

Setting Priorities in Child Health Research in India for 2016-2025: A CHNRI Exercise Undertaken by the Indian Council for Medical Research and INCLIN Trust

Wazny et al. (2019)
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For which topic were research priorities identified?

child health

In which location was the research priority setting conducted?

Asia - India

Why was it conducted at all?

Millennium Development Goal 4 (MDGs) mobilised countries to reduce child mortality by two thirds the 1990 rate in 2015. While India did not reach MDG 4, it considerably reduced child mortality in the MDG-era. Efficient and targeted interventions and adequate monitoring are necessary to further progress in improvements to child health. Looking forward to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)-era, the Indian Council of Medical Research and The INCLIN Trust International conducted a national research priority setting exercise for maternal, child, newborn health, and maternal and child nutrition.

What was the objective?

to identify research priorities for child health in India

What was the outcome?

a ranking list of 10 research topics

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 questions: crowd-sourcing of questions, 596 questions submitted. Step 2: data processing: refining of research ideas to 648 research questions, consolidating questions into 101 questions. Step 3: selecting criteria for prioritization. Step 4: scoring: experts were asked to score each of the 101 research questions, to reduce fatigue experts scored 2 of 5 criteria. Step 5: weighting criteria: large reference group was asked to weight criteria

Which stakeholders took part?

Policymakers, academics, program managers, civil society representatives, donors. Step 1: 90 participants. Step 4: 233 participants.

How were stakeholders recruited?

No information provided.

Were stakeholders actively involved or did they just participate?

Stakeholders not only participated but were also actively involved in the research prioritization process: They were part of a steering group. The steering group consisted of policy makers, academics, program managers, civil society representatives, and donors. The members finalized the 12 areas of concern.