
**Enabling worldwide access to information and
knowledge**

INASP Annual Report and Accounts

2004

**International Network for the Availability of Scientific
Publications**

April 2005

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Contents

Acronyms.....	iv
Director's Introduction.....	1
Programme Area: Education and Research	3
PERI: Coordination	4
PERI: Delivering Information	8
PERI: Disseminating Local Research.....	10
PERI: ICT Training	12
PERI: Publishing Strengthening	14
PERI: R&D.....	16
Other Education and Research Activities	17
Programme Area: Health	18
Programme Area: Library Support	20
Programme Area: Publishing Support	22
Programme Area: Rural and Agricultural.....	23
Publications, Events, Presentations.....	25
Financial Summary.....	27
Staff and Board.....	28

Acronyms

ABC	African Books Collective
ACU	Association of Commonwealth Universities
AGORA	Access to Global Online Research in Agriculture (of FAO)
AHILA	Association for Health Information and Libraries in Africa
AJOL	African Journals OnLine (of INASP)
AJOPP	African Journals Online Publishing Programme (of INASP)
BMA	British Medical Association
CCNY	Carnegie Corporation of New York
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CLACSO	Latin American Centre on Social Sciences
CODATA	Committee on Data for Science and Technology (of ICSU)
CTA	ACP-EU Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
EC-INCO	European Commission - International Cooperation
eIFL	Electronic Information For Libraries
ELIN	Electronic Library Information Navigator
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
GFAR	Global Forum of Agricultural Research
HINARI	Health InterNetwork Access to Research Information
IAALD	International Association of Agricultural Information Specialists
IAP	International Advisory Panel (of INASP)
ICSTI	International Council for Scientific and Technical Information
ICSU	International Council for Science
ICT	Information and communication technologies
IFLA	International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions
INTAS	International Association for the promotion of co-operation with scientists from the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union
JOL	Journal OnLine activities
LSP	Library Support Programme (of INASP)
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NIS	Newly Independent States (of the former Soviet Union)
PERI	Programme for the Enhancement of Research Information (of INASP)
SAJE	Society of African Journal Editors
SCANUL	Standing Conference of African University Librarians
SCECSAL	Standing Conference of East, Central and Southern African Librarians
SIST	Scientific and Technical Information System (of French Government)
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation
VLIR	Flemish Inter-University Advisory Council (Belgium)
WALIJE	West African Library and Information Journal Editors
WHO	World Health Organisation
WSIS	World Summit on the Information Society

Director's Introduction

INASP reached an important milestone in late 2004 when its **application for charity status** was approved by the Charity Commission of England and Wales. This completed the process by which INASP became a fully independent legal entity, separate from ICSU that created it in 1992. Close links with ICSU continue: a strong role is set out for INASP within the new ICSU Priority Area Assessment on Data and Information and we expect that INASP will be recognised as an ICSU interdisciplinary body at its General Assembly in October 2005.

Alongside this process, a **Board of Trustees** was established in 2004 as well as an **International Advisory Panel** with members from all the regions where INASP works. Mr Robert Campbell of Blackwell Publishing was appointed the founding Board Chair and Professor N. Mukunda of the Indian Academy of Sciences was asked to Chair the International Advisory Panel. The Board met four times and the Panel once – in association with the first INASP Symposium held in November. With support from seven of our publisher partners, this symposium highlighted several promising approaches and tools that are helping to enhance access to scientific information.

After extensive discussions, our Board of Trustees agreed a **strategic framework** to cover the years 2005-2010.

The strategic framework spells out a **vision** that all people are able to access and contribute information, ideas and knowledge necessary to drive sustainable and equitable development; and a **mission** to enable worldwide access to information and knowledge with particular emphasis on the needs of developing and transitional countries. To implement this, we work with partners around the world to encourage the creation and production of information, to promote sustainable and equitable access to information, to foster collaboration and networking, and to strengthen local capacities to manage and use information and knowledge.

Focusing on the general area of scientific, scholarly, and technical information and paying particular attention to sectors like health, rural development, and education, five overall **objectives** were selected to guide our activities:

- to **improve access to scientific and scholarly information**: we aim to make wide access to international resources affordable and sustainable in developing countries;
- to **catalyse and support local publishing and information exchange**: we aim to enhance access to information created in developing countries;
- to **strengthen local capacities to manage and use information and knowledge**: we aim to strengthen the abilities of educators, researchers, students, publishers and librarians to most effectively organise, manage and disseminate information and knowledge;
- to **foster in-country, regional and international cooperation and networking**: we aim to strengthen collaboration and networking within and across countries;
- to **advise local organisations and other agencies** on ways to utilise information and publishing to achieve development goals: we aim to build on the lessons learned and experiences already gained to help ensure that future programmes and projects are as viable and sustainable as possible.

In terms of **programmes**, the Programme for the Enhancement of Research Information (PERI) continued to provide the main funding for our activities supporting research and education. In 2004, a new training programme on bandwidth optimisation and management was developed to be co-financed by the Flemish Inter-University Advisory Council (VLIR) and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC). During the year, our work for the Carnegie Corporation of New York (CCNY) to support the revitalisation of African public libraries neared its end. Plans began to support the development and implementation of digital libraries in universities. Our health and rural programmes continued to struggle to attract new funding.

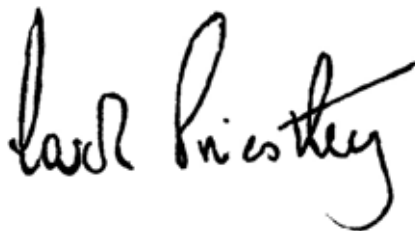
In terms of **personnel**, we recruited two new staff members in 2004: Sue Wright as Financial Director and Acuarela Gutierrez as Administrative Assistant. Neil Pakenham-Walsh and Blanca Gonzalez resigned at the end of the year.

In terms of **financing**, we are grateful to the following organisations that funded our activities in 2004:

Association of Commonwealth Universities (ACU)

- Blackwell Publishing
- British Medical Association (BMA)
- Carnegie Corporation of New York (CCNY)
- EBSCO
- Elsevier Foundation
- Exchange Programme
- Flemish Inter-University Advisory Council (VLIR)
- INTAS
- Morel Trust
- National Academy of Sciences, USA
- Nature Publishing Group
- Oxford University Press (OUP)
- Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (NORAD)
- Springer
- Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)
- T&F Informa
- Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation ACP-EU (CTA)
- Thomson Scientific
- UK Department for International Development (DFID)
- UNESCO
- John Wiley and Sons

The remainder of this report outlines activities accomplished according to the programme areas outlined in the strategic framework.



Carol Priestley,
INASP Director

Programme Area:
Education and Research

INASP work in this area was mainly implemented through the 'Programme for the Enhancement of Research Information' (PERI).

