PAMIs for cholera elimination

Module 4

GLOBAL TASK FORCE ON
CHOLERA CONTROL

PAMIs for cholera elimination

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

- Endorse the vulnerability factors & measurable indicators
- Complement missing data
- Select a **vulnerability index threshold**

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
- Etc

Various levels

- National
- Sub-national

Organizations and partners playing a key role in cholera elimination

Example of agenda

Indicative only

Day 1. Set the scene

- **Welcome and introduction / icebreaker**
- **Opening remarks**
- **Update on cholera in the country**
  - Epidemiological situation
  - Strategies to control/eliminate cholera - Progress & challenges
  - Pillar-specific updates
- **GTFCC method to identify PAMIs for cholera elimination**
- **Outcomes of the data driven PAMI identification phase**
  - Vulnerability factors selected and associated measurable indicators and data sources
  - Key findings and limitations

Example of agenda

Indicative only

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

- **Calculations of vulnerability index**
  - Complement missing data as needed based on a qualitative assessment
  - Determine whether weights should be given to vulnerability factors

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

Example of agenda

Indicative only

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

- **Wrap up of Day 2**
  - Address any pending questions
  - Decide on the **vulnerability index threshold**
- **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**
- **Closing remarks**

Supporting material

Prepare visuals to streamline discussions and decisions on PAMIs

Sheet R.3 of the PAMI Excel tool

- Missing data overview
- To ensure all **missing data** get filled

Vulnerability factors	Num. of observations				Relative percentage			
	Missing values	"No"	"Yes"	Total	Missing values	"No"	"Yes"	Total
Confirmed cholera outbreak(s) over the analysis period	1	79	20	100	1.0%	79.0%	20.0%	100.0%
Confirmed cholera imported case(s) in the NCP operational geographic unit considered	0	68	32	100	0.0%	68.0%	32.0%	100.0%
Cross-border areas adjacent to frequently cholera-affected areas or identified PAMIs in neighbouring country(ies)	7	73	20	100	7.0%	73.0%	20.0%	100.0%
Location along major travel routes with transportation hubs	0	80	20	100	0.0%	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
Major population gatherings	2	66	32	100	2.0%	66.0%	32.0%	100.0%
High population density locations or overcrowded settings	0	84	16	100	0.0%	84.0%	16.0%	100.0%
High-risk populations	2	66	32	100	2.0%	66.0%	32.0%	100.0%
Hard-to-access populations	1	93	6	100	1.0%	93.0%	6.0%	100.0%
Population that received oral cholera vaccine (OCV) more than three years ago	2	75	23	100	2.0%	75.0%	23.0%	100.0%
High-risk for extreme climate and weather conditions	4	83	13	100	4.0%	83.0%	13.0%	100.0%
Complex humanitarian emergency	0	73	27	100	0.0%	73.0%	27.0%	100.0%
Unimproved water	0	75	25	100	0.0%	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
Unimproved sanitation	3	79	18	100	3.0%	79.0%	18.0%	100.0%
Limited access to hygiene	2	70	28	100	2.0%	70.0%	28.0%	100.0%
Additionnal country-specific cholera vulnerability factor (1)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Additionnal country-specific cholera vulnerability factor (2)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Additionnal country-specific cholera vulnerability factor (3)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Additionnal country-specific cholera vulnerability factor (4)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-

