Annex 5 - PERii Logical Framework

PROJECT NAME	Programme for the enhancement of research information (PERii)						
IMPACT	**Impact Indicator 1**			**Baseline**	**Milestone 1**	**Milestone 2**	**Target (end 2012)**
Locally produced research is available and used by policy makers to inform national & international poverty reduction strategies & policies in targeted developing countries.	Policy makers awareness, satisfaction and effective use of research from developing and emerging countries.		Planned	Limited baseline data available from research with one sample country and one sample set of policy makers (Ugandan parliamentarians). The data also gives conflicting findings. [1] This is to be extended to include analysis of a range of policy makers from different countries in six target countries. End of 2009.	Publication of "Use of scientific and technological evidence within the Parliament of Uganda." Spring 2011. Publication of African x3 policy makers research findings. Spring 2011.	Publication of Asian x2 policy makers research findings. End 2011. Publication of Latin American x1 policy makers research findings. End 2011.	Synthesis report on latest INASP research and updates to African, Asian and Latin American research results. End 2012. Publication of literature review on "Policy makers awareness, satisfaction and effective use of research." End 2012.
			Achieved		"Use of scientific and technological evidence within the Parliament of Uganda" report published. [1] "Research Policy Praxis (RPP) – The changing information ecosystem" report incomplete, only available as internal draft. [2]	"Research Policy Praxis (RPP) – The changing information ecosystem" (Asian focus) only available as internal draft. [2] "Research Policy Praxis (RPP) – The changing information ecosystem" (Latin American focus) report replaced by more indepth and extended Asian studies, also incomplete, only available as internal draft. [3]	
				Source			
				Use of scientific and technological evidence within the Parliament of Uganda. http://www.parliament.uk/documents/post/executive%20summary.pdf Research Policy Praxis (RPP) – The changing information ecosystem. SJ Bachelor, Institute for Development Studies. To be published 2012.			
	Impact Indicator 2			**Baseline**	**Milestone 1**	**Milestone 2**	**Target (date)**
			Planned				
			Achieved				
				Source			

OUTCOME	Outcome Indicator 1			Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (end 2012)	Assumptions
Within targeted developing countries, an enabling environment for research communication is owned & driven by a sustainable local network of stakeholder partners.	Policy and financial commitments to the research sector in targeted developing countries.		Planned	To be established historically via review of formal documents from selected national bodies in sampled target countries in which PERii is being implemented.	Policy and financial commitments to research sector research report: Africa 1 End 2010 Policy commitments research report: Africa 2 Spring 2011	Policy and financial commitments to research sector research report: Asia 1 End 2011 Policy and financial commitments to research sector research report: Asia 2 End 2011	Policy and financial commitments to research sector synthesis report.	Policy makers have the political freedom and will to adopt research evidence. Policy makers have the political freedom and will to invest in the research environment. Researchers undertake relevant pro-poor (rather than other kinds of) research.
			Achieved		Uganda report published. [4] Kenya report published. [5]	Pakistan report published. [6] Bangladesh report published. [7]		
				Source				
				Use of scientific and technological evidence within the Parliament of Uganda. http://www.parliament.uk/documents/post/executive%20summary.pdf Research Environmental Study: Kenya http://www.inasp.info/research-environment-study Research Environmental Study: Malawi http://www.inasp.info/research-environment-study Pakistan's reform experiment http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v461/n7260/full/461038a.html Research Environmental Study: Pakistan http://www.inasp.info/research-environment-study Research Environmental Study: Bangladesh http://www.inasp.info/research-environment-study				
	Outcome Indicator 2			Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (date)	
			Planned					
			Achieved					
				Source				

INPUTS (£)	DFID (£)			Govt (£)	Other (£) [23]	Total (£)	DFID SHARE (%)	
	1,974,000			0	5,730,000	7,704,000		26%
INPUTS (HR)	DFID (FTEs)							

OUTPUT 1	Output Indicator 1.1			Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (end 2012)	Assumption
Capacity of editors & publishers to disseminate national research content via international databases and Journals Online platforms (JOLs).	Inclusion of national journals in international databases and JOL index size.		Planned	2009 JOL index size: 451 titles (111 Asia, 0 Latin America, 340 Africa) Less than 5% of JOL titles included in international databases (Scopus, ISI or similar) when joining a new JOL.	10% increase in JOL index size 7% of JOL titles included in an international index 100% of JOL titles indexed by Google Scholar one year after joining a JOL End 2010	20% increase in JOL index size 100% of JOL titles indexed by Google Scholar one year after joining JOL End 2011	30% increase in JOL index size 10% increase in JOL titles included in at least one international index 100% of JOL titles to be included in Google Scholar index. End 2012	National bodies and academic institutions are willing and able to invest in the research environment.
			Achieved		38% increase in JOL index size from 2009 JOL index size = 622 titles (213 Asia, 7 Latin America, 402 Africa) 4% (26 titles) from JOLs were indexed by international indexes, including; Biological Abstracts, Scopus, DOAJ, ISI Web of Science, Medline. 100% sample of 10 random articles (from 10 different titles) published in 2010, were all available through Google Scholar.	50% increase in JOL index size from 2009 JOL index size = 675 titles (246 Asia, 12 Latin America, 417 Africa) 90% sample of 10 random articles (from 10 different titles) published in 2011, were available through Google Scholar.		
			Source					
			INASP monitoring and evaluation and reports, Google Scholar search and queries.					
	Output Indicator 1.2			Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (end 2012)	
	Citations of research from developing & emerging countries.		Planned	SCImago. (2007). SJR SCImago Journal & Country Rank cites per document report for sampled countries increasing over time: Bangladesh 4.38 Bolivia 9.01 Cuba 3.39 Kenya 8.64 Malawi 9.46 Nicaragua 6.57 Pakistan 4.36 Rwanda 8.91 Tanzania 9.29			Increase in cites per document (over a 4 year period) of research outputs in sampled targetted countries that out performs global average changes.	
			Achieved		SCImago. (2009) Single year period: Bangladesh 1.98 Bolivia 4.21 Cuba 1.3 Kenya 4.12 Malawi 4.76 Nicaragua 3.93 Pakistan 1.92 Rwanda 4.41 Tanzania 5.28	SCImago. (2010) [8] Single year period: Bangladesh 0.74 Bolivia 1.65 Cuba 0.62 Kenya 1.86 Malawi 1.92 Nicaragua 1.33 Pakistan 0.7 Rwanda 1.17 Tanzania 1.72		