With in-depth activities in twenty countries and other collaboration in a further forty countries worldwide, PERI strengthens research capacities in developing and transitional countries by reinforcing local efforts to produce, disseminate and gain access to scholarly information and knowledge.

It does this by bringing affordable 'global' information to researchers in developing countries, by stimulating and supporting the publication and dissemination of in-country research findings, and by providing information and communication skills training for researchers, practitioners, librarians and publishers. A key element is to strengthen local capacities to design and deliver training and to effectively manage countrywide activities that use information to enhance research.

Work on PERI is organised around four main components: delivering information, disseminating local research, ICT training and strengthening local publishing. Additionally, INASP provides overall coordination and review, supports coordination at the country level, and fosters targeted research and development.

Alongside PERI, we supported a number of smaller and specialised initiatives that aim to support the information access, dissemination and communication needs of researchers and scholars.

PERI: Coordination

Under its contracts with the various sponsors of the Programme, INASP provides a central coordination function in which funds are mobilised, partnerships are negotiated with country partners, overall priorities are determined, progress and lessons are assessed and collated, new countries are accepted, the necessary legal and financial frameworks are established and agreed, and reports are prepared.

PERI addresses two problems that severely constrain the ability of researchers, namely that:

- researchers and academics in the poorer developing countries, especially in Africa, are to a large extent isolated from their peers worldwide;
- their limited ability to communicate research results effectively means that the research that is carried out does not have the impact it might.

PERI was therefore created: *to support capacity building in the research sector in developing and transitional countries through strengthening the production and dissemination of, and access to, information and knowledge utilising new information and communication technologies (ICTs).*

The immediate objectives were:

- facilitate the acquisition of international information and knowledge through ICTs;
- strengthen and develop access to journals in the regions as a medium for the dissemination of results from national and regional research;
- provide awareness or training in the use, evaluation and management of ICTs;
- enhance skills in the preparation, production and management of journals.

PERI prioritises activities to assist individual researchers, scientists, educators, and scholars to most effectively create and use information and knowledge (these are the programme's 'end user stakeholders'). PERI reaches them by working with and through 'enabling stakeholders' such as librarians, information officers, IT managers, publishers, editors, and their professional bodies to most effectively contribute to the work of the academic and research communities. In short, the immediate stakeholders are researchers, university librarians and information managers within development research institutes and universities. However, given the countrywide nature of the services available, the programme is open to participation by any researcher, academic or professional in a participating country that works in a not-for-profit institution. PERI therefore includes wider NGO communities as well as professionals working outside formal institutions.

For 2004, the overall priority was to consolidate our support for existing demands and countries over continued expansion. This meant adding no more than four new countries to the Programme, improving and formalising the documentation and agreements with countries, giving stronger encouragement towards self sustainability/independence from INASP, developing closer collaboration with complementary programmes (especially eIFL, HINARI, AGORA), and working on a mid-term review of PERI.

Results in 2004 included the following.

- A full programme began in four new countries (Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Lesotho, Vietnam). While Pakistan joined in 2003, full implementation began in 2004. A 'full' programme is normally when the access and training components are included – many more countries participate in the publishing components.
- Full PERI activities were underway in 20 countries. Through African Journals OnLine (AJOL), we supported journals in 10 additional African countries. Through the publishing component, we also supported editors in Asia and Latin America.
- Several countries, notably Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, and Zimbabwe raised significant contributions to their e-resources access subscriptions from national sources.
- The PERI Memoranda of Understanding and related agreements between INASP and each country were completely revised.
- Financial management of PERI was enhanced.
- Late in the year, we carried out a mid term review of PERI with country visits to Tanzania, Nepal, and Ghana; stakeholder meetings in 8 countries, and a global stakeholder discussion in Oxford.
- Financial support was provided to a study to evaluate the use of e-resources in Tanzania.
- In an effort to better support requests from countries in Latin America, we contracted a study of potential regional support options.
- In terms of PERI management, we examined our goals and defined higher level 'smart' objectives; we began to re-orient some tasks within the team to bring together country specific activities under 'country officers'; and we adapted the inception and starting phases in new countries to encompass wider stakeholder consultation.
- In terms of financing, the Norwegian Government committed new funds beginning 2004 and ending in 2007; the Swedish Government extended its support until the end of 2007; and the Danish Government provided additional funds for some specific activities.

Country coordination

In each country, PERI activities are planned and managed by nominated country focal points and teams (country coordinators or CCs). The role of INASP is to provide global coordination as well as support and facilitation of country activities.

During 2004, memoranda of understanding and annual agreements were discussed and agreed with participating countries. These documents aim to give all parties a clearer understanding of expectations on all sides. Country coordinators have contributed to these documents, which are similar for most countries but with allowance for particular situations. They show greater transparency concerning finances and have also provided an opportunity to discuss and develop general guidelines for country coordination, both individually and as a coordinating team.

More countries have discovered the benefits of forming coordinating teams during 2004. Uganda and Ghana have always had teams. Vietnam (which joined during 2004) has taken a strong team approach from the start. Zambia, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia and Malawi have formed or further developed a formal team structure in 2004 and other countries also seem to have adopted such an approach.

When country coordinators met in Oxford in November 2004, they reiterated the need for peer support and communication. The country coordination Email discussion list is one way in which INASP supports this, and there were over 130 messages to the list during 2004 with messages combining information dissemination with discussion and questions and answers.

PERI review

In 2004, after three years of implementation, a mid-term review of PERI was carried out with the following objectives:

- to document and assess progress towards goals and objectives;
- to establish appropriate data and indicators for future monitoring and evaluation;
- to help identify appropriate priorities and directions for the next phase of the programme;
- to share information and learning with PERI stakeholders.

The review took a participatory, capacity-strengthening approach and was designed and implemented by key stakeholders, including those implementing the programme at country level, programme participants, programme funders and INASP staff.

Five areas were examined.

1. **Relevance.** Do PERI's current components meet the needs of the research community, and are they complementary, appropriate, relevant and effective?
2. **Usage.** Are PERI services and resources being used and why/how?
3. **Management.** Is PERI being managed and structured in an effective way? i.e. roles of and relationships among INASP, country programmes, stakeholders, funders, etc.
4. **Sharing.** Are experiences and lessons being shared and learned?
5. **Sustainability.** Are the activities currently supported by PERI becoming, or likely to become, sustainable within countries?

The review involved the collection and analysis of qualitative and quantitative data via Email questionnaires, interviews, country visits, in-country stakeholder meetings, observation, analysis of existing documentation and feedback at a global stakeholders review meeting.

The review has shown that the activities PERI supports continue to meet the needs of its stakeholders and that a great deal of progress has been made since its inception. The review set out to learn from experiences and has therefore generated recommendations for improving the management and implementation during the next phase (2005–2008). These recommendations fall broadly into five categories.

