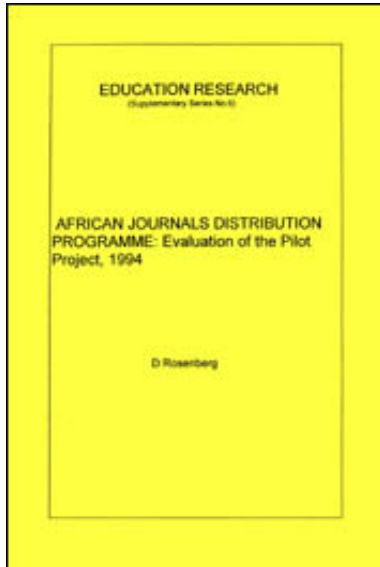


## **African Journals Distribution Programme: Evaluation of the Pilot Project, 1994, 20 p.**

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# **AFRICAN JOURNALS DISTRIBUTION PROGRAMME**

## **EVALUATION OF THE PILOT PROJECT, 1994**

Diana Rosenberg, International African Institute

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## **OUTLINE OF THE PILOT PROJECT**

Research undertaken by the International African Institute (IAI) on the publication and distribution of scholarly journals in Africa found that:

- publishing outlets in Africa have dwindled.

Compared to the 70s, there are now very few scholarly journals in Africa which have a record of regular publication

- there is a gross under representation of African scholarship in overseas publications
- journals that do still publish operate from a very insecure financial base
- very few African published journals are held by African university libraries. Such libraries no longer have budgets for the acquisition of periodicals. Donation programmes concentrate on western published journals
- there is a growing awareness of the importance of indigenous publication to African scholarship

The African Journals Distribution Programme (AJDP) was therefore developed as a scheme through which scholarly journals published in African countries could be made available to scholars and academics in other African countries. To do this the Programme purchases subscriptions on behalf of university libraries in Africa. Its objectives are to strengthen the African academic publishing sector and to enable the results of research undertaken in Africa to become more widely available. In the long term, it is hoped that this communication will contribute to the development and improvement of the quality of research in Africa.

The pilot project concerned journal subscriptions for 1994. It covered Anglophone Africa (outside of South Africa) and 18 journals were included. These were selected after receipt of a sample copy of the journal (to ensure that it contained well-researched and peer-reviewed articles) and after the return of a questionnaire, indicating that there was a publication schedule for 1994. The return of the questionnaire was also

taken as evidence of a working postal system. The final list represented a variety of subject areas and a variety of countries of publication. No Nigerian or Malawian journals were included, because no replies were received.

University libraries in Anglophone countries were invited to participate. Again, their speedy response was taken as evidence that the country's postal service was working and that the libraries would manage the subscriptions well. No replies were received (in time) from Nigeria or Malawi. 15 libraries from 8 countries participated in the pilot project. Lists of journals (excluding titles published in their own countries or for which they already held subscriptions) were sent to each library and they were requested to select up to 12 titles. Full bibliographical details and an abstract of subject coverage were provided.

The requested number of subscriptions were then entered for each journal. The invoices were paid by IAI. The journals

were sent directly to each library by airmail. (Appendices 1 & 2)

The total cost of the pilot project was around £11,500, out of which £7,300 paid for journal subscriptions. The funding came from ODA and DANIDA.

It is intended that AJDP will be handed over to African management within a time scale of three years. During the pilot project various bodies which might undertake this role were approached and one proposal was received.

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## **EVALUATION: ITS PURPOSE AND METHODOLOGY**

Evaluation was planned as an integral part of the pilot project; journals and libraries were informed that this was a condition of participation. Its aim was to find out answers to the following questions:

- are the journals capable of sustaining publication?
- are the journals capable of sustaining distribution?
- is distribution by post within Africa reliable as a means of delivery?
- have the journals managed to use the extra subscription income in ways that will improve their sustainability?



- have the journals been used in teaching and research?

Journals and libraries were asked to co-operate in collecting data and submitting this to IAI (Appendix 3):

- journals were asked to complete and submit a despatch form
- journals were provided with ideas on how to use the subscription income and asked to make a report on what they did
- libraries were asked to complete and submit a receipt form
- libraries were asked to publicize and record the use made of the journals

The evaluation methodology was explained to both the journals and the libraries in a separate letter that included copies of the data collecting instruments. Reminders (and acknowledgements of data received) were included in all letters that concerned other aspects of AJDP. A final letter was sent in early June, giving the end of June as the last date for receipt of evaluation forms and reports.

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## FINDINGS

## ***Existing access to journals***

AJDP was based on the premise that African published journals were not being accessed within Africa. Data was gathered from answers to the questionnaires submitted by journals and libraries prior to their inclusion in AJDP.