		Source						
		SCImago. (2010). SJR - SCImago Journal & Country Rank. Retrieved March 25, 2011, from http://www.scimagojr.com A study of Latin American countries supported by INASP 1996-2008, Dr Ricardo Arencibia-Jorge, INASP, 2010, [8] http://www.inasp.info/bibliometrics							
IMPACT WEIGHTING (%)	**Output Indicator 1.3**		Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (date)		
15		**Planned**						
		Achieved						
		Source					**RISK RATING**	
							Low: because the range (types and numbers) of partners is high, then overall there is a low level of risk associated with this output, even if impact of the risk in any one case is potentially high.	
INPUTS (£)	**DFID (£)**			Govt (£)	Other (£)	Total (£)	DFID SHARE (%)	
	222,450				482,600	705,050		32%
INPUTS (HR)	**DFID (FTEs)**							

OUTPUT 2	Output Indicator 2.1			Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (end 2012)	Assumptions
Capacity of librarians & ICT professionals to facilitate access to & use of research content.	Researchers applying institutional training on access & use of e-resources.		Planned	60% of sampled past trainees report application of learning. 2008	65% Equally split on gender. End 2010	70% Equally split on gender. End 2011	75% Equally split on gender	1. National bodies and academic institutions are willing and able to invest in libraries and ICTs. 2. Librarians and ICT professionals are willing to integrate new knowledge, policies and practices into their work places and service delivery.
			Achieved		98% of sampled past trainees report they had "used the training as part of their work" (n=127 past trainees across all programme areas that were reviewed) 58% M, 42% F past trainees reviewed. No discernable difference on response based on gender.	93% of sampled past trainees report they had "used the training as part of their work" (n=746 past trainees across all programme areas that were reviewed). 57% M, 43% F past trainees reviewed. No discernible difference on response based on gender.		
			Source					
			INASP monitoring and evaluation reports.					
	Output Indicator 2.2			Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (end 2012)	
	Usage of institutional online scholarly literature collections for which training has been provided to end users.		Planned	1,082,535 "clean" Full Text downloads (2007)	10% increase on 2007 figures End of 2010	20% increase on 2007 figures End of 2011	30% increase on 2007 figures	
			Achieved		118% increase on 2007 Figures 2,357,764 Full Text downloads	190% increase on 2007 figures 3,140,215 Full Text downloads [9]		
			Source					
			Publisher usage statistics reports and INASP monitoring and evaluation reports.					
IMPACT WEIGHTING (%)	Output Indicator 2.3			Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (date)	
15			Planned					
			Achieved					
			Source					RISK RATING
								Low: because the range (types and numbers) of partners is high, then overall there is a low level of risk associated with this output, even if impact of the risk in any one case is potentially high.

INPUTS (£)	DFID (£)			Govt (£)	Other (£)	Total (£)	DFID SHARE (%)
	222,450				336,800	559,250	40%
INPUTS (HR)	DFID (FTEs)						

OUTPUT 3	Output Indicator 3.1			Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (end 2012)	Assumptions
Researchers ability to access, use & communicate research content.	Publication rates for articles in peer reviewed journals by researchers based on target countires.	Planned		2006 Publications rates [10]: Bangladesh 1033 Kenya 868 Malawi 169 Pakistan 2997 Rwanda 37 Tanzania 485	Publication of bibliometrical research from target country researchers in at least two target countries. End 2011.		Increase in research outputs productivity by an average of +10% on 2006 figures for representative sample of target countries.	1. National bodies and academic institutions are willing and able to invest in the research environment. 2. Researchers are willing and able to undertake research.
		Achieved			2010 Publication rates: Bangladesh 2,066 (+100%) Kenya 1,472 (+49%) Malawi 202 (+59%) Pakistan 6,985 (+124%) Rwanda TBC Tanzanian TBC			
		Source						
		Research Environment Study. A series of reports on Kenya, Malawi, Pakistan and Bangladesh undertaken by the Research Information Network on behalf of the International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications [10] http://www.inasp.info/research-environment-study				
	Output Indicator 3.2			Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (end 2012)	
	Communication of research outputs (originating in targeted countries) via national & international media.	Planned		0 case studies	3 published case studies. March 2011	6 published case studies. End 2011	9 published case studies.	
		Achieved			4 case studies published.	6 case studies published. [11]		
		Source						
		Partner organisation independently published reports.				
IMPACT WEIGHTING (%)	Output Indicator 3.3			Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (date)	
15		Planned						
		Achieved						
		Source						RISK RATING
								Medium: whilst there are challenges with incentives and motivations to undertake research in many places, the range (types and numbers) of partners is high, then overall there is a low level of risk associated with this output, even if impact of the risk in any one case is potentially high.

