Identification of PAMIs

Module 2

GLOBAL TASK FORCE ON
CHOLERA CONTROL

Identification of PAMIs

Key principles

What will you learn?

- Why there are **two GTFCC methods** to identify PAMIs
- **Which GTFCC method is applicable** in your country
- **Key principles** for decision-making on PAMIs
- **Main steps** to identify PAMIs
- **How to plan ahead** for PAMI identification

PAMIs for control or for elimination

Photo adapted from: WHO / Ismail Taxta

PAMIs for cholera control

For countries with moderate to high cholera transmission

Countries where ≥ 5% of the geographic units reported cholera in the past 5 years

- Aim at controling cholera with an **NCP for control**
- **PAMIs for control** are the geographic units with highest **cholera burden**

Over time, these countries will **progress from control towards elimination**

PAMIs for cholera elimination

For countries with no to low cholera transmission

Countries where < 5% of the geographic units reported cholera in the past 5 years

- Aim at eliminating cholera with an **NCP for elimination**
- **PAMIs for elimination** are the geographic units most **vulnerable** to cholera (re)emergence

- As long as vulnerability factors for cholera persist, a **risk of cholera (re)emergence** remains
- A NCP for elimination is essential to **eliminate cholera in a sustainable manner**

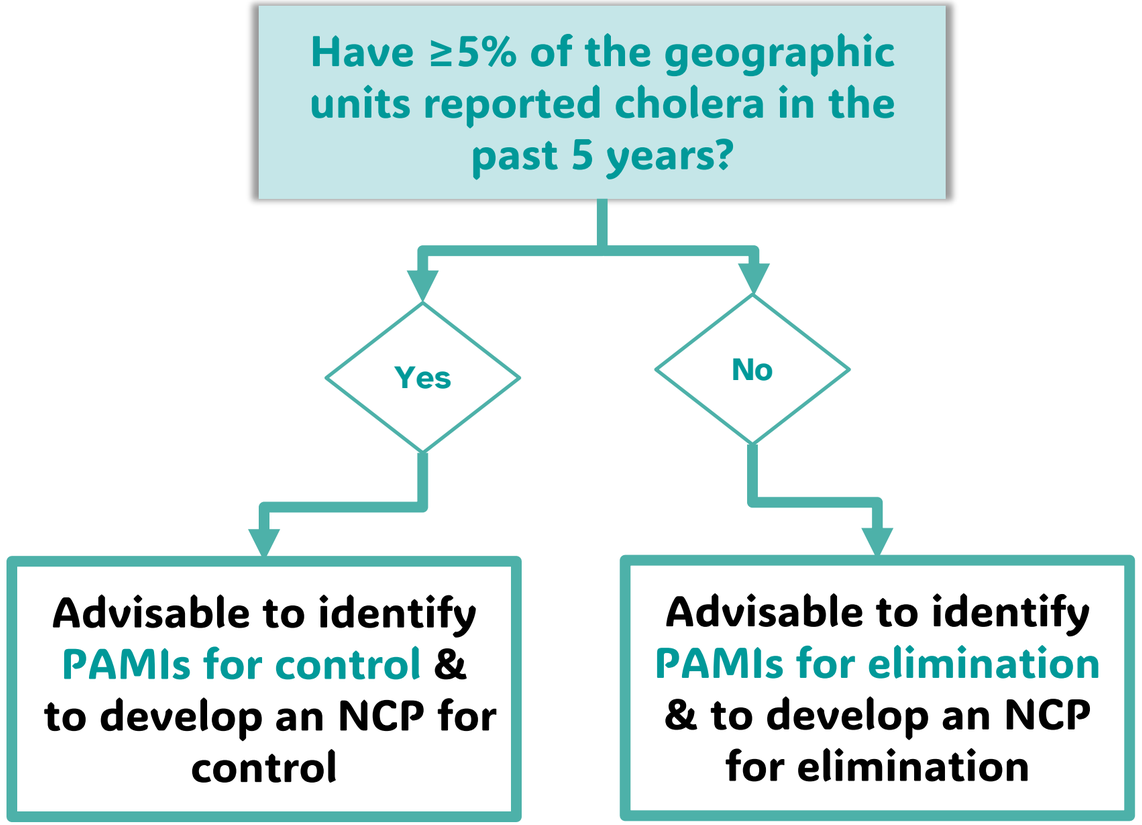
PAMIs for control or elimination?

