



OPINION ARTICLE

REVISED NGOs' experiences of navigating the open access landscape [version 2; peer review: 2 approved]

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Abstract

Grant-led consortia working in the global development sector rely on the input of local and national non-government organisations in low- and middle-income countries. However, the open access mandates and mechanisms embedded within grants and promoted by funders and publishers are designed almost exclusively with large universities and research institutions in mind. Experiences from the consortium of health research non-government organisations comprising the Communicable Diseases Health Service Delivery research programme show that implementing open access mandates is not as simple or frictionless as it initially appears.

Keywords

Open Access, NGOs, Global South, global development, funders, publishers, low middle income country, Nepal, Bangladesh, China, Pakistan, Swaziland, Ghana



This article is included in the **Science Policy Research gateway**.

Open Peer Review

Reviewer Status

	Invited Reviewers	
	1	2
REVISED		
version 2	report	report
published 18 Oct 2019		
version 1		
published 02 Sep 2019	report	

- 1 **Ross Mounce** , Arcadia Fund, London, UK
- 2 **Samir Hachani** , Algiers' University, Algiers, Algeria

Any reports and responses or comments on the article can be found at the end of the article.

Corresponding author: Nilam McGrath (n.ashramcgrath@leeds.ac.uk)

Author roles: McGrath N: Conceptualization, Project Administration, Writing – Original Draft Preparation, Writing – Review & Editing

Competing interests: The views expressed in this article are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the University of Leeds, DFID, or COMDIS-HSD. NM was previously an employee of the University of Leeds and COMDIS-HSD but is now an independent consultant. NM is a known advocate for open access for researchers in the Global South; previous presentations can be viewed here: <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCrkaCOrJAilXSEFms7Yljag>. NM contributed to DFID's 2018 consultation on their Open and Enhanced Access Policy. NM has consulted for INASP and AuthorAID to help develop their MOOCs.

Grant information: The author(s) declared that no grants were involved in supporting this work.

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REVISED Amendments from Version 1

The final version of this manuscript includes additional author reflections and a number of citations recommended in the review by Ross Mounce, as well as minor edits to factor in reviewer comments. See the author's detailed response to the review by Ross Mounce.

Any further responses from the reviewers can be found at the end of the article

Introduction

Grants aimed at tackling issues prevalent within low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) often encourage collaboration or consortium working between Northern universities and organisations in the Global South, thereby bringing together research institutions, non-government organisations (NGOs), the private sector and government agencies.

National NGOs in the Global South are particularly important to the research process as their responsiveness to national agendas makes them ideal global development partners, making them crucial drivers of research design and implementation. In many research programmes, it is their labour, their insight, their networks and their relationships that influence how an intervention will be received and taken up in their country context. This makes NGOs extremely powerful actors in the research evidence production cycle.

Large, collaborative grants now come with open access (OA) mandates to aid research uptake. Many funders from the Global North (for example [Wellcome Trust](#), [UK Research and Innovation](#), and the [Department for International Development](#)) are clear about the mechanisms by which Northern university-led research programmes can make their work available via OA mechanisms. Similarly, scholarly publishers have mechanisms in place to grant waivers for article processing charges (APCs) to aid funders' OA mandates.

However, existing OA mechanisms are overwhelmingly geared towards supporting universities and large research institutions in the Global North to share research outputs, with the assumption that all collaborating partners, including NGO partners based in LMICs, are able to adequately adapt their working practices to meet OA requirements. In an effort to meet OA requirements, this results in NGO partners funnelling their efforts through Northern universities, thereby creating an over-reliance on their Northern partners to, firstly, access evidence to inform and shape their country-specific research interventions, and secondly, to publish new research they have generated within their country setting. This over-reliance inevitably results in stalled or slower research design processes, information bottlenecks, increased bureaucracy when attempting to publish papers and unanticipated costs.

