

The Advancement of Librarianship in the Third World (ALP)

**A Core Programme of the International
Federation of Library Associations and
Institutions (IFLA)**

Leo Kenny

**Department for Democracy
and Social Development**

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**Sida Evaluation 97/13
Department for Democracy
and Social Development**

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Every reader his book...
...Books are for all
Ranganathan

Use a book 100 ways;
Each way 100 times;
Each time with 100 children
Somboon Singkaman, Srinakharinwirote University and co-ordinator of ALP's Thai-Lao Children's Book Project

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

AIT	Asian Institute of Technology
ALESCO	Arab League Educational Organisation
AO	Asia and Oceania
ALP	IFLA's Core Programme for the Advancement of Librarianship in the Third World
Article 19	International Human Rights Organisation
BIEF	Banque internationale d'information sur les Etats francophones
CDNL	Conference of Directors of National Libraries
CP	IFLA Core Programme
FID	International Federation for Information and Documentation
IBBY	International Board of Books for Young People
ICEA	International Committee on Adult Education
IIC	International Institute for Communication
IFLA	International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions
ICA	International Council on Archives
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions
ISDS	International Serials Data System
ISO	International Organisation for Standardisation
IFP	International Focal Point (designated for each IFLA Core Programme)
IPA	International Publishers Association
IRA	International Reading Association
JIPCA	Joint Committee on Preservation and Conservation in Africa. IFLA/ICA
LAC	Latin America and Caribbean
MTP	Medium Term Plan (designated ALP/IFLA)
PAC	Preservation and Conservation (CP)
PB	Professional Board (IFLA)
RO	Regional Office IFLA
ROA	Regional Office Africa
ROAO	Regional Office Asia and Oceania
ROLAC	Regional Office Latin America & Caribbean
RSC's	IFLA's Regional Standing Committees
RSCA	Regional Standing Committee Africa
RSCAO	Regional Standing Committee Asia & Oceania
RSLAC	Regional Standing Committee Latin America & Caribbean
SAB	Sveriges allmänna biblioteks
UAP	Universal Availability of Publications (CP)
UBCIM	Universal Bibliographic Control & International MARC (CP)
UDT	Universal Dataflow and Telecommunications (CP)
WBU	World Blind Union
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organisation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Advancement of Librarianship in the Third World Programme (ALP), is one of the five core programmes of The International Federation of Library Association and Institutions (IFLA) which was established as an organisation in 1927 and has its headquarters in The Hague. Globally, IFLA (and by association, ALP) aims to undertake activities which will promote the fulfilment of theoretical and practical objectives in all fields of library activity.

ALP has, since 1990, been developing and implementing a Medium Term Programme (MTP), concentrating on issues specific to the Third World. Although the ALP programme in principle represents a long-term commitment to assist developing countries, the initial time-frame for implementation of the first MTP was five years, in which time, it was expected to have proved its viability. As this initial period nears its end phase, Sida needs to assess the effectiveness of ALP in order to review their support.

The purpose of the ALP Programme is to promote and develop the library profession, library institutions and library and information services in the Third World. ALP's central objective is to promote the progressive improvement of library and information services in developing countries so as to enable them to play an active role in national development. Central to the issues which constitute and have been prioritised in the MTP have been:

- education and training;
- the development of library and information services to the general public; and
- a greater involvement of libraries with literacy programmes.

In pursuance of the above central goals, ALP has implemented a prodigious number of initiatives in the last 5 year period: designed to: undertake, support and co-ordinate research and studies; collect, collate, publish and disseminate information relating to library, bibliography, information and training activity; organise general and specialised meetings and conferences; collaborate with international organisations in the fields of: information, documentation and archives; implement pilot projects and provide skills and other training for library and information services workers in developing countries.

ALP is the largest of IFLA's Core Programmes in terms of funding and activities. Sida is the biggest donor to ALP; however Sida's support between 1992 (when the programme began in earnest) and 1995, represents less than 50% of ALP's expenditure in total. Sida support has been used for the costs of the ALP International Focal Point (IFP) as well as ALP activities. This support may be summarised as follows:

Sida Contributions to ALP (Activities & IFP) 1989-1997

Year	SEK	
1989/90	500,000	Through SAB
1991	1,000,000	
1992	450,000	
1993	745,000	
	75,000	Special Grant
	45,000	Special Grant
1994	365,000	
	126,000	Special Grant
	9,985	Sida Hanoi
1995	1,000,000	
1996	1,000,000	
1997	1,000,000	* Disbursed in 1997
TOTAL SEK 6,315,985		

It is very significant that of the above Sida support over the years 1992 - 1996, approximately 91% was spent on activities in Third World countries; and only 9% in costs for the ALP/IFP.

Other donors include (inter alia): DANIDA, FINNIDA, NORAD, UNESCO and a host of Nordic Libraries, Library Associations and Institutions. The main Swedish partners have been: SAB, The Swedish Institute, the Royal Library, the Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs, and Uppsala University Library - which hosts the ALP/IFP.

The IFLA/ALP programme is in many respects a paradigm of development co-operation. Relatively small seed funds have reaped substantial benefits across a Third World constituency which is large and diverse - geographically, linguistically, culturally and in terms of developmental needs. Using as a point of departure Southern perspectives and priorities, the programme has both harnessed and enhanced Southern experience. It has promoted collaboration within and between developing countries and the industrialised world in the field of library and information services; at the same time as enhancing library and information related organisational and institutional participation in nation-building processes.

A minimum of infrastructure and maximum use of capacity in the programme itself has directly developed knowledge, skills and expertise in the field of library and information services as well as enhanced global cross cultural understanding through training, research, seminars, workshops and meetings.

The programme has been developed and overseen by dedicated, effective and efficient Focal Point staff who have striven for cost effectiveness at every juncture. Their efforts have been adequately supported by IFLA's Regional Office staff as well as regional committees. Planning has been pragmatic and needs responsive; monitoring and evaluation has been diligently embarked upon; and follow-up has been exemplary. Narrative reporting has been comprehensive and financial reporting has demonstrated transparency and accountability.

IFLA/ALP has achieved remarkable success in its first five year period. It has also demonstrated a very healthy self criticism and as a result has remained needs responsive. The following conclusions do not list ALP's achievements to which the body of this evaluation bears testimony. Rather, they are intended to provide constructively critical input for future discussions within IFLA on how they can consolidate the excellent start which ALP has made in its first MTP.

- 1 IFLA/ALP goals are demonstrably very relevant to the needs of its Third World constituency in the fields of library and information services. They are also well in line with Sida's development goals and the strategies, policies and priorities of Sida's Education and Culture departments. However, (given ALP's conscious efforts to concentrate their activity areas) they do not appear to reflect the same holistic or integrated approach to development which Sida's goals encompass with respect to, (for example): gender, the environment, human rights, health, poverty etc. It is suggested that as an organisation whose *raison d'être* is the provision of information, IFLA/ALP could afford such development issues some emphasis.
- 2 The ALP core programme must continue to systematically and strategically target remote rural and marginalised constituents' needs, as well as minority and other traditionally marginalised groups.
- 3 The ALP programme provides somewhat of a paradigm in terms of planning, monitoring, evaluation and follow-up. It is suggested however, that there remains some room for more initiative by RSC's, the ALP/IFP and the ALP Appraisal and Advisory Committees in focusing and prioritising activities - especially when it comes to rural and marginalised areas of the constituency and with specific attention to activities which address literacy.
- 4 At an IFLA executive level, Third World representation appears disproportionately small considering the substantial development needs in the field of library and information services; as well as the size and scope of the ALP core programme.
- 5 The ALP programme has facilitated and enhanced collaboration with international, national and regional organisations and institutions and used it very effectively to address the needs of Third World constituencies. However collaboration between ALP and other IFLA core programmes appears not to have exploited its full potential.
- 6 It is difficult to suggest that ALP is systematically promoting the role of libraries in nation-building processes in the Third World, without a more strategic approach to literacy. ALP should play a bigger and key role in the establishment of the IFLA Core Programme on Literacy.
- 7 ALP is working in the Third World where freedom of expression is still a major impediment to the building of civil society in many countries. A lack of freedom of expression would appear to impede on the very purpose of developing library and information services. IFLA and ALP goals and activities need to demonstrate a greater concern with freedom of expression than has been demonstrated in the first MTP.

- 8 ALP must maintain its emphasis on the establishment and development of Library Associations in the Third World.
- 9 IFLA/ALP publications are impressive - both quantitatively and qualitatively - but have clearly not reached many marginalised parts of the constituency. The potential of IFLA/ALP publications is thus not being fully exploited and IFLA/ALP and its activities are not as well known in the Third World as they might be.
- 10 The issue of to what optimum operational level ALP should aspire is intrinsically linked to the current capacity of the ALP/IFP as well as IFLA's Regional Offices - regardless of the funding which they can secure for projects. ALP has been making very good progress towards reaching a set of pragmatic and relevant goals as outlined in their first MTP. The second MTP of ALP should be a period of consolidation rather than expansion. It should be a period in which ALP strategises more around systematically reaching remote rural and marginalised groups and especially the promotion of the role that libraries can play in addressing illiteracy. It should be a period where sustainable mechanisms for reaching such groups are established and/or existing organisational mechanisms - especially national library associations - are bolstered in their capacity in order to facilitate this. It should be a period in which ALP consolidates its position as the Third World Core Programme: informing IFLA on Third World issues which need to be addressed globally and which can be more effectively addressed by harnessing the full collaborative potential of IFLA structures.
- 11 Sida support has been instrumental in the establishment and ensuing success of the ALP core programme. Sida should maintain its central role as a pivotal development co-operation partner with IFLA's Core Programme. ALP. This co-operation should be a commitment to the duration of the second ALP/MTP 1997 - 2002.

PART I INTRODUCTION

1 Purpose of the Evaluation

Although IFLA's Core Programme, ALP, was launched in 1984, for several reasons until 1990, it was not achieving its intended purposes, i.e. to promote and develop library and information services in the Third World.

Sida began to support ALP in 1989. The initial purpose of that support was to facilitate a pre-study and on the basis of that study, to help establish a secretariat and formulate a plan of action for the programme.

The programme of ALP activities up until 1996 have been based on a Medium Term Plan (MTP) which began its implementation in 1990. Although the ALP programme in principle represents a long-term commitment to assist developing countries, the initial time-frame for implementation of the first MTP was five years, in which time, it needed to prove its viability.

As this initial period nears its end phase, Sida needs to evaluate the programme in order to review their support.

The Terms of Reference for this evaluation are presented in Annex 1.

2 Scope and Focus of the Evaluation

ALP is one of five IFLA core programmes and so ALP's goals are necessarily derived from IFLA's. Although ALP has its own identity and structures, its *raison d'être* is ostensibly an integral part of the mother organisation. Whilst the Terms of Reference for this evaluation do not include an assessment of IFLA's global programmes, it is not possible to evaluate the work of ALP without a close consideration of IFLA's global aims as well as the professional activities upon which ALP activities impact and are integrally linked.

However, the central focus is on ALP. This evaluation attempts to provide insight on aspects of the achievements of the ALP programme which can be consolidated; and likewise, to constructively criticise aspects which have fallen short of expectations. The focus of this evaluation is thus on the following:

2.1 Relevance

The evaluation assesses the extent to which Sida's support is relevant to their own overriding development goals as well as their policies, strategies and priorities in the areas of culture and education development co-operation. By implication, this requires judgements about the relevance of ALP's goals and their programme of action, to address their constituents' needs.

2.2 Achievement of Goals

This evaluation assesses to what extent the ALP programme has achieved its goals with respect to (inter alia), the following broad areas of activities:

- contributing to the co-ordination of international efforts to support the development of library and information services in the developing countries;
- enhancing professional co-operation in the field of library and information services in the Third World; and
- supporting the development of knowledge, expertise and skills amongst library and information services personnel in the Third World.

2.3 The Nature of Target Groups, their Needs, and the Impact of the ALP Programme.

This evaluation does not attempt to evaluate the ALP programme on an activity by activity basis. It rather attempts to ascertain the concurrence of individual projects results with the global achievement of ALP's goals.

At every juncture possible, the evaluation attempts to assess ALP's efforts and compare the results of the programme to the needs of the constituency in which it operates. The underlying purpose is to assess to what extent ALP has enhanced the availability and effectiveness of library and information

services and thereby promoted the role which libraries play in the nation building processes in developing countries. This focus necessarily requires some judgements on what impact ALP activities have made in this respect.

Central to these considerations is an assessment of the extent to which ALP activities have enhanced the role of libraries in addressing the educational and training needs in developing countries. Specific attention has been paid to the areas which are an integral part of ALP's stated goals, namely: remote rural and marginalised areas of the constituency - as well as minorities: and with particular relevance to literacy.

2.4 Cost Effectiveness, Sustainability and the Future

Transparency and accountability of SIDA funding is obviously also of concern to the evaluation. This evaluation describes the overall costs for the ALP support as well as weighing the cost effectiveness of the project in relation to its achievements. It also attempts to draw attention to questions of sustainability of the ALP programme itself: as well as with the Third World organisations with which ALP works.

3 Methodology: Quantitative & Qualitative

In an effort to provide a spectrum of both quantitative and qualitative information on which to base assessments, the following central methods have been employed:

- Over 100 questionnaires were despatched to: Regional IFLA Offices, Regional Standing Committees, the ALP Advisory Committee as well as the ALP Nordic Support Group. Questionnaires were also sent to IFLA's Professional Board, Executive Board and Core Programme Directors. Independent feedback from the constituency was solicited through questionnaires to three regions, i.a.: Ministries of Education and Culture; National Libraries; national and regional training institutions; National Library Associations; recipients of ALP Scholarships and participants in workshops, seminars and meetings.
- The consultant visited the Regional Office for Asian and Oceania region and held discussions with i.a.: the Ministry of Non-formal Education, National Library; AIT; Thai Library Association; Regional IFLA Office Manager; University Libraries; some IFLA Regional Standing Committee and Executive Board members; individual project leaders; as well as participants in ALP activities. A visit to Laos also provided first hand experience of one very successful ALP initiative.
- A series of meetings in Uppsala at the ALP/IFP included meetings with ALP Advisory Committee and the Nordic Support Group. These meetings facilitated feedback from donors, all Regional Office Managers; Standing Committee members as well as the Core Programme Director and staff of the ALP/IFP.
- The consultant also visited IFLA Headquarters in the Hague and discussed the ALP programme with i.a.: The General Secretary of IFLA; the Co-ordinator of IFLA's Professional Activities as well as the Chairman (of) and the Professional Board. The consultant addressed a session of the Professional Board meeting - which includes Core Programme Directors and participated in a brief open forum discussion.
- The evaluation attempted to maximise a participatory approach by as many of the above parties as possible. This included the incorporation of input by the IFLA Executive and the IFP on the first draft.

4 Survey Impartiality & Reliability

In terms of impartiality, although a participatory approach was employed in this evaluation, qualitative conclusions and recommendations may be seen as reflecting only the views of the consultant. The consultant has worked with project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation in the field of communications, education and culture, over a ten year period, with i.a.: UNESCO, Sida, NORAD, and DANIDA as well as numerous national and international NGOs.

Whilst the constraints mentioned in (5) below have obviously impacted on the reliability of the data gathered, there is no reason to suggest that reliability or representativeness of the input is called into question. Whilst only one region of the ALP constituency was visited, the view of most involved parties suggests that the input from other regions is comprehensively and adequately indicative of the relative degree of ALP's achievements; as well as the problems encountered in the course of the implementation of ALP activities.

Questionnaires, meetings and interviews were used to solicit both quantitative and qualitative information. Quantitative input was predominantly and comprehensively presented by the ALP/IFP and adequately substantiated through the meetings and independent feedback from questionnaires.

5 Limitations of the Study

There are three main limitations which need to be borne in mind. They are all inter-related:

5.1 Assessment of Impact

There are limits to how accurately the nature of the ALP constituency, its needs, and thus the impact of activities designed to address these needs, can be ascertained. The ALP constituency is substantial - geographically, linguistically, culturally and in terms of developmental disparity. ALP activities have been diverse and numerous.

As with much global co-operation between organisations and institutions, impact is extremely difficult to measure anyway, let alone compare between regions. This is especially pertinent in the ALP case, when modalities for measuring impact as well as the establishment of indicators to facilitate this, are an integral part of the development of the ALP programme as a whole. It has thus not been possible to compare and contrast the cost effectiveness or impact of the 3 regions' activities. However, perhaps it is not suitable nor useful comparisons since needs are so diverse.

5.2 Input from Constituents

Despite an intensive effort, it could **not** be said that grass-roots input has been adequate in this evaluation. Reasons for this are intrinsically related to the constraints outlined in (5.1) above. There has been a high degree of concurrence between information provided by organisations and institutions and those grass roots constituents who did respond to questionnaires. However, the input of IFLA/ALP "executive" or "steering" arms, as well as institutions and organisations which collaborate closely with IFLA/ALP, has far outweighed the input from individual constituents.

5.3 Verification of Data

It has been difficult to verify much of the data and information collected. This is less of a limitation with respect to quantitative information than qualitative information. Quantitative data relating to finances is verified in as much as audited accounts have been provided for the period 1990 - 1995. Individual project accounts have been verified by the IFP as well as having been presented to SIDA in yearly reporting. However, with respect to qualitative input - the major purpose of which has been to provide independent and representative viewpoints - it is impossible in such a vast constituency to ascertain just how representative these viewpoints are - due to the poor response from individual constituents as outlined in (5.2) above. This has impeded on the evaluation process. For example, whilst the successful projects carried out have been well documented, few organisations or individuals offered information on less successful projects.

6 The Cultural Development Context: Sida's Policies, Strategies & Priorities

Sida's strategy for promotion of development through cultural co-operation as outlined in their document **The Role of Culture in Development** March 1995, focuses on the fostering of artistic creativity in Third World Countries. It also includes support to museums, libraries and preservation programmes.

Central to Sida's strategy for support to cultural development is that one of the basic conditions of importance for cultural development co-operation is the aspiration for a holistic view within the development co-operation. This is an area of significance with respect to Sida support for IFLA/ALP and as such, it is treated in more depth in Part III (1.4).

The main cultural development context in which Sida support for IFLA/ALP needs to be seen is encompassed in Sida's goals to create and maintain a literate and reading environment and to protect and promote freedom of expression. Sida's cultural co-operation strategy takes cognisance of the fact that this requires access to books and other print media. Sida thus prioritises development co-operation which strengthens the documentation of oral tradition, author organisations, independent indigenous publishing, the printing industry, distribution channels, libraries and so on. By implication, this means that initiatives which promote and facilitate access to information as well as develop library and information services in pursuit of the above goals are also pertinent to Sida's strategies.

Also central to the context of Sida's cultural development strategies is support for qualitative cultural industry which strengthens recipient country's capacities to use its own culture and to raise the status of culture in the country.

Most pertinently, in the cultural development context, the importance which Sida places on fostering regional and cultural organisations and networks to promote and encourage co-operation and exchange across geographic, cultural and ethnic borders is very relevant to IFLA/ALP support.

7 The Educational Context of Sida Support for ALP

Sida's cultural development policy which has been formulated by the Media and Culture Department within the Education Division (UND) necessarily needs to be seen in the context of educational policies and strategies of that Division; as well as in the context of the development goals of the Democracy and Social Development Sector (DESO) under which responsibility Media and Culture and UND fall.

However, this context is relative to the educational developmental emphasis which is inherent in the IFLA/ALP programme. For all intents and purposes, two developmental areas are pertinent to this evaluation since it is those areas with which the ALP programme concerns itself, namely: basic literacy and non-formal education and training.

Sida's broad goals in these areas as articulated in their policy document **Policy for Sida Co-operation in Basic Education and Education Reform**, (Jan 1996). It is not the intention to summarise Sida's policy here. However, the following salient features are very relevant to the issues discussed in Part III (1) and (2) *:

Sida's educational policy must be seen in the context of overall of Swedish development co-operation which is to improve the living conditions of poor groups and individuals. Support to education is a cornerstone of Sida's strategy for the achievement of the poverty reduction objective. Particular attention is paid to equity issues regarding the education of girls and women, people living in neglected social groups or geographical areas, and children with special education needs. The policy takes into consideration the context of change ...which affects participation in education, the perceived and actual relevance of the education provided, and education outcomes. This context is described in terms of economic austerity, the cultural dimension, the changing role of the state...and population growth and urbanisation. As reflected in Sub-sector Programmes in Basic education, particular attention in terms of content is paid to:

- gender issues
- environmental education
- health (especially AIDS and HIV awareness)
- literacy and adult education
- special needs education

* Part III, (1) and (2) discusses the relevance of IFLA/ALP goals in relation to needs of the constituency as well as relevance to Sida's development goals as outlined above.

PART II PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1 IFLA and ALP: Goals and Structures

1.1 ALP: A Core Programme of IFLA

The Advancement of Librarianship in the Third World Programme (ALP) is one of the five core programmes of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA).^{*} The other 4 core programmes are described in (2.5) below and discussed in Part III (6).

The purpose of the ALP Programme is to facilitate the advancement of the library profession, library institutions and library and information services in developing countries so as to enable them to play an active role in national development. ALP activities span a wide spectrum of library and information service activities including the central concerns of all of IFLA's other Core Programmes and other professional activities. It thus plays an important catalytic role within IFLA in terms of its Third World emphasis.

The ALP Programme was launched in 1984. However it was not until the period 1989/90 that it was the subject of concentrated development and refinement. As of 1992, ALP has been considered to be fully functional. But before 1992 and as early as 1990, ALP has been developing its Medium Term Plan for the period 1992 - 1997.

1.2 ALP's Goals of the Medium Term Plan (1992 - 1997)

Although Third World Specific, ALP's aims and objectives need to be seen in the context of the global aims and objectives of IFLA - which are described in (2) below. Third World needs are substantial and complex. However, ALP has not attempted to address every identified need. The current aims and objects are very goal specific - goals which are pragmatic and which set achievable targets based on obvious constraints and limited resources.

Within the special ALP areas, the goals are:

- to assist library staff, library schools and library associations in education and training programmes;
- to promote the establishment and development of library and information services to the public, with particular attention to the needs of rural and urban marginalised areas; and
- to encourage a greater involvement and identification of libraries with literacy work.

2 An Overview of IFLA/ALP

The ALP Programme is described in more detail in the course of this evaluation. Since the *raison d'être* of ALP (and hence its goals) are derived from, and inextricably linked to those of IFLA as an entity, ALP needs to be seen in context with IFLA structures, goals and activities.

IFLA is a non profit, independent non governmental association which was founded in 1927. IFLA structures have been determined to facilitate the attainment of its global goals (to which, by association, ALP subscribes); and which they describe in terms of:

Universality: striving to extend its membership to all countries. Currently IFLA has 1520 members* in 144 countries of which 85 belong to the Third World * *albeit there is a greater proportion of members from the industrialised regions reflecting the fact that libraries are more developed and more numerous in the North;*

Comprehensiveness: IFLA concerns itself with the range of issues in which the search for global solutions to common problems is necessary; and which by definition are international and universal. These issues are addressed through targeted areas of activities which are implemented through **Divisions, Sections and Roundtables**, as described in (2.2) below.

Representative Status: IFLA collaborates closely with many governmental and non governmental organisations. It holds Consultative Status with UNESCO and offers Consultative Status to other organisations - currently, 15 international organisations collaborate with IFLA on this basis. IFLA also collaborates very closely with counterpart organisations in the documentation and archival fields; as well as holding special status with scientific, technical and other like-minded organisations.

2.1 IFLA/ALP Aims

Globally, IFLA (and by association. ALP) aims to undertake activities which will promote the fulfilment of theoretical and practical objectives in all fields of library activity. The aims of IFLA as described in its articles of association may be summarised as follows:

To promote international understanding, co-operation discussion, research and development in all fields of library activity, including:

- bibliography;
- information services;
- education of personnel.

To provide a structure through which librarianship can be represented in matters of international interest.

(In pursuance of the above goals), to i.a.:

- undertake, support and co-ordinate research and studies;
- collect, collate, publish and otherwise disseminate information relating to library, bibliography, information and training activity;
- organise general and specialised meetings and conferences;
- collaborate with international organisations in the fields of: information, documentation and archives;
- set up offices to carry out specific tasks

IFLA has established Core Programmes to address issues within these goal areas: bibliographic control, universal availability of publications; preservation and conservation; and universal dataflow and telecommunications. This is explained more in 2.2.3 below.

2.2 IFLA/ALP Structures

IFLA works to address the issues outlined above, through professional groups which plan and implement activities; and which are overseen by the two major steering (and executive arms), namely, the Executive Board and the Professional Board.

The implementing arms of IFLA comprises 32 Sections and 14 Roundtables grouped together in 8 Divisions. ALP (like other core programmes) collaborates closely with the Division for Regional Activities consisting of : the Section for Africa; Asia and Oceania; and Latin America and Caribbean. This particular Division (VIII), and 3 Sections (25, 26 & 27) play an important role within IFLA as a catalyst for Third World activities. Division VIII and the ALP core programme are unique in that they are concerned with a wide spectrum of IFLA's activities, including those of the other 4 core programmes.

IFLA is democratically structured. Ultimate responsibility is to the **General Council** which is representative of all association and institutional membership in 135 countries.

2.2.1 IFLA's Main Executive Arms

- **The Executive Board** - which has full powers of administration and management over all IFLA's operations; and which is comprised of the IFLA President, 7 members as well as the Chair of the Professional Board. It is elected by, and responsible to, the General Council.
- **The Professional Board** - which plans, co-ordinates, directs and monitors all of IFLA's professional work; and which comprises the Chairs from each of the 8 Divisions.

2.2.2 Other Steering Arms

- **The Co-ordinating Boards of the 8 Divisions** - which promote and co-ordinate IFLA's professional work; and which are comprised of the chairs and secretaries of the Sections belonging to the Division in question. These boards also handle management at the Division level, of all IFLA's activities.
- **Divisions** - which are responsible for the development of programmes.
- **Sections** - are professional units with standing committees and are grouped into the 8 Divisions. Regional Sections promote all IFLA activities in the regions in close co-operation with ALP and IFLA's regional offices.

2.2.3 International Focal Points/Core Programme Directors

All Core Programmes (like ALP) have an International Focal Point which co-ordinates and directs activities of each individual programme in the regions. These core programmes deal with:

- universal bibliographic control and international MARC;
- universal availability of publications;
- preservation and conservation;
- universal dataflow and telecommunications

Core Programmes have their own Directors who report to IFLA's Executive and Professional Boards. The individual IFPs are hosted by different major libraries in the North.

More details about the ALP/IFP are contained in (2.3) below and Part IV.

2.2.4 IFLA Regional Division: Sections & Regional Offices

- **The Regional Division (VIII)** Like (and predominantly through) ALP, this Division is concerned with all aspects of library and information services in the Third World.
- **Three Sections of the Regional Division** The Regional Division has three Sections: Africa; Asia and Oceania; and Latin America and Caribbean - which promote IFLA/ALP's activities and supplement the work of other IFLA professional units. The Sections also: solicit from the constituencies, propose, and monitor regional IFLA/LP projects.

IFLA/ALP Sub-Regions

- **Africa:** As from the end of 1995, IFLA sub-regions in Africa will number 6: The Maghreb; Francophone West Africa; Anglophone West Africa; Francophone Central Africa; East Africa and Southern Africa. Each sub-region will be represented in IFLA by 2 Standing Committee members. **The current number of countries is 52.**
- **Latin America and Caribbean:** "Con Sur Countries": Andean Countries; Caribbean Countries; Central and Northern American Countries. **The current number of countries is 20.**
- **Asia and Oceania:** Central and East Asia; South East Asia; South Asia; West Asia; Oceania. **The current number of countries is 45.**

2.2.5 Regional Offices/Managers

The Regional Offices are located in:

- Sao Paulo, Brazil: for Latin America & Caribbean;
- Dakar, Senegal: for Africa;
- Bangkok Thailand: for Asia & Oceania.

These offices are staffed by a Regional Office Manager - usually on a part-time basis; with minimal support staff and minimal office equipment. The offices rely heavily on the goodwill and good services of their host institution - invariably, a library or university library. In LAC and AO, the hosts are Library Associations.

Regional Office **Managers** are appointed by the Executive arms of IFLA and are partly responsible for aspects of the regional planning, implementation and follow-up of all core programme activities as well as other professional activities in their particular region. Each office publishes a biennial newsletter. They also act as clearinghouses for IFLA publications.

2.2.6 Regional Standing Committees RSCs

As well as constituting part of the ALP Advisory Committee, the RSCs are exceptionally important to the development of ALP. Members are elected but work on a voluntary basis and are usually members of institutions or regional authorities in the field of library and information services. As well as a steering role in terms of the monitoring and revision of IFLA/ALPs goals, they help solicit and screen activities and projects for implementation. Representatives of the ALP IFP meet with the RSCs every year.

For details of all Divisions, Sections and Roundtable areas of operations, please refer to Annex 8

2.3 ALP-Specific Structures

All ALP structures are necessarily related and co-ordinated with those of IFLA. These may be summarised as follows:

2.3.1 ALP's International Focal Point

Like all IFLA Core Programmes, ALP has an IFP which is hosted by Uppsala's University Library. The ALP IFP is currently staffed by a full-time Core Programme Director; a 50% Programme Officer; and an 80% Administrative Officer. The University of Uppsala Library also contributes significant time and expertise. The ALP/IFP is funded entirely by donors including Sida, DANIDA and Swedish and other Nordic Library Associations and institutions; as well as Uppsala University.

2.3.2 ALP Advisory Committee

This ad hoc committee is the Co-ordinating Board of the Regional Division and is constituted by the Regional Office Managers, as well as the Chairs and Secretaries of the RSCs. This Committee appraises ALP regularly and furthers South-South co-operation between the 3 regions.

2.3.3 Regional Standing Committees

These Committees have a steering role and help to solicit and screen activities and projects for implementation.

2.3.4 ALP Regional Appraisal and Advisory Committees

This is also an ad hoc committee comprised of some members of the RSCs and the Regional Office Manager, as well as the ALP Co-ordinator. Their main task is to appraise projects which are submitted and to select candidates for attachment and scholarship programmes and forward such recommendations to the IFP for funding considerations.

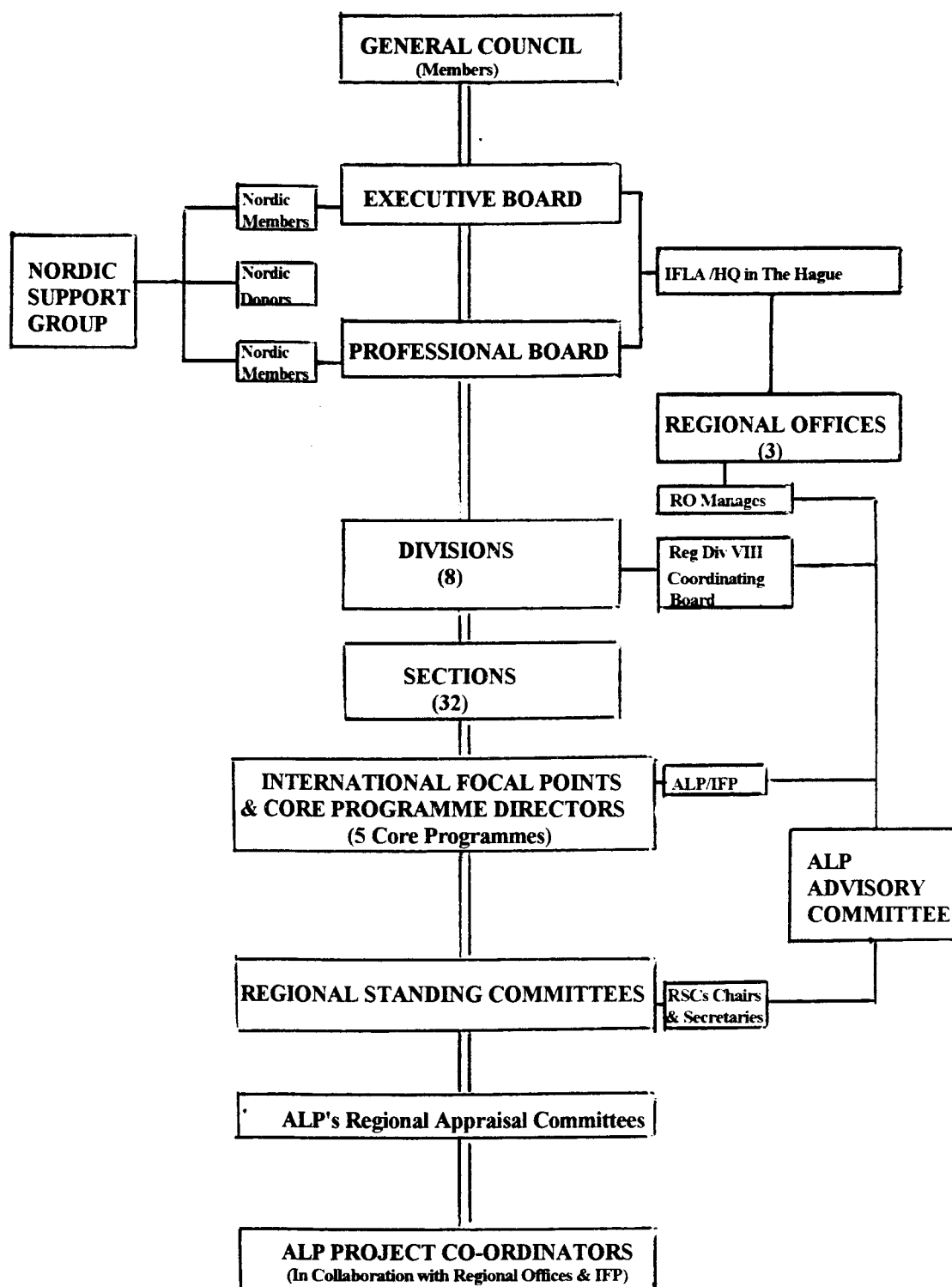
2.3.5 ALP's Nordic Support Group

This ad hoc group consists of representatives of some of the organisations and institutions in the Nordic countries who are funding the ALP/IFP - including Sida, The Swedish Institute; the Royal Library of Sweden; The Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs; and 3 Swedish Library Associations; as well as the Nordic IFLA representatives on IFLA's Professional and Executive Boards *. The main objective of the group is to rally financial support for ALP activities, and to help with public relations in the Nordic countries. * if Board members happen to come from a Nordic country.