- Excluding *Africa Development* (during the pilot year it was discovered that this journal could be distributed free of charge on application and it is now supplied *gratis* to all libraries in AJDP), the number of existing African university library subscriptions to the journals included in the pilot project are as follows:
- Libraries were asked the reason why they had not placed subscriptions for the journals which they were now selecting. Inadequate funding was the reason given in over 95% of the replies. This reason

was often coupled with an acknowledgement that the library did not know of the journal's existence.

<b>No. of journals (n=17)</b>	<b>Library subscriptions</b>	<b>Exchange with Libraries</b>
9	0	0
4	1	0
2	3	0
1	0	4
1	0	2

### ***Publication***

Only journals with a proven record of publication were included in AJDP. Their publication record in 1994 was therefore monitored. Data was gathered from the pre-participation questionnaire and from the records of despatch.

- Viability of a journal is usually reflected by the number of paid subscriptions attracted. The journals in AJDP had a very wide range, indicating that there is not necessarily a correlation between viability and income from subscriptions. The usual reason is that many African journals receive considerable subsidies from outside agencies. One journal indicated that only 20% of its editorial, production and distribution costs came from paid subscriptions; the remaining amount was covered by a foreign donor.

<b>No. of paid subscriptions</b>	<b>No. of journals (n=18)</b>
0-10	3
11-20	1
21-30	0
31-40	2
<b>11-50</b>	<b>n</b>

41-50	0
51-100	0
101-150	2
151-200	3
201-250	2
Over 250	5

- Only 50% of the journals sustained a relatively accurate and up to date publication schedule. This shows that even well established journals remain highly vulnerable.
  - 9 of the 18 journals kept to within three months of their projected publication schedules for 1994. 5 maintained the exact schedule. 2 gave reasons for the slight delays (no paper at the printer, sudden change in editorial/secretarial staff)

- 4 of the 18 journals had already acknowledged that they were behind in publication and AJDP had agreed to pay for the distribution of already published issues. Of these four journals, the two from Ghana are continuing to catch up and have issues currently in press. The other two (*Journal of African Religion and Philosophy* and *Journal of Pure and Applied Science*) have not indicated that the next issue is in press. So considerable delays are expected

- of the remaining five:

*African Urban Quarterly* ceased to communicate after receipt of the subscription, income and has not despatched any issues. This

journal recorded the highest number of paid subscriptions (2,000) and its failure was therefore unexpected

*Insect Science and its Application* only managed to publish one of its projected six issues in 1994; it has put in place a schedule to catch up within 1995. This journal reported 200 paid subscriptions and is internationally funded; again failure was unexpected

*Education with Production* published its first issue of the 1994 volume, but the second issue due in November 1994 has not yet been published. This



journal is in its tenth year of publication and failure to maintain the publication schedule was unexpected

*African Environment and African Administrative Studies*

acknowledged problems in publication of the 1994 volume and offered previously published volumes as replacements. No indication of the proposed publication date for 1994 issues has yet been offered

***Despatch***

As each issue was mailed, the journals were asked to submit a record of despatch, giving the names of the libraries and

the date of posting.

- records of despatch were received from all the journals (apart from *African Urban Quarterly* and *African Administrative Studies*). None had any problems in despatching by airmail through local post offices. *African Administrative Studies* (in error) sent all the issues to London and they were then re-mailed from UK to the individual libraries
- *Africa Media Review* notified all subscriptions agents that they had had technical setbacks in processing subscriptions in 1994. They offered to replace missing issues. No other journals reported problems in processing subscriptions

## ***Receipt***

As each issue was received, the libraries were asked to

submit a record of receipt. This included the date of receipt. From this data, rates of non-receipt and time taken between despatch and receipt have been calculated and thus the effectiveness of the postal system evaluated. (Njala University College, Sierra Leone was closed in December 1994, because of rebel activity and did not submit any returns. These issues have not been recorded as not received.)

- About 13% of journal issues were not received. It is difficult to find any pattern in the record of non-receipt. The journals with the highest level of non-receipt were posted from Senegal and Botswana; other journals from those countries recorded some of the highest receipt levels. Nor do individual countries record high levels of non-receipt

<b>Title of journal (n=17)</b>	<b>No. of issues</b>	<b>No. of issues not read</b>	<b>% of issues not read</b>
------------------------------------	--------------------------	-----------------------------------	---------------------------------

	<b>posted</b>		
Africa Development	16	0	0%
Africa Media Review	18	6	33%
African Administrative Studies	10	1	10%
African Environment	9	4	44%
African Journal of Library...	22	4	18%
Bull. Chem. Soc. Eth.	14	0	0%
Discovery and Innovation	16	0	0%
East African	48	8	17%

