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**Sunday 20 August:**

- 13.45-15.45 : Newcomers Session.  
13.45-15.45: Africa Section Standing Committee Meeting I  
14.00-15.45 : Unesco Open Forum. Theme : International digital library initiatives  
16.00 – 18.00 : Exhibition opening

**Monday 21 August**

- 10.45-12.45: Division of Regional Activities. Open Forum

**Theme: Information Literacy**

- Information literacy education in Asian developing countries : factors affecting curriculum Development and programme delivery.  
G.E. Gorman and Daniel G. Dorner (Victoria University of Wellington, Wellington, New Zealand)
- Information literacy for all  
Abdelaziz Abid (UNESCO, Paris, France)
- Information literacy as an emancipatory process directed to social inclusion in a knowledge society.  
Elisabeth Adriana Dudziak (University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil)

Interdependence of the right to information and information literacy: an Indian perspective.

Anjali Gulati (Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, India) and Seema Dogra (Traditional Knowledge Digital Library, Lucknow, India)

- Thinking about capacity building and sustainability of information literacy programmes: re-engineering experiences by the National Library Board, Singapore.



**WLIC IN SÉOUL KOREA**

**"Libraries : Dynamic Engines for the Knowledge and Information Society"**

**19-25 August 2006**

**AFRICA SECTION ACTIVITIES WLIC 2006**

**Extracted from the Programme**

**Friday 18 August**

15h–18h Regional Activities (Div VIII).  
Coordinating Board Meeting I.

**Saturday 19 August**

18.00-19.00 Caucus : Africa, Asia & Oceania and Latin America & Caribbean

Doris Tan (National Library Board, Singapore) and Rajendra Munoo (National Library Board, Singapore)

- Information literacy development within oral cultures: challenges and opportunities within a Southern African Country.  
Kay Raseroka (University of Botswana, Gaborone)

## **Tuesday 22 August**

12.00-14.00 : Poster Sessions

13.45-15.45 : Africa Section Open Forum.

### **Theme : Libraries and indigenous knowledge in Africa**

- Copyright, indigenous knowledge and Africa's university libraries: the case of Uganda  
Dick Kawooya (School of Information Sciences, University of Tennessee, Tennessee, USA)
- The challenges faced by African libraries and information centres in documenting and preserving indigenous knowledge  
Jabulani Sithole (National Aids Council, Avondale, Harare, Zimbabwe)
- Savoirs locaux et savoirs globaux a l'ere de reseaux d'information  
Raja Fenniche Daoues (University of Manouba, Manouba, Tunisia)
- University perspectives in African indigenous knowledge management  
George G. Shibanda (Western University College of Science and Technology, Kakamega, Kenya)
- The role of the library in promoting the application of indigenous knowledge (IK) in development projects  
Joyce Bukira Nyumba (East African School of Library and Information Science Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda)

## **Wednesday 23 August :**

12.00- 14.00 : Poster Sessions

15.00-18.00 : Africa Section Standing Committee Meeting II,

**Friday 24 August :** (Div VIII) Coordinating Board Meeting II Regional Activities.

## **AFRICAN PAPERS IN OTHER SECTIONS**

### **Academic and Research Libraries**

- Les Bibliothèques universitaires du Sud. De la virtualité à la réalité. Ahmed Ksibi (Université de Malouba, Tunisie)  
Sunday : 13.45-15.45

### **Management of Library Associations**

- Library associations as prime movers of professional development in seven selected countries of southern Africa.  
Mabafokeng Makara (National University of Lesotho, Roma, Lesotho)  
Monday 10.45-12.45

### **Information Technology with Audiovisual and Multimedia and National Libraries**

- Multilingual access to moving image collections.  
Marwa El Shan (Bibliotheca Alexadrina, Egypt)  
Monday 13.45 -15.45

### **Preservation and Conservation**

- The Place of Library Archives and Museum in the Preservation of Documentary Heritage : A Professional Challenge for Uganda.  
Elisam Magara (Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda)  
Monday 16.00 – 18.00

### **Library and Research Services for Parliaments with Government Information and Official Publications**

- The contribution of government in attracting foreign direct investment in Africa.  
Abraham Azubuike (Systems and Information Resources Development)  
Monday 16.30 – 18.00