An over-reliance on Northern universities to access journal articles

Working at a Northern university undoubtedly has its research access privileges; it gives employees (academic researchers, undergraduates, postgraduates, operational and administration staff) unparalleled access to journal articles through its library. NGO partners and their researchers based in LMICs know this, and many rely on their university counterparts to help them access relevant literature and research findings so that they can then design their country-specific research interventions. This creates a dependency on Northern universities by Southern NGO partners to access information. Furthermore, it generates frequent and one could argue, unnecessary requests for information to Northern universities, creating information bottlenecks and stalling the research process at stages where evidence is needed.

It also results in Northern universities and their researchers inadvertently becoming gatekeepers of information. Take an example from my own work which involved writing up the results of a media monitoring exercise in Nepal. My colleague in Nepal was relying on my privileged access at a UK university to search for similar and contrasting studies, which I would then send to him in Nepal to review and synthesise. Aside from being time-consuming, this raises questions about my suitability and ability as a non-Nepali, Northern-based researcher to accurately spot and explore the nuances and contextual issues of a particular topic that only my colleague would recognise when searching academic and grey literature.

This type of back-and-forth between Southern and Northern researchers occurs more than we realise in operational research and in consortia that rely on NGO partnerships. The information dependency that it promotes decreases the exposure that NGOs in LMICs have to larger bodies of research and it has huge implications for building the capacity of individuals and organisations working in LMICs to independently access, interpret, synthesise, generate and share their research evidence. The nature of this dependency is at the core of debates surrounding decolonising development and structural inequalities in knowledge production and sharing ([Bonaccorso *et al.*, 2014](#); [Chan *et al.*, 2011](#)) (see the work of the [Open and Collaborative Science in Development Network](#) and [The Knowledge Gap](#)). Failure to address access privileges and their associated power further embeds structural inequality within South-North partnerships.

But they've got Research4Life, right?

Lack of access can be countered somewhat with initiatives such as [Research4Life](#), but this is not the panacea that many claim ([Chan *et al.*, 2011](#); [Smith *et al.*, 2017](#); [Zachariah *et al.*, 2014](#)). Research4Life offers 3 types of access: 1) free access to papers restricted to NGOs in [Group A countries](#) only; 2) low-cost access for NGOs based in [Group B countries](#), costing between US\$1000 - US\$1500 annually to access the same content; and 3) a 'transitional path offer' for countries no longer eligible for free or

low-cost access, costing US\$1500 annually for access to select journals depending on organisation type.

There is, however, a fourth type of access for NGOs: no access. Any blanket exclusion of NGOs from countries deemed to be based in more affluent countries, for example in China, assumes that NGOs are in the same stable economic position as their established, affluent national counterparts. The assumptions embedded in the low-cost, transition and no access scenarios do not acknowledge that the non-profit sector works to tight programme budgets and restricted funding. Indeed, restricted or conditional funding is the norm for the global development sector within which NGOs operate. As [Smith *et al.* \(2017\)](#) state, "...certain institutions – notably those that play many other roles such as healthcare provision and health prevention and promotion – have competing claims for limited funding" (2017:2). Access to new and existing research via paid subscriptions or annual fees, therefore, remains low on the list of priorities for NGOs, who instead are committed to using grant funding to pay solely for field research, staff time and other implementation costs ([Smith *et al.* \(2017\)](#)). For 'transitional' countries, for example, the Philippines or Indonesia, the same assumption applies; NGOs in these countries are financially sustainable and therefore able to pay US\$1500 annually for accessing research.

So, with limited budgets, and with Research4Life out of reach, where do NGOs go when they need to access research legally? That's right – their colleagues at Northern universities. And so, the dependency cycle repeats itself, with this South to North pipeline of access becoming the default option for many grant collaborations and consortia.

The illegal route involves accessing journals via sites such as Sci-Hub, and judging by Sci-Hub's download statistics, it is a popular alternative ([Bohannon, 2016](#)) particularly for LMICs; China, India and Iran were the top 3 of downloading countries in 2016 ([Hull, 2016](#)). It's also an alternative that places researchers in an ethical dilemma ([Bendezú-Quispe *et al.*, 2016](#)).

