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EIPM & KTE: An Issue for the ages

The history, the advancements,
and the future



Key Terms

Evidence-Informed Policy-Making (EIPM)
using the best available evidence to inform policy decisions.

Knowledge Transfer and Exchange (KTE)
the processes that support sharing, translating, and applying that evidence.


Used across health, education, climate policy, and beyond.



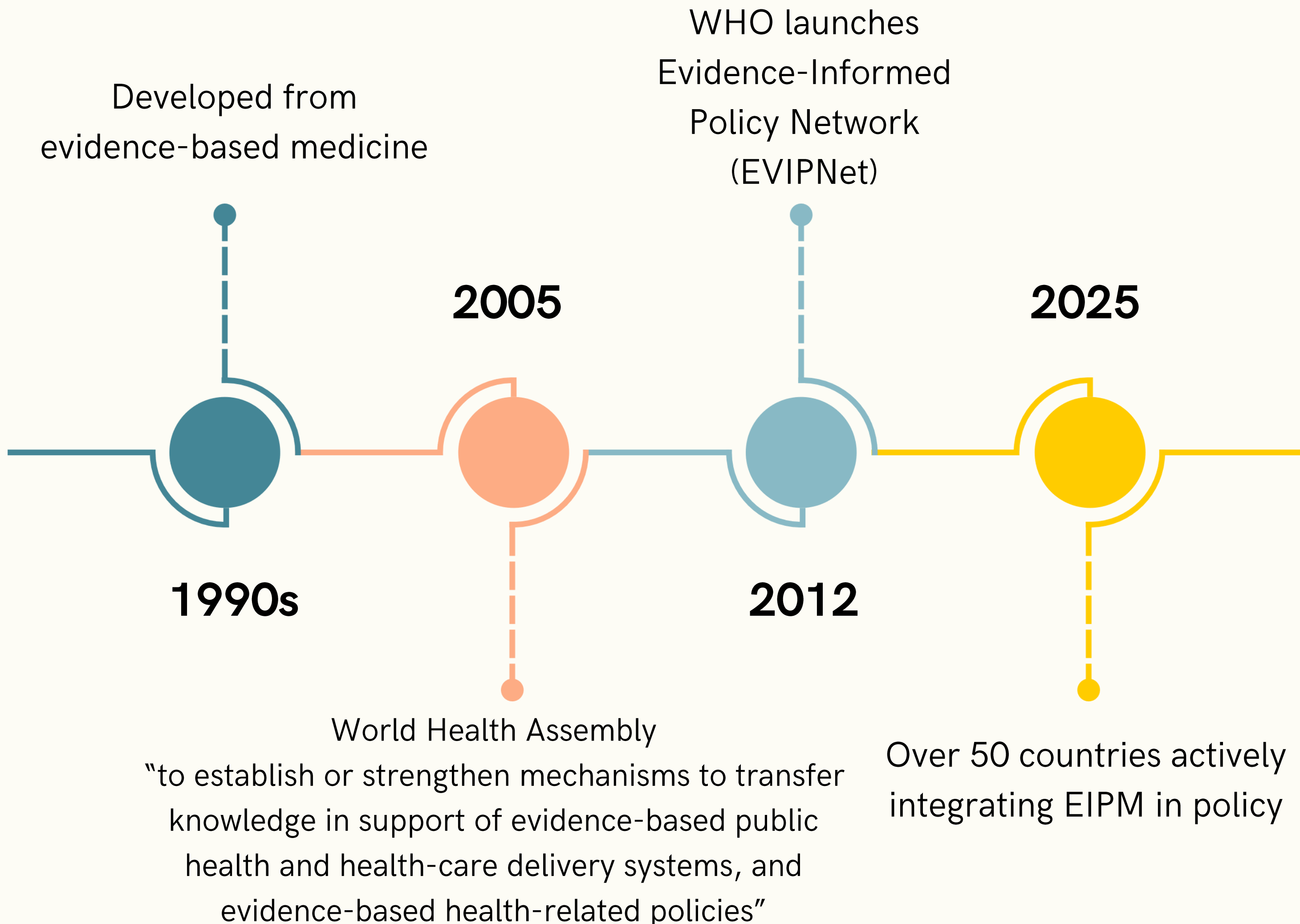


Evidence Is Just One Piece of the Puzzle

Other influences include:

