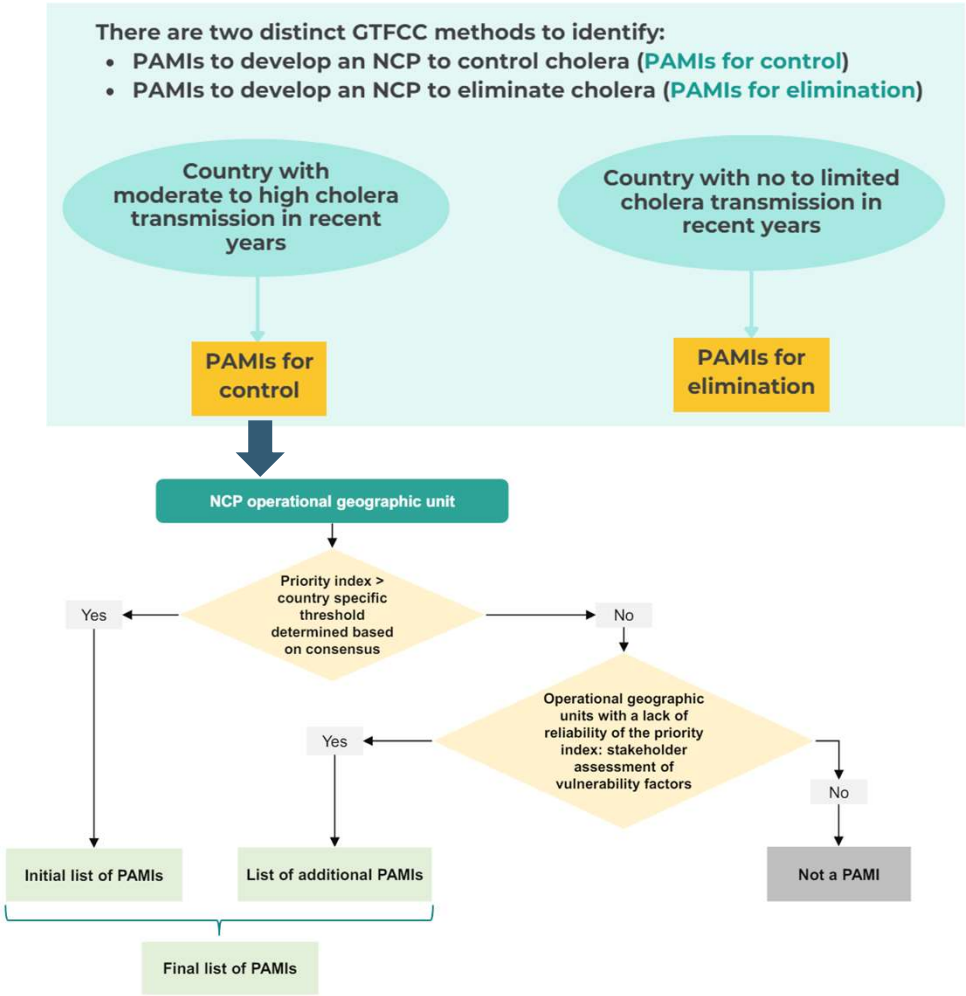
GLOBAL TASK FORCE ON
CHOLERA CONTROL

SUMMARY OF DAY 1

GTFCC WASH Working Group
Annual meeting
June 18th, 2024

The GTFCC PAMI methodology, 2023 (1/2)

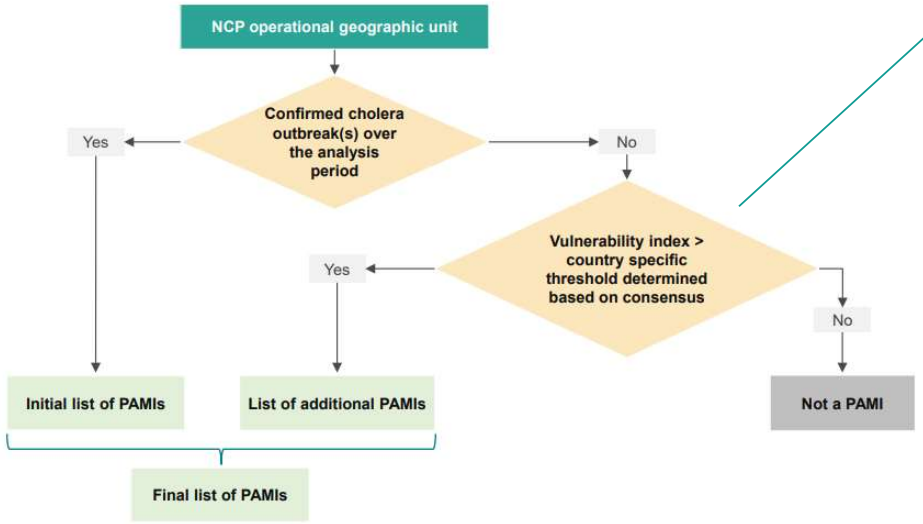


Priority areas for multisectoral interventions (PAMIs): Subset of NCP operational geographic units that may be targeted for at least one intervention over the implementation period of an NCP.