1. **Embed PERI within its wider community.** The programme needs to be situated more effectively in its wider environment by strengthening links with policy makers, enablers, end users, and sister organisations.
2. **Improve programme documentation.** Many of the challenges reported during the review could be resolved by the provision of clearer documentation on the planning, implementation and evaluation of the programme.
3. **Increase use of PERI services and resources.** Although there are areas of significant use of PERI activities and resources, there are many ways in which this uptake could be increased. Achieving this relies on two crucial factors. First, better understanding of the actual needs and information-seeking behaviour of users and the reasons for under-utilisation of resources or services. Second, mobilising the capacities in INASP and the country coordination teams.
4. **Develop evaluation and impact indicators.** Needs assessment, monitoring and evaluation is rather weak and requires further attention to gain better insight into the use and effectiveness of the services offered and to identify emerging new needs.
5. **Support progress towards sustainability.** PERI is intended to provide initial support for countries to enhance research information, with the objective that the activities eventually become locally sustainable. Achieving this requires that the research and scientific communities are more strongly involved in the planning, implementation and assessment of PERI.

Priorities and plans 2005

Arising from our 2004 experiences, we can observe the following issues emerging in the countries where we work.

- Where 'access' has often been the dominant focus, selection, evaluation and utilisation of the accessible resources are now of key importance.
- in many institutions, better and better-used 'bandwidth' and the availability of work stations are key issues.
- the 'digital' environment and e-learning pose new strategic demands and challenges to universities and research institutes.

In terms of PERI itself, we note that all those involved (country coordinators, INASP staff, academics and researchers) are dramatically overworked. In INASP this has led to a perceived loss of cohesion between the components, a loss of 'overview' in each country, an inability to keep to plans made, and an under-spending of funds committed for 2004. Furthermore, we see a continuing lack of self-reliance of self-funded countries, and many countries still on the 'waiting list' for PERI.

Subject to lessons emerging from the mid-term review, we see the following overall priorities for 2005.

- We need to augment our own capacities to respond to increasing demands – by recruiting new staff, by working more efficiently, by encouraging our partners to take on more tasks, by 'delegating' some activities to regional partners.
- We will seek to reduce the demands by limiting the number of new countries joining the full Programme. We will continue to investigate whether other countries can benefit from some elements of PERI through, for instance, smart partnerships between INASP and other agencies so that demands on INASP itself are reduced.
- We need to secure the financial contribution of the British Government for the period 2005-2008. This generally 'unrestricted' source of funds is essential to the overall flexibility and delivery of the Programme.
- To address the 'utilisation' challenge, we will look at ways to 'deepen' our activities in existing countries so that resources made available through PERI are indeed used in research.
- We will continue to push our country partners to find ways to most effectively sustain and locally manage the services made available through PERI from their own national resources.
- We will seek to better connect activities across the various PERI components through more holistic and coherent country planning and management.

PERI: Delivering Information

In this component, the aim is to secure sustainable access to an appropriate range of international information resources in a variety of media – by ensuring that international information resources are negotiated for country-wide (or other specified) access on the best possible terms; that maximum use of PERI and other electronic information resources is achieved; that institutes have adequate information with which to evaluate resources and their use, and; that full local management of activities is achieved.

Our priorities in 2004 were:

- to negotiate additional content packages;
- to improve our insights into the use and usefulness of the existing resources;
- to strengthen the capacities of our partners to use e-resources (see ICT training component) and also to manage and sustain access to them;
- to increase awareness of these resources in countries;
- to streamline the registration system; and
- to tighten up the contracts between INASP and participating publishers.

Results in 2004 included the following.

- We signed five new providers: Institute of Scientific Information, Palgrave-Macmillan, OECD, Institute of Physics Publishing, NISC.
- We started negotiations with eight additional providers: American Chemical Society, Annual Reviews, Sage, T&F Informa, Project Muse, Cambridge University Press, Lexis-Nexis and IEEE;
- Currently 19 publishers or providers participate in PERI making available over 15,000 full text titles or resources (see Table 1)

Table 1: Number of available international journal titles available through PERI.

	1st January 2004	31st December 2004
Number of journals available	Over 11,000 full text titles + access to articles from 20,000 leading journals through the British Library	Over 14,500 full text titles + access to articles from 20,000 leading journals through the British Library
List value of journals per site	Approx. US\$2,545,000	Approx. US\$3,190,000 (including \$400,000 of Kluwer titles)

- We undertook a special initiative to encourage ICSU members to participate in PERI.
- We negotiated and supported access for 17 of the 20 countries currently participating in the full PERI (Lesotho, Mozambique and Senegal are not presently active). Supporting Pakistan and Vietnam proved to be more time-consuming than we planned.
- We increased our efforts to obtain usage data from all participating publishers. While minimum data requirements were established at the start of the year and some data is forthcoming, many publishers do not provide what we need.
- We devised promotional plans for countries, sent out promotional Emails and encouraged publishers to contribute materials such as posters, leaflets etc.

- To strengthen local management capacities, we supported participants from four countries in the Association of Research Libraries Licensing and Negotiation Distance Learning Course.
- We undertook an extensive re-write of the INASP-Publisher Agreement that clearly sets out the responsibilities and key terms and conditions.

As of 31 December 2004, 661 institutions from Africa, Asia, and Latin America were registered and 'actively' using PERI resources, as detailed in Table 2.

Table 2: Institutions registered and actively using PERI resources by 31st December 2004.

Bolivia	28	Malawi	14	Uganda	24
Core d'Ivoire	2	Nepal	90	Vietnam	17
Cuba	48	Pakistan	175	Zambia	15
Ecuador	19	Rwanda	6	Zimbabwe	37
Ethiopia	24	Senegal	16		
Ghana	26	Sri Lanka	28		
Kenya	55	Tanzania	37	Total	661

The strengths of this component are:

- publishers seem more positive about joining;
- continued good range/choice of scientific, technical and medical information; addition of databases strengthens variety of information resources;
- average discount remains healthy despite the addition of two comparatively expensive countries (Pakistan and Vietnam);
- usage data shows that resources use is increasing;
- contribution from countries towards costs proving successful (e.g. Kenya, Malawi);
- consortia are becoming more developed, enabling colleagues to focus collectively on areas such as budget allocation, collection development and collaborative purchase;
- publishers seem amenable to trial access which helps gauge demand before pursuing agreement (e.g. ALPSP Collections, J-STOR).

The weaknesses of this component are:

- use of resources within some countries remains poor. INASP may wish to instigate a policy of non-renewal for resources with zero use in the prior year;
- contribution to costs is proving more difficult for some countries than others and they remain very reliant on INASP;
- the development of consortia means appropriate plans for receiving, accounting and chasing these payments must be made by INASP;
- 20+ countries and 20+ publishers puts limitations on the amount of time INASP staff can commit elsewhere (e.g. strategic development, planning etc.).

