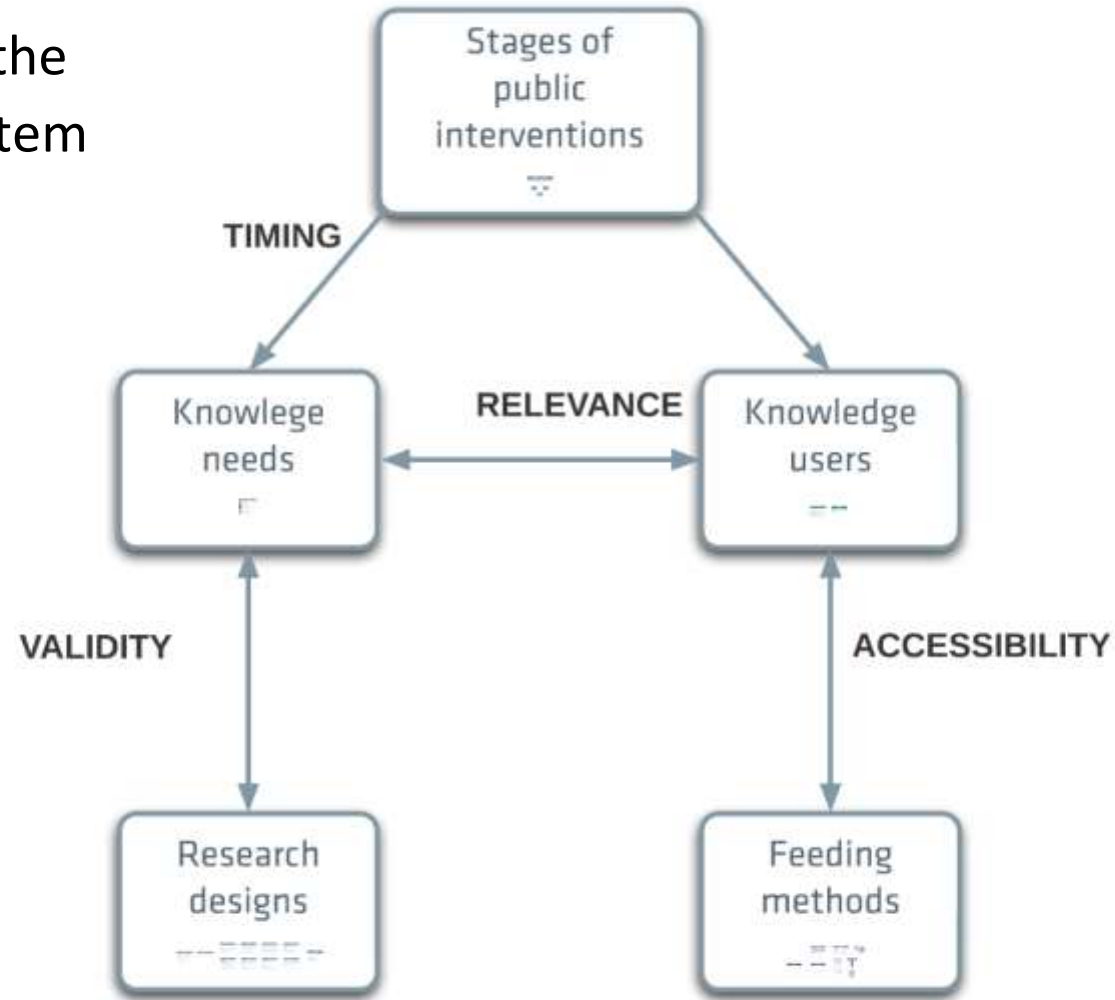Relations between the
elements of the system

KNOWLEDGE NEEDS

CONTEXT
Know about the issue - scale and spatial distribution of the problem, recent trends, needs and attributes of target group

IDEAS
Know what could work - ideas about solutions, inspirations from solutions implemented elsewhere

PROCESS
Know how things progress - operational knowledge about state of implementation, milestones achieved, bottlenecks experienced

EFFECTS
Know what worked - our own solutions that produced desired outcomes for target population in a given context

MECHANISM
Know why things work - the causal mechanism that drives positive change and leads to desired outcomes

INTRODUCTION

RESEARCH DESIGN

- Guides the logic of the research.

- Provides a framework for the collection and analysis of data

- The better match between research design and research question the higher is the credibility of the study and produced knowledge

RESEARCH DESIGNS

1. Review and Synthesis
2. Experiment, Quasi-experiment
3. Statistical Study
4. Simulation Game
5. Theory-Based Evaluation (TBE)
6. Case-Based Design
7. Participatory Approach
8. Descriptive Study

ACTORS ENGAGEMENT

	Politicians	High profile civil servants	Public managers	Academics and experts	Stakeholders	Media and public opinion
Initiating debate	+++	+	-	++	+++	+++
Analysis of problem and solutions	+++	++	-	+++	++	+++
Intervention design	+	+++	++	+++	++	-
Intervention implementation	-	+	+++	+	++	-
Assessment of effects	++	+++	++	++	++	+++