Medical Journal Education with Production	12	4	33%
Ethiopian Medical Journal	20	0	0%
Ghana Journal of Ag. Sci.	7	0	0%
Insect Science	9	1	11%
Journal of African Rel. & Phil.	20	2	10%
Journal of Pure & App. Sci.	26	6	23%
Journal of Social Dev. in Africa	26	0	0%
Legon J. of Humanities	20	0	0%
Zimbabwe Journal	30	7	23%

of Ed. Res.	<b>323</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>13%</b>
<b>Total</b>			

- 95% of journal issues were received within one month of the date of despatch. The remaining 5% took up to four months. It is not possible to say whether the delays were caused by the postal system (e.g. consigning by surface rather than air) or within the internal postal systems of the universities

### ***Journal use of income***

- ten journals submitted reports on how they had used the income acquired through AJDP. Nine of these journals were also the ones which had maintained either a successful 1994 publishing schedule or their programme of catching up on publication

- ways in which these journals used the income are given in the following table:

<b>Title of journal</b>	<b>Printing</b>	<b>Manag't</b>	<b>Publicity</b>	<b>Contribs</b>
Africa Media Review	√			
African Journal of Library...	√		√	
Bull. Chem. Soc. Eth.			√	
Discovery and Innovation			√	
East African Medical Journal	√			√
Ghana Journal of Ag. Sci.	√			
Journal of Pure & App. Sci.	√		√	
Journal of Social Dev.	√			

in Africa				
Legon J. of Humanities	√		√	
Zimbabwe Journal of		√	√	
Ed. Res.				
Total	3	5	6	1

- six journals used the income to publicize their title and thus gain more subscriptions. A brochure/flyer was printed (*Discovery and Innovation, Journal of Pure and Applied Science*) and, for the *Journal*, was mailed to overseas libraries. The remainder sent complimentary copies to outside institutions, libraries, and abstracting and indexing journals
- five journals used the income to improve publishing management. Printing costs are rising in Africa and four journals used the income either to introduce or improve their DTP systems, so that they could submit camera ready copy:

"... setting up an in-house typesetting facility in order



to provide the printer with camera ready materials in order to reduce further increases in printing costs" (*East African Medical Journal*)

"It was decided that in order to correct typographical errors generally introduced by the printers, the journal should submit the manuscripts in camera ready form. As a result some secretaries were paid to put the manuscripts in machine readable form using WP5.1. The manuscripts were then printed using a laser printer. In addition to minimizing typographical errors, it has also reduced the cost of printing by about 10%" (*African Journal of Library, Archives and Information Science*)

"We are using the extra income to update and maintain our desktop publishing system, which was installed in 1990." (*Ghana Journal of Agricultural Science*)

"HRRC has managed to update the desktop publishing facilities for its journal and other publications... these activities will boost the quality of our productions." (*Zimbabwe Journal of Educational Research*)

- one journal redesigned its distribution system:

"ACCE has utilized the income by streamlining the distribution system of the journal. The accounting system was not effective and did not facilitate the smooth processing of orders. Many orders were not processed and payments not followed up. With the services of an accounting consultant, we first created a workable manual system that indicated the status of each order and subscriber. We will soon be able to computerize the system." (*African Media Review*)

- three journals used the income to cover the costs of printing the next issue:

"presently we have had to use the money to assist in defraying the production costs which were supported by a donor, but since 1995 have to be borne by the School" (*Journal of Social Development in Africa*)

- only one journal used the income to attract more contributions. The *East African Medical Journal* offered international potential authors free copies and then requested them to offer these copies to their institutional libraries as a form of publicity.

### ***Library use of journals***

Libraries were asked to publicize the journals by photocopying contents pages and distributing to interested

members of staff. They were asked to fix a record of use form to the cover of each journal. They were also asked to send a questionnaire on use to interested members of the academics staff. Although many libraries (e.g. University of Dar es Salaam and University of Zambia) indicated that the journals were being displayed and used by staff and students, only six of the libraries returned any actual data on use: Addis Ababa University; University of Ghana; University of Cape Coast; Egerton University; Fourah Bay College; Copperbelt University. The difficulty of getting users to record a reading on the record slip was pointed out by many libraries. Addis Ababa therefore replaced this method with on the spot observation. The fact that the use of libraries in Ghana came to a standstill because of closure of the universities, has been taken into account. Within the context of the pilot year, it was not feasible to evaluate the use made of African as opposed to non-African journals.

- on average, an AJDP journal was read 3 to 4

times a day. At Addis Ababa and the ' Copperbelt Universities, the majority of users were staff and post-graduate students. At Fourah Bay College, students predominated. The journals which recorded the highest use were:

*Africa Media Review*

*African Journal of Library, Archives and Information Science* (even when the university did not host a library school, this journal was used by library staff)

*Discovery and Innovation*

*Journal of Social Development in Africa*

The issue of *African Administrative Studies* (advertised as a bilingual journal) was totally in French. Two libraries quickly

pointed out that it would have zero use, as neither staff nor students could read French.

