NISH: Strengthening Scientific Capacity of NITAGS in Africa

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N'Djamena, Chad







Presentation goals

01

The NISH project and the background to the project

02

Rationale for the scientific support provided to NITAGs by the NISH

03

A snapshot of the Evidence to Recommendation (EtR) process that NITAGs utilize

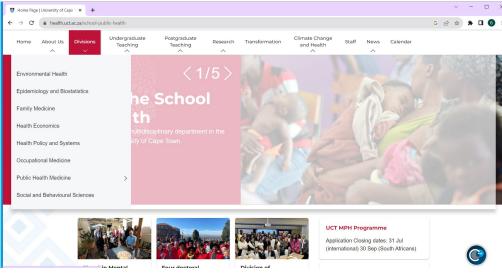
NISH is Hosted by VACFA, Based at UCT

Vaccines for Africa Initiative (VACFA)

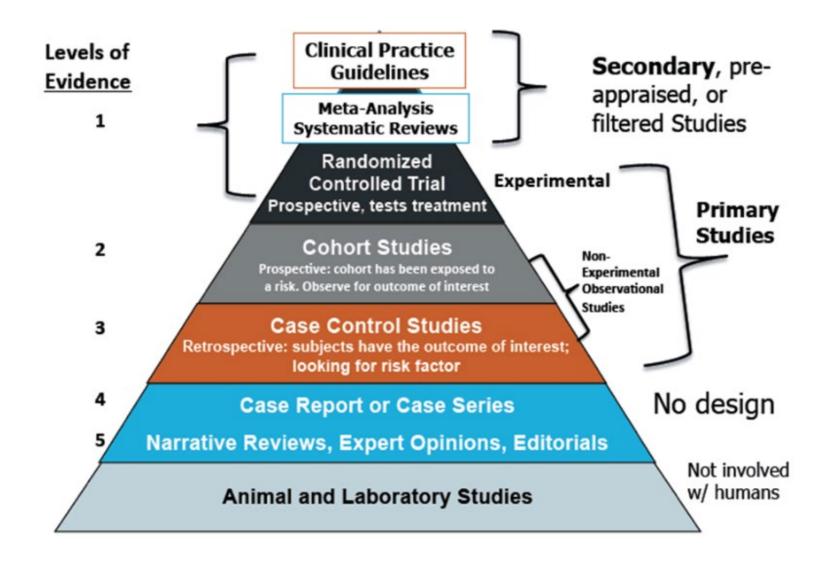


- Academic unit
- University of Cape Town (UCT), South Africa
- School of Public Health (SPH)
- Greg Hussey: Former Chair of the South African NITAG (NAGI)
- Rudzani Muloiwa: A core member of NAGI
- Benjamin Kagina: SIVAC's capacity development activities of NITAGs in Africa and East Asia





Rationale for establishing the NISH project



Rationale for establishing the NISH project

- ✓ A 2-day stakeholder workshop (Nov 2018) initiated by WHO and Wellcome identified the following areas that NITAGs will need support for in the future :
- provision of financial resources
- experiences sharing
- capacity development
- improved access to NITAG tools and research evidence

Rationale for establishing the NISH project

To address some of the challenges, we hypothesized that:

