



MediLabSecure Global Meeting

Commemorating 10 Years of Dedicated Efforts & Achievements in Vector-Borne Diseases Preparedness



June 11-13th, 2024

Paris, France



Multisectoral Knowledge to Policy Translation Exercise



Funded by the European Union





This session

This session is:

- An exercise to create awareness about the need to adopt the OH approach during the process of knowledge translation
- An occasion for the members from different sectors and different countries to work together
- An opportunity to face challenges linked to multisectoral collaboration and identify solutions





Knowledge Translation

Knowledge translation is the process of making knowledge useful for the receiver (get the right information to the right people at the right time in the right way)

Fundamental role in the development of policies/programs to:

- Create awareness about an issue
- Describe an issue
- Analyze what interventions work and which do not

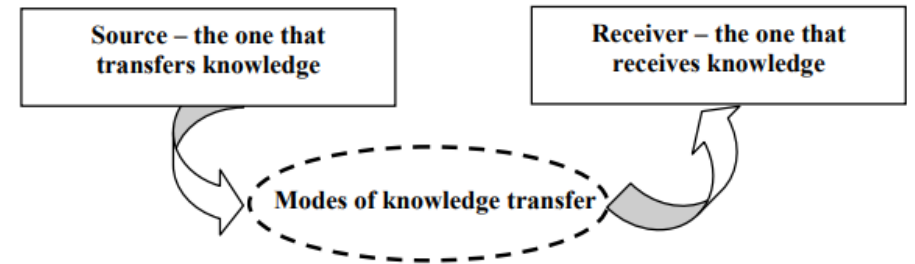


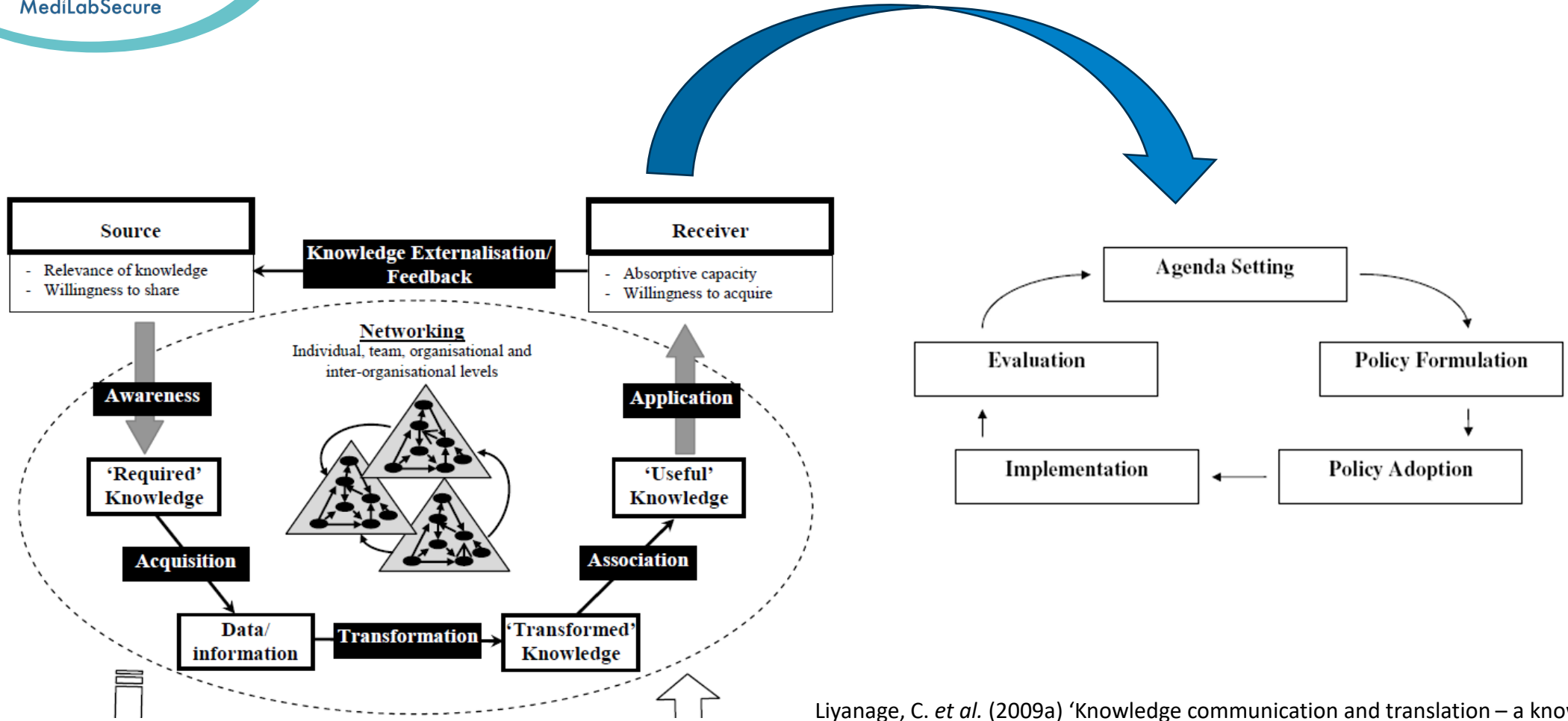
Figure 2: Knowledge transfer - 'an act of communication'