2.3.5 Regional ALP Project Co-ordinators

ALP designates an individual who works in collaboration with the Regional Office Manager and the IFP, to co-ordinate regional activities - notably, attachments and scholarship programmes. These responsible individuals have come from regional institutions.

2.4 Diagrammatic Representation of IFLA/ALP Structures



2.5 IFLA's Other Core Programmes

As pointed out above, the ALP is a unique core programme in the sense that its activities span the spectrum of concerns with which other core programmes deal. There has been some quite strong collaboration between ALP and other core programmes. However as discussed in (6) below, collaboration between ALP and other core programmes, as well as between core programmes in general, is an area of IFLA activities which appears, at best, under-exploited; and at worst, nominal. Whilst this evaluation is not centrally concerned with all of IFLA activities, due to the potential of the relationship between ALP and the other core programmes, it is important that the following salient features of other core programmes are presented here.

2.5.1 UBCIM Universal Bibliographic Control and International MARC

Established in 1974 and hosted by the Deutsche Bibliothek in Frankfurt, Germany, the central aims of UBCIM are to co-ordinate the development of systems and standards for bibliographic control at the national level; and exchange of bibliographic data at an international level - both in the North and the South. Relevant activities include: support for the maintenance of bibliographic and format standards; acting as a clearinghouse for all IFLA activities in these fields; promoting the UNIMARC format and co-ordinating its development; and ensuring publication of projects, related research, meetings and seminars.

UBCIM has an extensive publications programme and has collaborated with ALP in some areas.

2.5.2 PAC Preservation and Conservation

Established in 1986 and hosted by Bibliotheque Nationale de France, Paris, PAC aims to ensure that library materials published and unpublished in all formats will be preserved in an accessible form for as long as possible. The obvious relevance to Third World countries makes this core programme an essential partner in ALP. Activities include research in order to find solutions to the problems of deterioration of manuscripts and other information material; promotion of the development of national and international standards which pertain to the production, preservation and treatment of library materials; as well as the promotion of world-wide preservation and conservation initiatives.

Of all the core programmes, PAC and ALP collaboration appears strongest.

2.5.3 UDT Universal Dataflow and Telecommunications

UDT was established in 1987 and is hosted by the National Library of Canada. It concerns itself with the electronic transfer of data between libraries and their users. It works to reduce telecommunication barriers by i.a.: monitoring development in communications technology; and providing information on and promoting the use of compatible international standards for library applications.

2.5.4 UAP Universal Availability of Publications

Established in 1982 and also hosted by the British National Library, UAP aims to facilitate the widest possible availability of published material in what ever format and of whatever date, to potential users. Its activities include the identification of constraints to availability of information as well as the promotion of initiatives to redress such impediments to availability and access.

2.6 Special Committees

Roundtables, Sections and Special Committees may fall outside of the terms of reference for this evaluation. However, one very new special committee is worthy of mention by virtue of its pertinence to Third World needs and hence ALP's goals. The **Committee on Access to Information and Freedom of Expression (CAIFE)** was launched at the Istanbul GC in 1995.

CAIFE is relatively new and no real collaboration with ALP has yet ensued. This is discussed further in Part III.

3 IFLA/ALP's Constituency

ALP's constituency and their needs are discussed more fully in Parts III and IV. The constituency may be briefly described here as the global library and information services networks and institutions: libraries, librarians, library schools, associations of bibliographical and research institutes within the framework of national, multinational and international library and information services. The target groups are: library associations; institutions and librarians in this constituency. This indirectly targets the general public in these constituencies. The needs of these target groups of course vary incredibly in terms of access to information and library and information services; as well as in terms of needs as is discussed in Part IV of this document.

In 1996, ALP considered the introduction of the UNDP Human Development Index or the World Bank index in an attempt to define target constituencies. However, these indices proved less useful than expected since strict application would have excluded several countries in need of library development. Instead, ALP now plans a survey in co-operation with regional partners in order to better map out libraries' situations in the regions.

In terms of possible new constituencies such as Central and Eastern European States, The Baltics and CIS, IFLA/ALP has decided that a decision to broaden the constituency is premature since the ALP programme is still struggling to consolidate in its present geographically and linguistically diverse constituency. This is discussed further in Part V (2.3)

4 IFLA/ALP Collaboration and Co-operation

ALP grew out of IFLA's professional activities and there remains great potential for future collaboration with the full range of IFLA's structures.

Perhaps some of the most important and productive collaboration is the regional collaboration with national and community libraries, library schools, library associations, and other institutions. Mention should also be made of the collaboration with national governmental authorities, especially ministries of education, information and culture.

ALP (by IFLA association) also collaborates closely with other International Organisations which work in the field of Libraries and information services. IFLA offers and has: consultative, observer and membership status* with inter alia the following organisations:

- membership status with The International Book Committee (IBC).
- consultative (A) status with UNESCO (PGI).
- observer status with: The World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) and The International Standards Organisation (ISO).
- associate status with the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU).

Bodies which have consultative status with IFLA include:

International Federation for Information and Documentation (FID); International Council on Archives (ICA); International Committee on Adult Education (ICAE); International Publishers Association (IPA); International Reading Association (IRA); WBU; International Serials Data System ISDS; IFIP; IIC; IBBY; SIBMAS; IAALD; CDNL; and the Arab League Educational Organisation (ALESCO).

All of this collaboration is manifestly geared towards promoting global professional co-operation between library and information services as well engendering North-South and South-South networking between: libraries, librarians, library schools, associations of bibliographical and research institutes within the framework of national, multinational and international library and information services.

5 Funding Inputs to ALP

ALP is an integral part of IFLA's professional work. This work is made possible by membership fees, sponsorship contributions, foundation grants, governmental subsidies, as well as by revenues from publications. Whilst IFLA provides financial, logistic and administrative support to many ALP activities, it has not (until 1996) provided support for the ALP/IFP.

As well as Sida, DANIDA, FINNIDA, NORAD, UNESCO, BIEF and several other development co-operation agencies, numerous national libraries also support ALP's professional activities. So do the numerous librarians, library associations, library schools and institutions world-wide which contribute in-kind - resources and time.

5.1 Sida and Other Inputs: Support History

Sida has been the largest funder of ALP activities although Sida input has not provided a majority of ALP activities' expenditure. However Sida funding and support has been very strategic and instrumental in terms of establishing a MTP for ALP, establishing the IFP as well as the implementation of activities. Sida's commitment may also be viewed in terms of leverage for funding from other donors. Some of this history is referred to in Part IV (2). What follows here is a quantitative perspective of Sida's input.

The ALP activities which are marked with an * and are in **BOLD** in (6) below, have received direct Sida funding from the global amounts for respective years indicated below.

Table 1: Sida Contributions to ALP (Activities & IFP) 1989-1997*

Year	SEK	
1989/90	500,000	(Through SAB)
1991	1,000,000	
1992	450,000	
1993	745,000	
	75,000	(Special Grant)
	45,000	(Special Grant)
1994	365,000	
	126,000	(Special Grant)
	9,985	(Sida Hanoi)
1995	1,000,000	
1996	1,000,000	
1997	1,000,000	(* Disbursed in 1997)
TOTAL SEK 6,315,985		

For a breakdown of the percentages of Sida Funding for ALP Activities & IFP Costs, Please refer to Part IV (2)

Table 3: Other Swedish Organisations' Contributions to ALP (Activities & IFP) 1989-1997

Organisation	SEK
3 Swedish Library Associations	145,000 (1)
Swedish Institute	267,615
SAREC	34,985
Uppsala University (direct funding)	771,850
(est. "in-kind")	300,000 (2)
Swedish Nat. Council	360,000
Royal Lib	360,000
TOTAL	SEK 2,249,450

(1) Does not include (2) in Table 4 below

(2) Low estimate

Table 4: Other Donors' Contributions to ALP (Activities & IFP) 1989-1997

Organisation	SEK (1)
Nordic Lib. Assoc. & Insts	2,209,212 (2)
DANIDA	1,339,464
IFLA	811,319
Finnish Lib Assoc. & FINNIDA	621,024
Others (incl)	
UNESCO	100,000 (3)
BIEF	33,849
IDRC (Singapore)	71,870
NORAD	64,143
Rockf. F	181,813
WB	105,240
TOTAL	SEK 5,045,162

(1) Conversion rate 1 USD = 6.7 SEK

(2) Does not include (1) in Table 3 above. Swedish Libraries and other Institutions are listed in (5.3) below

(3) Does not include UNESCO funds which have been utilised in direct collaboration with partners in the regions

Table 5: Other Contributions to ALP Activities (not through IFP) 1990 - 1995

Organisation	SEK (equivalent)
Thammasat University Library	10,000
IDRC/IME/Botswana Uni. Lib/USP	25,000
Thai Lib. Assoc (Thai Gov.)	50,000
British Council	66,000
UNESCO	247,500
ICA/BIEF/DSE	231,401
Finland-Mozambique Assoc.	30,000
NCLIS	45,000
NORAD	110,000 * 1997
TOTAL	SEK 814,000

5.2 Sida Inputs Relative to Other Donors

The percentage of ALP costs including IFP and activities which have been provided by Sida as compared to ALP's other main donors, during the period 1989 - 1997 may be summarised as follows.

Table 6: Sida Contributions Relative to Other (Major) Donors 1992 - 1995

	Approximate % of Total Funding
Sida	44
Nordic Library Assoc. & Inst	19
DANIDA	11
Uppsala University	8
Royal Lib. Nat. Council for Cultural Affairs	6
IFLA	6
Finn Lib Ass & FINNIDA	5
Swedish Institute	2
Swedish Library Assoc.	1
UNESCO	1
NORAD	0.5

5.3 Other Donor (and Institutional) Inputs

Swedish inputs are mentioned first. This presentation does not provide specific detail about all of the contributions which are included in Tables 3 and 4 above, under the categories of Swedish Library Associations and Institutions; and Nordic Library Associations.

Some of these Swedish Libraries and Institutions should be mentioned here:

- Royal Library
- Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs
- Stockholm University Library
- Lund University Library
- Gothenburg University Library
- Karolinska University Library
- Linköping University Library
- Swedish Agricultural University
- Swedish Assoc. of University and Research Librarians
- SAB

5.3.1 Uppsala University Library

Uppsala University Library makes a very substantial input to the ALP programme by hosting the IFP. It also contributes significantly in terms of infrastructure and expertise - all of which it donates "in-kind." The commitment by the University Librarian to the ALP programme has been remarked upon by IFLA. They claim no compensation for administration which is normally a 12% overhead.* Furthermore, the University Librarian actively supports ALP work as well as serving on the ALP Nordic Support Committee.

* the university donates SEK 130,000/ year without requiring compensation.

5.3.2 Swedish Library Associations

This support from 3 library associations has been instrumental in the formulation of the first ALP MTP.

5.3.3 The Swedish Institute

The Swedish Institute has contributed to the meeting of the ALP Advisory Committee with ALP staff in Sweden in 1994 and 1996. They also contributed to IFP participation in 2 Brazil meetings of the RSCLAC in 1994; and to the INFOBILA Study: a feasibility study conducted in 1992. It also provided the possibility for an IFP staff member to participate in a Microcomputer Workshop in Morocco in 1994.

5.3.4 SAREC

SAREC has contributed to: the Pan African Conference on Preservation and Conservation of Library and Archives Material in Africa. - followed up by the JIPCA Committees since 1996* Significantly, this was before SAREC was a part of Sida and little co-ordination seems to have ensued between Sida/UND and SAREC over this support. This is discussed further in Part III (6.5).

5.3.5 Nordic Library Associations and Institutions

Nordic Library Associations contribute to the ALP/IFP costs. (Please refer to Table 4 above)

5.3.6 DANIDA

DANIDA contributes to salaries of the ALP/IFP (See Table 4 above). as well as some translations and publications programme. It also supports the ALP database of donors.

5.3.7 FINNIDA

FINNIDA and the Finnish Library Association contribute to the attachment programme. (See Table 4 above) as well as the "twin circuit" libraries project in Senegal. In addition, they contribute to regional travel costs.

5.3.8 Other Inputs and Funds Raised from Other Sources by Regional Offices

The IFLA regional offices raise funds for the regional newsletter as well as supporting many other ALP projects and activities. Some of this support raised is difficult to quantify since

much of it is provided for ALP activities "in-kind" or by means of support services and facilities, by regional organisations, individuals and institutions. It is substantial and is referred to in various activities presented in Part III.

Other quantifiable contributions have come from (i.a.): IDRC (Singapore), BIEF, the British Council, and the Finland-Mozambique Association, all of whom provided direct support for ALP activities. (Please refer to Table 5 above).

Additionally, collaborative support from organisations like UNESCO could be quantified in terms of direct funding for initiatives which ALP has either been involved or responsible. More details appears in Part III (6).

6 ALP Outputs 1990 -1996

Because the veritable quantity of ALP outputs is in no small way responsible for much of the impact of ALP, they have been listed in the body of this evaluation rather than as an appendix.

The following activities were initiatives of, or activities supported or implemented by ALP: or approved projects and planned activities; during and for the period 1992 - 1996/7.

Chronological order: 1996/7 - 1990

* and BOLD indicates that the activity was funded (not always in total) by Sida..

6.1 Latin America & Caribbean

- **INFOBILA Study**: a feasibility study conducted in 1992 which formulated a project to restructure the LAC bibliographic database. (Mexico City Seminar, Oct., 1992)*
- **Survey of National Information Resources and Services in Member States of the OECS and Review of Plans for Development: 1995-1996.***
- **APLA Advanced Course Library Personnel Aruba and Netherlands Antilles: 1995-1996.***
- **Regional Meeting for Specialists in Library Services in Rural and Semi-urban Areas: April, 1996.*** (Regional Seminar on Public Libraries in Latin America)
- Feasibility Study into the Rescue of Documents About/By Ethnic Groups in Central America: 1 year project 1996 - yet to be funded.
- Latin American Seminar on Library, Reading and Street Children: June, 1996
- **The Advancement of Librarianship: A Seminar to Identify and Assess Needs of Library Development in Central America and to formulate Project Proposals: Nicaragua, March, 1995***
- **Attention to Indigenous Communities in Venezuela Through Public Library Services: 1992 - 1995 in collaboration with IFLA/LAC ***
- **Creation of Association of Schools of Librarianship in South Cone Countries: 3 phases. 1 library school in each country: 1993 - 1996.***
- **BIBLOS Meeting of Portuguese Language Librarians and Brazilian Congress of Library Science and Documentation: April, 1994.*** Sida funding granted but not utilised for this activity: instead used for LIDESIA African Conference support.
- Libraries for Literacy in Geographically and Socially Isolated Communities: Pre-Session seminar: conducted during the Havana Conference, August, 1994
- Seminar on Library Service to the Visually Handicapped in Latin America and the Caribbean: 1993, followed-up by a workshop in Havana, 1994.
- **Ibero-American Meeting for Parliamentary Libraries in Mexico City: Oct., 1993;***
- **Regional Meeting on the Situation and Strategies for the Development of Public Libraries in Latin America: which helped define the ALP role in the LAC region. ***
- **Popular Documentation and Everyday Information at Roger Community: Paraiba, Brazil, 1992.***
- **Latin American Seminar on Official Publications: Mexico, Aug., 1990 (First activity supported by ALP)***
- Newsletters for LAC: two newsletters containing ALP input were published in June and Dec., 1991 - onwards

For a list of proposed projects for the new MTP 1997 - 2002, please refer to Part VI

6.2 Africa

- Bi-lingual Journal of African Librarianship: recently redefined, awaiting funding
- **Proposal to Establish an Association of African Library and Information Studies Schools:** Replaced by 2 meetings of experts - preservation and library schools/rural information services*
- **Seminar on Accessing Information Resources in Southern Africa:** Sept., 1996*
- **African Journal of Academic Librarianship:** 1995 .
- **Workshops on Microcomputer Applications for Library Managers:** (4 workshops in the African series in 3 Phases including Francophone West and Central Africa) Ghana, 1995 *; Morocco, 1994*; Dakar 1993 *; 1992; Botswana 1991*
- **Bio-bibliography:** On-going project 1994-1996 on behalf of the RSCA: bibliography on B U Nwafor will be published in 1996.*
- **LIDESIA Conference:** Durban, South Africa. 23-26 Jan 1995 Sida funding originally granted for BIBLOS Meeting of Portuguese Language Librarians and Brazilian Congress of Library Science and Documentation: April, 1994.
- Pilot Project on "Twin Circuit" Libraries: Building a Model Library as a Demonstration Centre: project 1992-1994 in Pikine Guediawaye, Dakar, Senegal.
- Pan African Conference on Preservation and Conservation of Library and Archives Material in Africa: IFLA/ALP/PAC/RSCA/ICA project since 1993; follow-up activities.
- **Seminar on Information Provision for Rural Communities in Africa:** Gaborone, June, 1994*
- Regional Joint Open Forum on Conservation and Preservation: Havana, 1994. ALP financed the participation of an African participant
- **IFLA Anglophone African Seminar on Government Information and Official Publications:** Zimbabwe, Dec., 1994*
- **Translation into French of "Reader in the Economics of Information"** (30 copies of selected articles produced for Francophone African Library Schools). 1993.*
- Participation at Zimbabwe Book Fair, 1996
- Newsletters for Africa: two newsletters containing ALP input were published in June and Dec., 1991 - onwards

For a list of proposed projects for the new MTP 1997 - 2002, please refer to Part VI

6.3 Asia & Oceania

- **Thai-Lao Children's Book Project:** project implemented between 1991 and 1994 with new phase planned for 1996 onwards.*
- Arabization of Selected IFLA Publications: commencing in 1995 and on-going.
- **Seminar on the Management of Library Associations in Vietnam:** Hanoi, Vietnam, 3-5 April, 1995 *
- Meeting on Preservation and Conservation of Traditional Manuscripts: Rangoon, Myanmar, 20-21 November, 1995.
- **Scholarships to AIT in Information Technology:** three, three month scholarships: 1996, candidates from India and China*; 1995, Mongolia, India, Cambodia*; 1994 Fiji, Bangladesh, Thailand and Vietnam*; 1993 Sri Lanka, and China*; 1992 China, Laos, Bangladesh and Papua New Guinea * From 1996, INSDOC will also be used as a Scholarship Institution for candidates from Bangladesh and Myanmar in 1996
- **In-service Training Attachments:** four attachments were made during 1996 in Thailand, Australia and Malaysia; candidates from India, Indonesia, Myanmar, Nepal and Thailand*; 1995 at: Tampines Regional Library, Singapore; Australian National University Library, Canberra; and Central Library, Srinakarinwirot University, Thailand: from Philippines, Laos and India*; during 1994 at: University of South Pacific Library; National Library of Malaysia; People's University of China, candidates from Solomon Islands, Indonesia and Malaysia*; 1993, four attachments in Thailand and Australia; candidates from Laos, Thailand and China*; 1992, two attachments in Thailand and Australia: candidates from Papua New Guinea and India.

- **Establishment of a Database on the Vietnamese Union Catalogue of Foreign Scientific and Technical Periodicals:** (on-going project started in 1995).*
- **National Bibliography of the Lao PDR (1975-1990):** on-going project started in 1995.*
- **Regional Project to Develop a Training Package for Public Library Personnel in South East Asia (for Laos, Myanmar, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand:** on-going project started in 1992. Phase 1 1992; Phase 2 1993; Training package in Thai in 6 volumes. *
- **Advancement of Librarianship: ALP Workshops to Identify and Assess Needs; and to Formulate Project Proposals:** First: Bangkok, 1993 - for SE Asia; Second: Hanoi, 1994 - for Indochina and Myanmar
- **Organisation, Establishment and Operation of 3 Rural Community Libraries at 3 Project Sites of Different Peculiarity Areas:** Planned and approved for 1997.
- **Thai Laos Hmong Project on Books for the Young:** approved next phase of **Thai-Lao Children's Book Project:** project implemented between 1991 and 1994.
- **Union Catalogue of Mongolian Ancient Materials in China 1996 - 1998:** approved project to start in 1997.
- **Newsletters for Asia and Oceania:** two newsletters containing ALP input were published in June and Dec., 1991 - onwards

For a list of proposed projects for the new MTP 1997 - 2002, please refer to Part VI

6.4 Outputs of the International Focal Point; & SCs, ROs, ALP Advisory Committee etc

The IFP has provided significant input to most all of the outputs listed in 10.3 above - either in terms of organisation, funding or co-ordination as well as on-going support when necessary. They should thus be considered partly as outputs of the IFP itself.

The IFP collaborates closely with all Regional Offices, Regional Standing/Advisory/Local Organising Committees, as well as local organisers, in the planning, implementation and follow-up of activities. Regular (as a minimum - annual) meetings with these bodies may be considered as both inputs and outputs of the IFP. The annual IFLA General Conferences and Pre-Session Seminars may be viewed similarly.

The outputs in terms of publications by IFP staff are listed below. What may also be considered as IFP outputs is their participation in (i.a.) the following meetings and activities:

- **ALP Nordic Support Group/ALP Advisory Board Meetings:** yearly 1992-1996;
- **IFLA General Conference:** Istanbul, 1995: including the **Pre-session Seminar - Influencing the Decision Makers: Library Planning in Developing Countries;** which ALP administered as well as provided financial support.
- **Poster Sessions:** Istanbul, 1995 and Beijing, 1996; ALP participated with information about its activities in the 3 regions.
- **MTP 1997 - 2002 Discussions:** Istanbul, 1995; Uppsala, 1996: discussions with the ALP Advisory Committee
- **Third General Meeting of INDIX:** Sept., 1995.
- **EADI Conference:** UK, Sept., 1995.
- **Gothenburg Book Fair:** Oct., 1995 and 1996
- **Meeting on Preservation and Conservation of Traditional Manuscripts:** Myanmar, Nov., 1995; ALP participation.
- **ALP Nordic Support Group Meeting:** Uppsala, Nov., 1995
- **Appraisal Meeting: Preliminary Evaluation of first MTP:** ALP Advisory Committee; Uppsala, April 1994 (follow-up to) **Brainstorming Session: Barcelona, 1993;** .
- **RSC for Latin America and Caribbean Meeting:** Brazil, 1990, 1993 & 1994; Cuba, 1992 & 1994. Nicaragua, 1995; Peru, 1996
- **RSC for Asia and Oceania Meeting:** Bangkok 1990/91/92; Vietnam, 1994; (1993, follow-up of preliminary evaluation of MTP); Bangkok 1995; New Delhi 1996
- **RSC for Africa Meeting:** Dakar, 1996, Ghana, 1995; Morocco, 1994; Nairobi, 1993; Dakar, 1990/91/92 ;
- **Libraries for Literacy in Geographically and Socially Isolated Communities:** Pre-Session seminar; conducted during the IFLA Havana Conference, August, 1994; ALP/IFP was responsible for administration and arranging participation of African/AO.

- **Regional Workshop - Anglophone Africa:** Co-operation between ALP and (joint) UBCIM/UNIMARC regional workshop planned.
- **BIBLOS 2000:** Brazil, April, 1994.
- **UNESCO Regional Workshop for the Preparation of a Co-ordinated Training Plan for Information Professionals in Latin America and the Caribbean:** Brazil, April, 1994.
- **48th International Congress of Americanists:** Sweden, July, 1994
- **CONSAL IX Conference:** Bangkok, 1993

6.5 Other Outputs: Reports, Publications and Other Dissemination Activities*

Full reference details and formats have not been used below since the references are primarily indicative of output. Full reference details may be obtained from the IFP in Uppsala.

Reports from projects are an integral part of outputs listed above. Articles in IFLA and other relevant journals and publications which ensued in many cases, should also be considered as outputs. These outputs include the following:

6.5.1 ALP Project Report Series

The IFP does not publish a newsletter; rather they prioritise publishing in the regions. However, as of 1995 the ALP Project Report Series has ensued.

A complete list Project Reports can be found in Annex 9

6.5.2 Publications by IFP Staff

1990

- **IFLA in 1990.** In: The Eastern Librarian, vol. 1989-1990. The L. A. of Bangladesh, Dhaka. p 31 - 36. (Eve Johansson)
- **IIFLA's Programme Advancement of Librarianship in the Third World, ALP. A Proposal for the Future.** Swedish Library Association. Uppsala 1994. 41 pp.
- **FLA's Programme ALP: a progress report.** [Paper presented at the 56th IFLA General Conference, Stockholm, 1990]. 11 pp. (Also in the other official IFLA languages). (Birgitta Bergdahl)

1991

- **ALP (Advancement of Librarianship in Developing countries) Programme: A Bibliography 1966-1990.** As IFLA Professional Reports. No 26, IFLA HQ. The Hague. 1991. 76 pp. (Eve Johansson)
- **Advancement of Librarianship in the Third World: ALP - A Proposal for the Future.** Journal of Library and Information Science, Vol. 15, No 5, New Delhi, 1991, p. 1-27. (Birgitta Bergdahl)
- **En lägesrapport från ALP-projektet.** Signum, 1991, 4, p.83 - 86. (Birgitta Bergdahl)
- **Lägesrapport från ALP-projektet,** Bibliotekariesamfundet meddelar, 1991, 1, p. 3 - 9. (Birgitta Bergdahl)
- **The Medium Term Programme 1992-1997 of IFLA's Core Programme for the Advancement of Librarianship in the Third World - ALP.** [Paper presented at the 57th IFLA General Conference, Moscow, 1991]. 8 pp. (Birgitta Bergdahl)

1992

- **ALP bygger broar mellan länder, språk och kulturer,** Biblioteksbladet, 1992, 3, p. 74 - 75. (Birgitta Bergdahl)
- **ALP - IFLA's new programme for the Advancement of Librarianship in the Third World.** SSID liason bulletin, 1992, 1, Helsinki, 1992, p. 13-16. (Eve Johansson)
- **ALP-sekretariatet i Uppsala koordinerar IFLA's u-landsprogram,** DF-Revy, No 15, p. 143-145. (Birgitta Bergdahl)
- **En sant internationell bibliotekarieutbildning (A Truly International Library Education).** In: Biblioteken och framtiden, Gothenborough, 1992, p. 150 - 157. (Birgitta Bergdahl)

- **IFLA och sökandet efter en afrikansk modell för biblioteks- och informationsverksamhet (IFLA and the Search for an African model for Library and Information Activities)**, bis, 1992, 3, p. 16-19. (Birgitta Bergdahl)
- **International Cooperation - The Role of IFLA**. In: **Proceedings from the Asian Seminar on Library Services to the Visually Handicapped in Developing Countries**, Tokyo, 25-31 January, 1991, Tokyo 1992, p. 271-279. (Birgitta Bergdahl)
- **International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)**, Culturelink. IRMO, Zagreb, 1992, p. 8-18. (Birgitta Bergdahl)
- **Programme for the Advancement of Librarianship (ALP) in the Third World**, Bulletin of the American Society for Information Science, 1992, Oct/Nov, p. 25 - 26. (Eve Johansson)
- **The Role of IFLA's ALP Programme in Asia and Oceania**. (in) **Libraries: The Heart of the Matter**. Proceedings of the Australian Library Information Association, 2nd Biennial Conference, Maryborough, 1992, p. 19 - 23. (Birgitta Bergdahl)

1993

- **Advancement of Librarianship in the Third World**. In: **Consal IX Papers. Future Dimensions and Library Development**. Bangkok, 1993, p. B.19 - B. 22. (Birgitta Bergdahl)
- **Pan-African Conference on the Preservation and Conservation of Library and Archives Material**, IFLA Journal, (1993), 19:4, p. 464 - 466. (Birgitta Bergdahl)

1994

- **ALP Past, Present and Future** [Paper presented at the 60th IFLA General Conference. Havana]. 1994, 16 pp. [Also in Spanish]. (Birgitta Bergdahl)
- **ALPs microdator-seminarium i Marocko, 12-20 januari 1994 (ALP's workshop on Microcomputer Applications in Morocco, 12-20 January 1994)** In: **Biblioteksbladet**, 1994, No 5, p. 138. (Birgitta Mossadek Sandell)
- **Bibliotekutvikling i den tredje verden (Library Development in the Third World)**. Bok & Bibliotek, March, 1994, p. 15-18. (Birgitta Bergdahl)
- **Cooperación internacional. El papel de IFLA**. In: **Seminario Latinoamericano i Caribeño de Servicios Bibliotecarios para ciegos i debiles visuales en paises en desarrollo**. Estocolmo:TPB, 1994, p. 13-21. (Birgitta Bergdahl)
- **Libraries and Information in the Third World**. In: **Libraries and Information Work World Wide 1994**, London:Bowker-Saur, 1994, p. 133-164. (Birgitta Bergdahl)
- **Who is Supporting Librarianship in the Developing Countries?** [Paper presented at the 60th IFLA General Conference. Havana]. 1994, 7 pp. (Birgitta Mossadek Sandell)

1995

- **Report from the LISDESA Conference, Durban, South Africa, 23-26 January 1995**. IFLA Journal, 2/95, pp. 148-149. (Birgitta Bergdahl)
- **ALP Presentation at the Open Forum on Core Programmes** [Paper presented at the 61st IFLA General Conference, Istanbul], 1995, 5 pp. (Birgitta Bergdahl)
- **A Select Catalogue of LIS projects**. Scandinavian Public library Quarterly 3/95, p. 34-35. (Birgitta Sandell)
- **The Nordic Engagement in "ALP", IFLA's Third World Programme**. Scandinavian Public library Quarterly 3/95, pp. 9-12. (Birgitta Bergdahl)
- **North-South Library Cooperation from a Nordic Perspective**. In: **Serving the Scholarly Community. Essays on Tradition and Change in Research Libraries**. Presented to Thomas Tottie on July 3rd, 1995, 1995, pp. 141-152. (Birgitta Bergdahl)

1996

- **I New Delhi med IFLAs sektion för Asien & Ocanien (In New Delhi with IFLA's Section for Asia and oceania**, Biblioteksbladet, 1996, 6 - 7, p 198. (Birgitta Sandell)
- **Nyheter från ALP (News from ALP)**, DF-Revy, 19.6 1996, p. 132 - 133. (Birgitta Bergdahl)
- **Svenska bibliotekarier kollegor stödjer kollegor i Asien (Swedish Librarians Support Colleagues in Asia)**. Bibliotekariesamfundet meddelar, 1996, 2, p. 13 - 16. (Gunilla Natvig)

(The ALP staff has also published leaflets and brochures about the ALP programme in four different versions (1990, 1991, 1993 and 1996) in Spanish, French and English.)

6.6 IFLA Publications

Since by definition, ALP is an integral part of IFLA, IFLA publications may also be considered an output of ALP. These reports are too numerous to list here but are available from IFLA HQ. The nature of these publications may be summarised as follows:

6.6.1 IFLA Journal

The IFLA Journal is a quarterly which contains articles as well as reports on all IFLA's activities as well as activities of many other like-minded organisations.

6.6.2 IFLA Annual

The IFLA Annual is an important reference for the range of library and information services development issues which are addressed in IFLA's Annual Conferences. It presents abstracts of papers presented in over 150 meetings held in conjunction with annual conferences as well as annual reports of professional groups.

6.6.3 IFLA Directory

The IFLA Directory is published biennially and is a useful source of all members, officers, publications as well as other relevant data.

6.6.4 IFLA Professional Reports

The Report Series launched by the Professional Board publishes around half a dozen titles each year, dealing with relevant topical issues being addressed through IFLA's professional activities. **3 of these reports are results of ALP activities**

6.6.5 IFLA/UBCIM Publications

The UBCIM core programme publications include: the quarterly International Cataloguing and Bibliographic Control; and the International Standard Bibliographic Control Descriptions.

6.6.6 IFLA Regional Newsletters

The major vehicle for promoting regional familiarity with IFLA and ALP activities are the IFLA Regional Newsletters which are produced and published bi-annually by the regional IFLA offices. Whilst content is not exclusively the domain of ALP (it covers the full range of IFLA's core programmes as well as other activities), it is as important to ALP as it is to the other core programmes: as a source for libraries to access information and relevant research; access to training, seminars, scholarships, attachments; etc.

More details about Regional Newsletters are contained in Part III (7.3.1)

PART III

FINDINGS: ALP Activities

1 IFLA/ALP Goals

1.1 ALP Goals: The First MTP 1992 - 1996

Two central strengths of the IFLA/ALP programme are that: it has targeted achievable goals in its first MTP; and, activities have been developed gradually and in response to constraints and perceived needs - based upon regional constituents' input.

The pragmatic approach to setting the MTP goals is noteworthy since it has maximised the relevance of these goals to Third World needs in the field of library and information services. RSCs, the ALP Advisory Committee and the IFP, took into consideration the following constraints and set their goals accordingly:

- what is achievable for ALP in such a vast geographical constituency?
- what responsibility for designing and implementing activities can voluntary RSCs and small regional offices which depend on the goodwill of host institutions, take upon themselves?
- what responsibility could the small IFP take for monitoring, evaluation, co-ordination and development of the programme in total, considering its limited staffing?
- what co-operation partners could be found and how much could they be expected to contribute: what external funds could be secured for projects and activities: and to what extent could IFLA be expected to channel funds to support the regions?

The result of these pragmatic considerations was the MTP which concentrated on key professional problem areas associated with education and training (including support to Library Associations). These 3 key areas are discussed in (1.2) below.

ALP has attempted to avoid duplication in areas of library and information services development which are already being addressed by other IFLA core programmes. ALP goals and activities have been designed to dovetail with those of other IFLA core programmes such as: bibliographic control; access to, and availability of publications; and preservation and conservation. Clearly, the potential relevance to Third World needs of these other programmes is enhanced by the very existence of ALP - but, as pointed out below, not sufficiently exploited.

1.2 ALP Relevance: Libraries and Information Services Needs in the Third World

The first and central goal of the ALP/MTP for 1992-1997 has been developed to address the expressed needs of library and information services in the third world: namely, **to assist library staff, library schools and library associations in education and training programmes**. The relevance of this goal is unquestionably high and is further enhanced by the variety of activities which have been designed to directly address the stated goal. Attachments and scholarships programmes; workshops and seminars; and publications, have all been tailored to some extent, in order to support non-formal and continuing education needs of library and information services workers, especially in the technology and preservation fields; as well as basic training for individuals.

