PAMIs for cholera control

Stakeholder validation

What will you learn?

- **Objectives** of the stakeholder validation

- How to **prepare** a PAMI validation workshop

- How to **run** a PAMI validation workshop

- How to **foster consensus** on the list of PAMIs

Stakeholder validation

■▶ **Objectives**

- Agree on the **priority index threshold**

- Optionally, agree on a **limited number of additional PAMIs**

■▶ **Expected outcome**

- **Final list of PAMIs**

- Buy-in from all parties

■▶ **Preferred format**

- **On-site workshop** (e.g., 3 days)

- Fosters participative discussions

- Encourages collaboration across sectors / stakeholders

Preparation of stakeholder validation

Photo adapted from: WHO/Francine Tchouta

Preparation steps

Preparation and anticipation are key success factors

- Identify relevant **stakeholders** to be invited

- Prepare the **agenda**

- Send out the **invitations**

- Arrange the **logistics**

- Prepare the **supporting material/visuals**

- Confirm and brief **speakers** and **facilitators**

- Appoint and brief a **chair**

- Identify and brief **note-takers**

Participants

The stakeholder validation is multisectoral

➡ **Multiple sectors**

- Public health
- Water, Hygiene, and Sanitation (WaSH)
- Finance
- Immunization
- Etc

➡ **Multiple levels**

- National

- Sub-national

➡ **Organizations and partners playing a role in cholera control**

Example of agenda

Day 1. Set the scene

- **Welcome and introduction / icebreaker**

- **Opening remarks**

- **Update on cholera in the country**
  - Epidemiological situation
  - Strategies to control cholera - Progress & challenges
  - Updates from cholera prevention & control pillars

- **GTFCC method to identify PAMIs for cholera control**

- **Outcomes of the data driven PAMI identification phase**
  - Priority index
  - Additional PAMIs and vulnerability factors
  - Key findings and limitations

Example of agenda

Day 2. Discuss the list of PAMIs in a participative manner

- **Priority index threshold**
  - Plenary session to introduce scenarios for setting the threshold
  - **Group sessions** to assess the scenarios
  - Plenary reporting from each group

- **Additional PAMIs (optional)**
  - Plenary session to discuss lack of reliability of the priority index
  - **Group sessions** to propose additional PAMIs
  - Plenary reporting from each group

Example of agenda

Day 3. **Reach consensus on the list of PAMIs & organize next steps**

- **Wrap up of Day 2**
  - Address any pending questions
  - Decide on the **final list of PAMIs**

- **Plan immediate next steps**
  - Role, responsibilities, timelines for the **PAMI identification report**
  - Timelines and responsible stakeholder for requesting a **GTFCC PAMI review**

- **Set the way forward**
  - Way forward and timelines for **NCP development**
  - Way forward and timelines for multi-year vaccination plan (if applicable)

- **Closing remarks**

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Supporting material

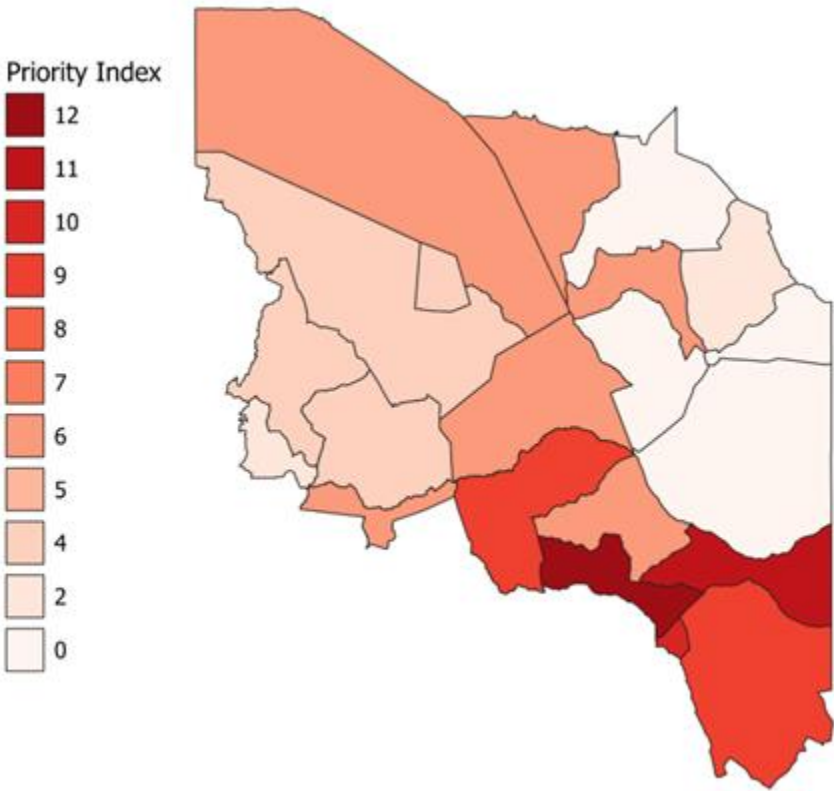**Prepare visuals to streamline discussions and decisions on PAMIs**

