

Identifying Health Policy and Systems Research Priorities on Multisectoral Collaboration for Health in Low-Income and Middle-Income Countries

Glandon et al. (2018)

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For which topic were research priorities identified?

health policy and health systems

In which location was the research priority setting conducted?

international

Why was it conducted at all?

While efforts to achieve Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have reinvigorated interest in multisectoral collaborations (MSCs) among the global health and development community, there remains a plethora of questions about how best to conceptualise, plan, implement, evaluate and sustain MSCs. The objective of this paper is to present research priorities on MSC for health from researchers and policymakers around the globe, with an emphasis on low-income and middle-income countries.

What was the objective?

to present research priorities on multisectoral collaborations for health from researchers and policymakers around the globe, with an emphasis on low-income and middle-income countries

What was the outcome?

a ranking list of 10 research questions

How long did the research prioritization take?

No information provided.

Which methods were used to identify research priorities?

focus group; interview; survey

How were the priorities for research identified exactly?

Step 1: literature review to identify research questions, 110 research topics/questions extracted. Step 2: interviews and focus groups: participants were asked questions on context-relevant health systems challenges to identify further research priorities. Step 3: data analysis: identification of 13 global themes, 21 research needs and 30 research questions. Step 4: online platform to refine research questions. Step 5: survey: series of pairwise comparisons to rank questions

Which stakeholders took part?

Policymakers including government officials (largely from ministries of health and state/provincial departments of health, but also offices of planning, public service, social development, the prime minister and others), large multilateral or bilateral organizations, and non-governmental organizations, and diverse group of researchers. Interviews and focus groups: 81 participants. Survey: 30 participants.

How were stakeholders recruited?

Senior-level policymakers (typically directors and deputy directors, but including some secretaries, assistant secretaries and special advisors) from around the world were invited, as well as senior staff from large multilateral or bilateral organizations and non-governmental organizations, to participate in the process. Target respondents were identified in several ways: (1) participant lists at two major global conferences (2) recommendations from colleagues at the AHPSR; and (3) through relationships with colleagues based in India, South Africa, Lebanon and Argentina. researchers: identified through targeted invitations and solicitations on the Health Systems Global web page (www.healthsystemsglobal.org) and on Twitter. The criteria for identifying researchers included that they should have health systems research experience and be familiar with MSC issues.

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.