INPUTS (£)	DFID (£)			Govt (£)	Other (£)	Total (£)	DFID SHARE (%)	
	222,450				677,000	899,450		25%
INPUTS (HR)	DFID (FTEs)							

OUTPUT 4	Output Indicator 4.1		Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (end 2012)	Assumptions
Policy makers and influencers ability to access and use research content.	Policy makers and influencers from at least 10 partner countries reported; knowledge of reliable sources; their ability to search online for information; and their ability to judge quality relevance and bias of information following INASP training	Planned	Training with this group initiated in 2009.	100 policy maker and influencers from at least 6 countries report increase in capacity following training. End 2010	200 policy makers and influencers from at least 8 countries report increase in capacity following training. End 2011	300 policy makers and influencers from at least 10 countries report increase in capacity following training	1. Policy makers have the political freedom and will to adopt research evidence. 2. Policy makers have incentives to adopt research evidence.
		Achieved		226 policy makers and influences trained (57% M, 43% F) from 6 countries. Based on data collected during impact analysis of past trainees (n=9 for this programme area), 100% of those contacted reported an increase in their capacity following training.	406 policy makers and influences trained (56% M, 44% F) from 8 countries. Based on data collected during impact analysis of past trainees (n=239 for this programme area), 85% of those contacted reported an increase in capacity following training. [12]		
		Source					
		INASP and partner activity and evaluation reports.					
	Output Indicator 4.2		Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (date)	
		Planned					
		Achieved					
		Source					
IMPACT WEIGHTING (%)	Output Indicator 4.3		Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (date)	
15		Planned					
		Achieved					
		Source					RISK RATING
							High: policy makers in many instances do not have sufficient incentives to adopt research evidence.
INPUTS (£)	DFID (£)		Govt (£)	Other (£)	Total (£)	DFID SHARE (%)	
	1,113,860			336,800	1,450,660	77%	
INPUTS (HR)	DFID (FTEs)						

Annex 5 - PERii Logical Framework

OUTPUT 5	Output Indicator 5.1			Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (end 2012)	Assumptions
Southern partners' capacity to monitor, evaluate and revise their training and capacity development activities using appropriate tools and approaches	Monitoring and evaluation of the outcomes of capacity development activities by librarians & ICT professionals.		Planned	0 case studies. 2009	3 published case studies. March 2011	5 published case studies. End 2011	8 published case studies.	National bodies and academic institutions are willing and able to invest in monitoring and evaluation of their training.
			Achieved		3 case studies or research papers published by INASP and partners.	5 case studies or research papers published by INASP and partners. [13]		
				Source				
				INASP and partner activity and evaluation reports				
	Output Indicator 5.2			Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (end 2012)	
	Monitoring and evaluation of the outcomes of capacity development activities targetted at policy makers and influencers.		Planned	0 case studies. 2010	1 published case study. End 2011		2 published case studies.	
			Achieved		1 case study or research paper published by INASP and partners. [13]			
				Source				
IMPACT WEIGHTING (%)	Output Indicator 5.3			Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (date)	
5			Planned					
			Achieved					
				Source				RISK RATING
								Low: core capacity of programme and partners and central to previous work and integrated into all activities, so difficult to isolate and ignore.
INPUTS (£)	DFID (£)				Govt (£)	Other (£)	Total (£)	DFID SHARE (%)
		74,150				168,400	242,550	31%
INPUTS (HR)	DFID (FTEs)							