A vast pool of knowledge is underused and not translated effectively and rapidly enough into policies

Liyanage, C. *et al.* (2009a) 'Knowledge communication and translation – a knowledge transfer model', *Journal of Knowledge Management*, 13(3), pp. 118–131. doi:10.1108/13673270910962914.



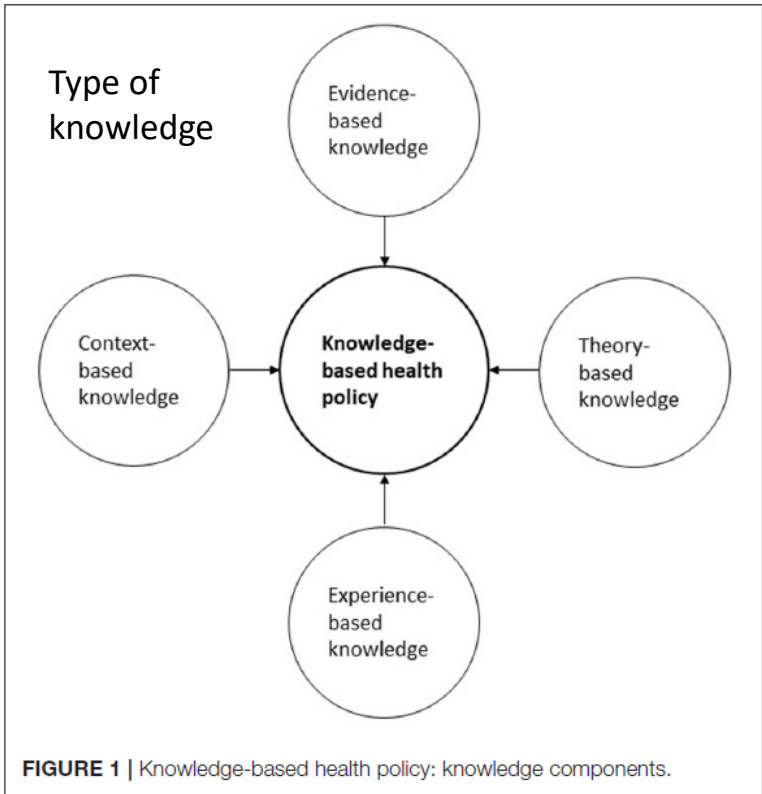
Knowledge translation cycle



Liyanage, C. *et al.* (2009a) 'Knowledge communication and translation – a knowledge transfer model', *Journal of Knowledge Management*, 13(3), pp. 118–131. doi:10.1108/13673270910962914.