- Values & Culture
 - Politics & Public Opinion
 - Resource Constraints
 - Stakeholder Interests
 - Historical & Institutional Context
- 







improving knowledge exchange
among scientists and decision-makers
to facilitate the adaptive use of
research article | [Open access](#) | Published: 07 September 2012

**The effectiveness of knowledge translation strategies
used in public health: a systematic review**
Rebecca LaRocca, [Jennifer Yost](#) ✉, [Maureen Dobbins](#), [Donna Ciliska](#) & [Michelle Butt](#)
[BMC Public Health](#) **12**, Article number: 751 (2012) | [Cite this article](#)
31k Accesses | **21** Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

**Assessing the impact of knowledge
translation and dissemination
on health policy-
makers: an overview**
Zuzanne Guerin ✉, Conall Tunney, W. George Kernohan
Published: 30 August 2018 | <https://doi.org/10.1111/jan.13836> | Citations: 37

**Integrated knowledge translation in
health care: a scoping
review**
[Home](#) > [Health Research Policy and Systems](#) > Article

**Public and Public Engagement
in Knowledge Translation:
Where are we there?**
[Home](#) > [Research Involvement and Engagement](#) > Article

**Strategies for effective dissemination of
research to United States policymakers: a
systematic review**
ic review | [Open access](#) | Published: 15 October 20
, article number 89, (2020) [Cite this article](#)

Health
Chapter | First Online: 28 March 2021
this chapter

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20 CSE
LEADING
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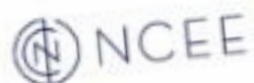
The evolution of evidence-informed policy and practice:

An international perspective

TRACEY BURNS



SVA Social
Ventures
Australia



World Health
Organization

EVIPN
Evidence-Infor

Evidence. Knowledge Translation. Impact.