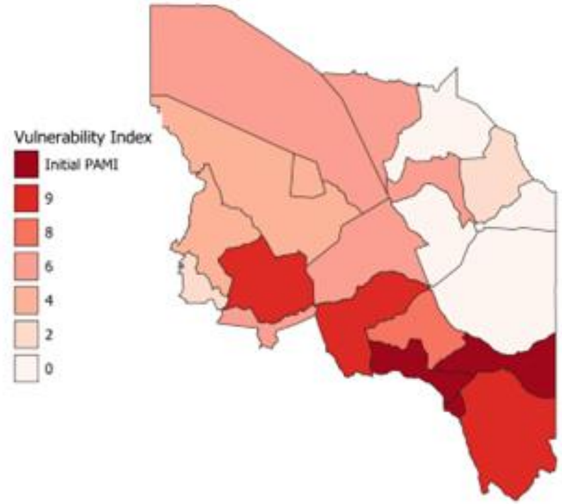
Sheet R.2 of the PAMI Excel tool

- Vulnerability Index Summary
- To guide discussions on the **index threshold**

Vulnerability index values	Number of geographic units	Cum. number of geographic units	Rel. % of the num. of geographic units	Cum. % of the num. of geographic units	Total population	Rel. % of total population	Cum. % of total population
Initial PAMI	20	20	**20.0%**	20.0%	5,439,221	**22.7%**	22.7%
8	3	23	**3.0%**	23.0%	933,355	**3.9%**	26.6%
7	1	24	**1.0%**	24.0%	194,610	**0.8%**	27.4%
6	3	27	**3.0%**	27.0%	619,740	**2.6%**	30.0%
5	5	32	**5.0%**	32.0%	1,016,472	**4.2%**	34.2%
4	7	39	**7.0%**	39.0%	1,708,930	**7.1%**	41.3%
3	14	53	**14.0%**	53.0%	3,421,821	**14.3%**	55.6%
2	12	65	**12.0%**	65.0%	2,949,457	**12.3%**	67.9%
1	13	78	**13.0%**	78.0%	3,046,057	**12.7%**	80.6%
0	22	100	**22.0%**	100.0%	4,662,895	**19.4%**	100.0%
Grand Total	**100**		**100.0%**		**23,992,558**	**100.00%**	

Shapefile

- Include vulnerability index in a shapefile
- To **map** PAMIs



Geo units by vulnerability index value
Fictive country

Tips to run a stakeholder validation

Photo adapted from: WHO/Francine Tchouta

Ojective 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 the **practical and operational implications**

Group sessions

Benefits

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

Groups' composition

- **By region**
  - Useful to complement missing data based on local knowledge for specific geo units
  - Facilitates discussions on local context and specific challenges
- **By cholera prevention & control pillar**
  - Facilitates technical discussions on feasibility and practical considerations

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 role 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 R4 of the PAMI Excel tool to record discussions on specific 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:
  - **Vulnerability factors,** measurable indicators, data sources
  - Whether **weights** should be given to vulnerability factors
  - Presence/absence of vulnerability factors in geo units with **missing data**
  - **Vulnerability index threshold**

- Reaching consensus is facilitated by **objective decision-making**
  - Ground discussions on data and operational implications to limit divergent opinions that may rely on personal impressions or unrealistic aspirations

Consensus on vulnerability factors & indicators

The vulnerability factors and measurable vulnerability indicators and associated data sources are endorsed by consensus

List of vulnerability factors

- Justifications for any generic factor from the GTFCC indicative list not included
- Relevance in the country-specific context of any additional vulnerability factor

Definitions of measurable vulnerability indicators & data sources

- Reviewed and adapted if needed

Consensus on weights of vulnerability factors

The justifications for giving more weight to any vulnerability factor(s) in the vulnerability index (if applicable) are validated by consensus

- By default, all vulnerability factors have an equal weight
- If it is proposed to give more weight to any vulnerability factor(s), this should be justified by **tangible arguments**
- The corresponding justifications should be endorsed by consensus

Consensus on how to fill missing data

If there are a few remaining missing data, they are filled by consensus building on local knowledge and multisectoral expertise

- Filling missing data at the stakeholder validation is only considered if missing data is for **a few geo units**
  - If there are significant missing data, this should be addressed prior to the stakeholder validation

For a refresher on how to address significant missing data go to Module 2

- Consensus on the presence/absence of vulnerability factors should be reached for all geo units with missing data
  - There should be **no remaining missing data in the dataset**

Consensus on vulnerability index threshold

Different scenarios for setting the threshold are discussed

Depending on the threshold considered what are:

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

What is the lowest threshold still allowing feasibility of multisectoral interventions in PAMIs?

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 ensures that all personal opinions are duly considered

  b) It maximizes stakeholder engagement in the future NCP

  c) It reduces the need for follow up training sessions

Question 1 – Answer

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

a) It ensures that all personal opinions are duly considered

b) It maximizes stakeholder engagement in the future NCP

c) It reduces the need for follow up training sessions

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

- **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 3

- **When setting the vulnerability index threshold, which key factor should guide the decision-making?**

  a) Statistical modelling of the risk of (re)mergence of cholera outbreaks

  b) Practical and operational implications regarding the feasibility of implementing multisectoral interventions in PAMIs

  c) The historical significance of the geographic units considering cholera history in the country over past decades

Question 3 – Answer

When setting the vulnerability index threshold, which key factor should guide the decision-making?

a) Statistical modelling of the risk of (re)mergence of cholera outbreaks

b) Practical and operational implications regarding the feasibility of implementing multisectoral interventions in PAMIs

c) The historical significance of the geographic units considering cholera history in the country over past decades


Together we can
#Endcholera
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