What is knowledge? Who are the stakeholders?



Knowledge translation stakeholders:

Knowledge source= usually researchers

Knowledge receivers (audience) = those who will effectively use the knowledge, for example a policy maker or a manager of a governmental program

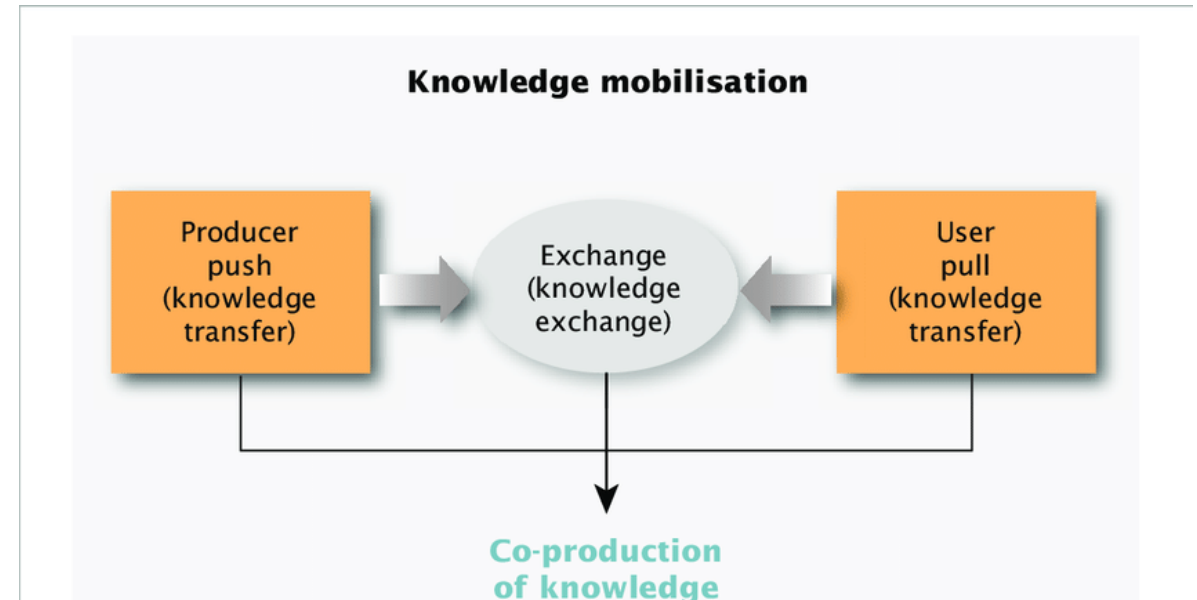
Beneficiaries = people or organizations who also have an interest/impact in the knowledge translation, for example a farmer or a patient

Pfaff, H., & Schmitt, J. (2021). The Organic Turn: Coping With Pandemic and Non-pandemic Challenges by Integrating Evidence-, Theory-, Experience-, and Context-Based Knowledge in Advising Health Policy. *Frontiers in public health*, 9, 727427. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2021.727427>



Knowledge Translation strategies

- **Push Mechanism:** led by researchers, typically involve providing information to research users.
- **Pull Mechanism:** led by evidence users who request information and/or research evidence based on their needs.
- **Exchange Mechanism:** involve short- or long-term partnerships between researchers and evidence users for mutually beneficial collaboration.