The relevance of ALP goals and activities have been regularly re-assessed through regional workshops (as well as seminars) designed to review nationally and regionally specific needs and to formulate project proposals accordingly. The relevance of ALP's activities are furthermore enhanced by the consultation process between the IFP and the RSCs whose members are active regional constituents.

Similarly, ALP has established and maintained the relevance of two other central goals, not just to the expressed needs of its constituency itself, but to regional and national governmental priorities, namely:

to promote the establishment and development of library and information services to the public with particular attention to the needs of rural and urban marginal areas;
and
to encourage a greater involvement and identification of libraries with literacy work.

An over-riding constraint which ALP has faced in designing and implementing activities to address these goals, has been the fact that the geographically, linguistically and culturally diverse regions in which ALP operates presents diverse situations and hence priorities have necessarily differed from region to region, and from sub-region to sub-region. ALP has attempted to address this constraint through flexibility in the planning of its activities which is closely informed by the specificity of need in each region or sub-region as identified by the RSCs, as well as by ALP members.

In Africa the general disparity between facilities and skills in urban, marginalised urban and remote rural areas is very large, and is compounded by a significant linguistic heterogeneity, compared to the other two regions. The region is characterised by severely under-developed basic library and information systems, and consequently, very little relevant training has ensued. The threat of an ever widening gap in information access between the developed World and Africa (in particular) is paramount in the minds of individuals involved in IFLA/ALP activities.

Whilst the needs in other regions are no less pronounced, Asia and Oceania presents a relatively greater homogeneity in terms of language and access to centres of excellence. ALP planning remains cognisant of the fact that there already exists some excellent libraries, library schools, research institutions as well as developed information technology and library associations in the newly industrialised countries. Activities are developed accordingly.

In the Latin America and the Caribbean region on the other hand, some well developed libraries exist, although there is a need for alternative information systems in an effort to reach marginalised urban and remote rural areas in a linguistically diverse constituency.

Despite this diverse ALP constituency, the Third World has numerous common needs when it comes to libraries and information services. Although only a few Government Ministries of Education and Culture were contacted by the consultant, it is suggested that their comments are indicative. They confirmed that ALPs goals were particularly relevant to their own national policies, strategies and priorities. A summary of their expressed needs relevant to libraries and information services, reads almost like the ALP/ MTP workplan for 1992-1997:

- basic and adult literacy
- book production and distribution
- continuing and non-formal education in library and information services skills; including training for para-professionals - and especially targeted for rural areas and marginalised groups;
- establishment of community information centres and services;
- training workshops and seminars on new information technologies (especially micro computer applications); as well as preservation and conservation;
- establishment and/or upgrading of referral databases;
- in-service training including attachments and scholarships which allow third world library staff to gain experience in state-of-the-art information management in first world libraries;
- publications and access to professional literature in relevant languages.

In short, it is fair to say that IFLA/ALP is cognisant of and is attempting to address all, and many more of the expressed needs of third world governments and their constituents. Certainly, these needs are recognised in ALP's goals.

The point to be made is that ALP was developed **because** other IFLA core programmes and professional activities whilst relevant, were not **as** relevant to Third World needs as they could have been. The regular reassessment of needs in the ALP constituency and consequential reappraisal of these goals, enhances the relevance of ALP to Third World needs. However, as discussed below, IFLA /ALP still has more room for a **systematic** targeting of Third World needs; and more so with regards to reaching remote rural and marginalised areas of the constituency; as well as promoting a greater role which libraries can play in basic literacy development.

1.3 **Relevance: ALP & Swedish Development Goals, Sectorial Policies, Strategies and Priorities**

1.3.1 **ALP and Sida's Cultural and Educational Sectorial Policies, Strategies and Priorities**

There is no question of the fact that all of IFLA/ALP objectives and activities are relevant to Sida's policies and strategies for support to cultural co-operation and educational development.

In the wider context, a central concurrence between IFLA/ALP goals and Sida's cultural development objectives is the work which IFLA/ALP does in the field library and information services which supports regional cultural organisations and networks to promote and encourage co-operation and exchange across geographic, cultural and ethnic borders.

More salient examples of strong concurrence with Sida's cultural and educational development objectives are the IFLA/ALP activities which contribute to creating and maintaining a literate and reading environment and thereby inherently promoting freedom of expression, through:

- assisting library staff, library schools and library associations in education and training programmes; including basic training and continuing and further education;
- collaboration with national ministries of education and culture in addressing non-formal and continuing education needs;
- the safeguarding and promotion of cultural heritage and documentation of oral tradition
- development of library and information services which are essentially a part of the development of cultural industries
- preservation and conservation
- strengthening of recipient countries' capacity to use its own culture and to raise the status of library and information services in the country
- inherent support for indigenous publishing and the book sector in general as an important factor in the preservation and development of cultural identity
- facilitating access to information: books, research, (and to a lesser extent, newspapers and other print media);
- strengthening organisations, associations and networks, nationally, regionally and internationally
- promoting independent indigenous publishing, the printing and distribution of books etc.

1.3.2 **IFLA/ALP Goals & Sweden's Broader Development Goals,**

As illustrated above, what IFLA/ALP aims to do, (and does) is very relevant to Swedish Sectorial Policies, Strategies and Priorities in both education and culture. However in the broader developmental sense: and in terms of IFLA's (and by implication ALP's) goals, some questions may be raised.

The following observations are certainly not a criticism of the RSCs, ALP Advisory Committee or of the IFP - all of whom have been developing a very effective and strategic MTP in the period 1992-1997, and are currently building on those experiences to develop the second MTP for 1997 - 2002. Nor should the following be seen as suggesting that the global IFLA programme or ALP has not been addressing their stated goals. It is more an observation about an aspect of IFLA's (and hence, ALP's) *raison d'être*. It may in the future, form a part of IFLA's discussions in defining their future role in the "global village" which has been created as a result of the development of more effective global communication through information technology - which is in itself, integral to IFLA's *raison d'être*.

An overview of what follows is the suggestion that IFLA/ALP's perspective of their developmental role may be a little too narrowly defined and lacking an holistic emphasis to the promotion of sustainable development.

The 5 Swedish policy goals for development assistance which were adopted by the Swedish Parliament in 1978* reflect a priority concern with an integrated approach to sustainable development. This incorporates economic growth, economic and social equality, economic and political self determination, environmentally sustainable development and democratic development. Sida's approach has since 1978 been a conceptual one which integrates these dimensions into all policy areas. * The 5th Policy goal on the environment was adopted in 1988.

On the basis of goal statements it would appear that IFLA/ALP takes an holistic approach to development (not just in the Third World). Their goals would imply that activities could and should address integral concerns in the Third World in the context of information needs and the development of communication: e.g.: media freedoms, pluralism and independence; human rights, especially the rights of minorities and marginalised groups who have traditionally been denied access to information and participation in development processes etc.

Some of the IFLA membership suggest that IFLA/ALP has shied away from some of these politically sensitive development issues. But this needs qualification. IFLA/ALP can do no more than their global membership sanctions. It is a diverse membership with disparate political and developmental agendas. Perhaps then, IFLA/ALP executive bodies are in somewhat of an invidious position. Two anecdotes serve to illustrate this view.

The first was an IFLA GC meeting in Istanbul, Turkey, in 1995 when some members wished to table a resolution condemning the host government over treatment of Kurdish minorities. This led to a potential conflict between IFLA and the host government - which threatened to undermine the whole IFLA GC meeting. The second was associated with the IFLA GC meeting in Beijing in 1996 where materials on human rights were confiscated by Chinese customs which threatened similarly to undermine the Chinese governmental sanction for the meeting.

Whilst freedom of information may constitute an integral dimension of IFLA's *raison d'être*, it is difficult for IFLA to respond to certain challenges in a way which satisfies all membership. The IFLA executive suggests that whilst not ignoring these sensitive issues, they must focus on professional issues upon which their central mandate rests. They need to respond appropriately without jeopardising the role they can play in their global constituency (which also includes governments).

To IFLA's credit, they have addressed some of these issues head on. One such example relates to how IFLA can in future, implement ARTICLE 19's resolutions on freedom of access to information and freedom of expression. In August 1995, in Istanbul, it was decided to form a special (ad hoc) **Committee on Freedom of Expression and Access to Information (CAIFE)**. Although CAIFE has yet to present its recommendations to the IFLA/GC, it is strongly suggested that its future activities (if the IFLA membership give it a mandate) have great relevance to ALP's constituencies. A specific recommendation is made in this regard. *see Part V (5).*

Cognisance should also be taken of the fact that at every juncture, IFLA/ALP activities attempt to help with the implementation of UNESCO's Public Library Manifesto - which inherently concerns itself with wider development issues such as good governance, human rights, freedom of expression etc.

Some further examples would indicate that IFLA has taken a diplomatic but pragmatic approach to sensitive issues. For example the IFLA GC has met in Leipzig in the aftermath of the "cold war"; and even in Moscow at its height. The most recent GC meeting in Beijing in itself demonstrates IFLA's "constructive engagement" approach to issues such as accessibility of information. Meetings of the CAIFE committee (one public) were held during the Beijing Conference. Similarly and indicatively, it could be argued that any activities implemented in (for example), a country like Myanmar and dealing with information, places significant pressure on the military regime in that country.

Nevertheless, albeit, IFLA/ALP faces constraints, it would still appear that they have not strategised around many other broader information-related development issues which rely (and in order to more effectively address them, could rely more) heavily on library and information services for their promotion; i.e.:

- environmentally sustainable development;
- gender equality;
- good governance;
- human rights;
- Health Issues (especially) HIV/AIDS awareness.

Clearly, IFLA/ALP cannot, and was not established to address all the ills of the developing world. IFLA underlines the fact that under-development in the South does not exist in isolation to the North. IFLA's very existence is testimony to the fact that much remains to be achieved (even) in industrialised countries in terms of library and information services development. Without such progress, development in the South would not be as effective.

Furthermore, IFLA/ALP activities do contribute to some of the wider development issues which are logically associated with developing and promoting availability and accessibility of information; as well as developing modalities for more effective global communication flows. In pursuit of identified goals, IFLA/ALP also address numerous other developmental needs which contribute to sustainable development: continuing and further education, training, basic literacy etc.

But if IFLA's goals and ALP's activities are short of being strategic or holistic in terms of Third World development, there may be one very good reason why. IFLA is not exclusively concerned with development in the Third World. IFLA is a membership organisation which constantly struggles with the perception that it is a donor organisation. Indeed, its membership, which has a strong vested interest in the association, is predominantly Northern based:

- 51% Western European;
- 17% North American;
- 18% Asian (and Oceania) - many countries newly industrialised;
- 7.5% African
- 7.5% Latin American

Commensurate to the Northern predominance in terms of IFLA membership is a corresponding poor representation from developing countries in most IFLA executive structures. For example, it was noticeable that a Professional Board/Core Programme Directors meeting attended by the consultant in the Hague, contained only two Third World members out of 18. This observation is significant considering some feedback from the constituency which suggests that some of IFLA's (not ALP's) projects, sometimes underestimate infrastructure problems in the Third World and thus, with the best intentions, have attempted in some cases, to transpose a Northern experience in the South.

However Sida's support is not for IFLA, but for IFLA's Third World programme and they can thus expect that the ALP core programme embarks strategically on development issues - especially those they target in their goals - not least of which, is literacy.

But here again, IFLA/ALP is in an invidious position. They are aware that illiteracy may present one of the main constraints to maximising the impact of library and information services development in the Third World. But one may argue that basic education also underpins their effectiveness. The question is should IFLA also consider another Core Programme on Basic Education? What can IFLA/ALP hope to achieve in this regard, considering that their central goals focus on professional issues related to library and information services?. Should IFLA be competing for donor funds with other organisations whose *raison d'être* is more centrally focused on literacy and basic education?

Sida's strategy for promoting development through cultural co-operation (of which support to library development is a part) stresses that such support should also promote culture as a dimension for wider development work - for the democratisation process and socio-economic growth. IFLA/ALP has clearly very effectively focused their roles with respect to global development of library and information services. The suggestion is that IFLA activities demonstrate its role more as a technical co-operation organisation, with a predominant membership in the North. This places, perhaps, too much of an onus on ALP to be "IFLA's Third World Development Agency."

Further to this suggestion, there clearly already exists vested strategic and economic interests in developed countries for the maintenance, consolidation and development of technical aspects of libraries and information services. The situation is obviously different in newly industrialised and under-developed countries. The ALP core programme helps to address this. The question is, does IFLA/ALP have the right balance?

2 Achievement of IFLA/ALP Goals in the First ALP/MTP

ALP was established as a an IFLA core programme in 1984, however it was not until 1989 that the programme began to achieve some momentum. (After refinement, the renewed programme was presented at the IFLA/GC meeting in Stockholm in 1990.)

At the outset, Sida's attention is drawn to the prolific and substantive nature of ALP activities which, over and above any criticisms this evaluation may have of the programme, are testimony to the fact that it covers a wide spectrum of activities. Furthermore, it is readily apparent that the range of activities presented in Part III, strikes a reasonable balance between activities which directly address ALP objectives with respect to: development of human resources; libraries for the general public; and specialised services. There also appears to have been a balance in terms of the **number*** of initiatives which have been implemented in ALP's three regions.

* this observation does not take into account the size and diversity of each region; nor the capacity and effort of ROs and RSCs.

Certainly, ALP can only do as much as the capacity of its small secretariat and that of the ROs allows. Both are currently stretching their capacities. There is no shortage of project applications nor organisations and associations which want to co-operate with ALP.

2.1 The Broader IFLA/ALP Perspective

The terms of reference for this evaluation do not extend to global IFLA activities. Nevertheless, since ALP is an integral part of IFLA, acknowledged problem areas of the global IFLA MTP should be seen in context with ALP operations. Many of these areas directly affect ALP.

Whilst all of the 5 core programmes have reported many successes in addressing IFLA's goals, this is not immediately apparent in terms of the collaboration which has (or could) ensue with ALP in the Third World constituency. Apparently, all core programmes guard their autonomy (in terms of planning and implementation of activities) from other IFLA professional programmes and activities (some, vehemently so); and so perhaps there is little the IFLA executive can do about this. In some respects, this would appear to be quite a healthy state of affairs.

However in a draft document for discussion issued by IFLA Professional Board in August 1995, the following aspects of the global IFLA/MTP* for 1992 - 1997 were identified as problem areas for discussion:

* In all fairness, these discussions centred less on any specific core programme or other professional activities, than the global IFLA MTP itself.

- Divisions and Sections have had some difficulty in differentiating between: the nature and purpose of the unit, its general objectives and consequently goals for the MTP 1992-97.
- Statements of goals were often lacking in a clear definition of indicators, milestones and specific targets relevant to the time-span of the MTP.
- Workplans were often too optimistic with no clear details on how they might be resourced.
- Time-scales and priorities were often undefined.
- Designation of responsibility for implementation of items in the workplans were often unclear.
- Perhaps, most significant of all was the acknowledgement that no effective mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating progress had been devised and implemented. Not all Units revised or reported progress on their workplans as required.

In producing this document for discussion and action, IFLA acknowledged that these problems have made it difficult to demonstrate that its global activities had achieved solid progress towards identified

goals. To IFLA's credit, these discussions led to a plan of action as well as a timetable for its implementation, in order to address the problems identified.

To the consultant's knowledge, the following action has been implemented (and/or is planned):

- Dec 95 Working Group established to draft model statement of aims and objectives.
- Apr 96 Model statement approved by the Professional Board.
- Apr-Jul 96 Revision of statement of aims and objectives.
- Aug 96 RSCs approved revised statements.
- Dec 96 PB will approve statements.
- Jan-Jul 97 Preparation of draft evaluation of MTP 92-97 will be undertaken.
- Aug 97 RSCs will finalise evaluation reports of 92-97 MTP; approve statements of goals for 97 - 03; and draft workplans for 97 - 99.
- Dec 97 PB will approve MTP 97 - 03 and receive workplans for 97 - 99.
- Aug 98 Evaluation and revision of workplans.

The findings in this evaluation, whilst ALP orientated, do not discount identified problem areas of the global IFLA/MTP, however, evidence would suggest that they may be less relevant to the ALP Core Programme than other IFLA Sections, Divisions, other Core Programmes and indeed, the global IFLA MTP. More importantly, Sida can rest assured that ALP, as an integral part of a global set of IFLA programmes, has also been an integral part of a process of self evaluation of its *raison d'être* and central goals, as well as modalities and strategies for reaching them. The substantive and comprehensive workplan for addressing identified problems is most encouraging.

2.2 A More Specific ALP Perspective

Until 1990, it is fair to say that the ALP core programme had achieved little in terms of establishing institutional mechanisms, (and consequently), strategic planning and implementation of relevant activities. Self critically, in 1988 an IFLA Journal Article held that, "In terms of third world support, IFLA's performance (which included ALP - since it was officially established by IFLA in 1984) (has not been) flattering. Project requests on file show little rationale in project approval or allocation of project funds...There has also been little project monitoring, project progress reporting or the dissemination of completed project reports. Many projects do not appear to have been completed at all. Taking an overall perspective, it is difficult to state that IFLA efforts over the past 15 years in the Third World have been of much significance. Wijasuria.D., *IFLA's Core Programme on the Advancement of Librarianship in the Third World: Orientation, Mechanisms and Priorities*. IFLA Journal 14 (1988)4, pp324-333.

This fledgling period of ALP, more than falling outside the terms of reference for this evaluation (since Sida support did not commence until 1989), should not be paid too much credence. For various reasons, it was clear that ALP was not achieving its goals. Perhaps it was because ALP was initially run from the IFLA secretariat which was not in a position to address Third World needs, since it was not "on the ground". Certainly, many Nordic donors felt this way.* Probably, and more importantly, it was because the initial goals were not closely enough related to strategic planning and institutional mechanisms for achieving them; as well as (and consequently), little or no funding. But paying too much attention to this early period would detract from the conclusion of this evaluation that ALP since 1989 has been refining and addressing these goals.

* The issue of the location of the ALP IFP is an ongoing discussion. Some Nordic donors still feel strongly that the IFP should be located in a Third World country.

From the time that the ALP Core Programme gained some momentum (1990 onwards), it has pursued its goals with a vigour. Sida can take much credit for the early and ensuing successes of ALP since it was their support in 1989 (through SAB) which facilitated the investigations into establishing a secretariat and formulation of a tangible and pragmatic plan of action for ALP. Mention should be made of the excellent work of the Core Programme Director who (before she was appointed as Director), in close collaboration with IFLA structures, spearheaded efforts to identify modalities, strategies and priorities of the first ALP/MTP. This began in 1989 and continued with the refinement and consolidation stages during the period 1990/91. But it was not until 1992 that implementation of the first ALP/MTP was in full swing.

It was also Sida support which played a major role in the consolidation of the workplan, the positioning of the project manager, the establishment of the IFP and the planning and implementation of activities during the period 1991 - 1995.

Since 1991, the establishment of the IFP at Uppsala University; the performance of the Director and her staff; the significant input from the University Librarian and the Library itself; funding from the university itself; and of course Sida's and other donor input and institutional support, are all aspects of which IFLA Headquarters are extremely praiseworthy, and appreciative.

Sida can be well satisfied that ALP is addressing its goals and has achieved remarkable success in doing so - to which the body of this evaluation testifies. However, in accordance with the self critical and needs-responsive approach which IFLA/ALP has demonstrated throughout their period of operations, they would be the first to admit that there are areas in which they have fallen short of their stated intentions. It is the opinion of the consultant that rather than seeing these short-falls in terms of a failure to meet goals, they are more indicatively a need for further refinement (of which ALP is cognisant) and are thus centrally concerned with emphasis, priorities and relevant strategies (which ALP is developing).

Ultimately, what Sida needs to bear in mind when asking how effectively ALP has achieved its goals, is the fact that whilst needs in the constituency are enormous there is no shortage of identified projects which can address ALP goals - but there is limited funding and hence resources and expertise.

An area in which IFLA/ALP appears to have fallen short of their expectations is central to ALP goals. It is treated in more depth in specific sections throughout this evaluation but may be categorised here as those activities which have been designed to address the needs of minority groups, remote rural and marginalised areas in the ALP Constituency; and, with particular regard to literacy.

2.2.1 Minority Groups, Remote Rural and Marginalised Areas in the ALP Constituency

In the field of library and information services, ALP has to balance the needs of remote rural, marginalised and minority groups with those of the total Third World constituency. Even in newly industrialised countries, economic development has not gone commensurably hand in hand with social and cultural development. Whilst the needs of rural and marginalised constituents are great and diverse, the residual developmental needs of library and information services remain significant globally.

What has gone hand-in-hand with economic development in the Third World is the disparity between rich and poor, rural and urban development, and marginalised minorities, in terms of access to, and participation in both social and economic development. This development lag, like most areas of development, has not generally been significantly eroded and the area of library and information services is no exception. For this reason alone, ALP's prioritisation of rural and marginalised areas of their constituency is justified.

ALP goals do reflect a priority concern with these constituents and at the outset, it must be stated that in many respects, ALP has been addressing this priority. Approximately 65% of ALP projects have been in this area or are on-going or planned. This includes:

Africa

- Seminar on information provision for rural communities in Africa
- Standards for the evaluation of information provision to rural communities in developing countries for all 3 regions (An IFLA/ALP/UNESCO project)
- Meeting of experts from library schools in Africa re. training in rural community information services (planned for 1997) (The University of Botswana is maintaining a database of all library and information services to rural communities in Africa as a contribution in kind to ALP)
- LISDESA Conference, where the SIDA money was used to give support to disadvantaged librarians from South Africa to participate.
- Pilot project on 'twin circuit' libraries in Pikine Guédiawaye
- Bibliothèques scolaires: séminaire régional de formation de formateurs: exploitation des ressources documentaires scientifiques (Follow-up of p 10, February 1997)

Asia

- A regional project to develop a training package for the public library personnel in Laos, Myanmar, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand
- English version of the training package is now being planned (as a follow-up)
- ATSB - Arabization of selected IFLA publications
- The national bibliography of Lao PDR (1975-1990)
- Networking of provincial and district libraries with mobile services extending to the rural areas (Not yet started.)
- Thai-Lao project on books for young people
- Thai Lao Hmong project on books for young people (Not yet started.)
- Union catalogue of Mongolian ancient materials in China 1996-1998 (Not started).

Latin America

- Survey of national information resources and services in the member states of the OECS and review of plans for development
- A.P.L.A. Advanced course library personnel Aruba and the Netherlands Antilles
- Regional meeting for specialists in library services in rural and semiurban areas
- Latin America
- Latin American seminar on library services for the blind
- Follow-up of project 28 during the IFLA Conference in Havana 1994 with a workshop arranged by IFLA ALP/RSC LAC/SLB
- Libraries for literacy in geographically and socially isolated areas. Pre-Session Seminar. Cuba 1994
- Popular documentation and everyday information at Roger community in the city of Joao Pessoa, Paraiba
- Attention to indigenous communities in Venezuela through public library services
- Second regional meeting on the status and strategies for development of public libraries in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Latin American seminar on library, reading and street-children. (To be followed-up.)

Some of these projects are described in more detail in (7) below, under "Impact of ALP activities". Special reference should be made to the "twin circuit" libraries project in (7.4) as an example of the importance and scope of these activities.

However, it may be suggested that ALP's prioritisation of projects by RSCs (and hence) allocation of finances does not differentiate enough between Third World and newly industrialised constituents nor between remote rural and marginalised groups in the latter constituency. This is discussed further in (5.2) as well as Part IV (3.2). An observation is that - perhaps a modality which ALP has utilised in generating projects to address all of their goals may undermine their attempts to address the needs of **remote rural and marginalised areas** of the constituency. The larger proportion of projects are solicited from the constituency itself. But they are not always forthcoming, and not always quality projects, especially from the most disadvantaged groups - for obvious reasons. Some constituents also suggested that RSC members who prioritise projects for funding, often cater to their own interests.

Whilst very democratic and egalitarian, this "trawling for projects" would appear a rather ad hoc way of addressing goals. More importantly, for the most disadvantaged sections of the constituency, it relies on the good sense of the more fortunate constituents to generate projects to address the needs of the disadvantaged, marginalised or illiterate. Perhaps then, the IFP needs to take more initiative in this regard; or at least devise a systematic approach which ensures that the needs of these more disadvantaged groups obtain the priority they need and are catered for in targeted projects.

* Part IV (3.2) points out that this "trawling for projects" is not entirely ad hoc since Regional Appraisal and Advisory Committees provide substantial input in the appraisal process.

2.2.2 The Role of Libraries in Addressing Illiteracy

ALP is cognisant of the fact that literacy, whilst recognised as an area of great importance in the ALP/MTP, has not as yet been addressed systematically enough. ALP suggests that the problem has not been as yet strategically addressed because literacy work is to some degree "terra incognita" for librarians. Clearly, more research needs to be done on what libraries have meant or could mean to literacy and post-literacy processes.

So has ALP achieved its goal of encouraging a greater involvement and identification of libraries with literacy work? From the testimony of numerous sources in the regions, the answer is yes. Certainly many activities have been targeted at rural and marginalised areas in which the need for basic literacy is most pronounced.

ALP has encouraged some pilot projects in order to:

- represent different aspects of literacy;
- initiate research and development;
- develop librarians' knowledge and understanding of illiteracy as a basis for reading promotion activities;
- produce children's books;
- investigate libraries as resource centres which can acquire promote, make accessible and perhaps produce appropriate material for new readers;
- reach disadvantaged groups with reading materials and information services.

ALP activities which have directly addressed the goal to encourage a greater involvement of libraries with literacy work, include:

- Attachment at Srinakharinwirot University 1995;
- "Twin Circuit" Libraries project in Pikine-Guedaiwaye, 1992-1994; and follow-up seminar, 1997
- Seminar on Information Provision to Rural Communities in Africa; (Gaborone, 1994) Report published 1995 in English and French, 1996..
- Libraries for Literacy in Geographically and Socially Isolated Communities: Pre-session Seminar, Cuba, 1994.
- Thai-Lao Children's Book Project
- ALP sponsorship of two participants at Guimares Pre-conference on Literacy.

Projects planned for the future in this area are also numerous and directly relevant. **Please refer to Part V (1) for main project areas.** This is an impressive array of projects dealing with literacy.

However, it is suggested that the most substantive and systematic way in which literacy can be addressed in future is through the proposed IFLA Literacy Core Programme. The ALP Core Programme Director is an ex-officio member of the IFLA Literacy Core Programme working group.

2.2.3 In Summary: Residual Areas of Need?

Whilst remaining cognisant of the progress which ALP has made towards addressing its MTP goals for 1992 - 1997, the IFLA executive arms, ALP/IFP, RSC's, and most individuals, institutions as well as government ministries consulted agree that there is a residual need to strategise around, (and hence) prioritise activities which **more systematically** address the needs of marginalised urban and remote rural areas, in all three regional constituencies, and across the spectrum of ALP activities.

It is not suggested that ALP can address all of the following needs. Nor do they have the capacity to do so. Furthermore, reference to Part V (1); ALP's MTP for 1998 - 2001 is evidence of the fact that many of these broad areas of need are going to be being addressed. However, the following needs have been identified:

- (recognising discussions underway for a sixth core programme with a central emphasis on literacy), the need for a more integral and systematic approach to the identification of libraries with literacy work;
- the need to facilitate the establishment of, and/or more closely collaborate with national library associations - with the central purpose of reaching remote rural and other marginalised groups;
- the need to make IFLA/ALP activities known to remote rural and marginalised areas especially through the IFLA newsletter;
- the need to address the significant constraints associated with diverse language constituencies, which limits the participation of marginalised, rural and minority groups in ALP activities - if they do not speak English, French or Spanish. This includes: scholarship and attachment programmes; newsletters and other national and regional communication activities; other seminars, workshops and training activities;
- the need to establish community information centres in areas which have no libraries and information services, as well as to look to promoting the sustainability of such centres;
- the need to cater for (very) basic training (linked strongly to literacy work), and to a lesser extent (for the very remote or significantly marginalised constituents), continuing and further education and training;
- the need to cater for the book development needs of marginalised groups - especially, recording of oral tradition, and the translation and distribution of books;

Despite the array of residual needs, this evaluation suggests that IFLA/ALP is on the right track and that the future of the ALP holds great promise for addressing a part of their constituency which is by its inaccessible and diverse nature, extremely difficult to reach in any area of development activities.

As a very tentative suggestion, for the same reason as IFLA established ALP as a core programme; and is considering establishing a Literacy core programme; perhaps consideration should be made of strengthening and formalising a two tier structure of ALP (which in principle), already exists, namely:

- **First Tier ALP Constituents:** Activities are designed with the knowledge that these parts of the constituency in **least developed** as well as **newly industrialised** countries, have a reasonable level of development with respect to libraries and information services; and are more likely to be in a position to benefit from the international collaboration which the IFLA/ALP programme affords them. This represents little change from the current ALP approach - **except that it recognises that such activities exclude a large part of the constituency - namely, remote rural and marginalised constituents.**
- **Second Tier ALP Constituents:** All things being equal, activities in this tier take precedence over First tier activities. Activities are more strategically and systematically targeted at **remote rural and marginalised areas as well as minorities**, in less developed and newly industrialised countries; and which are in need of: systematic and strategic development in basic literacy; establishment of community information centres as well as basic library facilities and personnel training. **Activities in this second tier of ALP could be considered as a bridging programme which facilitates grass roots constituencies participation in the wider framework of IFLA/ALP activities.**

3 Participatory Benefits of IFLA/ALP Membership

Participatory benefits cited by most constituents consulted, were predominantly national and (sometimes) project specific; but always reflected the symbiotic IFLA - ALP relationship. Summarily, these benefits have been well articulated by IFLA in their own publicity which effectively presents their *raison d'être*; namely, that IFLA/ALP affords members:

- the means through which librarians can globally formulate their goals, exert their influence as a professional group, protect their interests and find global solutions for global problems;
- the opportunity to participate in an international forum for discussion, research and development in all fields of library activity;
- a mechanism for the promotion of national and regional library development.

- the opportunity of sharing specialised expertise;
- regular international and personal contact with colleagues;
- access to relevant international publications free of charge: as well as an international forum for their own research
- access to the activities of other core programmes including grants, scholarships and fellowships;

What is not mentioned by IFLA, but was the most common response by constituents when asked what they considered the major benefit of IFLA/ALP membership was: was that IFLA/ALP provides access to funds for the development of library and information services

4 **Level of Staff Participation and Criteria**

There appears to be a high predominance of IFLA/ALP activities which cater for upper and middle management - most obviously, for in in-service training attachments. There are some very good reasons for this as indicated below. Furthermore, it should also be noted that most of these staff at senior levels, come from poor countries and under-developed institutions.

IFLA/ALP criteria for participation in seminars, conferences and workshops etc., vary from project to project. The Scholarships programme at AIT and in New Delhi are only conducted in English. Workshops to identify needs and to write project proposals, ask the prospective candidates to submit a brief curriculum vitae and explain why they want to participate in the work shop. They are also asked whether they have sufficient knowledge of the language of the workshop. They also must submit country reports, and send in a list of the ten most important needs in library development in their country.

As for seminars and ALP conferences, the criteria differs from time to time. For the Pan-African Seminar on Information provision to rural communities, all of Africa was combed to find out who really had very good knowledge and was active within this area. The language capacity requested was either French or English. (Sim transl) Similarly, the local organizers of the PAC Conference in Nairobi mapped all of Africa to find out which institutions were most qualified to provide good speakers with regards to archives and preservation. However, all countries in Africa were invited, either through ministries, national Library Services or National Archives. 26 were represented. The language requested was either French or English. (Sim.transl.)

ALP obviously needs to maintain some basic criteria. Any criteria necessarily imposes restrictions on access. It is suggested that ALP must always bear in mind that grass-roots participants will always be struggling to meet any criteria unless it is specifically designed to maximise their participation. Two criteria are central, namely: (NB the first is PB criteria for participation in IFLA meetings - not ALP activities)

- **The need to have institutional support** which implies middle or upper management levels in established institutions or organisations, and which would apparently exclude many grass-roots participants who do not have institutional backing but who may be in a position to provide extremely useful information from a grass-roots perspective;
- **The language issue** which is discussed further in (6.2.2) and (7.3.1); although it must be pointed out here that workshops, seminars, conference proceedings etc., are in major languages in order to be available to the most number of librarians in various countries (most of whom - even grass roots librarians speak one of IFLA's five main languages). As for attachments and scholarships etc., there is no question of the logic behind having the language requirement - it would be difficult for a non English speaker to gain much value from an attachment at Australian National Library for example. Of course, the problem of languages in regional institutions is not one upon which ALP can have much impact. Nevertheless, the language problem is something which IFLA/ALP recognise as limiting the accessibility of activities and thus remains high on the agenda of discussions - to which (6.2.2) and (7.3.1) bears testimony. ALP should be applauded for working in the three languages which it does. They are finding ways in which rural, remote and marginalised candidates can have access to training as well as other activities and their guidelines for attachments and scholarships are different to many other IFLA/ALP activities. They actually attempt to pair attachées in AO with suitable hosts from a linguistic point of view.

5 Public/Constituents' Involvement in ALP

5.1 Public

Public involvement with ALP activities has ranged from strong to nominal or very little. Clearly and pragmatically ALP can do little more than strongly encourage as greater public involvement with their activities as possible. This they are doing, and it has borne fruit in many cases as indicated in (7.11) below. As well as building community spirit and encouraging community participation in adult and non-formal education in many countries, ALP activities have often led to significant private sector and community funding for library and information services development - and in many rural areas.

5.2 Constituents' Involvement

It has been pointed out above that IFLA/ALP have attempted to maximise input from their constituencies and to base their planning and implementation upon this input. Not only has this been achieved strategically through seminars, meetings and workshops, but also informally by individual project leaders, institutions and organisations who have provided input or are involved.

ALP also attempts to maximise the relevance of the activities they support by encouraging RSCs to set their own priorities - which they currently and increasingly do. But one question which may be asked is : to what extent are RSCs representative of the general regional constituency - especially, the most marginalised constituents? Some constituents suggest that RSCs tend to prioritise activities according to their own areas of interests.