▶ Sheet R.3 of the PAMI Excel tool

- Priority Index Summary
- To guide discussions on the priority **index threshold**

▶ Shapefile with priority index values

- To **map** PAMIs

Geo units by priority index value
Fictive country

Tips to run a stakeholder validation

Photo adapted from: WHO/Francine Tchouta

Objective decision making

The **chair & facilitators** play a key role in fostering decision-making based on data and oriented towards operational implications

▶ Display the **supporting material/visuals** prepared prior to the workshop

▶ Encourage participants to back up personal opinions with **facts**

▶ Discuss **practical and operational implications**

Group sessions

▶ Benefits

- Increase opportunities for all participants to actively engage in the discussions
- Channel convergent expertise and knowledge for time-effective discussions

▶ Groups' composition

- **By cholera prevention & control pillar**
  - Facilitates technical discussions on feasibility and practical considerations
- **By region**
  - Facilitates discussions on local context and specific challenges (e.g., additional PAMIs)

▶ Tips for effective group sessions

- Explain objectives and provide guiding questions to each group
- Assign roles (facilitator, note-taker, rapporteur)

Documentation

Discussions and decisions along with supporting justifications are documented throughout the workshop for traceability of the decision-making process

▶Key roles of note takers

- Record the discussions
- Flag decisions made without sufficient justification
- Keep track of any unresolved discussions to ensure they get addressed

▶Tips for note takers

- Use a copy of sheet R5 of the PAMI Excel tool to record discussions on geo units
- Columns may be added as needed

Consensus building at the stakeholder validation

Photo adapted from: WHO/ Tini Media

Consensus

Consensus means that all participants are overall onboard with the decision

▶ Participants should reach a consensus on:

> **Priority index threshold**
>
> Whether there is a **need to consider additional PAMIs**
>
> If so, the **list of additional PAMIs**

▶ Reaching consensus is facilitated by **objective decision-making**

- Grounding discussions on data and operational considerations limits divergent opinions that may rely on personal impressions or unrealistic aspirations

Consensus on priority index threshold

Different scenarios for setting the priority index threshold are discussed

Depending on the threshold what are:

- The # & % of geo units that are PAMIs?
- The # & % of the population in PAMIs?

Depending on the threshold what are:

- The % of cases in PAMIs?
- The % of deaths in PAMIs?

What is the expected feasibility?

What is the expected impact?

What is the best balance between feasibility and impact?

Consensus on the need for additional PAMIs

The risk that the priority index may underestimate the cholera burden is assessed for geo units with a priority index below the threshold

▶ Considering additional PAMIs is relevant if for some geo units there are **tangible arguments** that the priority index lacks reliability

▶ If there is consensus on the need to consider additional PAMIs, the **list of geo units with lack of reliability of the priority index** is also discussed and agreed on

Consensus on additional PAMIs

Vulnerability to cholera is considered in conjunction with
the **feasibility of targeting additional PAMIs**

▶To select additional PAMIs

- The geo units **most vulnerable to cholera** should be prioritized

- **Feasibility of targeting additional PAMIs** in the NCP should be assessed

The list of additional PAMIs is narrowed down until there is consensus that targeting all PAMIs is achievable

Wrap up

- **Consensus** on the list of PAMIs is driven by the data and by operational considerations

- Justifications for all decisions are documented for **traceability of the decision-making process**

- The stakeholder validation is a key opportunity to maximize **buy-in and multisectoral engagement** in the NCP

Quiz
time

Question 1

▶ **What is an expected benefit of having consensus from all parties on the final list of PAMIs?**

a) It increases confidence that indicators are statistically significant

b) It ensures that all personal opinions and impressions are duly considered

c) It maximizes stakeholder engagement in the future NCP

d) It reduces the need for follow up training sessions

Question 1 – Answer

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Question 2

Why group sessions might be useful at a stakeholder validation workshop?

a) To extend the duration of the workshop

b) To channel convergent expertise/knowledge for more effective discussions

c) To limit the number of participants

d) To create closer bounds between participants

Question 2 – Answer

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Question 3

▶ **What is the preferred way to assess the vulnerability to cholera of a geographic unit?**

a) Historical anecdotes

b) Personal opinions

c) Common assumptions about this geographic unit

d) Recent and reliable data sources on vulnerability

Question 3 – Answer

➡ **What is the preferred way to assess the vulnerability to cholera of a geographic unit?**

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c) Common assumptions about this geographic unit

d) Recent and reliable data sources on vulnerability