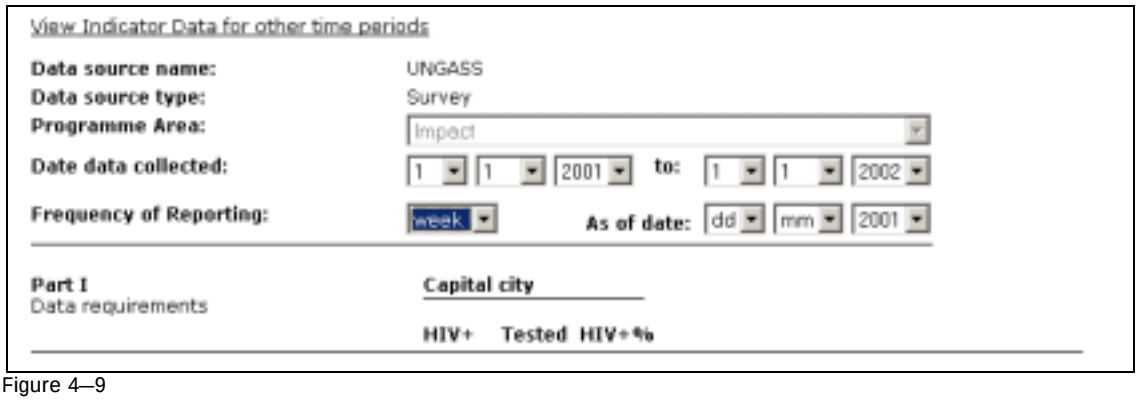


Figure 4–9

Week selected

Prior time periods can be selected by clicking on the link provided.

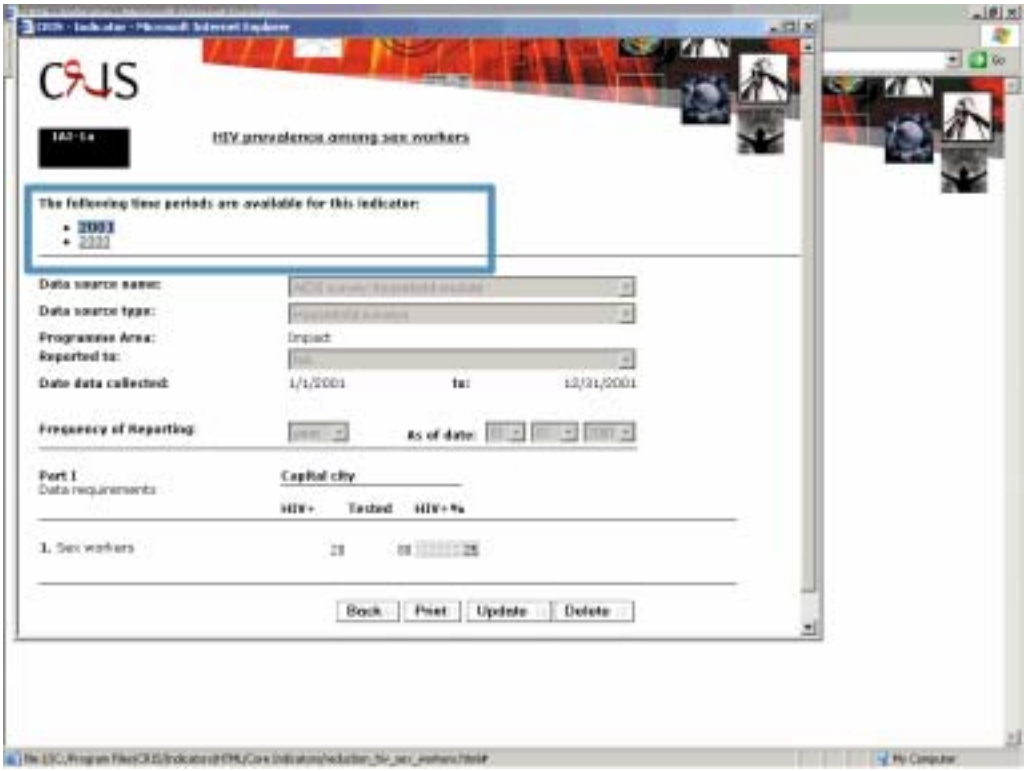


Figure 4—10

Indicators can be created via the 'Add Indicator' option under the Indicator Management menu. Refer to section 7 for details on this menu. Once the additional indicator has been created it can then be listed on the Additional Indicator screen, as show on figure 4-11.

Note that neither Draft nor Retired indicators will show up as the 'Show Draft and Retired' checkbox was not checked.

Figure 4—11

Selecting the 'Entry' icon for this additional indicator should show a screen similar to this:

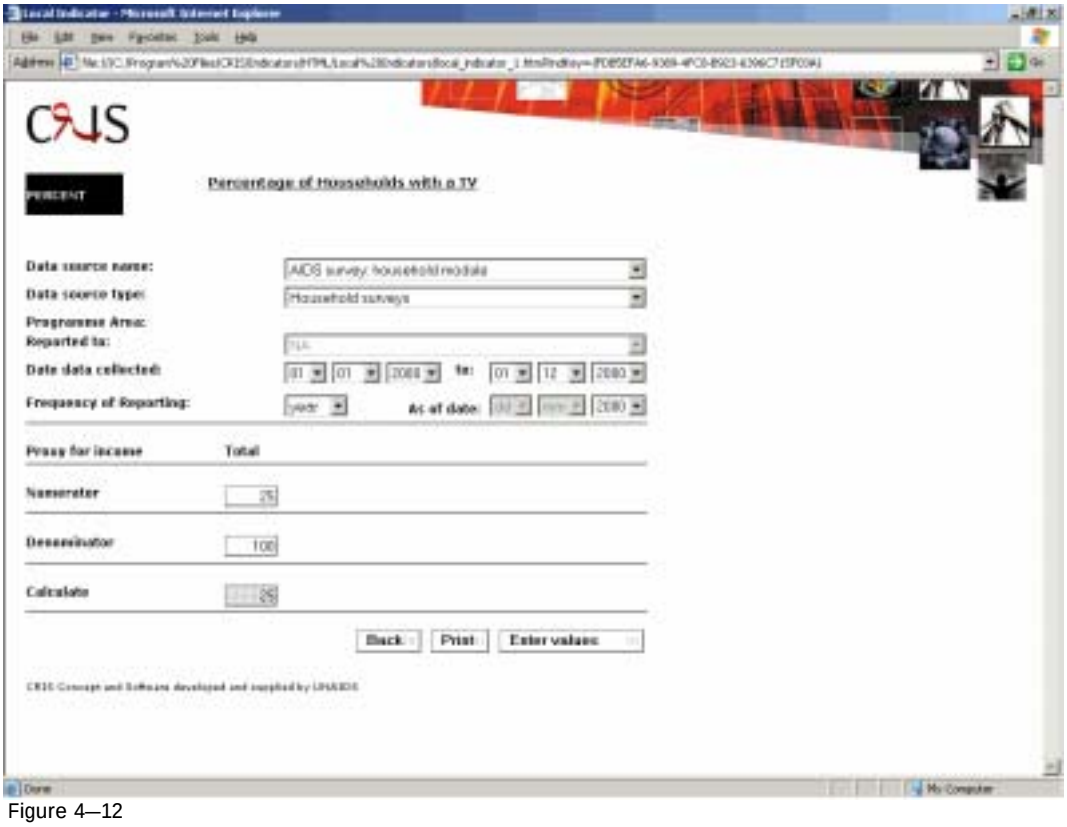


Figure 4—12

ii. 'Edit' icon

The metadata (data about the data) for the core indicators can not be changed. For an additional indicator, the name and type can not be modified once created.

The description, data source, source type and status can be edited. This ensures indicator data consistency over time. If these fields need to be modified, a new indicator must be created.

iii. 'Delete' icon

The 'delete' icon deletes the additional indicator definition ***and*** all its related data. To retain data, retire the indicator.

b) Export to UNAIDS

When fully implemented, it will be possible to import or export data in ASCII, Microsoft Excel or XML formats.

i. External

CRIS is designed to exchange data with non-CRIS systems. This has several advantages:

- investments in existing systems are leveraged
- special functionality of existing application software can be exploited—e.g., mapping or analysis
- subnational data collection for existing applications is facilitated

The standard indicator transmission formats are defined in Annex B. With a standard format for indicators, a wide variety of applications can use and export data without having to process many different file formats.

ii. Within the CRIS System

The movement of core indicator data is from subnational levels to the national level. Initial installations of CRIS are at the national level.