OUTPUT 6	Output Indicator 6.1			Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (end 2012)	Assumptions
Availability of information & knowledge required to enable high quality research that is provided by physical & virtual networks of people & systems from within target countries.	Choice of peer-reviewed international & national journals in target countries.	Planned		80% comparable overlap 2008	85% comparable overlap 2010	85% comparable overlap 2011	Choice of peer-reviewed international & national journals in target countries is 90-100% comparable to that available in the rest of world	1. Northern publishers remain engaged with INASP programmes. 2. National bodies and academic institutions are willing and able to invest in research information. 3. Researchers are willing and able to consult research information.
		Achieved			85-100% comparable overlap variable on subject area.	85-100% comparable overlap variable on subject area. [14]		
		Source						
		Independently published research findings.						
	Output Indicator 6.2			Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (end 2012)	
	Source of subscription costs payments for peer-reviewed international & national journals in target countries.	Planned		85% 2008	87% End 2010	90% End 2011	95%	
		Achieved			93% of subscription costs in 2010 were paid for by partner country consortia using locally raised or managed funds. Total value of all subscriptions paid for under the programme = US$1,770,615.	99% of subscription costs in 2011 were paid for by partner country consortia using locally raised or managed funds. Total value of all subscriptions paid for under the programme = US$1,946,358 [15]		
		Source						
		INASP financial reports / audited accounts.						
IMPACT WEIGHTING (%)	Output Indicator 6.3			Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (end 2012)	
15	Nationally published research available via Journals Online Services that are managed and mainatined locally in partner countries.	Planned		1 JOL (AJOL). 2008	2 JOLs. End 2010	3 JOLs. End 2010	4 JOLs. End 2010	
		Achieved			2 JOLs hosted locally; AJOL, VJOL	3 JOLs hosted locally; AJOL, VJOL, PhilJOL [16]		
		Source						RISK RATING
		JOL online service availability monitoring.						Low: INASP engaged with publishing partners via Publishers for Development and has significant influence in this area. 2-3 addressed above.
INPUTS (£)	DFID (£)			Govt (£)	Other (£)	Total (£)	DFID SHARE (%)	
	74,150				3,677,880	3,752,030	2%	
INPUTS (HR)	DFID (FTEs)							

Annex 5 - PERii Logical Framework

OUTPUT 7	Output Indicator 7.1			Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (end 2012)	Assumptions
Engagement in the building of sustainable country owned systems, peer-to-peer processes & international networks from people in target countries.	Institutional policies & practice that support staff to engage in research communication work & networks.		Planned	0 published case studies. 2009	5 published case studies. End 2010	10 published case studies. End 2011	15 published case studies.	National bodies and academic institutions are willing and able to invest in research networks.
			Achieved		Five new case studies published in 2010.	Five new case studies published in 2011. [17]		
			Source					
			INASP and partner activity and evaluation reports.					
	Output Indicator 7.2			Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (date)	
	Researchers/ research intermediaries newly active in national & international networks.		Planned	0 researchers / RI newly active. 2009	200 persons newly active [100 M, 100 F] End 2010	200 persons newly active [100 M, 100 F] End 2011	200 persons newly active [100 M, 100 F] End 2012	
			Achieved		34 named individuals [44% M, 56%] supported to engage in national or international networks via direct programme support. 100+ individuals engaging in INASP supported national or internationalevents (workshops, meetings or conferences) for the first time. Gender breakdown assumed to represent the average of all activities (53% M, 47% F, n=4,632 people in all INASP supported events in 2010).	52 named individuals [60% M, 40% F] supported to engage in national or international networks via direct programme support. 200+ individuals engaging in INASP supported national or international events (workshops, meetings or conferences) for the first time in 2011, particularly drawn from the EIPM programme area as new partners have been engaged for the first time. Gender breakdown assumed to represent the average of all activities (59% M, 41% F, n=2,546 people in all INASP supported events in 2011). [18]		
			Source					
			INASP and partner activity and evaluation reports.					
IMPACT WEIGHTING (%)	Output Indicator 7.3			Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (date)	
10			Planned					
			Achieved					
			Source					RISK RATING
								Low: because the range (types and numbers) of partners is high, then overall there is a low level of risk associated with this output, even if impact of the risk in any one case is potentially high.

INPUTS (£)	DFID (£)			Govt (£)	Other (£)	Total (£)	DFID SHARE (%)	
	29,660				33,680	63,340	47%	
INPUTS (HR)	DFID (FTEs)							

OUTPUT 8	Output Indicator 8.1			Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (end 2012)	Assumptions
Policy & practice of research information, knowledge, systems & networks demonstrating integration into organisational & institutional policy and planning.	Institutional organisational capacity as a result of improved policies.		Planned	0 institutions. 2009	50% of sampled institutions report increased capacity. End 2010	60% of sampled institutions report increased capacity. End 2011	80% of sampled institutions report increased capacity.	National bodies and academic institutions are willing and able to invest in research information, knowledge, systems & networks.
			Achieved		100% of 18 institutions in 5 countries reported enhanced capacity following programme and policy development.	100% of 5 surveyed institutions in Nicaragua and Honduras reported enhanced capacity following programme and policy development. [19]		
				Source				
				INASP and partner activity and evaluation reports				
	Output Indicator 8.2			Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (end 2012)	
	Examples of new institutional policies to improve research information & communication.		Planned	0 policy documents. 2009	10 policy documents. End 2010	20 policy documents. End 2011	30 policy documents.	
			Achieved		10+ policies identified.	10+ new policies identified. [20]		
				Source				
				Partner consultation, literature review and independent publications.				
IMPACT WEIGHTING (%)	Output Indicator 8.3			Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (end 2012)	
10	Examples of pilots/case studies/best practice documents or systems shared via Open Access publications.		Planned	0 documents. 2009	5 documents. End 2010	10 documents. End 2011	15 documents.	
			Achieved		5+ OA published case studies published.	5+ OA published case studies published. [21]		
				Source				RISK RATING
								Low: because the range (types and numbers) of partners is high, then overall there is a low level of risk associated with this output, even if impact of the risk in any one case is potentially high.

