

Setting Research Priorities for Sexual, Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health in Humanitarian Settings

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For which topic were research priorities identified?

sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health

In which location was the research priority setting conducted?

international

Why was it conducted at all?

An estimated 70.8 million people are forcibly displaced worldwide, 75% of whom are women and children. Prioritizing a global research agenda to inform guidance, service delivery, access to and quality of services is essential to improve the survival and health of women, children and adolescents in humanitarian settings.

What was the objective?

to identify a set of global research priorities for improving sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health (SRMNCAH) in humanitarian settings

What was the outcome?

a list of 25 research questions

How long did the research prioritization take?

No information provided.

Which methods were used to identify research priorities?

CHNRI approach

How were the priorities for research identified exactly?

Step 1: collecting research priorities: survey 1 to obtain research questions for improving SRMNCAH in humanitarian settings, participants were asked to propose up to five priority research questions, 570 questions submitted. Step 2: data processing: removing duplicated and out of scope questions, resulting in 280 questions. Step 3: survey 2: participants asked to score each question. Step 3: Delphi process: consensus building for the research priorities, expert group discussed the top 10 SRMNCAH research questions in each sub-group to formulate top 5 research priority questions per domain

Which stakeholders took part?

Academia, research, NGOs, UN agencies, foundation, national government, industry. Survey 1: 177 participants. Survey 2: 69 participants. Delphi: 29 participants.

How were stakeholders recruited?

Participants were recruited as participants of WHO's past research priority exercises and through snowballing using various SRMNCAH and health emergencies network that represent a diverse spectrum of global geography and organizations.

Were stakeholders actively involved or did they just participate?

Stakeholders were mere participants of the research prioritization process; they were not actively involved in the process.