

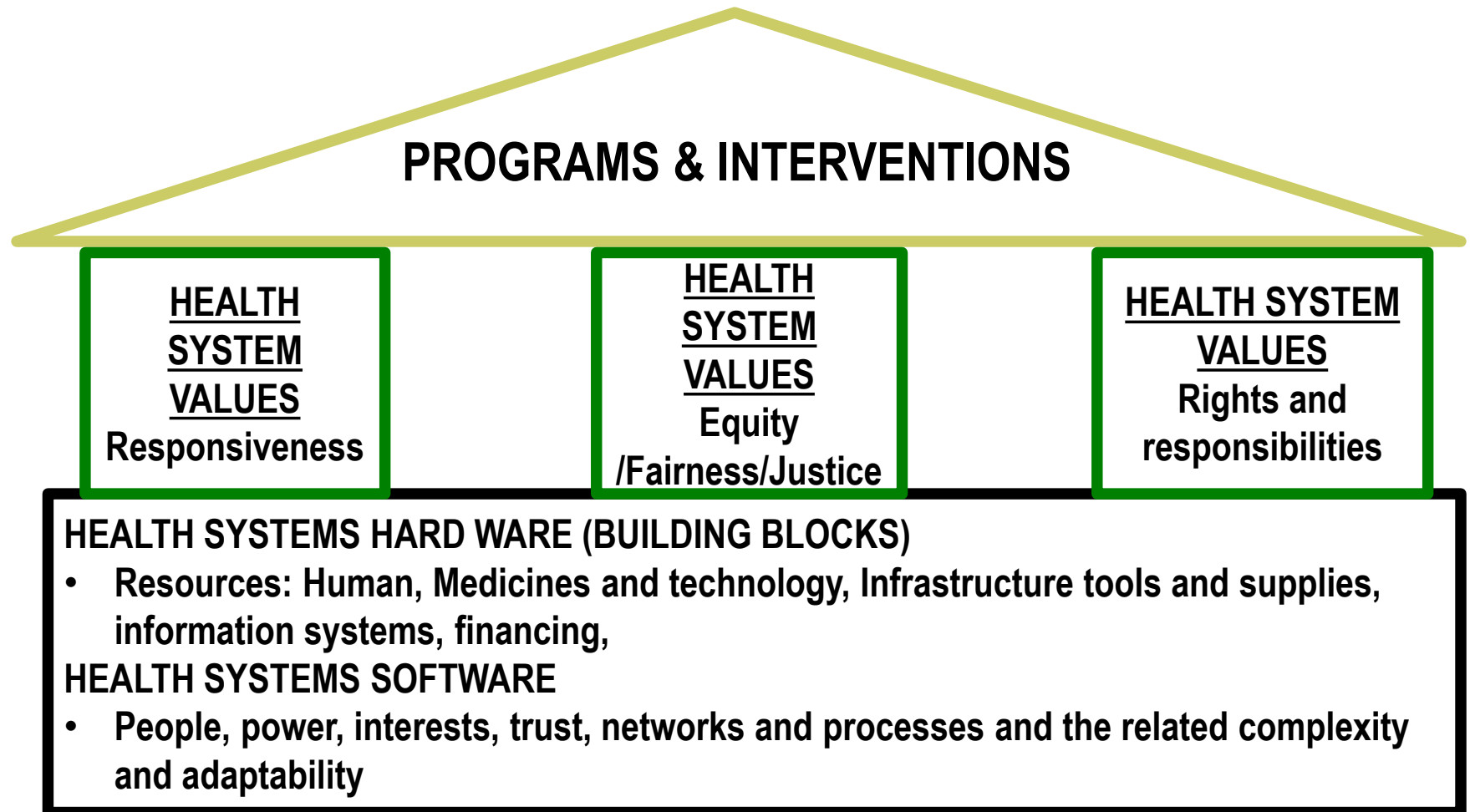
Moving MNCH Evidence into Policy in West Africa (MEP)

Lessons Learned

Pierre Ongolo-Zogo
Dakar 19 February 2016



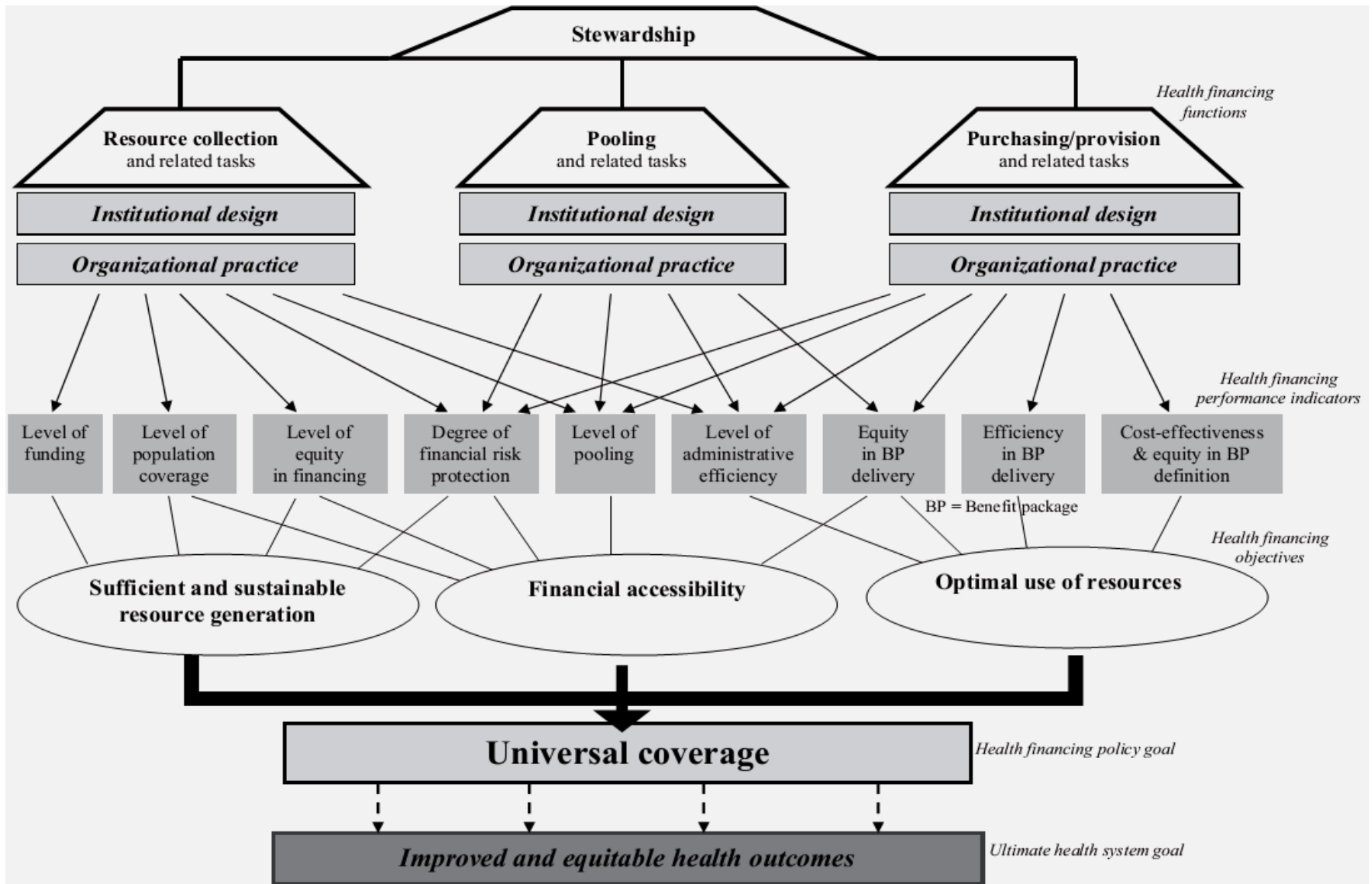
Health Systems as the foundation that supports programs & interventions