INPUTS (£)	DFID (£)			Govt (£)	Other (£)	Total (£)	DFID SHARE (%)	
		14,830			16,840	31,670		47%
INPUTS (HR)	DFID (FTEs)							

Footnotes

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1. Use of scientific and technological evidence within the Parliament of Uganda.
Report extracts:
Our survey of MPs indicates widespread enthusiasm for science and technology, with over 90 per cent saying that they are interested in STI. This finding applies across MPs of both genders and all educational backgrounds.
On the whole, MPs have low levels of scientific literacy, although the majority still consider themselves 'well informed'.
There are limitations in the availability of information on STI for MPs.
In some cases, MPs find it difficult to distinguish reliable scientific evidence from unreliable evidence.
MPs see the Parliamentary Research Service (PRS) as a key resource: over half of our surveyed MPs claimed they visit at least once a month for information on STI. Their preferred method of communication is face to face.
The quality of reports produced by the PRS varies significantly. Reviewers identified a number of common areas for development, including a need for greater objectivity, better exploitation of available sources of information (such as online resources) and improved understanding of the basic scientific principles underlying issues being debated.
Staff have limited access to information on science and technology.
Although over half of MPs say that they visit the Library for STI information at least once a week, this figure seems high, and it cannot be verified as the Library only holds limited information on usage.

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2. Research Policy Praxis (RPP) – The changing information ecosystem
Report extracts:
The draft Research Policy Praxis report shows a varied and at times contradictory picture of policy actors' access to and use of information. Looking at policy actors from Kenya, India (north and south), Ghana, Nepal, Bangladesh and Ethiopia, some key findings:
"Policy actors are increasingly finding their own information" implying that they have the required skills and access to the information that they are seeking (otherwise why would they persist in an unsatisfactory task/behaviour?).
"Whilst there were differences across the countries. We would expect the use to relate to the connectivity of the country, and to some extent this is what we see." Differences in access to the information, in terms of awareness and actual use of information where not issues that were identified consistently as being a barrier.
Self assessment of their own abilities to locate and use information was high, but this was also true in the Ugandan parliament. When examined in a more objective, externally assessed context, then these abilities were infact significantly different.
There were important differences in trust around information dependent on source and origin. All respondents in all countries reporting higher degrees of trust in international research outputs when compared to local. This was further complicated by differential awareness and access rates related to different types of information. It would seem that some more objective research is required in this area to fully understand awareness, satisfaction and effective use of research from developing and emerging countries.

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3. Latin American research has been replaced by extended research in Asia and Africa as part of the Research Policy Praxis work outlined above.

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4. Ugandan policy and research commitments (report extracts):
There has been an increase in spending on research and development: total spend rose from USh. 31,870 million in 2003/04 to USh. 82,249 million (0.24 per cent to 0.45 per cent) in 2009.
The Cabinet approved Uganda's first National Policy on STI in 2009. It sets out strategies to overcome key issues affecting the STI sector in Uganda, such as low levels of coordination and inadequate infrastructure, as well as providing guidance in diverse areas such as intellectual property rights, traditional and emerging technologies, and public awareness of STI.
Since 2002, there has been a Standing Committee on Science and Technology in the Ugandan Parliament.

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5. Kenyan policy and research commitments (report extracts):
Vision 2030 (2007), and the Medium Term Plan (2008). Under the heading of Science, Technology and Innovation, the Vision and the Plan set the following strategic priorities:
- strengthen technical capabilities, with an emphasis on technological learning, and on technologies and processes to enhance national competitiveness;
- develop a highly-skilled human resource base, to improve the national pool of skills in national priority areas, with a specific emphasis on postgraduate training in science and technology;
- intensification of innovation in priority areas, with an emphasis, alongside other things, on increased funding for basic and applied research at HE institutions and for research and development in collaboration with industry;
Kenya shares the African Union goal that one per cent of GDP should be devoted to research and development. But this has not yet been achieved and it is a recognised challenge by the Kenyan government. Figures for 2007-08 show a gross expenditure on R&D of 7,642 million Kenya shillings and whilst there are some problems with establishing these figures they imply that GERD was 277.8 million in PPP$, and that it represented 0.48% of GDP, just under half the goal set by the African Union. This is scheduled to increase in each of the subsequent years to 2013 but whether that has actually happened is not clear at this stage.

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6. Pakistan policy and research commitments (report extracts):

Pakistan government financial and policy support to universities and public research centres increased budget allocation from Rs3.9 billion in 2001-02 to Rs21.7 billion in 2005-06, to Rs50.5 billion in 2008-9. Accompanying range of governmental policies to support the research sector, including; Foreign PhD fellowships, Domestic PhD fellowships, Pakistan Education and Research Network (PERN), National Digital Library (NDL), National Research Programme for Universities (NRPU)

7. Bangladesh policy and research commitments:

National Science and Technology Policy (NSTP) was revised and latest version adopted in November 2010. Some of the key areas this policy sets to address include:
- To place S&T as the basis for formulation of national development plan for economic and cultural development
- To build a strong foundation for development, promotion and application of S&T for sustainable prosperity
- To develop quality human resources, infrastructures and institutions for science and technology so as to create a strong, creative, innovative and competitive nation in the world wide knowledge-based society National Science and Technology Policy

It is not possible to reliably establish what proportion of funding is being allocated now or in the future to support these policy objectives. Several sources give around 0.6% of GDP being currently spent on R&D (given that the GDP of Bangladesh was $100.1bn in 2010, it is deduced that total R&D expenditure currently amounts to $620.5m) and there are clear statements to increase this to 1.0% (2015) and 1.4% (2021). But how that will be achieved is not concisely stated in a single place. Rather a significant number of policies, plans and sectors are all involved in this area. Whilst the absolute level of funding is not clear, it is clear that lots of initiatives are underway in this area. How effective these are remains to be seen.

