

Friday, October 26 | 1:00 – 4:00 PM | Breakout Session 1C

M&E for Effective STH and Schistosomiasis Programs

This session aims to address how soil-transmitted helminth (STH) and schistosomiasis control programmes can use fit-for-purpose monitoring and evaluation (M&E) strategies to demonstrate programmatic success and identify remaining gaps. Common operational research themes are to present what frameworks might look like, the key criteria to be considered, how these activities should be standardised, and to start framing these as preferred practice around M&E for these diseases.

Presentations will cover:

- The new STH Coalition M&E framework
- Application of learnings from multi country M&E settings to refine country strategic directions
- Monitoring at scale in India’s school-based National Deworming Day (NDD), which in 2017 reached over 260 million children in a single round

Session outputs are:

1. To provide specific/concrete recommendations of M&E practices
2. for country adoption
3. To determine the resource requirements (technical and financial)
4. at several “tiers” of M&E, to enable decision-making relevant to
5. different country contexts

Moderator(s): Suzy Campbell, Lynsey Blair

Friday, October 26 | 4:00 – 7:00 PM | Innovation Lab

NTDeliver Information System Country Page

Cassandra Holloway

Saturday, October 27 | 9:00 AM – 12:00 PM | Breakout Session 2D

Exploring Distribution Platforms to Mainstream STH PC

As countries scale-down their LF programs, there is a need to determine how to mainstream STH PC distribution in order to ensure the gains towards STH control are sustained. In particular, new or existing alternative treatment platforms may need to be identified. Currently no framework exists which can assist policy makers and program managers in contextualizing and developing approaches to mainstreaming STH programs. Therefore, as a first step, there is a need to understand what are key factors in determining appropriate alternative distribution platforms to sufficiently reach all 3 at-risk populations. Furthermore, while a 75% coverage threshold has been proposed for WRA, limited evidence is available to validate this value. This session will present country, regional and global examples of grappling with these issues, highlighting where initial OR is already taking place to answer these questions and raising gaps in current knowledge.

Moderator(s): Rubina Imtiaz, Katie Zoerhoff

Saturday, October 27 | 1:00 – 4:00 PM | Breakout Session 3C

Non-responsive Schistosomiasis and STH Areas

Globally, treatment coverage against schistosomiasis and STH is increasing. However, some areas do not respond well to treatment, and in these places high coverage is not sufficient to reduce levels of prevalence and infection intensity.

These non-responsive areas, also referred to as “persistent hot-spots”, represent barriers to achieving the control of morbidity and elimination as a public health problem.

This session will discuss how programs can identify persistent hotspots following treatment and determine its causes. The output of the session will be the identification of research studies to answer program-relevant questions:

- What is the definition of a non-responsive area? Does this vary by species, location, and programmatic goal?
- How can programs identify persistent hotspot areas? Which monitoring and sampling approaches should be used?
- How can programs determine the cause of sub-optimal response to treatment? What qualitative and quantitative tools do they need to identify the root causes of poor treatment response?

Moderator(s): Michael French, Rubina Imtiaz