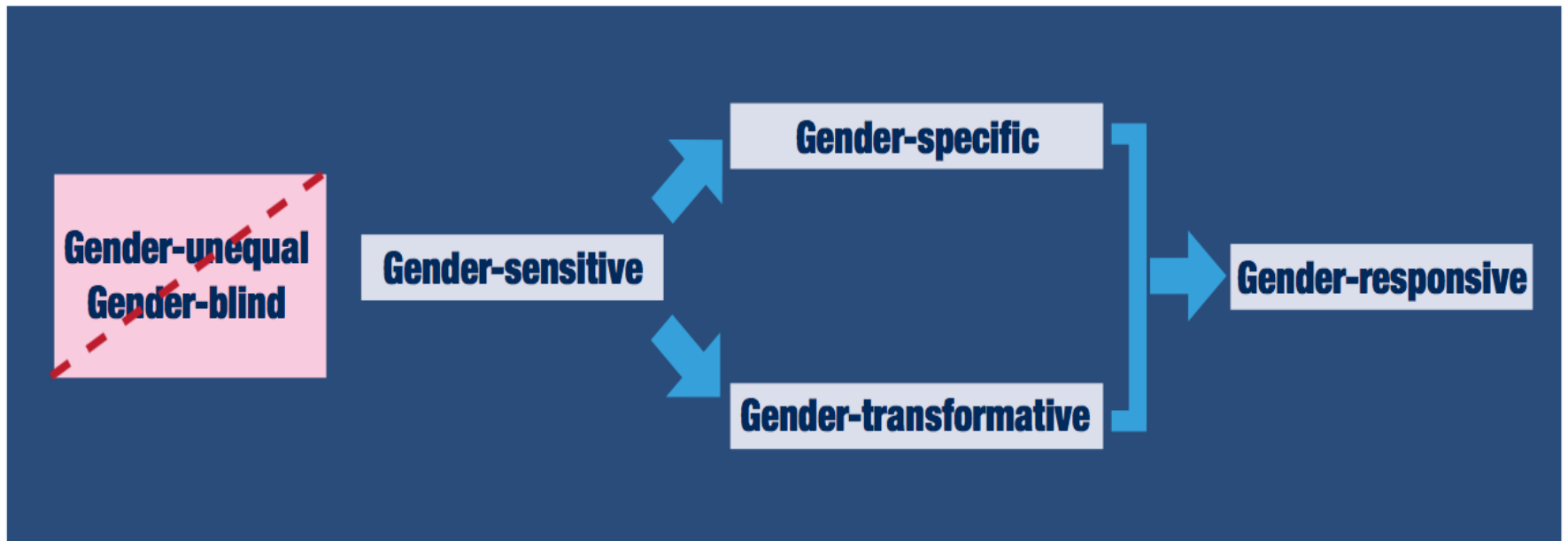
Analyzing Governance in Health Systems

Strategic Vision	Participation & Consensus Orientation
Rule of Law	Transparency
Responsiveness	Equity & Inclusiveness
Effectiveness & Efficiency	Accountability
Intelligence & Information	Ethics

Financing Functions & UHC



Assessing Gender in Health



Inequity versus Inequality

- Health **inequity**: unjust differences in health between persons of different social groups; a normative concept
- Health **inequality**: observable health differences between subgroups within a population; can be measured and monitored

Assessing Health Equity

“Absence of unfair and avoidable health differences among social groups” WHO, 2010

- ❑ Place of Residence
- ❑ Occupation/Employment
- ❑ Gender
- ❑ Race – Ethnicity
- ❑ Education
- ❑ Economic and Social Status



Promoting Health Equity

- ❑ Recognize that the health sector is part of the problem
- ❑ Prioritize diseases of the poor
- ❑ Deploy or improve services where the poor live
- ❑ Employ appropriate delivery channels
- ❑ Reduce financial barriers to health care
- ❑ Set goals and monitor progress through an equity lens

Equity-based interventions

- ❑ Equity-based interventions seek to improve health outcomes in subgroups that are disadvantaged, while improving the overall situation
- ❑ Interventions that do not have an equity focus may inadvertently exacerbate inequalities, even when national averages indicate overall improvements

Moving MNCH Evidence into Policy in West Africa (MEP)

Learning from African Knowledge Translation Platforms

Pierre Ongolo-Zogo

Dakar 19 February 2016



Foreign Affairs, Trade and
Development Canada Affaires étrangères, Commerce
et Développement Canada