Priorities and plans 2005

Our priorities for 2005 are:

- to complete ongoing negotiations with publishers, also adding in specifically US society content that some argue is missing;
- to undertake much more promotion and use of the resources provided by working with country partners and more closely with publishers;
- to review the usage statistics to ensure that we have what we need and can use;
- to obtain law content;
- to support country efforts in collaborative purchasing, moves towards sustainability, and generally on 'exit' strategies regarding tasks done by INASP in this area.

PERI: Disseminating Local Research

In this component, the aim is to increase the dissemination and visibility of nationally produced research – by increasing dissemination opportunities for such information; improving promotion and enhancing its use, and enhancing sustainable access to the nationally produced research information.

Results, milestones, and achievements in 2004 included the following.

- AJOL was re-launched on a new database – providing new facilities for users and journals. By year end 875 people had requested an Email alert from one or more journal; document delivery was automated and orders quadrupled (over 2300 by the year end); journals have started to enter their own content online.
- AJOL accepted 33 new titles during 2004 reaching 214 titles from 21 countries.
- During the year the process to select an African host for AJOL began with a decision due in early 2005.
- In South Asia, conversations continued regarding establishing a JOL service in Nepal, but no developments took place. In Sri Lanka, it was agreed to undertake these activities in 2005.
- Support for the Caribbean index (CARINDEX) continued with 5000 articles entered in the database by the Library of the University of the West Indies.
- The full text online publishing support activity with commercial hosts continued during 2005 but results indicate that it needs to be revised. An evaluation is planned for 2005.

African Journals OnLine (AJOL)

AJOL changed considerably during 2004 in response to the evaluation that took place at the end of 2002, and in response to changes in the publishing environment. The bulk of the work during the year was affected by these changes as a new website and database was introduced, and the entire service was overhauled. The workload during the year was extremely large due to the need to move records into the new database, in addition to performing the daily tasks associated with the growth in the service.

The number of journals increased from 178 to 214 during the year. This increase was due to journals asking to participate (rather than due to approaches from AJOL). The service now has journals from 21 countries – Algeria, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. There still remains a problem with identifying francophone journals, and only one was added during the year.

By the end of the year the database contained tables of contents linking to approximately 15,000 articles. Use of the website increased from 53,321 hits on the website in January, to 908,643 in December. During the year 3,440 individuals registered, from the regions given in Table 3.

Table 3: Registrations to use AJOL during 2004.

Region	Registrations 2004	Region	Registrations 2004
Africa	2036	Asia	414
USA	391	Australasia	32
Europe	478	C&S America	87

There was a tremendous growth in document delivery requests during 2004. By the end of the year, 2257 had been fulfilled.

One of the items identified in the 2002 evaluation was a desire to see full text on the AJOL website. This is now possible (free access), and five journals have begun to experiment with full text on AJOL. To facilitate awareness of AJOL among editors, we ran two workshops in South Africa and in Kenya, specifically for journals within those regions.

During 2004 work started to identify an appropriate African organisation to take over management of AJOL in 2005. A call for expressions of interest was sent out in May, and widely publicised. Fourteen applications were received – most of a very high quality – and four were shortlisted. A final choice will be made in January 2005.

African Journals Online Publishing Project (AJOPP)

Progress on this project has been slow, mostly due to the prolonged time it took to get the journals able to provide suitable files. Results for this project will take a few years to observe (due to slow take-up of new online journals), and so 2004 was a quiet period during which the journals continued to publish on the respective online hosting websites. A full evaluation of the success or failure of this project will be undertaken during 2005.

Other journal support projects

There has been little movement on the Nepal Journals Online project. After a familiarisation workshop in December 2003, the in-country planning team met in the first quarter and submitted a plan and budget to INASP. Due to political instability there has been no further movement on this initiative, but it is hoped to follow it up during 2005.

There has been interest expressed in setting up a similar system within Sri Lanka. Due to funding restrictions this was put on hold during 2004. However at the end of the year, the country indicated that it would be able to allocate funds, and so a workshop and implementation are planned for 2005.

During 2004 some improvements were made to CARINDEX, the index to the contents of West Indian journals. It also includes theses, papers presented at conferences and collections of working papers. This index is prepared and maintained by the Library of the University of the West Indies; the online version is hosted on the INASP Website. It is now published in two parts. CARSAH covers publications in the social sciences and humanities from 1983 onwards. CARSCI covers publications in science and technology from 1960 onwards. In 2004 almost 5,000 new records were added.

Priorities and plans 2005

The overwhelming priority in 2005 is to continue the migration of AJOL to African management. Alongside the actual transfer of responsibilities, we will continue training and promotion work to encourage editors to update their own content and to move to full text publishing where desirable. Drawing from the AJOL experience we expect to devote greater efforts to support and learn from JOL projects elsewhere in the world.

PERI: ICT Training

In this component, the aim is to enable effective utilisation of electronic information resources – by ensuring that that countries have prerequisite ICT skills to use electronic resources; supporting e-resource skills training and training of trainers to allow national and institutional cascading of training; supporting additional skills development required for effective management and sustainable use of e-resources, and developing skills required for complete local management and administration of e-resource access activities.

Results, milestones and achievements in 2004 included the following.

- Fifteen cascading workshops were delivered to 311 people from 163 institutions.
- Seventeen other follow-on workshops were held with at least 449 people from 249 institutions involved.
- Local capacity was increased in terms of workshop facilitators with 12 people facilitating or co-facilitating a travelling PERI workshop for the first time.
- The average unit cost of a workshop remains relatively low at approximately £6,700, i.e. an average of approximately £300 per participant trained.
- Three new workshop series were developed and delivered: Training the Trainer (in collaboration with IICD), Web Page Design and Authoring, and PC Technical Troubleshooting for Library Personnel.
- Over 65 PERI workshop units are now available with a Creative Commons license and 1,325 download registrations from the INASP website recorded.
- INASP training materials were included on the ItrainOnline website.
- Participant evaluation from workshops indicated that:
 - 91% of participants felt that the workshop would help them 'a lot' or 'quite a lot' in their work.
 - 77% of participants felt 'very able' or 'quite able' to pass what they had learnt onto others at their institutions.
 - 89% 'all of' or 'most of' the aims and objectives of the workshops were met.

The number of workshops held in 2004 was lower than the number identified in the planning exercise at the start of 2004. The reasons for this reduced number of workshops is varied but probably includes the following.

- Lack of follow up from INASP staff in ensuring that the workshops happen –INASP have not had time to be proactive enough in following up initial training requests in many instances.
- Lack of strong demand within some countries – this is illustrated by requests for training not being followed up by the CC in many instances. In effect this means an over-estimation of the training requirements at the start of the year.
- A large amount of INASP staff time has been spent on non-PERI/workshop and country level issues and as a result PERI workshops have not been driven forward as expected.

Other challenges include the following.