When PAMIs are defined to develop an NCP to control cholera, **only units with lack of reliability of the priority index that may be added to the final list of PAMIs shall be considered in the optional vulnerability assessment.**

The GTFCC PAMI methodology, 2023 (2/2)

Figure 1. Overview of decision process to select PAMIs for cholera elimination



#	Generic vulnerability factor	Example of measurable indicator for PAMI identification	Comments
11 |	**Unimproved water**	NCP unit with: ▪ more than 30% of the population using unimproved water facility type (= % of population with unimproved service level + % of population using surface water): yes/no **OR** ▪ more than 15% of the population using surface water: yes/no	A high proportion of the population using unimproved water facility type may increase vulnerability to cholera transmission. The access to **unimproved water facility type** can be defined according to the JMP service ladder for drinking water and corresponds to sum of the percentage of population using **unimproved water source** (JMP drinking water ladder category: "Unimproved") and the percentage of population **using surface water** (JMP drinking water ladder category: "Surface water").
12 |	**Unimproved sanitation**	NCP unit with: ▪ more than **50%** of the population using unimproved sanitation facility type (= % of population with **unimproved sanitation** service level + % of population practicing open defecation) : yes/no **OR** ▪ more than 30% of the population practicing open defecation: yes/no	A high proportion of the population using unimproved sanitation facility type may increase vulnerability to cholera transmission. The access to **unimproved sanitation facility type** can be defined according to the JMP service ladder for sanitation and corresponds to sum of the percentage of population using **unimproved sanitation facilities** (JMP sanitation ladder category: "Unimproved") and the percentage of population practicing **open defecation** (JMP sanitation ladder category: "Open defecation").
13 |	**Limited access to hygiene**	NCP unit with more than 50% of the population with no handwashing facility on premises: yes/no	Limited access to hygiene facilities may increase vulnerability to cholera transmission. No handwashing facility on premises corresponds to the percentage of population with **no handwashing facility on premises** (JMP service ladder for hygiene category: "No facility").

"Should any of these factors not be considered relevant in the local context and not retained for PAMI identification, it is recommended to provide a brief rationale in the report on the identification of PAMIs for cholera elimination"

Focus on WASH vulnerability factors among 13 factors proposed

https://www.gtfcc.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/2023-gtfcc-pami-cholera-elimination-guidance-en.pdf
https://www.gtfcc.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/2023-gtfcc-pami-cholera-control-guidance.pdf

Potential objectives (prevention)

- ❑ WASH plans for PAMIs and monitoring frameworks integrated in National Cholera Plans prioritized in multisectoral and WASH development plans, from lower administrative levels up to the national level, and supported by dedicated budgets from Governments and institutional donors
- ❑ Develop a common idea of medium term WASH (basic WASH?)
- ❑ Coordination/integration at different levels (national, sub-national, …) and other sectors (health, nutrition)
- ❑ Need to define a measurable monitoring indicator

Potential objectives

- In X years, the national plans & Budgets of GTFCC countries will integrate either i. elements of NCPs or 2. at least prioritised access to basic WASH in PAMIs.
- Need to define a measurable monitoring indicator

Activities

- ❑ Focus on dissemination of existing resources, toolkits, research, case studies/success stories
- ❑ Finish WQM toolkit
- ❑ Define that Medium term WASH and how it is operationalised/funded
- ❑ Mapping WASH in PAMIs investments/interventions
- ❑ Some WASH costing methodologies and tools dedicated to PAMIs are developed and have been field tested by GTFCC WASH partners.

What do we want to share with the other working groups?

- ❑ **OCV**: how to ensure that WASH aspects are really implemented?
- ❑ **EPI**: work with Surveillance to ensure a higher level of discrimination for WASH activities (review priority index threshold?)
- ❑ **Advocacy and RCCE Working Groups** ?

Thank you
Together we can
#endcholera
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