

Objectives	Resources/ inputs	Activities	Outputs	Knowledge translation/ dissemination	Research utilisation (expected or desired)	Outcomes (expected or desired)	Outcomes (actual)	Impact** (expected or desired)	Impact (actual)
Objective 1	Include financial and non-financial resources needed for the whole project including dissemination activity			Include any formal and informal dissemination plans or suggestions for how the research knowledge could be translated	Record here all the ways that the research knowledge could be utilised by different stakeholders				
Objective 2									
Objective 3									
Objective 4									
Objective 5									

* consider social, economic and environmental impacts as part of this

Multi-agency/cross-sector relationships

Can be both a facilitator and barrier to research utilisation and impact

Relative size of the sector

A small number of organisations in a sector might mean: tight network of practitioners and service providers; shared understanding of developments in the field; more resource to develop research/project scope (cross-boundary/partnership working)

Existence of champions

Research is more likely to be grounded and transferred into policy or practice when there are champions within the field that can make things happen

Independent status and reputation

(of researcher and/or research funder)
Research evidence is more likely to be used if the source is seen as free from political influence



Research planning, commissioning and governance

Systematic pre-planning and effective knowledge translation processes are key to creating reach and impact from the research/project

Dissemination activities

(of researcher, research funder or other)
Knowledge translation does not always, or only, happen as a result of formal dissemination activities

Quality, timeliness and accessibility of research

A combination of timing, credibility plus support to fit the 'pieces of the jigsaw' together

Political context

Building a body of good quality research addressing clear local knowledge gaps is more likely to influence policy or practice when the time is right for change than using political context as the key driver for the research/project

Networks and connections

(of researcher and/or research funder)
Knowledge translation is often a result of engagement, brokerage and existing networks and connections