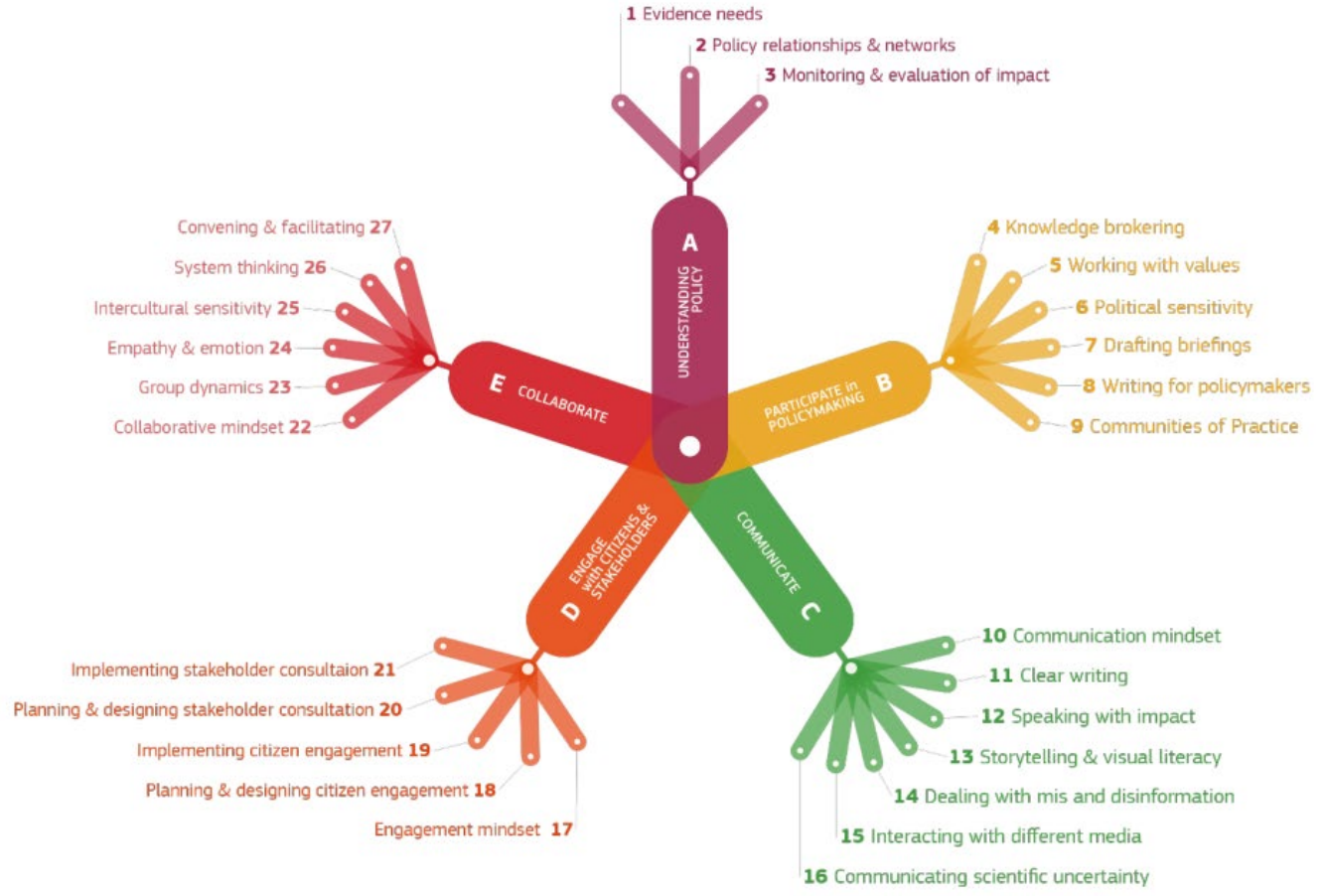


Edwards, A., Zweigenthal, V., & Olivier, J. (2019). Evidence map of knowledge translation strategies, outcomes, facilitators, and barriers in African health systems. *Health Research Policy and Systems*, 17(1), 16. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12961-019-0419-0>

Phipps, D. J., & Shapson, S. (2009). Knowledge mobilisation builds local research collaborations for social innovation. *Evidence & Policy: A Journal of Research, Debate and Practice*, 5(3), 211-227.



