

Research within international non-governmental organisation programmes in low and middle-income countries: challenges amid opportunities

Salisu Mohammed Ishaku,¹ Maria van der Harst,² Charlotte E Warren,³ Arie Franx,⁴ Gbenga Ayodele Kayode,^{1,5} Diederick Grobbee,¹ Joyce L Browne¹

To cite: Ishaku SM, van der Harst M, Warren CE, et al. Research within international non-governmental organisation programmes in low and middle-income countries: challenges amid opportunities. *BMJ Global Health* 2021;**6**:e006210. doi:10.1136/bmjgh-2021-006210

Handling editor Seye Abimbola

Received 8 May 2021

Accepted 4 August 2021



© Author(s) (or their employer(s)) 2021. Re-use permitted under CC BY-NC. No commercial re-use. See rights and permissions. Published by BMJ.

¹Julius Global Health, Julius Center for Health Sciences and Primary Care, UMC Utrecht, Utrecht, The Netherlands

²Faculty of Law, Economics and Governance, Center for Global Challenges, Utrecht University, Utrecht, The Netherlands

³Population Council, Washington, DC, USA

⁴Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Erasmus MC, Zeist, The Netherlands

⁵Translational Health Sciences, University of Bristol Medical School, Bristol, UK

Correspondence to

Dr Salisu Mohammed Ishaku; salisuishaku@yahoo.com

INTRODUCTION

Over the past decades, enormous efforts have gone into improving access to quality health services in low and middle-income countries (LMICs) through the activities of international non-governmental organisations (INGOs).¹ However, for most of these INGO-implemented interventions, responding to health research needs of these populations is not a priority, with a few exceptions.² In instances where research is of interest, the capacities to generate valid evidence are limited.³ This is compounded by the limited number of academic research institutions with the capacity to conduct the required research in many LMICs despite the urgent need for locally led research efforts.^{3 4}

Although there has been an expansion in INGO-led implementation science programmes recently in many LMICs, they are mainly motivated by the need to bridging the 'know-do-gaps', rather than providing answers to emerging health research questions based on implementation research principles.⁵ Without rigorous research methods, concepts and methods of current implementation science programmes in both high-income countries (HIC) and LMICs cannot be applied to achieve widespread health impact,⁶ and consequently, opportunities for continuous learning are not fully realised. A crucial strategy to bridge research gaps in LMIC settings is to strengthen the collaboration between INGOs and in-country academic research institutions in both fundamental and implementation science/operational research.

Prominent among the reasons why neither the routine INGO service delivery models nor the current implementation programmes are able to adequately provide quality research are discussed below. The implication is that

Summary box

- ▶ Despite the increasing number of health programme activities implemented by the international non-governmental organisations (INGO) in low and middle-income countries (LMICs), there has not been commensurate rise in research outputs in these settings.
- ▶ Lack of quality research that addresses pertinent health challenges in this population is retarding our progress to answering relevant health questions.
- ▶ Weak health systems with poor quality routine data, lack of objective outcome measures and conflict of interest between donors, implementers and researchers are some of the challenges militating against research outcomes in LMICs.
- ▶ Promoting INGO-academia collaboration could enhance generation of quality research outputs from LMICs as the two partners complement their strengths and shortcomings.
- ▶ While academia is better placed to provide sound theoretical, methodological, technical expertise, NGOs align research efforts with local needs and political realities and communicate research findings to policymakers.

the bulk of INGO-derived evidence can end up as programme reports for 'donors' needs' without broader scientific dissemination and uptake. To illustrate, a reported 45% of evaluation results were shared publicly on projects' websites, with up to 72% shared with targeted internal audience.⁷ In this commentary, we put forward some evidence-based approaches to ensure mutual and effective collaboration between these entities.

INGO/ACADEMIA COLLABORATION IN RESEARCH: CHALLENGES

Myriads of challenges, operating individually or in concert, hamper the utility of

INGO-derived data in research. These include weak health systems with poor quality of routine data and objective outcome measures and conflict of interest between donors, implementers and researchers.¹⁵⁸ Many INGO projects are implemented via public sector or in public-private partnerships for cost-effectiveness and sustainability with varying degree of success.¹ In most cases, however, services are provided either by local staff employed by INGOs or by the existing care providers. In both situations, personnel lack research skills or research intent is not prioritised or the facilities are not strengthened to support research activities.¹⁸ In many INGO-led and implementation science programmes, although monitoring and evaluation is always integral, the *what?* (outcomes and impact), the *how?* and the *when?* to monitor and evaluate programmes are (too) often not well defined at inception of health interventions.⁵ A recent trend among donors is simultaneous engagement of third-party monitors (TPMs) or professional evaluators to work along with programme implementers with the view to improving evaluation outcomes. However, motives are mainly on care evaluation and independence of evaluation findings rather than asking pertinent scientific questions.^{7 8} In addition, TPMs come into projects often too late to collect relevant quality data to determine an effect, and less than 25% of TPMs engage programme implementers in planning, implementing and interpreting of results.⁷

