

Definition for humanitarian settings:

For the purposes of this SRHR research prioritisation exercise, humanitarian settings are defined as **contexts where populations are affected by crises that disrupt essential services, health systems, and social stability**, including but not limited to:

- **Conflict-affected or fragile states and complex emergencies:** Areas experiencing armed conflict, political instability, high levels of institutional and social fragility or protracted crises where access to essential services, including sexual and reproductive health (SRH), is severely compromised.
- **Camps and settlements for displaced populations:** Refugee camps and informal settlements for internally displaced persons (IDPs), where populations face restricted access to healthcare, protection, and other essential services.
- **Urban settings hosting displaced populations:** Non-camp settings where refugees, asylum seekers, and IDPs integrate into host communities, often facing barriers to healthcare, education, and livelihoods.
- **Environmental disaster-affected areas:** LMICs affected by natural disasters (e.g., floods, droughts, earthquakes, hurricanes) that require a humanitarian response to restore essential services and meet immediate health needs.

This exercise focuses on populations in low-and middle-income countries (LMICs). High-income countries are excluded.