

Landscape for Evidence Informed Policy Making (EIPM) for the Ministry of Health-Malawi

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Outline

- Background
- Landscape Map
- Conclusion

Background

- Policy and decision making in public health is a complex undertaking
- Low-income countries such as Malawi need high-quality evidence to use available resources efficiently
- Malawi MoH utilized lessons from regional KTPs
- Initial rapid stakeholder mapping exercise has been undertaken to understand use, demand and linkage for research and policy processes

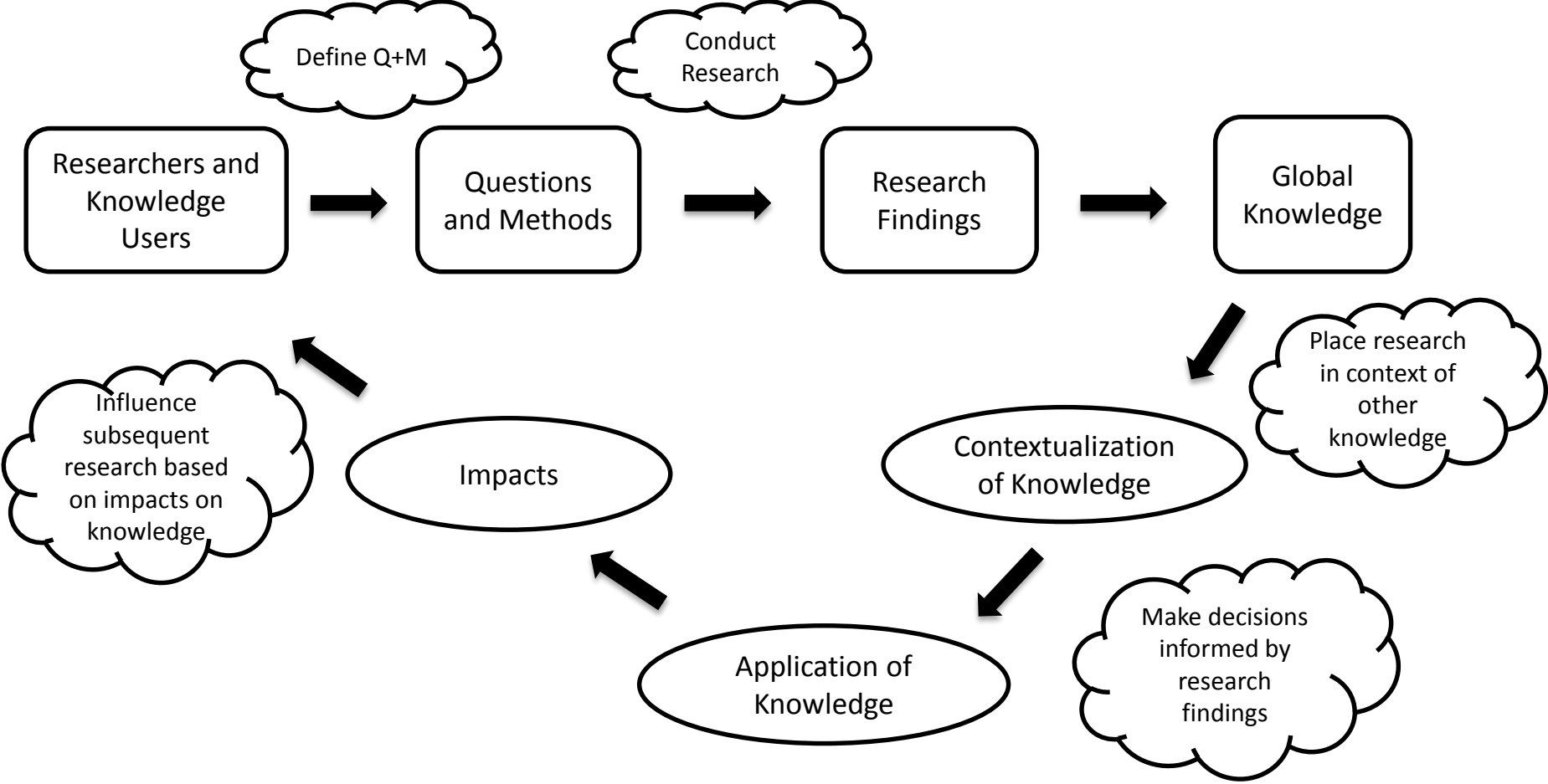
Background

- KTP Malawi articulates a conceptual framework for the complex chain of inter-linked steps that make up EIPM
- Objective of the initiative:
 - Engage national-level policymakers and stakeholders in a coordinated approach to generate and utilize more effectively health-sector research.
 - Support strengthening of capacity needed to stimulate demand and use of research evidence in decision-making in MoH and Parliament.
- Support from Dignitas International and a SECURE programme (consortium of AFIDEP, College of Medicine (CoM), ECSA-Health Community and FHI 360)