8. Bibliometrical analaysis of research productivity

For details from more countries and more detailed analysis of research productivity and citation patterns in a selection of countries participating in PERii and a range of control countries see the research report: A study of Latin American countries supported by INASP 1996-2008, Dr Ricardo Arencibia-Jorge, INASP, 2010 [http://www.inasp.info/bibliometrics]

Additional research productivity analysis for Kenya, Malawi, Pakistan and Bangladesh is also included in the country profiles prepared as part of the Research Environment Study published by INASP and RIN. See: http://www.inasp.info/research-environment-study

Cites per document grow with time, so figures for a single recent year will be lower than for a fixed older period. The purpose of providing these figures is to see the relative cites per document between countries over the time period reported on. More meaningful data will be available at the end of 2012 when analysis is undertaken to look at cites per document over a period of 4 years. The hypothesis is that increased visibility of publications from target countries will lead to increased citation rates.

9. Downloads statistics explained

"Clean" downloads refers to the process of establishing comparable download figures year on year. This is not the total number of downloads resulting from the programme but rather a sample set that all partners (INASP, publishers and accessing organisations) have confidence are showing broadly the same metrics over time. To minimise the prospect of double-counting, establishing this figure may involve removing potentially large numbers of downloads due to changes in a publisher's statistics services, publishers merging or content moving between sources. INASP will also provide information where metrics are being called into question because of service provider issues or other factors that are external to the programme activities. We are confident that the figures reported here are sound and represent minimum levels of usage.

10. Baseline variation and different data sources

The analysis done as part of this study used SCOPUS data and so have larger datasets of indexed research publications. The effect is that the baseline figures provided in earlier versions of the log frame used ISI Web of Science and are now not strictly comparable. With that in mind, the baseline figures have been changed to SCOPUS figures. The overall trends would be the same regardless of data source.

11. PANOS published reports

Six case studies that examine research/media and researcher/journalist interaction in developing countries are available through PANOS
Promoting Research Communication – Panos Eastern Africa's experience
http://panosrelay.org.uk/wp-content/static/2012/01/Promoting-Research-Communication-Panos-Eastern-Africas-Experience-Paper.pdf
Barriers to effective health journalism
http://panosrelay.org.uk/wp-content/static/2011/08/Vincent-R-rf.pdf
Reporting research on tax and governance in Kenya
http://panos.org.uk/wp-content/files/2011/01/Panos-London_Reporting-tax-case_study-web.pdf
A journalist's guide to reporting research findings
http://panos.org.uk/wp-content/files/2011/06/A-journalists-guide-to-reporting-research-findings.pdf
Research makes the news: Strengthening media engagement with research to influence policy (four case studies, two from INASP partner countries)
http://panosrelay.org.uk/wp-content/static/Research_makes_the_news_final1.pdf

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12. Policy makers and influencers trained

Based on data collected during training activities reviews (n=239 for this programme area), 85% of those reviewed in this area reported an increase in their capacity following the training that would change the way that they worked. No discernible difference on response based on gender.

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13. Monitoring and evaluation, impact and learning case studies

The impact of information retrieval skills training for nurses: a case study of KEN-AHILA/INASP course in Nairobi, Kenya. Symphrose Ouma and Nasra Gathoni. Paper present to 12th Congress of the Association for Health Information and Libraries in Africa (AHILA), Burkina Faso, 2010. See: http://www.inasp.info/media/www/documents/2010-Presentation-Impact-IR-skills-training-for-nurses-in-Kenya.pdf

Library Study on the use of Databases in line with the PERii Program and evaluation of the impact of PERI in the first phase of subscription of Electronic Resources. Ramírez et al (Nicaragua), April 2010. See: http://cenida.una.edu.ni/PERI/pdf/bibliometrico/ingles.pdf

What works for you? The effective transfer of teaching methodologies in Tanzania, Dr Evans Wema, INASP, 2010. See: http://www.inasp.info/media/www/documents/2010-What-works-for-you-Wema-p.pdf

Seeing the Big Picture; Open Learning Exchange Rwanda strategy in promoting, monitoring and evaluating e-resources in Rwanda, Jacques Murinda, 2011. See: http://www.inasp.info/seeing-the-big-picture

M&E of E-Resources in Academic and Research Institutions in Kenya (Summary), Gathoni, N. et al, 2011. See: http://www.inasp.info/me-of-e-resources-in-kenya

The Impact of E-Resource Usage in Academic Research Institutions in Tanzania, Wema, E. Manda, P, 2011. See: http://www.inasp.info/the-impact-of-e-resource-usage-in-academic-and-research-institutions-in-tanzania

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14. Availability of journals

The total number of available full text items, journals, books or reports available through PERii to partner countries in 2010 was 35,606, an increase of 3,743 from 31,863 in 2009.