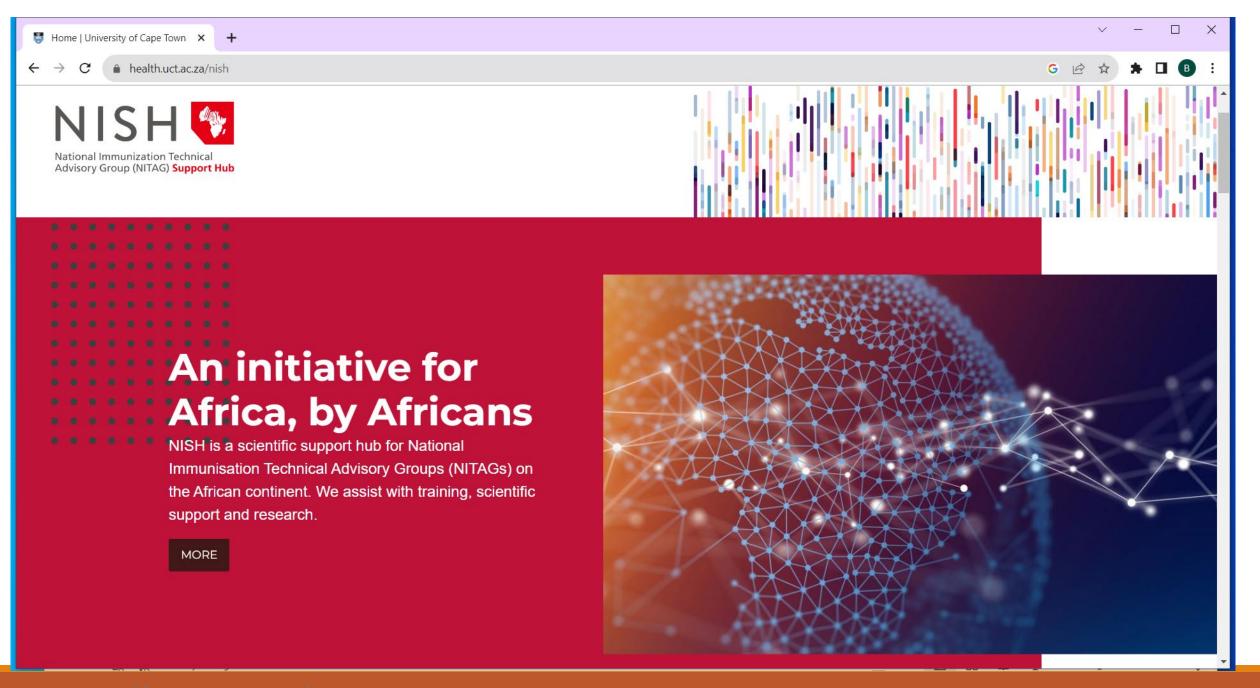
- ✓ An academic-based approach (NISH) is a feasible support mechanism for NITAGs in Africa
- ✓ The NISH would give scientific support to NITAGs to inform immunization practices and policies
- ✓ The NISH project will accelerate growth & maturity of NITAGs to advance immunization programs in Africa

Key findings from the scoping review

✓ NITAGs support the idea of setting up NISH



59 out of the 60 responses support the idea of establishing NISH



Our work

Supporting NITAGs in Africa

NISH, the National Immunization Technical Advisory Groups (NITAGs) Support Hub, actively supports the work of NITAGs in the WHO Africa Region. NITAGs benefit from an extensive portfolio of offerings and pool of experts to access information and tools from vaccinology and related disciplines to refine their recommendations for national immunisation policies and programmes.

Training Scientific support Research





Training

Courses on vaccinology and EIDM, practical skills and more



Scientific support

Expertise in health systems, economics, modelling, design thinking, evidence and more



Research

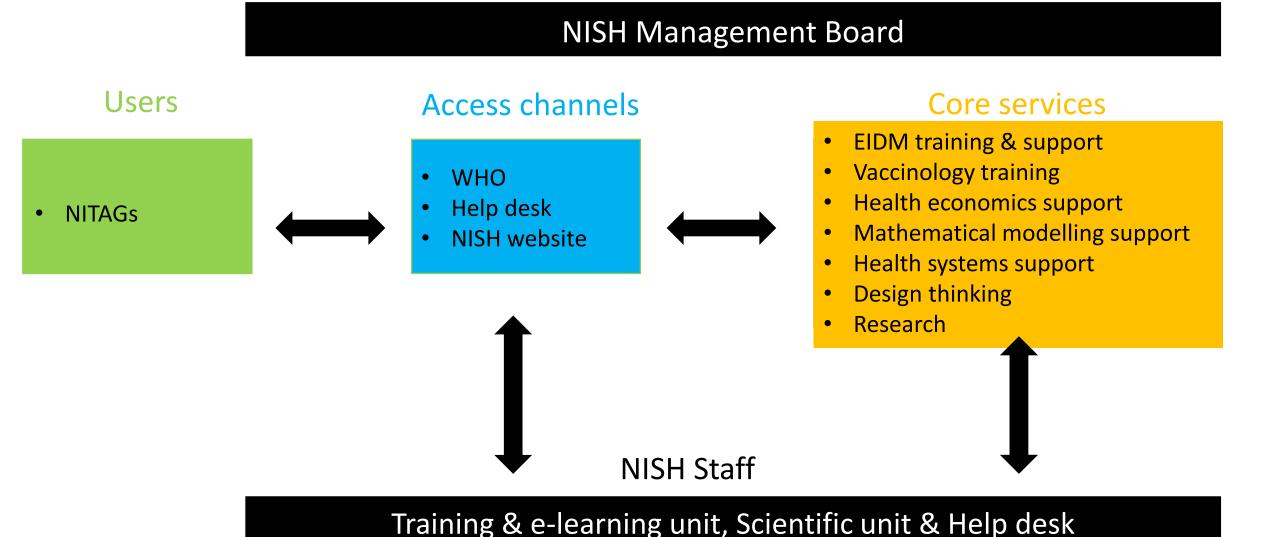
Assets and resources relevant to African contexts, skills development and more