- Concerning the impact made by the journals on teaching/research, 37 questionnaires referring to 11 journals were returned:

<b>Title of journal (no. of questionnaires returned)</b>	<b>Lecture</b>	<b>Student Reading</b>	<b>Ongoing Research</b>	<b>Future Research</b>	<b>Other</b>
African Environment (1)		1	1		
African Journal of Library... (11)	1	1	3	8	6
Bull. Chem. Soc. Eth. (1)			1	1	1

Discovery and Innovation (9)		5	1	1	3
East African Medical Journal (1)					1
Ethiopian Medical Journal (1)					1
Ghana Journal of Ag. Sci.(I)		1	1		
Insect Science (1)	1				
Journal of Pure & App. Sci. (3)	1	1		1	1
Journal of Social Dev. in Africa (6)	3	2	3	3	1

Legon J. of Humanities (2)		2		2	2
Total	6	13	10	16	16

General interest, keeping up to date, curiosity made up the other reasons given for use. One respondee intended to use the *Journal of Social Development in Africa* as a model for an intended student journal. The journal for which questionnaires were returned were also the journals which were most read. All naturally enough wanted the subscriptions continued. However there is no data on how many questionnaires were sent out for which journals and the rate of questionnaire return.



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## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

### ***Nature of journal publishing in Africa***

The precarious nature of journal publishing in Africa has recently been the subject of two IFLA workshops: *Access to Third World journals and conference proceedings*<sup>1</sup> and *Survival under adverse conditions*<sup>2</sup>. The conclusion of these workshops are confirmed by the findings of the AJDP pilot project:

[<sup>1</sup>. Workshop on access to Third World journals and conference proceedings. Boston Spa: IFLA, 1993.

## 2. Survival under adverse conditions: proceedings of the African Library Science Journals Workshop. The Hague: IFLA, 1994.]

- journals are launched and backed by enthusiasm and hope rather than on the basis of a sound organizational structure and reasonably assured finance
- journals from Africa rarely achieve wide circulation internationally; their failure to maintain a regular publication schedule leads to their exclusion from indexing/abstracting services and the lists of subscription agents
- journals from Africa are rarely the first choice of African university libraries, which prefer, if money is available, mainstream journals from overseas

The African Library Science Journals Workshop concluded that it was very difficult to revive/maintain a reputable profile once a journal became dormant. A regular pattern of publication was essential if a journal was to be included in indexing/abstracting journals and therefore attract paid subscriptions, the base of financial viability. The 18 journals selected for inclusion in the AJDP pilot project had a history of reliability; they were not a part of the "volume 1, no. 1" syndrome. However, half of these journals failed to maintain an acceptable publication schedule in 1994. Well known, internationally funded journals failed. It was not part of the remit of AJDP to investigate reasons for the failures. However, they would appear to be managerial (poor organization, financial mismanagement, removal of donor funding prior to the establishment of a sound subscription base) rather than because there was a lack of contributions to include in the journals. Any future AJDP would, therefore, still have to be careful only to include journals with a history of

regular publication, if money is not be lost.

AJDP income was used to improve journal sustainability. In three cases, the money was used to defray the production costs of the next volume - a short term measure, but one which showed that the journals concerned realized the importance of regular publication. Money was also used to support long term measures towards sustainability: to improve management procedures and to gain new subscriptions through publicity.

Eight journals failed to make any report on use of income. These same eight journals were also those which failed to maintain a publication schedule in 1994. Raising an awareness of the issues involved in journal publication and the steps struggling journals can take to improve their sustainability is an area that merits further examination. For AJDP to be of long term value, journals need to be able to use the subscription income wisely and effectively.

## ***Method of journal delivery***

Using the existing postal services between African countries for the delivery of journals is the most obvious and cheapest method of delivery. But the apparent 13% rate of non-receipt is rather high. However there is no pattern to this non-receipt. Nor is it proven that the non-receipt is the fault of the postal services, rather than that of the internal university mail systems or even the recording routines within libraries. (One library reported that no AJDP journals had been received; when asked to re-investigate, it appeared that all journals had been received but had been treated as "samples". One issue of a journal looked like a monograph; the high level of non-receipt might indicate it was treated as such by the libraries.) The speed of delivery by post (95% taking less than one month) is highly satisfactory.

Even with a 13% non-receipt, it would not be economic for the journals to be distributed by an alternative and more

reliable system, e.g. by special courier or by centralization and subsequent redistribution. It would still be cheaper to pay for replacement copies.