## **Agricultural Libraries**

- Information provision to farmers in Africa : the library extension service linkage.  
L.O. Aina (University of Botswana, Gaborone, Botswana)  
Tuesday 08.30 – 10.30
- Problèmes et alternatives collaboratives pour les bibliothèques et les unités documentaires agricoles tunisiennes.  
Ahmed Ksibi (Université de Manouba, Tunisie)  
Tuesday 08.30 – 10.30

## **Statistics and Evaluation with Division of General Research Libraries**

- Towards establishing an integrated system of establishing an integrated system of quality assurance in south african higher education library.  
Karin de Jager (University of Cape Town, South Africa)  
Tuesday 08.30 – 10.30

## **Education and Training**

- Library and information workforce planning ;; examination of change and paradigm shiftage in the library and information fields and the implications to curriculum content.  
I.M.N. Kigongo-Bukenya (Makarere University, Uganda)  
Tuesday 09.00 – 17.00

## **Reference and Information Services**

- Marketing reference and information services in libraries: a staff competencies framework  
Sophia Kaane (United States International University, Nairobi, Kenya)  
Tuesday 13.45 – 15.45

## **Library Buildings and Equipment**

- Libraries: the learning space within  
Sohair F. Wastawy (Bibliotheca Alexandrina, Alexandria, Egypt)  
Tuesday 16.00 – 18.00

## **School Libraries and Resource Centers**

- Let's be information literate - 5 key principles: a strategic framework for an

evolving model of information literacy for young people in a changing world  
Flippie (P.R.) Van Der Walt (Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality, Ekurhuleni, South Africa)  
Wednesday 13.45 – 15.45

## **Division of Education and Research**

- Cultural and linguistic barriers to information retrieval and dissemination  
Godwin E. Shoki And Adetoun A Oyelude (Kemmeth Dykje Library, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria)  
Wednesday 13.45 – 15.45
- Whose model, what context ? Cultural bias and the nested model of context for information seeking and retrieval  
Archie L. Dick (Department of Information Science, University of Pretoria, South Africa)  
Wednesday 13.45 – 15.45

## **FAIFE**

- They've got it covered: the lessons of youth, gender and popular culture in fighting the HIV/AIDS pandemic  
Elaine Salo (University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa)  
Thursday 08.30 – 10.30

**For full programme and updates see:**

<http://www.ifla.org/IV/ifla72/Programme2006.htm>

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## **NEWS FROM IFLA**

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### **IFLA- EIFL-EBLIDA JOINT STATEMENT**

**IFLA: International Federation of Library Associations**  
**EIFL: Electronic Information for Libraries**  
**EBLIDA: European Bureau of Library Information and Documentation Associations**

Provisional Committee on Proposals Related to a WIPO Development Agenda

Second Session  
Geneva, June 26-30, 2006

IFLA represents the world's major libraries and library associations and through its 1700 member organisations in 150 countries it speaks for hundreds of thousands of professional librarians around the world. EIFL represents leading academic, research and public libraries in 50 developing and transition countries. EBLIDA represents 150 European library and archive associations and institutions. We wish to comment on a few specific points in Annex 1 to PCDA/1/6/Prov.2: Proposals by Clusters Submitted for a WIPO Development Agenda.

We agree that developing and transition countries need assistance to make the transition to become able to compete more effectively. Libraries are essential partners for the WIPO Partnership Office to enable developing countries to compete in the knowledge economy.

The value and importance of libraries to the knowledge economy has been confirmed by the recent European Commission Communication on the European Digital Library, and by research reports on the British Library and Florida Public Libraries.

Information is the fuel of modern economies. In Europe, content industries total some 5% of Europe's GDP, and ever more organisations depend on access to the right information to take informed decisions.

Libraries provide substantial access to this content. A recent study found that the British Library generates some US \$670 million worth of value per annum, both in direct value to the library's users (US \$109 million) and the indirect value to society (US \$561 million). This is 4.4 times the annual government funding of US \$153 million. The British Library study quantifies the Library's value, not only to its direct users but to the public at large who benefit indirectly from access to world class scientific research, creativity and innovation.