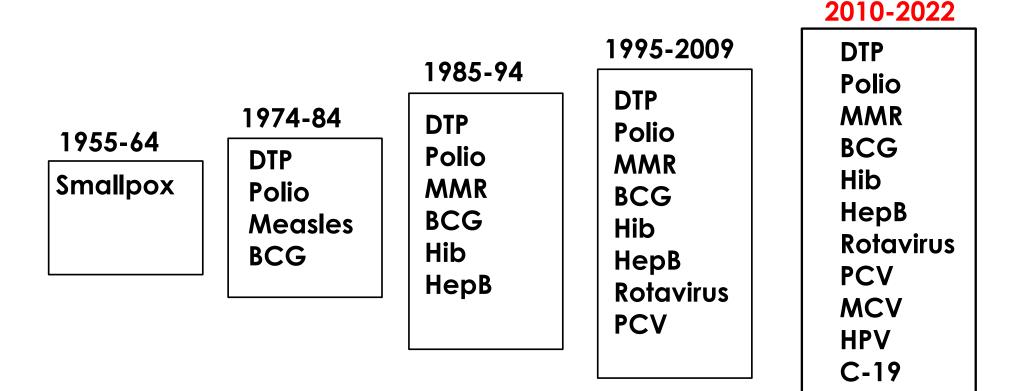
Helpdesk

Request scientific support via our online form

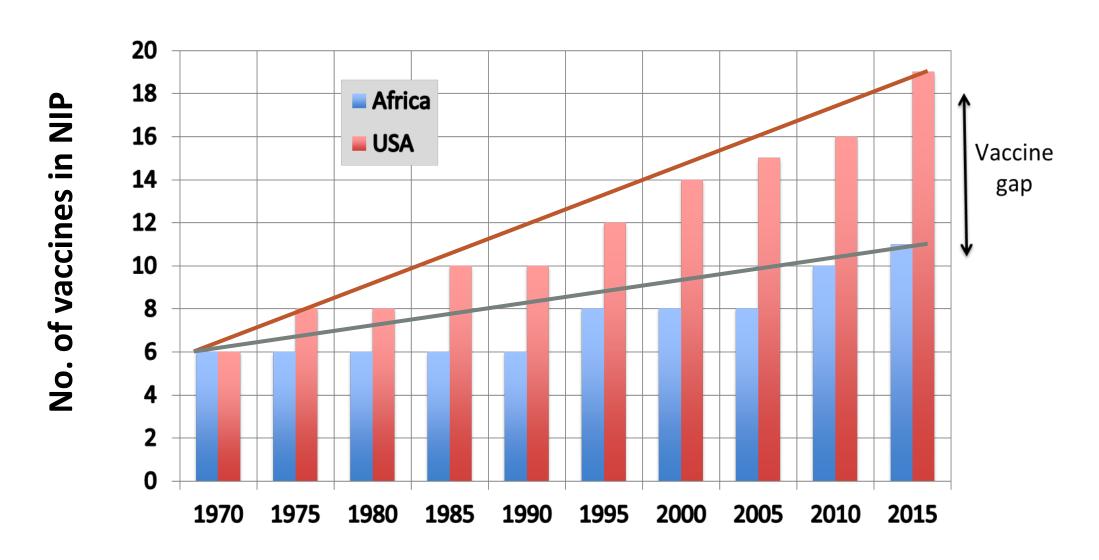
NISH operational & governance model

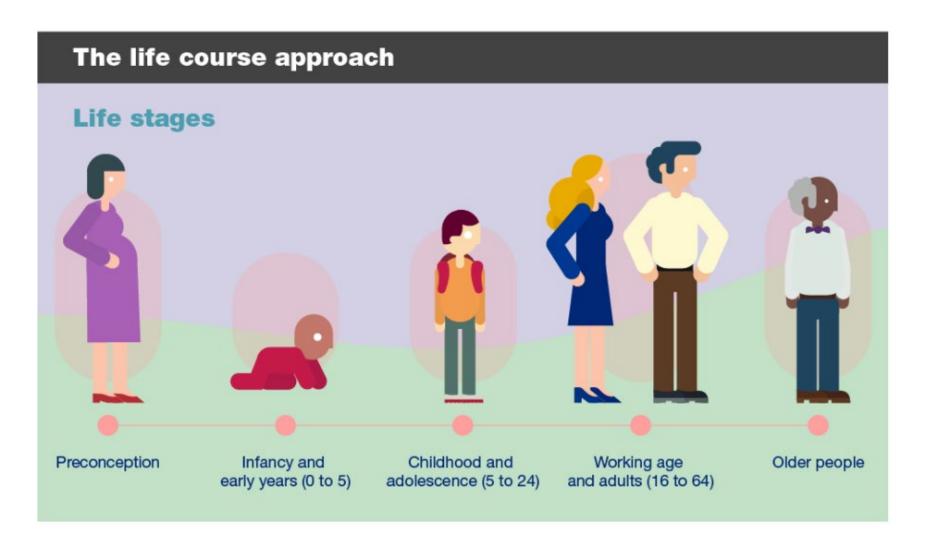


- ✓ Evidence-informed decision-making (EIDM) entails:
- Identifying
 Appraising
 Mobilizing
 Mobilizing
 He best available evidence for safe and effective vaccines and immunization policies
- ✓ In the context of immunization and vaccines policies, EIDM can improve:
- Effectiveness
- Efficiency & optimization of the program
- Equity
- Transparency & accountability
- Reduced research waste



- Others routinely used in certain settings: Influenza, varicella, Hep A etc
- New & future vaccines: Malaria, Ebola, RSV, TB, HIV etc





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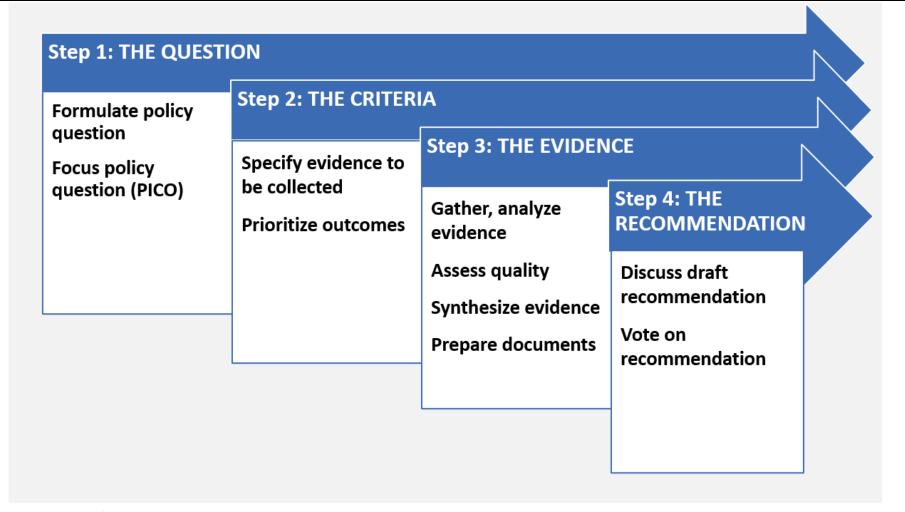
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A snapshot of the Evidence to Recommendation (EtR) process that NITAGs utilize

Evidence to Recommendation (EtR) Steps







Evidence to Recommendation (EtR) Steps

The criteria: 7 domains to address the question

Domain 1

The Problem

Domain 2

Benefits and harms of the intervention

Domain 3

Values and preferences of the target population

Domain 4

Acceptability to stakeholders

Domain 5

Resource use

Domain 6

Equity

Domain 7

Feasibility

EtR Framework

PICO Question					
Background				,	
DOMAIN	CRITERIA		JUDGEMENTS	EVIDENCE	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
1. Problem	Is the problem of public health importance?				
2. Benefits & harms of the options	effects small?	anticipated effects large? Are undesirable anticipated? Balance between benefits and harms. What is the dence for critical outcomes?			
3. Values & preferences	Does the target population feel the desirable effects are large relative to the undesirable effects?				
4. Resource use	Are the resources required small? What is the cost-effectiveness?				
5. Equity	What would be the impact on health inequities?				
6. Acceptability	Which option is acceptable to key stakeholders? To the target population?				
7. Feasibility	Is the intervention feasible to implement?				
Balance of consequences					·
Type of recommendation					
Recommendation (text)					
Implementation considerations					
Monitoring and evaluation					
Research priorities					

EtR Online training for NITAGS



Opportunities for improvements

- 1) Pivoting on existing support & networks can expand the reach of NITAG support with a potential to minimize logistics/costs
- 2) Partnerships and collaborations with NITAG stakeholders is critical
- 3) Aligning the support with the needs of the NITAGs will improve the translation of knowledge gained to action
- 4) Post support follow ups





Acknowledgements

















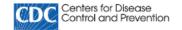












Special thanks to the NISH project team & Management Board



Thank you