### ***Use of journals in teaching and research***

It is notoriously difficult to find out how much journals are used and even more difficult to estimate their impact on teaching and research. Indigenous publishing is encouraged as it is seen to be a cheaper method of disseminating knowledge and is more appropriate to African needs. But there have been few, if any, surveys in Africa of the impact of available journal literature on teaching and research; there have been no surveys on the use made of western as opposed to African journals.

It is within this context that the data collected on the use and impact of AJDP journals must be considered. Only six of the university libraries returned records; these records were

incomplete as some journals did not have returns. But for journals where data was received, the returns on use and impact is extremely positive. The journals are in regular use. The journal articles are being used not only for general interest but specifically for recommended student reading and as sources for ongoing and future research. The value of these journals to academic and scholarly pursuits within the universities concerned is undeniable.

However the only way to more accurately study use and impact would be to survey the citations appearing in the term papers and projects of students, the theses of postgraduate students and the conference papers, journal articles and research reports of academic staff of a particular university over the period of time. It would then be possible to examine the impact of articles from journals published in Africa.

## ***Language***

Only Anglophone African libraries and English language journals were include in the pilot. However the immediate and negative response from libraries to the receipt of *African Administrative Studies* (an issue which was in French) does not bode well for cross communication between the different language spheres in Africa. Possibly all journals would have to be in at least two languages.

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## RECOMMENDATIONS



- that AJDP, as a means of promoting the publication and distribution of journals in Africa, be extended to as many journals and as many university libraries as finances allow, so long as:

- only scholarly journals with a proven record of regular publication are included
- existing subscription and exchange arrangements are not replaced
- recipients are university libraries, which select journals appropriate to their areas of teaching and research

(Available data suggests that there are at present around 50 scholarly journals in regular publication; there are just over 100 university libraries in Africa. A level of 30 subscriptions per library would meet needs.)

- that the use of existing postal services remain the method

of journal delivery; that journals continue to submit despatch records for each published issue and libraries at the end of each year report on issues received/not received, so that publication schedules and the method of delivery can continue to be monitored

- that, given the precarious nature of journal publication in Africa, steps are taken to raise awareness within journals of the issues involved and the ways in which sustainability can be achieved. This could be carried out through a series of workshops
- that a research project on journal use is carried out in one or two African university libraries, to provide data on the use and impact of journal literature, both African and international
- that dialogue continues with appropriate bodies within Africa to find an African organization to take over and manage the future development of AJDP



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## **APPENDIX 1: JOURNALS AND LIBRARY SUBSCRIBERS**

### **Africa Development**

Ghana	<i>University of Ghana</i>
Kenya	<i>Kenyatta University</i> <i>Moi University</i>
Zambia	<i>Copperbelt University</i>

### **Africa Media Review**

Ethiopia	<i>Addis Ababa University</i>
Sierra Leone	<i>Fourah Bay University College</i>
	<i>Njala University College</i>
Tanzania	<i>University of Dar-es-Salaam</i>
Uganda	<i>Makerere University</i>
Zimbabwe	<i>University of Zimbabwe</i>

### **African Administrative Studies**

Ghana	<i>University of Cape Coast</i>
	<i>University of Science &amp; Technology</i>
Kenya	<i>Egerton University</i>
	<i>Kenyatta University</i>
	<i>Moi University</i>
	<i>University of Nairobi</i>
Tanzania	<i>University of Dar-es-Salaam</i>

Uganda

*Makerere University*

Zambia

*University of Zambia*

Zimbabwe

*University of Zimbabwe*

## **African Environment**

Ethiopia

*Addis Ababa University*

Ghana

*University of Cape Coast*

Kenya

*Egerton University*

*Kenyatta University*

*Moi University*

Sierra Leone

*Fourah Bay University College*

Uganda

*Makerere University*

Zambia

*Copperbelt*

Zimbabwe

*University of Zimbabwe*

## **African Journal Of Library, Archives & Information**

**Science**

Ethiopia

*Addis Ababa University*

Ghana

*University of Cape Coast*

*University of Ghana*

*University of Science & Technology*

Kenya

*Egerton University*

*Kenyatta University*

*Moi University*

Sierra Leone

*Fourah Bay University College*

Uganda

*Makerere University*

Zambia

*Copperbelt University*

*University of Zambia*

**African Urban Quarterly**

Ghana

*University of Cape Coast*

*University of Ghana*

*University of Science & Technology*

Sierra Leone

*Fourah Bay University College*

*Njala University College*

Uganda

*Makerere University*

Zambia

*Copperbelt University*

*University of Zambia*

**Bulletin Of The Chemical Society Of Ethiopia**

Ghana

*University of Cape Coast*

*University of Ghana*

*University of Science & Technology*

Kenya

*Egerton University*

Sierra Leone

*Fourah Bay University College*

*Njala University College*

Zambia

*University of Zambia*

## **Discovery And Innovation**

Ghana	<i>University of Science &amp; Technology</i>
Sierra Leone	<i>Fourah Bay University College</i>
Zambia	<i>Copperbelt University</i>
Zimbabwe	<i>University of Zimbabwe</i>