“Science to Policy” Competence Framework EC

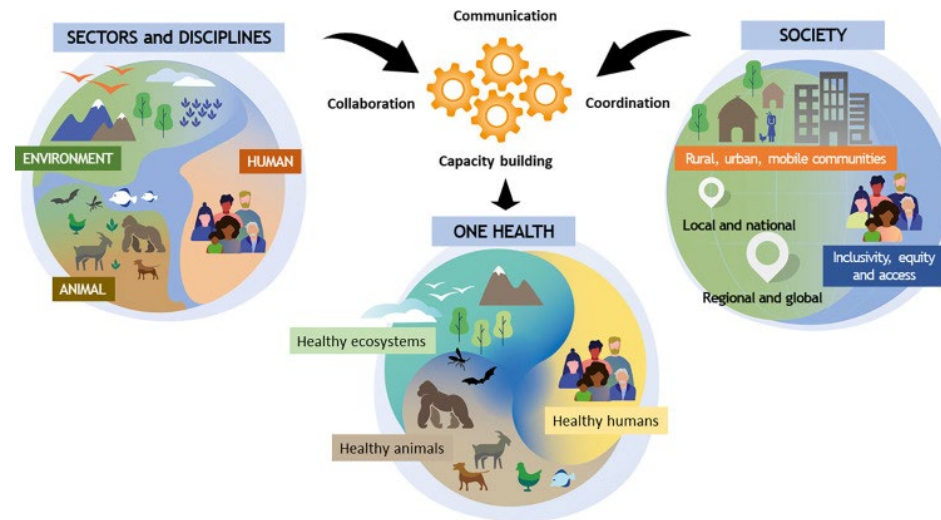


https://knowledge4policy.ec.europa.eu/projects-activities/competence-frameworks-policymakers-researchers_en#{e20ffa98-4f2e-4807-ab4d-d0743b7b3d25}{190}



One Health/multisectoral knowledge translation (OH KT)

Knowledge translation in a One Health context is a dynamic and iterative process involving collaborative efforts between the human, animal, and environmental health sectors (and other relevant sectors) to apply research findings to address shared health threats at the human-animal-environment interface.



Basham, C., Billings, E., El Rifay, A. S., Badra, R., Ali, M. A., Asy, A., Refaey, S., Kayali, G., & Meyer, C. (2022). Designing and validating a One Health Research Translation Framework through literature-based case studies in Egypt. *One health (Amsterdam, Netherlands)*, 15, 100454. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.onehlt.2022.100454>

One Health High-Level Expert Panel (OHHLEP), Adisasmito, W. B., Almuhairi, S., Behraves, C. B., Bilivogui, P., Bukachi, S. A., Casas, N., Cediell Becerra, N., Charron, D. F., Chaudhary, A., Ciacci Zanella, J. R., Cunningham, A. A., Dar, O., Debnath, N., Dungu, B., Farag, E., Gao, G. F., Hayman, D. T. S., Khaita, M., Koopmans, M. P. G., ... Zhou, L. (2022). One Health: A new definition for a sustainable and healthy future. *PLoS pathogens*, 18(6), e1010537. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.ppat.1010537>