Northern universities' role in publishing papers

In consortia working, the process of publishing papers is also often funnelled through a Northern university partner. On paper, this would appear to be a logical and straight forward process, but experiences from the Communicable Diseases Health Service Delivery (COMDIS-HSD) research programme show that this is not the frictionless process that publishers like to promote. There is almost always an issue with securing waivers, with NGOs often resorting to time-consuming and bureaucratic workarounds to secure waivers for APCs. Prior research has also shown a lack of transparency in the number of waivers being granted ([Burchardt, 2014](#); [Peterson *et al.*, 2013](#))

When publishing journal articles, APCs are the most obvious cost for all grant recipients. Waivers are designed to counter these costs, but the COMDIS-HSD experience was that the process for securing an APC waiver was inconsistent across all publishers ([Lawson, 2015](#); [Smith *et al.*, 2017](#)). Inconsistencies

stem from whether it is the country of the 'corresponding author' or the 'first author' that is being used as a proxy to determine whether a waiver is granted. Typically, it is either one or the other – corresponding or first author – but some publishers are prepared to grant a waiver if just one co-author is from a LMIC. [PLOS](#) determine waivers according to where the funding institution is based. The inconsistency across publishers can lead to last minute changes in the authorship list in order to meet publishers' criteria and secure a waiver, i.e. a swapping of corresponding and first author names.

At COMDIS-HSD, all papers were co-authored by both UK and LMIC-based authors. Corresponding authors were usually UK-based, as this helped expedite APCs using a UK university corporate credit card, thereby alleviating the financial burden of high APC payments for their NGO partners. However, publishers incorrectly viewed the UK base of a corresponding author as an indication of their ability to pay the full open access APC. The consortium then had to enter into lengthy correspondences with several journals to, firstly, prove that the majority of their authors were from LMICs (and therefore automatically entitled to a waiver), and secondly, to secure the waiver in writing. This back and forth to secure waivers is not uncommon for authors based in LMICs. In short, authors continually have to prove how 'poor' they are. Furthermore, using UK-based corresponding authors for COMDIS-HSD wasn't without consequence, as these authors were charged an additional value added tax of 20% of the original APC; an unavoidable addition as this is a tax levied by the UK government.

The unanticipated costs of publishing journal articles

Additionally, COMDIS-HSD encountered unanticipated costs and hidden charges whilst navigating the open access process, for example, USD\$50/£50, for using invoicing rather than direct online payment systems. The issue here is not the cost of APCs or invoicing per se, but the lack of transparency on publishers' websites that these costs exist. Authors often have to navigate away from the journals' homepage to find APCs, waiver processing information and other caveats, once again adding unnecessary time and bureaucracy to what should be relatively swift submissions, waiver applications, and payment processes.

There is a fine balance between ensuring research outputs are made available quickly and giving people adequate time to pay APCs. The nature of NGO work means that authors are often conducting field research, meaning that email access is limited and that demands for APC payments can go unnoticed for days or weeks, missing the 7 or 14-day payment deadline of some publishers. Once received, the payment request may be forwarded to a paying institution (the University of Leeds in the case of COMDIS-HSD), adding more time to the payment process. In such cases where short payment deadlines are missed, publishers automatically add additional charges for not being able to pay APCs within 7–14 days; an unreasonably short time, given that most companies allow 30 days for payment.

In one instance in July 2018, Springer Nature instructed COMDIS-HSD to pay an APC online within 7 days. If the APC

was not paid after 7 days, an invoice would be issued and an administration charge of £50/EUR55/USD\$75 added to the APC, with no option to revert to online payment thereafter. This was in spite of a 30-day payment deadline being advertised on their website. My requests for extending the deadline while we waited for the relevant conference discount code (from administrators at BMC Health Services Research, owned by Springer Nature), and so that the university's finance department could authorise the payment (which can take 1–3 working days) were met with further reminders to pay within 7 days. Pleading phone calls and emails to university finance staff and conference organisers meant that we were able to pay the invoice on Day 7, but why would any publisher subject any author to this in the first place?