Another drawback with INGO data is the tendency to focus predominantly on process indicators (inputs and outputs) with less emphasis on health outcomes (most important in both care and research in contemporary time) and impact due to (un)justifiable belief that health impact and outcomes result from multiple complex pathways involving numerous stakeholders operating simultaneously, and therefore are not appropriate to be claimed by one project or organisation.⁹ In addition, time frame for most programme is too short to report on outcomes which occur years later. Donors' interests are largely responsible for INGOs' overemphasis on process indicators.¹⁰ Unfortunately, policy-changing and practice-changing research derives its values in proving that interventions result in improved health outcomes. These conflicting expectations further render INGO-derived data inadequate to answer emerging questions in global health research. Furthermore, INGOs do not routinely capture and report the unintended effects of their programme interventions.¹¹

Finally, because INGO interventions are donor driven, there is often a conflict of interests in terms of what donors want and what science expects; donors frequently ask for indicators of accountability, coverage and value for money.^{1 9} In contrast, science requires high-quality data based on rigorous methodologies that validly explain existing and/or emerging health challenges. Since INGOs are accountable to their donors, they focus preferentially on service delivery coverage indicators as opposed to generating valid scientific evidence. In fact,

many INGOs are of the view that proposals with a focus on research outputs would not be funded by donors.⁹ While there is no direct evidence to support or refute this claim, studies have found that donors' funding for primary healthcare in low-income countries is predominantly towards service delivery as opposed to system strengthening.¹²

PROMOTING NGO/ACADEMIA COLLABORATION IN RESEARCH: OPPORTUNITIES

Given INGOs' superior comparative advantages over academic institutions in coverage and access to LMIC settings where research gaps exist, an enabling environment that sets the stage for INGO-academia collaboration in research is in place. Over the past years, the emphasis has been on promoting collaboration between INGOs and public sector health systems in poor-resource countries on one hand¹ and 'openness' and 'transparency' of research findings on the other hand.¹³ While this is, undoubtedly, yielding progress, there has not been proportionate growth in our ability to answer key research questions on the health of LMIC populations. Thus, promoting and building INGO-academia research collaboration in LMICs could potentially advance our quest to realise this and subsequently reduce research inequity in global health.

One way to achieve seamless INGO-academia collaboration is building a culture of developing joint proposals in response to donors' calls that serve both academic and programme's interests. At this stage, professional evaluators can be invited to contribute their expertise in designing rigorous evaluation methodologies. How subsequent project(s) implementation, monitoring and evaluation is conducted can be agreed on by the collaborating parties at inception through improved communication,¹⁴ and can follow the initial joint project designs with objectively well-defined interventions and outcome measures that are relevant to both parties and the product of teamwork.

Governing issues between collaborating parties can be addressed through an early initiation of partnership with a mutually developed project protocol (based on trust, transparency and respect),¹⁵ including development of detailed validated data-capturing tools. For instance, project implementation and routine evaluation can be carried out by partner NGOs and professional evaluators, while academic collaborators are given unlimited access to the collected data for subsequent relevant analyses and interpretation. Alternatively, academic institutions can be given direct access to project sites for direct data collection as appropriate. This approach should lead to the collection of pertinent scientifically relevant information that minimises measurement biases. In essence, a key to harmonious and productive collaboration is transparency in communication throughout the process.¹⁵ In either approach, strengthening the local research capacity within INGOs and of local academic collaborators (in deficient cases) should be included in the design for sustainability.

An unintended but foreseen unhealthy consequence of joint NGO–academia response to a proposal is the potential to generate competing interest in the distribution of financial resources and ownership of results.¹⁵ This can be avoided with open and fair agreement at the start. In one model, academic institution must not necessarily be grants recipient as partner on health programmes. Grants could go to NGOs but postgraduate students from academia should be given access to project sites and collect scientifically relevant information as originally jointly conceptualised. This should create a win-win situation between the parties in the sense that while NGOs receive funding and implement in line with donors' expectations, academia use their platforms to collect sound scientifically relevant data at no costs (this assumes adequate existing funding and solid research capacity for academic partners to ensure sustainability). This approach could also minimise potential conflict with donors' needs. Information that is relevant for donor's needs is summarised and reported by INGOs and professional evaluators while academic researchers retrieve information that is relevant for scientific consumption.

