

Manuscript No.: IJAR-59500

Title: Strategies for Enhancing the Visibility of Scientific Publications in Francophone Africa.

Recommendation:

Accept as it is

Accept after minor revision.....

Accept after major revision

Do not accept (*Reasons below*)

Rating	Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor
Originality		✓		
Techn. Quality		✓		
Clarity	✓			
Significance	✓			

Reviewer Name: Dr. Mithilesh kumar shukla

Reviewer's Comment for Publication:

This study examines strategies used by 216 researchers and academic staff across twelve Francophone African countries to enhance the visibility of their scientific outputs. Using a quantitative online survey, the authors find a limited culture of research dissemination and valorization. Nearly all institutions lack dedicated publication sections on their websites, and few respondents maintain personal websites, use academic social networks, publish scholarly books, or belong to research networks. Sharing publications with students and colleagues is also minimal. The authors conclude that limited visibility stems from both institutional constraints and individual practices, recommending institutional policies, digital skills training, and greater use of ORCID, Google Scholar, and Research Gate.

Recommendation: Accept after minor revision.

Detailed Reviewer's Report

STRENGTHS:

- 1- The study addresses a well-defined, under-researched problem: scientific visibility practices in Francophone Africa, filling a notable gap in the literature.
- 2- Covering twelve Francophone African countries gives the findings broad regional relevance and comparative value.
- 3- Adequate sample size ,216 complete responses provide a reasonable empirical base for descriptive analysis.
- 4- The paper Combining descriptive quantitative analysis with complementary qualitative interpretation adds depth to the findings.
- 5- In the paper Well-structured literature review.
- 6- The paper openly discusses non-probability sampling, self-report bias, and cross-sectional design, which strengthens credibility.

WEAKNESSES:

- 1- Non-probability sampling limits generalizability
- 2- Severe gender imbalance in the sample ,With 91.7% male and only 8.3% female respondents,
- 3- All measures are based on respondents' self-reports, which are susceptible to social desirability bias and recall inaccuracies,