To avoid additional 'late payment' fees and to meet short payment deadlines such as this, authors will often attempt to pay on personal credit cards; an unreasonable situation for any individual to be placed in. What this ultimately amounts to is NGOs in LMICs being forced to adhere to payment schedules and processes that make them more financially vulnerable than their larger, established, university partners.

This is just one example of many. Experiences gained over six years with COMDIS-HSD show that the path to publication for NGOs can be a murky and complex process riddled with maddening bureaucracy on one end of the spectrum, to a slightly more transparent and swifter process on the other. The NGO sector is not alone in experiencing frustration with APC payment mechanisms. Interviews with both librarians and publishers highlighted systems that were "extremely challenging and inefficient" (Björk & Soloman, 2014).

Summary

In consortia that rely on Northern universities partnering with Southern NGOs, NGO efforts to access and publish papers are being funnelled through their Northern counterparts. This creates an unnecessary dependency on the privileges afforded to Northern universities to access relevant research literature, and an over-reliance on Northern university partners to help negotiate and secure APC waivers and pay APCs.

Ultimately, NGOs operating in LMICs experience more friction than their Northern university partners in accessing research and in publishing their research findings. What this shows is that NGO partners in LMICs are less supported by publishers and funders to access research and to make their work accessible. This points to a fundamental lack of understanding about NGO organisational structures and their operational practices and protocols, as well as a lack of understanding of their value in the research evidence production cycle.

Furthermore, NGOs in the Global South remain excluded from open access debates and unrepresented in planning and advisory committees, particularly those convened by funders and Northern universities and research institutes, for example, [Coalition S Ambassadors](#), [Research4Life partners](#), and [FORCE11 advisors](#). Their exclusion is an example of how knowledge access inequalities are embedded in the research production cycle. To redress this, a step forward would be to actively include these important research organisations from the Global South in OA discussions and implementation plans.

Data availability

No data are associated with this article.

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Open Peer Review

Current Peer Review Status:  

Version 2

Reviewer Report 21 November 2019

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Samir Hachani 

Algiers' University, Algiers, Algeria

Thanks for the author for a very insightful article. Open access in the Global South is very important issues as it may alleviate the digital divide that is preponderant in today's publishing world. On the other hand, NGOs (especially those that are local) represent a viable and unavoidable partner for a fruitful cooperation between the Global North and the Global South. This article has adequately presented the issue at stake and has pinpointed the inadequacies the system holds. Being from the Global South, I can relate to the issues the author is investigating especially those pertaining to the APCs. In our countries, the sums asked simply represents well over one month of salary which make them not only expensive but simply impossible. However, I think that the author could have added some references that have investigated the issues and I think these two are really at the heart of the subject at hand. They are:

1. Dahdouh-Faridet *et al.*, (2003), Neo colonial science by the most industrialized upon the least developed countries in peer reviewed publication, *Scientometrics*, 56(3), 329-343¹.
2. Benjamin Acosta-Cazares *et al.* (2000). Scientific Colonialism and Safari Research. Available [here](#)²

They show how much scientific publishing has not earned its independence from outdated and inefficient ways to publish and that have made publishing some kind of "old boys' network" only that the network relates not to people individually but groups that are simply eliminated from publishing not intrinsically but on a personal base. That's where the author could have made the case (she did but not strongly enough) that the exclusion they (we?) suffer is embedded in the system that do not take account large chunks of potential contributors to knowledge building. I commend the author last sentences "*Their exclusion is an example of how knowledge access inequalities are embedded in the research production cycle. To redress this, a step forward would be to actively include these important research organisations from the Global South in OA discussions and implementation plans*". It perfectly summarises an inequitable system that exclude on non logical and rather biased criteria.

One last remark: the keywords include Nepal, Bangladesh, China, Pakistan, Swaziland, Ghana but only Nepal's example is cited inside the text. Is this an omission or these countries were studied but not namely in the article?

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[Publisher Full Text](#)
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Is the topic of the opinion article discussed accurately in the context of the current literature?

Partly

Are all factual statements correct and adequately supported by citations?

