

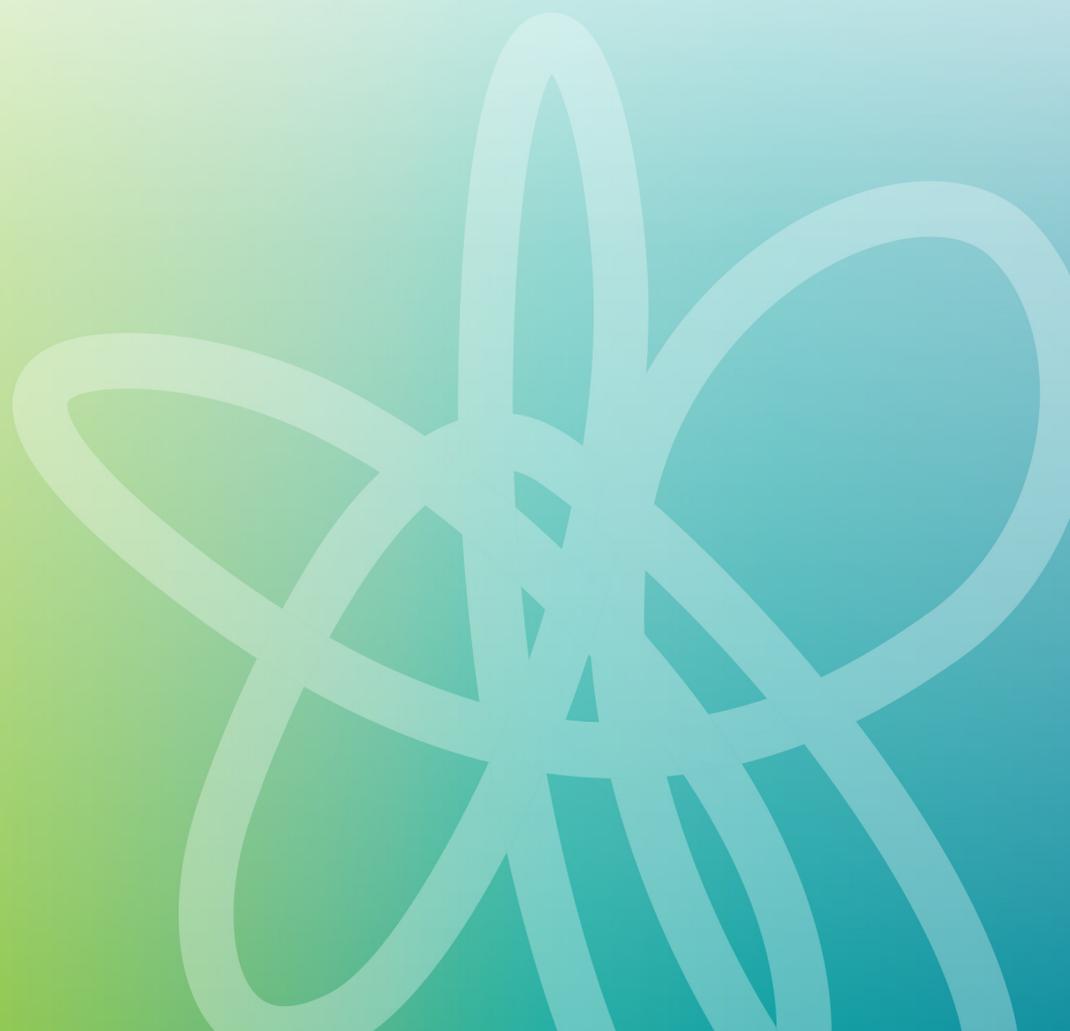


The Australian Prevention
Partnership Centre
Systems and solutions for better health

The Intervention Scalability Assessment Tool

A guide for assessing the scalability of
health interventions

October 2019



The Intervention Scalability Assessment Tool: A guide for assessing the scalability of health interventions

Prepared by: **The Australian Prevention Partnership Centre and the NSW Ministry of Health**

Contributing authors:

The Australian Partnership Prevention Centre, NSW Ministry of Health, University of Sydney, University of Newcastle.

Dr Andrew Milat

Ms Karen Lee

Dr Anne Grunseit

Dr Kathleen Conte

Associate Professor Luke Wolfenden

Professor Adrian Bauman

© Sax Institute 2019



All material and work produced by the Sax Institute is protected by copyright. The Institute reserves the right to set terms and conditions for any use of this material. This product, excluding the Institute's logo and associated logos, and any material owned by third parties, is made available under a Creative Commons Attribution–NonCommercial–ShareAlike 4.0 International licence.

You are free to copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format, provided you attribute the work to the Sax Institute, acknowledge that the Sax Institute owns the copyright, and indicate if any changes have been made to the material. You may not use the material for commercial purposes. If you remix, transform or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same licence as the original.

Enquiries regarding this report may be directed to:

The Australian Prevention Partnership Centre

Website: <https://preventioncentre.org.au>

Email: preventioncentre@saxinstitute.org.au

Phone: +61 2 9188 9520

Our funding partners



Hosted by



Supporting smart decisions. Powered by research.