It also showed that if the Library did not exist, the UK would lose US \$510 million of economic value pa.

The Florida study found that the state's public libraries were responsible for an economic return of US \$2.9 billion on the taxpayer investment of US \$449 million per annum and that for every taxpayer dollar spent on public libraries in Florida, wages increase by US \$12.66.

These studies illustrate the tangible benefits to the economy of strong library infrastructures as crucial components of any national strategy of investment in the knowledge economy. An essential feature of a successful knowledge economy is access to education and research. Libraries provide this access. Therefore, the international IP regime needs to incorporate flexibilities to encourage the introduction of exceptions and limitations to copyright on a similar basis to those enjoyed by industrialised countries such as the USA, Canada and Member States of the European Union. This would foster successful knowledge economies in developing and transition countries and would create meaningful access to education by their populations along with the dissemination of knowledge and technology.

Cluster B. Norm-setting, Flexibilities, Public Policy and Public Domain

B7. Draw up proposals and models for the protection and identification of, and access to, the contents of the public domain

B8. Consider the protection of the public domain within WIPO's normative processes.

B21. To ensure that norm-setting activities help identify and maintain a robust public domain in all WIPO's Member States.

Cluster D: Assessments, Evaluation and Impact Studies

D9. WIPO should deepen the analysis of the implications and benefits of a rich and accessible public domain.

We support proposals B7, B8, B21 and D9 on the public domain. The public domain is considered to be part of the common cultural and intellectual heritage of humanity. It provides a fertile source on which creators can build new works, as well as a rich source of content for education. It is said that 70-98% of works lack any commercial value 50 years after they are published, but they serve as the basis for new and creative derivative works based upon them.

Works may be in the public domain for a number of reasons. Those works falling into the public domain on expiry of the term of protection or because the work is not subject to copyright in the first place operate as an integral part of the copyright system. This is why the library community believes that it is proper for WIPO to take guardianship of the public domain, protecting it from erosion such as through extended terms of protection and

ensuring that public domain content is not rendered inaccessible through Technological Protection Measures (TPMs).

The delegation of Mexico asked about the meaning of having access to the public domain because the public domain is accessible to all and they queried the notion of "protecting" the public domain. The point is that the public domain may not be accessible to all in the digital future if content is subject to a Technological Protection Measure (TPM). A TPM cannot know when the term of protection expires, thus locking the content up in perpetuity even when no rights subsist. Obsolescent TPMs render digital content in the public domain inaccessible to future generations. The result is that there will be damaging gaps in the cultural record. This is unacceptable to libraries charged with preserving our cultural heritage. Great research libraries such as the British Library have expressed their grave concern on the future implications and have called on policy makers to find a solution.

Leaving aside problems created by TPMs, content in the public domain is shrinking because of extended terms of protection, resulting in less content for creators to build upon and less content for the benefit of society. Pioneering projects such as that of Eduvision, providing digital learning materials to the poorest children in Kenya, suffer as a result because they must rely on older out-of-copyright and more out-of-date materials. Academic research is impeded, such as that into the works of the literary great, James Joyce.

Longer terms of protection also exacerbate the problem of orphaned works i.e. copyright works whose owners are difficult or impossible to trace, thus making rights clearance difficult and cumbersome e.g. when libraries need to get permission to undertake digitisation projects. Academic, scholarly material or less known works of no commercial value but important to researchers, historians, architects and other specialists may be disproportionately affected.

We support the proposal of Chile for an obligation to notify works and inventions that fall into the public domain in a global database. Indeed, the notion of maintaining a centralised directory of public domain titles was one element of the U.S. Public Domain Enhancement Bill 2003 (H.R. 2601). The

proposal by Chile would provide a single global database that could be easily searched to determine whether or not a particular work remains under copyright protection or is in the public domain. We believe this is a concrete, practical step that would help to provide much-needed certainty for libraries and users alike.

Cluster C: Technology Transfer: Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Access to Knowledge.

C21. To negotiate a multilateral agreement where signatories would place into the public domain, or find other means of sharing at modest cost, the results of largely publicly funded research. The objective would be to set out a mechanism for increasing the international flow of technical information, especially to developing countries, through expansion of the public domain in scientific and technological information, safeguarding, in particular, the public nature of information that is publicly developed and funded without unduly restricting private rights in commercial technologies.