- The training component of the programme is managed and implemented by only 1.2 FTE staff. This has led to fewer workshops being completed than was planned and lack of time to tackle many of the challenges that were identified in the 2003 annual report.
- The use of PERI e-resources continues to be lower than hoped in some countries.
- Current evaluation systems do not satisfactorily indicate the impact of the workshops.
- Low levels of input from local content developers has continued throughout the year.
- Selection of participants has sometimes been inappropriate.
- Facilitating training in non-Anglophone countries continues to challenge in areas such as effective maintenance of workshop materials, continuing the cascading methodology and effective facilitation.
- Little time was given to work on the ITO partnership.

A number of **materials development** activities were undertaken this year. These included updating existing materials, creating new materials and developing ideas for future materials and workshops. All the documents for administering the workshops (including tips and hints for facilitators, guidelines for administrators, evaluation form, financial guidelines) were extensively updated.

Priorities and plans 2005

We will continue to give greatest emphasis to the 'enabling stakeholders' whom we expect to support the actual end-using researchers and scholars and students. In addition to the training in technical skills like using e-resources, we will develop new workshop modules in areas like monitoring and evaluation, proactive librarianship and change management where there is a growing demand for 'softer' skills necessary to sustain information activities and introduce higher levels of information usage.

In terms of methodology, we will move towards more participatory materials development in which prospective trainers and trainees from PERI institutions will have a greater contribution and ownership of the outputs. Drawing on our positive 2004 experience participating in an ARL distance learning course, we will investigate alternative ways that we could deliver training that will complement or extend our existing approach.

We will also support deepening and greater usage of e-resources in two main ways: first, by delivering up to six sector workshops with expertise and partners from the sectors themselves (health and rural); and second, by giving greater priority to in-country workshops that disseminate skills throughout a country as opposed to developing further advanced skills in the centres of excellence. We will also support training that helps countries move towards sustainability – in areas like collaborative purchasing and consortium management (we hope to partner with eIFL).

Finally, we will explore appropriate indicators and tools that can help to give us and our country partners better insights into the actual impact of our training efforts.

PERI: Publishing Strengthening

In this component, the aim is to enable effective publication of nationally produced research information – by providing training and skill sharing to enhance editing, publishing, production and distribution skills, and by improving the quality of national publications.

Support for local publishing has been overshadowed this year by the African Journals OnLine project so that most support for local publishers has been focused on the AJOL community. Results, milestones, and achievements in 2004 included the following.

- We provided advice and support to the establishment of the Society of African Journal Editors (SAJE) which was launched at the year end in Nairobi.
- Two regional AJOL/journal publishing workshops were held in South Africa and Kenya, representing 36 journals: of these 15 had started to load their own titles directly onto AJOL by the year end, and one title had started to use AJOL as their full-text online platform.
- In May and June, INASP supported a series of open access repositories workshops run by the M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation. This series of workshops was initiated by the EPT (Electronic Publishing Trust) with the aim of establishing institutional repositories around India to capture published articles (i.e. post-print archives).
- We helped to plan a workshop on "strengthening editors' and scientists' capabilities in electronic publishing" held in Valparaiso, Chile in January. The workshop attracted almost 100 people and was well received;
- We worked with CLACSO in Argentina to support social science publications: activities included sponsorship for 12 editors to attend a workshop in Valparaiso, workshops during the Argentina Book Fair, and digitisation of metadata for CLACSO's virtual library.
- A two-week study tour was arranged for delegates from Addis Ababa University Press to assist with assessing their skills requirements and assist collaboration within the UK publishing industry.
- A Malawian editor was supported to attend an Indian conference on journal publishing.
- We commissioned a resource paper on how to publish your research which is now available on the INASP website.
- We worked collaboratively with Index Copernicus to launch an evaluation methodology for journals.

During the year many editors and publishers approached INASP for advice. These included questions on how to publish, how to become indexed by ISI and Medline (a resource is under development for the INASP website), how to increase visibility, how to launch a new journal, etc. Whilst these questions were replied to as received, the number of enquiries has led to a list of resources which are of obvious importance for INASP to produce: these include: How to publish your research work; How to become more visible; How to launch a new journal; and How to become indexed by ISI and Medline.

From the study tour undertaken by Addis Ababa University Press they reported: *"in this visit, we went to fifteen organisations/institutions. Given the amount of information the organisations have on publishing, it was at times challenging to keep pace with briefings... The visit was very fruitful."*

From the supported attendance of Dr John Chisi to the golden jubilee conference of the *Journal of PostGraduate Medicine*, India, he reported *"I benefited in the sense that a lot more information was given. I have been enlightened more now than before I went to the conference."*

Evaluation can only be qualitative at present, but the following statements from workshop feedback show the types of impact:

- "the presentation and design of my journal will definitely improve"
- "I found I appreciated the practical advice associated with journal development"
- "the journal evaluation has motivated us to think about changes" "we are not nearly as budget-driven as we should be"
- "we will work on good practice ... and introduce planning the financial future"
- "I appreciate/understand better online publishing and am in a better position to justify why as a publisher I need to go online."

Priorities and plans 2005

Plans for 2005 include continued working with organisations in Latin America to support publishers through workshops, networking and practical advice; continued support for AJOL editors in skills associated with online publishing through workshops in West Africa; workshops on publishing skills within Sri Lanka, and continued support for Editorial and publishing associations within Africa, Latin America and Southeast Asia.

PERI: R&D

In this component, the aim is to develop and support innovative tools and approaches that can help to overcome challenges arising in the Programme, or to grasp new opportunities afforded by developments in ICTs or elsewhere.

In 2004, we worked on two main activities: ELIN and Bandwidth.

ELIN@PERI

The ELIN@ (Electronic Library Information Navigator) application is an electronic library management, search and navigation tool that has been developed by Lund University Library. It provides a single user interface through which users can search, browse and navigate through an extremely wide range of electronic information resources. It also provides a range of administrative and content management tools that allow for the easy management and administration of electronic library resources. The aim of this activity is to adapt and configure ELIN for use by PERI partners.

The first phase – to adapt ELIN@ for optimal use in low bandwidth environments and to test implementation and associated training and documentation – was launched in 2004. The outline system functional specification was developed to include those features identified as requirements of the ELIN@ system for use in low bandwidth environments. This specification was used to guide the system development.

The application is planned for release in February 2005 after an initial workshop with partners. Final amendments and features that are identified during the training workshop will be implemented after the workshop is over. It is hoped that a final system and supporting document be made available in February or March for implementation by southern partners.

Bandwidth management and optimisation

The INASP report on bandwidth in 2003 showed that bandwidth in many developing and transitional countries is extremely expensive. Available bandwidth is usually not sufficient to meet local demands and to support optimal usage. In addition bandwidth is often consumed by low priority, bandwidth-hungry uses for non-educational purposes. Major challenges are to make more bandwidth available and to manage limited bandwidth resources in the best and most efficient way.

During 2004, proposals were developed to maximise the efficient use of bandwidth by universities and research institutions, mainly through training and capacity development. VLIR and IDRC agreed to finance these activities and we expect a full programme of activities to start in early 2005.