Contents

1	Introduction	4
1.1	What is scale up and scalability?	4
1.2	Purpose of the ISAT	4
1.3	How was the ISAT developed?	5
1.4	Does the ISAT have limitations?	5
2	How to complete the ISAT	6
2.1	Information sources	6
2.2	Process for completing the ISAT	6
2.3	Structure of the ISAT	6
2.4	How to complete the questions	7
2.5	Scoring the readiness questions in each domain	7
3	The Intervention Assessment Scalability Tool	9
	PART A: SETTING THE SCENE	10
	DOMAIN A1: THE PROBLEM	11
	DOMAIN A2: THE INTERVENTION	12
	DOMAIN A3: STRATEGIC AND POLITICAL CONTEXT	13
	DOMAIN A4: EVIDENCE OF EFFECTIVENESS	14
	DOMAIN A5: INTERVENTION COSTS AND BENEFITS	16
	PART B: INTERVENTION IMPLEMENTATION PLANNING	17
	DOMAIN B1: FIDELITY AND ADAPTATION	17
	DOMAIN B2: REACH AND ACCEPTABILITY	19
	DOMAIN B3: DELIVERY SETTING AND WORKFORCE	21
	DOMAIN B4: IMPLEMENTATION INFRASTRUCTURE	23
	DOMAIN B5: SUSTAINABILITY	25
	PART C: SUMMARY OF SCALABILITY ASSESSMENT	27
	ATTACHMENT: REPORT TEMPLATE	29
	References	30

1 Introduction

1.1 What is scale up and scalability?

Scale up is defined by the World Health Organization as, 'the deliberate effort to increase the impact of successfully tested health interventions so as to benefit more people and to foster policy and program development on a lasting basis'.¹

Scale up occurs along a continuum, from increasing the reach and adoption of a local program to a greater number of sites, through to regional, state-wide, national or even the international roll-out of an intervention. Scaling up evidence-based population health interventions is necessary to ensure maximum benefit from effective health services and programs at the population level.

Scalability, on the other hand, is defined as, the ability of a health intervention shown to be efficacious on a small scale and/or under controlled conditions to be expanded under real world conditions to reach a greater proportion of the eligible population while retaining effectiveness.²

The scalability of a program or intervention will vary depending on the program's context and design. Various factors require consideration to determine if a program or intervention should be implemented at scale.

Note: Throughout this document, the terms program and intervention are used interchangeably.

1.2 Purpose of the ISAT

The Intervention Scalability Assessment Tool (ISAT) is designed to assist practitioners, policy makers, program managers and researchers determine the scalability of a discrete health program or intervention. Though developed for use in population health, the ISAT is adaptable and could be used in other health and human service settings, such as clinical interventions, mental health interventions or even educational interventions.

The ISAT was primarily designed to:

- Help assess the scalability of an intervention
- Identify and assess contextual factors facilitating or hindering scale up
- Provide a mechanism for identifying gaps in the information required to make an assessment or to inform an assessment on the scalability of an intervention
- Provide a structure for working through key considerations when determining if a program is scalable.

However, the tool may also be used for:

- Determining how to design a program or intervention for implementation and future scale up
- Making comparisons across multiple programs and interventions being considered for scale up
- Making assessments on the readiness of an intervention for scale up
- Structuring the decision-making process on whether to fund or scale up new or pilot interventions
- Determining the future of current interventions, that is, whether to continue or terminate an intervention
- Informing the strategic planning process.

The ISAT tool allows the user to store and document information collected, and assessments made about a program or intervention for future use. The process may also provide a basis to inform future decisions and planning processes and enable a repository of information for retrospective reflection.

1.3 How was the ISAT developed?

The tool was developed from a review of the implementation science literature and several rounds of input from implementation researchers, policy makers and practitioners actively involved in the program management and/or scaling up of population health interventions and programs.

1.4 Does the ISAT have limitations?

This tool is suitable for use in most health and human services-related programs. However, not every population health intervention, program or even policy requires a scalability assessment. There may be legitimate reasons why policy action may occur in the absence of direct causal evidence of program/intervention effectiveness. For example, it may not be possible to generate definitive causal evidence of the effect of legislative change before implementation, however there may be merit in implementing such changes if the possible impact of change is great and cost low.

2 How to complete the ISAT

2.1 Information sources

A variety of information sources should be used to complete the ISAT and may include:

- Available evaluation reports
- Published literature (for example, academic journals)
- Grey literature (for example, published or unpublished reports, white papers and unpublished evaluations)
- Practice based information (for example, local strategic plans, practice manuals, protocols, clinical guidelines)
- Expert opinion.

Where information is missing or unavailable, a judgement is required regarding:

- The importance of the knowledge gap to decision making
- Whether the gaps can be addressed during implementation
- Whether further research is required before an intervention is to be considered for scale up.

As the information collated as part of the completion of the ISAT can be stored and used for future reference and learning, it is important that all sources of information are appropriately referenced and notes of important discussions are documented as well.

Information sources should be referenced where possible to ensure transparency in evidence collection.