1. What is the level of geographic units for PAMIs & the NCP?

- This is the geographic level at which the **NCP will be designed and implemented**
- This is **country-specific**
- Typically, countries often select:
  - **Administrative level 2** (e.g., "districts")

    or
  - **Administrative level 3** (e.g., “municipalities”)

2. What has been the cholera situation in these geographic units over the past 5 years?



Principles for decision-making

Photo adapted from: WHO

Principles for decision-making

Identification of PAMIs for control and for elimination follow the same two phases and the same principles

Data-driven phase

- All geographic units of the country are scored according to a **numeric index**
- This index aims to inform objective decision-making on PAMIs

➡ **Calculated differently for PAMIs for control & for elimination**

Decision-making phase

- Stakeholders from:
  - Multiple sectors
  - Multiple levels
  - Multiple organisations
- Decide based on **consensus** on a country-specific **threshold** for the numeric index

➡ **All geographic units with an index above this threshold are PAMIs**

Principles for decision-making

Deciding on the index threshold requires to find the best balance between the feasibility and the impact of the NCP

Threshold set low

- High number of PAMIs

⚠ **Feasibility of the NCP**

Threshold set high

- Low number of PAMIs

⚠ **Impact of the NCP**

Steps and timelines

Photo adapted from: WHO/Francine Tchouta

Main steps

Inception

- Engage and bring together **key stakeholders**
- Define **roles, responsibilities and timelines**
- **Learn about** the GTFCC **PAMI identification** methods & tools

Data compilation & calculations

- **Data driven phase**
- **Compile and prepare the data** to calculate the numeric index

Stakeholder validation

- **Decision making based on consensus phase**
- Organize a **stakeholder consultation**
- An **onsite workshop** is recommended

Documentation in a report

- Write a **report on PAMI identification**

GTFCC review

- Request a **GTFCC PAMI review** to receive independent technical feedback
- Consider the feedback before planning interventions in PAMIs

Planning PAMI identification

PAMI identification usually takes ≈ 6 months

Month 1	Months 2 to 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6
Inception	Data compilation and calculation of index	Stakeholder validation	Documentation	GTFCC review

Examples of next steps

Development of the NCP

- Assess capacity for each cholera prevention & control pillar and identify priority gaps
- Identify **strategic objectives by pillar** and define corresponding operational plans in PAMIs

(+/-) Development of a multiyear Plan of Action (MYPOA) for preventive Oral Cholera Vaccination (OCV)

- **If relevant** depending on the cholera situation and country strategy against cholera

Anticipate next steps

PAMI identification should be carefully planned to ensure smooth articulation with next steps

Illustration for preventive OCV

- PAMI identification takes **about 6 months**
- Developing a multiyear Plan of Action (MYPOA) for preventive OCV takes **about 6 months**
- There are fixed deadlines for submitting MYPOAs (3 submission windows per year)

It is advisable to start PAMI identification **about 12 months before the MYPOA submission window** targeted

Wrap up

PAMI identification for cholera control

- For countries with moderate to high cholera transmission (**≥ 5% of the geo units**)
- Based on the **cholera burden**

PAMI identification for cholera elimination

- For countries with no to limited cholera transmission (**<5% of the geo units**)
- Based on **vulnerability to cholera**

PAMI identification

- Relies on **consensus** among country stakeholders using a numeric index to guide the decision-making
- Takes about **6 months to complete** which requires careful planning


Quiz
time

Question 1

- **In a country, over the past 5 years, cholera outbreaks were reported in 27% of the geographic units.**

  What is the best approach in this country?

a) This country should identify PAMIs for control and develop an NCP to control cholera

b) This country should identify PAMIs for elimination and develop an NCP to eliminate cholera

Question 1 – Answer

- **In a country, over the past 5 years, cholera outbreaks were reported in 27% of the geographic units.**

  What is the best approach in this country?

  a) **This country should identify PAMIs for control and develop an NCP to control cholera**

  b) This country should identify PAMIs for elimination and develop an NCP to eliminate cholera

Question 2

- **In a country, over the past 5 years, cholera outbreaks were reported in 1% of the geographic units.**

  What is the best approach in this country?

a) This country should identify PAMIs for control and develop an NCP to control cholera

b) This country should identify PAMIs for elimination and develop an NCP to eliminate cholera

c) Cholera is no longer a concern in this country, investing in multisectoral interventions would be dispendious

Question 2 – Answer

- **In a country, over the past 5 years, cholera outbreaks were reported in 1% of the geographic units.**

  What is the best approach in this country?

a) This country should identify PAMIs for control and develop an NCP to control cholera

b) This country should identify PAMIs for elimination and develop an NCP to eliminate cholera

c) Cholera is no longer a concern in this country, investing in multisectoral interventions would be dispendious

Question 3

How is the list of PAMIs determined in a country?

a) Automatically based on the value of a numeric index

b) With qualitative discussions and negotiations among political stakeholders

c) Based on consensus among stakeholders taking into account a numeric index to guide objective decision-making

Question 3 – Answer

How is the list of PAMIs determined in a country?

a) Automatically based on the value of a numeric index

b) With qualitative discussions and negotiations among political stakeholders

c) Based on consensus among stakeholders taking into account a numeric index to guide objective decision-making

Question 4

- **How long does it take on average to complete PAMI identification?**

  a) 6 weeks

  b) 6 months

  c) 12 months

Question 4 – Answer

- **How long does it take on average to complete PAMI identification?**

a) 6 weeks

b) 6 months

c) 12 months


Together we can
#Endcholera
GLOBAL TASK FORCE ON
CHOLERA CONTROL