Data movement down the hierarchy (from global to national to subnational) will be implemented through the refresh of local systems from the UNAIDS data warehouse, providing global data locally. See Annex B for flow of data from subnational and peer installations to national level and the relationship of legacy applications.

For example, data can be exported:

- peer-to-peer within subnational level
- national-to-national
- subnational to national

When implemented, a series of drop-down fields will be used to create queries that export the required indicator data information.

This feature will provide the flexibility to accommodate most data-sharing requirements.

iii. UNAIDS

The exported UNAIDS core indicators are transmitted to UNAIDS by e-mail, diskette or other media.

Selecting 'Export to UNAIDS' displays the following screen:

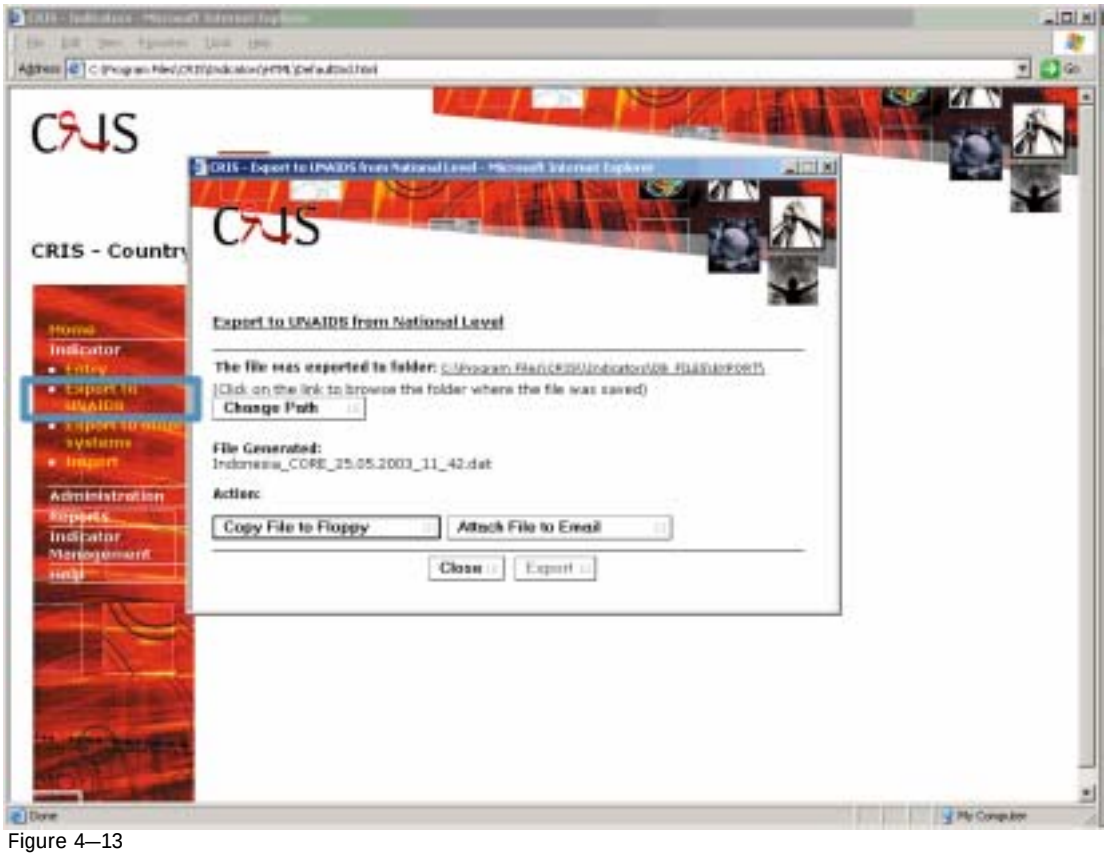


Figure 4—13

The file name generated in the above example is composed as follows:
Country name(Indonesia) + Indicator type(CORE) + date(DD_MM_YY) + time + .dat

The following window appears when the core indicators are being sent to UNAIDS as an email attachment:

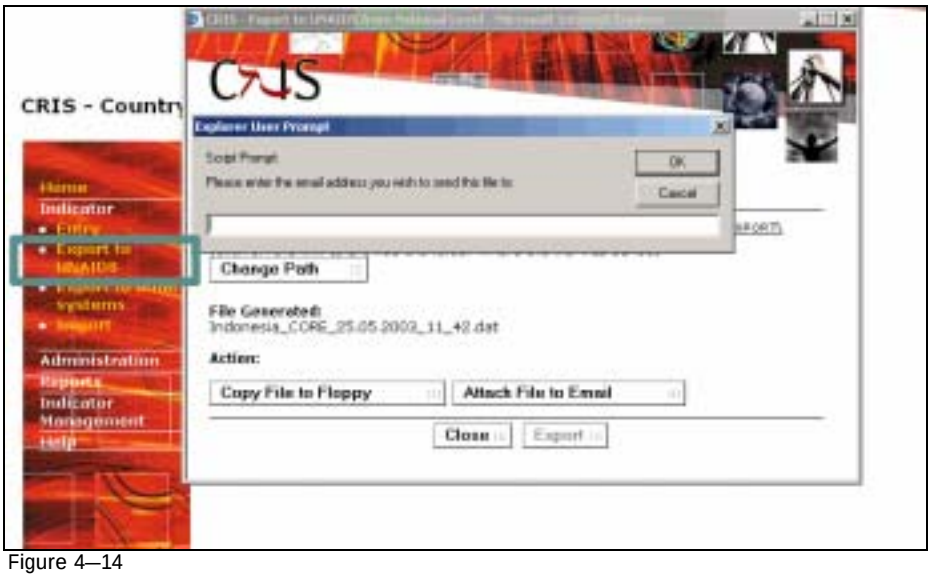


Figure 4—14

c) *Import*

Global data from UNAIDS or Additional indicators from other installations can be imported by selecting the Import menu option. This permits standalone installations to view global data. Here .DAT files are selected for import. They are accompanied by a corresponding .DEF file.

Annex C shows the data flow of CRIS systems. The data warehoused at UNAIDS is used to refresh CRIS installations, providing up-to-date global data for use at national and local levels.

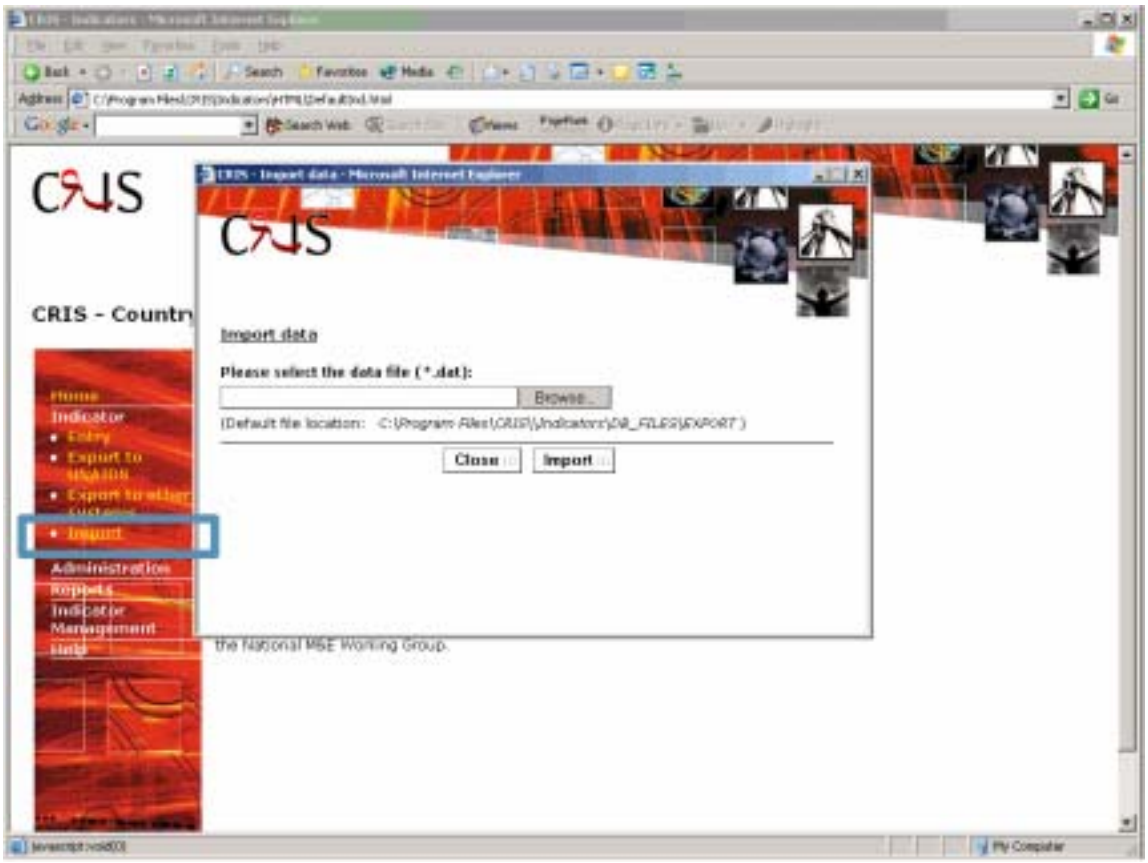


Figure 4—15

d) Export to other systems

When Export is selected a pop-up window containing export selection options will appear. If Text format is selected, .DAT and .DEF files are generated. These are used by the Import menu selection to import into another CRIS installation. In the example below, Text was selected and two files were generated.