2.2 Process for completing the ISAT

The questions posed in the ISAT are numerous and wide-ranging. However, the intent is to stimulate thinking and promote consideration of factors that have been shown to be important when assessing scalability. It may not be possible to answer all the questions, but the absence of information can also be an important finding.

We recommend stakeholders complete the ISAT together as a group – as several information sources should be used in the process and an individual is unlikely to have all the information required. An ideal group of stakeholders would be one that reflects a range of expertise in research, program planning, implementation and practice. For example, research expertise will facilitate assessments as to the strength of the evidence, while practitioner or policy maker experience will be critical in identifying important contextual factors that could affect implementation and the scale up process.

A summary reporting template has been developed to help present the assessment's key findings. This includes a recommendation regarding scale up for senior decision makers.

If a decision is made to scale up an intervention, the information gathered by this tool can be used to develop a comprehensive scale up plan. The [NSW Health Guide to Scaling Up Population Health Interventions](#)³ describes a comprehensive step-by-step planning process for scaling up interventions.

2.3 Structure of the ISAT

The tool consists of three sections. Part A and B each consists of five domains and Part C summarises the assessment.

PART A: Include background information on the public health problem, the context in which it is proposed the intervention will be scaled up and describe the intervention.

PART B: Consider the implementation and feasibility factors relating to all potential scale up aspects, including fidelity and adaptations, reach and acceptability, delivery settings and agents, and implementation infrastructure and training.

PART C: Summarise all the information gathered to facilitate the process of making a recommendation on scalability.

2.4 How to complete the questions

Determining the future scalability of any intervention involves the active consideration of:

- (a) Current context for the intervention
- (b) How the intervention is currently implemented
- (c) How implementation may need to be modified for the intervention to work at scale.

Some questions may require you to make assumptions and forward projections, which may or may not be possible depending on your context and information at your disposal. It is not compulsory to make these projections; however, the aim is to prompt thinking about any gap between the current approach to implementation and implementing at scale.

Note: Although the ISAT tool **helps address some** aspects of implementation scale up planning, the tool is focused on assessing the **scalability of the intervention** at this stage. Once a decision has been made that the intervention merits scaling up, the next step is to develop a detailed implementation scale up strategy.³ The considerations made, and information gathered for completing this tool, will be useful for the development of a future implementation scale up strategy should this be warranted.

2.5 Scoring the readiness questions in each domain

At the end of each domain, several optional questions provide a readiness assessment of the information provided for that domain. These readiness questions help identify strengths and weaknesses across domains. Each question can be scored from 0–3, where the minimum score for each domain is 0, and the maximum score is 3.

In order to derive a final score for the domain, take the average score across the questions (if there is more than one question).

If there are multiple people providing a score, the total score by domain can be summed and averaged across the number of scorers. If the question is not applicable, the response 'N/A' can be selected.

It is important to note that there is no total or combination score that can be derived from scoring all the individual domains.

The omission of such a total score is deliberate, as it is recognised that not all the domains are necessarily equal across all contexts and scenarios. Low scores in some domains may be acceptable in some situations, but not in others, depending on the perceived importance of the domain in the context of the intervention for scale up.

Once the score per domain is derived, access the [ISAT scoring sheet in Excel](#) and input the scores into the spreadsheet and it will generate a radar plot. The radar plot represents the domains visually and enables comparisons across the domains.

The radar plot highlights domains that may need to be strengthened or improved. It also provides a starting point to facilitate discussions on the potential scalability and/or readiness of the intervention in question. It may also promote the development of strategies and/or solutions to mitigate any potential issues that may arise during the scaling up phase.

Figure 1 (page 8), visually represents the radar plot once scores have been entered by domain in the [ISAT scoring sheet in Excel](#). It shows that several domains scored quite high while others scored considerably lower. From this example, it is immediately apparent, where some of the potential strengths and weaknesses are of the program or intervention following the scalability assessment. This result can be used to promote further discussion or action as to the potential scalability of the program or intervention.

Figure 1: An example of a radar plot produced by the ISAT Scoring sheet



3 The Intervention Scalability Assessment Tool

PART A: SETTING THE SCENE

Include background information on the public health problem, the context in which it is proposed the intervention will be scaled up and describe the intervention.

PART B: INTERVENTION IMPLEMENTATION PLANNING

Consider the implementation and feasibility factors relating to all potential scale up aspects, including fidelity and adaptations, reach and acceptability, delivery settings and agents, and implementation infrastructure and training.

PART C: SUMMARY OF SCALABILITY ASSESSMENT

Summarise all the information gathered to facilitate the process of making a recommendation on scalability.

PART A: SETTING THE SCENE

Proposed level and method of scale up

Name of intervention: _____

The following questions set the scene for completing the tool. They relate to the level of scale up and the likely scale up pathway being considered.

Question 1: What is the ultimate level of scale up you are trying to achieve? (Select as many as necessary)

- Scaled up across multiple sites within a region
- Scaled up across a local region or province
- State or large jurisdiction scale up
- National or country level scale up
- Other level of scale up (*please describe*) _____
- Don't know

Question 2: How are you proposing to scale up?