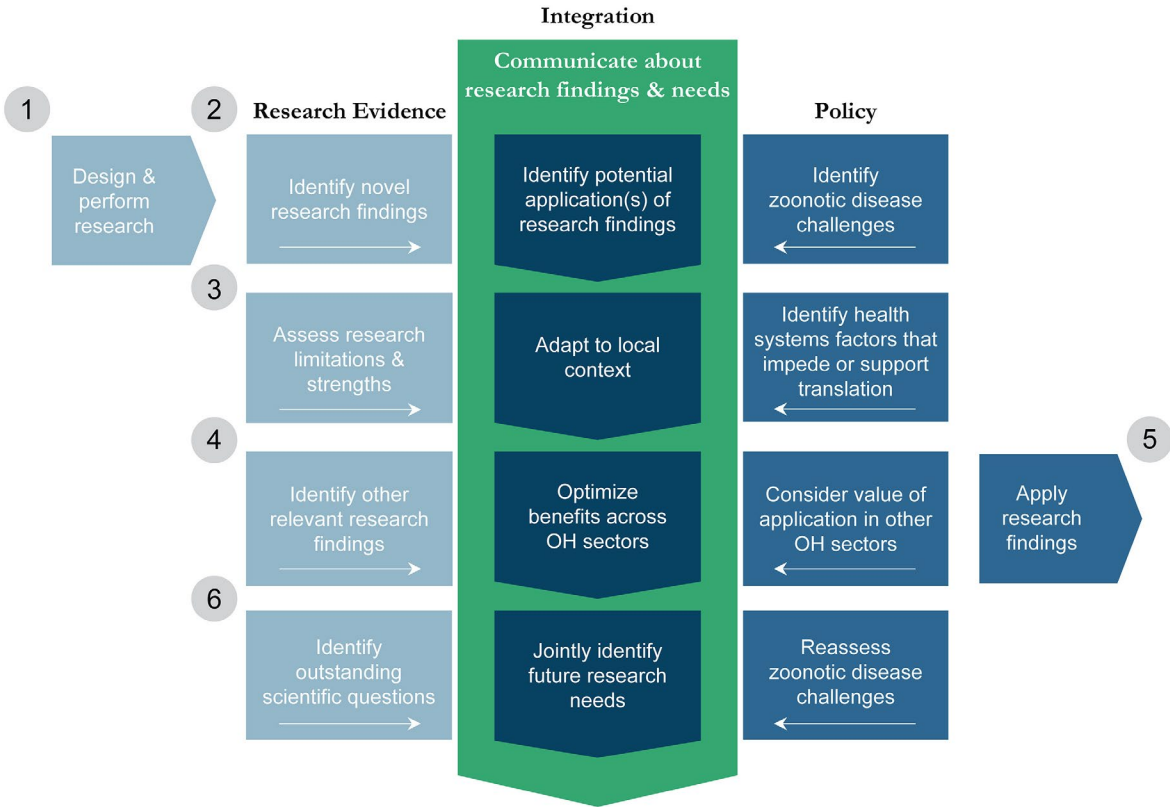
OH KT benefits

The multisectoral nature of OH KT presents challenges but also opportunities:

- Policies targeting one sector may benefit another sector
- Information sharing across sectors and multisectoral evidence can support better research and policy outcomes
- Pooled resources could support a more effective translation process



OH KT framework



Basham, C., Billings, E., El Rifay, A. S., Badra, R., Ali, M. A., Asy, A., Refaey, S., Kayali, G., & Meyer, C. (2022). Designing and validating a One Health Research Translation Framework through literature-based case studies in Egypt. *One health (Amsterdam, Netherlands)*, 15, 100454. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.onehlt.2022.100454>



Exercise

- The exercise foresees the creation of multisectoral working groups that will elaborate on one of the recommendations of the MLS final strategic document to develop a short oral communication to convince decision-makers to prioritize their evidence during the agenda setting step of the policy cycle.
- The restitution will include a role-playing simulation with a rapporteur for each group having a few minutes to give a short presentation and convey their message to a decision-maker (a facilitator from a different group).

Slide 1: Introduction

- What is your recommendation about (1 sentence)
- What benefits it could bring (1 sentence)
- Why your recommendation is a priority (1 sentence)

Slide 2: Details

- What sectors need to be involved in the course (1 sentence)
- Who are the beneficiaries of the course (1 sentence)
- What are the resources (financial, equipment, HR etc.) needed for the course (1 sentence)

Slide 3: Conclusion

- Expected outcomes (1 sentence)
- Suggested course of actions to develop the course (actions, generic timeline and responsible how would you ensure multisectoriality also in the development) (2 sentences/table)



Exercise

Top 10 Mistakes Scholars Make When Engaging Policy Makers

<https://youtu.be/ySo5aokzbmM?si=KGcch-wKre0dkb0>