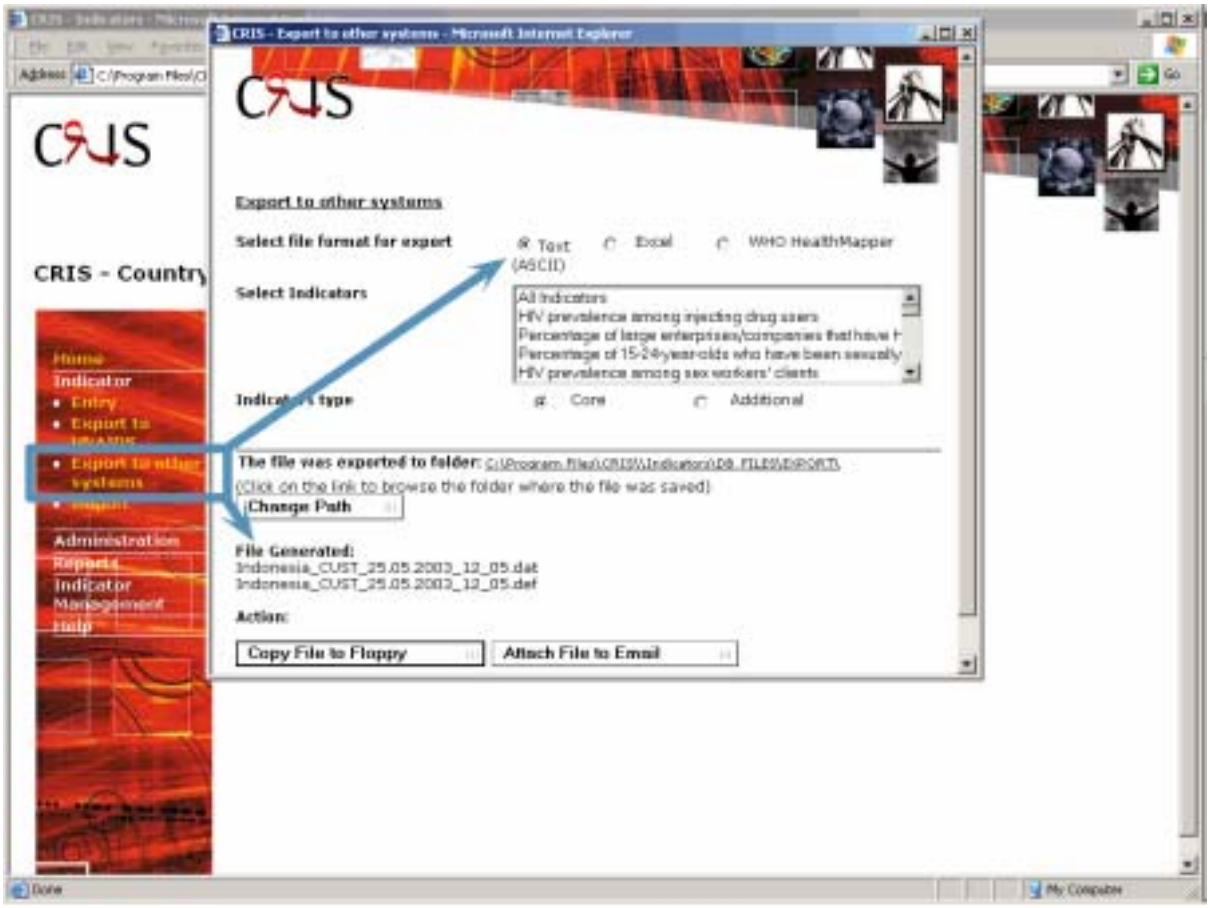


Figure 4—16

5. Administration menu

Figure 5–1

a) Back-up

The back-up procedure should be performed on a regular basis to prevent the loss of data in a system failure and prior to a refresh or system update from UNAIDS. Three back-ups should be rotated with the oldest written over when a new one is created.

After selecting 'Administration/Back-up' on the menu, the following window appears:

Figure 5–2

Clicking 'Backup' will generate the backup file (*.bak) and store it in the nominated directory.

b) Restore

The restore procedure is used in the event of a system failure or data file loss. This procedure would be executed after the operating system and CRIS software are re-installed from the original CD-ROMs. If the original CRIS CD-ROM is unavailable, a replacement can be requested from cris@unaids.org.

After selecting 'Administration/Restore' on the menu, the following screen appears:

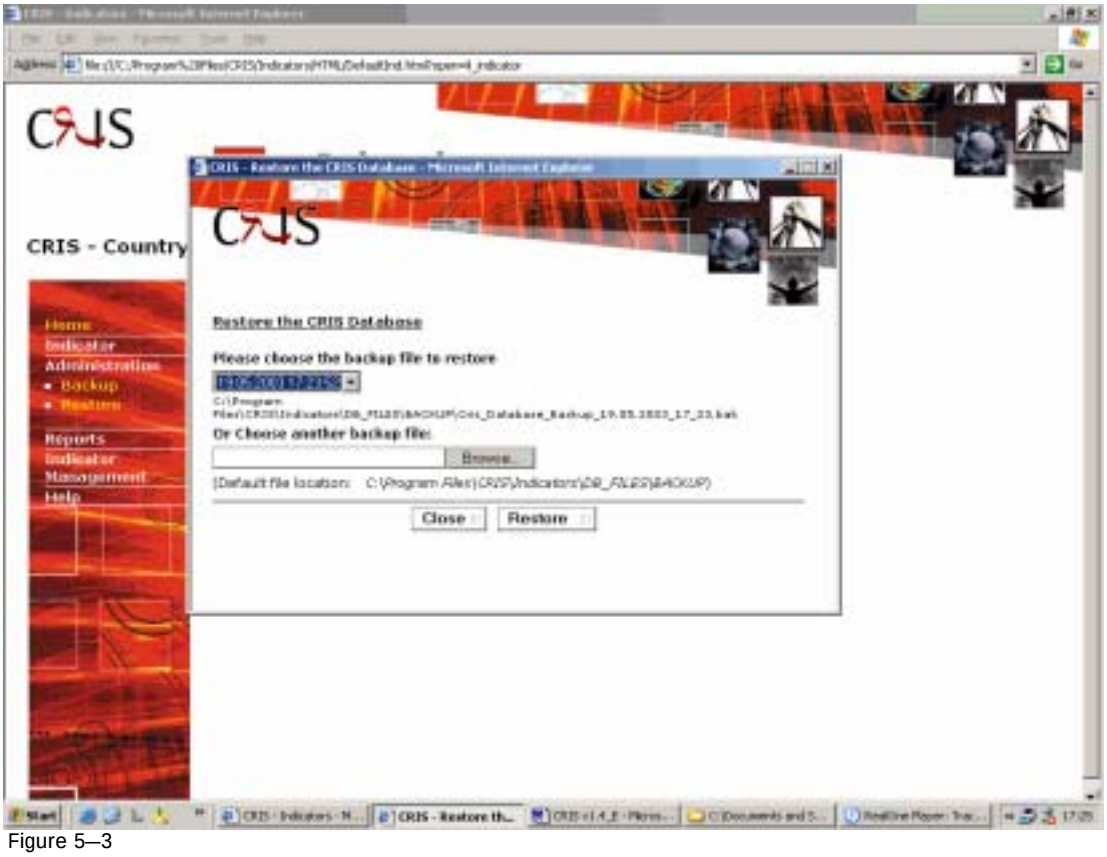


Figure 5—3

As a matter of good 'Backup' procedure it is not advised to store the backup files on the same disk as the current production system. It is recommended that you use an external media to store the backup files. Backups on C:, however, are shown in a convenient dropdown field.