Closing evidence-to-policy
gaps, improving health outcomes

Supporting the routine
use of evidence during
the policy-making process

A WHO checklist



Challenges



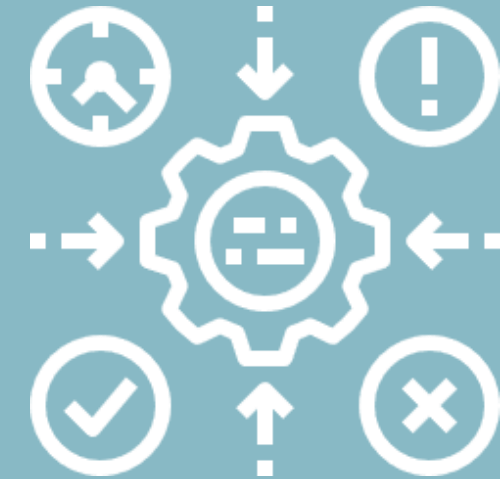
Political Will



Resources



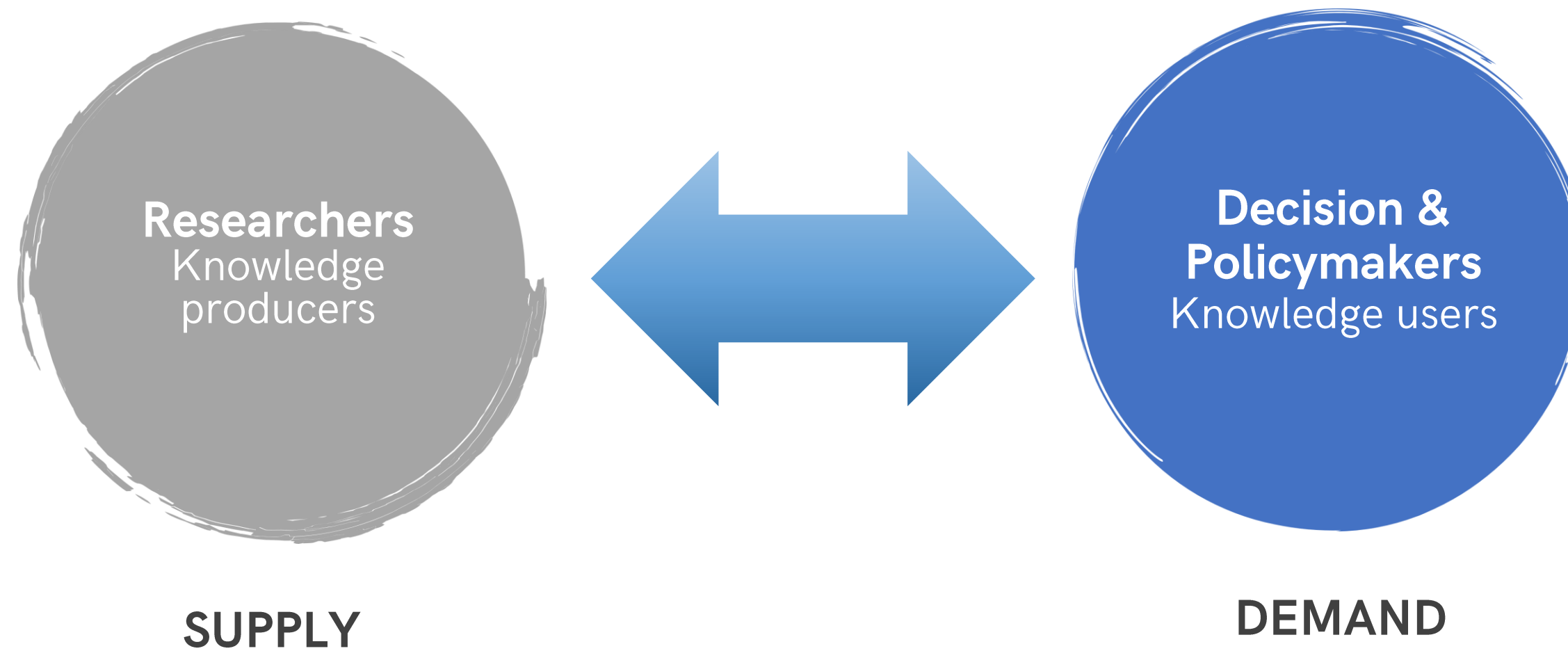
Language



Culture



Two Communities Theory



The Trust Problem



Where am I?

You must be a researcher

Because what you told me is absolutely correct but completely useless

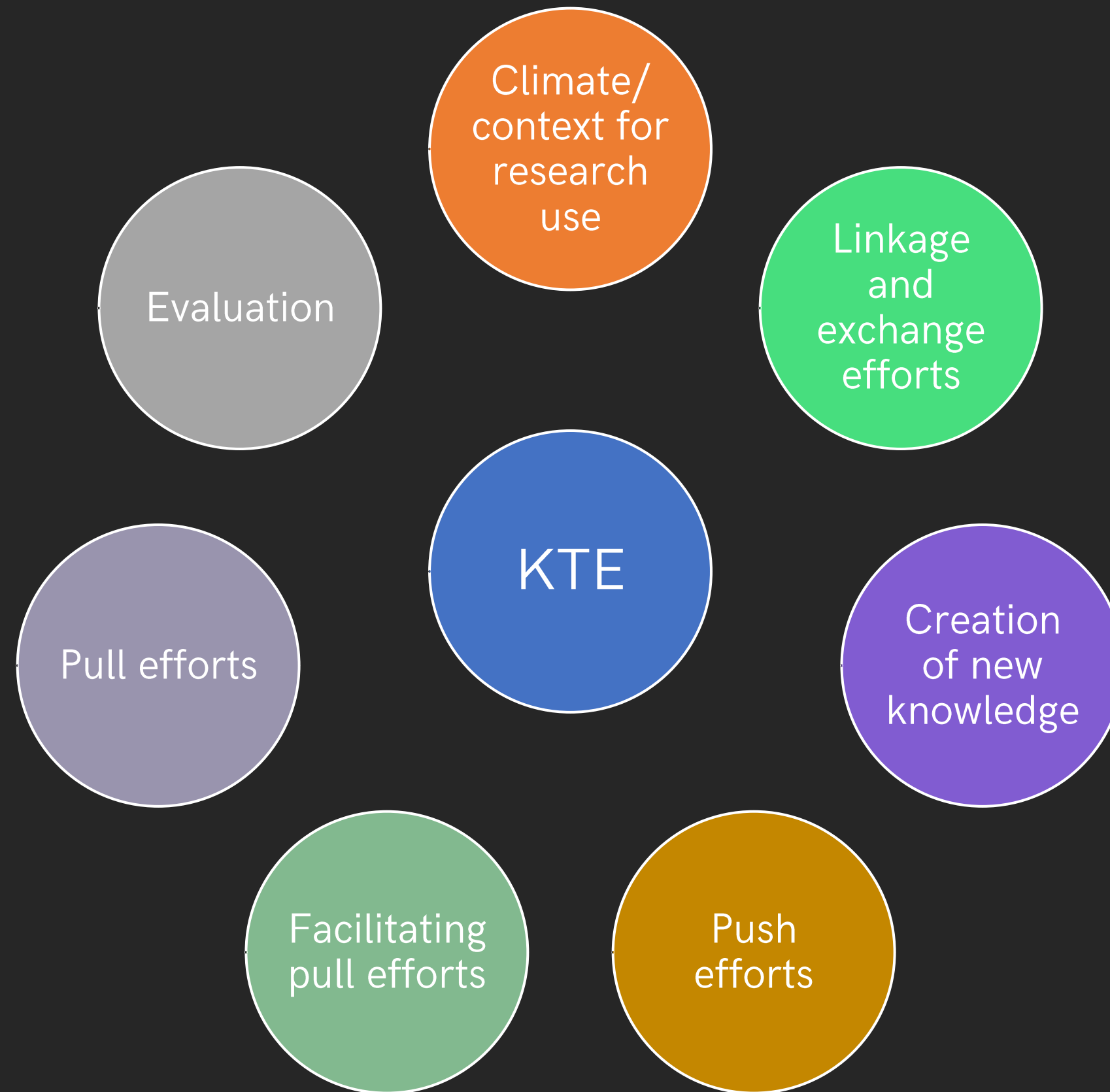
Yes, how did you know?

