

CVD-Mali

**Experiences in multi-country trials
and platform trial approaches**



Centre for Vaccine Development, Mali

- Founded in 2001
- Core work relates to community spread vaccine-preventable diseases
- Long experience in large community trials
- Partners with international organisations to carry out public health interventions and guide policy



Overview



CVD-Mali is driving country-led evidence-based public health decisions.

Examples:

- **Vaccine development**
Localized knowledge shifts national policy
- **Epidemic preparedness**
Importance of local systems



CVD-Mali's principles and ambitions



Improved Research Relevance Localized to Global Research Agenda

Harness wealth of community health and contextual knowledge.

Participatory research leads to improved ownership, implementation and sustainable solutions.



CVD-Mali's principles and ambitions



Contribute to, and advocate for, fair and equal international partnerships

Contribution to national, regional & international scientific process and evidence.

Presentation of Malian evidence in national and global events.

Promote and showcase benefits of building African “Research-Action” capacity.



Vaccine successes



CVD-Mali has driven the introduction of a number of new vaccines since 2005:

- Hib pentavalent (2005)
- MenAfriVac Mass Campaign (2010)
- PCV13 (2011)
- HPV vaccine (Merck) (2011)
- Rotavirus vaccine (2014)
- MenAfriVac routine EPI (2017)

Currently trialing a number of COVID-19 vaccine candidates (Solidarity, etc)

Vaccine development & implementation



Localized knowledge shifts national policy



Experience from Phase 3 Trials



Site Preparedness

- Need on-ground institutions and personnel, **trained & equipped** for accurate data collection
- These institutions must have **built trust** with communities, improving speed & effectiveness of interventions
- Need **strong supply chain** so that these sites can manage both vaccine & specimen collection and storage

Building the sites for every trial is expensive, time consuming and potentially damages community trust



Experience from Phase 3 Trials



Context Specific Design

- Electronic Data Collection systems which are built without African rural context in mind
- Understanding the impact of external factors such as climate change or conflict on delivery of intervention and its cost
- Geopolitical impacts costs – such as fuel and procurement of supplies

Trials must be planned with the sites in mind rather than an afterthought



Experience from Phase 3 trials



Community Engagement

Our success will always begin and end with the communities.

Engaging them,
planning with them,
for interventions to be
implemented by them.

This includes investment in feeding
back results as well as enough time
at the start to engage them.



Vaccine Trials in Mali

A view from the field