6. Reports menu

Figure 6–1

There are 2 option choices within the Reports menu as follows:

- Indicators by Year, Programme Area
- Indicators to Excel – PivotTable

a) *Indicators by Year, Programme Area*

Selecting the first option will allow you to view pre-defined reports where the report data can be filtered by one of two methods, either the Year for which the data has been captured or filtered by the Programme Area.

Upon selecting this option the following screen will appear and choices can be entered for the Year and Programme Area

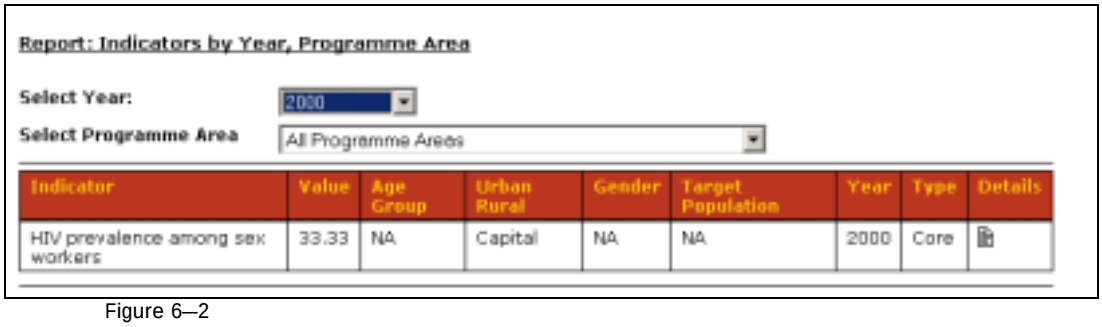


Figure 6–2

b) Indicators to Excel - PivotTable

Selecting this option will allow you to enter into the CRIS custom report facility. This facility uses an Excel feature called pivot tables that provides a flexible and easy way of viewing the same set of data in several ways. It is called a pivot table because you can rotate its row and column headings around the core data area to give you these different views of the source data. Large amounts of data can be quickly summarized using calculation methods that you can choose yourself.

Although the reports will be further enhanced in the next release we have presented some examples on the following pages.

This is the screen that will appear upon selection of Indicators to Excel – PivotTable

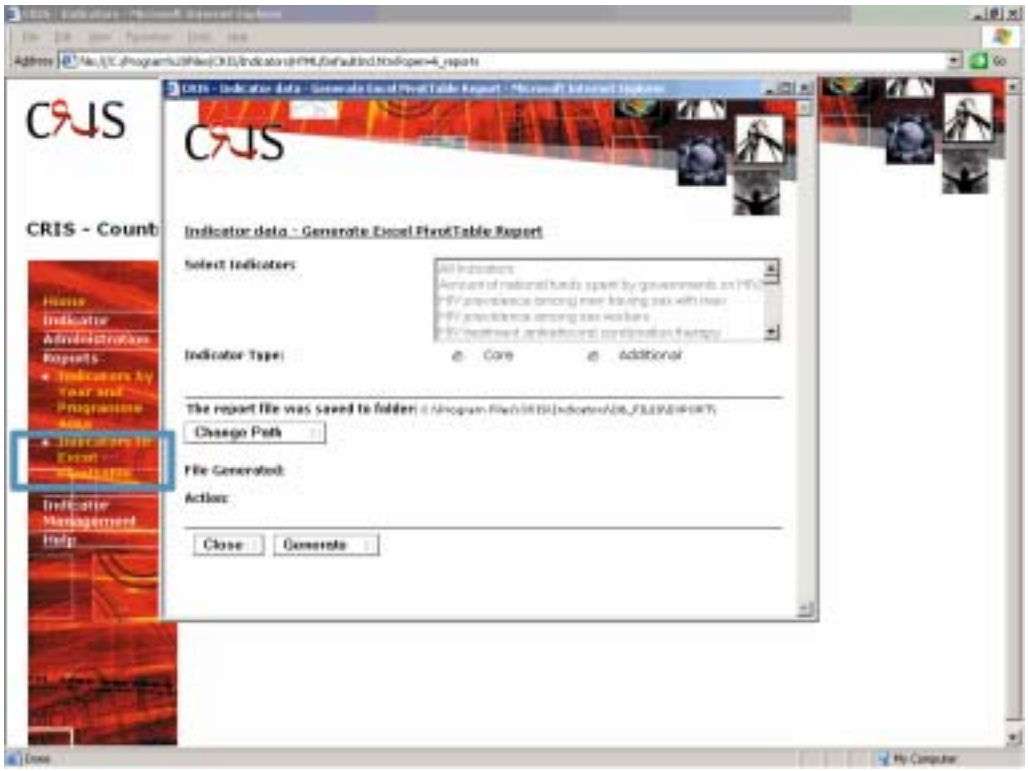


Figure 6–3

Select Generate ... to create the Excel worksheets containing the data and initial pivot table definition. The Excel file created will embed today's date and time within the filename and will be presented to you as follows:

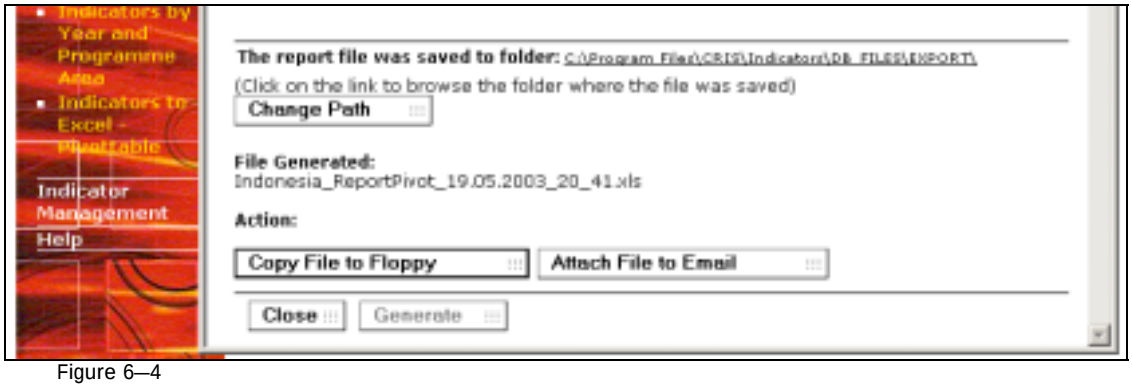


Figure 6–4

In order to locate the excel file just created click on the location link indicated on the screen which will open the folder and display a list of all the files contained in that folder.

The next stage in the custom report facility is to select the Excel file that you have just created (named Indonesia_ReportPivot_19.05.2003_20_41.xls in our example) and double-click on the file to open Excel. You will notice that three Excel worksheets have been created and named as follows:

- Indicators Chart
- Indicators PivotTable
- Indicators Data

The chart you see provides a graphical representation of the data . This data can be viewed in the Indicators Data worksheet and it been summarized in the PivotTable worksheet. You can sort, filter, group data and change the layout of the existing PivotChart in many different ways.

c) Examples of how to use the ReportPivot functionality

In the examples that follow we will use the PivotTable and PivotChart functionality to show how you can graphically display responses to queries such as
… Show me the last 4 years data on reduction in HIV prevalence amongst sex workers
… Show me the percentages of HIV prevalence amongst all groups for year 2000
… Display percentages of HIV prevalence amongst all groups relative to each other

Example 1 below has used a Clustered Column chart type to display percentage figures for one specific Indicatortype (namely, HIV prevalence –Sex workers) across 4 yearly periods.

