In 2006, INASP introduced a training workshop entitled Monitoring and Evaluation of Electronic Resource Usage (MEERU). The workshop, a three-day event piloted in Tanzania and launched in Kenya, was well received and participant feedback very positive. However, as with any training workshop, the timing has to be right. In this case, while the workshop was met with enthusiasm, not all the participants were in a position to put what they had learned into practice.

The value and relevance of the workshop content was, however, still evident and when planning activities for 2009 activities our partners in Kenya indicated that they would like a follow-on MEERU workshop - they were not alone. Several of our partner countries also showed an interest in presenting these workshops.

Subsequently, the workshop materials were updated and, piloted in Kenya in July and cascaded to Vietnam a few months later. Local adaptation of the materials by our Latin American partners resulted a Spanish version of MEERU being piloted in Nicaragua and rolled out to Cuba and Bolivia by the end of 2009.

The Kenya Pilot Workshop

The pilot workshop for the updated materials was run in July, 2009 and attended by 20 participants from different institutions. All the institutions involved were members of Kenya Libraries and Information Services Consortium (KLISC). While some had attended the initial MEERU workshops in 2006, many were new to the concept. The co-facilitators - Rachel Rege, Kenya Agriculture Research Institute (KARI), and Anne Powell, INASP - were both involved in the initial, 2006 workshops. Through a mix of tutorial and practical sessions, the workshop introduced concepts and tools, building upon these in later sessions, using the information gathered by participants prior to the workshop.

The final session focused on how KLISC could use the information collected and was run by Agatha Kabugu, chair of KLISC. This allowed participants to take what they had learned and the practical information gathered and apply it to a country-specific context. The resulting suggestions included:

- Institutions prepare reports for information sharing
- KLISC members should conduct Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) annually at an institutional level
- participants should pass on what had been learned to other staff within their institutions
- each participant should report back to the consortium after 3 months
- participants and member institutions should work to promote resources and services

Why MEERU?

Members of a national consortium responsible for the purchase of e-resources need information to support their decisions. A key source of this information comes with the monitoring of e-resource usage and the evaluation of its impact on research output. For this reason, the Monitoring and Evaluation of Electronic Resource Usage (MEERU) workshops were requested by several countries for 2009-10.

Members of a national consortium responsible for the purchase of e-resources need information to support their decisions. A key source of this information comes with the monitoring of e-resource usage and the evaluation of its impact on research output. For this reason, the Monitoring and Evaluation of Electronic Resource Usage (MEERU) workshops were requested by several countries for 2009-10.

Communication, knowledge and networks for sustainable and equitable development

The event was useful in that I gained skills on how to capture e-resources usage data and how to use the results in improving the usage. Also I learnt from other participants what they are doing in promoting e-resources.

Workshop Participant
in the resources’ relevance (is this of interest to the researchers?) and options for cost sharing, both of which can be addressed though collecting and collating institutional usage data. As INASP only collects data at a national level, the consortia needed something more specific than this for their decision making. Although some publishers have provided access to this data, the time consuming nature of this task makes it impractical for the CCs to collect and collate on behalf of the whole consortium.

In addition, a number of institutions had shown an interest in seeing their own usage in the hopes of building a ‘big picture’ of their e-resource use. This data would then be used to feed into selection decisions for the consortium, plan promotional and awareness raising activities within their institutions and to evaluate the effectiveness of the search skill training programmes offered to researchers and library users.

Adaptable materials

Some elements of the MEERU workshops are standard practice; however, many elements are best when tailored to a country specific context. In particular, the practical and discussion based elements focus on the circumstances and needs of both the consortia and the contributing institutions.

For this reason, it is recommended that a representative from the consortium lead the final session. Inviting any consortium members who had not attended the workshop to take part in the discussion is also recommended.

With the addition of context-specific changes, the materials are designed to be used in the cascading training methodology. A future MEERU facilitator for Vietnam attended the pilot workshop with this in mind. Two months later, a MEERU workshop took place in Vietnam. The Latin American workshops have also applied the same cascading methodology. The MEERU materials were translated for these workshops and are now available on the INASP website in English, Spanish and Vietnamese.

Anne Powell works in the Information Delivery component of the Programme for the Enhancement of Research Information. For more information on PERii and Information Delivery, see our website: www.inasp.info/perii

For more information on the MEERU workshops, visit the INASP website: www.inasp.info/meeru

For more information on the Kenya and Vietnam MEERU events, please see the events pages: www.inasp.info/kenya-events
www.inasp.info/vietnam-events

For more information on the cascading training methodology, see the website: www.inasp.info/cascading-methodology