"Researchers in sub-Saharan Africa commonly highlight poor journal access as a serious hindrance to their academic work, but thanks to partnerships between librarians, publishers and a number of access initiatives, the four universities studied had 79% of the top 20 journals across 15 subject areas in 2009. But while availability and electronic access is improving dramatically in many universities, actual usage amongst staff and students does not appear to be keeping pace." From "Growing knowledge: access to research in east and southern African universities, Jonathan Harle, Association of Commonwealth Universities, October 2010. [http://www.acu.ac.uk/publication/download?id=291].

See also: Academics slow to use online journals, SciDev.net, 9 December 2010 [http://www.scidev.net/en/news/african-academics-slow-to-use-online-journals-.html] and Publications available but not accessed, University World News, 28 November 2010 [http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20101127113225107]

A revised and updated research paper by INASP and the ACU on the availability of journals in sub-Saharan Africa is under revision after initial comments following submission for publication in PLOS One. It is hoped that this will be accepted for publication in 2012.

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15. Funds from partner country consortia.

99% of subscription costs in 2011 were paid for by partner country consortia using locally raised or managed funds. Total value of all subscriptions paid for under the programme = US$1,946,358.

INASP contribution (PERii)   1%
Self-funded by consortia using donor funding locally held 39%*
Self-funded by consortium members   60%
Direct publisher invoicing (negotiated by INASP)   0.38%
* of the 39%, 6% was payment in advance for 2012 subscriptions.

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16. JOL hosting

AJOL = stable availability throughout 2011, although one period of extended downtime of server. Hosting and reliability issues addressed with AJOL and hosting provider changed.

VJOL = variable availability during 2011 but some concerns with content updating not being undertaken as required. Discussion with local partners to address concerns and provide assistance as required. Concerns about local management capacity.

PhilJOL = variable availability after transfer in April due to server maintenance and security issues. Discussion with local partners to address concerns. Improving availability.

17. New case studies published in 2011

A Group Effort: Using regional and in-country expertise to ensure top-quality access to PERii resources, INASP, 2011. See: http://www.inasp.info/a-group-effort-the-ccwg

Peer Approved: AuthorAID writing workshop helps improve research publication at the National University of Rwanda (NUR), INASP, 2011. See: http://www.inasp.info/peer-approved

The Zimbabwean Institutional Repositories: Facilitators and barriers to implementation, Esther Nyambi, 2011. See: http://www.inasp.info/zimbabwean-institutional-repositories

Research in the Palm of Your Hand: Cambridge University Press' low bandwidth mobile access point CJOm, 2011. See: http://www.pubs-for-dev.info/publications/case-studies/

Preparing for Publication: Taylor and Francis / Routledge contribute to publishing workshop in Cameroon, Janet Remmington, 2011. See: http://www.pubs-for-dev.info/publications/case-studies/

18. Examples of the new network engagement

Two librarians (one from Kenya and one from Malawi) sponsored to attend ICADLA-2 (2nd International Conference on African Digital Libraries and Archives), University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa. Conference theme "Developing National and Institutional Digitization Strategies".

Two librarians (one from Kenya and one from Ghana) sponsored to attend 14th International Symposium on Electronic Theses and Dissertations, Cape Town, South Africa. Ghanan participant won "Best Paper Presentation", plus "Best poster" (with co-author).

Ten new institutional members joined the Vietnam national e-resources consortium following a one-day workshop and annual meeting in September facilitated and supported by INASP.

Twelve new institutional members joined Vietnamese Economics Consortium (launched in December 2010), and now has 29 member institutions.

Membership of the Tanzanian library consortium COTUL grew to 40 paid up members in 2011

Three Country Coordinators from Bolivia, Honduras and Nicaragua shared a panel at the IFLA satellite pre-conference in Guatemala on "Library Collaboration".

19. Enhanced institutional capacity

During 2011 five institutions in Nicaragua and Honduras were visited or surveyed to investigate their organisational capacity following engagement with PERii over the proceeding three years. 100% of the institutions reported some degree of enhanced capacity and in many areas this was easily demonstrated and clearly visible. Increase organisational capacity included;

Improved library policies, services and infrastructure

Increased skills and confidence of service delivery of librarians

Increased awareness off, access to and usage of electronic journals and databases by researchers

Clearer support and policy integration of research communications within institutional strategy

20. Selected example policies

Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (Ghana) has a mandatory submission policy for all university members (students, researchers and faculty staff) to deposit their research work, including conference papers, lecture notes and anything of academic and research use into the institutional repository. See http://www.knust.edu.gh/downloads/49/49054.pdf

A national plan and standards recommendation has been agreed in Cuba for all libraries under the aegis of the Higher Education Ministry to adopt the open source ABCD library management system in conjunction with the use of the international MARC standard. See: http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journals.htm?articleid=1941459&show=pdf

Strathmore University (Kenya) adopted an Open Access policy for inclusion of all research outputs by all members of staff in their institutional repository. The policy is mandated by the Vice Chancellor's Office. See: http://www.eprints.org/openaccess/policysignup/fullinfo.php?inst=Library

Kenya Methodist University Library implemented an information literacy policy that will introduce information literacy into the curriculum of all programmes at the University.

