**Additional file 1**

**The role domains of knowledge brokering**

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| A) Information manager | * Seeking and sharing relevant health research, as well as context-specific Knowledge, * Possessing an understanding of less formal contextual evidence across settings that can be important to exchange with stakeholders to inform decision-making processes, * Delivering key information to specific audiences in ways that will best promote its uptake, and * Improving access to evidence in the clinical setting through academic affiliations and collaborations |
| B) Linking agent | * Connect and foster trust and relationships among people with shared interests, and facilitate “shared agendas”, * Link researchers and clinicians, decision makers, and/or other key stakeholders can expedite the process of KT by creating opportunities for knowledge exchange, * Facilitate the creation of networks of individuals or groups with overlapping interests and promote understanding about other members’ local contexts |
| C) Capacity builder | * Develop of positive attitudes toward evidence, as well as skills, * Establishing a common language among stakeholders, * Providing education, and * Mentoring in the clinical setting on both research skills and how to apply research. |
| D) Facilitator | * Guide and support of knowledge users to find ways to integrate knowledge about research, as well as context, collaboration to address identified knowledge or skill gaps, * Promote inter-professional knowledge exchange, and * Foster a cultural shift within an organization to enhance the valuing of research evidence. |
| E) Evaluator | * Evaluate of the context, processes, and outcomes of KT at the research and clinical levels, and * Evaluate the KBs own knowledge brokering performance. |