Canada

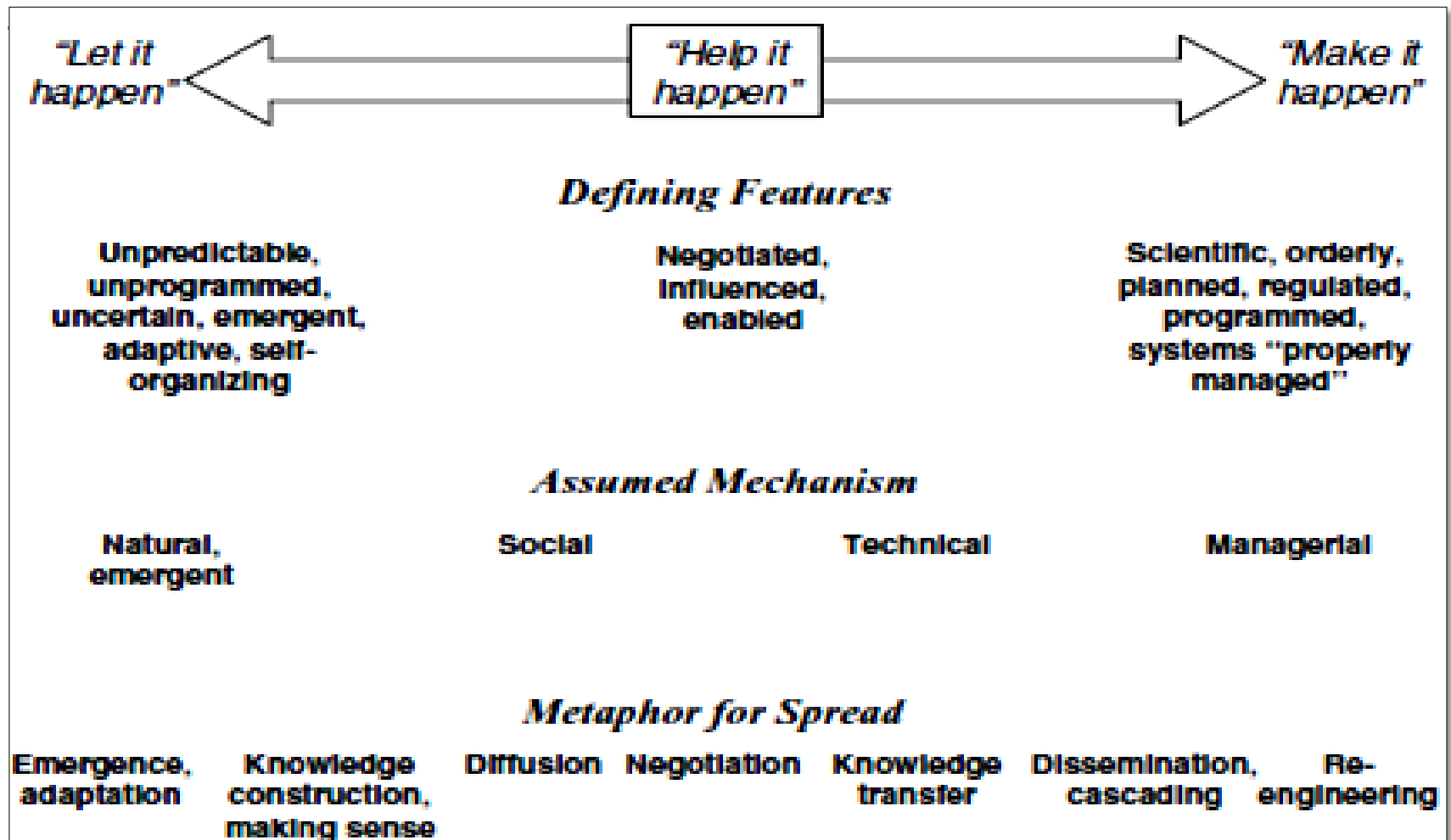
Session Objectives

- 1. To become familiar with key concepts and frameworks in Knowledge Transfer and Exchange, Evidence-Informed Health Policy-making and Evidence-Based Health Practices**
- 2. To share the lessons learned from Knowledge Translation Platforms in Africa**
- 3. To trigger deliberations on next steps for the six MEP countries, IRTs and WAHO as a regional knowledge brokerage institution for MNCH**

Innovation

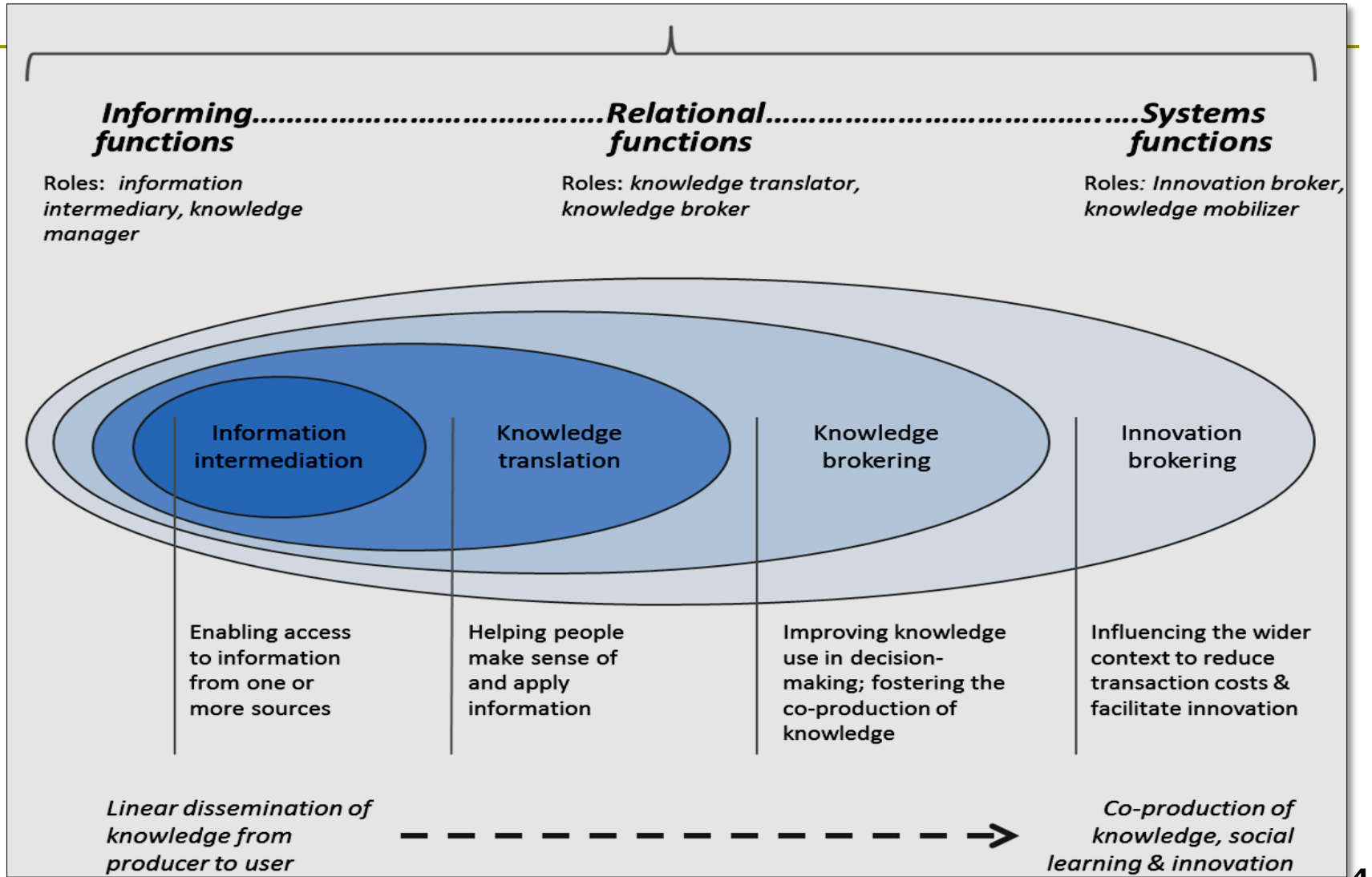
- **Innovation in service delivery and organization** is a novel set of **behaviors**, routines, and **ways of working** that are directed at **improving** health outcomes, administrative efficiency, cost effectiveness, or users' experience and that are implemented by **planned and coordinated actions**