## **East African Medical Journal**

Ethiopia	<i>Addis Ababa University</i>
Ghana	<i>University of Ghana</i>
Uganda	<i>Makerere University</i>
Zimbabwe	<i>University of Zimbabwe</i>

## **Education With Production**

Ethiopia	<i>Addis Ababa University</i>
Ghana	<i>University of Cape Coast</i>



*University of Ghana*

Kenya

*Egerton University*

*Kenyatta University*

*Moi University*

*Nairobi University*

Sierra Leone

*Fourah Bay University College*

*Njala University College*

Tanzania

*University of Dar-es-Salaam*

Zambia

*University of Zambia*

Zimbabwe

*University of Zimbabwe*

## **Ethiopian Medical Journal**

Ghana

*University of Ghana*

Kenya

*Kenyatta University*

*Moi University*

Uganda

*Makerere University*

Zimbabwe

*University of Zimbabwe*

## **Ghana Journal Of Agricultural Science**

Kenya

*Egerton University*

*Kenyatta University*

*Moi University*

*Nairobi University*

Sierra Leone

*Njala University College*

Uganda

*Makerere University*

Zimbabwe

*University of Zimbabwe*

## **Insect Science And Its Application**

Ethiopia

*Addis Ababa University*

Ghana

*University of Cape Coast*

*University of Ghana*

*University of Science & Technology*

Sierra Leone

*Fourah Bay University College*

*Njala University College*

Tanzania

*University of Dar-es-Salaam*

Zambia

*Copperbelt University*

Zimbabwe

*University of Zimbabwe*

**Journal of African Religion & Philosophy**

Ethiopia

*Addis Ababa University*

Ghana

*University of Cape Coast*

*University of Science & Technology*

Kenya

*Egerton University*

*Kenyatta University*

*University of Nairobi*

Sierra Leone

*Fourah Bay University College*

Tanzania

*University of Dar-es-Salaam*

Zambia

*University of Zambia*

Zimbabwe

*University of Zimbabwe*

## **Journal of Pure & Applied Science**

Ethiopia

*Addis Ababa University*

Ghana

*University of Cape Coast*

*University of Ghana*

*University of Science & Technology*

Kenya

*Egerton University*

*Kenyatta University*

*Moi University*

*University of Nairobi*

Tanzania

*University of Dar-es-Salaam*

Uganda

*Makerere University*

*University of Zambia*

Zimbabwe

*University of Zimbabwe*

**Journal of Social Development In Africa**

Ethiopia

*Addis Ababa University*

Ghana

*University of Cape Coast*

*University of Ghana*

*University of Science & Technology*

Kenya

*Egerton University*

*Kenyatta University*

*Moi University*

*University of Nairobi*

Sierra Leone

*Fourah Bay University College*

*Njala University College*

Tanzania

*University of Dar es Salaam*

Tanzania

*University of Dar-es-Salaam*

Uganda

*Makerere University*

Zambia

*University of Zambia*

## **Legon Journal of Humanities**

Ethiopia

*Addis Ababa University*

Kenya

*Egerton University*

*Kenyatta University*

*Moi University*

*University of Nairobi*

Sierra Leone

*Fourah Bay University College*

*Njala University College*

Tanzania

*University of Dar-es-Salaam*

Uganda

*Makerere University*

Zimbabwe

*University of Zimbabwe*

**Zimbabwe Journal of Educational Research**

Ethiopia	<i>Addis Ababa University</i>
Ghana	<i>University of Cape Coast</i>
Kenya	<i>Egerton University</i>
	<i>Kenyatta University</i>
	<i>Moi University</i>
	<i>Fourah Bay University College</i>
Sierra Leone	<i>Njala University College</i>
	<i>University of Dar-es-Salaam</i>
Tanzania	<i>University of Dar-es-Salaam</i>
Uganda	<i>Makerere University</i>
Zambia	<i>University of Zambia</i>

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## APPENDIX 2: LIBRARIES AND JOURNAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

### **Ethiopia**

#### ***Addis Ababa University***

Africa Media Review

African Environment

African J. Lib., Arch. & Lib. Sci.

East African Medical Journal

Education with Production

Insect Science and its Application

Journal of African Religion & Philosophy

Journal of Pure & Applied Science



Legon Journal of Humanities  
Zimbabwe Journal of Educational Research

## **Ghana**

### ***University of Cape Coast***

African Administrative Studies

African Environment

African J. Lib., Arch. & Lib. Sci.