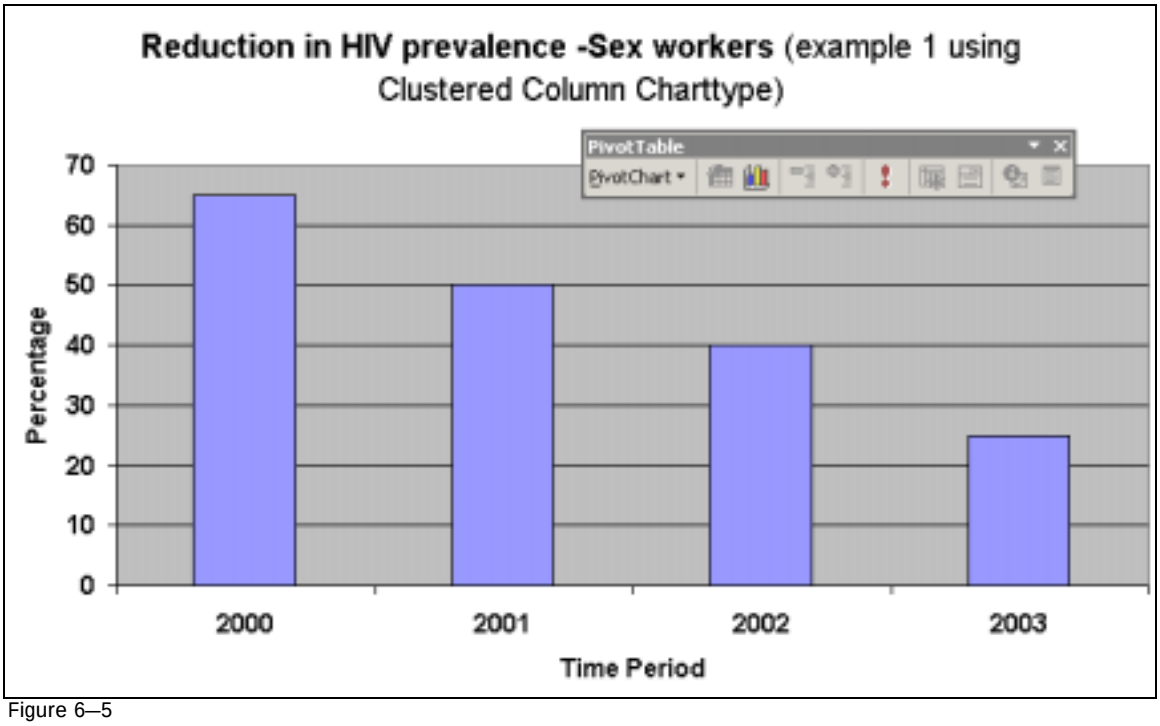


Figure 6–5

i. Modifying your Graph

If you wish to change the graph type to a line or radar graph for example, first single click the 'graph' symbol on the floating PivotTable toolbar to get into the Chart Wizard. Now you can select a 'Chart Type' and adjust other details such as Graph Title, Axis description and whether a legend is attached to the chart or not.

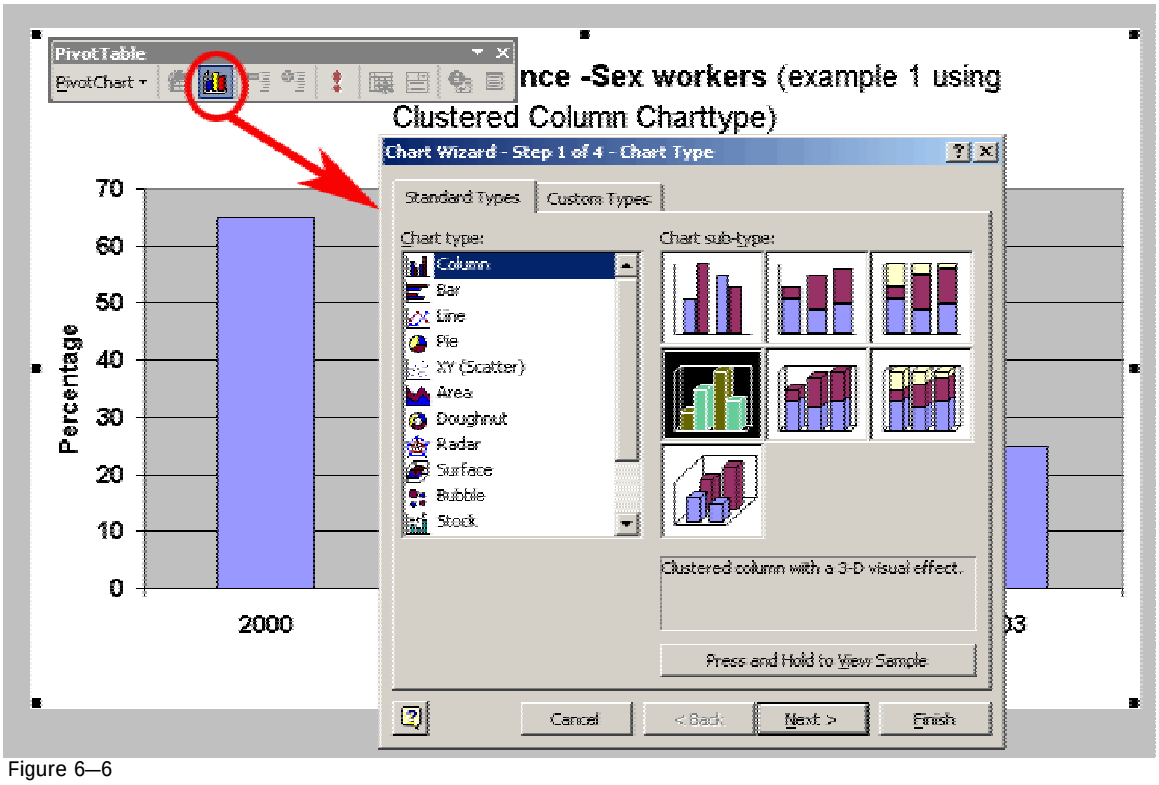


Figure 6–6

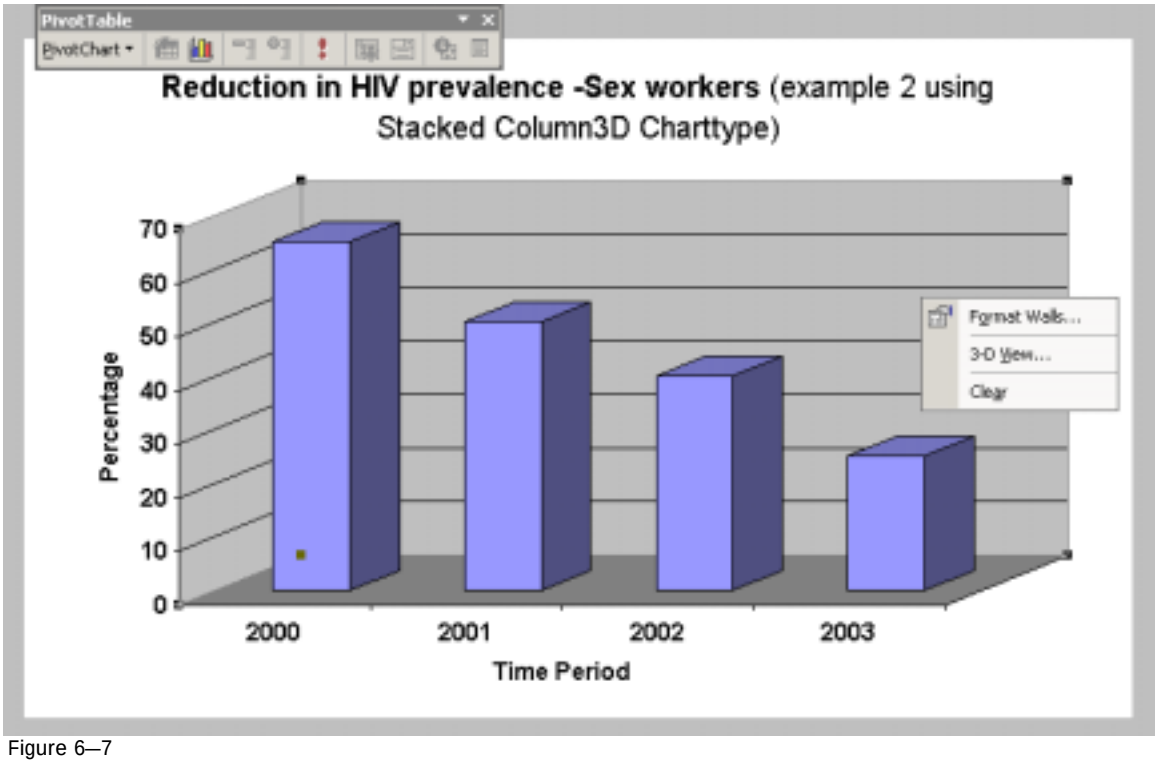


Figure 6–7

Within the chart a right-click on the mouse will bring up another editing toolbar as shown in the attached chart. Here you can further redefine the 3-D view characteristics, if required.