- Vertical approach (Simultaneous approach)

Note: Scaling up using a **vertical approach** involves the introduction of an intervention simultaneously across a whole system and results in institutionalisation of a change through policy, regulation, financing or health systems change.³

- Horizontal scale up (Stepwise approach)

Note: Scaling up using a **horizontal approach** involves the introduction of an intervention across different sites or groups in a phased manner, often beginning with a pilot program, followed by stepwise expansion, learning lessons along the way to help refine further expansion.³

- Other _____

DOMAIN A1: THE PROBLEM

This domain considers the problem being addressed. In this domain, describe the problem, who it affects, what it affects and how it is currently being addressed (if at all). Where possible, draw on recent data available that provides evidence of the problem and its impacts. This may include population survey data either at the local, regional or national level, or secondary data sources as examples.

Domain A1: The problem	
The problem – Describe what is known about the current nature of the problem	
A1.1: What is the problem and who does it affect? Describe the nature and scope of the problem using epidemiological data (e.g. Who is affected? How widespread is the problem? What is known about the causes?)	
A1.2: How does the problem impact on the health of the population? Describe the impact of the problem on health and wellbeing of the population (e.g. burden of disease and costs to the health system and society)	
A1.3: What is current practice to address the issue? Describe how this problem is currently addressed in the system	

Readiness assessment Domain A1: The problem

Question	Not applicable	Not at all	To a small extent	Somewhat	To a large extent
1. Is the problem of sufficient concern to warrant scale up of the intervention/program to address it?	N/A	0	1	2	3
Total score for Domain A1					

DOMAIN A2: THE INTERVENTION

This domain requires a description of the proposed program or intervention to address the problem described in A1. The aims, objectives, key elements and methods of delivery should be documented.

Domain A2: The program/ intervention	
Current situation – Describe what is currently known about the intervention proposed for scale up	
A2.1: Describe the aims/objectives and intended outcomes of the intervention proposed for scale up Provide (1) a summary description of the intervention and (2) its aims and objectives	
A2.2: Describe the key elements of the intervention proposed for scale up (including the process of delivery) What are the key intervention components? (e.g. Frequency and intensity of the intervention, etc.)	

Readiness assessment Domain A2: Intervention characteristics

Question	Not applicable	Not at all	To a small extent	Somewhat	To a large extent
2. Will the outcomes delivered by this intervention address the needs of the target group (and/or) problem?	N/A	0	1	2	3
Total score for Domain A2					

DOMAIN A3: STRATEGIC AND POLITICAL CONTEXT

This domain requires consideration of the current strategic, political, and environmental context. It may also help to consider other influences that may contribute to the context such as industry/commercial players or the non-government sector.

Domain A3: Strategic and political context	
Strategic and political context – Describe what is known about the current strategic/political/environment context	
A3.1: Is addressing the problem consistent with national, state or regional policy directions or priorities? (Yes, No, Don't know). Provide evidence where possible to justify assessment.)	
A3.2: Is addressing the problem an identified need of funding agencies? (Funding in agencies in this case may include central agencies such as NHMRC, Treasury, Cabinet Office, individual departments, non-government organisations or other advocacy groups) (Yes, No, Don't know). Consider if there are any targets/indicators/goals at the local or international level that need to be met.	
A3.3: How well will the intervention proposed for scale up align with the broader strategic and/or political context? Consider if there are any political, strategic or environmental priorities or strategies this intervention might align with. Also consider the influence of industry and private and non-government sector.	

Readiness assessment Domain A3: Strategic/political context

Question	Not applicable	Not at all	To a small extent	Somewhat	To a large extent
3. Is addressing the problem consistent with policy/strategic directions or priorities?	N/A	0	1	2	3
4. Will scaling up the intervention be strategically useful to funders/funding agency?	N/A	0	1	2	3
Total score for Domain A3					

DOMAIN A4: EVIDENCE OF EFFECTIVENESS

This domain considers the level of evidence available to support the scale up of the proposed intervention. This includes the consideration of evidence from various sources such as the scientific literature and/or from results of any other known evaluations of the intervention if it has been piloted/trialled in your area or by someone else in another area. In some cases, you may have access to both types of evidence, but in others you may be limited to one only. It is important that you read and consider both if available.

In this section, the target population is defined as the group of people the intervention is intended for. In some cases, your target population can be very specific, for example, those with a certain health condition/risk factor. In others, the target population can be broad, for example all those within a specific geographical area. It is important that a target population is defined as it will have an impact on future monitoring and evaluation activities.