Clearly, how effectively the RSCs priorities reflect grass-roots wishes depends upon a number of factors, i.e.:

- the interests of the individual members themselves;
- the degree of representation in the RSCs from the most marginalised areas (which is not great);
- the number and calibre of projects which are submitted for consideration by the RSCs, from the grass-roots constituents (of which there is apparently also a paucity).

This evaluation would suggest that there is some reason for concern in this respect if the feedback solicited from the constituency is anything to go by.

Although RSC members as well as ROs were asked to maximise grass-roots input, responses from the grass-roots were minimal. As well as the poor response, in the cases of constituents who did respond, input was tardy. This comment takes into account the difficulties in communicating with such a large constituency - especially in African and Latin American countries where a major impediment is the number of languages encountered.

IFLA/ALP and Sida may draw a number of conclusions about this: it may suggest that: the grass-roots are not closely enough involved in ALP activities; or that the co-ordination between the IFP, RSCs, and ROs and grass-roots constituents is not as effective as it might be.

6 Collaboration

6.1 ALP and IFLA Collaboration

It is not the intention to go into too much detail about this since it could be the subject of another evaluation. Some points (interpreted by the consultant) from the ALP Advisory Committee meeting in October, sheds some light on important issues:

- Collaboration between the Professional Board, and the Core Programmes; and between the Core Programmes themselves, is not as strong as it could be.
- ALP collaboration between with the RSCs and other IFLA bodies has been satisfactory.
- There is a great demand on ALP and the RSCs to collaborate with many IFLA professional groups. This needs to be in accordance with the priorities of the RSCs. Neither ALP nor the RSC's have unlimited capacity.

It is readily apparent that rather than core programmes duplicating efforts, collaboration between them has not yet exploited its full potential. Some of the reasons for this under-achievement may relate to the following observations by the consultant:

- Each of the 5 core programmes is hosted by a major national institution in a different country: each with its own director, staff, funding, and significantly - view of its role. The benefits of this arrangement may outweigh the disadvantages. But in terms of co-ordination of efforts, the current arrangements are questionable. It is apparent that the core programmes are protective of their autonomy in IFLA - which is a relatively healthy state of affairs. However this may have led to a degree of unexploited potential of collaborative efforts, for the very simple reason that it is not always clear to many core programmes (nor indeed the Professional Board), what other core programmes are doing.
- It is apparent that the Professional Board under whose jurisdiction the core programmes fall, treads a fine line between attempting to maintain a co-ordinating role and trying not to be too prescriptive.

Nevertheless, this is an imminently solvable problem of which IFLA and the core programme directors are cognisant and are addressing. The following observations relate to what collaboration has ensued between the core programmes.

6.1.1 UAP

ALP co-operated with UAP between 1993-1995 which led to a project "Inter Library Lending and Document Delivery in Developing Countries" which started in Ghana in 1996. This project was later taken over by the RSCA. However, over and above this, few collaborative efforts between ALP and UAP appear to have ensued, in spite of the relevance of the UAP objectives to Third World constituency: the flagrant violations of freedom of expression; lack of access to information and less than uniform media freedoms in many Third World countries. It would appear that in future there is scope for strong collaboration between ALP, UAP and the Committee on Access to Information and Freedom of Expression CAIFE.

6.1.2 UBCIM

Collaboration between ALP and UBCIM has been constructive, but not prolific. The only direct collaboration which the consultant found was the Regional Workshop - Anglophone Africa: Co-operation between ALP and (joint) UBCIM/UNIMARC regional workshop (which has not yet ensued); and a seminar on Bibliographic Control is jointly planned between UBCIM and the ROLAC sometime in the new MTP. UBCIM also has an extensive publishing programme which unfortunately appears not to reach a large proportion of the ALP constituency.

6.1.3 PAC

ALP and PAC appear to have had a very constructive and substantial engagement since 1991. This is indicated by (i.a.) the following collaborative efforts:

Pan African Conference on Preservation and Conservation of Library and Archives Material in Africa Kenya, 1993: On-going IFLA/ALP/PAC/RSCA project (JIPCA); follow-up activities 1996.

Regional Joint Open Forum on Conservation and Preservation: Havana. 1994 Organised in co-operation with 3 IFLA Regional Sections. ALP financed the participation of an African participant.

The former initiative has been protracted with extensive follow-up activities. It is also a very strong collaborative effort between other international organisations such as ICA.

Activities planned for the new MTP include:

- Workshop on PAC in Tropical Areas (LAC Region);
- Roundtable on PAC of photographs (LAC Region);
- Continuation of the JIPCA secretariat and training programmes including seminar proposals for all sub-regions in Africa.

6.1.4 UDT

UDT has been responsible for the very important development of IFLANET and IFLA's WWW-site which has had a very substantial impact on their activities. Recent statistics show that there is very strong interest in this service and through IFLANET, IFLA reaches a

different and broader constituency - which includes the Third World. However, over and above ALP collaboration in these processes and the establishment of ALP's home page on the WWW-site, there appears to have ensued little direct collaboration between ALP and the UDT. * Similar to UAP, this is surprising considering the ALP activities which have been implemented in the third world countries in the fields of: facilitating means and modes of communicating electronic data; and facilitating the widest possible availability of published material. *UDT and ALP will co-operate in the pre-session seminar in Denmark in 1997.

6.2 Other Professional Co-operation: Library & Information Services Networking - North/South and South/South

ALP activities have clearly facilitated the establishment and consolidation of networks of library and information services professionals. A number of countries pointed to the major benefit of this networking as being the ability to network with, and mobilise professionals and resource people for various facets of development activities which are taking place - nationally, regionally and internationally.

In terms of institutional collaboration, ALP fares well. However it appears that much still needs to be done in exploiting the role which national library associations can play. This necessarily requires funding commitments to: firstly help establish national library associations where there are none; and secondly, help to capacitate existing ones in order for them to exploit their potential. (See 6.2.2 below).

6.2.1 Institutional Collaboration

A strength of all IFLA/ALP activities is the strong collaboration between national and regional institutions in almost all of ALP activities. These institutions include: Universities or other Centres of Higher Education; as well as National and Regional Libraries and Library Associations. Specific examples are too numerous to mention here but it is fair to say that of all the outputs listed in Part II, few have been implemented without strong national institutional input in every country concerned. Not only has this collaboration contributed to the strengthening of such institutions in many instances, it has been indeed the backbone of ALP's activities and upon which the achievements of ALP rest.

Sida should view this symbiotic relationship not only as a very significant contribution to the building of Southern institutional capacity but also as an extremely cost effective method of supporting development activities in the South in general. Institutions which have housed ALP projects, have also been responsible for major fund-raising activities for particular initiatives. They have also contributed resources, time and expertise in their implementation.

6.2.2 National Library Associations

Building national library associations is an objective of ALP and the development activities which have ensued and are in progress are numerous. There has also been quite some collaboration between IFLA/ALP and library associations in each IFLA/ALP region, sub-region and country. However it would appear that this collaboration ranges from very close, to nominal and in some cases, very little. This does not mean however, that IFLA/ALP is not cognisant of the need to strategically develop national library associations. ALP intends to increase its co-operation with IFLA's Roundtable on the Management of Library Associations in the next MTP. Central reasons for the key role of Library Associations are:

- They provide the most logical way to address the constraints of working in local languages, which neither IFLA nor ALP can logistically attempt to cover in their large constituency. They thus provide a conduit for IFLA/ALP influence - especially with regards to publications.
- They offer the most sustainable and culturally and linguistically appropriate mechanism for continuing the work which IFLA/ALP does in developing library and information services in specific countries.

IFLA/ALP recognises that there remains paucity of library organisations in the Third World. Those that exist are characteristically underdeveloped and thus realise little of their full potential. Staff are invariably part-time and in most cases voluntary participants from institutions who need to juggle their own work load with the national interest.

Even in a country like Thailand, which (uncharacteristically for the Third World), has a very strong Thai Library Association, much scope for other library networks and associations development remains. The Thai example is an interesting one. It, unlike many in the region, generates its own income, has an established secretariat with fully paid officials. It is the subject of Royal patronage and even owns its premises (which are substantial). The IFLA regional Office is officially hosted by the Thai Library Association; and whilst there is obviously close contact with IFLA/ALP, the President of TLA suggests that collaboration is nominal. This is in spite of the fact that TLA was instrumental in bringing the IFLA regional office from Malaysia to Thailand. If this is indicative of other regions, there would appear to be scope for more systematic ALP collaboration with national library associations.

In June 1996, the IFLA President drew attention to the fact that although Library Associations are the bedrock of IFLA, only about 10 African Library Associations are members of IFLA. It is an issue which needs to be strategically and systematically addressed by ALP, IFLA and the RSCs. * Although the African Section suggests that they are committed to investigating means of strengthening existing, and developing national library associations, the African region appears to be most in need of a concerted drive to encourage Library Associations to become active in IFLA/ALP activities. Indeed, the IFLA President also pointed out that "it is imperative that Africa makes inputs into developments which affect library and information services globally because of the constant threat of an ever widening gap in information access between the developed World and Africa (in particular).

* (IFLA statutes indicate that one of the functions of the RSCs is to "motivate Library Associations and Institutions of their respective sub-regions, to be affiliated with IFLA).

But this needs to be seen in context with the role that ALP can and does play. Both in LAC and Africa, the regional sections prefer (and should) deal with this matter themselves. They also pursue their own objectives with funds from the PB. The LAC office for example, has worked with a project to survey LAC library associations which is currently being followed up. This may provide a paradigm for future ALP efforts. The AO region singles out library association for support in their future agenda and ALP has received one project application already. The Africans for their part have reconstituted the West Africa Library Associations which ALP has supported and can support in future if good enough projects are submitted.

It is thus fair to say that ALP recognises and has acted on the need for development of library associations. Future efforts in this regard can be informed by the good start ALP has made by implementing specific activities which have addressed this need at a national and regional level, in the 3 regions, through i.e., the following activities:

Asia and Oceania

Seminar on the Management of Library Associations in Vietnam: Hanoi, Vietnam, 3-5 April, 1995

Latin America/Caribbean

Creation of Association of Schools of Librarianship in South Cone Countries: third phase in 1995.

Africa

Workshop on Microcomputer Applications for Library Managers: Accra, Ghana, 6-13 Feb., 1995; (reconstitution of the West African Library Association)

6.3 Other Organisations

As pointed out in Part II, IFLA (and thus by association, ALP) collaborates closely with a range of like-minded and relevant international governmental and non governmental organisations. IFLA/ALP holds and offers Consultative Status with many of these organisations. Without understating the importance of this collaboration with organisations which are not mentioned below, some of the following key efforts are indicative of the important global role which IFLA/ALP and their collaborating partners play:

6.3.1 UNESCO

Holding Consultative Status with UNESCO means that IFLA plays an important role in UNESCO's programmes involving library and information services. Very central to this collaboration is IFLA/ALP's endorsement and implementation through their activities of UNESCO's **Public Library Manifesto**. UNESCO's PGI also collaborates closely with IFLA/ALP in the Third World - offering contracts for study and research: the organisation of seminars and workshops as well as publications etc. Some examples of this collaboration between UNESCO and ALP (specific activities) include:

- Seminar on Management of Library Associations in Vietnam (April 1995): Vietnam National Commission for UNESCO responsible for local arrangements
- ALP Seminar to Identify and Assess Needs of Library Development in Central America and to formulate Project Proposals: Nicaragua, March, 1995; where the UNESCO PGI advisor acted as a resource person;
- UNESCO Regional Workshop for the Preparation of a Co-ordinated Training Plan for Information Professionals in Latin America and the Caribbean: Brazil, April, 1994.
- ALP Workshops to Identify and Assess Needs; and to Formulate Project Proposals: First: Bangkok, 1993 - for SE Asia; Second: Hanoi, 1994 - for Indochina and Myanmar: UNESCO PGI advisor acted as resource person and hosted by UNESCO Commissions Thailand and Vietnam
- Regional Meeting on the Situation and Strategies for the Development of Public Libraries in Latin America: Venezuela, Feb 1992. These meetings were sponsored by UNESCO, who also published the report in English and Spanish.
- UNESCO PGI Paris represented at the Seminar on Information Provision to Rural Communities in Gaborone, 1994
- Guidelines for the Evaluation of Library Services to Rural Communities Project: IFLA/ALP/UNESCO

6.3.2 IBBY

Collaborative efforts include:
The Thai-Lao Children's Book Project

6.3.3 ICA

Collaborative efforts between IFLA/ALP and ICA include:

- Meeting of the New Joint IFLA/ICA Committee on Preservation in Africa (JICPA): Dakar 1996 (An ICA/IFLA project)
- Pan African Conference on Preservation and Conservation of Library and Archives Material in Africa: Nairobi, 1993.

6.4 Government Ministries/Local Authorities

ALP has harnessed the support of local authorities and government ministries in most countries very effectively. A good example is the case of the collaboration between the Dept. of Non-Formal Education in Thailand and ALP which has joined hands in addressing the needs of rural areas in moving from an emphasis on functional literacy to continuing and further education. IFLA provided funding for training and organised curriculum development workshops in the Princess Libraries project in Thailand. This initiative has been in no small way stimulated and supported by ALP activities. It has helped in redressing the situation whereby poorer communities in Thailand have erstwhile had little access to libraries since this has traditionally been dependent upon the relative wealth of particular communities.

Some other examples of direct collaboration between ALP and government ministries are:

- Seminar on Management of Library Associations in Vietnam (April 1995): Vietnamese Ministry of Culture and Information worked in collaboration with UNESCO, taking on responsibility for local arrangements.
- The Advancement of Librarianship: A Seminar to Identify and Assess Needs of Library Development in Central America and to formulate Project Proposals: Nicaragua, March, 1995; where the Ministry of Culture and the National Library provided material assistance for the seminar.
- ALP Workshops to Identify and Assess Needs; and to Formulate Project Proposals: First: Bangkok, 1993 - for SE Asia; Second: Hanoi, 1994 - for Indochina and Myanmar: Hosted by Ministries of Education and Culture, Thailand and Vietnam respectively.

- Regional Project to Develop a Training Package for Public Library Personnel in South East Asia: on-going project in collaboration with Ministry of Education (non-formal education) Thailand, started in 1992. Phase 1 1992; Phase 2 1993; Training package in Thai in 6 volumes.

6.5 Collaboration with Swedish Organisations

It is not the intention to go into detail about various collaborative efforts here; especially since many of the relationships are predominantly on a donor/initiative basis. Significantly, ALP reports that Uppsala University, Swedish Library Associations and the Swedish Institute have all provided more than just funding; to varying degrees they have provided logistic support - and in the case of Uppsala University, technical assistance as well as facilities and expertise. The same is true of other Nordic Libraries and Library Associations as well as the Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs. Like the Sida support, perhaps one of the most important aspects is the Swedish commitment to the development of library and information services in the Third World. This has provided leverage for ALP in securing other funding.

Not least of the reasons for the valued co-operation between Sida and ALP is the fact that Sida has made long-term commitments which has allowed ALP to plan ahead (indeed the first Sida contribution facilitated the establishment of the ALP/IFP and the first MTP). The longer-term commitment also allows ALP to implement and follow-up on their progress in a more strategic way than much of the ad hoc funding which ALP receives. If Sida (on the basis of the recommendations of this evaluation) asks ALP to be more strategic and systematic in the way they address grass roots problems, then it is essential that Sida support is commensurably strategic and long-term.

One aspect worth mentioning is the apparent lack of collaboration between SAREC and Sida in their support for ALP - which is not a new phenomena - but quite important especially now that SAREC is officially a part of Sida. Like some other areas of support, (for example to the Bellagio Secretariat), there may have been some duplication of effort. Whilst SAREC may still be an appropriate section for the support of some ALP activities, it is strongly recommended that a close co-ordination ensues now that SAREC is an integral part of Sida.

7 Impact of ALP Activities

ALP's activities since 1990 have been prolific and substantive. Over and above any criticisms this evaluation may have of the programme, feedback from the constituencies are testimony to the fact that ALP has had significant impact - especially in the field of the passing on of knowledge by individuals at an organisational and association level. As with most initiatives, much of this impact is difficult to quantify.

This evaluation cannot pretend to have assessed the impact of the prodigious number of activities and projects which have been carried out over the 5 year period in a very large geographical constituency. However, it is suggested that independent feedback from sources such as government ministries and other organisations which collaborate with IFLA/ALP is quite indicative. This feedback overwhelmingly supports the notion that ALP activities are having substantial impact, and certainly achieve the impact for which they were intended.

7.1 Seminars, Workshops & Meetings

A large majority of ALP activities, especially in the fields of seminars, workshops do not lend themselves to the formulation of empirical measurements of impact. For example, obviously it is difficult to set indicators to measure the impact of seminars which address areas of need except to say that problem areas and needs of the constituency have been identified. Similarly, quantitative measures cannot reflect the impact which collaboration and participation in seminars, meetings and workshops, has made in developing library and information services expertise in the Third World. Nevertheless, qualitative feed back from the constituency overwhelmingly supports the conclusion that seminars, workshops and meetings achieve the impact for which they are intended for the following reasons:

- they have been convened to address an expressed area of need identified by people in the regions;
- many of these activities have been convened for the express purposes of co-ordinating knowledge about particular aspects of library and information services development. They have consequently led to substantive follow-up activities and projects and in general demonstrate effective continuity;

- they have led to collaborative efforts not only between other IFLA core programmes and other professional activities, but regional and international collaboration between organisations and associations which hold or are offered consultative status with IFLA/ALP

7.2 Staff Exchanges In-service Training, Attachments, Fellowships & Scholarships

Reporting from individual candidates as well as the institutions in which the training has taken place, has testified as to the relevance and usefulness of the training. Perhaps the only criticism which was addressed mainly to scholarships in information technology, was that they were too theoretically orientated. This has resulted in many attachments and scholarships being perceived as a predominantly, one way flow of information, i.e. teacher to learner. Some respondents suggested that they would have liked to have seen a more practical and product related approach which culminated in a tangible output for the region or country. ALP could explore ways in which these activities could be more mutually beneficial to both parties. A paradigm in this respect is the attachment in 1996 at Srinakharinwirote University by and Indian participant, who developed a resource package in collaboration with the University Library in women's literacy in remote rural areas.

What has been difficult for the consultant to assess is the follow-up to the training. Most of the training activities have set criteria for selection of candidates - a central one being that the candidate is in a position to pass on the benefits of the training to others in their own countries. It is unclear whether this has been systematically followed up and its impact assessed. The extent to which this has ensued is something which should be monitored more closely by the IFP.

In terms of regional impact, the situation is even more difficult to assess. Most noticeably, four facts are indicative:

- scholarships and attachments have only been in the Asia and Oceania Region. They are very much in demand and (for example), in 1995, over 100 applications were received from Africa - which is not yet involved in these activities. It is certain that the LAC region has the same demand. Both of these regions would seem to be more in need of such training than Asia and Oceania. * The activities in the new MTP 1997 - 2001, appear to address this concern.
- the attachments and scholarships have involved a good geographical spread - in terms of the countries in the AO region; although it is not clear to what extent this spread has included remote and marginalised sections of the constituency. Evidence suggests that the participants have been overwhelmingly urban based and drawn from rather major institutions.

Scholarships have included participants from: Papua New Guinea, Mongolia, Cambodia, Bangladesh, Myanmar, India, Thailand, Pakistan; Sri Lanka; China; Laos; Vietnam.

In-service attachments have drawn from: Thailand; Nepal, Myanmar, Indonesia, India, Philippines; Solomon Islands, Malaysia and Laos;

- in-service training attachments are aimed at middle or senior staff which obviously, unless systematic follow-up activities are pursued by trainees in their home countries, limits the impact on rural and marginalised areas of the constituency which are in most need of basic training.
- whilst it is recognised that the suitability of candidates and training institutions are factors which affect the placements, it may be observed that (for example) Indian and Thai participants appear to have had more training opportunities than other countries.

7.3 Research and Publications

Perhaps one of the most tangible potential benefits of IFLA/ALP association is the access which it provides to constituents in terms of publications, which include (free of charge), i.e.: the IFLA Journal; the IFLA Annual; the IFLA Directory; IFLA Professional Reports; IFLA Conference Papers; as well as Newsletters of the Core Programmes and the ALP Project Report Series. In addition, the IFLA/UBCIM Core Programme has an extensive publications programme itself.

A representative example of the very practical nature of research activities (which has thus maximised their impact) is the **Regional Project to Develop a Training Package for Public Library Personnel in South East Asia**: on-going project in collaboration with Ministry of Education (non-formal education) Thailand, started in 1992. This project had an extensive geographical spread incorporating Laos; Myanmar; Indonesia; Malaysia; Singapore; Sri Lanka; and Thailand.

In terms of the distribution of publications, much more apparently needs to be done. It was not an uncommon response from the constituency that they received very few/or were not aware of many IFLA or ALP publications.

More positively in response to questionnaires to the ALP constituency, respondents overwhelmingly rated IFLA publications 4 or 5 on a scale of 1 to 5, in terms of: usefulness, accuracy, relevance, quality, content and presentation. Significantly, "regularity" rated somewhat lower.

The most useful publications were those which contained details of IFLA/ALP activities - especially the advertising of workshops, seminars, scholarships and attachments - i.e., newsletters. Many respondents felt that IFLA/ALP did not advertise itself widely enough in this respect. This of course would infer that many respondents did not have enough access to IFLA/ALP publications.

Whilst access to these publications is theoretically unrestricted (even to non IFLA/ALP members), practically, access - especially to marginalised and remote areas - is unsatisfactory and consequently potential impact has not been exploited.

7.3.1 IFLA Regional Newsletters

The major vehicle for promoting regional familiarity with IFLA and ALP activities are the IFLA Regional Newsletters which are produced and published bi-annually by the regional IFLA offices. Whilst content is not exclusively the domain of ALP (it covers the full range of IFLA's core programmes as well as other activities), it is as important to ALP as it is to the other core programmes: as a source for libraries to access information and relevant research; access to training, seminars, scholarships, attachments; etc.

As the major vehicle, one may question why its focus and distribution does not target remote rural and marginalised urban areas as the parts of ALP's constituency most in need of relevant and accessible information. This is not to say that these remote and marginalised areas have not had some access to the newsletter. Nevertheless, the distribution does target IFLA/ALP members and affiliated organisations * - who due to their membership and participation in ALP activities are far more familiar with ALP than non members - but not necessarily more in need of the benefits of access to the newsletter. * It is actually available to anyone who requests it.

One may argue that the newsletter and indeed most IFLA/ALP publications are designed for the North as well as the more developed South who speak either English, French or Spanish. The reasons for this have been outlined in (4) above). However, regionally, various groups have expressed the need to cater for a broader range of audience linguistically as well as in terms of focus. This highlights the key role which library associations can play, as indicated in (6.2.2) above.

For ALP to reach out to the more marginalised and rural areas, it must make itself, its goals and activities known. It may be argued that the current newsletter is not maximising its potential in this regard. Some regions have begun to address this. The RSCAO is discussing the production of a promotional video in various languages in order to reach rural and marginalised libraries and information centres. This may provide a paradigm for other regions to follow suit. It still begs the question - whilst pragmatically it is impossible to cater for every linguistic group - especially minority language groups, the current languages of the IFLA/ALP publications are inadequate for reaching remote, rural and marginalised areas of the constituency.

However, this needs to be seen in context. IFLA is an international federation and works in 5 languages. It is not logistically feasible for IFLA or ALP to work in hundreds of local languages. Furthermore, generally speaking, even grass-roots librarians understand either: English, French, Portuguese, Spanish or Arabic. ALP is translating IFLA Guidelines into Arabic; is planning a project of translation into Portuguese; as well as supported training packages in Thai.

If it is concluded that it is not logistically feasible or cost effective to produce the newsletter in more languages, it would appear that the IFLA/ALP message needs to rely more on National Library Associations to reach the marginalised and remote rural areas. To do this

effectively, in many cases, library associations need to be capacitated and in all cases, require funding to do this.

Clearly, Library Associations provide the best conduit for the IFLA/ALP message to the remote and marginalised sectors of the constituency in each region linguistically. The TLA for example carries the IFLA/ALP message in Thai to over 1,200 members. The news in Thai makes it accessible to most Lao speakers too. However, TLA's President admits that there are still rural and marginal areas of the constituency which are not reached by them and that these areas are perhaps a part of the constituency which is in most need of development.

7.4 Institutional and Organisational Development and Status of Libraries.

Without confusing the role which ALP has played with regard to contributing to the establishment and enhancement of institutional capacity, ALP activities have clearly also enhanced the status of libraries in the Third World.

Unequivocally, it can be stated that all ALP training, information and research related activities have made a significant impact and enhanced institutional capacity of library professionals as well as para professionals. This is the unanimous view of all institutions and individuals from whom feedback was received. Certainly also, ALP activities which have involved close collaborative efforts with regional institutions have been mutually beneficial for ALP constituents and the institutions.

However, in terms of institutional development, some suggestions from the constituency are that more could be done by ALP in the area of training for the building of institutional infrastructure which will contribute greater self sufficiency and sustainability of Third World Libraries, library schools, and library associations.

It is difficult to suggest what more ALP could do in this respect, considering the large scope of their other activities. This is discussed further in Part VI Sustainability.

Furthermore, the impact of ALP activities with regard to organisational and institutional development is difficult to quantify. Where ALP has sought to directly establish and consolidate organisational capacity - activities related to the establishment and development of national library associations, there has been some progress. But there is also much work to be done - not only with regards to helping to establish and develop national library associations, but also with regard to getting many library associations to participate in IFLA/ALP activities.

As for ALP's impact in the establishment of Third World Libraries, the "Twin Circuit" Libraries project in Pikine Guediawayne, Senegal is a paradigm. It was designed to create a double circuit system of 10 libraries for school children and adults in the vast urban marginal area around Dakar, where erstwhile, one million inhabitants had only had access to one small library.

Nevertheless, it may be suggested that the ALP programme, rather than being geared towards building institutions and institutional capacity, harnesses the resources of many regional institutions and organisations in order to build greater regional and international co-operation in the development of library and information services. In the process, ALP necessarily strengthens many regional institutions and organisations as well as the initiatives with which they are involved. These processes necessarily strengthen the status of libraries and more importantly, promote the role which they play in nation-building.

7.5 Rural and Urban Literacy

ALP's approach to literacy and education has been discussed earlier and the basic conclusion must be that ALP has not exploited the potential impact of the role which libraries could play in addressing illiteracy strategically enough. Having said this, feedback from ALP constituents suggests that the many activities which have been targeted at basic literacy needs have made some impact. This view has been supported by various Ministries of education in the regions who have cited many IFLA/ALP activities as having also contributed to their priorities in the fields of non-formal and technical education, continuing and further education as well as basic literacy.

ALP activities in this field have been many and varied. However, ALP itself realises that much research remains to be done before it can be unequivocally said that libraries are maximising their role and impact in the fight against illiteracy. It is fair to say that ALP is still feeling their way in this

field of activities. Perhaps then, it is too early to start measuring the impact of the ALP programme in this regard.

It is most encouraging to see that ALP is addressing illiteracy through pilot projects which will inform future efforts. Whilst it may be difficult to measure the impact of the research centred approaches in this field, it is suggested that projects like the Thai-Lao Children's Book project are ones which lend themselves to qualitative and quantitative impact assessment. This is especially important if such projects are to be paradigms for future efforts. It should be considered especially important since this project is set to move into another important phase. However, it appears that an impact assessment of this very successful project has not yet ensued. Nor does it appear that any substantial indicators were set as a part of the project planning phases. It is strongly suggested that this is addressed by the ALP/IFP ensues.

7.6 Book Development

Third World needs with respect to book development are substantial and well recognised. It is fair to say that most IFLA/ALP activities contribute to book development in its many facets. This has included the advancement of the skills of writers, illustrators, editors etc. - notably, in projects like the Thai Lao Children's Book Project - but also in many other project areas, including book availability, access, international lending, translating, reading promotion etc.

It is significant that constituents most often cited the Thai Lao Children's Book Project as an example of how ALP has contributed to book development. This may signify two things: firstly, that the project is well known for its success; but secondly, that ALP is not attributed with any major contribution over and above that project. Indeed, many constituents surveyed, suggested the latter.

Significantly, ALP chose very early on and very deliberately, not to work in the following areas, where there already exists so many other actors. Nevertheless, many constituents still felt that ALP could be doing more with respect to:

- book distribution;
- translation
- facilitating the reduction of prices for newsprint and other paper, and/or duties. (This would appear to be a domain of ALP collaboration with UAP);
- encouraging its scope of public collaboration and membership to include national and regional: publishers, booksellers, translators associations as well as multi media production houses;
- collaborating more closely with national book development councils

7.7 Availability and Accessibility of Information and Freedom of Expression

With respect to **availability and accessibility** of information, ALP's activities have directly addressed technical and logistic problem areas (and in the context of IFLA's other activities in the industrialised world as well) have made substantial impact. However, this is difficult to quantify - except by noting the substantial number of activities which directly or indirectly have concerned themselves with facilitating access to, and availability of information. Feedback from the constituency, overwhelmingly supports this view.

Freedom of Expression on the other hand, is not something about which this evaluation can begin to comment upon impact. Obviously, accessibility and availability of information is a pre-requisite (or at least, inextricably linked) to freedom of expression. This is perhaps the most impelling endorsement for the suggestion in (1.3.2) above, and the recommendation in Part VI (5), that ALP needs to concern itself more emphatically with Freedom of Expression in the Third World - over and above through working with the UNESCO Public Library Manifesto.

7.8 Staff Competence

Unquestionably, the ALP programme has made a substantial impact in this area. There is unanimous agreement on this from the constituencies' individuals who have received training: as well as national libraries and national and regional institutions and associations.

Most notable has been the overwhelmingly positive response from attachees and scholarship holders who feel that ALP has facilitated unique professional experiences which has not just benefited them personally, but their institutions as well.

However, as pointed out earlier, the impact of ALP activities in this area has been rather limited to participants from well established institutions which necessarily means that such participants are predominately urban based.

7.9 Gender Equality

Although IFLA has a special Roundtable on women's issues, promoting women's equal access to, and participation in, development processes is not reflected as a need in ALP goals. In terms of the impact ALP has made in this regard, it is significant, the number of constituents when asked to what extent ALP has contributed to the competence, responsibility and professional acknowledgement of women as compared to men, answered either:

"this is not really an issue in our libraries"

or

"most of our librarians are women".

OR "

although men may predominate in some positions with respect to information services in the Third World, there appears to be a predominance of women in the library profession in many countries.

Some constituents suggested that there is a need to actively encourage a greater participation by men in the library profession - which in many developing countries is regarded as a woman's domain

This is discussed further in **Part VIII Lessons Learned**

7.10 Mutual Understanding and Appreciation of Cultures: Minorities and Marginalised Groups

One of the most common responses to questionnaires on the subject of benefits which IFLA/ALP has afforded its members and constitutes, was the contribution which activities have made to cross-cultural understanding. This was discussed on two levels: technical; and cultural. The impact at a technical level has been discussed in (3) above. Summarily, ALP has afforded the opportunity to participate in international fora for discussion, research and development in all fields of library activities; as well as the opportunity for sharing specialised and culturally specific expertise. At a cultural level however, it is difficult and perhaps unnecessary to quantify this impact; except to indicate that questionnaire responses unanimously support the notion that the opportunity to share cultural experiences through ALP activities, is just as important as the technical co-operation. There is no question about the fact that ALP has made a significant impact in both regards.

However, with respect to the impact of ALP activities on minorities and marginalised groups, the situation is not as clear cut. ALP realises that it is not reaching a significant proportion of these constituents. Having said this, the need for library and information services development to include marginalised and minorities in the Third World is not in dispute and it is encouraging to see the range and number of activities for which ALP has been largely responsible in this area. These include many of the activities outlined in (2.2.1) above (those targeted at rural and marginalised areas); but also more specifically include:

- Open Session of IFLA's Section of Library Services to Multicultural Populations: Ankara, 1995; ALP in co-operation with the SAB facilitated a Nigerian to travel to Ankara to deliver a paper on "Library Materials in the Languages of Africa" at the IFLA open session on Library Materials in the Threatened Languages of Africa."
- Attention to Indigenous Communities in Venezuela Through Public Library Services: 1996 Report in collaboration with IFLA/LAC
- Libraries for Literacy in Geographically and Socially Isolated Communities: Pre-Session seminar, conducted during the IFLA Havana Conference, August, 1994.

- Workshop on Library Service to the Visually Handicapped in Latin America and the Caribbean: 1994, follow-up to 1993 Seminar in Havana, 1993.

The activities outlined in the MTP 1998 - 2001, presented in Part V (1), also augurs well in terms of ALP's attempts to more strategically target this part of their constituency.

However, despite these efforts by ALP, according to some feedback and from personal experience of the consultant a certain resistance remains in some parts of the constituency and membership, to deal with the needs of minorities. This serves to highlight the important role which IFLA/ALP (**is playing and can continue to play**) in this issue. It is also a strong endorsement for the approved Thai Laos Hmong Project on Books for the Young, which is the next phase of Thai-Lao Children's Book Project. It is further strongly suggested that this project should be thoroughly evaluated and used as a paradigm to be followed in other countries, regions and sub-regions.

As pointed out in (2.2.1), IFLA acknowledges this is an area in which they have not yet addressed in terms of policy. The invidious position of IFLA/ALP has been discussed in (2) above. Nevertheless, perhaps IFLA/ALP must come to terms with this problem and establish the (unequivocal) position that their activities should promote and assert the right of minorities and marginalised groups to have equal access to development (even affirmative action) in the field of library and information services **even though this is inherent in IFLA/ALP's endorsement and implementation of UNESCO's Public Library Manifesto.**

One thing remains certain: the politically motivated reticence of certain constituents and members to deal with minority groups' needs is testimony to the empowerment process which is associated with development of library and information services.

7.11 General Public

A very good example of the impact of strong public involvement has been IFLA/ALP's role in the development of the Princess Libraries in Thailand, which has, due to an overwhelming public response, increased the private sector and community sponsorship of libraries establishment from the envisaged 32 libraries, to the current (and growing) 72. In quantitative terms, ALP's support of 615,000 Baht was instrumental in raising over 200,000,000 Baht in public donations for the establishment of Princess libraries.