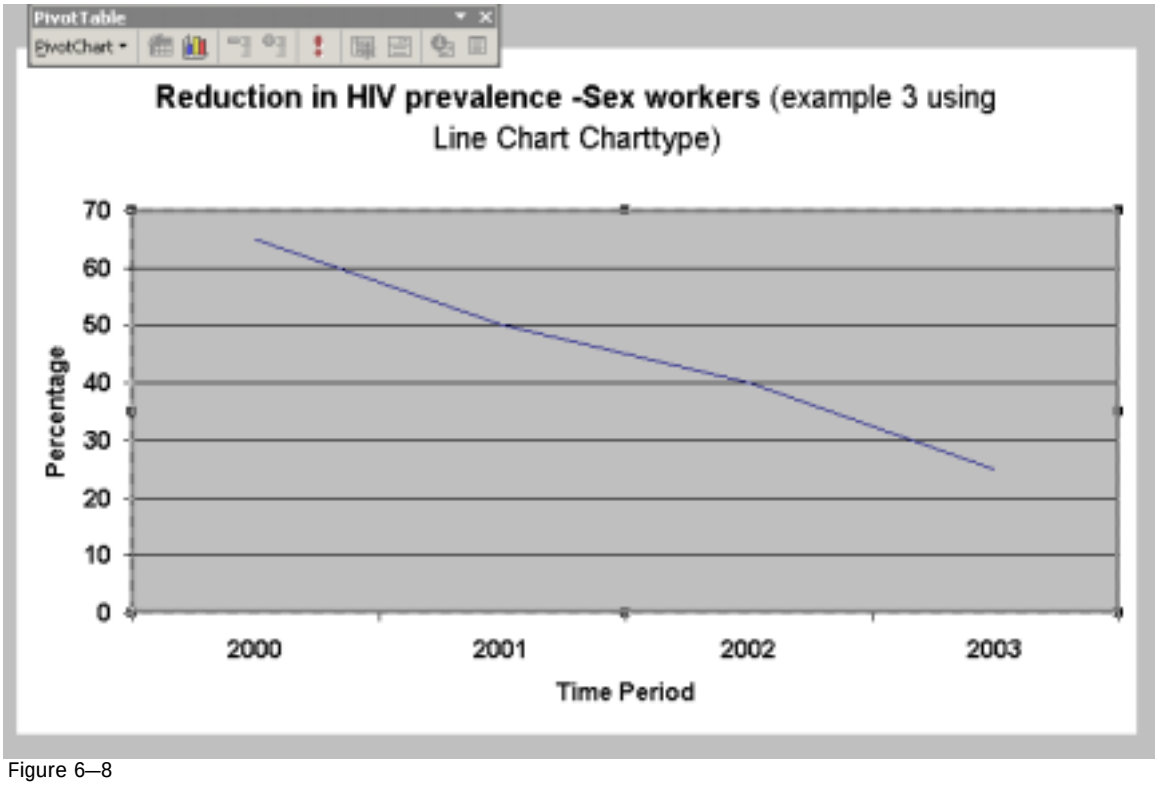


Figure 6–8

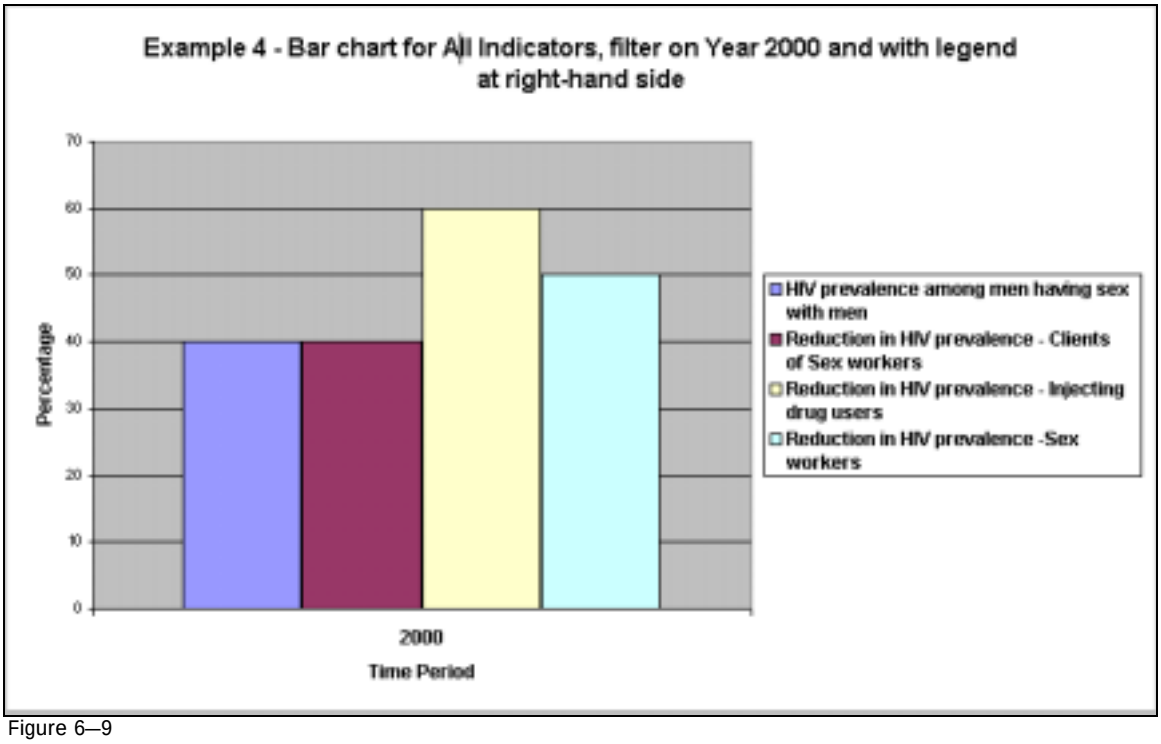


Figure 6–9

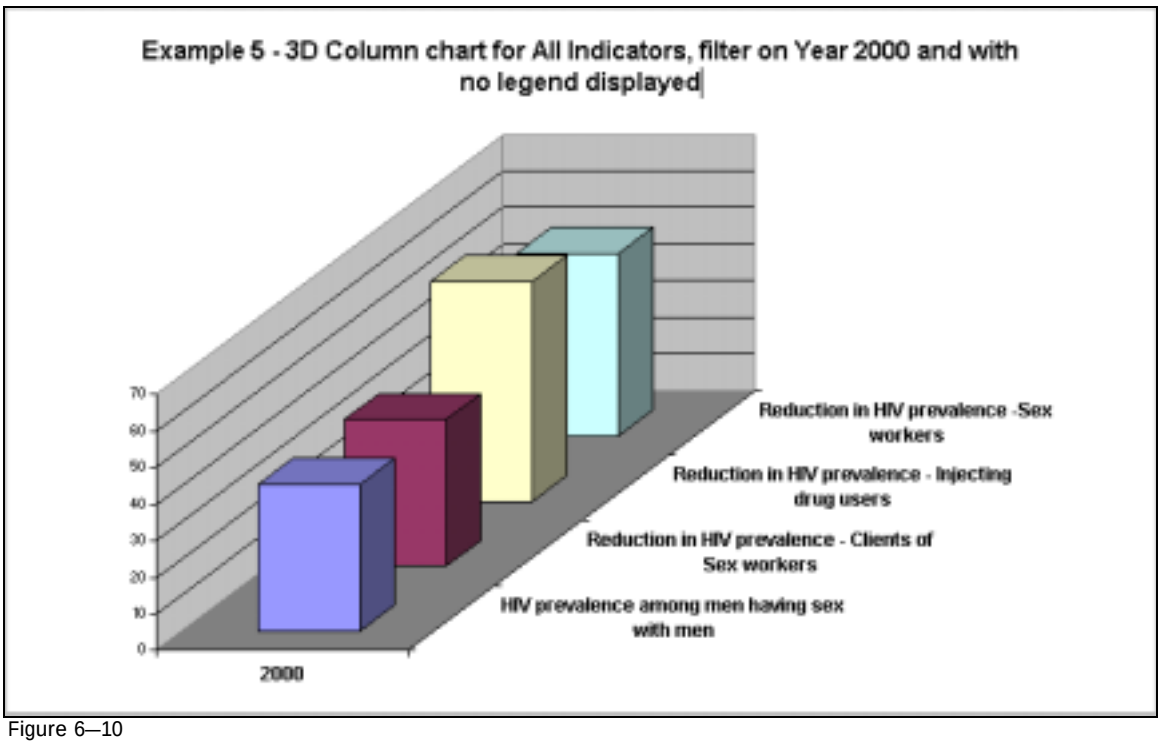


Figure 6–10

7. Indicator management menu

Figure 7–1

a) Export definition

CRIS has been designed to provide flexible movement of indicator definitions and data between systems. Indicator definitions are distributed to sub-national levels by exporting them from the national level and importing them into sub-national systems.

