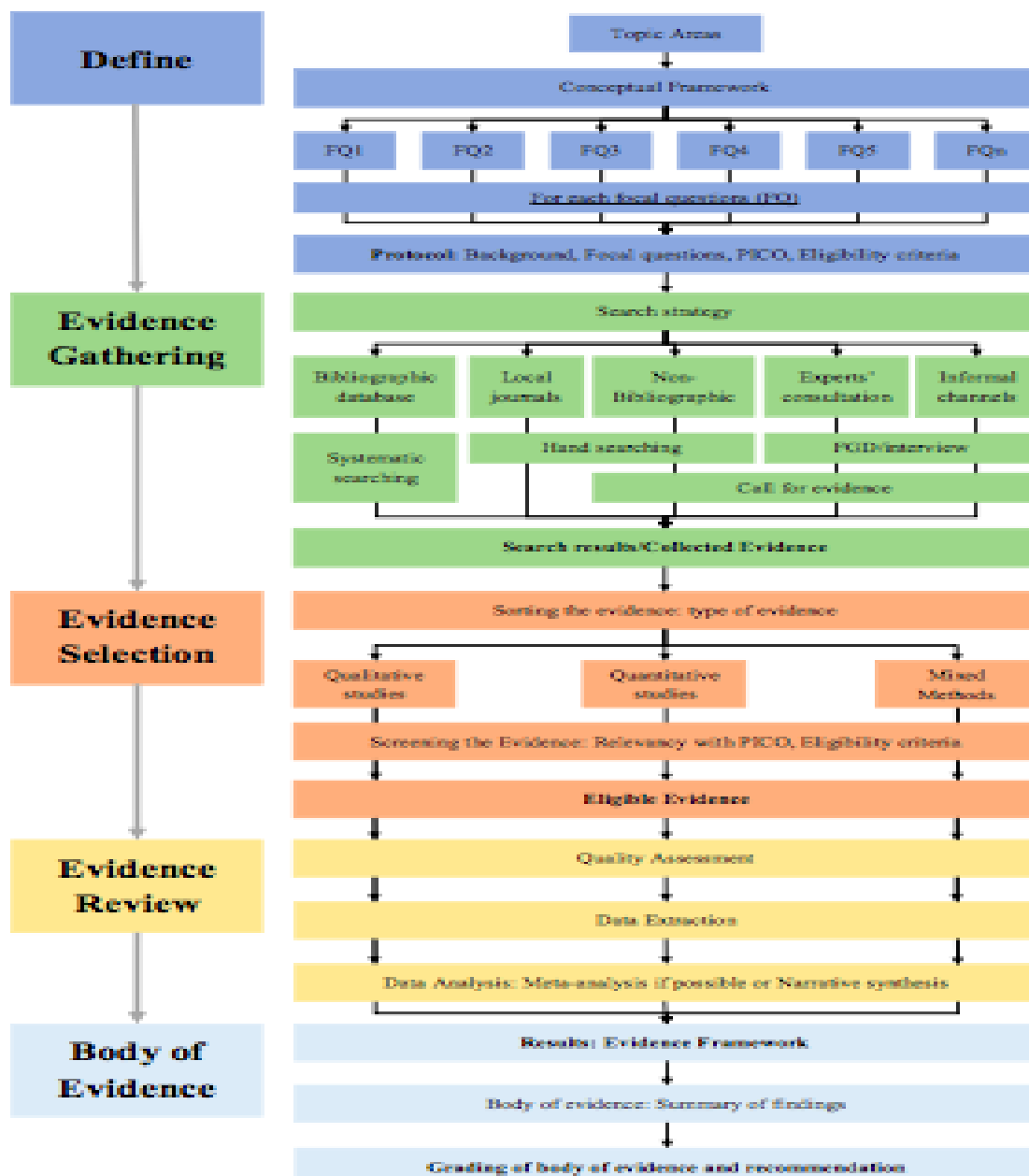**Indonesia Evidence Summit Methodology**

During review process, Indonesia Evidence Summit identified the needs to use not only systematic review, but also hand searching and qualitative method. The reason to use another method that findings for some focal question in particular topic areas needs source of literatures from hand searching and other unpublished literatures. Besides, the needs also to use qualitative methodology for re-confirmation of the evidence gap findings.

Detail methodology is depicted as follows:

Stage	Process
Define	Topic Areas
	Conceptual Framework
	FQ1, FQ2, FQ3, FQ4, FQ5, FQs
	For each focal questions (FQ)
	Protocol: Background, Focal questions, PICO, Eligibility criteria
Evidence Gathering	Search strategy
	Bibliographic database, Local journals, Non-Bibliographic, Experts' consultation, Informal channels
	Systematic searching, Hand searching, FGD/interview
	Call for evidence
	Search results/Collected Evidence
Evidence Selection	Sorting the evidence: type of evidence
	Qualitative studies, Quantitative studies, Mixed Methods
	Screening the Evidence: Relevancy with PICO, Eligibility criteria
	Eligible Evidence
Evidence Review	Quality Assessment
	Data Extraction
	Data Analysis: Meta-analysis if possible or Narrative synthesis
Body of Evidence	Results: Evidence Framework
	Body of evidence: Summary of findings
	Grading of body of evidence and recommendation

Knowledge Management System

In the first stage, Indonesia Evidence Summit will develop efficient Knowledge Management System (KMS) that will be able to support the virtual participation of Evidence Review Teams (ERT) and their members in organizing, reviewing and making broadly available on the World Wide Web (open access) the Evidence Summit bibliography, ERT summaries and related in formation. The KMS functionality should include: adaptable privacy setting (how access is granted, to whom, and to which areas of the platform will need to be carefully considered); resource/document sharing; discussion forums; calendar of events; and Member profiles. Additional functions to be determined: Joint document editing (capability to jointly edit documents, similar to google docs, and capability to comment within document), notifications sent to users (if changes are made to documents).

In the implementation stage, Indonesia Evidence Summit implemented ICT-based for the review process that allows collaborative work among ERT, CTG, AER, Secretariat and other parties, especially for the evidence/literature review process. It is also expected that at least the ERT and AER are already trained and familiarized with the system. Since the priority is for evidence reviewing, the Covidence platform (recommended by Cochrane) is chosen to be considered. Cochrane is an internationally recognized as the highest standard in evidence-based health care resources. From July to August, the Cochrane application had been improved in order to accommodate the needs of ERT (e.g., number of person who can review per article, collaborative review, etc).