Libraries support the vision of open access to research material, which has been defined as the free availability of peer-reviewed literature on the public internet, permitting any user to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of the articles.

There are two main routes to achieving open access. The first one is through peer reviewed open access journals. The number of such journals has increased enormously in recent years, with some publishers now offering their entire journals on an open access basis, and others offering it for selected items.

The second route is through self-archiving, where authors deposit the final, post peer reviewed, electronic version of their articles in their private archive, an institutional, or subject-based, repository. A growing number of publishers expressly permit self-archiving of the final version of the research output.

Major funding institutions and universities throughout the world have adopted policies or resolutions on open access including in Europe, Latin America and the United States.

The benefits to developing and transition countries are enormous. Not only do they gain access to the best global research, it provides a

means by which they can increase the audience for their work thus enabling them to more effectively contribute to the global research community. In December 2005, open access was defined as one of the priorities in national strategy the information society in Ukraine. In addition, eIFL is conducting pilot projects in South Africa, Ukraine, Lithuania and Zimbabwe to develop institutional repositories in third level institutions.

We believe that it is important to distinguish open access from the public domain. Open access is achieved by way of a licence, with the copyrights remaining either with the author or the institution. Access to publicly funded scientific and echnological research is increased through an expanded "information commons". In contrast, the public domain consists of material for which the term of protection has expired or which by its nature, is not subject to copyright. We strongly support the setting out of a mechanism for increasing the international flow of technical information and we believe that open access provides one such working model. We believe that WIPO should raise awareness of the open access model amongst Member States and encourage exchange of policies and practices in this area.

Libraries are a major gateway for citizens to access works of the mind for the purposes of education, research or private study, whether in person or remotely through virtual learning environments, or directly on the Internet through library portals. In the digital age countries can not have viable modern economies and social development without fair access to and re-use of knowledge as expressed in copyright works. In this context fairness requires the pro-active acceptance of agreed norms by both rightsholders and users. This is essential for the achievement of universally high standards of education which is the passport to economic success.

All intellectual property initially arises from underlying ideas which are usually first expressed in a format subject to copyright, and it should be recognised that all creators of IP are themselves users of copyright works and will have made use of the exceptions and limitations to copyright for the purposes of education, research or private study. These exceptions are therefore crucial to assist developing countries and LDCs to catch up with developed countries. However in the last 10

years international treaties, supranational directives from the EU and national legislation have worked to erode the information user's rights to enjoy and use the exceptions and limitations to copyright specially in the digital environment. Copyright is now creating barriers to access and the fair use of knowledge rather than promoting innovation. This is why mechanisms are needed to establish a proper international framework setting the norms by which copyright should be managed in such a manner which ensures that user rights are established and enshrined with respect to both analogue copying and the digital age. This would counter the trend towards the monopolisation and privatisation of information by ensuring that information remains publicly available to nurture education and innovation. Access to knowledge is not just an issue for developing countries, but also for developed countries since knowledge is a universal tool and equal access is an important need for all.

We share the vision expressed in the Declaration of Principles adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society in November 2003, which promotes an inclusive society based on the fundamental right of human beings both to access and to express information without restriction and in which everyone will be able to create, access, use and share information and knowledge. To this end we support that WIPO seeks mechanisms, using fair exceptions and limitations fit for the digital age, to achieve a true balance between the rights of owners and users of intellectual property.

#### Contacts

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### Post WSIS work of IFLA

Dear colleagues,

last November the WSIS (World Summit on the Information Society [www.itu.int/wsis](http://www.itu.int/wsis)) process reached one of its important stages, when the second Summit was held in Tunis. As you remember, IFLA and libraries were successful in getting the importance of

libraries included in the WSIS documents (see e.g. <http://www.ifla.org/III/wsis/WSIS-report27-01-2006.html>, available also in French).

However, that was not the end of story! The WSIS work continues internationally, but also and especially on a national level. Internationally, the most important elements for libraries are the eleven Action Lines. Regular meetings of the WSIS stakeholders (governments, the Civil Society and the Business Society) are organised on each Action Line to put the WSIS results in practice. The first follow-on meetings were held in May, and the next round will be in autumn. (<http://www.itu.int/wsis/implementation/index.html>).

