Knowledge Translation of Supporting Public Health Institutes Programme

for strengthening Universal Health Coverage

What is the purpose of Knowledge Translation?

Evidence-based health policies and practices can improve living conditions of people worldwide, especially of vulnerable groups. Knowledge Translation is an interaction between researchers, decision-makers and other stakeholders on how best to interpret research outcomes for better policy making. It can take place in written, audio-visual or face-to-face formats.

What did SPHIP accomplish in Knowledge Translation?

In the SPHIP experts worked together, developed best practices and built capacity for better interaction between researchers and policy makers.

What are examples of SPHIP work in Knowledge Translation?

Laos: Strengthened Public Health Research Portal, made all ongoing research in the country visible to the general public; this increased transparency of research.

Bangladesh: Improved Research Policy Communication Cell of government; made all research funded by government accessible to the general public, and showed how government used evidence in decision-making.

DR Congo: Made Universal Health Coverage policies based on research findings; established Health Knowledge Centre to collect relevant information that government needs in UHC development.

Uganda : Developed Malaria Control Alliance between researchers, community stakeholders and policy makers; evidence from research was translated into cost-effective proposals to reduce malaria.

Haiti: Transferred laboratory strategy experiences from Burkina Faso; developed National Laboratory Policy and developed National Health Research Policy based on proven effective system abroad.

Myanmar: Developed a National NCDs Strategic Plan and performed implementation research with short feedback loops to continuously adjust roll-out of the strategy.

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