DELIBERATIVE DIALOGUES
AS A TOOL FOR KNOWLEDGE TRANSLATION IN AFRICA

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WHAT IS THIS KT STRATEGY?

« These dialogues allow research evidence to be considered together with the views, experiences and tacit knowledge of those who will be involved in, or affected by, future decisions about a high-priority issue. »

(Lavis, Boyko, Oxman, Lewin & Fretheim, 2009)

WHY?

Dialogues should be seen as a integrated part of the policy-making process.

Research evidence is only one input into the decision-making processes.

Many stakeholders can add significant value to these processes or take action.

IS IT EFFECTIVE IN AFRICA?

2 WORKSHOPS IN BURKINA FASO

WE CONDUCTED AN EVALUATION AND A FOLLOW-UP OF EACH WORKSHOP

WHAT WORKS & WHAT NEEDS TO BE IMPROVED TO PROMOTE RESEARCH UTILIZATION?

KAYA

CONTROLLING MALARIA IN BURKINA FASO

OBJECTIVE:
Sharing results from implementation studies and see how malaria interventions can take into account these results

FORMAT:
2 days. 16 presentations by researchers. 10 policy briefs distributed at the workshop

PARTICIPANTS:
Around 35 people (regional health direction, NGOs, health workers, CSOs

2013

IMPACT?

KNOWLEDGE ACQUISITION FOR ALL PARTICIPANTS

RESEARCH CONFIRMED THEIR OWN BELIEFS OR FIELD OBSERVATIONS

LOCAL ACTORS HAVE IDENTIFIED SOME CHANGES IN THEIR PRACTICES (BUT NOT POLICY MAKERS)

INTENTION TO SHARE THE RESEARCH RESULTS IN DISTRICTS COMMITTEES OR MEETINGS WITH HEALTH PROFESSIONNALS

WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED?

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- Credibility of the research results presented and high quality of the studies
- Friendly context allowing exchanges and comments from participants
- Bringing together several categories of stakeholders appreciated: researchers, NGOs, practitioners
- Clarity of recommendations and proposed solutions to problems

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- Too many details on the scientific approaches and methods for the uninitiated
- Language too specialized for certain actors (public administration, local health workers)
- Absence of senior decision makers perceived as a limit
- Lack of concrete discussion on actions to be taken

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IMPROVING ROAD SAFETY IN BURKINA FASO

OBJECTIVE:
Involve stakeholders in order to propose an action plan and recommandations for road safety

FORMAT:
1 day. 5 presentations by researchers. 3 policy briefs distributed

PARTICIPANTS:
Approximately 60 (police departments, health professionals, CSO...)

2015

WHICH IMPROVEMENT SINCE KAYA?

LESS SCIENTIFIC PRESENTATIONS (WITHOUT JARGON) AND MORE TIME FOR SUB-GROUP WORK

POLICY BRIEFS WERE DISTRIBUTED IN ADVANCE AND REVISED IN ORDER TO IMPROVE THEIR ACCESSIBILITY

EMPHASIS ON PARTICIPANTS' INVOLVEMENT FOR DEVELOPING AN ACTION PLAN DURING THE WORKSHOP

ACTION PLAN?
Focus on commitment to undertake concrete actions...
WHO DOES WHAT? AND WHEN?

PRELIMINARY RESULTS

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- Learning new knowledge about road safety
  Personal behavior awareness
- Creation of post-workshop collaborations
- Opportunities to learn from one another during deliberations

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- Limited presence of political figures
- Lack of commitment from participants for the action plan
- Difficulty to form a follow-up committee

WHY THE DELIBERATIVE ASPECT IS IMPORTANT?

Actors from the field want this type of event to happen again: THEY NEED TO BE TRAINED AND SUPPORTED TO PASS KNOWLEDGE IN THE COMMUNITY

To make this kind of workshop useful: NEED FOR A FOLLOW-UP COMMITTEE AND INVOLVEMENT OF LOCAL LEADERS TO IMPLEMENT RECOMMANDATIONS

As if participants were not expecting to take decisions: A MAJORITY SAID THAT THIS DELIBERATIVE PROCESS SHOULD BE REPEATED

WHAT NEXT?

A KNOWLEDGE BROKER WOULD HAVE BEEN USEFUL TO CONDUCT THE FOLLOW-UP COMMITTEE AND ORGANIZE SUBSEQUENT WORKSHOPS

BEFORE WORKSHOP, IT WOULD BE HELPFUL TO START THE DIALOGUE BETWEEN GROUPS OF STAKEHOLDERS (EX: POLICE, CSOs) TO CONSULT AMONGST THEMSELVES

IMPROVE THE PREPARATION AND PROCESS OF THE PLENARY DELIBERATIONS. WHAT ARE THE BEST WAYS TO DEVELOP AN ACTION PLAN?

ÉQUIPE RENARD – Recherche sur le transfert des connaissances
Recherches et interventions communautaires pour L'ÉQUITÉ en santé au Burkina Faso
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