To present and discuss the proposed Guidance
To discuss and agree on the purpose, working procedures and next

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27 October 2021
The latest research shows that we really should do something with all this research.

Know-Do Gap

- 264 years between James Lancaster’s discovery that lemon juice prevented scurvy and the British Navy’s decision to ensure an adequate supply of citrus fruits on navy ships.¹
- 30–40% percent of patients in the United States and Europe fail to receive cost-effective interventions justified by the best-available scientific evidence.²
- 20–25% patients get care that is not needed or potentially harmful.³
- Typical practice change from research activities is only about 8–15%.⁴

³ Bank & Holmes (2018)
Going Glocal

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

Clarifying evidence needs at country level

Identifying needs for research evidence

Clarify a problem

Frame options to address a problem
(and describe each option’s costs and consequences)

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

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

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

Implement an option

From: SUPPORT Tools for evidence-informed health Policymaking (STP) 1: What is evidence-informed policymaking?

From: SUPPORT Tools for evidence-informed health Policymaking (STP) 4: Using research evidence to clarify a problem
What is an EVIPNet evidence brief?

Brings together
- Global research evidence (from systematic reviews)
- Local evidence

Includes
- A policy problem, summarizing the best available evidence
- A description of the likely impacts of key policy options
- Implementation considerations

1:3:25 format
Moldova’s success story: influencing harmful use of alcohol

- the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova amended the alcohol control legislation, legally recognizing beer as an alcoholic beverage under respective control policies
- stricter regulation for advertising. The new law was approved at its first reading
- excise taxation on alcoholic beverages including beer was adopted, and took effect from January 2020 and January 2021 effectively
The Evidence-informed Policy Network

- promotes the systematic use of research evidence in policy-making to improve health systems through a networked structure
- increases country capacity in knowledge translation
- institutionalizes knowledge translation through the establishment of knowledge translation platforms
- is network of networks
- ‘Live’ in 3 Regions: EMRO, EURO, PAHO with more than 50 MS being part of the network
Thank you!