Source: Olejniczak K., Kupiec T., Raimondo, E. (2014) "Brokerzy wiedzy. Nowe spojrzenie na rolę jednostek ewaluacyjnych", w: Haber, A. Olejniczak, K. (red.) (R)ewaluacja 2. Wiedza w działaniu, Warszawa: Polska Agencja Rozwoju Przedsiębiorczości
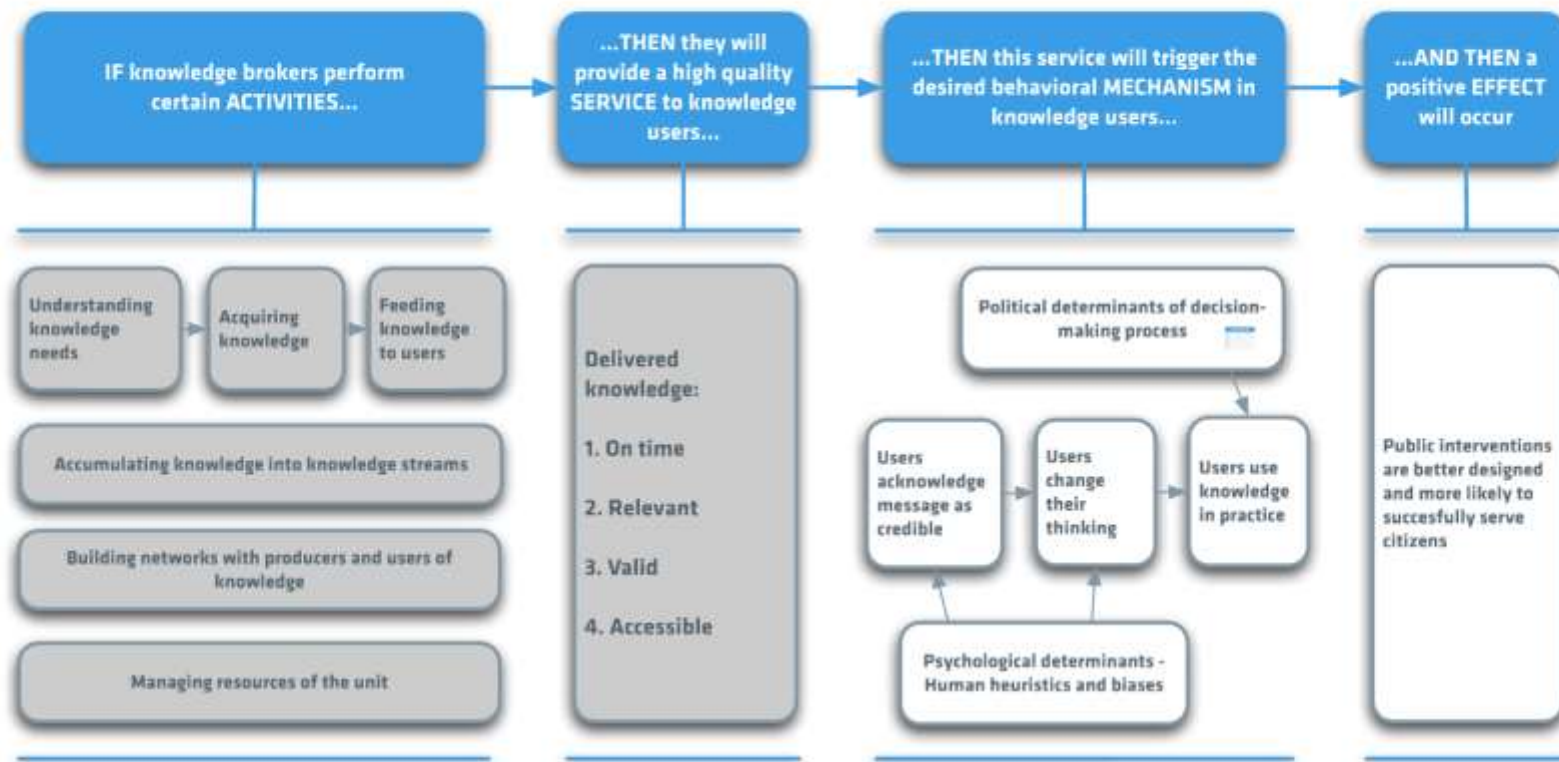
FEEDING METHODS

Forms of presentation

- Policy brief
- Logic model
- Table of recommendations
- Video-presentation, infographics
- Argument map
- Dashboards

Ways of communication

- Small discussion meeting
- Big meeting or conference
- Contact through advisors, opinion leaders
- Personal contact with user

| IF knowledge brokers perform certain ACTIVITIES... | ...THEN they will provide a high quality SERVICE to knowledge users... | ...THEN this service will trigger the desired behavioral MECHANISM in knowledge users... | ...AND THEN a positive EFFECT will occur |

Activities:

Understanding knowledge needs → Acquiring knowledge → Feeding knowledge to users

Accumulating knowledge into knowledge streams

Building networks with producers and users of knowledge

Managing resources of the unit

Service:

Delivered knowledge:

1. On time
2. Relevant
3. Valid
4. Accessible

Mechanism:

Political determinants of decision-making process

Users acknowledge message as credible → Users change their thinking → Users use knowledge in practice

Psychological determinants - Human heuristics and biases

Effect:

Public interventions are better designed and more likely to successfully serve citizens

SOURCE: Olejniczak, K., Raimondo, E. & Kupiec, T. (2016). Evaluation units as knowledge brokers: Testing and calibrating an innovative framework, Evaluation, 22(2), 168-189.