CONCLUSION

INGO–academia collaboration in research would promote quality evidence generation and dissemination on pertinent global health challenges in both HICs and LMICs, thereby reducing inequality in research outcomes. While academia is better placed to provide sound theoretical, methodological, technical expertise and capacity to advance knowledge through scientific publication, NGOs align research efforts with local needs and political realities, communicate research findings to policymakers and facilitate community engagement and participation in the development, implementation and uptake of research.¹⁶

Contributors SMI, MvdH and JLB made substantial contribution to the conceptualisation of the work. SMI, MvdH and JLB drafted the manuscript while CW, GAK, AF and DG provided critical analysis. All authors approved the revised version for publication and agreed to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Funding The authors have not declared a specific grant for this research from any funding agency in the public, commercial or not-for-profit sectors.

Competing interests None declared.

Patient consent for publication Not required.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data availability statement There are no data in this work.

Open access This is an open access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited, appropriate credit is given, any changes made indicated, and the use is non-commercial. See: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>.

REFERENCES

- 1 Biermann O, Eckhardt M, Carlford S, *et al*. Collaboration between non-governmental organizations and public services in health - a qualitative case study from rural Ecuador. *Glob Health Action* 2016;9:32237.
- 2 Langlois Étienne V, Miszkurka M, Zunzunegui MV, *et al*. Inequities in postnatal care in low- and middle-income countries: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Bull World Health Organ* 2015;93:259–70.
- 3 Franzen SRP, Chandler C, Lang T. Health research capacity development in low and middle income countries: reality or rhetoric? A systematic meta-narrative review of the qualitative literature. *BMJ Open* 2017;7:e012332.
- 4 Dye C, Boerma T, Evans D. *The world health report: research for universal health coverage*. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2013.
- 5 Alonge O, Rodriguez DC, Brandes N, *et al*. How is implementation research applied to advance health in low-income and middle-income countries? *BMJ Glob Health* 2019;4:e001257.
- 6 Sanders D, Haines A. Implementation research is needed to achieve international health goals. *PLoS Med* 2006;3:e186.
- 7 Arboret A, Trivedi P, Twersky F. *The value of our evaluations: assessing spending and quality*. Hewlett Foundation, 2018.
- 8 Sagmeister E, Steets J, Derzsi-Horváth A. The use of third-party monitoring in insecure contexts: lessons from Afghanistan, Somalia and Syria. secure access in volatile environment, 2016. Available: https://www.gppi.net/media/SAVE_2016_The_use_of_third_party_monitoring_in_insecure_contexts.pdf [Accessed 11 Sep 2020].
- 9 Donald C, Tamara C. Successful interventions, positive outcomes: understanding the impact of social determinants of health. Available: <https://www.ajmc.com/view/successful-interventions-positive-outcomes-understanding-the-impact-of-social-determinants-of-health> [Accessed 29 Sep 2020].
- 10 Gooding K, Newell JN, Emmel N. Capacity to conduct health research among NGOs in Malawi: diverse strengths, needs and opportunities for development. *PLoS One* 2018;13:e0198721.
- 11 Koch D-J, Schulp L. Introduction to the special issue 'unintended effects of international cooperation'. *Eval Program Plann* 2018;68:202–9.
- 12 Shaw RP, Wang H, Kress D, *et al*. Donor and domestic financing of primary health care in low income countries. *Health Syst Reform* 2015;1:72–88.
- 13 Storeng KT, Abimbola S, Balabanova D, *et al*. Action to protect the independence and integrity of global health research. *BMJ Glob Health* 2019;4:e001746.
- 14 Stephen C, Daibes I. Defining features of the practice of global health research: an examination of 14 global health research teams. *Glob Health Action* 2010;3:5188.
- 15 Olivier C, Hunt MR, Ridde V. NGO–researcher partnerships in global health research: benefits, challenges, and approaches that promote success. *Dev Pract* 2016;26:444–55.
- 16 Zachariah R, Ford N, Draguez B, *et al*. Conducting operational research within a non governmental organization: the example of Medecins SANS Frontieres. *Int Health* 2010;2:1–8.