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

- Hib pentavalent (2005)
- 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
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