Domain A4: Evidence of effectiveness	
Level of evidence available	
<p>A4.1 What is the strength of evidence of effectiveness for the intervention in addressing the problem described in Domain A1 and A2, based on literature?</p> <p>National Health and Medical Research Council evidence levels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I Systematic review of level II evidence demonstrating benefit II RCT or cluster RCT demonstrating benefit III A pseudo-randomised controlled trial demonstrating benefit III Comparative study with no concurrent controls (non-randomised experimental trial, cohort study, case-control study, interrupted time series with a control) demonstrating benefit III Comparative study without concurrent controls (historical control study, two or more single arm study, interrupted time series analysis without a control group) demonstrating benefit IV Case series with either post-test or pre-test/post-test outcomes 	
<p>A4.2 What was the size of the intervention effect (if known)? (Mean difference, relative risk, odds ratio, hazard ratio, sensitivity, specificity and statistical significance)</p> <p>Note: It is important to know that intervention effects generally decline from controlled setting to implementation at scale in the real world.</p>	
<p>A4.3 Describe core intervention components (as described in Domain A2) that contribute to intervention effectiveness (if known)</p>	
<p>A4.4 Is the effect size of the intervention meaningful from a population health policy perspective? Note: A statistically significant difference, though a good start, is not necessarily a difference of policy/clinical significance. Intervention effects of policy/clinical significance are meaningful changes on an individual or group that, if scaled up, can make a substantial improvement to the outcome of interest.</p>	

Domain A4: Evidence of effectiveness	
A4.5 Did the intervention have differential effects on the target population? Note: Differences in effectiveness amongst target populations/settings.	
A4.6 Did the intervention have any known unintended consequences and/or adverse outcomes that were reported (in the literature or elsewhere)? Note: Unintended consequences can be positive or negative.	
A4.7 Is there evidence that the intervention has a relative advantage over existing interventions to address the same problem?	
A4.8 Has the intervention been implemented at a: (a) Larger scale (either in literature or elsewhere) (b) Other delivery settings (from original intention)? If Yes to either, was it found to be effective? Describe the results	

Readiness assessment Domain A4: Evidence of effectiveness

Question	Not applicable	Not at all	To a small extent	Somewhat	To a large extent
5. Is there compelling evidence (from the literature or elsewhere) to indicate that the intervention is effective in addressing the problem in the target population?	N/A	0	1	2	3
Total score for Domain A4					

DOMAIN A5: INTERVENTION COSTS AND BENEFITS

This domain considers the known costs of the intervention delivery as well as any quantifiable benefits. Economic evaluation is dependent on information on the costs and benefits of programs. Methods include cost effectiveness analysis, cost benefit analysis, cost utility analysis, etc.⁴ In some circumstances, intervention costs may not be well known, but it is preferable that some indication of costs be gathered so that more informed consideration of scalability can be made.

Domain A5: Intervention costs and benefits	
Level of evidence available	
<p>A5.1 What were the intervention costs reported (if available)? Consider costs associated with start-up (e.g. building infrastructure, conducting training), costs associated with ongoing delivery as well as cost per participant or cost per unit of outcome</p>	
<p>A5.2 Was there any evidence of benefit outweighing the costs? Describe any evidence that the benefits of the program outweighed the costs Potential measures may include: incremental cost-effectiveness ratio, cost-benefit analysis, cost per QALY etc.</p>	

Readiness assessment Domain A5: Intervention costs and benefits

Question	Not applicable	Not at all	To a small extent	Somewhat	To a large extent
6. Is there evidence that the benefits of the intervention exceeded the costs?	N/A	0	1	2	3
Total score for Domain A5					

PART B: INTERVENTION IMPLEMENTATION PLANNING

Part B is about consideration for implementation of the intervention (as implemented currently or in the literature), as well as the proposed implementation for scale up. This section covers four domains:

1. Fidelity and adaptation
2. Reach and acceptability
3. Delivery settings and workforce
4. Implementation infrastructure.

As noted previously, while there may be some overlap with the information sought here with information required for future scale up implementation planning, completing this tool does not negate the need for a more detailed implementation scale up plan, if scale up is found to be warranted. The questions in Part B are designed to promote early thinking about potential implementation needs and strategies that would contribute to its potential for scalability.

DOMAIN B1: FIDELITY AND ADAPTATION

This domain considers whether there are any proposed changes to the intervention required for scale up. For example, if the original intervention (described in Domain A2) required the delivery of 10 separate elements and only 8 elements are to be delivered in the scale up, record this. Any known impacts of these changes should also be noted.

Domain B1: Fidelity and adaption	
Considerations for scale up –What might change from the current situation if the intervention is scaled up?	
B1.1: Will there be any changes and/or adaptations made to the intervention from what was described in Domain A2 if the intervention is scaled up? (Yes, No, Unsure). If Yes, please indicate what those changes will be. Note: Adaptions to intervention components may have positive or negative impacts on intervention effectiveness	
B1.2: Are those changes and/or adaptations likely to have any impact on the intended outcomes of the intervention as described in Domain A2? (Yes, No, Unsure). If Yes, please indicate what those changes/impacts will be	
B1.3: How will intervention fidelity be monitored and maintained?	

Readiness assessment Domain B1: Fidelity and adaptation

Question	Not applicable	Not at all	To a small extent	Somewhat	To a large extent
7. Will the core components of the scaled-up intervention be consistent with what was previously shown to be effective?	N/A	0	1	2	3
8. If the core components of intervention are to be changed/adapted from its original form during scale up, will the impact of the changes/adaptations likely be favourable?	N/A	0	1	2	3
9. Can program fidelity be monitored and/or maintained if implemented at scale?	N/A	0	1	2	3
Total score for Domain B1					

DOMAIN B2: REACH AND ACCEPTABILITY

This domain considers the reach and acceptability of the intervention for the target population.