Because you don't know where you are, you don't know where you're going, and now you're blaming me

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Classic KTE Framework

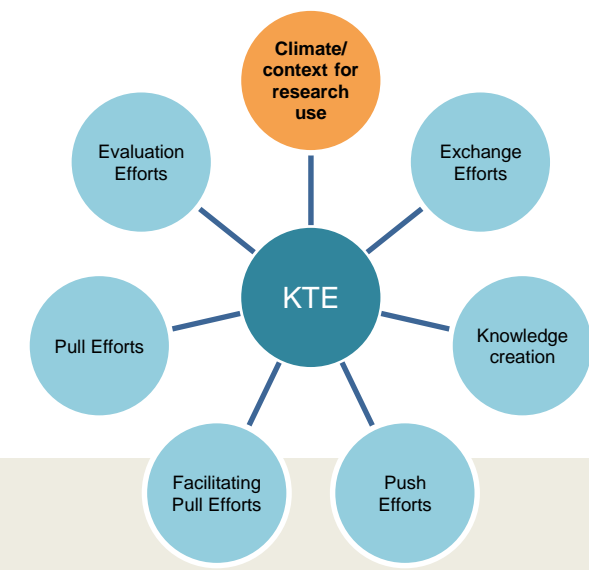


Lavis, J.N., Lomas, J., Hamid, M. and Sewankambo, N.K., 2006. Assessing country-level efforts to link research to action. *Bulletin of the World health Organization*, 84(8), pp.620-628.

Ellen, M.E., Panisset, U., de Carvalho, I.A., Goodwin, J. and Beard, J., 2017. A knowledge translation framework on ageing and health. *Health Policy*, 121(3), pp.282-291.



Climate and Context for Research Use



CLIMATE

The local manifestation of the culture. Refers to the political will and overall desire to want to use research.

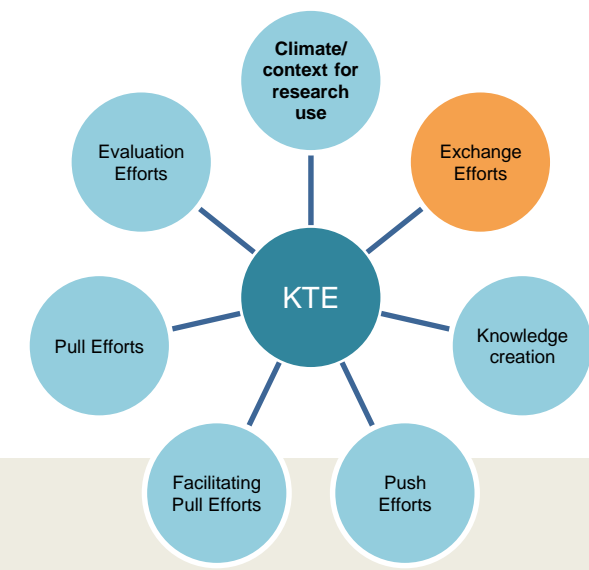
CONTEXT

The need to consider a broad range of characteristics, circumstances, and conditions.