Other Education and Research Activities

Results, milestones, achievements 2004

Results in 2004 included:

- we formally completed EC-INCO activities in NIS countries;
- we provided some training and access to e-resources to NIS countries under the INTAS support;
- we provided substantial oral and written inputs to the ICSU Programme Area Assessment on Data and Information;
- we engaged in dialogue with ICSU family organisations on activities related to the upcoming WSIS meetings;
- we tracked developments and discussions on open access to scientific information;
- we participated in informal meetings among UK-based organisations on the topic 'Monitoring and Evaluation of Communicating Research.'

Priorities and plans 2005

While most of our efforts in this area continue to be delivered through the PERI financing framework, we will continue to explore other possible demands and opportunities to work with scholars and scientists.

One priority is to find ways to support research communities in regions in which PERI is not active – particularly in Eastern Europe and the Balkans, the Caucasus, and the former Soviet Union where our current activities under INTAS and EC-INCO have ended. Another priority is to ensure that the experiences that we – and our partners – have amassed are fed into global discussions and action proposals such as the WSIS and the Inter-Academy Panel.

Programme Area: Health

Equitable and universal access to healthcare and health research information is recognised in a recent World Health Organization 'World Report on Knowledge for Better Health' as an important part of worldwide strategies to reduce global disparities in health and achieve the health-related Millennium Development Goals.

In 2005, the Programme will have two principle roles – to facilitate international health information exchange and networking, and to strengthen in-country capacities to share and exchange health information and knowledge.

Results, milestones, achievements 2004

INASP-Health has had a difficult year with funding, but has otherwise achieved a fair amount, some of which had been unplanned.

- The HIF-net at WHO discussion list grew to more than 1500 people.
- Four Health Information Forum meetings were organised on: 'Getting research into practice in developing countries' (Royal College of Physicians, London, 27 January, 2004); 'Leapfrog technologies' (BMA, London, 27 April); 'Global review on access to health information' (BMA, London, 12 July 2004); 'Sharing reproductive health information' (Royal College of Physicians, 5 October).
- INASP-Health harnessed the in-kind commitment of over 20 leading organisations to launch a "Global Review of Access to Health Information in Developing Countries". This failed to secure funding other than a small contribution from *The Lancet*. Associated with the review, INASP staff co-authored a WHO position paper on 'Access to information for health professionals in developing countries' and an article published in *The Lancet*: 'Can we achieve Health Information for All by 2015?'
- In terms of country level capacity development, the concept of country-level multi-stakeholder networking ('local HIF programme') was further developed. In October, INASP joined AHILA and other partners to formulate a longer-term collaborative approach to address the training needs of health information workers and health information professionals in Africa. This built on INASP-PERI workshops on access to health information and will contribute to a more connected approach in 2005 and beyond.
- The Programme was subject to an external evaluation in late 2003 and early 2004, in which it was concluded that "INASP-Health has contributed to the improvement of access to reliable, relevant information for health professionals in developing countries ... it is remarkable how much [it] has managed to achieve." Nevertheless, much still needs to be done. The many useful ideas and suggestions from the evaluation were addressed in subsequent planning.
- The online international directory of health information in development and essential health information links gateway were updated and maintained through volunteer effort.

In terms of financing, *Exchange* continued to be the main supporter of the programme. Grants were also provided by the *BMJ* (for Health Information Forum, country networking, and Global Review), and the *Lancet* (Global Review).

Problems with funding threatened closure of the programme. All funding agencies approached by INASP reported that they were unable to support international communication, networking and learning activities. In an attempt to get more funding, the programme developed new programme areas for INASP-Health. These included the 'Global Review on Access to Health Information', country networking and learning activities, and training.

External evaluation

An external evaluation was completed in April 2004. Some key points include:

- "INASP-Health's success has been to develop a set of real resources with expectations around their potential for further development;"
- "the work of INASP-Health has contributed to the improvement of access to reliable, relevant information for health professionals in developing countries through the range of its activities;"
- "INASP-Health has done well in focussing on detailed work and activities, such as the organisation of HIF meetings and the moderation of HIF-net. But what is missing is the wider strategic perspective;"
- "with only one staff member, it is remarkable how much the organisation did manage to achieve."

The team recommended "that INASP-Health not try to change things until they have done some strategic thinking. Continue with business as usual in 2004 while this process takes place." Further, "a fundamental challenge for INASP-Health in this planning process will be who should make decisions about the strategic direction for the network. Can these decisions be made now or do better governance structures need to be built first? Whatever the decision, INASP-Health must deal with its governance and strategic management structures before it can move forward."

Priorities and plans 2005

The main strategic challenge is to find an appropriate and sustainable balance between the two roles of the Programme – global networking and in-country capacity strengthening. While INASP is currently well known for its networking tools, the results of 2003 and 2004 indicate that it is time to decrease the level of INASP direct management and involvement in these networking activities and to build up those that more directly strengthen capacities in developing countries.

By mid 2005, we therefore expect to have 'divested' INASP of certain **global networking** activities. With regard to the **country information access and exchange capacities**, INASP contacts in various countries are eager to work on this. There is also much potential to connect with PERI activities – in particular around training on e-resources acquisition and use and support for in-country publishing. These openings will be pursued and, by mid 2005, we should have a portfolio of practical country-based activities beginning to emerge.

Based on current thinking and lessons from the INASP-Health evaluation, work to strengthen health information capacities in countries is likely to have the following (non-sequential) elements: Mobilising the local health information community to identify and articulate and assess health information demands and priorities, organising dialogue and information sharing among key actors on health information needs and actions, supporting specific capacity strengthening actions or activities of various types, and providing process facilitation support to these processes.

Programme Area: Library Support

In the past five years, enormous progress has been made to ensure that libraries can access the growing quantities of information resources that are now available in electronic format. Support has also been provided to set up the necessary networked infrastructure and to provide needed hardware and software. Negotiation with publishers has resulted in journals and databases being made available free or at heavily discounted prices through programmes like AGORA, eIFL, HINARI and PERI. Yet this progress is very uneven, both between and within countries. Some libraries have embraced the new media and made them available to users. Others do not have the necessary infrastructure or the skilled staff to access these digital opportunities. In some cases, the philosophy of the library as a passive repository remains dominant. The necessary changes in service provision and staffing structures have not yet taken place.

Working with academic and public libraries and associations, INASP promotes in-country capacity building in information access and dissemination, and encourages, strengthens and supports initiatives that will assist library and information professionals to meet the emerging challenges of the digital environment.

Results, milestones, achievements 2004

In 2004, our efforts were focused on bringing existing activities to an end (revitalisation of public libraries in Africa (CCNY); professional development of librarians in Africa), delivering ongoing activities (Morel small grants; ACU collaboration), and developing new activities (digital libraries; bandwidth; and Malawi National Library Service). Results in 2004 included the following.