Spread of Innovations



T. Greenhalgh et al. *Diffusion of Innovations in Service Organizations: Systematic Review and Recommendations*. *The Milbank Quarterly* 2005, 82; 4: 581-629

The K* Spectrum - Shaxson, 2012



Transfert de Connaissances

Knowledge Translation is “the **dynamic and iterative process** that includes the **synthesis, dissemination, exchange**, and **ethically-sound application** of knowledge **to improve health**, provide more **effective services and products**, and **strengthen the healthcare system.**”

Strauss et al 2009

Canadian Institutes of Health Research

<http://www.cihr-irsc.gc.ca/e/39033.html>

Échange de Connaissances

“**Knowledge exchange** is **collaborative problem-solving** between researchers and decision makers that happens through **linkage** and **exchange**. Effective knowledge exchange involves **interaction** between decision makers and researchers and results in **mutual learning** through the process of **planning, producing, disseminating, and applying** existing or new **research in decision-making.**”

Canadian Health Services Research Foundation

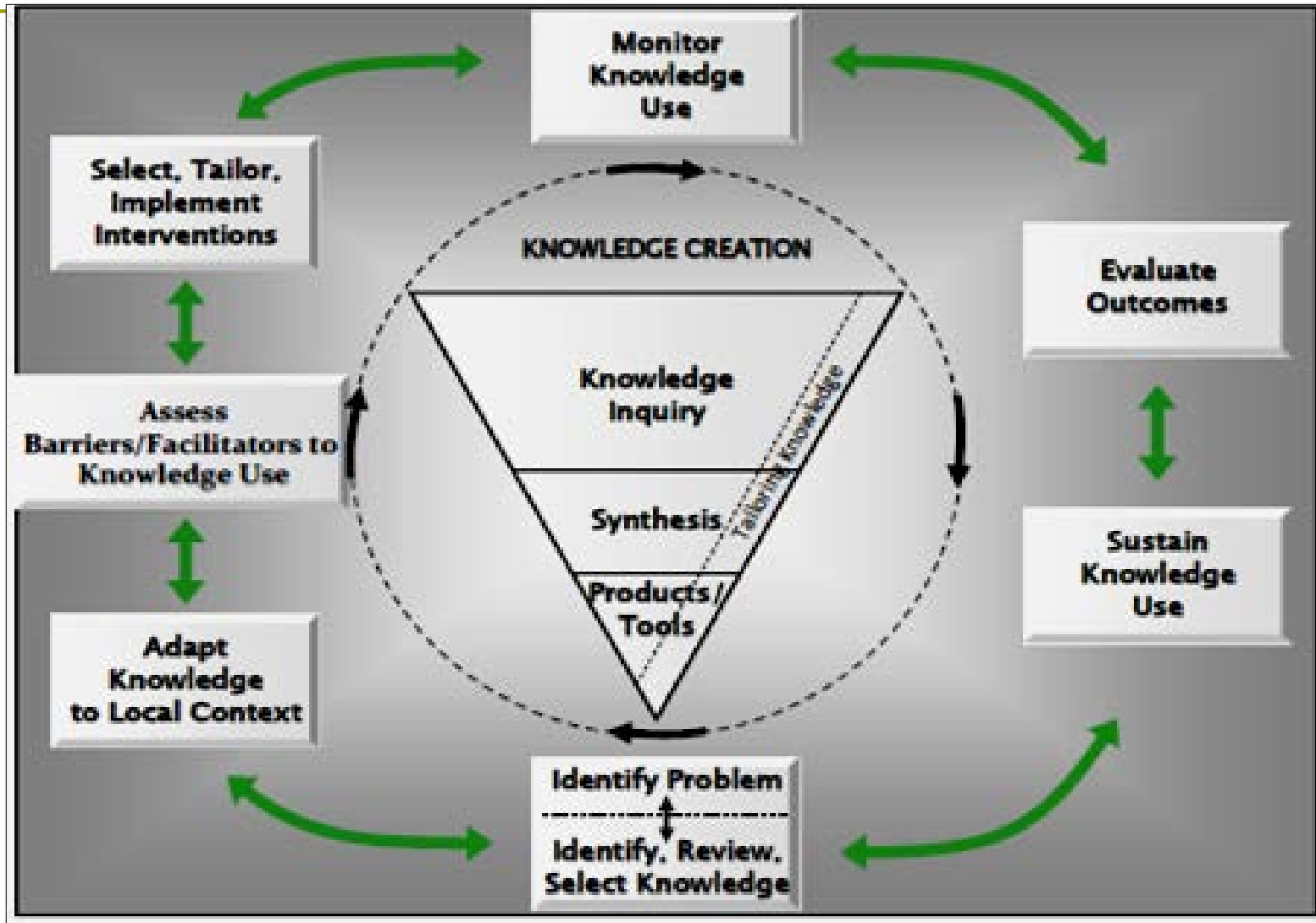
http://www.chsrf.ca/keys/glossary_e.php

Diffusion, Dissémination, Implantation, Utilisation

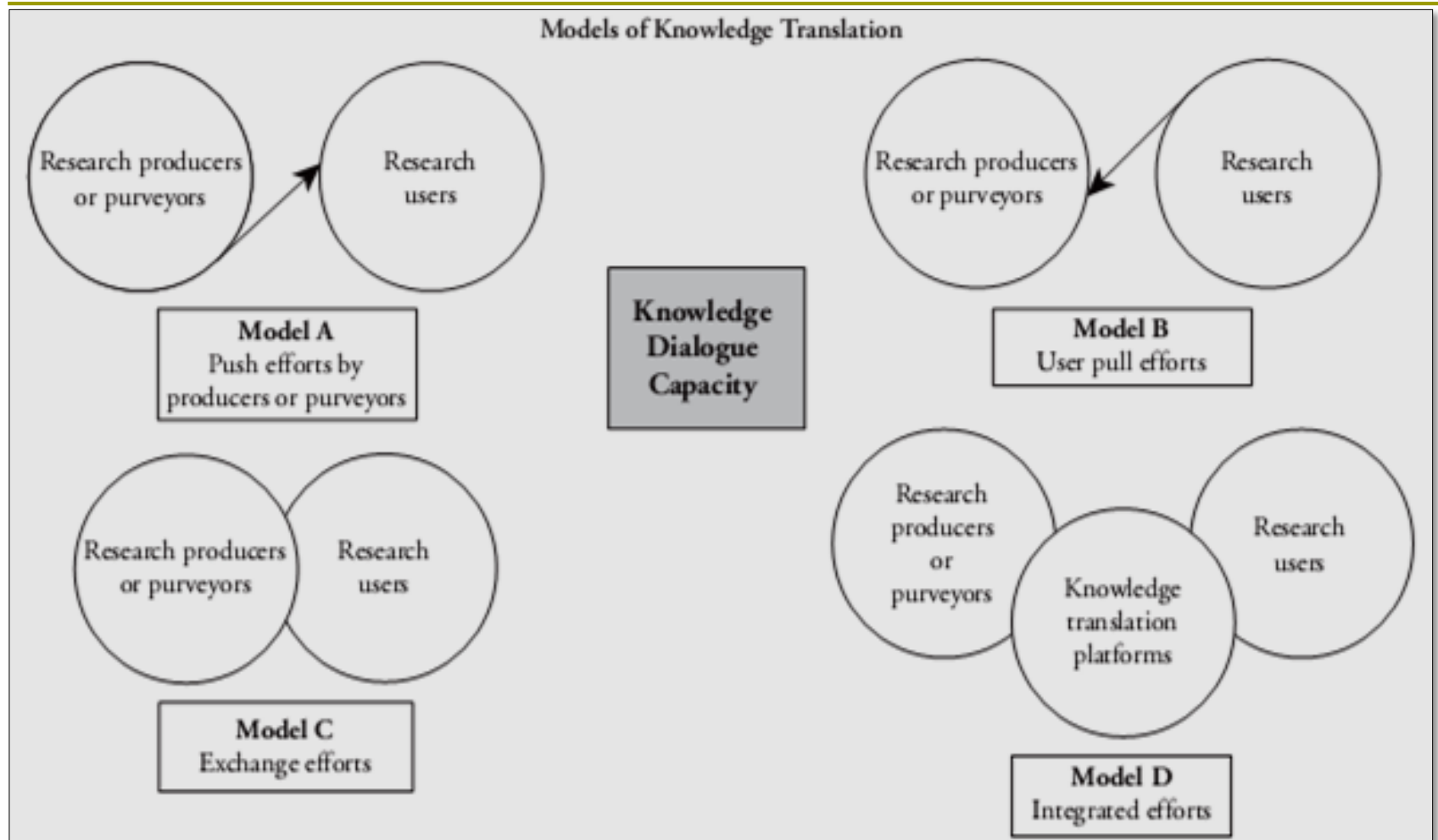
- **Diffusion** *is* **passive spread** of research results
- **Dissemination** *is* active and planned **efforts to persuade** target groups to adopt an innovation
- **Implementation** *is* active and planned **efforts to mainstream** an innovation within an organization
- **Research utilization** is the “process by which specific research-based knowledge (science) is implemented in practice”

Des Connaissances à l'Action

(Strauss et al., 2006)



Modèle Intégré TEC, Lavis et al., 2006

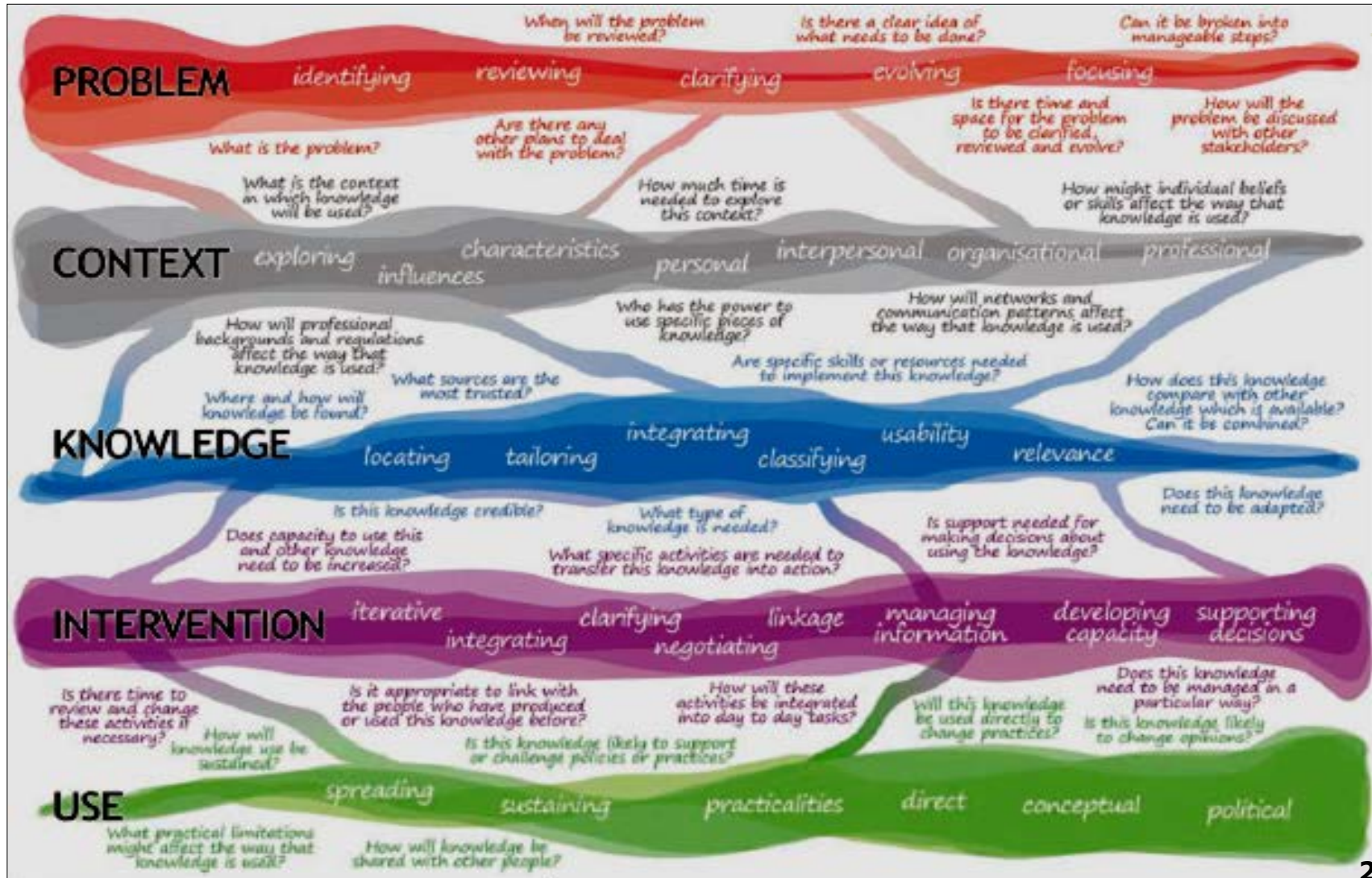


Modèle Intégré TEC, Lavis et al., 2006

Research isn't easy to use [Translation]