Cambridge University Press adapted their mobile interface design as a low-bandwidth desktop entry portal as a result of attending the 2010 PfD conference. See http://pubs-for-dev.info/wp-content/uploads/2011/05/2011-00-CJOm-Research-in-the-Palm-of-Your-Hand.pdf

Zimbabwe Economic Policy Analysis Research Unit publications policy changed to prioritise a regular "ZEPARU National Economic Barometer" publication for distribution to key economic ministries as a policy advisory and information service. See http://www.zeparu.co.zw/

Daffodil International University (Bangladesh) has a mandatory online information literacy training requirement for all final year students to ensure their preparation for the final year research projects. The policy is supported and championed by the Vice Chancellor.

21. Published examples of best practice or case studies

Rebirth of library and information science education in Ethiopia: retrospectives and prospectives (Yared Mammo, Haramaya University, Ethiopia) International Information & Library Review 43, 2011, 110-120. See: http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1057231711000233

Rethinking information ethics education in Ghana: Is it adequate? Perpetua S. Dadzie International Information & Library Review, 43 (2), June 2011, 63–69. See: http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1057231711000221

Information literacy competency of freshman business students of a private university in Bangladesh. Md. Zahid Hossain Shoeb Library Review, Vol. 60 (9), 2011, 762 – 772. See: http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journals.htm?articleid=1955868

2011 World Library and Information Conference: 77th IFLA General Conference and Assembly:

- Burnett, P. & Belcher, M. Building Capacity: Lessons learnt from an intensive online health information training programme in Vietnam. http://conference.ifla.org/sites/default/files/files/papers/ifla77/162-burnett-en.pdf

- Belcher, M., Burnett, P. & Gwynn, S. Widening Access to Serials in the Developing World: The role and philosophy of INASP. http://conference.ifla.org/sites/default/files/files/papers/ifla77/164-belcher-en.pdf

- Burnett, P. Overcoming the Barriers to Accessing Research Collections in the Developing World: An international collaborative approach. http://conference.ifla.org/sites/default/files/files/papers/ifla77/113-burnett-en.pdf

Newman K, Belcher M and Gwynn S. Assessing and supporting human capital for evidence-informed policy making: Reflections from experiences in Africa. Presented at the third International Conference on Intellectual Capital Management, Iran, October 2011 http://www.iicm.ir/en/PresentationPapers.aspx

Creating digital library collections in Malawi (Geoffrey Salanje, Bunda College of Agriculture, University of Malawi) presented at International Conference on African Digital Libraries and Archives (ICADLA-2) conference. See: http://www.slideshare.net/JohannesPhaladi/salanje-geoffrey-presentation-2

Institutional repositories for open access: the Ghanaian experience (Abednego Corletey, KNUST, Ghana) presented at 14th International Symposium on Electronic Theses and Dissertations. See: http://dl.cs.uct.ac.za/conferences/etd2011/papers/etd2011_corletey.pdf

Building Institutional Repositories in KLISC member Institutions in Kenya: current status and emerging Challenges (Rosemary Otando, University of Nairobi, Kenya) presented at 14th International Symposium on Electronic Theses and Dissertations. See: http://dl.cs.uct.ac.za/conferences/etd2011/papers/etd2011_otando.pdf

22. OA published case studies

A Group Effort: Using regional and in-country expertise to ensure top-quality access to PERii resources. See: http://www.inasp.info/a-group-effort-the-ccwg

It's the little things that count: The impact of two small changes to the AuthorAID website on visitor numbers and page views. See: http://www.pubs-for-dev.info/2011/08/simple-ways-to-improve-accessibility/

Research in the Palm of Your Hand: Cambridge University Press' low bandwidth mobile access point – CJOm. See: http://pubs-for-dev.info/wp-content/uploads/2011/05/2011-00-CJOm-Research-in-the-Palm-of-Your-Hand.pdf

PfD in Action case study: Taylor and Francis "Preparing for Publication" Workshop: http://pubs-for-dev.info/wp-content/uploads/2011/11/2011-Preparing-for-Publication-Remmington.pdf

Open Access Week: 10 institution winners for grant supporting open access week activities and outcomes. See http://www.inasp.info/2011-open-access-week-competition-winners

23. Funding sources explained

The other funding sources are made up of core programme funding from Sida (£1,650,000), Norad (£780,000) and self funding from partner countries (£3,300,000). These figures are for the three year period 2010-2012. The funds from DfID are as contracted during this period. The funds from Sida and Norad are as contracted and received in 2010, 2011 and as estimated in 2012 (there may be some variation based on exchange rate fluctuations). The funds from self funding are as received in 2010, 2011 and as estimated for 2012.

Versioning and changes

2011 log frame transferred and edited to meet 2011 DfID log frame reporting requirements. Key edits:
1. Rewording of old goal and purpose to fit within the new structure of outcome and impact.
2. Splitting of previous 3 outputs into 8 outputs and associated re-grouping of OVIs into different Outcome indicators.
3. Merging of some previous OVIs into single Outcome indicators e.g. merging examples of case studies and best practice across stakeholder groups into single indicator.
4. Re-working the input financial elements to reflect the changes to the outputs outlined above.
5. Numbering or OIs changed to match the output numbering.

Last revisions: 12 September 2012, Martin Belcher, INASP.