Identification of PAMIs

Module 1

GLOBAL TASK FORCE ON
CHOLERA CONTROL

What will you learn?

- **What PAMIs are**

- How PAMI identification increases the **effectiveness and the efficiency of mid to long term strategies against cholera**

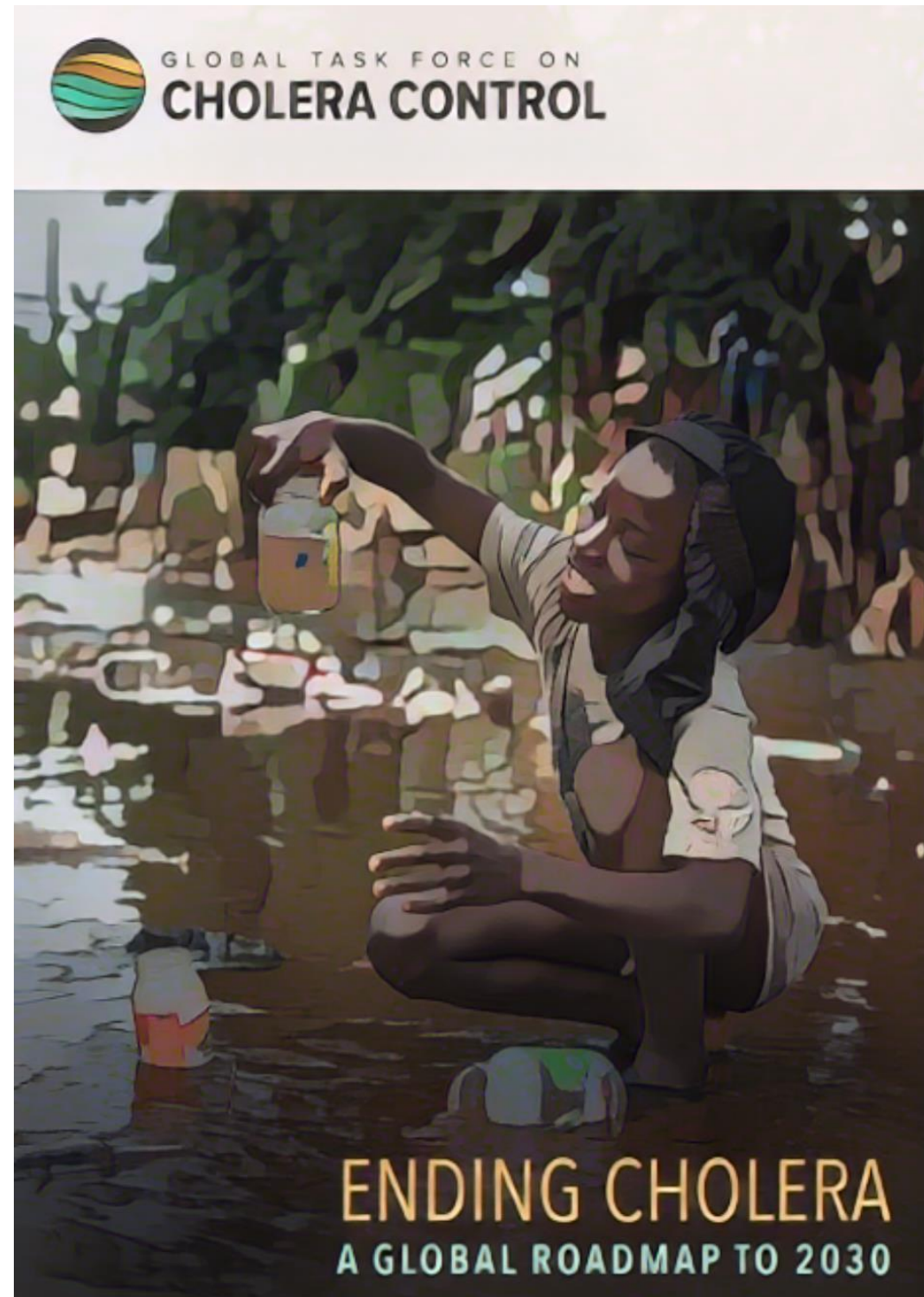- **Key benefits** of using **GTFCC methods** to identify PAMIs

Mid to long term strategies against cholera

Cholera

Photo adapted from: WHO/Billy Miaron

- **Acute diarrhoeal disease**

- Spread through contaminated **food and water**

- Can **spread rapidly** and cause large outbreaks

- **Preventable** and **treatable**

- Severe form of the disease can lead to dehydration and **death within hours** if not treated