Domain B2: Reach and acceptability	
Previous/current situation	
B2.1 Describe the target population for the intervention Describe who was targeted in the literature or in pilot program	
B2.2 How were the target population identified and recruited? Describe how the target population(s) were identified and/or recruited in the literature or pilot program, e.g. what recruitment strategies were used	
B2.3 What was the level of participation and/or completion rate in the target population? Describe the level of participation and/or rate of completion of the target population in the literature or pilot program	
B2.4 Was the intervention acceptable to the target population? Was there any evidence (from literature or pilot program) to suggest that the intervention was acceptable to the intervention population?	
Considerations for scale up - Consider what might change from the current situation if the intervention is scaled up	
B2.5 Describe the target population for the intervention at scale	
B2.6 How will the intended target group be identified and recruited at scale?	
B2.7 Have there been any projections/estimations developed for scale up, to consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Likely level of participation and/or completion rates of the target population Likely required timeframe required to achieve desired level of participation and/or reach? If yes, what are they and how likely are they to be achieved within available resources?	
B2.8 Are there any foreseeable facilitators and/or barriers for reaching the target populations as part of the scale up process? Facilitators or barriers in this case can be in terms of process, persons, practices, policies, budget	

Readiness assessment Domain B2: Reach and acceptability

Question	Not applicable	Not at all	To a small extent	Somewhat	To a large extent
10. Does the intervention have the potential to reach the intended target population at scale?	N/A	0	1	2	3
11. Is the intervention likely to be acceptable to the target population?	N/A	0	1	2	3
Total score for Domain B2					

DOMAIN B3: DELIVERY SETTING AND WORKFORCE

This domain considers the setting within which the intervention is delivered as well as the delivery workforce. In this domain, we refer to the delivery setting as the ‘setting’ in which the intervention is to be implemented, for example, schools, canteens, community, child care centres, hospitals. The delivery organisation, on the other hand, refers to the individual organisations that will implement the intervention. Delivery organisations may be newly created for the purpose of scaling up or they may already exist. Finally, the delivery workforce refers to those directly involved in delivering or administering the intervention to the target population.

Domain B3: Delivery setting and workforce	
Current situation	
<p>B3.1 Describe the delivery setting/s where the intervention has been delivered Describe where the intervention has been implemented (in pilot or literature). Delivery setting in this case means the context in which the intervention has been delivered e.g. schools, school canteens, sexual health clinics, community health centres, early childhood settings</p>	
<p>B3.2 Describe the delivery workforce required for the administering the program/ intervention Who were they and what did they do?</p>	
<p>B3.3 Was the intervention deemed acceptable to the delivery workforce? For example, was there any feedback from the delivery workforce in relation to the intervention? Consider feedback from referrers to/from the intervention as well</p>	
<p>B3.4 How was the delivery workforce supported to deliver the intervention implementation? For example, were resources provided to assist with implementation, how much time was required to assist with implementation?</p>	
<p>B3.5 Were there any facilitators and/or barriers identified in the delivery setting when the intervention was implemented? If yes, what were they?</p>	
Considerations for scale up – what might change from the current situation if the intervention is scaled up	
<p>B3.6 Will the intervention be implemented in the same settings at scale? Yes, No, Unsure. If no, in which other settings will the intervention be implemented?</p>	
<p>B3.7 Who will deliver the intervention at scale? For example, will the same delivery workforce be used? Will the same referrers be involved at scale?</p>	
<p>B3.8 Is the intervention likely to be acceptable to the delivery workforce involved if implemented at scale?</p>	
<p>B3.9 Does the intervention require a small or a large departure from current practices and cultures of delivery organisations and workforce? Note: Consider the impact the implementation of the intervention will have on current practices and cultures of the organisation and whether those impacts will be well received</p>	

Domain B3: Delivery setting and workforce

B3.10 Have there been any projections/estimations developed for scale up, to consider:

- Likely level of adoption/uptake rates of delivery organisations
- Likely required timeframe required to achieve desired level of adoption/uptake by delivery organisations
- Likely required timeframe to achieve the desired levels of resourcing/recruitment of the delivery workforce

If yes, what are they and how likely are they to be achieved within available resources?

B3.11 Are there similar programs/interventions already in place in the proposed delivery setting that might facilitate or hinder scale up?
Does the intervention duplicate other services or interventions already in place or link with or leverage existing settings and/or services?