Examples of initiatives: leadership in the health system that promotes the use of evidence in policymaking, structures or positions in the government responsible for encouraging the use of research, researchers and users understanding the importance of KTE



Linkage and Exchange Efforts



LINKAGE

Strong links can enhance the transfer of research into practice

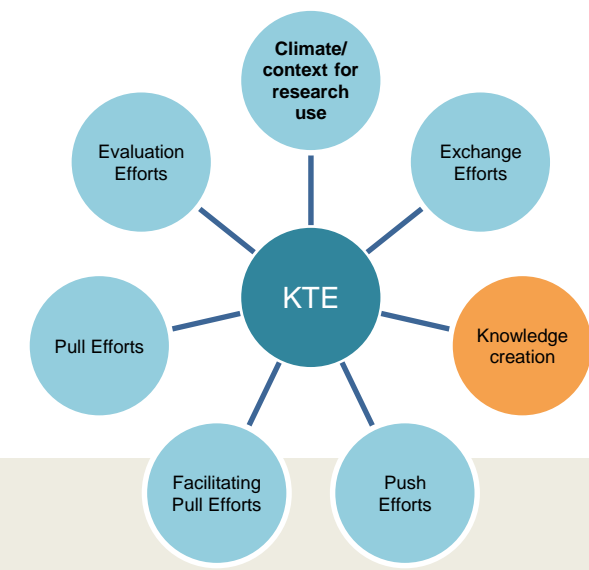
EXCHANGE

Need to have: increased interaction, communication, mutual interests

Examples of initiatives: Formal and informal ties, regular meetings, interactive workshops with researchers and users, organize deliberative dialogues



Creation of new knowledge



KNOWLEDGE TO SUPPORT POLICYMAKING

Knowledge needs to support policymaking with relevant, timely, generalizable, and credible recommendations

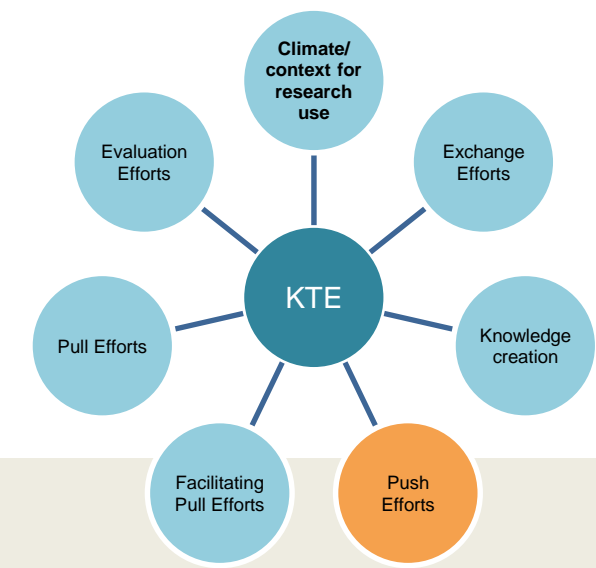
Examples of initiatives: Health systems: ensure capacity to analyze and interpret data, priority funding announcements, and fund research in the form of partnerships

LOCAL APPLICABILITY

Local stakeholders should have influence in determining the nature, quality and applicability of the research being conducted



Push efforts



PACKAGING AND ACTIONABILITY

Activities taken by researchers and intermediary groups: they push the knowledge out to the necessary groups in appropriate formats

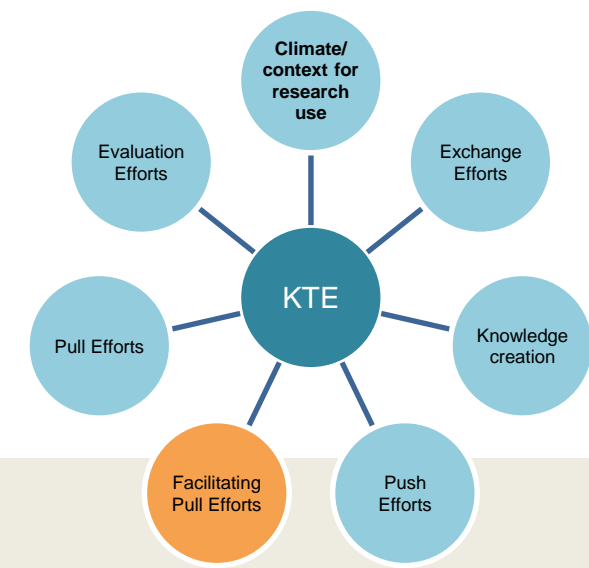
Examples of initiatives: identifying actionable messages, fine-tuning messages for different users, working with credible messengers to disseminate the messages, and developing media releases for the actionable messages.

