Evidence-informed Policy Network – EVIPNet Europe

Tanja Kuchenmüller
Unit leader, i.a.
Knowledge Management, Evidence and Research for Policy-Making
Division of Information, Evidence, Research and Innovation

Waterloo or Mamma Mia
European Public Health Conference
1 November 2017
Stockholm/Sweden
Structure

• Implementation object
• Target population
• Implementers
• Context
• Implementation strategies
• Impact/expected impact
(5) to establish or strengthen mechanisms to transfer knowledge in support of evidence-based public health and health-care delivery systems, and evidence-based health-related policies;
The European Health Information Initiative is committed to improving the health of the people of the European Region by improving the information that underpins policy.
Governance of health

Capacity building

Process of developing national health policy

Countries
Structure

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What does the Evidence-informed Policy Network (EVIPNet) Europe do?

Towards a world in which the best available research evidence informs health policy-making
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WHO – a key health knowledge broker

Monitoring the health situation
Providing health leadership
Setting norms and standards
Articulating ethical and evidence-based policy options
Technical support, institutional capacity
Shaping the research agenda

EHII, European Health Information Gateway
HEN, EVIPNet
EVIPNet

RC and its resolutions
Guidelines & recommendations
Expert committees

WHO core functions

World Health Organization
EVIPNet Europe
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The European challenge

- Brokering knowledge and research information to support the development and governance of health systems in Europe

- Limited reach of knowledge brokering (KB) support efforts
  - No policies to enhance KB support

- Health system information (HSI) is not consistently used
  - Not used at all
  - Used only partially
  - Used to justify decisions taken
  - Used in narrow, instrumental ways

- Insufficient support for KB/incentives to use HSI
  - Wrong incentives of funding agencies
  - Lack of capacity of researchers/KB/policy-makers
  - Weak infrastructure/EIP culture

- Most successful KT mechanisms not widely used
  - Packaging mechanisms (policy briefs, summaries etc.)
  - Approaches to knowledge sharing (policy dialogues, networks, etc.)
  - Interactive approaches/KB organizations

- Lack of support to KB

World Health Organization
Regional Office for Europe
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The network and its threads

1. Network & knowledge translation platforms (KTP)

2. Capacity building

3. KT tools/innovations

4. Catalyzes change and commitment for KT
EVIPNet methodology: from evidence brief for policy to policy dialogue to policy implementation

01. Setting priorities for policy issues to be addressed
02. Seeking evidence
03. Summarizing evidence: evidence brief for policy
04. Convening a deliberative dialogue
05. Supporting policy choice and implementation
06. Monitoring and evaluation

World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe
Identifying needs for research evidence

Clarify a problem

Frame options to address a problem
(and describe the costs and consequences of each option)

Option 1
• Benefits
• Harms
• Costs/cost-effectiveness

Option 2
• Benefits
• Harms
• Costs/cost-effectiveness

Option 3
• Benefits
• Harms
• Costs/cost-effectiveness

Implement an option
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Estonia’s success story

Estonia tackles obesity

09-12-2016

Estonia has unveiled plans to tackle sugar-sweetened beverages consumption, starting with a tax on sugary drinks set to come into force in 2018. The tax is expected to generate more than 3 million euros in revenue each year. The plan was accompanied by a campaign to reduce intakes of free sugar and energy drinks, which are associated with increased energy intake and weight gain, as well as with the development of dental decay.

The catalyst for this innovative strategy was a compelling body of global and local evidence. In 2015, the WHO’s European Region’s Office for Research, Policies and Programme (WHO/Europe) commissioned a study that examined the relationship between the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages and their negative impact on health. The study found that the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages is more closely associated with increased energy intake than any other food or beverage, as well as with the development of dental decay.
EVIPNet Europe theory of change

Key domains:
- KT skills and practice
- Network structure and function
- Learning for improvement and operational sustainability
- Cultural shift towards KT and EIP

Outputs:
- KT skill-building workshops, mentoring and access to knowledge resources
- Network structure National/Regional
- Learning & improvement
- Awareness, knowledge, promotion

Outcomes:
- KT practice and application at country level
- Multidisciplinary, intersectoral partnerships and collaborations at country and regional/network levels
- Operational Sustainability of EVIPNet Europe at country and regional/network levels
- Cultural shift appreciation, relevance, importance

Results:
- Systematic and routine use of evidence in policy-making
- Improved health policies
- Improved health status and equity
EVIPNet success stories
EVIPNet success stories: Brazil