- Disproportionally impacts the **poorest and most vulnerable populations** with limited access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH)
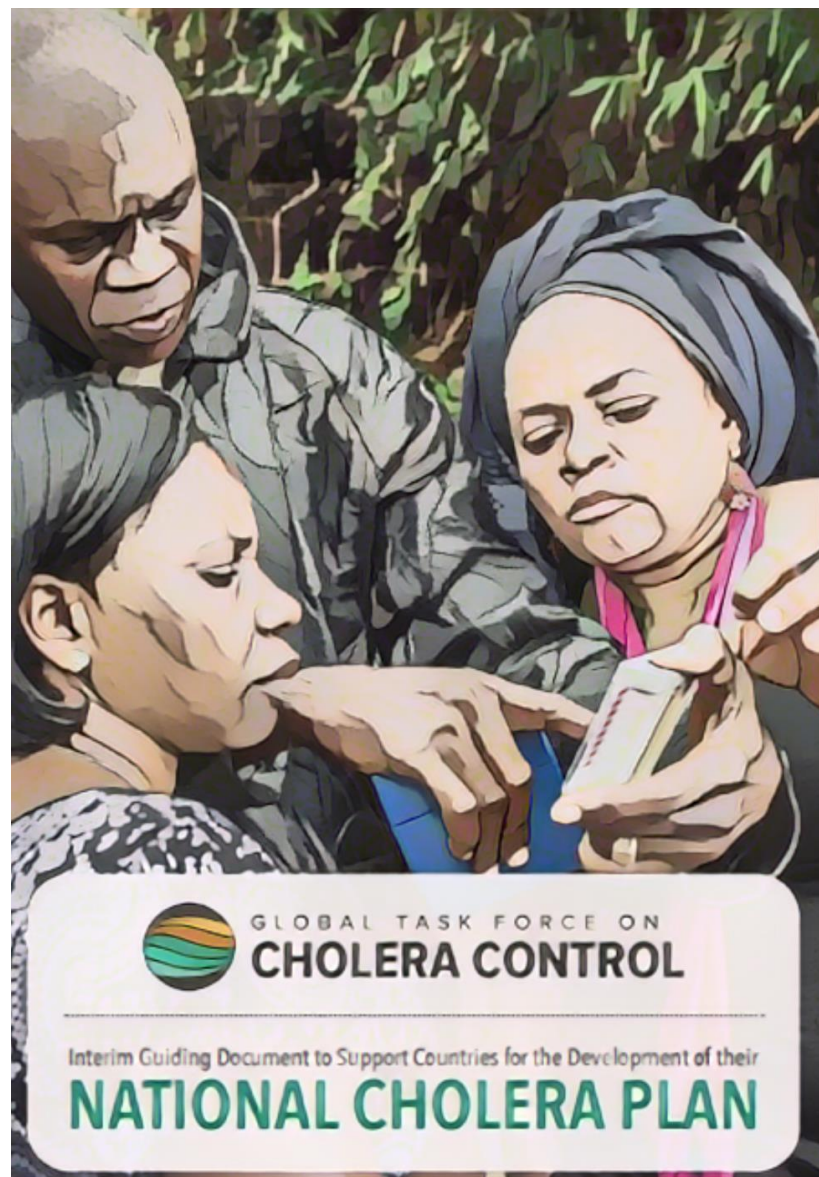
Global Roadmap

Targets

- 90% **reduction in cholera deaths**

- **Cholera elimination** in up to 20 cholera affected countries

Strategies

- Multisectoral mid to long term strategies

- **Spatially targeted** to priority geographic areas

- Defined in **National Cholera Plans** (NCPs)

National Cholera Plans

All countries affected by cholera or at risk for cholera are urged to develop an NCP

- ▶ An NCP is a country-specific and **country-led** plan

- ▶ Sets objective and strategies against cholera for about the **next 5 years**

- ▶ **In countries where there is no to limited cholera transmission**
  - An NCP is to **eliminate cholera**

- ▶ **In countries where there is moderate to high cholera transmission**
  - An NCP is to **control cholera**
  - As progress are achieved to control cholera, those countries also progress towards an elimination objective

Multisectoral interventions

To be **effective,** strategies against cholera rely on **multisectoral interventions**

Surveillance

Case management

Oral Cholera Vaccine (OCV)

Community engagement

WaSH

Priority geographic areas

To be **efficient,** **multisectoral strategies against cholera**
are targeted to priority geographic areas