ALP activities have not only often stimulated and supported action to redress national educational priorities, they have also impacted on the general public. ALP has harnessed the support of local authorities and government ministries to benefit the general public in many countries very effectively. One, but by no means unique example is Senegal, where it is suggested, 15 new school libraries and 2 public libraries are being built by Parents Associations, as a result (perhaps not directly) of IFLA/ALP's activities in the region. The Thai Princess Libraries model also serves to illustrate the tangible but often overlooked impact of ALP's activities. Many instances can also be cited whereby ALP activities have promoted and/or facilitated the involvement of the private sector in library and information services development, through sponsorships etc. In a similar way, local communities have been encouraged to participate in non-formal education activities, thereby building community spirit as well as consolidating the links between schools, communities, libraries and information centres - and leading to better resources for adult education in rural and marginalised areas. ALP activities in the book production field has prompted (**but could perhaps do much more**) in national and regional initiatives concerned with the collection, translation and publication of oral tradition, notably in the Thai Lao Children's Book Project.

Perhaps it is taken more as a given, that development of library and information services directly benefits and involves the general public. ALP's global impact in this regard may not have been assessed. It would be a good testimony for the programme to quantify the number of libraries for the general public which have been established as a result of ALP activities.

PART IV

FINDINGS: ALP INTERNATIONAL FOCAL POINT and other aspects of IFLA Executive Structures as they IMPACT on ALP

1 ALP's IFP: Current and Future

1.1 Overview

The role of the IFP has been discussed in Part II and its future is discussed further in Part V below. This section overviews the IFP's: planning, handling of expenditure, financial and narrative reporting as well as cost and operational effectiveness.

The IFP has a difficult task which has been executed with dedication, professionalism and acumen. Due to the geographical, cultural and linguistic diversity of the constituency, the task requires adaptability, flexibility * and perseverance.

* If there have been any concerns about IFLA/ALP's operational modalities, which have been expressed by members and constituents, it has been with regard to flexibility. Inflexibility at an IFLA/ALP executive level is one area on which comment was received from some members. Since such comment was rather localised and directed at IFLA as much as ALP, this should not be seen as constituting any significant criticism of the IFP's role; nor as any significant erosion of the effectiveness of the IFP as a co-ordinating mechanism. Indeed, of the feedback received about the work of the IFP, a far greater proportion of constituents remarked very positively about the decisive ability of the IFP.

1.2 ALP Public Relations and IFP Effectiveness

Unquestionably the ALP IFP has been extremely effective in its fund-raising efforts. These efforts have built ALP since 1989 into the most well funded IFLA core programme which implements the largest number of activities. Direct testimony to this fact may be found by referring to Part II (5).

The IFP has also put considerable effort into publishing information about ALP in library and other relevant journals internationally: as well as attending relevant national, regional and international fora. This has been instrumental, especially during the period 1990 - 1992 in establishing ALP as an international programme. It promoted co-operation between ALP and other IFLA core programmes as well as with other international NGOs and world bodies dealing with the promotion and development of libraries and information services. These efforts must surely also be seen as being in no small way, a contribution to ALP's ability to raise funding for its activities.

Sida's attention is drawn to the prolific publishing record of IFP staff as well as the extensive participation in regional activities which has ensued over the past 5 years and which is outlined in Part II (6.4) and (6.5.2) above. This substantial contribution is recognised by all constituents who were surveyed confidentially and independently of the IFP. It is fair to say that the ALP constituency would strongly endorse the notion that the ALP programme is indebted to the IFP Core Programme Director and her dedicated staff.

2 Project Implementation: Utilisation of Funds for ALP Activities and Project Staff

Reference is made to the following Annexes:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 3 | ALP FINANCIAL REPORTS TO Sida 1992 - 1995 |
| 4 | ALP FINANCIAL REPORTS TO IFLA 1992-1995 |
| 5 | ALP/IFP INCOME STATEMENTS 1992 - 1996 |

A broad division of ALP expenditure for the period 1990-1996 may be summarised as follows:

Table 7: Categories of ALP Expenditure Expressed as a % of Total ALP Income 1992 - 1996 (handled by ALP/IFP)

	1992	1993	1994	1995
Total ALP Income (5)	1.31m	2.28m	2.02m	2.05m
Staff salaries & benefits (3)	43%	31%	39%	39%
Travel Costs (4)	4	5	9	8
Administration/Management (2)	1.5	2.5	2.0	1.5
Miscellaneous (VAT)	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.5
ALP Activities	50	61	49	50

- 1 Only costs for the period 1992 - 1995 have been included since earlier grants from Sida (1989 - 1991) were only for administration. (However, some of these funds did end up being utilised for activities)
- 2 The relatively low administration costs reflects Uppsala University's input.
- 3 The relative % on staff is not indicative of any increase in costs; rather that one staff member was funded for 80% time rather than 50%.
- 4 From 1994, this includes hotels and perdiems
- 5 Total ALP income is expressed in approximate SEK and excludes support "in-kind"

Table 2: % Sida Funding: Activities & IFP Costs 1989-1996

% Activities	% IFP Costs (1)
ca 91 %	ca 9%

- (1) For a breakdown of Nordic grants sent to Uppsala University Library for 1992 - 1996 ALP/IFP costs, please refer to Annex 4.

The costs of the IFP including: staff, travel, material and equipment, communications etc; as compared to funds which were utilised directly on activities outlined above, may be summarised as follows:

Table 8: IFP Costs vs ALP Activities (All funding sources)

YEAR	IFP	ACTIVITIES
1995	SEK 1,080,000	SEK 853,022
1994	1,040,000	1,128,000
1993	900,000	1,413,000
1992	659,000	870,000
Total	SEK 3,679,000	SEK 4,264,022

- * Most ALP projects were not started until 1992. Previous funding was for a pre-study.
- * Unlike other IFLA Core Programmes, the ALP/IFP (until 1996) did not receive funding from IFLA.
- * The above reflects Sida and other donors' input. It also reflects funds which have been raised from other sources. What it does **not** reflect is contributions in kind from host and other institutions and their personnel. These have been substantial and sometimes more valuable than the ALP contributions. This should be seen by Sida as an aspect of cost effectiveness. Reference should be made to Part II (5.1), (5.2) and (5.3).
- * RSCs and the ALP Advisory Committee are essential to the future of ALP if it is to maintain its niche and relevance to Third World needs. In some cases, meetings have been poorly attended due predominantly to a lack of funding for participants. The dedication and contributions in-kind to ALP by various people has been mentioned several times in this evaluation. It is difficult to suggest that this should extend to paying their own airfares and accommodation to attend meetings. Whilst most

committee members receive subsidies, advisors sometimes have to pay their own way. Donors must recognise that IFLA/ALP must thus look at their priorities which may mean less funds for activities in order to accommodate effective planning, monitoring and evaluation.

The costs of running the IFP would appear very reasonable in relation to the number of activities implemented across such a large geographical, linguistic and cultural constituency. This is discussed further in (Cost Effectiveness) below.

3 Project Planning and Approval

3.1 Project Applications *

ALP has an impressive standard format for project applications which whilst not strictly a Logical Framework Analysis approach, is very comprehensive. However, two questions which could be raised about this procedure are:

- Does the format encourage project planners to develop specific enough indicators for the measurement of how effectively their aims and objectives have been met?
- Is there enough emphasis on encouraging the planners to consider how the project will benefit the larger constituency through follow-up activities and the transfer of knowledge and skills?

The **Guidelines for ALP Project Applications** are also impressive. Project areas are defined according to ALP goals and criteria, whilst allowing scope for creativity and innovation, is relatively unambiguous:

- The project should be of relevance to several countries in the sub-region; OR
- If it is national, it should lend itself to development as a model or pilot project, able to be repeated in other countries;
- It should have the support of relevant authorities or organisations;
- It should fit into the current ALP/MTP
- Projects cannot be supported if their aim is to provide buildings or equipment;
- The costs of the project must not exceed USD 15,000.

* sample project application form is enclosed as Annex 8.

3.2 Project Screening

A suggestion has been made in Part III that the current "trawling for projects" from constituents may be very democratic but leads to an ad hoc way of ALP trying to address its goals. This should be qualified. ALP needs to be systematic and strategic in addressing grass roots needs. Without taking more initiative in the construction of projects, it is difficult to see how this could be achieved. However, discussions at the most recent Nordic Support Group underlined that all projects need to be approved by the Appraisal and Advisory Committee of each RSC. In this process, many projects are very carefully redefined with the intention of making them more relevant and suitable to IFLA/ALP goals; as well as attempting to achieve maximum impact in the regions.

This is very practical, however, as pointed out in Part II (5.2), it does not necessarily ensure that that projects will always address identified priorities which ALP has set or address the priorities of grass-roots constituents. How well the new modalities work is the subject of a future evaluation.

4 Monitoring and Evaluation: IFP, ROs and Regional Institutions, Individual Project Leaders etc

The global IFLA/ALP activities show evidence of very effective and comprehensive planning as well as systematic monitoring, evaluation and feedback. IFP, RSCs, ALP Appraisal Committees and the ALP Advisory Committee all make a strong contribution in this regard and it would appear that they are well backed up by input from regional institutions, organisations and individuals. The regular and frequent meetings between the main players and the follow-up to these meetings, is a paradigm for development co-operation. Sida can be very satisfied in this regard.

A regular appraisal of all regional activities takes place every two years by the ALP Advisory Committee. This process appears very comprehensive - being both retrospective and forward looking. At these meetings, each project implemented during the year is classified on the basis of being: most successful; successful; and least successful. Perhaps the classification itself is less important than the discussions which take place about why or why not the activities have attained their objectives. Criteria appears comprehensive and practical:

- whether projects have met intended purposes;
- whether objectives and goals were within planned programme areas;
- whether they reached the right target groups;
- whether the products were relevant; and
- whether the projects engendered the co-operation sought with other partners.

In addition to these appraisal processes, ALP/IFP has a series of other parameters which they apply to projects and which complement the above criteria satisfactorily.

On the basis of these review modalities, priorities for the future are formulated. The current ALP/MTP has been the subject of numerous and regular discussion and the new MTP for 1997 - 2002 is grounded on very comprehensive cognisance of constituents' needs and aspirations.

However, this formalised monitoring and evaluation of ALP activities would appear to be tasks which are largely the responsibility of the IFP, RSCs, ALP Advisory Committee and ALP Appraisal Committees. Since the bulk of funding is handled by the IFP, and since the monitoring of ALP progress in relation to other IFLA core programmes is co-ordinated by the IFP, this makes sense. It may be held that the broader constituency has been included in the planning processes by virtue of the fact that: the constituency is the main source of projects; and that the constituency is included in many major global seminars and workshops which have been held to: identify needs and formulate project proposals, in each region. As mentioned above, these fora have been followed-up with concrete action in the majority of instances.

One question still remains: to what extent do these fora cater for the involvement of the grass roots, minorities and the illiterate? Are the grass roots a part of the process to articulate needs from their own socio-economic, cultural and educational perspective? How are the grass roots being helped to develop project proposals?

5 Continuity and Follow-up in ALP Activities

Most activities in IFLA's core programme MTPs (ALP being no exception) are characterised by continuity and strong inter-relationships between component activities involving identification of needs and planning of action programmes. A cursive glance at ALP outputs is evidence of a high proportion of seminars and workshops which contain systematic follow-up activities - not only in terms of actual projects, but also in terms of planning, monitoring and evaluation.

As one might expect of librarians, all projects are "catalogued" neatly into an organised progression of activities (often in phases) each with their own serial number and each designed for an identified (sometimes, discrete) constituency.

Two good (but by no means unique) examples which relate to activities demonstrating strong continuity and follow-up are:

- Workshops on Microcomputer Applications for Library Managers. These workshops have numbered 4 between 1991 and 1995. They have systematically addressed the needs of different constituencies in Africa, amongst different geographical, socio-economic and linguistic groups; and
- Regional Project to Develop a Training Package for Public Library Personnel in South East Asia: which has been implemented in phases starting in 1992 and culminating in a comprehensive training package in 6 volumes in 1993.

Responsibility for this continuity and follow-up rests largely with executive sections of IFLA/ALP programmes (particularly the IFP); but credit should also be given to implementing bodies - RSCs, ROs as well as regional governmental and non governmental institutions, associations and individual project leaders. The ALP Report Series publications also indicate that this continuity and follow-up is substantive consolidation of initiatives.

However, one area in which there appears to have been little follow-up in terms of strategic planning, is in the area of literacy, involving the research and practical lessons gained from pilot projects. One very important and representative example is the Thai Lao Children's Book project which was targeted by ALP as a pilot project in the area of literacy. Despite its obvious success, little in the way of impact assessment has been conducted in Thailand or Laos.

6 Financial and Narrative Reporting by the IFP

6.1 Narrative Reporting

Annual reports are succinct in their presentation of ALP activities. But they are generally quantitative in nature with little qualitative assessment. Annual reports can serve many purposes. They are not only intended for Sida and the IFLA Executive bodies since they are published in the IFLA Newsletters. They could thus contain more qualitative regional input which could help serve to assess the impact of ALP's activities. From the consultant's viewpoint, the Annual Reports:

- present little assessment of the MTP in context with other IFLA activities;
- little or no assessment of problem areas;
- few suggestions for addressing problems
- little detail about which parts of constituencies the explained little of the nature of participation in ALP activities, (sometimes, in earlier reports, even the location of venues for activities were excluded);
- were often repetitive in terms of information which has been presented in previous years.

Acknowledgement is made of the fact that project and yearly narrative reports to Sida are more comprehensive. It is also acknowledged that more qualitative detail is included in Report Series, Newsletters, Project Reports to Sida, etc. It is also appreciated that the IFP would like to see itself as a facilitative rather than a judgmental organ. Nevertheless, the IFP is in the best position to gain an holistic picture of IFLA/ALP activities and as such, the constituency, donors as well as those who do not have access to the range of IFLA/ALP publications, may benefit from some qualitative commentary on activities from the IFP.

Perhaps the Annual Reports could summarise essential qualitative and quantitative information contained in other detailed reports. Since there are so many activities implemented by ALP, it is difficult for Sida programme officers to study detailed reports on every project. It is very difficult for outsiders to gain an holistic view of ALP activities which may be apparent to people who are dealing with IFLA/ALP every day; (but especially not to programme officers at Sida who oversee hundreds of activities in Sida's development co-operation.) Annual Reports should be more comprehensive. Basic quantitative and qualitative could in future include: venue of activities; number of participants; description of part of the constituency from where participants were drawn - including language; total cost of activity as well as a running total if the activity was a part of a series; a brief account of the aims and objectives of the activity and how they relate to ALP's goals; conclusions of the activity; follow-up or related activities planned etc.

If it is at all possible, it is suggested that some form of annual report should be compiled on qualitative feedback from the constituency on the impact of ALP activities.

6.2 Financial Reporting, Transparency and Accountability

Financial reporting to Sida by the IFP has been clear and concise leaving no doubts about transparency. Comments of any significance in this respect have been covered in (6.1) above.

However, the situation in the field does not appear to be as efficient as that of the IFP. Despite the fact that the IFP had received reports on projects funded by ALP, some project leaders interviewed, and whose activities were entirely funded by ALP or IFLA, were not fully cognisant of budgets utilised, where funding came from, how it was accounted for or what ramifications the implementation costs held for future phases of the project. In some cases, there was a similar situation with regards to the Regional Offices. This observation takes cognisance of the fact that many project activities were funded externally of ALP - through the efforts of Regional Offices, individual project leaders etc. One indicative type of response of individual project leaders when questioned on utilisation of ALP funds was, "all that is handled by the IFP." This may be attributable to the good job the IFP has performed with regard to co-ordination of funding. However, in some instances, a lack of fiscal responsibility seems to have gone hand-in-hand with an uncertainty about the responsibility for, and scope of monitoring and evaluation. The (limited amount) of financial and narrative reporting from individual project leaders, seen by the consultant, varied substantially from very good - to inadequate.

This could be addressed by the IFP by setting standard M&E procedures for project leaders as well as financial and narrative reporting formats - commensurably comprehensive to project application procedures. These could be issued along with, and as a requirement of, funding disbursements.

7 Cost Effectiveness

The cost effectiveness of IFLA/ALP is a paradigm of development co-operation. A relatively modest amount of seed funding facilitates Southern responsibility for development activities, institutional building, national, regional and international collaboration and Cooperation. IFLA/ALP regional structures are characterised by small secretariats, modest administrative budgets and maximum organisational and institutional participation. In short, IFLA/ALP deserves to be recognised for the substantial and important output relative to modest input. **It is very significant that of the above Sida support over the years 1992 - 1996, approximately 91% of Sida funding was spent on activities in Third World countries; and only 9% in costs for the ALP/IFP.**

Some of the more obvious ways in IFLA/ALP has been cost effective, are, i.e.:

- All Regional Offices are hosted by Regional Institutions which apart from being cost effective, is instrumental in the building of regional collaboration and co-operation in IFLA/ALP activities.
- Similarly, all Core Programme IFPs are hosted by major National libraries in the North. This relationship between ALP and their hosts is in no small way instrumental in the carrying out of IFPs' tasks, and by implication, the viability of the core programmes. Uppsala University Library Uppsala University Library makes a very substantial input to the ALP programme by hosting the IFP. It also contributes significantly in terms of infrastructure and expertise - all of which it donates "in-kind." It is a very cost effective arrangement for ALP. Uppsala University claims no compensation for administration which is normally a 12% overhead.
- IFLA links training seminars, Roundtables, Pre-Session and other seminars as well as meetings of Regional Standing Committees, The Nordic Support Group, ALP Advisory Committee etc., to all IFLA General Conferences. In the same way, the IFP organises as many events and activities as possible to coincide with the RSCs. The cost savings in terms of airfares and accommodation are obvious. Perhaps more importantly, making such events coincide facilitates a co-ordinated approach to the range of IFLA/ALP activities as well as facilitating the participation of key regional people who's time is also at a premium.
- IFP modalities for co-ordination, planning and follow have been similarly cost effective for the reasons mentioned above.
- The ALP IFP is currently staffed by a full-time Core Programme Director; a 50% Programme Officer; and an 80% Administrative Officer. The University of Uppsala Librarian also contributes significant time and expertise to ALP. One hesitates to espouse this arrangement as a cost effective measure since it is clearly a burden on the Regional and IFP staff. These people are, like many people associated with ALP, providing a large part of their services "in-kind".
- The utilisation of e-mail, whilst initially cost intensive, has meant an exceptionally cost effective co-ordination mechanism. It is strongly recommended that where ever regionally necessary, possible future Sida funding should facilitate the purchase of relevant hard and software to expand this cost effective means of communication.

Cost effective modalities were no more evident than in this evaluation process. The cost for the evaluation have been substantially reduced due to the fact that the consultant was able to meet with a large proportion of relevant people from RSCs, the ALP Advisory Committee, the IFP, as well as Nordic Support Group, in one venue and at one time. Similarly, meetings in the Hague with the Professional Board combined with the Core Programme Directors; as well as the General Secretary of IFLA, were also useful and cost-effective. This has meant extensive savings in terms of time and travel. More importantly, it afforded an opportunity to gain a global view of ALP; as well as to establish longer term communication with the regions.

One area in which cost effectiveness may be questioned is two major conferences in 1993 which accounted for more than half of the yearly budget on activities. It could be questioned whether funds would be more effectively utilised in more and smaller scale projects - especially those which directly build capacity and skills? It is not suggested that the conferences were unimportant. But is it possible

that such major general costs should be found elsewhere - especially considering the diversity of Third World needs and that one of the conferences dealt with a rather specific problem - Library Services for the Blind in LAC regions.

8 Sida and IFLA/ALP Rapport

Rapport between Sida and ALP, (as one might expect, since the IFP is located in Uppsala), has been in the main, good.

As indicated above, some aspects of narrative reporting might expedite and strengthen this relationship. However, transparency and accountability appears to present no problem and the IFP's financial reporting should be commended. Furthermore, all financial information requested by the consultant was presented comprehensively and in a timely manner.

One aspect worthy of note is that the ALP support has been handled by a number of different programme officers at Sida/DESO/Medier och Kultur - which is not unusual and should not present any difficulties. However, the latest request from ALP involved a request for disbursement of 1997 contracted funds. ALP had apparently not been informed by Sida that the grant, covering the period 96.07.01 - 97.06.30, could not be disbursed until Jan. 1997. Sida suggests that the request was rather hurried and due to the previous programme officer moving on, the last decision did not clearly specify what had been discussed between the IFP and Sida.

This is not necessarily a criticism of the IFP or Medier och Kultur, but could bear some scrutiny from both parties for future convenience.

PART V FUTURE OF ALP & Sida Options

1 New Medium Term Plan 1998 - 2001

Some of the more general conclusions from the comprehensive review of the first ALP/MTP plan are that:

- regional goals need to be defined more clearly so that individual projects are placed in a clearer context;
- all projects should have strong institutional linkages;
- projects which aim at developing services to the public should be encouraged more - to this end, more co-operation should be established with researchers, NGOs and other actors.
- co-operation with other IFLA core programmes as well as other organisations and institutions should be promoted.

Many of the issues raised in the body of this evaluation with respect to a stronger strategic approach by ALP to Third World needs, are encompassed (or at least scope is provided) in the proposed priorities for the new MTP 1997 - 2002. Many of the projects mooted will not come to fruition: others will be extensively developed, modified or scrapped for reasons of priority or funding or both. However, these priority areas may be summarised as follows:

Future ALP projects 1998-2001

Africa

- Workshops on microcomputer applications in libraries for library managers
- Pilot project on "twin circuit" in Pikine Guédiawaye (Utilisation of lessons learnt for development of school libraries.
- A bilingual journal of African librarianship
- JICPA - Joint IFLA/ICA Committee on PAC (Continued support for secretariat and training programmes.)
- Series of project proposal seminars for all sub-regions in Africa
- Staff development programme (Funded by NORAD, financial management by ALP)
- Strategic planning workshop for Directors of National Library Services (Based on UNESCO Public Manifesto)
- Information provision for rural communities in Africa (Evaluation methodologies.)

Asia & Oceania

- Sub-regional networking seminar, New Delhi
- Preservation network, Southeast Asia
- Seminar on public libraries, Malaysia
- Information centres for rural communities, Indonesia
- Library Association presidents' meeting, Canberra
- Project proposal workshops, South Asia; Oceania
- Promotion of reading materials in indigenous languages Model library project
- Establishing new library associations, Indochina

Latinamerica & the Caribbean

- A regional seminar on UNESCO's Public Manifesto, in Brasil 1998
- Attachment programme Will start in 1997 in Latin America and in the Caribbean 1999.
- Tools for library development (Series of project proposal seminars -Andean and South Cone Regions)
- Seminar on bibliographic control, Mexico (joint with UBCIM)
- Seminar on management of library associations
- Workshop on PAC in tropical areas (joint with PAC Regional Office)
- Scholarships in information technology, Colima, Mexico
- Translation of relevant IFLA documents into Portuguese (joint with Africa Section), and Spanish

- Regional seminar on library reading and street children, Venezuela (in cooperation with UNICEF)
- Meeting of experts on library services for border areas, Colombia (with PB support)
- Round Table on PAC of photographs, org. by Regional Office and PAC Regional Center, Brasilien

Intraregional projects

- Guidelines for the evaluation of information services to rural communities
- Seminar on the role of public libraries in the promotion of reading and writing in indigenous languages, joint with Division III, Amsterdam 1998
- Survey of the library situation in the Third World countries.

It has been pointed out previously that ALP has no shortage of project applications or organisations and associations who are seeking to collaborate with ALP. IFLA/ALP's ability to satisfy these demands is dependent upon increased capacity and that requires funding. The question of funding however, may not be a panacea to ALP's problems in this regard. Clearly, the capacity of the IFP and the regional offices, are stretched. The possibility that the IFP can be moved into the regions is also not something which will in anyway solve ALP's capacity problem.

However, it was also pointed out that IFLA struggles not to be perceived as a donor agency with its constituency (especially in the Third World). ALP must also come to terms with this and sustainability of library and information services in the Third World must be something which is high on the agenda of IFLA/ALP discussion in the future.

Also of relevance is the issue of to what optimum operational level ALP should aspire - regardless of the funding which they can secure for these purposes.

This evaluation would suggest that ALP has been making very good progress towards reaching a set of pragmatic and relevant goals. The second MTP of ALP should be a period of consolidation rather than expansion. It should be a period in which ALP strategises more around systematically reaching remote rural and marginalised groups and especially with regards to literacy. It should be a period where sustainable mechanisms for reaching such groups are established and/or bolstered in their capacity - especially national library associations.

2 Future Issues for ALP: Capacity, Role and Sustainability

2.1 Sustainability

There are of course two types of sustainability pertinent to the ALP programme - to what extent the programme engenders sustainability of library and information services in the Third World; and sustainability of the ALP programme itself. Both issues must remain high on the agenda of IFLA/ALP discussion in the future.

It is fair to say that all activities implemented by ALP have built-in "capacity-building" components and hence ALP's contribution to the sustainability of library and information services in the Third World - whilst difficult to quantify - is unquestionable. This includes not only training, organisational strengthening, formalisation and consolidation of procedural and technical modalities etc., but is especially relevant to the impact that ALP has had in many countries which has led to institutional and governmental engagement in the development of library and information services. The body of this evaluation is testimony to the good job ALP is doing in this regard.

Whilst some feedback from the constituency suggests that ALP could develop more activities aimed at developing infrastructure for self-sufficiency and sustainability of individual libraries, it is difficult to suggest that ALP could do much more in most areas - over and above a greater emphasis on self sufficiency in activities which develop library management.

Perhaps one notable exception is in the area of national library associations. Support for the establishment, development and consolidation of national Library associations is integral to ALP's goals. It may be surmised that library associations provide the long term key to the continuation of ALP work in the Third World; contributing to their viability and sustainability is thus one area in which ALP contributes to sustainable library and information services development in the Third World. It is suggested that ALP activities do not demonstrate a strategic enough approach in this

regard. A number of activities have targeted this goal; however it is difficult to suggest that these activities have been systematic or strategic. This is a key and needs much greater prioritisation in the next MTP. (Recalling that ALP will work closely with the IFLA Roundtable on management of library associations in the next MTP.)

However, the process of building sustainable institutions, organisations and associations is a slow process: the sustainability of the ALP programme itself thus becomes instrumental in terms of how long and to what extent ALP can contribute to these processes.

The sustainability of ALP is ostensibly connected to the sustainability of the IFP. Obviously, since ALP activities and the IFP functioning has by no means been geared towards income generation in the past, nor intends to in the future, the ability of the IFP to raise necessary funding for its own operations and for regional activities is pivotal to the future of ALP.

In this regard the observation must be made that the current ALP Core Programme Director has been pivotal to the success of ALP to raise funds and implement its first MTP. She has received excellent support by other IFP staff. The Director has been the architect of the ALP programme and has built it into the largest core programme in terms of the number of activities as well as funding. There have been no suggestions that she will terminate her contract, however, in terms of sustainability, the question must be asked - what happens when she leaves? The IFLA executive has pointed out the fluctuations in terms of the strength of core programmes. ALP is at a high now. For it to remain so heavily depends on the talents of the Director. The ALP/IFP needs to be thinking in terms of what procedures, structures and mechanisms have been developed by the IFP, which will ensure its sustainability in future. This is not clear to the consultant.

In the immediate future however, for all intents and purposes, it would appear that the sustainability of the IFP - and hence ALP - rests primarily with IFLA, Sida, DANIDA, the good services of Uppsala University as well as the 30 or so Nordic Library Institutions and Organisations.

2.2 Location of the ALP/IFP

The future location of the IFP may be linked to sustainability - but should not be considered as necessarily contributing to the sustainability of ALP. It has been a topic of discussion at a number of IFLA/ALP meetings during the past years. In 1990, it was proposed that IFLA should look at the possibility of finding a host in one of the three regions after the first MTP. The ALP Advisory Committee, in 1994, suggested that it would be premature to effect this shift in the near future - mainly because the sourcing of funding and co-ordination of activities is currently more effectively achieved in the North.

The Committee did however recommend that IFLA should increase their support to the regional structures in an effort to facilitate the regional Sections gradually taking on more responsibility for ALP. To these ends, it has been agreed, in 1996, that Regional Offices and RSCs would assume more responsibility for different fund-raising activities as well as handling more projects themselves. It was also agreed that they would make IFLA/ALP more visible in matters of public relations.

These modalities would appear commensurate with a longer-term strategy to locate the IFP in one of the regions. It would be impertinent in this evaluation to suggest that ALP is making the right decision; or to suggest otherwise. It is easy to see the ideological reasons for the IFP being located in the Third World. But these reasons need to be weighed against the practical and pragmatic considerations which IFLA/ALP has proved, they are eminently capable of doing.

For the present however, Uppsala University Library has been requested to prolong their hosting of the IFP and have agreed to do so with an annual contribution of SEK 140,000 - of which SEK 130,000 comes from Uppsala University (excluding contributions in kind - which have been substantial). Nordic contributors including Sida have been asked to continue funding the IFP up to the year 2000. IFLA for its part allocated NLG 32,000 to ALP and a further NLG 30,000 to strengthen the work of Regional Offices; and to enable the RSCs since 1995, to meet.

2.3 ALP's Organisational Capacity, Role and Size

The operational size of the ALP programme cannot exceed the ALP/IFP and Regional Offices capacity. Many organisations have indicated a wish to cooperate with ALP: there is consequently no shortage of projects - nor perhaps, even potential funding. But clearly, the Regional Offices are

operating on shoe-string budgets and relying on substantial donations in kind from part-time and honorary time donations. Unquestionably, the three staff at the IFP (one on 50%, another on 80%) are working well over their capacity. The question of ALP sustainability in this mode is thus dependent upon the good will and dedication of IFP and Regional Office staff.

Whilst IFLA may have plans to bolster the capacity of regional offices, which will indirectly bolster ALP's capacity as well, planning for the next MTP must be based on current organisational capacity. There have been suggestions that ALP should broaden its constituency and concern itself with the Baltic Republics, Eastern and Central Europe and the CIS states. This consideration, if implemented would substantively call into question ALP's current institutional capacity. ALP acknowledges that it has already been difficult to develop activities in a number of sub-regions - especially in West Asian, South Asian and the Pacific. Arabic speaking peoples in Africa, West Asia and Iran have provided special difficulties which ALP is only beginning to address.

This evaluation whilst only partially cognisant of the ramifications of such a move, would endorse the suggestion that creating another sub-region would appear premature. A more unequivocal suggestion is that consolidation and more strategic targeting of Third World needs by ALP would appear currently more appropriate than the creation of a new sub-region.

3 Sida Options

Of course Sida has many options, but of most value to ALP would be continued support to the MTP for the period 1988- 2001; for activities as well as administration. Ideally, such a commitment should be long-term (for a five year period) which allows flexibility for ALP to utilise funds according to their priorities. This is ostensibly the as Sida's support during the period 1990 - 1996/7.

It is expected that ALP will identify three broad areas in which they would utilise Sida funding, namely:

- The role of public and national libraries in reading promotion and access to information;
- Training activities; and
- Administrative support for the IFP and Regional Offices.

The funding implications if Sida decides to pursue this option would approximate SEK 1 million each year for the five year period i.e. SEK 5 million.

If Sida decides to pursue this option, they should also give some indication to ALP about their intentions at the end of the next five year period - bearing in mind that the ALP programme will not, in the foreseeable future, be self-sufficient.

PART VI CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following conclusions and recommendations have been developed with comprehensive input from the IFLA/ALP executive arms as well as the constituency. They do not attempt to rehash the substantial achievements of the programme to which the body of this evaluation bears testimony. Rather, they attempt to present constructively critical observations about some of the main areas in which IFLA/ALP (acknowledges they) may have been falling short of their own high expectations for the programme.

1 **Relevance and Achievement of IFLA/ALP Goals**

The conclusion of this evaluation is that unquestionably, IFLA/ALP goals are very relevant to the needs of its Third World constituency. They are also well in line with Sida's development goals and the strategies, policies and priorities of Sida's Education and Culture departments. Cognisance is taken of the diversity and size of the ALP constituency; and the substantive way in which ALP has identified and addressed the needs of its constituency.

ALP must continue to systematically and strategically target remote rural and marginalised constituents; as well as minority and other traditionally marginalised groups. For IFLA/ALP, this means that grass-roots needs may have to take precedence over the residual needs of urban and rural areas which may have traditionally had relatively greater access to development in the fields of library and information services than the marginalised constituents.

Recommendation

ALP could in future, formalise a two tier structure of activities (or something which approaches it - as outlined in Part III, (2.2.4)). The central emphasis of this mechanism should be to ensure that activities cater for the disparity and urgency of needs in their Third World constituency through a system of prioritisation. This approach should differentiate more between needs in newly industrialised countries as opposed to needs in least developed countries. It should also attempt to address the disparity in terms of access to development which exists between rural and urban areas within these countries. Priorities would be developed accordingly - but with an underlying plan of affirmative action in favour of activities which address the needs of the most marginalised constituents.

2 **Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Follow-up.**

The ALP programme provides somewhat of a paradigm in this respect. Planning is based on comprehensive needs assessments; monitoring is regular and likewise comprehensive; and whilst not all individual projects are evaluated, meetings between relevant regional bodies regularly assess the overall effectiveness of projects in relation to ALP's goals. There is a high incidence of follow-up activities - providing a continuity in ALP's MTP which is most commendable.

Project formulation draws upon the constituency in a very democratic way. However, in accordance with Recommendation 1 above, it is suggested that there remains some room for more initiative by RSC's, the ALP/IFP and the ALP Appraisal and Advisory Committees in focusing and prioritising activities - especially when it comes to rural and marginalised areas of the constituency and with specific attention to activities which address literacy. Although new modalities are already addressing this concern to some extent, and RSCs are taking more of a lead role in setting priorities, perhaps still places too much reliance on constituents to submit and formulate projects. Clearly, quality projects are not always forthcoming from the most marginalised constituents and RSCs may have different priorities to grass-roots projects which are submitted.

On a slightly different, but related issue: more initiative by RSCs setting regional priorities is justified in the sense that these bodies are Third World bodies and have a better knowledge of their constituencies than (say) the ALP/IFP or the IFLA structures in the Hague. However, at an IFLA executive level, Third World representation appears far from satisfactory.

Recommendation

The ALP/IFP, may need to take more initiative in ensuring that projects are formulated to address identified areas of priority. They may need to be prepared to take some affirmative action in order to more strategically address remote rural and marginalised constituents' needs. As a minimum, ALP "executive arms" should more strategically solicit projects targeted at marginalised and remote rural constituents and prioritise them according to the plan.