An IFLA post-WSIS workshop was held in Geneva on 1-2 June to plan how IFLA can help its members benefit from the WSIS results also in their countries. The participants formed an 'IFLA WSIS Contact Group', and agreed that "the aim of the IFLA post-WSIS work is to position libraries in the centre of the Information Society, this position to be given concrete effect in national and international IS policies, strategies and budgets."

To fulfil this ambitious target, the workshop agreed on the following actions:

- to set up a Contact Group around the most high priority Action Lines, which from IFLA's point of view are:

- C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development.
- C3. Access to information and knowledge.
- C4. Capacity building.
- C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content.

One or more coordinators were named for each group. The coordinator(s) will contact the relevant IFLA groups for their Action Lines. A regular representation of IFLA in the meetings of these four Action Lines will also be organised, primarily with the help of Swiss colleagues.

- to produce an IFLA document, combining arguments from the WSIS Action Line description texts and library targets, to be used to support library advocacy at a national level.

- to hold WSIS sessions in the Seoul and Durban WLICs; in Seoul, this will be included

in the President-Elect session "Libraries on the Agenda" on Thursday 22 August.

- to strengthen efforts to get more cases into the Success Stories database (<http://fmp-web.unil.ch/IFLA/>), especially cases from developing countries are needed; a poster session on the Success Stories database will also be held in Seoul (poster session # 80).

- to create a model for argumentation on the country level by collecting and analyzing the WSIS files country per country; this will be started with the French speaking countries, supported by Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie (OIF).

- to raise awareness about the WSIS themes and their potential in library advocacy by encouraging IFLA members to include WSIS presentations in their various conference programs and/or to organize WSIS-related workshops, meetings etc.

In its post-WSIS work, IFLA seeks active co-operation with UNESCO.

Tuula Haavisto has been contracted to act some hours per week as the general coordinator of the IFLA post-WSIS work. Her contact information is below.

On behalf of the IFLA WSIS Contact Group

Tuula Haavisto  
Coordinator

### **Amsterdam : World Book Capital City 2008**

An international jury of experts has just chosen Amsterdam Netherlands as World Book Capital City in 2008.

Each year, a city is chosen as the World Book Capital City based on an evaluation of how it promotes books and fosters reading.

Based on the positive experience of World Book and Copyright Day, launched in 1996, UNESCO initiated the concept of World Book Capital Conference adopted, on 2 November 2001, the 31 C/Resolution 29, establishing the yearly nomination of the Book Capital City.

The International Publishers Association (IPA-UIE), the International Federation of Library

Associations and Institutions (IFLA) and the International Booksellers Federation (IBF) are associated to this initiative and are therefore represented with UNESCO in the nominating committee, so as to guarantee appropriate representation from the international organisations representing the three major sectors of the book industry.

Previous winners have been Antwerp Belgium, Montreal (Canada), Bogota (Colombia), Alexandria (Egypt), New Delhi (India), Turin (Italy) and Madrid (Spain) World Book and Copyright Day is celebrated each year on 23 April.

Read more about World Book Capital city at : [http://portal.unesco.org/culture/admin/file\\_download.php/DECISION\\_2008.pdf](http://portal.unesco.org/culture/admin/file_download.php/DECISION_2008.pdf)

### **IFLA Directory 2005-2007**

The new IFLA Directory 2005-2007 has been published. The IFLA Directory provides readers with an informative overview of the professional structure and activities of IFLA. A comprehensive list of names and contact details for all IFLA Officers and members enables readers to contact colleagues around the world to share skills and expertise.

IFLA Members receive one copy of the IFLA Directory 2005-2007 free of charge. Additional copies may be purchased at EUR 15, plus EUR 14 handling charge. Non members pay EUR 35, plus EUR 14 handling charge. The IFLA Directory is available from IFLA Headquarters, Publications Department :

IFLA Headquarters  
P.O. Box 95312  
2509 CH The Hague, Netherlands  
E.mail: [publications@ifla.org](mailto:publications@ifla.org)

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## **ANNOUNCEMENTS**

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### **IFLA International Marketing Award-2007**

IFLA Management & Marketing Section announces :  
5th IFLA International Marketing Award-2007 (sponsored by SirsiDynix).  
The Award will honor organizations that have implemented creative, results-oriented marketing projects or campaigns.

