**Discussion Framework for the Analysis of 1,7-mRCTR Implementation**

**1. Understanding Current and Planned Experiments**

**Study Setting**

* **1,7-mRCTR Approach Details**:
  + Define the 1,7-mRCTR approach in detail.
  + Assess consistency of implementation across countries; identify differences and implications for analysis.
* **Selection of Control and Intervention Groups**:
  + Criteria and process for selecting control and intervention groups.
* **Study Timing and Location**:
  + When and where the study is conducted.
  + Rationale for selecting specific districts/regions.
* **Unit of Analysis**:
  + Define whether analysis is at the household, village, or health catchment area level.
* **Indicator Selection**:
  + Criteria for selecting intervention targets (e.g., prevalence, mortality).
* **Approach Duration and Impact**:
  + Effective duration of the approach and potential impact of stockouts.

**1,7-mRCTR Approaches**

* **Sampling and Survey**:
  + Methodology for household sampling and confidence interval calculation.
* **Eligibility and Screening Constraints**:
  + Criteria for individual eligibility for screening.
* **Survey Questions**:
  + Comparison of survey questions with TZA; rationale for differences.
* **Supplementary Interventions**:
  + Presence and measurement of effects of supplementary interventions (e.g., larviciding).

**2. Data Collection**

* **Data Collection Methods**:
  + Tools and systems used for data collection (online/offline, electronic systems).
  + Relationship and data exchange issues between DHIS2 and other systems.
* **Data Collection Challenges**:
  + Difficulties encountered during data collection.
* **Data Quality**:
  + Measures implemented to ensure data quality.
* **Responsibility and Timing**:
  + Individuals responsible for data collection and timeline for data submission.

**3. Analysis**

* **Purpose and Methodology**:
  + Define the purpose and methodology of the analysis; pros and cons.
* **Alternative Methods**:
  + Feasibility of using causal inference or other methods in analysis.
* **Subgroup Analysis**:
  + Methods for analyzing interventions in subgroups.
* **Modelling**:
  + Potential for using modelling in analysis and identifying reliable sources.
* **Data Analysis Cycle**:
  + Duration of data analysis cycle (e.g., TZA analysis).
* **Effect Size Measurement**:
  + Measurement of larviciding effect size.
* **Seasonality**:
  + Impact of seasonality on results; comparison of prevalence fluctuations.
* **Data Collection Framework**:
  + Development of a clear data collection framework and communication strategy with countries.

**4. Limitations**

* **Key Limitations**:
  + Identification of the most significant limitations in the analysis.
* **Stockouts**:
  + Measurement of stockout impacts.
* **Gap Analysis**:
  + Discrepancies between current analysis and WHO guideline development requirements.
* **Control and Intervention Group Selection**:
  + Issues with non-random selection in TZA study.
* **Indicator Suitability**:
  + Evaluation of prevalence as an indicator and exploration of alternatives.
* **Project Investments**:
  + Analysis of project investments and methods for conducting investment evaluations.

**5. Discussion**

* **Improvement Strategies**:
  + Strategies to adapt the 1,7-mRCTR approach to fit specific country needs and realities.
* **Sustainability**:
  + Duration of the 1,7 approach's effectiveness if completely removed.