LOCAL APPLICABILITY

This can bring evidence about an issue to the forefront and inform the policy development and implementation processes.
Traditional dissemination versus what is needed



Facilitating pull efforts



INITIATIVES

Efforts to facilitate “user pull” are aimed at making it easier for managers and policymakers to identify relevant research evidence when they need it.

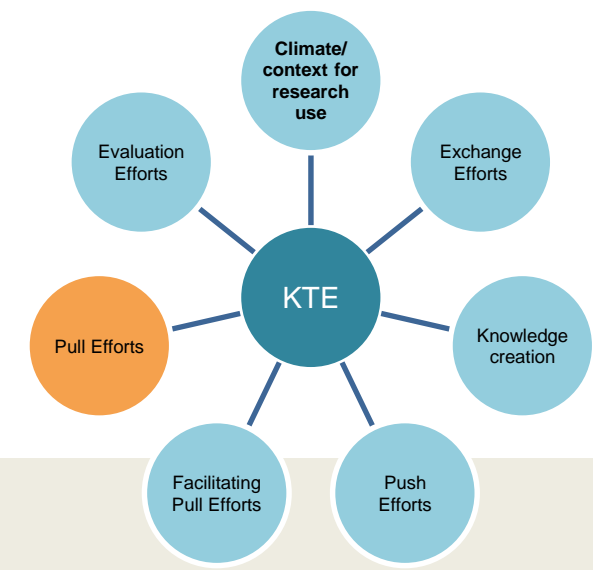
Examples of initiatives: Technical infrastructures, no restrictions to journals, ensure the ability to access a network of experts, access to databases to support decision making, one-stop shopping websites

INFRASTRUCTURE

Usually undertaken by research groups or health systems



Pull efforts



FACILITATING CHANGE

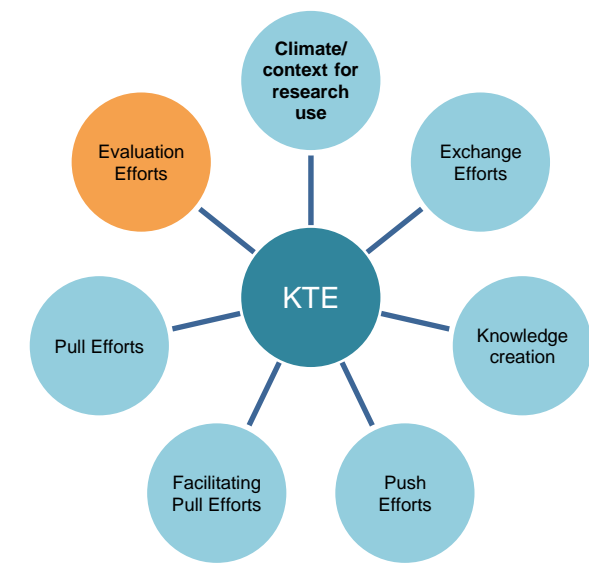
Pull efforts by policymakers usually require a change in structures and processes to improve the health system's ability to use evidence

Used when knowledge users value the use of research and recognize the need to address an information gap.

Examples of initiatives: decision-making process, training programs, rapid response units that have access to experts, engaging knowledge brokers or opinion leaders to assist in obtaining and applying the appropriate evidence



Evaluation efforts





Rigorous evaluation is needed on the various activities that support the use of research to inform policymaking. This can better inform future efforts of linking research to action.

Examples of initiatives: monitoring and evaluation activities such as surveys, interviews, evaluating outcomes and use of research evidence



Efforts towards the institutionalisation of evidence-informed decision-making

Laura Boeira ¹, Emily Hayter,² Sandy Oliver,³
Laurenz Mahlanza-Langer,⁴ Donald Simeon,⁵
Mukdarut Bangpan,³ Veronica Osorio Calderon,³
Ludovic Reveiz,⁶ Shelly-Ann Hunte,⁵ Firmaye Bogale Wolde,⁷
Tanja Kuchenmuller ⁸