It is further suggested that IFLA needs to address the current under-representation of Third World members in its executive bodies - especially on the Professional Board; as well as ensuring equitable grass-roots participation in the work of the RSCs.

3 IFLA/ALP Collaboration

Collaboration with international, national and regional organisations and institutions is central to IFLA/ALP's *raison d'être*. In the main, the ALP programme has facilitated and enhanced this collaboration and used it very effectively to address the needs of Third World constituencies.

The MTP activities have theoretically dovetailed with the range of IFLA's other core programme and professional activities which also address many Third World issues. However, there is general acknowledgement from the constituency as well as IFLA/ALP executive structures themselves, that collaboration between ALP and other IFLA core programmes has been less than satisfactory. This is in spite of the obvious areas of commonality in activities being implemented by individual core programmes; and relevance to ALP's constituency. Common consensus is that IFLA/ALP collaboration has certainly not exploited its full potential.

Recommendation

This needs to be addressed as a priority at an IFLA Executive level. More effective ways of sharing information; assessing needs; and exploring potential collaborative efforts needs to ensue through formalised mechanisms overseen by the Professional Board. Any solutions should preserve the (healthy) autonomy of the core programmes; whilst ensuring that collaborative potential is exploited more fully. Much of the onus should also be seen as resting with the individual core programme directors in this regard.

4 IFLA/ALP's *raison d'être* and Literacy

Whilst IFLA/ALP recognises that literacy and basic education, underpins everything that they do, it is difficult to suggest to what degree IFLA/ALP can target these problems. Core programmes have been developed to address the more technical problems such as preservation and conservation, universal control of publications, accessibility to information, universal data etc. However, whilst a core programme on basic education may be stretching IFLA's focus too far, it is difficult to see how ALP can suggest that they are systematically promoting the role of libraries in nation-building processes in the Third World, without a more strategic approach to literacy.

IFLA/ALP's concern is promoting the role of libraries in the literacy processes - not literacy or education per se. Perhaps then, ALP is doing as much as could be expected. If so, it is suggested that IFLA's proposed core programme on literacy is an obviously more systematic way of addressing this need; it also takes some pressure off the ALP programme to be the IFLA "agency" in this regard.

Recommendation

ALP should play a major role and provide substantial input to the establishment of IFLA's proposed core programme on literacy (it is suggested that this should entail more than the Core Programme Director being an ex-officio member of the working group). Terms of Reference should be drawn up for a special ALP sub-committee on the IFLA Literacy Core Programme. Donors should be approached to fund this sub-committee as an extra-budgetary initiative of ALP. Such support should be solicited from donor organisations' Basic and Non-formal Education support.

5 IFLA/ALP's *raison d'être* and its Advocacy Role

IFLA, (and by association, ALP) is a membership organisation which focuses on professional problems in areas of library and information services development. Some of these problems are inextricably linked to politically sensitive issues. IFLA/ALP is placed in an invidious position when it comes to issues such as human rights and freedom of expression - issues which cannot be ignored by an organisation whose *raison d'être* is information provision. Whilst IFLA/ALP has not exactly shied away from such issues, the disparate membership and IFLA's mandate to operate in such a large global constituency, dictates that IFLA must proceed cautiously in this respect. Having said this, their new committee on Freedom of Access to Information and Freedom of Expression (CAIFE) is testimony to the fact that IFLA's *raison d'être* is not taken for granted.

ALP is working in the Third World where freedom of expression is still a major impediment to the building of civil society in many countries. It is suggested that a lack of freedom of expression impedes on the very purpose of developing library and information services. IFLA and ALP goals and activities need to demonstrate a greater concern with freedom of expression than has been demonstrated in the first MTP.

Recommendation

ALP should play a major role and provide substantial input to the consolidation of IFLA's CAIFE initiative. Terms of Reference should be drawn up for a special ALP sub-committee of CAIFE. Donors should be approached to fund this sub-committee as an extra-budgetary initiative of ALP. Such support should be solicited from donor organisations' Human Rights and Democracy and/or Media support. It is also strongly suggested that regional independent media organisations be co-opted onto such a sub-committee.

Failing the sanctioning of the above approach by IFLA membership, IFLA/ALP should show that issues like freedom of speech cannot be ignored by an international organisation which deals with information. This requires unequivocal determination to maximise activities which address these issues - in which ever way IFLA membership deems pragmatic, diplomatic and acceptable. As a minimum, continued targeting of parts of the global constituency in which violations are most pronounced can be achieved through holding workshops, seminars and meetings in those countries.

6 Library Associations: A Key to Sustainability of Libraries and Information Services in the Third World

The development of Library Associations is recognised by IFLA/ALP as a key to the sustainability of regional and national initiatives in the field of library and information services. ALP's first MTP and their new MTP for 1998-2001 incorporates support for the establishment and development of Library Associations. They have achieved a lot and as indicated in the new MTP, intend to pursue these achievements.

Recommendation

The sustainability of library and information services in the Third World must be something which remains of the highest priority in IFLA/ALP discussion in the future. These discussions should continue to afford the highest priority for activities which establish and develop national library associations in the Third World. If such proposals are not forthcoming from the constituency, they should, in accordance with the recommendation in (2) above, be actively solicited through workshops.

7 IFLA/ALP Publicity, Research and Publications.

IFLA/ALP publications are impressive - both quantitatively and qualitatively - but have clearly not reached many marginalised parts of the constituency. It may be argued that the constituents who currently have least access, stand to benefit most from the content in terms of research, needs assessments, access to training, seminars, workshops etc. The IFLA Regional Newsletter is the most obvious example due to its comprehensive content.

Too many parts of the constituency to ignore, have commented on the irregularity or lack of access to IFLA/ALP publications. Significantly, many of the same constituents rank IFLA/ALP publications extremely high in terms of relevance and usefulness. Clearly, the potential of IFLA/ALP publications is not being fully exploited. Not least of this under-exploitation relates to IFLA/ALP making itself and its activities, more well known in marginalised areas of existing constituencies.

Recommendation

ALP needs to address as a priority, the language and geographical constraints which limits access to publications. This priority will need to be linked to the priority of greater efforts with regards to collaboration with existing national library associations as well as the need to establish and develop others as outlined in the recommendation for (6) above.

8 ALP's Current Capacity and Future Challenges

The issue of to what optimum operational level ALP should aspire is intrinsically linked to the current capacity of the ALP/IFP as well as IFLA's Regional Offices - regardless of the funding which they can secure for projects. Clearly, IFLA/ALP is under pressure to accept more and more members, projects and constituents - of which there is no shortage - which is ultimate testimony to the important global role which has been established by IFLA/ALP.

However, under current funding arrangements (and for the foreseeable future) any expansion of ALP would require a greater expenditure on staff at the IFP and in Regional Offices.

Recommendation

This evaluation concludes that ALP has been making very good progress towards reaching a set of pragmatic and relevant goals as outlined in their first MTP. The second MTP of ALP should be a period of consolidation rather than expansion. It should be a period in which ALP strategises more around systematically reaching remote rural and marginalised groups and especially the promotion of the role that libraries can play in addressing illiteracy. It should be a period where sustainable mechanisms for reaching such groups are established and/or existing organisational mechanisms - especially national library associations - are bolstered in their capacity. It should be a period in which ALP consolidates its position as the Third World Core Programme: informing IFLA on Third World issues which need to be addressed globally and which can be more effectively addressed by harnessing the full collaborative potential of IFLA structures.

9 ALP Achievements and The Future Role of Sida

Over and above the criticisms made of IFLA/ALP in this evaluation, there is nothing to suggest that ALP has not addressed all and many more issues which were central to the decision by Sida to grant support ALP in 1989. In some respects, tangible results have been slow to manifest themselves; but clearly, some of the reasons for this lag are attributable to the fact that the ALP programme has been going through a learning curve. More importantly, the learning process has been mutual, between ALP and its constituency. The second MTP holds great potential for the establishment and consolidation of long-term solutions to long-term problems in the field of library and information services.

IFLA/ALP goals remain pertinent to Sida's development goals and should be seen as especially pertinent to Sida's attempts to achieve effectiveness through concentration. ALP has effectively packaged modalities for addressing Third World needs in the field of library and information services. As illustrated in the body of this evaluation, this has significant ramifications for wider development issues, i.e.: freedom of expression; human rights, democracy building; education and training; cross-cultural understanding; nation-building and the building of civil society in general.

Recommendation

Without equivocation, the conclusion of this evaluation is that Sida should maintain its central role as a pivotal development co-operation partner with IFLA's Core Programme, ALP. This co-operation should be a commitment to the duration of the second ALP/MTP 1997 - 2002. It is also suggested that Sida considers extra budgetary funding for two integrated areas which will substantively impact on the ALP programme's development and future effectiveness, namely, ALP sub-committees on Literacy and Freedom of Expression.

PART VII

A CASE STUDY: The Thai Lao Children's Book Project

Introduction

A brief overview of a representative ALP project may prove instructive in highlighting some of the achievements ALP. It is not the intention here to make a detailed evaluation of the project. Rather, the following outlines some of the ways in which ALP is addressing the needs of in the Third World in a manner which may prove instructive for other ALP activities.

Apart from its obvious success, the project was chosen for two rather practical reasons, namely:

- it is a project which has been completed in its first two phases, thus presenting an opportunity to gauge its the success of its planning and implementation stages as well as immediate impact;
- it was selected as the most useful project in the region by the RSCAO (one of the books produced was a winner of the Noma Concours prize for picture books in 1992.)
- it was one of the projects in which the consultant was able to conduct field work, visit the constituency and interview a range of people and institutions who have been intrinsically involved in the planning and implementation of the project including authors, illustrators, publishers and librarians.

Overview of the Thai-Lao Children's Book Project

The project was begun in 1989 and was a logical extension of the **Portable Library Project** which attempted to bring books to Lao children in rural and marginalised areas. Ms Somboon Singkamanan from Srinakharinwirote University Dept of Humanities has been project leader. She has co-ordinated efforts by i.a.: Thai IBBY, the Lao National Library and the Vannasin Division, Department of Lao Literature: and ALP.

The justification for the project was based on the following concerns:

- The exceptionally high illiteracy rate (especially in remote rural and marginalised areas) in Laos
- The fact that before the project, only 10 titles for Lao children existed
- The exceptional erosion of Lao cultural and language as a legacy of French colonial rule
- The lack of documented Lao folklore and oral tradition
- Lao and Thai peoples have very similar cultural and linguistic backgrounds

The initial objectives of the project were:

- to conserve and promote folklores, folktales and literature
- to develop writers and illustrators of books for young people
- to produce books suitable for young people
- to set a paradigm for Thai/Lao co-publishing projects
- to promote reading amongst young readers

The target group of the project was described as:

- Thai and Lao children, especially in remote rural and marginalised areas
- Writers and illustrators
- Librarians, teachers, story tellers and other education workers

The project which has been directly supported by:

- Sida to the extent of USD 25,000 between 1992 and 1993. This support was used for the printing of 4 titles as well as workshop costs.
- UNICEF Laos who have contributed USD 7,000 for the initial writing and illustrating workshop in 1991; as well as the printing of 4 titles.
- JSRC (Japan Sotoku Relief Committee), who contributed USD 5,800 for the printing costs of two titles as well as a reading animation workshop.

The total cost of the project is difficult to estimate since so much of the work has been contributed by dedicated people, free of charge. **The quantifiable input is USD37,000.**

The institutional framework has demonstrated a very collaborative approach, involving a wide spectrum of institutions (governmental and non governmental), and organisations, including the following main parties:
Laos - The Vannasin Division, Dept Literature, Dept. Book Publishing, National Library, Ministry of Information and Culture.

Thailand - Thai IBBY, Srinakarinwirot University, Ministry of Non Formal Education.

The actual project activities carried out have been:

- Workshop for writers and illustrators: "Writing for Children" (40 participants)
- Editing Workshop: 7 experts; 7 text editors; 7 art editors and 7 days! 17 manuscripts for 17 picture books were produced.
- Publishing Workshop
- Workshops/Lectures and study tours: by 17 Lao experts in children's book production
- Reading Animation workshops

The projects outputs have been:

10 titles (5000 copies) of children's books published

The follow-up to the project has been:

- Training of teachers in reading promotion.
- Book distribution to Lao Schools.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Financial and Narrative Reporting

Financial reporting has been adequate for the ALP/IFP, however, narrative reporting has been rather meagre both in terms of qualitative and quantitative assessment of impact. The most unfortunate aspect of this obviously successful project has been the lack of impact assessment which is very important since this is described as a "pilot project".

Some of the Reasons why the Project Should be Seen as a Paradigm

1. Its aims and objectives epitomise the central goals of the ALP/MTP especially with respect to: addressing the needs of remote rural areas and marginalised groups; and the identification of libraries with literacy processes.
2. The ALP MTP whilst acknowledging that literacy has been identified as an area of great programme importance, also acknowledges that the work plan with respect to literacy is not very detailed. The Thai-Lao project is a good example of how ALP is working to develop some pilot projects which represent different aspects of the complex literacy issue.
3. The project is a good example of collaboration with Ministries of Education and culture. The Thai Ministry of Education (non formal education) has great praise for the project and has assisted in many ways.
4. At the same time as being very relevant to ALP goals, it extends the boundaries of the ALP activities somewhat, into book production and distribution, including the promotion of: writing, illustrating and editing.
5. Similarly, it represents an activity which directly promotes oral tradition and folklore. Furthermore, the planned next phase of the project provides the opportunity for an ALP project, not just to target remote rural areas, but also address the needs of a minority group which has had little access to any literature due to the predominant oral tradition and undeveloped written form of its language, namely, the Hmong group of Hill tribes in northern Thailand as well as Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar.
6. It is a project which provides scope for continuity, consolidation and further development
7. It demonstrates a regional (or at least cross border) approach between two countries with significantly different levels of socio-economic developmental stages: Thailand, a newly industrialised country; and Laos, very much a less developed country.
8. It has involved regional and national workshopping and has utilised a strong component collaboration between IFLA/ALP structures and regional institutions, in terms of regional planning and implementation as well as fund-raising.
9. It is representative of many ALP projects which have received immeasurable inputs "in kind" which have been donated by central people - not least has been the peoples' and their institution's time, resources and expertise as well as inputs from the constituent communities in which they work.
10. It provides an example of a project which has received direct seed funding from Sida and whose impact and outputs far exceed the relatively modest input. It has been nationally, regionally and internationally acclaimed as a very successful initiative.

PART VIII LESSONS LEARNED

Although this part is primarily intended for lessons learned from the evaluation process which relate to broader development co-operation issues, the consultant suggests that the lessons learned by the organisation which implemented the project - articulated from their own viewpoint, is perhaps more useful to future efforts by Sida, than the consultant's view. This is perhaps a lesson learned in itself. As such, this input was solicited and is presented in (4) below. For Sida, one of the most relevant lessons learned bears repeating here. It appears as well as in the core Programme Director's input below, namely:

" we have learned one excellent lesson: that by being able to give a relatively moderate financial and administrative support to the regional offices and standing committees as well as to other regional actors, a quite fantastic activity has developed in most parts of all the three regions, encouraged and supported (also financially) by a larger and larger network of people."

1 Qualitative Assessment : "IMPACT"

This consultant, like other consultants he has worked with, and similar to other evaluations he has conducted for Sida and other donors, has struggled with the part in the Terms of Reference which relates to: **what has been the impact of ("these") activities?** If it means that the consultant should assess the impact of an organisations activities, a number of considerations need to be made. Firstly, it is not normally feasible to survey vast geographical constituencies and in disparate linguistic, cultural and socio-economic groupings. Nor do most evaluation procedures provide budgets or time for such in-depth studies. Secondly, an assessment of impact would require a fairly subjective view in any case, from, for example: governments, other organisations; other donors; but most importantly, the constituents themselves. Thirdly, many organisations themselves struggle to monitor the impact of their programmes; and in many cases, qualitative assessment plays a secondary role to quantitative assessment.

The upshot of these considerations is that assessment of impact could be defined more clearly and realistically. "Impact" should be considered in terms of more realistic measures, for example: to what extent the organisation has attempted to monitor its own progress and the impact of its activities; and to what extent project planning has developed and incorporated tangible and reliable indicators to measure attainment of their aims and objectives. Such a consideration of "impact" would appear more crucial to the past success and future potential of projects, than soliciting **indicative** feedback from various sources (no matter how relevant) and asking a consultant who may have only a few months direct engagement with a project, to make a judgement on its impact, based on this indicative feedback. Obviously, "in whose opinion" impact has been made is crucial to the reliability of any assessment of impact. Traditionally those parties who have been direct beneficiaries of funding, testify that impact has always been substantial.

2 Gender Equality

The perennial evaluation question of to what extent a project has affected the competence, responsibility and professional acknowledgement of women (as opposed to men) has provoked a response in this evaluation which is very reminiscent of an earlier evaluation conducted for Sida on museums. In both cases, a common response from constituents was that women formed a high percentage of staff in museums; and most staff in libraries were women. One might conclude therefore that the project had directly contributed to the professional acknowledgement of women.

One may also conclude that perhaps in these professions, there was a need for an affirmative action policy with regards to men, in order to attract more men to a domain which is perceived in the Third World, as one reserved predominantly for women.

But both of these positions present, perhaps, a jaundiced, even cynical view, of the gender dimension in development. Nevertheless, it is worth repeating a general observation by one of the consultants tasked with over-viewing the impact of Sida support to gender awareness, across the spectrum of development programmes. The observation is that whilst most Sida policies and strategies (and even some agreements) refer to the need for the consideration of gender awareness, Sida provides scant guidance in suggesting indicators to measure

the impact of such support. This in no way facilitates the efforts of organisations supported to build in gender awareness to their projects with any degree of consistency. It appears fruitless to ask development partners to "put on gender spectacles" without suggesting exactly what to look at.

3 Evaluation Logistics

Evaluations of this nature present substantial logistical problems since the ALP programme operates in such a large constituency and has implemented so many activities. These logistic problems are compounded by the diverse nature of operations which are an integral part of the larger organisation IFLA. Reports and publications are so numerous that it cannot be reasonably expected of any individual not associated with the programme over a period of years, to become familiar with every activity: nor be fully cognisant of the intricacies in terms of how each part of the organisations relates to each other.

It is strongly recommended that in future, such organisations be requested to compile a **FACT FILE** which comprehensively lists activities, publications, structures, funding, expenditures, various inputs and outputs etc., in order to facilitate the evaluation procedures.

A paradigm can be found in the **FACT FILE** which the **PANOS Institute** compiled to facilitate the Sida evaluation in 1996.

4 Lessons Learned by the ALP (as articulated by the Core Programme Director)

As to the professional development of ALP since its new start in 1990. I refer to the two very thorough evaluations of the programme which were undertaken by the ALP IFP in cooperation with the ALP Advisory Committee in April 1994, respectively in October 1996. The first evaluation exists as a paper "ALP - Past, Present and Future", and is annexed to this evaluation report. (**Annex 10**) It also includes follow-up evaluations by the RSC:s and other actors. The second one until now exists only in the form of minutes, but these can be requested both from IFLA/ALP and/or IFLA HQ.

In both these documents we have set clear priorities for the future, and recommended other actions to make the programme function more effectively, focus more on its goals and gradually make it more self-sustainable.

Apart from that, we have benefitted from the very thoughtful planning of education and training activities in Asia & Oceania: the scholarships in information technology, the in-service training/attachment programme, the model workshops where participants learn to evaluate the needs for library development in a sub-region, and to write good and convincing project proposals. Both the attachment programme as well as the model workshops have started or will now start in Africa and LAC. Scholarships in information technology is also needed in LAC.

In the African region we have benefitted from the very careful and consistent planning as regards support to library information services in rural communities and the model project to support the development of school libraries in the urban marginal area. After a long planning period the project "Regional meeting for specialists in library services in rural and semiurban areas" finally materialized in Peru and this has given ALP and the LAC RSC an excellent overview of the situation as to library services to the general public, including minorities, in Latin America as well as in the Spanish speaking Caribbean area.

From these lessons we draw the conclusion that it is preferable to start with a general overview of the situation in a region/sub-region, before supporting different pilot projects.

During this period, the cooperation between the regions has increased considerably, and they benefit very much from each others' experiences.

As regards literacy we have not been able to develop a consistent programme yet. For several reasons: The projects are very difficult due to many reasons. Some have been delayed, some have been slow in reporting and some were cancelled. We will look at this problematic area again, and try to develop better goals for these activities.

We must concentrate more in the ALP special areas and work with fewer projects in the future. Both the IFP, the RO:s and RSC:s have a limited capacity.

Raising small sums for activities is very time-consuming, as is reporting. We will try to get long-term commitments and larger amounts of funds for our activities.

Finally we have learned one excellent lesson: that by being able to give a relatively moderate financial and administrative support to the regional offices and standing committees as well as to other regional actors, a quite fantastic activity has developed in most parts of all the three regions, encouraged and supported (also financially) by a larger and larger network of people.

ANNEXES

1	TERMS OF REFERENCE
2	QUESTIONNAIRES
3	ALP FINANCIAL REPORTS TO Sida 1992 - 1995
4	ALP FINANCIAL REPORTS TO IFLA 1992-1995
5	ALP/IFP INCOME STATEMENTS 1992 - 1996
6	ALP Project Submission Form/Guidelines for ALP Project Applications
7	IFLA Divisions, Sections & Roundtables
8	ORGANISATIONS, INSTITUTIONS & INDIVIDUALS CONTACTED IN THE COURSE OF THE EVALUATION
9	ALP Report Series Publications
10	ALP: Past Present and Future (ALP's own Evaluation 1994)

Not all of the above Annexes are included in this publication of the evaluation. Further details including: Full Project Financial and Narrative reports for all ALP activities; Annual Reports; The range of IFLA/ALP publications including biennial newsletters for each region, are available from the ALP International Focal Point in Uppsala.

ANNEX 1
TERMS OF REFERENCE

TERMS OF REFERENCE

for an Evaluation of Sida's Support to The Advancement of Librarianship in the Third World (ALP) Project.

1. Background

The ALP programme was established in 1984 and is one of five core programmes of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA). The IFLA organisation is an independent, worldwide NGO whose purpose is to promote international understanding, cooperation, research, discussion and development in all fields of library activities and to be the international spokesman of Librarianship.

Sida support to ALP began in 1989 with a grant of SEK 500.000 through Sveriges Allmänna Biblioteksförening (SAB) in order to investigate the establishment of a secretariat and formulate a plan of action for ALP which until that time, for several reasons, had not had a chance to function well.

In 1990, Sida again supported ALP in the consolidation of the work plan and the positioning of a project manager with a total funding of SEK 876.000.

With the formulation of a medium-term plan in 1991, Sida decided to fund 3 years of ALP project activities in three different regions - Africa, Asia and Latin America - with a total contribution of SEK 1.560.000. At this time, Sida and IFLA were the main funders of ALP activities.

At the end of the first 3 year period, in 1994, Sida decided to support a further 3 years of ALP activities with a total a SEK 3.000.000.

1.1 Overall Objectives of ALP

To promote the progressive improvement of library and information services in the developing countries, so as to enable them to play an active role in national development. Special emphasis is placed on the conditions likely to contribute towards national initiatives and systematic progress towards self-sufficiency.

To reach these objectives, the ALP programme, will in specific terms, assist to:

- identify the major problems which are hindering the development of library and information services and formulate strategies to address these problems;
- develop projects and activities to support these strategies;
- raise the awareness among governmental bodies and the general public of the potential role of library and information services in the development process and encourage national planning of library and information infrastructures.

1.2 Stated Goals for 1992 - 1997

- (A)** to assist library staff, library schools and library associations in education and training programmes;
- (B)** to promote the establishment and development of library information services to the public with particular attention to the needs of rural and urban marginalized areas;
- (C)** to encourage a greater involvement and identification of libraries with literacy work.

Since 1989 the Sida contribution has been used (inter alia) for support to:

- the costs of establishing a medium term plan for ALP
- administrative costs of the International Focal Point
- workshops and seminars in the 3 different regions
- representation at international conferences
- in-service training, scholarships and attachments in the three different regions
- compilation, publishing and distribution of research and other documents

The Sida contribution since 1989 has amounted to:

1989	SEK 500.000 (Planning/Secretariat)
1990	SEK 876.000 (Proj. Man/Planning)
1991-1993	SEK 1.934.000 (Activities; 1.560.000+374.000)
1994-1997	SEK 3.000.000 (Activities)
Total	6.310.000

2. Reasons for the Evaluation

The programme of ALP activities up until 1995 have been based on a "medium term work-plan" which was devised in 1990 and which described priority areas for ALP's future activities. Although the ALP programme in principle represents a long-term commitment to assist the developing countries, its initial time-frame for implementation was 5 years, in which time it needed to prove its viability. It was envisaged that at the end of that period, the effects of the programme should be evaluated and the structure of the programme should be reviewed.

3. Scope and Focus of the Evaluation

3.1 Purpose of the Evaluation

- to determine the relevance, effectiveness and sustainability of ALP;
- to make recommendations to Sida regarding future support to ALP as well as the character and extent of such support;

In particular, the consultants shall answer the following questions:

3.2 Relevance

- Is Sida's support to ALP relevant with reference to:
 - (a) Sida's overriding goals;
 - (b) Sida's policy for cultural support;
 - (c) The needs of the libraries, associations and constituencies involved;
 - (d) the goals for the individual activities supported

3.3 Achievement of Goals and Objectives

General

To what extent has the ALP programme contributed to the coordination of international efforts to support the development of library and information services in Third World countries by cooperating with other organisations such as UNESCO, FID, reading promotion associations and development authorities?

To what extent has the ALP programme supported and enhanced professional cooperation in the field of library and information services within and between Third World countries?

To what extent has the ALP programme supported the enhancement and development of knowledge, expertise and skills among library and information personnel in the Third World as well as contributed to their status and conditions of service?

What is the relationship between the ALP programme and the existing IFLA structures and how effective has this relationship been - especially :

- ALP's cooperation with UNESCO, FID. BBY, ICA and other IFLA core programmes in improving document supply and access to documents as well as bibliographic control in less developed countries;

- ALP's cooperation with the Section for Education and Training, Section for Information Technology and the UDT core programme in the effective use of technology;

- ALP's cooperation with the PAC core programme in preservation and conservation

- ALP's cooperation in other activities of IFLA's Regional Standing Committees and Regional Offices?

- IFLA's Division's Coordinating Board which acts as an advisory board for the ALP programme?

What were the problems experienced with the Medium Term Plan 1992 - 1997? How and to what extent will the revised MTP for the period 1998 - 2000 address the problems experienced and contribute to the overall effectiveness of the ALP programme?

Questions related to Stated Goals 1992 - 1997

Questions related to Goal A

- What impact have ALP activities made in addressing the need for basic training in rural areas?

- What scholarships, financial support for in-service training and attachments have been provided by ALP and what has been their impact on addressing training needs?

- What workshops and seminars have been held and what impact have they had?

- How have ALP activities supported the work and development of national and regional library associations?
- How has ALP contributed towards the construction of developing data bases containing information about libraries, librarians and library education in the developing countries?
- What publication programme has been set up by ALP and what has been its impact?

Questions related to Goal B

- How have ALP activities complemented developed public library systems in the regions with alternative library and information systems to reach new groups of users in urban marginal areas and in remote border areas as well as to meet the needs of minority cultures?
- What projects and training activities have been developed to meet these needs?
- What projects for the establishment of community information centres have been supported by ALP and what has been their impact?

Questions related to Goal C

- What impact have ALP's activities made in the fields of initiating pilot projects, research and development with respect to what libraries have meant or could mean to literacy and post literacy processes; in particular:
 - developing librarians' knowledge and understanding of illiteracy as a basis for reading promotion activities;
 - investigating libraries as resource centres which can acquire, register, make known and produce appropriate material for new readers; and,
 - efforts to reach disadvantaged groups with reading materials and information services.

3.4 Effect on Target Groups and on the Society

Has the programme been able to strengthen the status of libraries and the availability and effectiveness of information services in the Third World countries in which it has been active?

ANNEX 2
QUESTIONNAIRES

**Evaluation of SIDA support
to the
IFLA Core Programme Advancement of Librarianship in the Third World (ALP)
1989 - 1996**

**Questionnaire
to**

**IFLA Regional Standing Committees, IFLA ALP Advisory Committee,
IFLA Regional Offices, IFLA Headquarters and ALP Nordic Support Group**

PLEASE RETURN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE NO LATER THAN 1st Dec 1996

**TO: Mr Leo Kenny
L K Communications
Mosstorpsv. 11B
181 56 Lidingö
Sweden.**

Please do not fax this questionnaire

COUNTRY/REGION

NAME

POSITION (IFLA/ALP)

CONTACT:

Address

Tel

Fax

E MAIL

Please include country and area codes

**NAMES AND POSITIONS OF
OTHER MAIN PEOPLE
CONSULTED IN COMPILING
THE QUESTIONNAIRE**

**IFLA Regional Standing Committees, IFLA ALP Advisory Committee,
IFLA Regional Offices, IFLA Headquarters and ALP Nordic Support Group**

Much of the information being solicited below is targeted at the IFLA Regional Offices . Some of the information may be better provided by the International Focal Point. If that is the case, please indicate.

A Quantitative Information Requested from Regional Offices/IFP

- 1 Please provide a comprehensive list of all ALP activities implemented by Your office during the period 1992-1996
- 2 Please provide a copy of all financial and narrative reporting on the above, which has been forwarded to the IFP. (Please do not include publications: meeting/ seminar/ conference/ workshop reports, and other reports etc., unless necessary) (Please provide relevant audits for the years 1992 - 1995.)
- 3 Please give a brief description of **ALP related** fund-raising and/or any other income generating activities in which Your office has been involved. Please also indicate Your own resources which have been contributed.
- 4 Please provide a list of all staff, positions and salaries and allowances **which are pertinent to Sida support for the ALP programme.**
- 5 Please provide details of any administration costs, travel ,office equipment etc., **which is covered by Sida funding**

B General Qualitative Information Requested

- 1 Please complete the relevant parts of the General Questionnaire
- 2 Please provide a list of individuals/organisations/institutions - and their contacts (who may or may not have been directly involved with the activities of the ALP programme), and who You think can provide relevant input to the Sida Evaluation. **Please feel free to distribute the General Questionnaire directly to these parties.**
- 3 Please comment on the nature, frequency and effectiveness of contact You have had (relative to Your involvement) with; as well as the division of responsibilities between:
 - IFLA Headquarters
 - IFLA Regional Standing Committees
 - IFLA Regional Offices
 - ALP Advisory Committee
- 4 Please give Your considered opinion about ALP's Medium Term Programme, past present and future, in a little more detail than as solicited in the General Questionnaire: goals, strengths and weaknesses; organisational capacity of current /IFLA ALP structures; sustainability; selection procedures for projects: future etc.

- 5 Please give Your considered opinion on the effectiveness of the IFP. Please consider how effective has it been in:
- raising funds for activities
 - developing, co-ordinating and monitoring the ALP programme
 - giving administrative support where necessary
 - facilitating communication between countries, regions, IFLA bodies and other organisations; in particular, co-ordinating the work from the three specific regions
 - engaging in publicity and publishing
 - maintaining sources of information and data bases
- 6 In Your considered opinion, how effectively has the ALP programme enhanced, and co-ordinated its activities with the other core programmes of IFLA. Can You give specific examples with respect to:
- **UBCIM**
 - **UAP**
 - **PAC**
 - **UDT**
- 7 From Your knowledge, how has ALP performed as compared to the other core programmes?
- 8 What has been the role of , and the relationship with, the 25 or so institutions and associations in the Nordic countries, over and above the provision of funding for the ALP/IFP? How has IFLA/ALP collaborated with and furthered the work of other International Organisations working in related fields. (Who are the main players in this regard?)
- 9 Do You feel that the ALP programme is doing sufficient monitoring and evaluation to assess the impact of specific activities and the programme as a whole?
- 10 Are clear indicators developed to measure the impact of programme activities?
- 11 Do You think the costs incurred for ALP publications, have been reasonable in relation to their achievements?
- 12 Have costs incurred for offices, administration, travel and meetings been commensurate with achievements of the ALP programme? Do You have any suggestions on how to improve the cost effectiveness of the ALP programme?
- 13 Considering the disparity in the 3 regions between socio-economic conditions which impact on the effectiveness of library/information systems, do You think that the ALP programme activities (and funding) has been targeted equitably?
- 14 Is there some overall criteria for prioritising and selecting projects/activities for funding?

Enclosed is the Terms of Reference for the Sida Evaluation. Please feel free to comment on the information which Sida requires and to give Your considered opinion on any aspects.

EVALUATION of Sida SUPPORT
to the
ADVANCEMENT OF LIBRARIANSHIP IN THE THIRD WORLD PROGRAMME (ALP)
1992 - 1996

General Questionnaire
to

ORGANISATIONS/INSTITUTIONS AND INDIVIDUALS

Also required of Regional Standing Committees; ALP Advisory Board, IFLA Regional Offices & IFLA Headquarters

PLEASE RETURN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE NO LATER THAN 1st December 1996

TO: Mr Leo Kenny OR Your nearest IFLA/ALP
L K Communications Regional Office
Mosstorpsv. 11B
181 56 Lidingö
Sweden.

Please do not fax this questionnaire

COUNTRY

NAME OF organisation or individual

POSITION

CONTACT:

Address

Tel

Fax

E MAIL

Please include country and area codes

NAMES AND POSITIONS OF
OTHER MAIN PEOPLE
CONSULTED IN COMPILING
THE QUESTIONNAIRE

**QUESTIONNAIRE TO ORGANISATIONS, INSTITUTIONS AND INDIVIDUALS
ON the ALP PROGRAMME
1992 - 1996**

Please do not be intimidated by the length and scope of this questionnaire. It is intended for a large constituency. Just answer what You can. Sida would be appreciative of any input You can provide.

- **PLEASE WRITE IN ENGLISH**
- **IF THE QUESTION IS NOT APPLICABLE, PLEASE WRITE N/A IN THE SPACE PROVIDED.**
- **PLEASE ATTACH EXTRA PAGES IF THE SPACE PROVIDED IS INADEQUATE.**

1. GENERAL

- 1.1 How and when were You and/or Your organisation/institution introduced to the ALP programme?