There is no restriction on the development and export of local indicator definitions.

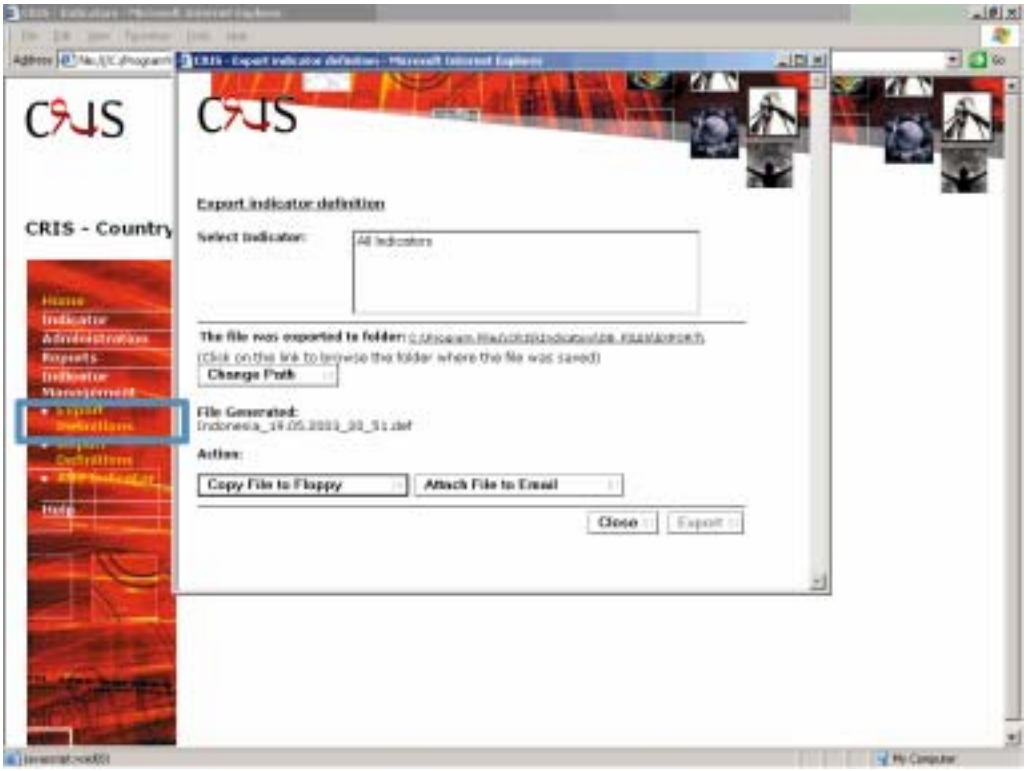


Figure 7–2

b) Import definition

A similar process is used to import the indicator definitions:

Figure 7–3

c) *Add indicator*

There are different indicator types available: count, money, statistic, logical, percentage, and ratio. The 'count' can be used for any simple indicator value. When the 'Create Indicator' button is clicked, the appropriate screen for the type is created.

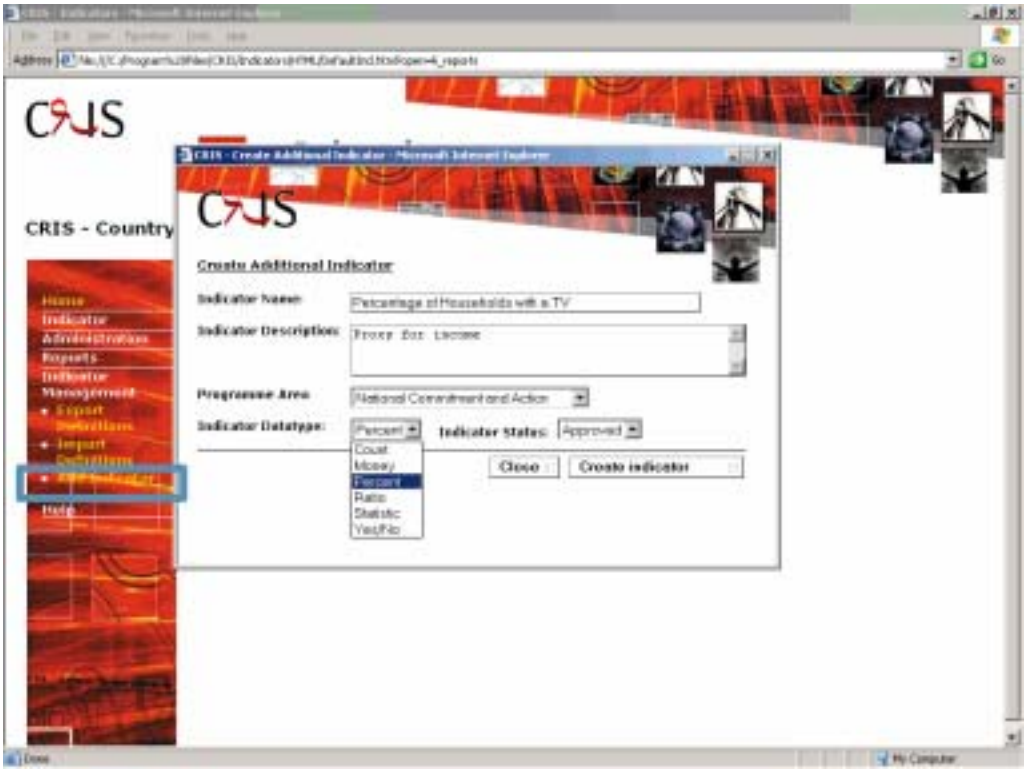


Figure 7–4

8. Language selection

The system provides the ability to select various languages. If necessary the system can be locally modified to support other languages. The language is changed on the main screen by selecting the 'Change Language' link on the main screen:

Figure 8–1

9. Contact information

a) UNAIDS CRIS Unit

Geoff Manthey – Team Leader
Patrick Whitaker

Website: www.unaids.org
Contact: cris@unaids.org

b) Monitoring and Evaluation Unit (EVA)

Michel Caraël – Chief
Nicole Massoud

Website: www.unaids.org
Contact: ungassindicators@unaids.org

c) Intercountry Teams

South-East Asia Pacific (SEAPICT)
Tel: (66) 2 288 1490
Fax: (66) 2 288 1092

Eastern and Southern Africa
Tel: (27) 12 338 5308
Tel: (27) 12 338 5304
Fax: (27) 12 338 5310

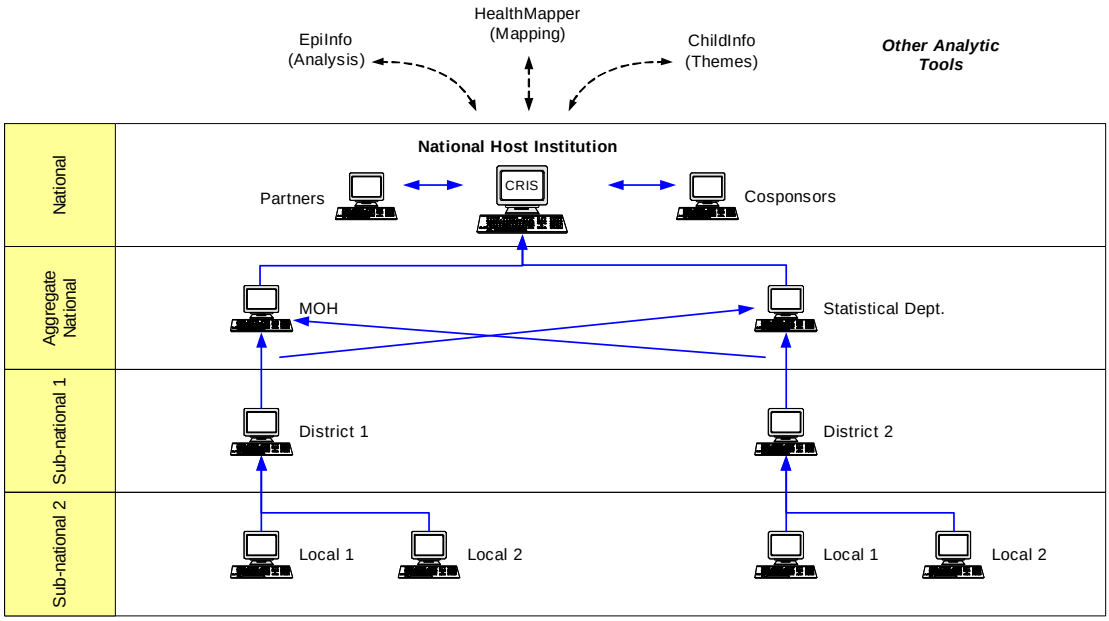
West and Central Africa
Tel: (225) 22 40 44 02/01
Fax: (225) 22 40 44 09/20 32 26 19