- ❑ Research isn't communicated effectively [Push]
- ❑ Research isn't available when policymakers need it and in a form that they can use [Facilitating pull]
- ❑ Policymakers lack mechanisms to prompt them to use research in policymaking [Pull]
- ❑ Policymakers lack forums where policy challenges can be discussed with key stakeholders [Exchange]

Researcher Journey to KTE Ward, 2010



Knowledge needed for EIHP

Know-about problems: e.g. the current policy efforts directed at social inclusion reflect a considerable knowledge base on health, wealth and social inequalities.

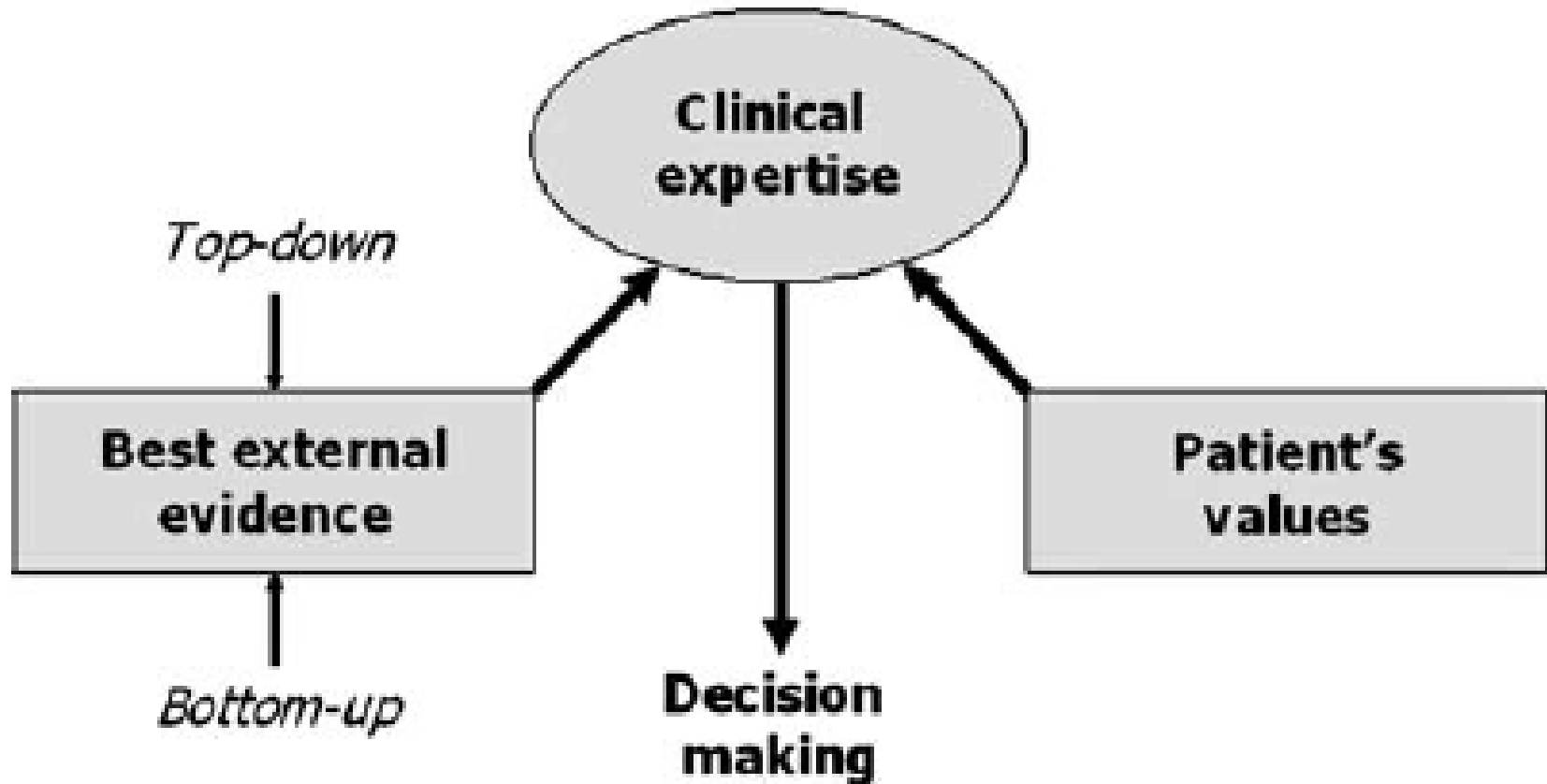
Know-what works: i.e. what policies, strategies or specific interventions will bring about desired outcomes.

Know-how to put into practice: knowing what should be done is not the same as being able to do it effectively.

Know-who to involve: such knowledge covers estimates of client needs as well as information on key stakeholders necessary for potential solutions.