◼▶ **Focus efforts and resources** where they are expected to have the
greatest public health impact
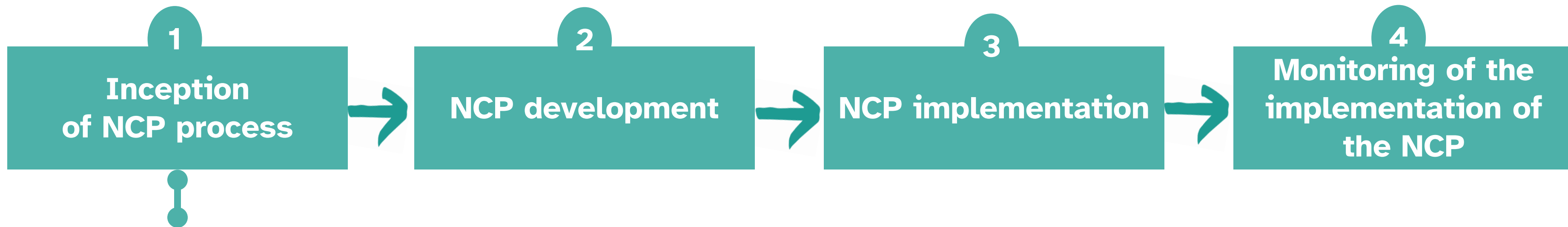
Priority Areas for Multisectoral Interventions
(PAMIs)

◼▶ Formerly referred to as "*hotspots*"

Identification of PAMIs

Photo adapted from: WHO Mukhsindzhon Abidzhanov

When to identify PAMIs?

PAMIs identification is among the first steps **when a country engages in the NCP process**

1
**Inception
of NCP process**

2
NCP development

3
NCP implementation

4
Monitoring of the implementation of the NCP

1.a. Country commitment

High level political, technical and financial engagement to control or eliminate cholera

1.b. PAMI identification

When to update PAMIs?

Countries should update PAMI identification ≈ every five years

▶ Countries identify PAMIs when they **develop a new version of an NCP** (**typically ≈ every five years**)

▶ Ensure that national strategies remains adequately targeted over time, as the cholera situation evolves

▶ **Earlier updates,** if there are significant changes in the cholera situation or in vulnerabilities to cholera

How to identify PAMIs?
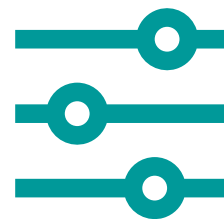
There are GTFCC methods to identify PAMIs

➡ There are **two GTFCC methods** to identify PAMIs:

- One is for countries developing an **NCP to control cholera**

- The other one is for countries developing an **NCP to eliminate cholera**

➡ Released in 2023, these two methods **supersede all previous methods**

➡ Using GTFCC methods to identify PAMIs is a **prerequisite**

- To access OCV for preventive use

- For a country NCP to be endorsed by the GTFCC

Together we can #Endcholera

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Benefits of GTFCC PAMI methods

GTFCC methods to identify PAMIs are **international standards**
Using them come with **advantages for countries**

Data driven for informed decision making

Flexible to take into account local context and resources

Promote consensus among stakeholders

Foster **stakeholder engagement** and buy-in for the NCP

Come with supporting material / **easy to use**

Assistance provided through the GTFCC network upon request

International recognition

Wrap up

➡️**Countries can control and eliminate cholera with multisectoral strategies targeted to priority geographic areas**

- These areas are the Priority Areas for Multisectoral Interventions (**PAMIs**)
- These strategies are defined in National Cholera Plans (**NCPs**)
- PAMIs and NCPs should be updated periodically (**≈ every 5 years**)
- PAMIs and NCPs can be for **cholera control** or **cholera elimination**

➡️**Countries should identify PAMIs using GTFCC methods**

- These methods are **recognized internationally**
- Using a GTFCC PAMI method is a **prerequisite** to move forward smoothly in next steps (e.g., preventive use of Oral Cholera Vaccine, GTFCC endorsement of an NCP)

Quiz time

Question 1

➡️ **What is a National Cholera Plan (NCP)?**

   a) An emergency plan for cholera outbreak response

   b) A long-term strategic plan to eradicate cholera

   c) A mid to long term actionable plan to control or eliminate cholera

Question 1 – Answer

➡ **What is a National Cholera Plan (NCP)?**

a) An emergency plan for cholera outbreak response

b) A long-term strategic plan to eradicate cholera

c) **A mid to long term actionable plan to control or eliminate cholera**

Question 2

What are PAMIs?

a) Geographic areas where multisectoral interventions against cholera are expected to have the greatest public health impact

b) Geographic areas prioritized for emergency cholera response

c) Geographic areas where cholera has recently been introduced

➡️ **What are PAMIs?**

a) **Geographic areas where multisectoral interventions against cholera are expected to have the greatest public health impact**

b) Geographic areas prioritized for emergency cholera response

c) Geographic areas where cholera has recently been introduced

Question 3

What does the acronym PAMI stand for in the context of cholera control and elimination?

a) Primary Area for Measures Implementation

b) Priority Area for Multisectoral Interventions

c) Priority Area for Maximum Involvement

➡ **What does the acronym PAMI stand for in the context of cholera control and elimination?**

a) Primary Area for Measures Implementation

b) **Priority Area for Multisectoral Interventions**

c) Priority Area for Maximum Involvement