B3.12 Are there any foreseeable facilitators and/or barriers for the delivery settings as part of the scale up process?
Facilitators or barriers in this case can be in terms of process, people, practices, policies, budget

Readiness assessment Domain B3: Delivery setting and workforce

Question	Not applicable	Not at all	To a small extent	Somewhat	To a large extent
12. Is the delivery setting(s) selected to deliver the program at scale consistent with that used in previous studies?	N/A	0	1	2	3
13. Is the delivery workforce selected to deliver the program at scale consistent with that used in previous studies?	N/A	0	1	2	3
14. Is the intervention likely to be acceptable to the delivery workforce involved in its delivery at scale?	N/A	0	1	2	3
15. If the intervention requires integration into existing organisational or community structures, how likely is it to be feasible?	N/A	0	1	2	3
Total score for Domain B3					

DOMAIN B4: IMPLEMENTATION INFRASTRUCTURE

This domain requires consideration of the potential implementation infrastructure required for scale up. Some of the answers to these questions may be known or could be extrapolated given known information.

For the purposes of the ISAT, implementation infrastructure comprises the organisational and workforce support systems required for implementation at scale, including training, accreditation processes, competency frameworks, information and performance monitoring systems.

Implementation support team for the purposes of the ISAT can be taken to refer to the additional human resources required to assist in the implementation at scale. Their roles may include, but are not limited to, assistance with the delivery setting and workforce, managing or providing oversight of the scale up process, training and providing advice.

Domain B4: Implementation infrastructure	
Current situation	
B4.1 Describe the infrastructure requirements for the delivery of the program/ intervention i.e. classrooms, clinic facilities, sporting fields, community centres, IT equipment, etc.	
B4.2 Describe the operational requirements for delivery of the intervention i.e. training, education, monitoring and feedback systems, accreditation processes etc.	
B4.3 Were there facilitators and/or barriers to the creation and maintenance of implementation infrastructure?	
Considerations for scale up – what might change from the current situation if the intervention is scaled up	
B4.4 Have there been any projections/estimations made for scale up, to consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Likely implementation infrastructure required Likely resources and timeframe required to build or procure the implementation infrastructure? If yes, what are they and how likely are they to be achieved within available resources?	
B4.5 Will implementation at scale require the creation of an implementation support team? If yes, could they be created within proposed resources?	
B4.6 Are there any foreseeable facilitators and/or barriers to building implementation infrastructure as part of the scale up process? Facilitators or barriers in this case can be in terms of acceptability to workforce, changes to practice, workload, etc.	

Readiness assessment Domain B4: Implementation infrastructure

Question	Not applicable	Not at all	To a small extent	Somewhat	To a large extent
16. Are the implementation infrastructure requirements of the intervention/program feasible for scale up?	N/A	0	1	2	3
Total score for Domain B4					

DOMAIN B5: SUSTAINABILITY

The purpose of this domain is to consider the longer-term outcomes of the scale up, and how, once scaled up, the intervention could become sustainable over the medium to longer term. Some of these questions will be difficult to answer or, in some cases, impossible.

However, they are listed to promote thinking and to facilitate planning, which may increase the likelihood of future success. It is worth noting that 'sustainability' is context dependent and it will be necessary to consider your context when determining what timeframe would be appropriate for the intervention to be considered sustainable or how best to define what sustainability means.

Domain B5: Sustainability of the intervention	
<p>B5.1 What level of integration into existing service delivery settings or organisations will the intervention require if scaled up? Also consider whether the level of integration is feasible or sustainable</p>	
<p>B5.2 If the intervention is implemented at scale, will it require a large commitment of funds (initial or ongoing)? If yes to either or both, consider if an internal funding model such as co-payment schemes or sourcing from other agencies is possible, or whether it would be feasible to implement a self-funding model to pay for parts or all of the intervention through co-payments from individuals or organisations</p>	
<p>B5.3 Is the proposed delivery workforce required for implementation at scale sustainable (e.g. financially and/or in terms of supply)? Is there an alternative delivery workforce that can deliver the implementation at scale, e.g. using fitness leaders to deliver exercise classes instead of physiotherapists</p>	