Middle East and North Africa (MENA)
Tel: (202) 276 5257
Fax: (202) 670 2492/94

South Asia (SAICT)
Tel: (91) 11 410 4970 - 73
Fax: (91) 11 410 3534

10. *Annexes*

a) Hypothetical reporting hierarchy



CRIS will allow for data transmission between various agencies involved in the national AIDS response—e.g., CDC GAP or UN agencies. It will also provide data for use on analysis and mapping programs such as EpiInfo, HealthMap and ChildInfo. These programs will further support the analysis and synthesis of the information contained within CRIS.

b) Data transmission formats

When implemented the system will support Excel and XML transmission formats in addition to the ASCII format. The file formats are subject to change as the application evolves.

*File format of Export Indicator **data** file:*

Programme_Area_Key	int	4
Indicator_Metadata_Key	uniqueidentifier	16
Country_Key	int	4
[Value]	int	4
Age_Group_Key	int	4
Urban_Rural_Key	int	4
Gender_Key	int	4
Flag_Set_Key	int	4
Time_Period_Key	int	4
Cosponsor_Key	int	4
Target_Pop_Key	int	4
Subnational_Level_Key	int	4
dateStart	datetime	8
dateEnd	datetime	8

Example:

"Programme_Area_Key","Indicator_Metadata_Key","Country_Key","Value","Age_Group_Key","Urban_Rural_Key","Gender_Key","Flag_Set_Key","Time_Period_Key","Cosponsor_Key","Target_Pop_Key","Subnational_Level_Key","dateStart","dateEnd"

1,{E776AC84-4A52-49BB-99A1-018EC11CBF18},206,90,12,4,3,0,12,0,9,0,1990-01-01 00:00:00,1991-01-01 00:00:00

*File format of Export Indicator **definition** file:*

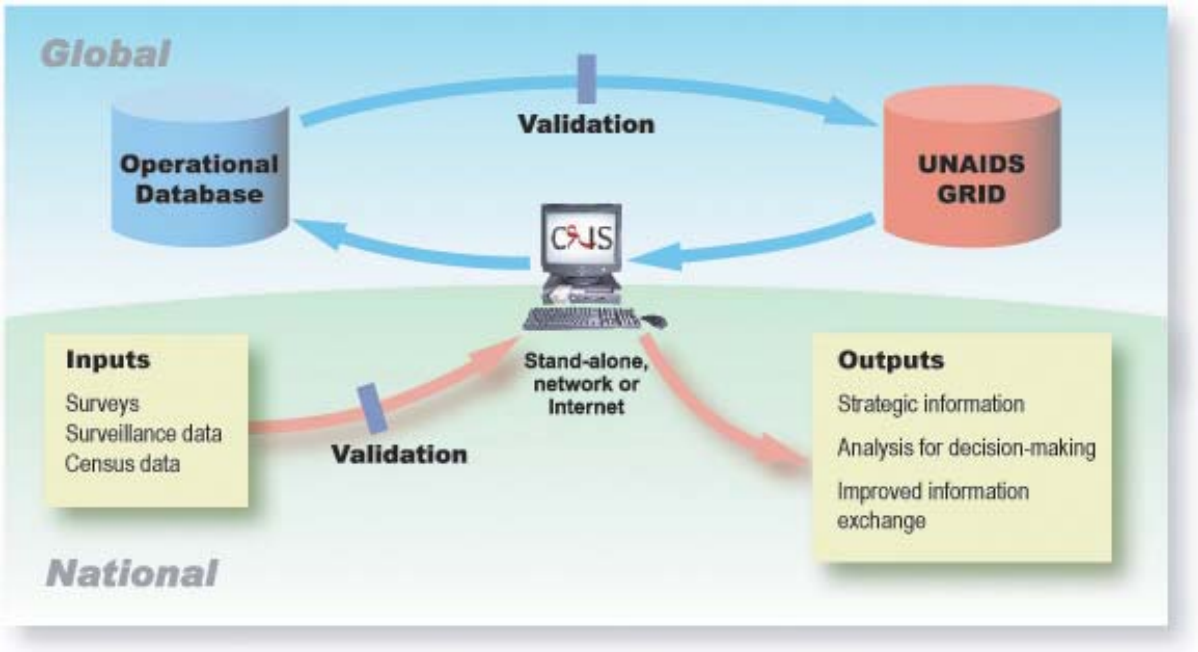
indicatorName	nvarchar	255
indicator_Description	varchar	1000
DataSource_Key	int	4
dataSource_Type_Key	int	4
parent_Indicator_Metadata_key	uniqueidentifier	16
core	bit	1
indicator_type_key	int	4
status_key	int	4

Example:

"indicator_metadata_key","indicatorName","indicator_Description","DataSource_Key","dataSource_Type_Key","parent_Indicator_Metadata_key","core","indicator_type_key","status_key"

{48BCC60C-6AFB-43E3-A2A0-2713FDD3B92D},"First Logical Indicator","This is a little description about the First Logical Indicator",2,5,,False,3,

c) *Data Flow within CRIS/GRID*



Data flows from the local CRIS system to an operational, or temporary, database which countries typically send data to every six months. There, the data is verified and loaded into the data warehouse with longitudinal data for presentation on the CRID. Local systems are then refreshed from the data warehouse with global verified data.

11. Planned enhancements

- Queryable data export facility
- Support for XML and Excel file formats
- Custom report facility
- Enhanced security
- Subnational functionality
- Installation options
- Project resource tracking module
- Scientific inventory module

A database of users will be maintained to insure that updates to the system are made available to all current users of the system.

12. Questions and answers

Q: What are the hardware and software requirements?
A: Please see section 2.c for complete technical requirements.

Q: How do I get my indicators included with the core UNAIDS indicators?
A: The UNAIDS Monitoring and Evaluation Reference Group (MERG) is responsible for harmonizing and standardizing indicators that are included in the core set. See section 9 for MERG contact information.

Q: Can other indicators be entered into the CRIS system?
A: Yes, CRIS will accept any indicator but only core indicators will be transmitted to, and verified by, UNAIDS.

Q: Can non-core indicator definitions be shared among countries?
A: Yes, CRIS will export indicator definitions among CRIS systems.

Q: Can CRIS generate an indicator report for other partners?
A: Yes, CRIS can manage and report any indicators.

Q: Does CRIS collect data, e.g. financial, about individual programmes?
A: Yes, the CRIS modules will collect indicator, project-tracking, and research activity information. Only core indicators and summary information on project tracking and scientific activities will be available via the UNAIDS website, on the GRID.

Q: Are the core indicator data on the UNAIDS website the same as in the stand-alone system?
A: Yes. However, CRIS will not report local indicators to UNAIDS.

Q: Is there an Internet version of CRIS?
A: Yes, Internet entry of indicator information is supported, but hosted and maintained locally.

Q: How do I back up the system?
A: The main menu contains a selection that will copy data files to media. See section 5.a for a complete description of the back-up process.

Q: How do I restore the system?
A: The main menu contains a selection that will copy data files from selectable media. See section 5.b for a complete description of system installation and the restore process.

Q: Can the system run on a network?
A: Yes, the installation allows network installations.

Q: Does SQL Server 2000 need to be installed to run on a network?
A: No, the database can be shared if the SQL Server 2000 Desktop Engine is installed on the workstation.

Q: How do I contact the Monitoring and Evaluation Reference Group (MERG) or CRIS team?
A: See section 9.