

Setting Global Research Priorities for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action: Results from an Adapted CHNRI Exercise

Bermudez et al. (2018)
<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0202570>

For which topic were research priorities identified?

child protection in humanitarian action

In which location was the research priority setting conducted?

international

Why was it conducted at all?

Armed conflict, natural disaster, and forced displacement affect millions of children each year. Such humanitarian crises increase the risk of family separation, erode existing support networks, and often result in economic loss, increasing children's vulnerability to violence, exploitation, neglect, and abuse. Research is needed to understand these risks and vulnerabilities and guide donor investment towards the most effective interventions for improving the well-being of children in humanitarian contexts.

What was the objective?

to identify and rank research priorities

What was the outcome?

a list of 15 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: semi-structured interviews with stakeholders to discuss the gaps in knowledge and evidence that existed within the sector and to generate research priorities to address these gaps. Step 2: data processing: 90 unique research priorities identified, condensing interrelated research ideas, priorities thematically organized. Step 3: survey: participants were asked to rate each of the 90 research priorities along four criteria

Which stakeholders took part?

Representatives from NGOs, United Nations agencies, donor agencies, and research institutions. 41 participants

How were stakeholders recruited?

Snowball sampling was used. Recruitment continued on a rolling basis.

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.