Readiness assessment Domain B5: Sustainability

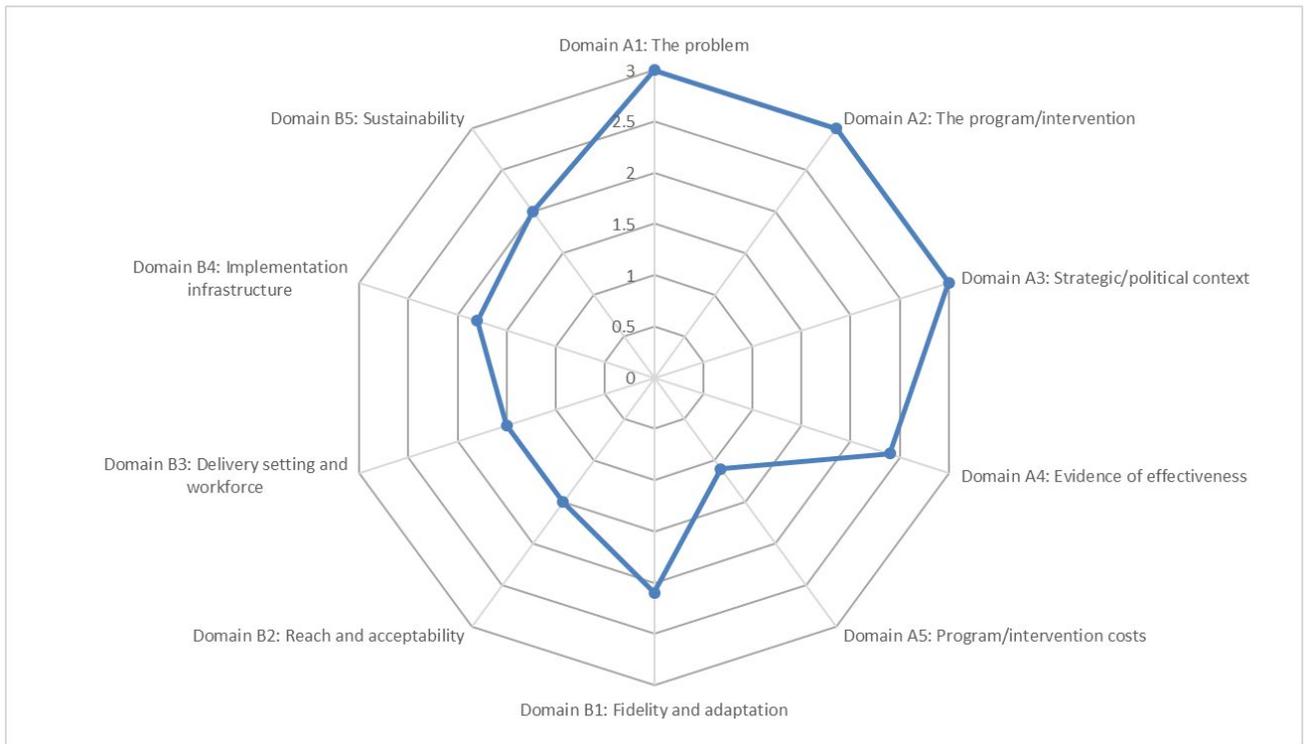
Question	Not applicable	Not at all	To a small extent	Somewhat	To a large extent
17. Is the level of integration of the intervention into delivery settings required for implementation at scale sustainable?	N/A	0	1	2	3
18. Is the level of resourcing required to implement the intervention at scale sustainable?	N/A	0	1	2	3
19. Is the delivery workforce selected for implementation at scale sustainable?	N/A	0	1	2	3
Total score for Domain B5					

PART C: SUMMARY OF SCALABILITY ASSESSMENT

In this section, provide a brief summary based on the information gathered from domains A1–A5 and B1–B5.

Domains	Summary	Overall score
Domain A1: The problem		
Domain A2: The intervention		
Domain A3: Strategic/political context		
Domain A4: Evidence of effectiveness		
Domain A5: Intervention costs and benefits		
Domain B1: Fidelity and adaptation		
Domain B2: Reach and acceptability		
Domain B3: Delivery settings and workforce		
Domain B4: Implementation infrastructure		
Domain B5: Sustainability		

[INSERT VISUAL REPRESENTATION HERE] – EXAMPLE ONLY BELOW



Recommendation

- Merits scale up
- Promising, but further information/planning is warranted
- Does not merit scale up

ATTACHMENT A: REPORT TEMPLATE

Intervention Scalability Assessment Tool Summary Assessment

PART A: SETTING THE SCENE

- 1. The problem (200 words)**
Describe the problem, who does it affect and current practice to address the issues
- 2. The intervention (200 words)**
Describe the intervention, its components and its intended outcome/s
- 3. The strategic and political context (200 words)**
Describe how the intervention fits with the strategic context of the funder e.g. national and state priorities
- 4. The evidence of effectiveness (200 words)**
Provide evidence of effectiveness of the intervention, differential effects and any unintended consequences
- 5. Intervention costs and benefits (100 words)**
Provide evidence of benefits outweighing the costs

PART B: IMPLEMENTATION PLANNING

- 6. Implementation planning considerations (600 words)**
Provide evidence of the potential implementation scale up considerations including:

How the intervention may or may not be adapted and how fidelity will be maintained and monitored; the likely reach and acceptability of the intervention to the target population; the likely acceptability to the proposed delivery setting and/or workforce; the likely implementation infrastructure required for scale up.
- 7. Sustainability considerations (200 words)**
If considered, describe briefly if and how sustainability might be achieved over the medium to long term, particularly with regards to operational, financial and/or delivery workforce sustainability.

PART C: SCALABILITY ASSESSMENT SCORE

Insert visual presentation of the domain scores along with final recommendation.

References

1. World Health Organization. Nine steps for developing a scaling-up strategy. Geneva: WHO ExpandNet; 2010.
2. Milat AJ, King L, Bauman AE, Redman S. The concept of scalability: increasing the scale and potential adoption of health promotion interventions into policy and practice. *Health Promotion International*. 2013;28(3):285–98.
3. Milat AJ, Newson R, L. K. Increasing the scale of population health interventions: A guide. Sydney: NSW Ministry of Health. 2014.
4. Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence. Commissioning economic evaluations: A guide. Population and Public Health Division, NSW Ministry of Health. 2017.