Yes

Are arguments sufficiently supported by evidence from the published literature?

Yes

Are the conclusions drawn balanced and justified on the basis of the presented arguments?

Yes

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Reviewer Expertise: Open access, Open Peer review , Digital Divide

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.

Reviewer Report 28 October 2019

<https://doi.org/10.5256/f1000research.23013.r55425>

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Ross Mounce 

Arcadia Fund, London, UK

I am pleased with how the author has responded to my comments on the first version of this manuscript.

The changes and the explanation of those changes in the author response satisfy me.

One very minor thing, which I regret I did not spot or discuss on the first version of the manuscript: In April 2018, the official name of 'Swaziland' was changed from Kingdom of Swaziland to Kingdom of Eswatini sz. So the keywords for this manuscript should perhaps include 'Eswatini' rather than 'Swaziland'. Although I guess one could argue if the work was done pre-2018 when the country was called Swaziland perhaps calling it that better reflects the time-period?

Is the topic of the opinion article discussed accurately in the context of the current literature?

Yes

Are all factual statements correct and adequately supported by citations?

Yes

Are arguments sufficiently supported by evidence from the published literature?

Yes

Are the conclusions drawn balanced and justified on the basis of the presented arguments?

Yes

Competing Interests: I am Director of Open Access Programmes at Arcadia Fund - a charitable fund of Lisbet Rausing and Peter Baldwin. I have met Nilam McGrath in-person before and have discussed some of these issues with her.

Reviewer Expertise: Open Access

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.

Version 1

Reviewer Report 16 September 2019

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Ross Mounce

Arcadia Fund, London, UK

I thank the author for this insightful opinion article documenting her experience of navigating the open access publishing landscape with NGOs. There are some really novel insights in here which to my knowledge have not yet been communicated in a peer-reviewed forum, so thanks to the author for taking the time to do so. The anecdotes contained within this article are extremely important to be conveyed and to be more widely known amongst the Global North research, publishing and policy communities who may appear otherwise sometimes oblivious to many of the problems discussed here.

Here are some small constructive comments:

1. "However, publishers incorrectly viewed the UK base of a corresponding author as an indication of the ability to pay the full open access APC, adding a value added tax of 20% to the original cost."

With respect, I think this conflates two slightly different issues. If an APC is being paid from the UK, then legally-speaking Value Added Tax (which is currently set at 20%) has to be paid, and it not the publisher that is mandating this, but instead the UK government. If the APC could be paid by another author not based in the UK, not from a UK bank account, then that

author/institution/NGO might not need to pay UK VAT. The second problem intermingled is the publisher assuming that because a corresponding author affiliation appears to be from the UK, that they somehow automatically have the money to pay a full APC.

Both are legitimate problems.

But I just think they need to be teased apart slightly to make it clear that there are two problems there not just one. In defence of the publishers, sometimes APCs are known to be invoiced on the basis of who is indicated as the corresponding author of the paper. For some publishers it doesn't matter if the majority of the authors are from LMICs, all that matters is who is the corresponding author. Nilam is right to highlight this as a seemingly unjust problem. To be clear I am not defending publisher policies here (far from it) but if the policy is transparent as least NGOs and authors might know about it before submitting.

For example BMC (owned by Springer Nature) write: "BMC offers APC waivers to papers whose corresponding authors are based in countries classified by the World Bank as low-income economies as of July 2019."

<https://www.biomedcentral.com/getpublished/article-processing-charges/open-access-waiver-fund>

2. Perhaps the author might consider referring to 'research outputs' rather 'research evidence'? From my point of view in the funder landscape I feel that outputs is the more common term but perhaps there is a specific reason for using 'evidence' rather than outputs? Something like the production of scientific software might not be considered 'research evidence' but would clearly be a 'research output'.
3. In the discussion of those in the Global South needing to use Sci-Hub, I would perhaps cite voices from the Global South to support this point such as Bendezú-Quispe *et al.* 2016 "Sci-Hub and medical practice: an ethical dilemma in Peru"¹.