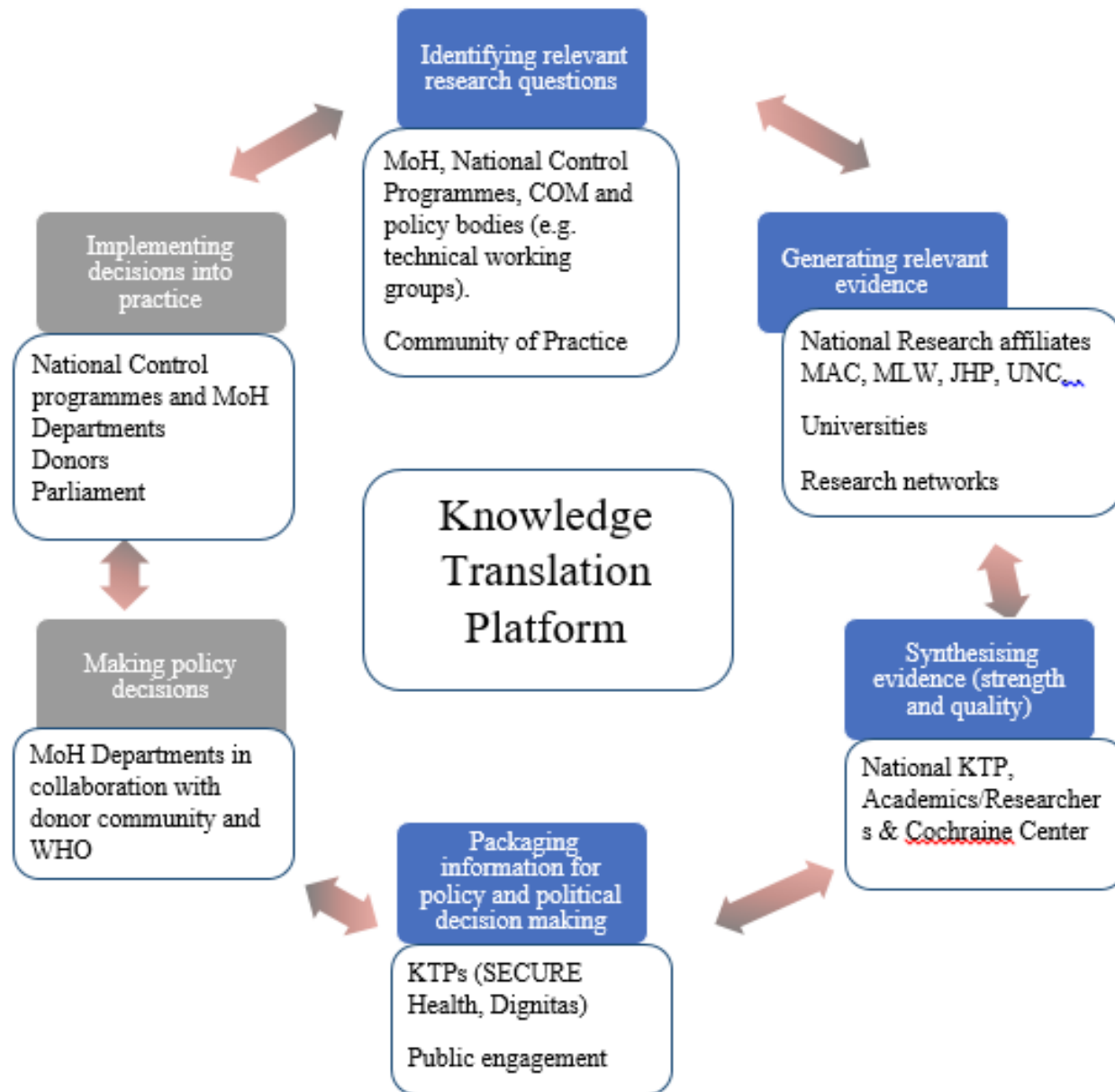
Background

- The complex process around EIPM depends on the actions and motivations from the supply and demand side
- Supply side produces research that respond to national priorities and easily accessible and understood by decision makers
- The demand side requires capacity and motivation/incentives to use evidence and relevant research findings
- Engagement between researchers and decision makers at different stages of the research cycle is critical
 - CoM Evidence informed decision making network (EVIDENT) for Health policy and practice established to support the MoH through the KTP initiative
- Challenges in EIPM include limited research synthesis capacity, career development opportunities, inadequate funding and limited coordination.

