

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

Kobeissi et al. (2021)

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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.