The Award winner will receive airfare, lodging and registration for the 2007 IFLA General Conference and Council in Durban, South Africa, as well as a cash award of USD 1,000.

Full announcement and Application form will be made available on IFLANET shortly  
Last date for submitting applications: 30 November 2006.

For previous years' award please visit:  
<http://www.ifla.org/VII/s34/index.htm>  
<http://www.ifla.org/VII/s34/index.htm>

Contact for further queries  
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### **JSTOR "Open Africa" Initiative**

JSTOR officials this week announced that "all participation fees" will be waived for the JSTOR archive to any higher education, research, or not-for-profit institution on the continent of Africa. JSTOR will offer African institutions access to its entire archive of online journal literature, which now contains 13 collections, 620 journals, and more than 20 million pages of content. Fees will be waived for a minimum of three years, and will remain waived as long as "economic conditions dictate." Officials said the Open Africa initiative will apply to both new participants as well as to the 40 institutions in 16 African nations that currently participating in JSTOR. Jason E. Phillips, associate director for International Library Relations at JSTOR called the program a "a small, but important step for JSTOR as we work to fulfil our mission of extending access to the JSTOR archive as broadly as possible."

More information from :  
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Fax : (212) 358 – 6499  
[www.jstor.org](http://www.jstor.org)

### **World-Wide review of ISBD**

IFLA Cataloguing Section invites to a World-Wide review of ISBD : International Standard Bibliographic Description.

The draft of "ISBD" is available for world-wide review.

The consolidated version of the ISBD is now available at : ISD-consolidated-July2006.pdf at: <http://www.ofma/prg/VII/S13/pubs/ISBD-consolidated-july2006.pdf>.

Please respond to this draft no later than 15 October 2006, in order to give time for preparation of a revised text that will then be sent on to the ISBD Review Group for approval.

When you comment, please indicate whether a particular comment or suggestion is for consideration now for the consolidated ISBD or for future work of the Review Group.

Please send your comments and suggestions to :

Elena Escolano (Chair, ISBD Review Group)  
And also to  
Dorothy McGarry(Chair, Study Group on Future Directions of the ISBDs)

Thank you all in advance for your efforts.

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## PUBLICATIONS

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- **Guide to Open Content Licenses**

A Guide To Open Content Licences  
Lawrence Liang

This guide describes open licences for a range of content e.g. software, music, audio and documentation. Creative Commons licences are explained in detail. Download the guide in pdf format from:

[http://pzwart.wdka.hro.nl/mdr/research/liang/open\\_content\\_guide](http://pzwart.wdka.hro.nl/mdr/research/liang/open_content_guide)

What is copyright? What is copyleft?

How can we share culture in a world where everything has a license?

Scientists, writers, designers, artists, musicians and others are increasingly interested in making their work available in 'the public domain'. This booklet is an overview of the ways in which this has been done and a guide to the growing area of Open Content Licenses through which people design and safeguard access to their work.

- **Management, marketing and promotion of library services**

Management, marketing and promotion of library services based on statistics, analyses and evaluation

Ed. By Trine Kolderup Flaten.

München: K.G. Saur, 2006, 464 p.

(IFLA Publications; 120/121)

ISBN-13: 978-3-598-21848-4

ISBN-10: 3-598-21848-6

Price: EUR 128.00 (IFLA-Members: EUR 96.00)

Rapid developments in information technology and media have resulted in increasingly diverse strategies for information retrieval by readers and users. The duty to cope with this phenomenon and to master the situation forms one of the biggest challenges facing libraries.

In order to strengthen the awareness of the potential of tools for management and strategic planning, a two-day meeting was held under the auspices of IFLA's Management & Marketing Section in Bergen, Norway in August 2005.

Managers of different types of libraries, researchers and educators from five continents shared their experiences with research methods, data collection, evaluation, performance measurement, best practice strategies and policies.

This book contains their presentations in the form of full length articles.

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