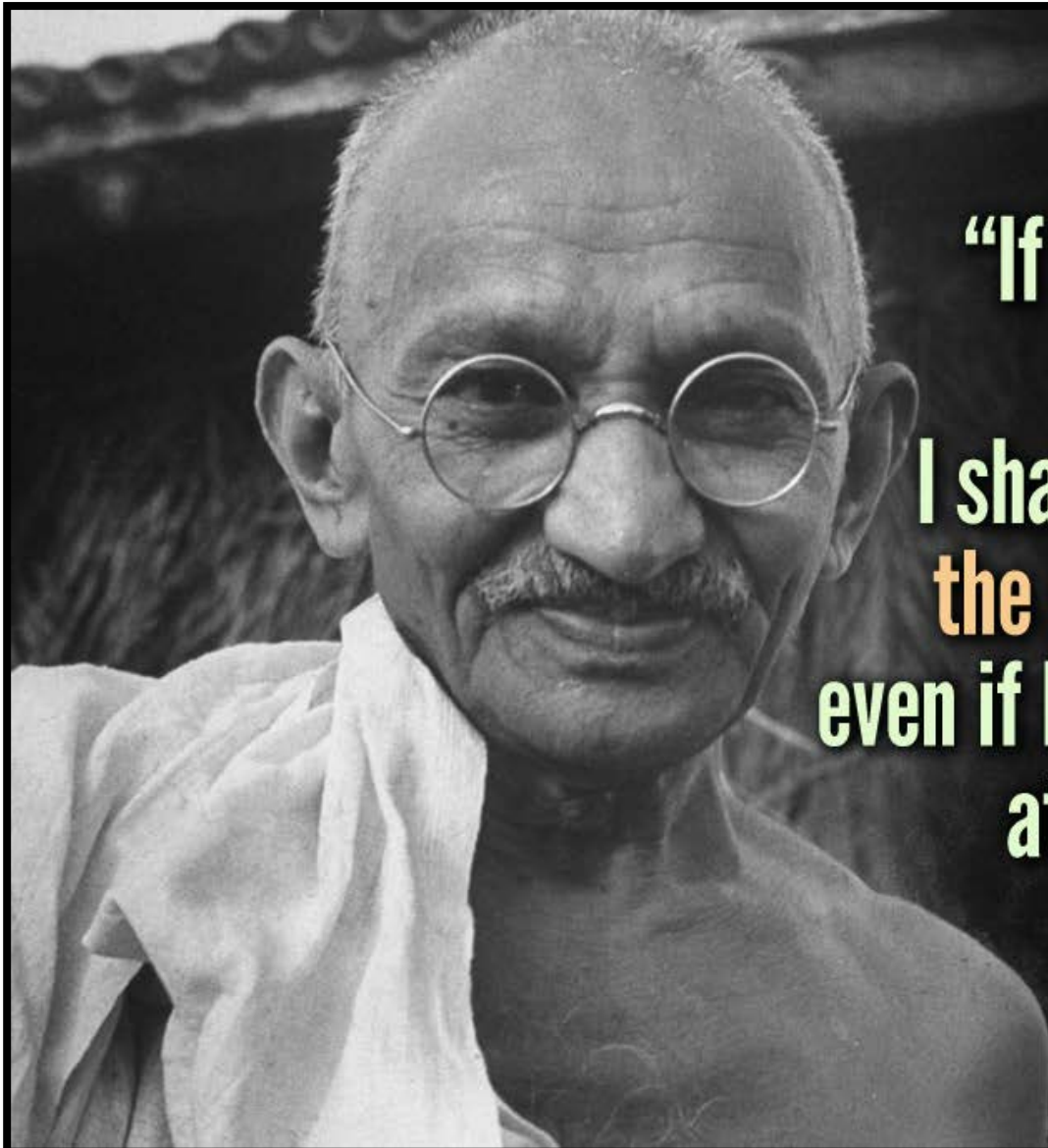
Know-why: knowledge about why action is required, e.g. relationship to values.

Evidence-based Health Practices



What? Why? How? In my Country

$$\frac{\text{(Context-free + context-sensitive + colloquial) evidence}}{\text{(Debate + negotiation + compromise) experience}} = \text{Policy?}$$



**“If I have the belief
that I can do it,
I shall surely acquire
the capacity to do it
even if I may not have it
at the beginning.”**

~ Mahatma Gandhi

What is a Knowledge Translation Platform?



Systematic reviews

Judgements about the impacts of policies

Local evidence

Judgements about modifying factors, needs, values, costs, and the availability of resources

Judgements about the expected benefits, harms and costs of policy options

Judgements about trade-offs

Desirable impacts

- Health benefits
- Less burden
- Savings



Undesirable impacts

- Harms
- More burden
- Costs

Well-informed health policy decisions

Health Research Policy and Systems, Supplements Dec 2009

www.health-policy-systems.com/supplements/7/S1

Supporting evidence-informed policymaking

- 1) What is evidence-informed policymaking?
- 2) Improving how your organisation supports evidence-informed policymaking
- 3) Setting priorities for supporting evidence-informed policymaking

Identifying needs for research evidence

- 4) Using research evidence to clarify a problem
- 5) Using research evidence to frame options to address a problem
- 6) Using research evidence to address how an option will be implemented

Finding and assessing evidence

SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS

- 7) Finding systematic reviews
- 8) Deciding how much confidence to place in a systematic review
- 9) Assessing the applicability of the findings of a systematic review
- 10) Taking equity into consideration

OTHER TYPES OF EVIDENCE

- 11) finding and using research evidence about local conditions
- 12) finding and using research evidence about resource use and costs

Going from research evidence to decisions

ENGAGING STAKEHOLDERS

- 13) Preparing and using policy briefs
- 14) Organizing and using policy dialogues
- 15) Engaging the public