Analysis

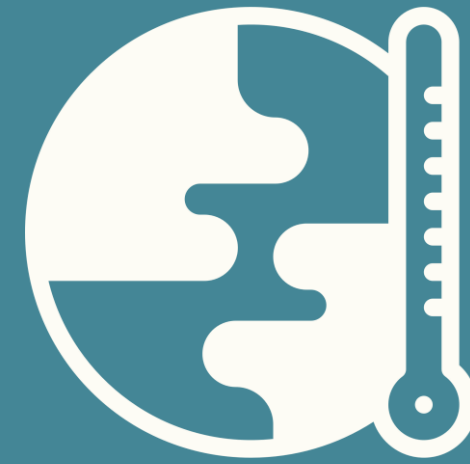
Table 1 Initiatives, tools and strategies illustrating overlapping domains for EIDM institutionalisation

Organisation	Tools/authors	Aims	Activities/partners	Domains of institutionalisation
WHO EVIPNet and the Evidence for Policy and Practice Information Centre (EPPI-Centre) (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, UK)	WHO Evidence-informed Decision-making (EIDM) Institutionalisation Checklist (2022)/WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ To pilot the WHO EIDM Institutionalisation Checklist ▶ To explore the principles of EIDM in relation to institutionalisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Assessing evidence ecosystems, identifying institutionalisation stages, exploring key actions and evaluating tool usefulness ▶ Refining the protocol, conducting situational analysis, identifying institutionalisation stages and activities ▶ Sites: Trinidad and Tobago, Tajikistan ▶ Scoping review 	This is a tool to inform planning for enhancing institutionalisation, taking into account all six domains. The scoping review covers all six domains of institutionalisation.
Brazilian Coalition for Evidence (Brazil)	WHO EIDM Institutionalisation Checklist/ (2022)/WHO Rapid Evidence Support Systems Assessment (RESSA—2023)/McMaster Health Forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Strengthening units within public administration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Mapping evidence units, types of evidence mainstreamed and supporting EIPM efforts ▶ Assessing evidence ecosystems and identifying institutionalisation stages 	This activity assessed and enhanced organisational governance, standards/ routinised procedures, partnerships, leadership and commitment, and resources for supporting EIDM.
The EPPI-Centre (UK)	Autoethnography (2023)/EPPI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ To identify mechanisms of change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Conducting autoethnographic research 	Two studies investigated the six domains of institutionalisation

(Ethiopia)			structures	developing a roadmap for HTA institutionalisation, establishing a new unit ► Engaged in developing new evidence champions	and legal mandates for EIDM structures spanned the domains of governance, leadership and commitment, resources and partnerships.
Pan-African Collective for Evidence PACE (South Africa)	Evidence Mapping (2016)/ Department of Planning Monitoring and Evaluation – Republic of South Africa Evidence Management Guide (2021)/Department of Planning Monitoring and Evaluation— Republic of South Africa	►	Supporting EIDM institutionalisation in South Africa	► Areas of work: centre of government coordination support, capacity building, formalisation of tools, introducing chapters of evidence use	PACE advanced support for EIDM institutionalisation by spanning the domains of partnership, resources and standards/ routinised procedures.
Overseas Development Institute (ODI) (UK)	Guidelines and Good Practices for Evidence Informed Policy in a Government Department (2016)/ODI and Department of Environmental Affairs of the Republic of South Africa	►	Guidelines that underpin an evidence-informed approach to policy-making within a department or line ministry—covering external and internal factors	► Partnership with the Department for Environmental Affairs South Africa through the Building Capacity to Use Research Evidence (BCURE) programme (VakaYiko Consortium) resulting in an organisation-wide approach to strengthening evidence use in the sector	ODI’s guidelines and good practices enhance standards/ routinised procedures and partnerships.
Caribbean Centre of Health Systems Research and Development (Trinidad and Tobago)	WHO EIDM Institutionalisation Checklist (2022)/WHO	►	Strengthening capacity for evidence use through training, coaching and fellowship programmes	► Knowledge translation, establishing linkages between academia and government ministries ► Ministry of Health and Social Sector Ministries in	This work combined human resources and partnerships across government ministries and between government and academia.

Final thoughts

The future of evidence-informed policy depends not only on generating knowledge, but on building the systems, relationships, and political will to act on it.



John Lavis

- **Director**, Global Commission on Evidence to Address Societal Challenges
- **Founding Director**, McMaster Health Forum
- **International leader** in advancing evidence use in policy and systems
- His **work** has shaped how governments embed evidence into real-world decisions