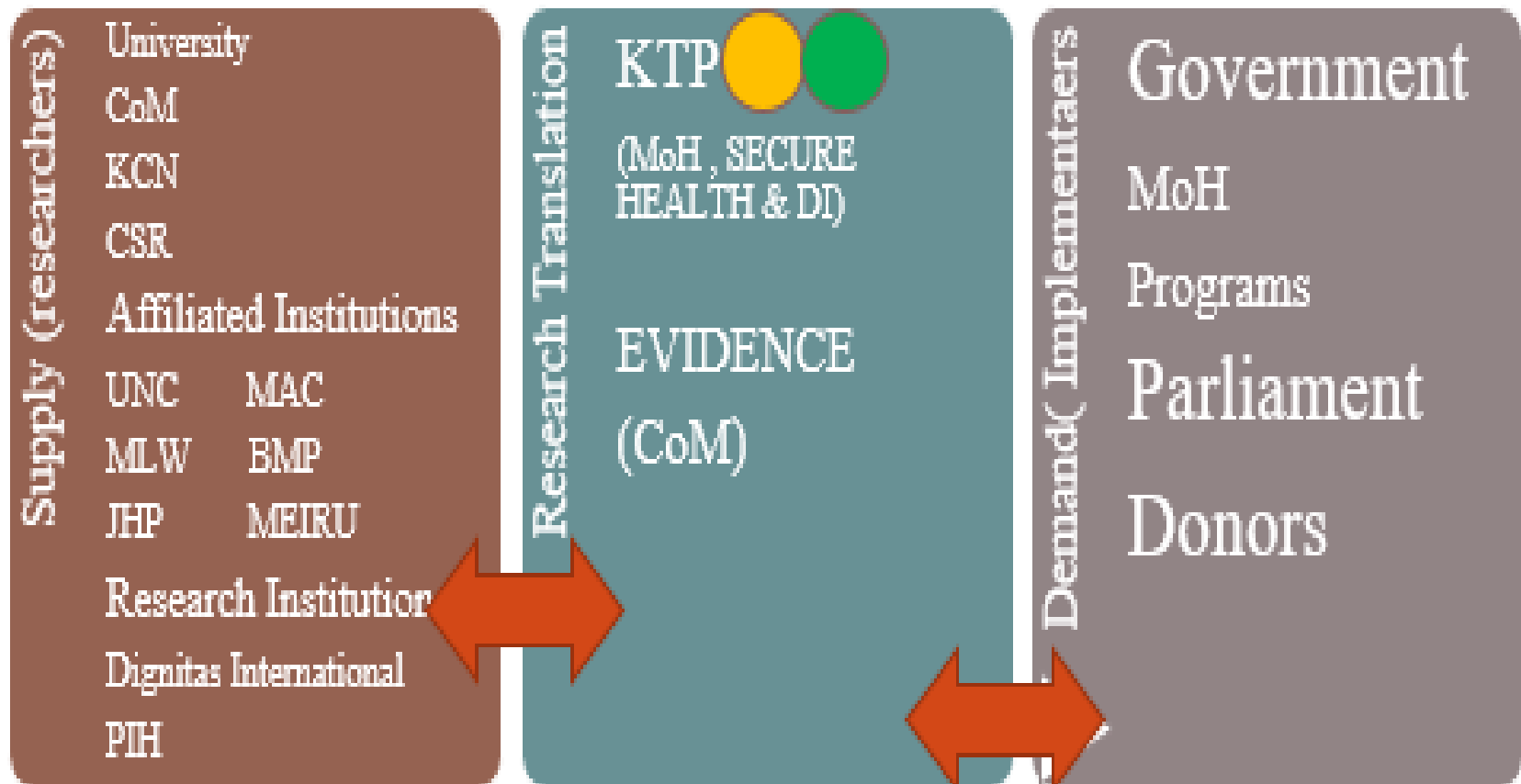
The Knowledge Translation Cycle



EIPM in KT Cycle



DIAGRAMATIC PRESENTATION OF EIPM IN MALAWI HEALTH SECTOR



Conclusion

- Globally and within Malawi, there is disconnect between the work of policymakers, researchers, and frontline clinicians
- Without institutionalized exchange and collaboration, researchers are often unable to meet the needs of policymakers, who in turn miss key opportunities to utilize research evidence and incorporate best practices into health policies.
- Knowledge translation (KT) provides a solution to this systemic problem by engaging EIPM supply side (Researchers) and Demand side (Policy makers).
- Through the KTP, the stakeholders are **engaged** in policy formulation, policy makers are made to **understand** the available evidence and the **impact** of EIPM

THANK YOU