African Urban Quarterly

Bulletin of the Chemical Society of Ethiopia

Education with Production

Insect Science and its Application

Journal of African Religion & Philosophy

Journal of Pure & Applied Science

Journal of Social Development in Africa

Zimbabwe Journal of Educational Research

### ***University of Ghana***

Africa Development

African J. Lib., Arch. & Lib. Sci.  
African Urban Quarterly  
Bulletin of the Chemical Society of Ethiopia  
East African Medical Journal  
Education with Production  
Ethiopian Medical Journal  
Insect Science and its Application  
Journal of Pure & Applied Science  
Journal of Social Development in Africa

***Univ. of Sci. & Tech.***

African Administrative Studies  
African J. Lib., Arch. & Lib. Sci.  
African Urban Quarterly  
Bulletin of the Chemical Society of Ethiopia  
Discovery and Innovation  
Insect Science and its Application  
Journal of African Religion & Philosophy  
Journal of Pure & Applied Science

## Journal of Social Development in Africa

### **Kenya**

#### ***Egerton University***

African Administrative Studies

African Environment

African J. Lib., Arch. & Lib. Sci.

Bulletin of the Chemical Society of Ethiopia

Education with Production

Ghana Journal of Agricultural Science

Journal of African Religion and Philosophy

Journal of Pure & Applied Science

Journal of Social Development in Africa

Legon Journal of Humanities

Zimbabwe Journal of Educational Research

#### ***Kenyatta University***

Africa Development

African Administrative Studies

African Environment  
African J. Lib., Arch. & Lib. Sci.  
Education with Production  
Ethiopian Medical Journal  
Ghana Journal of Agricultural Science  
Journal of African Religion & Philosophy  
Journal of Pure & Applied Science  
Journal of Social Development in Africa  
Legon Journal of Humanities  
Zimbabwe Journal of Educational Research

***Moi University***

Africa Development  
African Administrative Studies  
African Environment  
African J. Lib., Arch. & Lib. Sci.  
Education with Production  
Ethiopian Medical Journal  
Ghana Journal of Agricultural Science

Journal of Pure & Applied Science  
Journal of Social Development in Africa  
Legon Journal of Humanities  
Zimbabwe Journal of Educational Research

***University of Nairobi***

African Administrative Studies  
Education with Production  
Ghana Journal of Agricultural Science  
Journal of African Religion & Philosophy  
Journal of Pure & Applied Science  
Journal of Social Development in Africa  
Legon Journal of Humanities

**SIERRA LEONE**

***Fourah Bay U. C.***

Africa Media Review  
African Environment  
African J. Lib., Arch. & Lib. Sci.

African Urban Quarterly  
Bulletin of the Chemical Society of Ethiopia  
Discovery & Innovation  
Education with Production  
Insect Science and its Application  
Journal of African Religion & Philosophy  
Journal of Social Development in Africa  
Legon Journal of Humanities  
Zimbabwe Journal of Educational Research

***Njala U. C.***

Africa Media Review  
African Urban Quarterly  
Bulletin of the Chemical Society of Ethiopia  
Ghana Journal of Agricultural Science  
Education with Production  
Insect Science and its Application  
Journal of Social Development in Africa  
Legon Journal of Humanities

## Zimbabwe Journal of Educational Research

### **TANZANIA**

#### ***University of DSM***

Africa Media Review

African Administrative Studies

Education with Production

Insect Science and its Application

Journal of African Religion & Philosophy

Journal of Pure & Applied Science

Journal of Social Development in Africa

Legon Journal of Humanities

Zimbabwe Journal of Educational Research

### **UGANDA**

#### ***Makerere University***

Africa Media Review

African Administrative Studies

African Environment

African J. Lib., Arch. & Lib. Sci.  
African Urban Quarterly  
East African Medical Journal  
Ethiopian Medical Journal  
Ghana Journal of Agricultural Science  
Journal of Pure & Applied Science  
Journal of Social Development in Africa  
Legon Journal of Humanities  
Zimbabwe Journal of Educational Research

## **ZAMBIA**

### ***Copperbelt University***

Africa Development  
African Environment  
African J. Lib., Arch. & Lib. Sci.  
African Urban Quarterly  
Discovery & Innovation  
Insect Science and its Application  
Journal of Pure & Applied Science



***University of Zambia***

African Administrative Studies

African J. Lib., Arch. & Lib. Sci.

African Urban Quarterly

Bulletin of the Chemical Society of Ethiopia

Education with Production

Journal of African Religion & Philosophy

Journal of Pure & Applied Science

Journal of Social Development in Africa

Zimbabwe Journal of Educational Research

**ZIMBABWE**

***University of Zimbabwe***

Africa Media Review

African Administrative Studies

African Environment

Discovery & Innovation

East African Medical Journal

Education with Production  
Ethiopian Medical Journal  
Ghana Journal of Agricultural Science  
Insect Science and its Application  
Journal of African Religion & Philosophy  
Journal of Pure & Applied Science  
Legon Journal of Humanities

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## APPENDIX 3: EVALUATION INSTRUMENTS

### 3.1 RECORD OF DESPATCH

Title of  
journal.....