The well-documented above average intensity of usage of Sci-Hub in Iran might also be worth citing on this point with respect to the Global South (Greshake, 2016 "Correlating the Sci-Hub data with World Bank Indicators and Identifying Academic Use"²).

4. In general, whilst it is important that Nilam's personal experience makes up the majority of this opinion article, it would be good to include many further references on what others have said about similar problems with the open access landscape such as:

Peterson, A.; Emmett, A.; Greenberg, M.L. Open access and the author-pays problem: Assuring access for readers and authors in a global community of scholars. *J. Librariansh. Sch. Commun.* 2013³

Lawson (2015) "Fee Waivers for Open Access Journals"
<https://doi.org/10.3390/publications3030155>⁴

Bonaccorso, E., Bozhankova, R., Cadena, C., Čapská, V., Czerniewicz, L., Emmett, A., Oludayo, F., Glukhova, N., *et al.* 2014. Bottlenecks in the Open-Access System: Voices from Around the Globe.⁵

Jørgen Burchardt (2014) Researchers Outside APC-Financed Open Access: Implications for Scholars Without a Paying Institution <https://doi.org/10.1177/2158244014551714> ⁶

5. Finally, as Nilam has been working with Health NGOs, I do think a citation to statements in this paper is warranted...

"In fact, hybrid OA journals, which have the most expensive APCs, were the most underrepresented in LMICs. It remains unclear why APCs for hybrid journals remain higher than gold APCs given the fact that these journals also ask for subscription fees.

Since the APCs are mainly paid to the ten same publishers creating an oligopoly, there is little incentive to keep APCs low. This oligopoly may also run much deeper than costs; it creates an important inequity in publication. Although publishers may wish to include researchers from LMICs through waivers, they have not really included LMICs in the publication industry itself. "

-- Smith *et al* (2017) "Knowledge sharing in global health research – the impact, uptake and cost of open access to scholarly literature" *Health Research Policy and Systems* ⁷

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Is the topic of the opinion article discussed accurately in the context of the current literature?

Partly

Are all factual statements correct and adequately supported by citations?

Partly

Are arguments sufficiently supported by evidence from the published literature?

Partly

Are the conclusions drawn balanced and justified on the basis of the presented arguments?

Yes

Competing Interests: I am Director of Open Access Programmes at Arcadia Fund - a charitable fund of Lisbet Rausing and Peter Baldwin. I have met Nilam McGrath in-person before and have discussed some of these issues with her.

Reviewer Expertise: Open Access

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard, however I have significant reservations, as outlined above.

Author Response 14 Oct 2019

Nilam McGrath, www.nilammcgrath.com @TalkingEvidence, Leeds, UK

Dear Ross,

Many thanks for taking the time to provide an extended review - I appreciate it. Below is my response to the points you raise:

- I agree that I have conflated two ideas and I have now rewritten the section so that the two separate points are clearer. The rewrite has allowed me to elaborate on the waiver inconsistencies as experienced by COMDIS-HSD and to support the experiences by citing recent studies (thank you for signposting to these papers).
- The distinction between 'research evidence' and 'research outputs' is a useful one. There are clearly instances in this article where changing the text to 'research outputs' or 'journal articles' lends clarity to the argument and I have changed the text where relevant. In a small number of instances, I have retained the use of 'research evidence' where this refers to the research production cycle.
- I have expanded the section on Sci-Hub, citing references that highlight its popularity in China, India and Iran, and the ethical dilemma that researchers face for researchers.
- I have cited recent studies that support the COMDIS-HSD experience, specifically: the inequality of knowledge production and sharing; a more detailed explanation of Research4Life's offer and how this relates to the nature of competing funding priorities for health NGOs (including a pertinent quote from Smith *et al* 2017); further references to the popularity of Sci-Hub; and differing waiver and payment processes across publishers. Again, thank you for signposting to these studies.
- I have also made minor edits to the text, e.g consistent use of 'OA' throughout.

Thanks again for your thoughtful, detailed and constructive review. I hope that the changes I have made fully address your reviewer comments.

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

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