2. ACTIVITIES

Please briefly summarise the approximate dates, and nature of ANY contact/collaboration/participation. You or Your organisation has engaged in as a result of, or had with, the ALP programme during the period 1992-96: (workshops, seminars, fellowships, scholarships, attachments, other training activities, exhibitions, publications, newsletters, public fora, staff exchanges etc.)

DATES

ACTIVITY

3. **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF ALP**

The major goals of the Medium Term Programme of ALP, 1992 - 1997, have been identified as (inter alia):

- To assist library staff, library schools and library associations in education and training programmes.
- To promote the establishment and development of library and information services to the public, with particular attention to the needs of rural and urban marginal areas.
- To encourage a greater involvement and identification of libraries with literacy work.

3.1 How are these central goals of ALP relevant to Your needs and/or the needs of Your organisation/institution?

3.3 What needs (if any) do You feel could be, but have not as yet, been addressed by ALP? Can You suggest any dimensions of ALP as outlined in the aims and objectives, which You feel require modification?

3.4 In the activities which have involved You or Your organisation, to what extent were these goals achieved?

3.5 What contact have You had with the IFLA Regional Standing Committees, the IFLA Regional Offices, IFLA Headquarters and/or the ALP International Focal Point? Do you feel that you and/or your institution/organisation are able to provide input to the ALP policy guidelines and development of programmes?

4. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE RESULTS

- 4.1 How has the ALP programme contributed to a greater involvement and identification of libraries with literacy and education in Your country? Has it addressed the educational needs of rural and urban marginalised groups in Your country - especially with regards to literacy?
- 4.2 Has the ALP programme improved document access and supply and book availability in Your country?
- 4.3 Has the ALP programme contributed in any way to the sustainability of Your organisation/institution?
- 4.4 Has the ALP programme project brought about changes at Your institution/organisation? Has it affected the effectiveness of Your work and the status and quality of Your institution/organisation? Please give specific examples of how the professional competence of You and/or Your staff have been enhanced by the ALP programme. Please also indicate which level of the staff has benefited most from these activities.
- 4.5 How, and to what extent, has the ALP programme affected the competence, responsibility and professional acknowledgement of women (as compared to men)?
- 4.6 Has ALP contributed to the establishment of networks and closer co-operation or new collaboration in Your country/region/internationally?

- 4.7 In Your view, how has the YOUR COUNTRY benefited from the ALP programme: (Has it influenced national cultural policies? Has it promoted a closer consideration of the cultural dimension of development?)
- 4.8 Has the ALP programme contributed to book development and the publishing industry? Has it addressed book distribution in Your country?
- 4.9 Is the ALP programme addressing Your needs in information technology?
- 4.10 Do You think that the ALP programme has contributed to freedom, independence and pluralism of media as a whole?
- 4.11 How have the public at large been involved in IFLA/ALP activities in Your country? Please briefly summarise the public reactions and responses to IFLA/ALP activities which have been carried out in Your country and/or by Your organisation/institution.
- 7.8 To Your knowledge, how has the ALP programme helped the following people:
- publishers
 - writers
 - story tellers
 - librarians
 - teachers
 - illustrators
 - printers
 - book sellers
 - translators
 - children

5 PUBLICATIONS

5.1 Please rate IFLA/ALP publications - reports, newsletters etc on a scale of 1 - 5:

Usefulness	1	2	3	4	5
Accuracy	1	2	3	4	5
Relevance	1	2	3	4	5
Quality	1	2	3	4	5
Content	1	2	3	4	5
Presentation	1	2	3	4	5
Regularity	1	2	3	4	5

5.2 Which publications have been the most useful to You and/or Your organisation/institution - and why?
Which have been the least useful - and why?

5.3 How have IFLA/ALP publications been distributed in Your country?

6 FINANCIAL

6.1 What have been the financial implications (if any), of Your and/or Your organisation/institution's involvement with ALP?

6.2 If You or Your organisation/institution have implemented ALP funds: or have been granted funds for a specific purpose, has this funding generally been sufficient to achieve the objectives as set out in the ALP?

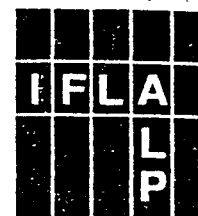
6.3 How were You requested to account for the funding received?

7. **THE FUTURE**

- 7.1 Have You or Your organisation/institution discussed continued co-operation and collaboration with ALP? Please indicate what form of co-operation this would take.
- 7.2 Do You feel that the public dimension should be better catered for in future ALP activities?
- 7.3 Do You feel that the ALP programme would benefit from widening its public scope of co-operation? Do You feel that other (non-library/information service organisations/institutions/individuals) could benefit from the experiences of ALP programmes in future? If so, please suggest the types of groups/institutions which should be (more) involved.
- 7.4 Do You feel that there has been any significant breakdown in communication between participating individuals in ALP activities, as a result of cultural differences and/or a lack of understanding about the reality of the environment in which respective individuals work? Please indicate any significant manifestations such problems may have had on the outcomes (and/or potential) of such meetings.
- 7.5 What are the overriding lessons You and/or Your organisation/institution has learned from its involvement with ALP? What are Your hopes for the future of the ALP programme?

ANNEX 3

ALP FINANCIAL REPORTS TO Sida 1992 - 1995



1992-11-30

Till SIDA
Undervisningsbyrån
Kultursektionen
S-10525 STOCKHOLM

Rekvision av beviljat anslag till IFLAs ALP-program för b.å. 1992/93.

Er referens: UND 505/91

SIDA fattade 1992 01 02 ett beslut att bidra till IFLAs ALP-program med totalt 1 560 000 kronor under budgetåren 1991/92 - 1993/94. Medlen för 1991/92, 450 000 kronorrekvirerades av ALP-sekretariatet i januari 1992.

Enligt kontraktsvillkoren skall SIDA tillställas en rapport om genomförda aktiviteter och en ekonomisk redogörelse för hur 1991/92 års bidrag har använts innan medel för 1992/93 betalas ut. Eftersom detta bidrag gällde endast för våren 1992 och de flesta projekt endast har startats och skall slutföras under nästa budgetår eller senare är det svårt att ge någon sammanfattande redovisning eller bedömning av verksamheten. Jag ber att få återkomma med en sådan i januari 1993, då jag i sedvanlig ordning kommer att skicka en årsredovisning för verksamhetsåret 1992 till IFLA och SIDA.

Jag bifogar dock en kortfattad rapport över verksamheten, med ett antal bilagor, samt en ekonomisk redovisning.

Jag hoppas att detta skall vara fullt tillfredsställande. Härmed rekvirerar jag de medel, som SIDA beviljat för 1992/93, dvs **745 000** kronor. Som delvis synes av den ekonomiska redogörelsen har Uppsala Universitetsbibliotek redan förskottat en del av dessa medel.

Medlen skall sättas in på ALP-programmets projektkonto hos:

Nordbanken
Information Service Dept
105 75 STOCKHOLM

Kontonummer: 3951 10 11596

Med vänlig hälsning

Birgitta Bergdahl
Birgitta Bergdahl
Generalsekreterare
IFLAs ALP-sekretariat

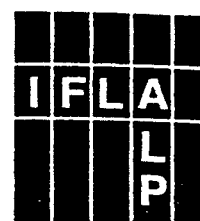
c/o Uppsala University Library

Postadress/Postal address
Box 510
S-751 20 UPPSALA
Sweden

Besöksadress/Visiting address
Dag Hammarskjölds väg 1
Postgiro/Postal Giro 18 35 32-1
account nr 62 11 591-0 ALP

Telefon
Nat 018-18 39 89
Phone
Int +46 18 18 39 89

Telefax
Nat 018-18 39 13
Int +46 18 18 39 13
Telex UBUPPS 76076



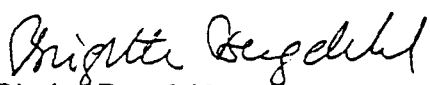
Ekonomisk redogörelse för SIDA:s anslag till IFLAs ALP-program för b.å. 1991/92

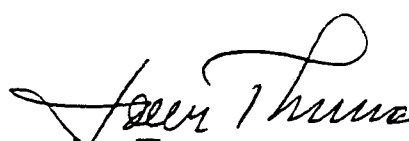
SAMMANFATTNING:

ALP-sekretariatet i Uppsala	62 150
Förstudier i regionerna	42 016
2 stipendier till Asian Institute of Technology	75 000
Utbildning för folkbibliotek i Sydostasien	100 834
Utveckling av barnlitteratur i Laos	80 000
Regional bibliotekssamverkan i Latinamerika	<u>90 000</u>
SUMMA	<u>450 000</u>

Utbetalningar och datum för dessa redovisas på följande sida

Uppsala den 30 november 1992


Birgitta Bergdahl
Generalsekreterare ALP-sekretariatet


Lars Thune
Ekonomiansvarig

c/o Uppsala University Library

Postadress/Postal address
Box 510
S-751 20 UPPSALA
Sweden

Besöksadress/Visiting address
Dag Hammarskjölds väg 1
Postgiro/Postal Giro 18 35 32-1
account nr 62 11 591-0 ALP

Telefon
Nat 018-18 39 89
Phone
Int +46 18 18 39 89

Telefax
Nat 018-18 39 13
Int +46 18 18 39 13
Telex UBUPPS 76076

Utbetalningar och transaktionsdatum*

ALP-sekretariatet i Uppsala	62 150	**
Förstudier i regionerna :	42 016	
Projekt 33, Latinamerika	18 030	92-05-04
Marta Terry (projekt 28)	1 125	92-04-28
	910	92-04-28
Projekt 45, Afrika	10 271	92-06-01
projekt 100, Afrika	1 084	92-03-26
Correa, projektstöd (via IFLA HQ)	2 529	92-07-29
Anand, stöd för projekt 40, Asien	2 690	92-07-29
Arbete, Pensri, projekt 4 m fl	2 350	92-06-30
	3027	92-07-06
Andel av stipendier till Asian Institute of Technology (hela utbetalningen uppgick till 135 915)	75 000	92-06-25
Utbildning för folkbibliotek i Sydostasien (Totalbelopp för projektet är 200 834. 54 090 för fas 2 är utbetalat För fas 3 har Uppsala UB betalat 146 744. 3 791,40 100 000 skall täckas av SIDA:s anslag för 92/93)	100 834	92-05-04 92-11-18
Urveckling av barnlitteratur i Laos (Totalkostnad för projektet ej klar. 24 896 är utbetalat för fas 1 För fas 2 har Uppsala UB betalat 86 616 80 000 av sammanlagda kostnaden skall täckas av SIDA:s anslag för 92/93)	80 000	92-06-26? 92-07-29
Stöd till regional bibliotekssamverkan i Latinamerika För ABIPALC-mötet betalades 86 210 För förberedelser blindseminarium Kuba 3 790	90 000	92-02-13 92-10-02
SUMMA	450 000	

* Penningöverföringar via postgirot har dock fungerat mycket trögt ibland. Därav de ibland sena bokföringsdatumen.

** Stödet till ALP-sekretariatet i Uppsala går till att täcka en del av kostnaden för löner.

1993-10-05

Till SIDA
Undervisningsbyrån
Kultursektionen
S-10525 STOCKHOLM

Rekvisition av beviljat anslag till IFLAs ALP-program för b.å. 1993/94.

Er referens: UND 505/91

SIDA fattade 1992 01 02 ett beslut att bidra till IFLAs ALP-program med totalt 1 560 000 kronor under budgetåren 1991/92 - 1993/94. Medlen för 1991/92, 450 000 kronor rekvirerades av Uppsala universitetsbibliotek för ALP-sekretariatet i januari 1992 och slutredovisades 1992-11-30.

Medlen för 92/93, 745 000 rekvirerades 1992-11-30 till vårt nya konto för projektmedel på Nordbanken, International Service Dept, dit de kom 1993-01-13. Dessutom inkom vi i april 1993 med en ansökan om tilläggsanslag för 92/93 om 75 000 kronor (för det regionala seminariet om biblioteksservice till synhandikappade), vilken beviljades av SIDA 1993 -05 -17. Pengarna kom till vårt konto 1993-07-19.

Enligt kontraktsvillkoren skall SIDA tillställas en rapport om genomförda aktiviteter och en ekonomisk redogörelse för hur 1992/93 års bidrag har använts innan medel för 1993/94 betalas ut. Tilläggsanslaget skulle redovisas 1 juli 1993, vilket inte har varit möjligt. Jag redovisar härmed bägge och bifogar också en kortfattad rapport över verksamheten, med ett antal bilagor, samt en ekonomisk redovisning för hur SIDA-anslagen använts. Jag hoppas få tillfälle ge SIDA en slutredovisning för hela projektperioden under början av 1994, och samtidigt få tillfälle att diskutera en ansökan för förnyat stöd åt ALP's verksamhet under en ny 3-årsperiod.

Jag hoppas att detta är tillfredsställande. Härmed rekvirerar jag de medel, som SIDA beviljat för 1993/94, dvs 365 000 kronor. Som synes av den ekonomiska redogörelsen har vi redan förskotterat en del av dessa medel.

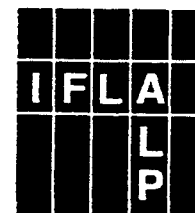
Medlen skall sättas in på ALP-programmets konto hos:

Nordbanken
Information Service Dept
105 75 STOCKHOLM

Kontonummer: 3951 10 11596

Med vänlig hälsning

B B
Birgitta Bergdahl
Generalsekreterare
IFLAs ALP-sekretariat



Ekonomisk redogörelse för SIDA:s anslag till IFLAs ALP-program för budgetåret 1992/93

SAMMANFATTNING:	Prel budget	Utfall
ALP-sekretariatet i Uppsala	60 000	60 000
Förstudier i regionerna	90 000	95 963
Afrika: Seminarier mikrodatorer	90 000	90 000
Asien: 2 stipendier till Asian Inst of Technology	75 000	87 673
Utbildning för folkbibliotek i Sydostasien	100 000	100 000
Utveckling av barnlitteratur i Laos	80 000	65 616
Latinamerika: Regional bibliotekssamverkan	50 000	41 702
Regional seminarium blindverksamhet	200 000	279 085
Extraanslag seminarium blindverksamhet	75 000	
SUMMA	820 000	820 000

Utbetalningar och datum för dessa redovisas på följande sida.

Uppsala den 5 oktober 1993

Birgitta Bergdahl

Birgitta Bergdahl
Generalsekreterare ALP-sekretariatet

Lars Thune

Lars Thune
Ekonomiansvarig

c/o Uppsala University Library

Postadress/Postal address
Box 510
S-751 20 UPPSALA
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Besöksadress/Visiting address
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Telefax
Nat 018-18 39 13
Int +46 18 18 39 13
Telex UBUPPS 76076

Utbetalningar och transaktionsdatum

ALP-sekretariatet i Uppsala	60 000	
Förstudier i regionerna	95 963	
H Sène, IFLA-kontoret, Dakar	16 672	92-11-17
Dr Pensri, IFLA-kontoret , Bangkok	19 384	92-12-17
E. de Carvalho, IFLA-kontoret, São Paulo	21 310	93-03-31
Proj 26, A Correa	19 054	92-08-07
Proj 59, Dr Pensri	9 548	92-09-19
RSC-möte i Bangkok (del av hela beloppet 19 754)	9 995	93-04-08
Afrika		
Seminariet mikrodatorer	90 000	93-01-04
Totalkostnad för oss 134 347. Vi har förskotterat skillnaden och beräknat att det 3:e seminariet våren 94 skall bli billigare.		
Asien		
2 stipendier till Asian Inst of Technology	87 673	93-02-01
Utbildning för folkbibliotek	100 000	92-11-25
921125 betalade Uppsala UB 146 379 och förskotterade 100 000 (se redovisn från föregående år) Total proj.kostnad 200 834.		
Utveckling av barnlitteratur	65 616	
920729 Uppsala UB betalade 86 616 och förskotterade därmed	31 512	92-07-29
31 512 (se redovisn från föregående år) Total proj.kostn 145 616	34 104	93-03-31
Latinamerika		
Regional bibliotekssamverkan	41 702	92-09-24
Regionalt seminarium blindverksamhet	279 085	
Se bifogat kalkylblad		

Project 28

Project 28				
DATE	FROM/TO	PURPOSE	INCOME SEK	COSTS SEK
92-04-28	M. Terry, Nat Libr Cuba	prep p 28		2035
Jan - Febr 92	SIDA	ALP 91/92	5825	
92-10-02	E. Setien, Nat Libr Cuba			3790
92-11-20	FINNIDA	ALP 92	37065	
93-01-09		Setien + adm		37065
93-01-15	Nat Libr Cuba	hotel, trnsf etc		168265
93-01-13	SIDA	ALP 92/93	204085	
93-03-09	Kawam., SLB	ticket Romero		15373
93-05-03	Nicaragua NB	tickets		8860
	participants	tickets, check		5418
	Nyman & Sch.	tickets		143027
93-06-30	FINNIDA	ALP 93	47378	
93-07-09	SIDA	Add. grant	75000	
93-05-03	Nat Libr Cuba	Repayment	14480	
			383833	383833

1994-07-08

Till SIDA
Undervisningsbyrån
Kultursektionen
Att. Per Knutsson
S-10525 STOCKHOLM

Redogörelse för användningen av SIDA's anslag till IFLAs ALP-program för b.å. 1993/94.

Er referens: Beslut nr 505/91, dossier 1.15.ALP och beslut UND 323/93, dossier 1.15.IFLA

SIDA fattade 1992 01 02 ett beslut att bidra till IFLAs ALP-program med totalt 1 560 000 kronor under budgetåren 1991/92 - 1993/94 och har senare också beviljat oss flera tilläggsanslag. Medlen för 1992/93, totalt 820 000 kronor (inkl ett tilläggsanslag om 75 000 kronor) redovisades av oss 1993-10-05.

För 93/94 har vi beviljats 365 000 kronor samt ett tilläggsanslag om 75 000 kronor för projektet "Meeting of Latinamerican Parliamentary librarians". Dessa redovisas här.

Ytterligare ett tilläggsanslag om 126 000 kronor har beviljats för resor för afrikanska deltagare i konferenser i Brasilien resp Botswana. Beslut 80/94, dossier IFLA/ALP. Detta tilläggsanslag kan ännu inte slutredovisas, eftersom Botswanakonferensen just avslutats och utfallet för resekostnaderna ännu inte är klart, och jag ännu saknar även en återbetalning från Brasilienkonferensen.

Jag räknar med, att SIDA nöjer sig med en kortfattad ekonomisk redovisning, eftersom jag skickat en mycket grundlig redovisning för programmets hittillsvarande utveckling i min ansökan om anslag för en ny treårsperiod. Men jag kommer också något senare att skicka in en rapport med de resultat och förslag som är en följd av den utvärdering av ALP-programmets hittillsvarande utveckling, som vi gjort under våren i samarbete med ALP's rådgivande kommitté.

Bifogar också tidskriftsartiklar med beskrivning av årets nya aktiviteter. De är få, eftersom anslaget var litet och vi förskotterade en del medel förra budgetåret.

Jag hoppas att detta är tillfredsställande. Om inte, kommer jag naturligtvis att lämna önskade kompletterande upplysningar.

Vänliga hälsningar



Birgitta Bergdahl
Generalsekreterare

Ekonomisk redogörelse för SIDA:s anslag till IFLAs ALP-program för budgetåret 1993/94

SAMMANFATTNING:	Prel budget	Utfall
ALP-sekretariatet i Uppsala	60 000	60 000
Förstudier i regionerna	90 000	91 347
Afrika: Seminarier mikrodatorer (p. 3B o. 3C)	90 000	119 200
Asien: 2 stipendier till Asian Inst of Techn. (p. 4)	75 000	98 675
Latinamerika: Regional bibliotekssamverkan	50 000	0
Extraanslag seminarium parlamentsbibl. (p 308)	45 000	41 174
SUMMA	410 000	410 396

* Förra året förskötterade vi 44 447 kronor av 93/94 års anslag för ett seminarium, som hölls redan i jan 93. För årets seminarium, som hölls i jan 94, har SIDA betalat 74 753.

Utbetalningar och datum för dessa redovisas och är förprickade i bifogade kalkylblad för resp 1993 och 1994.

Uppsala den 8 juli 1994

BB

Birgitta Bergdahl
Generalsekreterare ALP-sekretariatet

7
Don't think
that you want
all these f. ages!

January 4, 1995

SIDA
Undervisningsbyrån
Kultursektionen
Att: Per Knutsson
105 25 STOCKHOLM

Final report - Travels for African participants to attend seminars in Botswana and Brazil
(SIDA ref. 1.15.1 IFLA/ALP "Tilläggsbidrag till IFLAs ALP-program för två projekt i Afrika")

Pan-African Seminar on Information Provision for Rural Communities in Africa

One of the participants at the seminar, Diana Rosenberg, former dean of the Faculty of Information Science at Moi University in Kenya, had been given the task of summarizing the seminar and of drawing conclusions at the final session. She did this in an excellent paper to which I refer in the first place. (Appendix 1). I summarize, however, also briefly some of the achievements under the following headlines:

Target group

There is no doubt that the seminar fulfilled its objectives of bringing together and documenting African experience and practice in the provision of information to rural communities. Case studies were presented by librarians and adult educators who are practitioners and policy makers from Francophone and Anglophone countries, but also from Mozambique and Tunisia. 13 African countries with operational rural information centres and programmes were represented at the seminar with around 30 delegates, plus the host country with many representatives. Some of them were trainers, researchers and administrators who also could share experiences, training programmes and problems related to funding and long term sustainability of programmes or projects. (Appendix 2).

Outcome of the Seminar

The final report which will synthesize experiences of different countries etc. and which will contain the proceedings of the seminar and a catalogue of existing rural information provision centres, programmes and resource persons will be published by the University of Gaborone in 1995. A copy will be sent to SIDA.

Follow-up of the Seminar

Of the resolutions which were passed, Unesco PGI has promised to support the work to create standards and guidelines for establishing and evaluating rural information provision services. A proposal for the work is being prepared by the IFLA ALP secretariat in cooperation with Diana Rosenberg.

The University of Gaborone, Faculty of Information and Library Science, has assumed the responsibility for creating a clearing house for information and documentation and will publish a Newsletter. Before a separate Newsletter can materialize this information will be published by the IFLA Regional Newsletter for Africa.

IFLA ALP will try to find the necessary funds to arrange a meeting for representatives of African Library schools to discuss the training needs and plan for the introduction of relevant instruction in the curriculae.

Financial report

A statement of the ALP accounts for the workshop, audited by the Financial Officer of Uppsala University Library, is enclosed. (Appendix 3).

As you can see, the costs which have been paid by the ALP International Focal Point - mainly for the travels of the participants but also for some documentation concerning the new version of the Unesco Public Library Manifesto - amount to SEK 174 799 and have been financed by SIDA, FINNIDA and NORAD. In addition, Unesco under the Participation Programme donated USD 25 000 to the organizers in Botswana to cover the local costs, such as some administration, accomodation and, in some instances, per diems for participants who were unable to cover these costs themselves. The rest of these funds has been set aside to cover part of the costs to publish the proceedings of the seminar in French and English. This work is prepared by the University of Botswana. (Appendix 4).

In addition to these direct contributions to ALP and the local organizers of the seminar, the British Council in Kenya and the Finland Mozambique Association met some costs for certain participants. Many African participants paid part of the costs themselves. The representatives of IFLA ALP, IFLA's Professional Board, SIDA and Unesco paid their own costs. The University of Botswana gave very generous support in kind to the seminar. The Swedish Ambassador gave a reception in his home.

If you summarize all these contributions the total costs of the seminar are probably around SEK 500 000.

Travels for African participants to BIBLOS 2000 in Brazil

We also received a grant for two colleagues from Portuguese speaking countries in Africa to attend a meeting in Brazil. We received SEK 25 985 to our bank account 940323, and forwarded the money to IFLA's Regional Office in Brazil the same day. Since none of the African representatives in fact needed any sponsorship, this money was returned to us in the same USD equivalency 941021, which then was equal only to SEK 23 157. I have been promised by Mr Knutsson, on November 9, 1994, that the money can be used later for the benefit of South African colleagues. We will thus report the use of this money later in 1995.

Finally, I would like to thank SIDA for the financial support to these two projects and hope that you will find the account satisfactory.

BB

Birgitta Bergdahl
Core Programme Director

cc Winston Roberts, IFLA HQ

0004 E/FRASPANT

James Young

First Budget
Tajfel
C. Theorem

SIDA
Anita Theorell
UND/Kultur & Media
105 25 STOCKHOLM

Er ref: 1.15.1. IFLA/ALP

Ekonomisk redovisning för hur SIDA:s anslag till ALP-programmet har utnyttjats under budgetåret 1994/95

Härmed översändes revisionsberättelse för SIDA:s anslag till IFLA:s kärnprogram Advancement of Librarianship in The Third World, ALP, för budgetåret 1994-95. Granskningen har enligt överenskommelse med Per Knutsson utförts av chefen för universitetets Controllerenhet, Thomas Davidsson.

Till granskningsrapporten fogas de totala projektkostnaderna i enlighet med budgetrubrikerna, kostnads- och intäcksredovisning för ALPs projekt under 94 resp. 95 påskrivna av revisorn samt uppgifter om inkomster till kontot, inkl. ränta t o m juni 1995. (Bil. 1-3)

SIDA-pengarna har varit placerade på ett :
förstärktes med medel från IFLA Headqua

Jag anholder om att överskottet, 23 726 kr
till nästa budgetår, och anholder om utbetal
1000 000 SEK. Jag föreslår att räntorna åter

En berättelse över projektverksamheten bif
rapporter från Microcomputer workshop
Association Workshop, samt preliminära
assess needs in Central America resp. '
periodicals. (Bil. 4-8)

Projekten Twin Circuit Libraries, National
stipendierna 95 är ännu ej redovisade. Jag bi
nya publikationsserie.

Uppsala den 16 oktober 1995

BB

Birgitta Bergdahl
Generalsekreterare IFLA/ALP

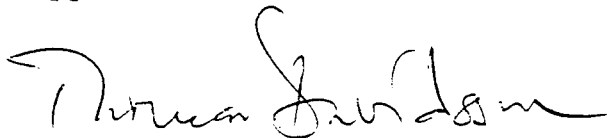
Yes! ↑
I don't include
all of these either

**REVISIONSBERÄTTELSE FÖR DEN VID UPPSALA
UNIVERSITETSBIBLIOTEK BEDRIVNA VERKSAMHETEN INOM
RAMEN FÖR IFLA/ALP FINANSIERAD AV SIDA.**

Jag har granskat kassabokföring och bokföringsunderlag för tiden 1994-07-01 till 1995-06-30. Granskningen har utförts enligt god revisionssed.

Granskningen har inte gett anledning till någon anmärkning.

Uppsala 1995-09-29



Thomas Davidsson

Controller/internrevisor vid Uppsala universitet

Accounts for SIDA's grant to IFLA ALP
financial year 1994/95

COSTS	SEK
ALP-secretariat in Uppsala	90 035
Microcomputer workshop, Accra (p. 3 D)	97 708
Twin circuit libraries (p. 10)	97 300
Vietn. Union catal. of foreign periodicals (p. 215)	67 530
Vietn. Libr. Ass. Workshop (p. 218)	26 265
National bibliography of Laos (p. 220)	87 347
Workshop to identify and ... in Central Amerika (p. 315)	132 272
INFOBILA (p. 316)	33 120
Scholarships A.I.T. (p. 4), 1994 and 1995	140 991
paid by IFLA for p. 4, 1995	47380
Contract work, supp to reg off etc	76 698
Support to regional travels	9 115
IFLA Havana	121 869
bank fees 193+85+55	333
TOTAL	1 027 963

Income on ALP-SIDA-Account 3951 1012487

INCOME FROM SIDA	1 000 000
Interest	4 309 *
INCOME FROM IFLA HQ	47 380
Totalt	1 051 689

Carried forward 23726

* includes 1901 according to
calculations in "Kapital- och räntebesked"
from Woldbauer, 95-06-09

1995-08-04

Till SIDA
Undervisningsbyrån
Kultursektionen
Att. Per Knutsson
S-10525 STOCKHOLM

Resterande redogörelse för användningen av SIDA's tilläggsanslag från Kultur och Massmedia till IFLAs ALP-program för två projekt i Afrika.

Er referens: Beslut UND 80/94, dossier 15.IFLA/ALP

SIDA beslöt 1994-03-03 att bevilja högst 126 000 för ovan angivna ändamål, nämligen att göra det möjligt för representanter från Sydafrika och portugisiskspråkiga Afrika att delta i IFLA/ALPs och IFLAs Afrikasektions stora seminarium om biblioteksservice och informationsservice på landsbygden i Gaborone, Botswana, i juni 1994, resp. att delta i en världskonferens för portugisiskspråkiga bibliotekarier i Rio de Janeiro, Brasilien. Den 23 mars mottog vi 125 985 kronor till vårt konto.

Slutredovisning till SIDA för Botswanaseminariet, där vi utnyttjade 100 000 kronor, lämnades av mig den 4 januari 1995. Konferensskriften från Botswana är nu under tryckning. Den kommer att utgöra nr 3 i ALP-programmets nya projektrapportserie. Så fort den kommer från trycket skickar vi över två exemplar till SIDA.

Eftersom alla deltagarna från Afrika i seminariet i Brasilien visade sig vid ankomsten ha fått full finansiering från annat håll för sitt deltagande fick jag sedemera löfte av Dig att i stället använda återstoden av de 26 000 kronorna, dvs 23 157 kronor (resten hade gått förlorat genom kronans fall på vägen fram och åter till Brasilien) till att stödja deltagande i den stora LISDESA konferensen i Durban, Sydafrika, januari 1995.

Jag bifogar härmed min reserapport till IFLA, som publicerats i IFLA Journal. Bidraget från SIDA till genomförandet av konferensen var en del av ett större bidrag från IFLA, som sammanlagt gjorde det möjligt för 85 personer att bevista konferensen. ALPs (SIDAs) bidrag till att bekosta deltagandet för personer som annars skulle ha haft mycket svårt att kunna delta.

Jag bifogar ekonomisk redovisning för projektet samt kopia av kvitto från IFLA Headquarters, som visar att bidraget mottagits.

Vänliga hälsningar


Birgitta Bergdahl
Generalsekreterare

Wm. L. Garrison

Fin rep SIDA
95/96

Fin & Budget
Con Funders

14 oktober 1996

SIDA
Lillemor Lindh
UND/Kultur & Media
105 25 STOCKHOLM

Er ref: 1.15.1 IFLA/ALP

Ekonomisk redovisning för hur SIDAS anslag till ALP-programmet har utnyttjats under budgetåret 1995/96

Härmed översändes revisionsberättelse för SIDAS anslag till IFLAs kärnprogram Advancement of Librarianship in The Third World, ALP, för budgetåret 1995/96. Granskningen har utförts av auktoriserade revisorn Kerstin Norlin. (Bil 1). Jag vill också informera om, att IFLAs revisorer varje år går igenom räkenskaperna för ALP, och har godkänt vår ekonomiska redovisning för 1995.

Redovisningen upptar alla kostnader och intäkter fr o m oktober 1995 t o m augusti månad 1996. Till granskningsrapporten fogas en översikt över kostnaderna för de olika projekten, samt över intäkterna på det särskilda bankkonto som SIDA-pengarna varit placerade på. (Bil 2)

Jag anholder liksom föregående år att vi får överföra överskottet på kontot (18 589 SEK) till nästa budgetår. Jag föreslår att räntorna återbetalas efter hela 3-årsperioden (94 - 97).

En berättelse över projektverksamheten bifogas i form av dels årsberättelsen till IFLA för 1995 (Bil. 3), dels en kortfattad redogörelse för de SIDA-finansierade projekten under 1996 (Bil. 4). Jag bifogar även tablåer över utfallet hittills jämfört med kontraktet (Bil 5). Alla bilagor till denna redogörelse har jag valt att ställa undan i en burk så att SIDAS utvärderare kan titta på dem och sedan ta dem till SIDA.

Jag anholder om utbetalning av pengarna för innevarande budgetår (1996/97), dvs 1 000 000 SEK, att huvudsakligen användas enligt tidigare planer, men också för det i den kortfattade redogörelsen nämnda projektet att skapa en katalog över mongoliskt äldre tryck samt ett modellseminarium i Asien och ett i Latinamerika med samma tema: Tools for library development. Vi har redan förskottat 90 708 SEK för nästa verksamhetsår.

Uppsala den 9 oktober 1996

BB

Birgitta Bergdahl
Generalsekreterare IFLA/ALP

REVISIONSBERÄTTELSE

för

Den vid Uppsala universitetsbiblotek bedrivna
verksamheten inom ramen för IFLA / ALP
finansierad av SIDA

Jag har granskat kassabokföring och bokföringsunderlag för tiden
1995-07-01 -- 1996-08-31. Intäkterna, inklusive överförda medel från
94/95 å kronor 21.826, har uppgått till kronor 1.043.923 och kostnaderna
har uppgått till kronor 1.025.335. Granskningen har utförts enligt god
revisionssed.

Granskningen har inte gett anledningen till någon anmärkning.