- With support from CCNY, we organised a workshop on ICTs and the Library: experiences, opportunities and challenges which was held in Johannesburg (with 75 participants from 10 countries); we carried out and published a survey of the use of ICTs in African public libraries (including a 4 page synthesising infobrief); and we supported national and regional Library Associations to produce their newsletters (2 regional newsletters and 9 country newsletters).
- Under the professional development of librarians in Africa activity, we supported two regional meetings (SCANUL East, Central and Southern Africa and SCECSAL) and commissioned and published 2 case studies from Zambia and Ghana (An Investigation into the Funding of University Libraries in Zambia and of the Ghana Interlibrary Loan and Document Delivery Network).
- For the Morel Foundation, we provided five small grants to enable African publishers to publish and distribute their books and journals within Africa.
- With the ACU, we co-organised a Journals Roundtable in October, bringing together publishers and NGOs working towards providing affordable access in developing countries. With the Commonwealth Scholarships Commission, we delivered a workshop on accessing information in developing countries to 21 Commonwealth Scholars.
- We secured funding to carry out a digital libraries 'situation analysis' in African universities. This will be the basis for a meeting in early 2005 and hopefully an input to a multi-year proposal in this area.

- The Norwegian Government, through the Norwegian Library Association, agreed to finance INASP inputs and support to a planning exercise for the Malawi National Library Service.
- The Flemish Inter-University Advisory Council agreed to fund the development of workshop materials development and pilot delivery on bandwidth optimisation and management. So far, we have formulated a bandwidth training activities plan and identified potential training activity partners and collaborative materials developers. A complementary proposal has also been submitted to IDRC (and approved).

Priorities and plans 2005

Despite our best intentions, the funds from the CCNY were not expended in 2004 and we are discussing with them how to make best use of these funds. In other areas, our priority is to establish the new activities and to continue a 'soft withdrawal' from others. Priority areas for new activities are: public libraries (building on our Malawi and CCNY work); work with library educators; work on bandwidth optimisation; and digital libraries that includes the general issue of information literacy. Soft withdrawals include our support to regional library associations, and work on the professional development of librarians. We will continue our collaboration with ACU/CSC as well as some smaller activities with Morel and on library statistics and monitoring and evaluation (where we expect that training modules will be delivered through PERI).

Programme Area: Publishing Support

INASP works with wider communities of editors and publishers in transitional and less developed countries to build publishing skills, and to help improve the visibility and sustainability of the published products.

Results, milestones, achievements 2004

Results in 2004 included the following.

- A book on Bookselling skills to be co-published with CTA was worked on throughout the year and the text finalised by the end of the year (publication due in 2005).
- A co-publication with the African Books Collective on Scholarly publishing in Africa stalled during the year due to editorial and authorship problems.
- Several resources for publishers were completed and presented on the INASP website in a new area dedicated to providing information guides.

Priorities and plans 2005

Our priorities are to investigate and provide advice on new methods of publishing, including open access archives (either subject- or organisation-based) and open access publishing, in addition to investigating how different publishers can share resources to improve their efficiency. Plans for 2005 also include development of reference materials for publishers and authors, and the publication of fact sheets and other resources to assist publishing development.

Programme Area: Rural and Agricultural

Most of the world's poorest people still live in rural areas. As part of its mission to enable worldwide access to agricultural information and knowledge, INASP seeks to improve information exchange and collaboration among organisations and institutions working on agricultural and rural development issues.

It does this by promoting networking and people-to-people exchanges, facilitating sustainable access to information for agricultural and rural development, supporting the local exchange of agricultural information and knowledge, and strengthening local agricultural knowledge creation and dissemination.

Results, milestones, achievements 2004

Our primary intention in 2004 was to identify some concrete roles and a 'niche' for INASP in a sector that contains many actors and a multi-layered structure with numerous information systems and networks at all levels. The main 'activity' was therefore to engage with the major groups – contributing ideas and expertise while seeking to develop a specific focus for INASP.

Two main areas seem to emerge: First, while each of the existing initiatives has its own set of partners and networks that sometimes overlap there is a need for wider and more inclusive mechanisms that cut across the different institutional or network boundaries. Second, there is enormous scope at the country level to connect our more 'generic' activities in areas like publishing, libraries, access, training, bandwidth, etc., with institutions and people working in the agricultural sector. The INASP focus is often wider in terms of the information/communication/publishing domain than that of many other organisations in this area.

- We participated in various discussions and meetings of the major 'global' players in agricultural information – CGIAR, CTA, FAO, and GFAR. We also contributed to efforts to revitalise the International Association of Agricultural Information Specialists (IAALD) as a global networking and learning platform for people in this area. We moderated an intermittently active discussion forum (iNARS).
- We discussed agricultural information issues with people in various countries and regions, exploring possible links between INASP programmes and the specific sector situations and needs.
- In Ghana, we joined with local networks as well as FAO and IAALD to hold an agricultural information networking and knowledge sharing day that showcased the range of initiatives happening and promoted networking across the sector.
- During the year our online 'Rural' directory was regularly updated and revised as and when new agricultural and rural development information initiatives were identified.

Priorities and plans 2005

As with the Health programme, it is possible to divide activities into those that are mainly about learning and networking across the sector (nationally, regionally, globally) and those that are more explicitly skills and capacity developing in a country or a set of institutions in a country.

In 2005, we will seek to partner with and support IAALD as a primary global and regional 'networking' partner with whom we can cut across and connect individuals irrespective of their network affiliations. We will also seek to work with FAO to try and better connect the global information access and training efforts of our PERI and its AGORA initiatives.

At the country level, we will build out from our existing PERI access, training and publishing activities to support a series of skills and capacity developing workshops. Initial conversations indicate that these have a good chance of being co-funded by various other agencies.

Publications, Events, Presentations

INASP publications in 2004

- Alemna, A.A. and Cobblah, M. 2004. *The Ghana Interlibrary Lending and Document Delivery Network*. Co-published with SCAULWA.
- Chisenga, J. 2004. *The Use of ICTs in African Public Library Services*.
- INASP. 2004. *Empowering Youth and Connecting Schools: Lessons from the SchoolNet Namibia Approach*. InfoBrief 2.
- INASP. 2004. *The Use of ICTs in African Public Library Services*. Infobrief 3.
- Simui, M.H. and Kanyengo, C.W. 2004. *An Investigation into the Funding of University Libraries in Zambia*. Co-published with SCANUL-ECS.