Year.....Volume.....  
No/Part.....

Despatched on (date/month/year)

.....

to the following university libraries:

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### **3.2 RECEIPT OF JOURNAL RECORD**

Name of library

.....

Title of journal

.....

Year ..... Vol ..... No/Part

.....

Date received (day/month/year)

.....

### **3.3 SOME IDEAS ON HOW TO USE THE EXTRA SUBSCRIPTION INCOME**

Towards the end of the pilot project, it will be necessary for you to send a full account of how you have made use of the extra subscription income provided by AJDP. This may only be a relatively small amount, but the funders of the pilot are hoping to see an indication that it has been used to strengthen your journal by making its publication more regular and secure or by improving its quality. Below are some ideas on how you might use the extra income. These are, of course, only ideas; you are free to develop your own schemes.

- Many journals published in Africa have very few subscriptions outside of the country of publication.

Yet subscription money, particularly if in foreign exchange, is essential for the purchase of materials and to pay for printing and distribution. The AJDP income could be used to pay the costs of a publicity campaign:

- send sample copies of recent issues to major indexing and abstracting journals and request that your title is included. Always include a personal covering letter explaining the aims of the journal, its history, circulation, etc.
  
- send sample copies of recent issues to major international journals in the relevant subject field and ask the editor to publicize. Again always include a personal covering letter explaining all about the journal and why you would like some publicity

- send a letter to periodical subscription agencies (Blackwells, Swets, Faxon, etc.) and ask them to include the title in their directories of available journal titles
  
- arrange to send one or two years free subscription to libraries in carefully selected and well financed overseas institutions. If the journal proves useful, then the institution is likely to take out a paid subscription. National libraries, like the British Library and the Library of Congress, which are libraries of last resort, are suitable targets
  
- Some journals have developed a viable number of subscribers, but have problems in publishing management, e.g. delays in the production or distribution process or an unwillingness to review or

edit incoming articles. You could use the extra income:

- for the services of a one-off consultant to redesign the work flow or to automate certain procedures
  - to pay a small honorarium as an incentive for those who referee or edit articles
  - to buy some software, e.g. DTP, to produce camera-ready copy to cut down costs of typesetting
  - for the services of a graphic designer to improve the look of the journal
- 
- Maybe the journal is not attracting enough contributions of the desired quality or quantity. Use the money to send sample copies to potential authors in your country and the region, together with a covering letter explaining the nature of the articles



you are seeking.

### 3.4 RECORD OF USE

Title of journal

Year..... Vol ..... No/Part .....

This journal has been donated to the Library under the *African Journals Distribution Programme*. So that we can evaluate how much it has been used, please indicate below each time you read the journal. We need to know the date and whether you are a lecturer or a student.

Date	Lecturer/ Student /Other



### 3.5 CURRENT AWARENESS MEMORANDUM

To: *[Member of Academic Staff Date:*

From: University Librarian

Subject: *[Title of journal]*

The above named journal has been donated to the Library through the ***African Journals Distribution Programme***.

One of the aims of the programme is to ensure that journals published in one African country are available to scholars in other African countries.

Please find attached a photocopy of the contents page of the issue that has just arrived and is now on display in the Library. I hope that you will find the time to read the journal.

### 3.6 QUESTIONNAIRE ON USE

To: *[Member of Academic Staff]* Date:

From: University Librarian

Subject: *[Title of journal, vol., year]*

The above named journal was donated to the Library through the **African Journals Distribution Programme**. In order to assist the evaluation of the pilot project of the Programme, please answer the questions below and return this memo to me as soon as possible.

- Did, you read any issues of the journal named above? Yes/No

- Indicate below, any article/news/book review that was of particular interest to you
  
  - Indicate below, the way in which you used this item:
    - the basis of a lecture
    - recommended reading for students
    - assistance in ongoing research
    - future research topic
    - other (please specify)
  
  - Would you like the Library to subscribe to this journal in the future? Yes/No
- 



## **African Journals Distribution Programme: Evaluation of the Pilot Project, 1994, 20 p.**

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### **OUTLINE OF THE PILOT PROJECT**

### **EVALUATION: ITS PURPOSE AND METHODOLOGY**

### **FINDINGS**

### **DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **APPENDIX 1: JOURNALS AND LIBRARY SUBSCRIBERS**

### **APPENDIX 2: LIBRARIES AND JOURNAL SUBSCRIPTIONS**

## **APPENDIX 3: EVALUATION INSTRUMENTS**