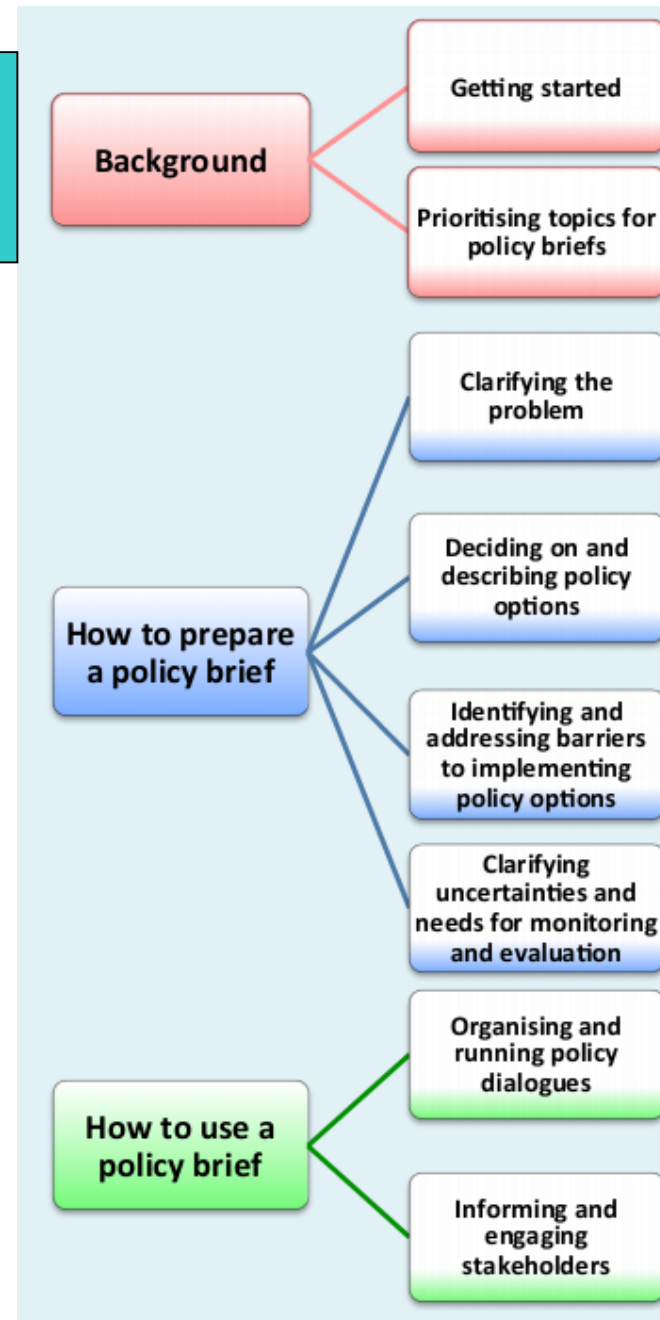
USING EVIDENCE IN DECISIONS

- 16) Balancing the pros and cons of policies
- 17) Dealing with insufficient research evidence
- 18) Planning monitoring and evaluation



Supporting the Use of Research Evidence (SURE) for Policy in African Health Systems

www.who.int/evidence/sure/





COMMENTARY

Open Access

Creating a Knowledge Translation Platform: nine lessons from the Zambia Forum for Health Research

Berman *et al.* *Health Research Policy and Systems* (2015) 13:73
DOI 10.1186/s12961-015-0061-4

Health Research Policy
and Systems

COMMENTARY

Open Access

Building a knowledge translation platform in Malawi to support evidence-informed health policy



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Initiatives supporting evidence informed health system policymaking in Cameroon and Uganda: a comparative historical case study

Mijumbi et al. *Implementation Science* 2014, **9**:114
<http://www.implementationscience.com/content/9/1/114>



IMPLEMENTATION SCIENCE

Implementation
Science

RESEARCH

Open Access

Feasibility of a rapid response mechanism to meet policymakers' urgent needs for research evidence about health systems in a low income country: a case study



RESEARCH

Open Access

Capturing lessons learned from evidence-to-policy initiatives through structured reflection

Fadi El-Jardali^{1,2,3,4*}, John Lavis^{4,5,6,7}, Kaelan Moat^{5,8}, Tomas Pantoja⁹ and Nour Ataya¹

Neves *et al. Health Research Policy and Systems* 2014, **12**:14
<http://www.health-policy-systems.com/content/12/1/14>



RESEARCH

Open Access

Evaluation of the international forum on evidence informed health policymaking: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia – 27 to 31 August 2012

Justin Neves¹, John N Lavis^{2*}, Ulysses Panisset³ and Markus Hultstrand Klint⁴

Knowledge Translation Platform?

Partnership between policymakers, researchers, stakeholders (including civil society), in order to facilitate both policy development and policy implementation through the use of the best available scientific research evidence—which can ultimately improve population health and reduce inequities

Key Steps for KTE Praxis

1. **Identifying actors** : “ The main users are policy-makers, health professionals, researchers, the public, civil society, patients, health system managers, and health insurers”
2. **Engaging stakeholders**
3. **Summarizing** research evidence in user-friendly format – **tailoring and targeting messages**
4. **Stimulating interest in** and **receptivity to** research findings
5. **Designing a thoughtful dissemination** strategy

Basic Principles for Effective KTE

1. **What is the message?**
2. **To whom** (targeted audiences)?
3. **By whom** (messenger)?
4. **How** (transfer and exchange methods)?
5. **What expected impact** (evaluation)?

Tools & Resources for KTE Praxis

- **Exposure >> increased knowledge**
 1. Briefing notes, research evidence summaries
 2. Conferences and seminars
 3. Clearinghouse, Knowledge containers

- **Experience >> increased knowledge and positive attitudes**
 1. Stakeholders engagement, IR, Operations Research
 2. Policy briefs, Evidence briefs for policy
 3. Deliberative forum, policy or stakeholder dialogue

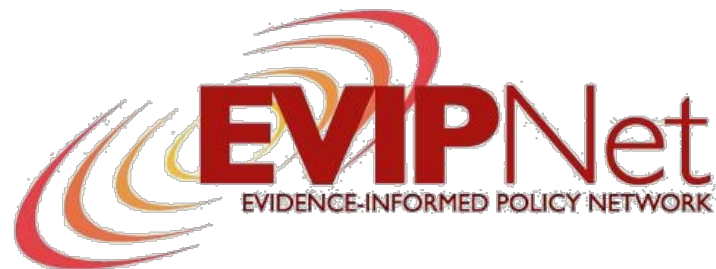
Evidence briefs and deliberative dialogues: perceptions and intentions to act on what was learnt

Kaelan A Moat,^a John N Lavis,^b Sarah J Clancy,^c Fadi El-Jardali^d & Tomas Pantoja^e for the Knowledge Translation Platform Evaluation study team

- **Expertise >> increased competence**
 1. Stakeholders engagement
 2. Policy briefs or evidence briefs for policy
 3. Workshops and Academic detailing
- **Embedding >> increased utilization overtime**
 1. Outreach, Social marketing
 2. Champions, Advocacy
 3. Feedback, Evaluation

Evidence Informed Policy Networks

- Enhance links between producers & users of evidence
- Acquire, access, adapt evidence relevant to needs of decision makers
- Provide decision makers with a rapid response and one stop shopping for evidence
- Build capacity to access & apply evidence
- Commission systematic reviews and research
- Develop partnerships





KTP functions	Domains	Activities	Targets of influence
Capacity Building	Research and evidence production	Workshops to conduct relevant research and prepare evidence syntheses	Individuals Awareness Attitudes Organizations Culture Leadership Politics Resources Research Priorities Content Processes Policy-making Problem frames Ideational and deliberative processes Decisions to change or not to change policy content and options
	Linking evidence to policy	Workshops to access evidence resources	
	Evaluation	Ongoing monitoring	
	Sustainability	Grant applications Advocacy meetings	
Knowledge Management	Planning	Priority setting exercises	
	Research production and synthesis	Synthesizing evidence Summarizing evidence	
	Diffusion and Dissemination	Maintaining a clearinghouse Facilitating user-pull	
Linkage and Exchange	Linkage	Priority setting exercises Facilitating user-pull	
	Exchange	Organizing stakeholder dialogues	

The time is
always right
to do what
is right.

~ Martin Luther King Jr.