Publications by staff in 2004

- **Ballantyne** P.G. 2004. PERI: Enhancing access to research information in developing countries. *New Review of Information Networking*, 10(1): 107-114.
- **Durrant**, S. 2004. Overview of Initiatives in the Developing World, IN: "Open Access and the Public Domain in Digital Data and Information for Science." Washington DC: National Academies Press: 122-126.
- **Durrant**, S. 2004. Sharing information: African perspectives - bridging the knowledge divide. *African Research and Documentation*, (96).
- Godlee, F., **Pakenham-Walsh**, N., Ncayiyana, D., Cohen, B. and Packer, A. 2004. Can we achieve health information for all by 2015? *The Lancet*, 364 (9430): 295-300.
- **Priestley**, C. 2004. Enhancing access to academic and research knowledge. *IAU Newsletter*, 10(3-4): 1,4.
- **Smart**, P. 2004. Two-way traffic: Information exchange between the developing and developed world. *Serials*, 17(2):183-187.
- **Smart**, P., Pearce, C. and Tonukari, J. 2004. E-publishing in developing economies. *Canadian Journal of Communication [Online]*, 29(3) www.cjc-online.ca/viewarticle.php?id=837.

Staff contributions as presenters, facilitators, etc. to:

- First African Conference on the Digital Commons, Cape Town South Africa, January 2004.
- ICSU Priority Area Assessment on Scientific Data and Information, Paris, February 2004.
- Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Research Seminar, February 2004.
- NUFFIC Expert Consultation on Research, The Netherlands, March 2004.
- The Crisis in Scholarly Publishing in Developed and Developing Countries, The National Academies, Washington DC, 29-30 April 2004.
- Access to Information and Knowledge as an Effective Way for Sustainable Development, Yerevan, Armenia, May 2004.
- Norwegian Centre for International Cooperation in Higher Education, May 2004.
- VLIR Seminar, Brussels, Belgium, May 2004
- University of Antwerp, Belgium, May 2004.
- World Bank, Washington DC, May 2004.
- Expert Consultation on Mechanisms for Documenting and Communicating Outputs of Agricultural Research in Sub-Saharan Africa, Nairobi, 12-14 May 2004.
- SCECSAL XVI, Kampala, Uganda, June 2004.
- Workshop on Strategies for Preservation of and Open Access to Digital Scientific Data, Beijing, China, June 2004.
- CTA Meeting of Representatives of ACP Regional Agricultural Policy Networks, Wageningen, 8-10 June 2004.
- Towards a Global Agenda for ICM in ARD, Rome, Italy, 10-11 June 2004.

- VIIO Seminar on Information and Library Projects in Developing Countries, The Hague, 21 June 2004.
- Conference on Electronic Publishing and Dissemination, Dakar, Senegal, 1-2 September 2004
- Workshop on Bridging the Digital Divide, German Association for Informatics in Agriculture, Bonn, 9 September 2004.
- IGLA Informal, London, 15 September 2004.
- ICSU Regional Meeting for Africa, Harare, October 2004.
- CODATA General Assembly, Berlin, November 2004.
- InterAcademy Panel, November 2004.
- French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, November 2004.
- Conference on Learning Resource Centres and Library Projects in Vietnam, Viet Nam, 16th November 2004.
- UNESCO Colloquium on Research and Higher Education Policy, Paris, 1-3 December 2004.

Events that INASP organised, co-financed or sponsored included:

- II Taller Latinoamericano: Recursos y Posibilidades de la Publicación Electrónica, 14 y 15 de enero de 2004.
- Getting Research into Practice in Developing Countries, HIF Meeting, London 27 January 2004.
- Web Page Design and Authoring Workshop, Zimbabwe, 9-13 February 2004.
- PERI sensitisation and Train the Trainer Workshop, Pakistan, 23-27 February 2004.
- Electronic Journals and Electronic Resources Library Management Workshop, Rwanda, 29 March–2 April 2004.
- Leapfrog Technologies, HIF Meeting, London, 27 April 2004.
- Technical Troubleshooting for Librarians Workshop, Malawi, 11-13 May 2004.
- Workshop on Institutional Repositories, India, June 2004.
- Technical Troubleshooting for Librarians Workshop, Tanzania, 22-24 June 2004.
- 6th Standing Conference of African National and University Libraries in Eastern, Central and Southern Africa (SCANUL-ECS), Kampala, Uganda 1-3 July 2004.
- Library and Information Schools Network of Eastern, Central and Southern Africa (LISNET-ECSA) Workshop, Kampala, Uganda 3-4 July, 2004.
- Global Review on Access to Health Information, HIF Meeting, London, 12 July 2004.
- 16th Standing Conference of Eastern, Central and Southern Africa Library and Information Associations (SCECSAL), Kampala, Uganda, 5-9 July 2004.
- Web Page Design and Authoring Workshop, Kenya, 26–30 July 2004.
- Technical Troubleshooting for Librarians Workshop, Zambia, 17–19 August 2004.
- International Workshop on Journal Writing and Publishing, India, September 2004.
- Publishing Strategies and AJOL Workshop, South Africa, September 2004.
- Technical Troubleshooting for Librarians Workshop, Kenya, 21-23 September 2004.
- Publishing Strategies and AJOL Workshop, Kenya, October 2004.
- Sharing Reproductive Health Information, HIF Meeting, London, 5 October 2004.
- PERI sensitisation and Train the Trainer Workshop, Cuba, 11-14 October 2004.
- Web Page Design and Authoring Workshop, Zambia, 12–16 October 2004.
- Web Page Design and Authoring Workshop, Malawi, 23–27 October 2004.
- Information and Communication Developments in Agriculture and Rural Development in Ghana, Accra, 29 October 2004
- Royal Society for Chemistry, London, November 2004
- Investing in Scientific Knowledge: Strategies and Models for the Developing World, INASP Symposium, Oxford, 5 November 2004.
- Technical Troubleshooting for Librarians Workshop, Ghana, 10–12 November 2004.
- Electronic Journals and Electronic Resources Library Management Workshop, Viet Nam, 18–23 November 2004.
- Electronic Journals and Electronic Resources Library Management Workshop, Bolivia, 23-26 November 2004.

Financial Summary

Summary as at 31st December 2004					£
Assets					
Debtors					53,791
Rent deposit					7,736
VAT recoverable					26,211
Bank balances:	Current account				386,914
	Deposit account				1,255,482
	Tanzania account				296
Foreign currency					544
Petty cash					160
					<u>1,731,134</u>
Liabilities					
Creditors					63,118
Committed liabilities					8,047
Deferred income					47,750
					<u>118,915</u>
Net assets					<u>1,612,219</u>
Represented by:					
	Core funds	Programmes	General Reserve		Total
At 1st January 2004	164,496	325,789	201,423		691,708
Income for year	440,624	2,391,156	-		2,831,780
Expenditure for year	(267,453)	(1,643,816)	-		(1,911,269)
Written off to reserves	-	28,627	(28,627)		-
Transfer to reserves	(146,000)		146,000		-
At 31st December 2004	<u>191,667</u>	<u>1,101,756</u>	<u>318,796</u>		<u>1,612,219</u>

Staff and Board

INASP staff

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Sioux Cumming, Programme Manager
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Praditta Siripan, Thailand

¹ Left in 2004

² Joined in 2004