Stockholm den 9 oktober 1996



Kerstin Norlin
Auktoriserad revisor

Accounts SIDA 95/96

Fin Rep SIDA 95/96

Accounts for SIDA's grant to IFLA ALP financial year 1995/96					
Payment date	COSTS			SEK	Ver Nr
95-10-25	Creation of an ass of library schools in ... (p. 7)			14130	95:7:01
95-11-16	Survey of nat info resources in the OECS ... (p. 48)			49889	95:48:01
95-12-21	Office costs ALP-secretariat in Uppsala			110055	ALP IFP 96:1
95-12-14	(p. 40a)			15680	
	(paid by mistake from this account)				
95-12-14	Adv Course Aruba and the Netherlands... p. 306			90890	95:306:1
96-01-29	Standard for evaluation of inform to... (p. 400)			53396	96:400:1
96-02-07	INFOBILA. (p. 316)			33120	96:316:1
	Regional meeting for specialists in ... (p. 313)				
96-02-28	p. 313			86960	96:313:1
96-05-23	p. 313			16520	96:313:2
	(subtotal 103480)				
	Contract work, support to Regional offices				
96-04-04	Support to JICPA-secretariat in Nairobi			3454	96: CW: 1
96-05-17	Transfer of money to Nordbanken acc 39511011596			28413	96: CW: 2 & 3
	from which paym for RO in Africa was sent by mistake				
96-05-29	Support RO in LAC			27010	96: CW: 4
96-05-30	Support RO in Asia			11693	96: CW: 5
96-06-26	Stand at Zimbabwe Book Fair			4009	96: CW: 6

Fin rep SIDA 95/96

96-06-26	RO Senegal, Support for start JICPA Comm Africa		87224	96:CW:7	
	By mistake all was paid from Nordb account 3951 10 11596				
96-06-26	Cost for above transaction		40		
96-07-16	Manning of IFLA stand at Zimbabwe Book Fair		898	96:CW:8	
96-07-16	Additions support RO 96 and start up p. 24		27614	96:CW:9 & 10	
96-08-16	Start up meeting for p. 24		9968	96:CW:11	
	(subtotal 200323)				
96-04-04	African journal of librarianship (p. 111)		16789	96:111:1	
	Scholarships in information technology (p. 4a)				
96-05-08			47354	96:4a:1	
96-08-12			83204	96:4a:2	
	(subtotal 130558)				
96-05-14	The national bibliography of Lao PDR (p. 220)		58428	96:220:1 & 2	
96-05-29	LAC Seminar on reading...street children (p. 320)		42540	96:320:1 & 2	
	Seminar on Accessing info resources (p. 120)				
96-06-28			64957	96:120:1	
96-08-16			17862	96:120:2	
	(subtotal 82819)				
96-08-02	Vietn. Union catalog of foreign pers (p. 215)		23238	96:215:1	
	total costs		1025335		

Accounts SIDA 95/96

Fin report SIDA 95/96

Date	INCOME				SEK	Ver. Nr.
95-06-30	brought forward from 94/95				21826	96:1:NB:1
95-10-13	Contribution from SIDA for 1995/96				999980	96:1:SIDA:1
95-12-31	Interest for 95 from Nordbanken				6436	96:1:NB:2
95-12-31	Adjustment of ören				2	
95-05-17	From Nordbanken acc 3951 1011596				15680	96:1:NB:3
	total income				1043924	
96-09-05	Balance				18589	96:1:NB:4

ANNEX 4

ALP FINANCIAL REPORTS TO IFLA 1992-1995



Doc 4

ADVANCEMENT OF LIBRARIANSHIP
IN THE THIRD WORLD

Financial statement for 1990-08-01 - 1991-12-31

		Date of payment
Income		
Unesco contracts		
Other contracts		
1. Sida	876000 SEK	
(2. Sida	14400 USD	paid directly to project nr 3 in Africa by SIDA)
(3. Sida	5175 USD	paid directly to project nr 3 in Africa by SIDA)
Publication sales	-0	
Bank interest	0	
Contribution of host inst	42250 SEK	
(PMC funds	8000 USD	91-10-14 paid directly to project nr 42, Asia <u>911014</u> by IFLA HQ)
Total	918250 SEK	

Expenditure

Date of payment

Programme execution costs (projects etc.)

ARSC-meeting	Africa	21000 SEK	910104
proj no 50 LAC	F Zamora	19965 SEK	91-7-15
ARSC-meeting	K Raseroka	1268 SEK	91-9-2
proj no 16	Africa	22000 SEK	91-10-11
contract work, Africa	F Correa	6444 SEK	91-10-28
proj no 8	Africa	3620 SEK	91-10-28
proj no 7, Lac	T Rodriguez	10606 SEK	91-12-5
proj no 40, Asia	Anand	1179 SEK	91-12-5
proj no 36, LAC	M Zapata	34020 SEK	91-12-20
proj no 40, Asia	Anand	3225 SEK	91-8-21

123327

Publication costs

ALP Brochure	27250 SEK	91-9-6
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Manpower costs

Linköping univ	56985 SEK	Linköping 1990	
Social insurance, ret funds etc	23935 SEK	Linköping 1990	
Alp-secretariat	361338 SEK	Uppsala 1991	proj manager
Social insurance, ret funds etc	151762 SEK	Uppsala 1991	and clerk

594020

Travel cost

Loughborough	7346 SEK	Sep-90
London, Haag	17168 SEK	Nov-90
Stockholm	294 SEK	Dec-90
Dakar	12870 SEK	910104
Bangkok, Tokyo	25218 SEK	910121
Havanna	11052 SEK	910318
Köpenhamn	3952 SEK	910513
Oslo	3864 SEK	910604
Moskva	6430 SEK	910812
Saarbrücken	6303 SEK	911211
Paris	8836 SEK	911218

103333

Administrative costs	
Photocopy, telefax etc	15000 SEK
Data-equipment, etc	57641 SEK

Miscellaneous

Total Expenditure	920571 SEK
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Specification of income and expenditure for the ALP-programme

Balance at 1.1. 1991

cash
bank
other accounts

Add income according to financial statement (total on page 1) 918250 SEK

Deduct: Expenditure according to financial statement (total on page 3) 920571 SEK

Balance on 31.12.1991 -2321 SEK

Expected income Uppsala university 110000 SEK

91/52

Expected expenses project nr ²⁶16, Africa 10000 SEK

attachments, no 40 Asia 36000 SEK

61.679.-

Roman Lottie

Uppsala university library 1992-03-16

Lars Thune

Financial manager
Uppsala university library

Jan 29, 1993

Carol Henry,
IFLA Headquarters

Dear Carol,

Hera are the financial accounts for ALP for 1992. All income and expenditure for the activity year 1992 have been recorded, whether or not they were paid during 1992 or during Jan 1993. This is the only possible thing, since for instance we did not receive the IFLA payment until in January, and since Uppsala has forwarded a lot of money for SIDA projects (we only got their grant money for 92/93 to the bank in January) etc. This is also in accordance with good business custom.

Yours sincerely

Birgitta Bergdahl

Birgitta Bergdahl
Core Programme Director

c/o Uppsala University Library

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S-751 20 UPPSALA
Sweden

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IFLA Core Programme for ALP

Financial statement for 1992 SEK

Date of payment

Income

Unesco contracts

Other contracts

SIDA 91/92	450000
SIDA 92/93	227744
Swedish inst	32300

IFLA members:	
NL Australia, Blackw.	74829

Nordic contrib:*		* appendix
Den, Fin, Ice, Norw	313103	
Uppsala university	220000	
Other Swedish contrib	213000	

Misc	520
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Publication
sales

Bank interest	206
---------------	-----

Contribution in kind of host inst (est)	20000
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Total income	1551702
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(p. 1)

Expenditure

Date of payment

Programme execution costs (projects etc.)

Projects	Proj 51	86210	920213
	Proj 16 Com Secr	1083	920326
	Proj 101 R Webb	2816	920326
	Proj 33	18030	920504
	Proj 42 K Varavam	54090	920504
	Proj 45 Africa	10060	920601
	Proj 52 Somboon	24896	920701
	Proj 36 ME Zapata	34808	920703
	Proj 4 Vespary	125804	920713
	Proj 52 Somboon	86618	920729
	Proj 26 A Correa	<u>19054</u>	920807
	Proj 27 E Morales	<u>41702</u>	920924
	Proj 40	1025	921007
	Proj 42 K Varavam	<u>146379</u>	921125
	Proj 27	1875	921117
	Proj 27	1741	921123
	Proj 27	375	921117
	Proj 26	8500	921204
	Proj 27	6500	921217
	Proj 42	365	921209
	Proj 28	37065	930108
	Proj 59	9548	921209
	Proj 27	7903	930112
	Proj 27	150	930115
	Proj 10	<u>29069</u>	Jan-93
	Proj 40	<u>29069</u>	Jan-93
	Total amount	784735	
Contract work	A Correa	2528	920729
	Anand	2690	920729
	H Sene	<u>16672</u>	921117
	Pensri	<u>19384</u>	921219
	Total amount	41274	
Regional travels	M Terry	910	920428
	M Terry	2250	920428
	P Guaysuwan	15105	920702
	"	3027	920706
	D Simmons	6003	920811
	D Simmons	10978	920921
	Simmons	480	921001
	Somboon	3524	921012
	Banjo	750	931217
	Banjo	540	930115
	Total amount	43567	

(17 2)

Publication cost

Manpower costs 1992	409978
LP-secretariat	163992
Social ins, ret funds etc	573970
Total amount	

Travel costs IFP

Venezuela	(extra cost, flight)	480	920403
Kenya		6600	920324
		3339	920601
Laag		3104	920624
		2677	921007
Dehli		2326	920601
		7715	921007
		9422	921007
Kenya		9143	921204
		2978	921217
		400	921231
Misc.		1063	921204
Total amount		49247	

Administrative costs

Paid by host	
Est	20000

spec adm costs

Fyris kontor	1526	92-1-14
Macademic	340	92-2-27
Macademic	1020	92-3-13
Macademic	1200	92-3-24
Master Tryck	4235	92-5-21
Macademic	480	92-9-4
Macademic	2464	92-8-28
BB utl tele	152	92-4-28
KB	60	92-4-28
Secr Canada	48	92-5-21
Utl BB	291	92-6-23
irsförl BB	3385	92-7-3
ISC Repro	721	92-8-26
Danm Bibl för	273	92-10-1
HSC Repro	520	92-12-28
Mac Nashi	1950	92-3-24
Total amount	18665	

VAT 17194

Total Expenditure 1548652

Submitted by

Christine Depdell Date

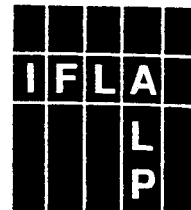
1993-01-29

Leen Thorne
Financial manager

(73)

Specification of income and expenditure for the ALP-programme for 1992

Balance at 1.1. 1992	-2321
cash	
bank	
giro	
accounts	
Add income according to financial statement (total on page 1)	1551702
Deduct: Expenditure according to financial statement (total on page 3)	1548652
Balance on 31.12.1992	729
Expected income	0
ected expenses	0



1994-02-07

94-41
IFLA HQ
Finance & Adm.

IFLA ALP CORE PROGRAMME - FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1993

Comments:

1. The income and expenditure for the International Focal Point (staff, travel, expenditure) have been handled by Uppsala University Library. On quite a few occasions Uppsala University Library has disbursed money for projects, for which they have been or will be repaid from the IFLA / ALP bank account. Mr Lars Thune handles the economy of the University Library. The accounts will be audited by Uppsala University and the National Swedish Audit Bureau.
2. Remaining income and expenditure for the ALP projects and activities have been handled by the Core Programme Director. Our account nr 3591 1011596 at Nordbanken has been used for all these transactions. The Core Programme Director is responsible for this part of our accounts.
3. Our bank account was opened in November 1992 and last year we only accounted for the income of interest. Therefore, I account for all income on that account from the opening until 31 December 1993, since we received income for 1993 projects throughout that whole period. I have deducted income and costs which we have already accounted for in the 1992 financial statement to IFLA HQ. Payments of a mere transfer nature are not included.
4. Since the preliminary accounts of Uppsala University Library for the period 1993-07-01 — 1993-12-31 were finalized on February 1, 1994, I have only today been able to finalize the ALP financial statement to IFLA HQ.

Birgitta Bergdahl
Core Programme Director



IFLA Core Programme for ALP

Financial statement for 1993		SEK	Date of payment
Income			
Unesco contracts			
Other contracts			
Project grants etc	1 801 655		see appendix 1
Other nordic contracts	569 454		see appendix 2
Misc			
Publication sales			
Bank interest	7 220		
(Core programme funds received	47 442		appendix 1)
Contribution in kind of host inst (est)	30 000		
Total income	2 408 329		

Expenditure

Date of payment
appendix 1

Programme execution costs (projects etc.)

Proj 3	144 221
Proj 4	186 348
Proj 10	13 630
Proj 28	355 352
Proj 40	43 333
Proj 45	449 726
Proj 52	34 104
Proj 59	40 532
Proj 112	4 046
Proj 308	41 174

Contract work	43 068
---------------	--------

Support to reg travels, visits	57 969
--------------------------------	--------

Bank fees	161
-----------	-----

Total programme costs	1 413 664
------------------------------	------------------

Publication cost

Manpower costs 1992

ALP-secretariat	511 057
Social ins, ret funds etc	196 281

Total amount	707 338
---------------------	----------------

Travel costs IFP

Köpenhamn	5 169	930127
Havanna, Dakar	34 195	930315
Haag	12 322	930407
Bangkok	27 891	930525
Nairobi	11 901	930715
Göteborg	3 159	930924
Barcelona	8 128	930921
Barcelona	18 944	930924
Sida conference Valla	854	931110

Total amount	122 563
---------------------	----------------

Contribution in kind
of host inst (est)

30 000

Macintosh, dataequip	33 438
Other expenses	21 859
Total amount	55 297

VAT	13 162
-----	--------

Total Expenditure	2 342 024
--------------------------	------------------

Submitted by Björntje Bergvall Date 7 Febr, 1994
Lars Thunberg

Specification of income and expenditure for the ALP-programme for 1993

Balance at 1.1. 1993	729
cash	0
bank	0
giro	0
other accounts	0

Add income according to financial statement) , total on page 1	2 408 329
--	-----------

Deduct: Expenditure according to financial statement 'total on page 3)	2 342 024
---	-----------

Balance on 31.12.1993	66 305
Bank, Nordbanken	461 923
Demands, transfer payments	105 161
Disbursement to Uppsala	
University library	-426 209
Total balance	207 180

Survey of expected income still to be received concerning 1993

Expected income	Balance of transfer paym	
	IFLA HQ	8 591
	IFLA HQ, proj 45	21 930
	Uppsala UL, J Palm	3 868
	Finnida	22 693
	Uppsala univ, repr	1697
		58 779

IFLA/ALP FINANCIAL STATEMENT
JANUARY - DECEMBER 1994

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1994

SEK

Date of payment

INCOME

Unesco contracts

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Other contracts

1. Project grants etc
2. Other nordic contracts
- 3.

1 716 454
601 677

see appendix 1,2
see appendix 1,2

Publication sales

Bank interest

12 534

see appendix 1

Repaid tax f 93

3 093

see appendix 1

Contribution of host institution

Uppsala university

319 600

see appendix 1

Core programme funds received (please specify)

date of receipt:.....amount:

94 450 Danida f 93

see appendix 1,2

date of receipt:.....amount:

20 188 Proj 45 f 93

see appendix 1,2

date of receipt:.....amount:

4 077 Travels Zapata

see appendix 1,2

date of receipt:.....amount:

116 436 Grants

see appendix 1,2

Cash payment, IFLA HQ

4 517 Havanna

*

TOTAL INCOME

2 893 026

* 6 Confemce fees paid by IFLA HQ directly to participants (SEK 11233)

EXPENDITURE

Programme execution costs (projects etc.)

Proj 3C	100 582	Appendix 3
Proj 3D	2 988	Appendix 3
Proj 4	150 926	Appendix 3
Proj 10	97 300	Appendix 3
Proj 16	174 779	Appendix 3
Proj 40	88 487	Appendix 3
Proj 219	87 410	Appendix 3
Proj 307	2 843	Appendix 3
ALP Advanced committees	138 689	Appendix 3
Havanna conference	187 556	Appendix 3

Contract work, support to regional offices	73 574	Appendix 3
--	--------	------------

Support to reg travels, visits	23 144	Appendix 3
--------------------------------	--------	------------

Total project costs	1 128 278	
----------------------------	------------------	--

Publication costs

Manpower costs 1994

ALP-secretariat	574 585	Appendix 4
Social ins, ret funds etc	231 558	

Total amount, manpower	806 143	
-------------------------------	----------------	--

Travel costs IFP

First Card	2 545	940118
First Card	9 371	940125
Resecenter	13 209	940413
First Card	2 462	940531
First Card	7 804	940613
Resecenter, proj 16 see above		940613
Resecenter, proj 16 see above		940613
Resecenter, proj 16 see above		940613
Resecenter	14 433	940616
First Card	9 431	940706
First Card	12 922	940829
First Card	2 924	950103
Per diem 1994, total	95 001	see appendix 4
Travel grant	10 550	Appendix 3
Havanna conference, Mossadek	12 169	Appendix 3
Total amount, travel costs	192 821	

Final copy 11-5-11

Brought forward

<u>Aministrative costs</u>	appendix	43 588	Appendix 4
	Bank charges	285	
	Bank interest paid	24	
Total amount, administrative costs		43 897	

Miscellaneous(bookkeping, occasional
clerical and translating help, etc)

Transl IFLA Journal	2 035	Appendix 3
SLA Cuba project, transfer payment	31 380	Appendix 3

Total Expenditure **2 204 554**

Submitted by *Christine Depdall* Date 1995-02-01
Ann Thorne

Specification of income and expenditure for the ALP-programme for 1994(please attach all bank and/or giro statements
for accounting purposes)**Balance at 1.1. 1994**

cash			
bank	Nordbanken	461 923	
giro		0	
other accounts		0	
		461 923	
Add income according to financial statement (total on page 1)		2 893 026	3 354 949
Deduct: Expenditure according to financial statement (total on page 3)		2 204 554	
	Disbursement to Uppsala University library conc 1993	300 767	
	Total expenditure		2 505 321
Balance on 31.12.1994			
	Bank, Nordbanken	547 793	
	Bank, Nordbanken	104 443	
	Uppsala univ libr	185 450	
	Cash in hand	11 942	
	Total balance 31.12.94	849 628	849 628

=====

Survey of expected income/expenses still to be received/paid concerning 1994**Survey of expected income still to be received concerning 1994**

J Palm	3 868
H Sene	6 300
Finnish Library Ass	25 000
Total	35 168

Expected expenses 95 for income received in 93/94

Projects	708 121
Office costs	172 158
Total	880 279

IFLA/ALP FINANCIAL STATEMENT
1995

IFLA Core Programme for ALP

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1995

SEK

Date of payment

INCOME

Unesco contracts

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Other contracts

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Project grants to ALP Nordbanken acc.s | 1 385 803 see appendix 1 |
| 2. Nordic grants to international focal point, UUL | 496 321 see appendix 1 |
| 3. | |

Publication salesBank interest

16 150 see bankstatements and appendix 3

Bank fees

-608

Total

15 542

Contribution of host institution

Uppsala university

*)

Core programme funds received (please specify)

date of receipt: ...950411.....ar	92 380
-----------------------------------	--------

date of receipt:.....amount:	
------------------------------	--

date of receipt:.....amount:	
------------------------------	--

date of receipt:.....amount:	
------------------------------	--

date of receipt:.....amount:	
------------------------------	--

TOTAL INCOME**1 990 046**

*) 130 000 was paid already in 1994. Contributions in kind : 70 000 SEK

EXPENDITUREProgramme execution costs (projects etc.)

Proj 3D	94 720
Proj 4	88 371
Proj 7	14 130

Proj 40	20 370
Proj 48	49 889
Proj 215	67 530
Proj 218	26 265
Proj 220	87 347
Proj 306	90 890
Proj 315	145 112
Proj 316	33 120

Preconference	43 305
South African Conf	18 589

Contract work, support to regional offices	44 418
--	--------

Support to reg travels, visits	24 358
Repaym SIDA	4 608

Total project costs	853 022 see appendix 2 and 3
----------------------------	-------------------------------------

Publication costs

Printing, editing and translations	60 372
------------------------------------	--------

Manpower costs 1994

ALP-secretariat	576 186
Social ins, ret funds etc, 43%	247 760

Total amount, manpower	823 946 *)
-------------------------------	-------------------

Travel costs

Air and train tickets		
Durban, B Bergdahl	8 419	950222
Managua, " "	11 154	950310
Accra, B Sandell	7 912	950323
Oslo, B Bergdahl	1 656	950710
Istanbul, Bergdahl, Sandell	7 800	950822
London, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Bergdahl, Sandell	7 039	950929
Bookfair, Gothenburg, Bergdahl, Sandell, Natvig	2 501	951109
Bangkok, Rangoon, New Dehli, B Bergdahl	12 205	951220
Haag, G Natvig	3 029	950410

Per diem, hotels and other travel costs	98 695
---	--------

Total amount, travel costs	160 410
-----------------------------------	----------------

Administrative costs 36 122

Total amount, administrative costs 36 122

Miscellaneous

Total Expenditure 1 933 872

Submitted by

Knight Beydell

Date

6/2-96

Jess Thorne

Specification of income and expenditure for the ALP-programme for 1995

(please attach all bank and/or giro statements
for accounting purposes)

Balance at 1.1. 1995

cash		11 942
bank	Nordbanken	547 793
bank	Nordbanken	104 443
giro		0
other accounts	Uppsala univ libr	185 450
		849 628

Add income according to financial statement
(total on page 1)

1 990 046 **2 839 674**

Deduct: Expenditure according to financial statement
(total on page 3)

1 933 872

Total expenditure

1 933 872

Balance on 31.12.1995

Bank, Nordbanken	747 598
Bank, Nordbanken	241 964
Uppsala univ libr	-83 760

Total balance 31.12.94

905 802

905 802

=====

ANNEX 5

ALP/IFP INCOME STATEMENTS 1992 - 1996

NORDIC CONTRIBUTIONS TO ALP 1992

SEK

DENMARK

Danish National Library Authority	46,875
Danish Library Association	
Danish Research Library Association	
Union of Danish Librarians	
The Danish Ass. of School Librarians	27,951
HK Kommunal, Biblioteksutvalget	
The Danish Library Binding Centre	

FINLAND

The Finnish Library Associations and FINIDA	112,643
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ICELAND

National Library of Iceland	6,374
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NORWAY

National Office for Res. and Spec. Libraries	55,000
Norw. Directorate for Public and School Libraries	55,000
Norw. Ass. of Special Librarians	3,000
Oslo University Library	5,000
University Library, Trondheim	3,877
Technical Univ. Library of Norway	1,842

Sub-total 313,103

SWEDISH CONTRIBUTIONS

Uppsala University	220,000 *	220 000
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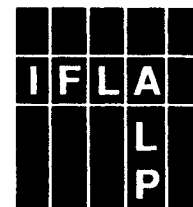
Other Swedish contributions

Royal Library	70,000
Swedish Nat. Counc. for Cultural Affairs	70,000
Uppsala University Library	10,000
Stockholm University Library	10,000
Lund University Library	10,000
Gothenburg University Library	10,000
Karolinska Institute Library	10,000
Linköping University Library	10,000
Swedish Agricultural University	10,000
Swedish Ass. of Univ. and Research Librarians	3,000

Sub-total 213,000

TOTAL 746 103

*(for 90/91, 91/92)



NORDIC CONTRIBUTIONS TO ALP 1993

	SEK	(+ 12 %)*
DENMARK		
Danish National Library Authority	49,565	(55,512)
Danish Library Association		
Danish Research Library Association		
Union of Danish Librarians		
The Danish Ass. of School Librarians	29,918	(33,508)
HK Kommunal, Biblioteksutvalget		
The Danish Library Binding Centre		
DANIDA	202,026	
FINLAND		
The Finnish Library Associations and FINNIDA	19,800	
ICELAND		
National Library of Iceland	6,374	
NORWAY		
National Office for Res. and Spec. Libraries	48,237	(54,025)
Norw. Directorate for Public and School Libraries	55,000	
Norw. Ass. of Special Librarians		
Norw Libr Ass	9,074	(10 163
Oslo University Library	4,407	(4,936)
University Library, Trondheim		
Technical Univ. Library of Norway	2,159	
Sub-total	424,401	(441 344)*
SWEDEN		
Uppsala University	120,000 *	
Royal Library	75,000	
Swedish Nat. Counc. for Cultural Affairs	70,000	
Uppsala University Library	10,000	
Stockholm University Library	10,000	
Lund University Library	10,000	
Gothenburg University Library	10,000	
Karolinska Institute Library	10,000	
Linköping University Library	10,000	
Swedish Agricultural University	10,000	
Umeå University Library	10,000	
→ SIDA	60,000	
Sub-total	405,000	
TOTAL	829,401	(846 344)*

* Uppsala university received some of the grants to its central Postal Giro and deducted 12 % as administrative fee. The difference of 16 943 SEK has been treated as VAT in the expenditure budget. (The unevenness of the figures depend upon the fact that we received the grants in local currencies.)

1F

<u>NORDIC CONTRIBUTIONS TO ALP 1994</u>	<u>ARRIVED OCT 94 SEK</u>	<u>TOTAL COUNTRY</u>
DENMARK		
Danish National Library Authority	59 045	
Danish Library Association		
Danish Research Library Association		
Union of Danish Librarians		
The Danish Ass. of School Librarians	31 129	243 074
HK Kommunal, Biblioteksutvalget		
The Danish Library Binding Centre		
DANIDA	152 800	
FINLAND		
The Finnish Library Associations and FINNIDA	?	?
ICELAND		
National Library of Iceland	6 374	6 374
NORWAY		
National Office for Res. and Spec. Libraries	37 230	
Norw. Directorate for Public and School Libraries	58 573	
Norw. Ass. of Special Librarians		
Norw Libr Ass	10 794	116 044
Oslo University Library	5 305	
University Library, Trondheim	2 000	
Technical Univ. Library of Norway	2 142	
Subtotal	365 492	
SWEDEN		
Uppsala University	129 600 *	,
Royal Library	?	2
Swedish Nat. Coun. for Cultural Affairs	75 000	,
Uppsala University Library	10 000	
Stockholm University Library	10 000	
Lund University Library	10 000	
Göteborg University Library	10 000	374 600 (+ ?)
Karolinska Institute Library	10 000	
Linköping University Library	10 000	
Swedish Agricultural University	10 000	
Umeå University Library	10 000	
SIDA	90 000	
Sub-total	374 600	
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>740 092</u>	

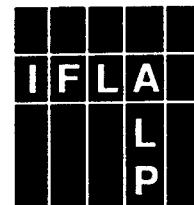
arrived Income missing as of October 25: Royal Library = 75 000 SEK + Finnish Contribution + possibility
 --> to use more from DANIDA (there is 137 171 SEK left from donor database project fund from 1993)

Grants to UUL ALP account

Nordic Grants sent to Uppsala University Library for 1995 ALP IFP Costs			
+ IFLA;			
Contributor	date	SEK	Remarks
Kulturrådet	95-04-19	75000	
KB	95-06-30	75000	
Uppsala Univ Libr	95-06-22	10000	
Sw Agricultural Univ Libr	95-04-21	10000	
Stockholm Univ Libr	95-05-25	10000	
Linköping Univ Libr	95-05-23	10000	
Lund Univ Libr	95-04-28	10000	
Gothenburg Univ Libr	95-05-04	10000	
Karolinska Institute Libr			not yet received
Umeå Univ Libr	15-05-09	10000	
Sw Libr Ass		40000	
DIK-federation			from 1996 onwards
Danish National Libr Authority	95-11-13	60775	
4 Danish Libr Ass.s	95-05-03	33475	
Norw Directorate for Public Libr.s	95-05-07	63400	
Norw Nat.l Office for Res & Spec. Libr.s	95-12-29	36557	
Norw Libr Ass	95-06-21	11542	
Oslo Univ Libr	95-05-26	5735	
Norw Technical Univ Libr	jul-95	2306	
Trondheim Univ Libr	95-05-08	2000	
National and Univ Libr of Iceland	95-05-26	6374	
Finnish Libr Ass			received in early 96
Resecenter	95-11-13	8864	
IFLA HQ for travel Durban	95-06-27	5293	
Total amount received in 1995		496321	
(Grants, transferred from ALP Bank Accounts to Uppsala Univ Libr to cover IFP costs:)			
DANIDA	95-02-01	162500	
DANIDA	95-12-27	19000	
IFLA Core Progr Money	95-12-27	45000	
SIDA	95-12-22	110000	
Total		336500	
(In January 96 the following grants were transferred:)			
DANIDA		29700	
Finn Libr Ass		13628	
Total		43328	
(The balance on the account as of Jan 1 95 was:)			
		185450	
	Dec 31 95	-83 760	
Total money which can be used in 1995		1018271	
Money transferred in Jan 96		43328	

Nordic Grants sent to Uppsala University Library for 1996 ALP IFP Costs			
Contributor	date	SEK	Remarks
Kulturrådet	96-04-16	75000	
KB	96-09-20	75000	
Uppsala University	96-06-04	130000	
Uppsala Univ Libr	96-03-13	10000	
Sw Agricultural Univ Libr	96-04-01	10000	
Stockholm Univ Libr	96-04-02	10000	
Linköping Univ Libr	96-04-12	10000	
Lund Univ Libr	96-04-01	10000	
Göteborg Univ Libr	96-04-12	10000	
Karolinska Institute Libr	96-03-08	10000	
Umeå Univ Libr	96-06-25	10000	
Sw Libr Ass	96-04-01	40000	until 97
DIK-federation	96-01-11	10000	
Danish National Libr Authority	96-05-06	57575	?
4 Danish Libr Ass.s	96-05-22	28413	
Norw Directorate for Public Libr.s			until 95
Norw Nat.l Office for Res & Spec. Libr.s			until 95
Norw Libr Ass	96-04-02	10258	
Oslo Univ Libr	96-04-16	5179	
Norw Technical Univ Libr	maj-96	1183	
Trondheim Univ Libr	96-04-29	2053	
National and Univ Libr of Iceland	96-05-02	6374	
IFLA Core Progr money	96-07-05	195750	96-08-16?
Total amount received in 1996		716785	
(Grants, transferred from ALP Bank Accounts to Uppsala Univ Libr to cover IFP costs:)			
DANIDA *		171655	for salary Sandell
Finnish Libr Ass		13628	for 95
SIDA			no money has arrived yet
Total		185283	
total contributions		902068	
In addition to these contributions ALP received SEK 80 000 from the Swedish Institute to cover the costs of the meeting of the ALP Advisory Committee			

* We have received more money from Danida, which we will transfer when we can



ARRIVED AT REGIONAL OFFICE	ARRIVED AT ALP FOCAL POINT	PROJECT NO.
----------------------------	----------------------------	-------------

PROJECT SUBMISSION FORM

NAME OF APPLICANT _____

ADDRESS _____

PHONE/FAX/E-MAIL _____

TOTAL BUDGET _____

REQUESTED FROM ALP _____

DATE & SIGNATURE _____

TITLE OF PROJECT _____

1. BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION

- needs/problems
- describe the situation in the region/sub-region/country including the role of authorities and organizations

2. OBJECTIVES

Describe the objectives of the project in concrete, realistic and measurable terms.

3. TARGET GROUP

- Who will benefit?
- How will the target group participate in the planning, implementation and follow-up of the project

4. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

- Which organization/institution will be responsible for the carrying through of the project?
- National standing

5. PERSON RESPONSIBLE

- Who will be responsible for the project?
- Qualifications/previous experience

6. THE PROJECT

- Activities (what do you want to do?)
- Methodology (how do you want to do it?)
- Personnel, equipment etc.

7. TIME SCHEDULE (maximum 5 years)

- Describe the different phases of the project and the activities during each of these.

8. PROJECT BUDGET (separate sheet)

9. SUPPORT FROM AUTHORITIES/ORGANIZATIONS

- Has the proposal been submitted to other organizations for support?
- With what results?

10. REPORTING, MONITORING, EVALUATION

- Will the results of the project be published and how?
- How often do you propose to submit progress reports?
- How do you propose the project to be monitored?
- How can the results be evaluated?

11. CONTINUITY

- How will continuity be assured?
- What happens when the project period is completed?
- Which local authorities/organizations/institutions will take over responsibility?

Signature: _____

8. PROJECT BUDGET

(All amount should be given in USD)

Year 1

Year 2

Year 3

8.1. Expenditure

8.1.1. Project personnel and consultancy costs (specify):

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

8.1.2. Administrative costs

(telephone, postage, duplication):

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

8.1.3. Travel and subsistence (please specify):

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

8.1.4. Publication costs (specify):

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

8.1.5. Other costs (specify):

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

TOTAL EXPENDITURE: _____

_____	_____	_____
-------	-------	-------

8.2. INCOME (Estimated value of own work, institutional support, external financial resources)

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

BALANCE REQUESTED FROM IFLA ALP PROGRAMME FOR THIS PROJECT:

_____	_____	_____	_____
-------	-------	-------	-------

TOTAL INCOME: _____

_____	_____	_____	_____
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GUIDELINES FOR ALP PROJECT APPLICATIONS

Project applications can be made to the ALP Programme for support to librarians, library associations, library schools or others who want to develop co-operation, knowledge and services within the special programme areas of ALP.

PROJECT AREAS

The three special programme areas of ALP are:

- Education and training;
- Promotion of library and information services to the public with particular attention to the needs of rural and urban marginal areas;
- Greater identification and involvement of libraries with literacy programmes.

CRITERIA

The following criteria are relevant:

- The project should be of relevance to several countries in the sub-region or region;
- Or, if it is national, it should lend itself to development as a model or pilot project, able to be repeated in other countries;
- It should have the support of relevant authorities or organizations;
- It should fit into the current Medium Term Programme of ALP;
- Projects can not be supported if their main aim is to provide buildings or equipment;
- The cost must not exceed 15,000 USD;

~~No cost must concern industrialized countries.~~

ANNUAL PROCEDURE AND TIME SCHEDULE FOR PROJECT HANDLING

January 31	Deadline for Project Applications to reach the Regional Manager.
February	Proposals are sent to the Regional Advisory Committee to be appraised.
April	Applicants are informed.

IFLA's Professional Coordinator is then informed about the results, and fund raising is started for the approved projects. When (if) funds can be raised a contract will be signed.

The application should be sent to IFLA's office in the concerned region:

Africa

Henri Sène, Regional Manager
IFLA Regional Office for Africa
Bibliothèque de l'Université
Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar
B.P. 2006
DAKAR
Senegal

Asia and Oceania

Ms Pensri Guaysuwan, Regional Manager
IFLA Regional Office for Asia and Oceania
Thammasat University Libraries
Thanon 16th August
BANGKOK 10200
Thailand

Latin America and the Caribbean

Ms Elizabet Ramos de Carvalho
Regional Manager
IFLA Regional Office for Latin America
and the Caribbean
c/o FEBAB
Rua Avanhandava 40 -cj.110
01306 SÃO PAULO SP
Brazil

ANNEX 7

IFLA Divisions, Sections & Roundtables

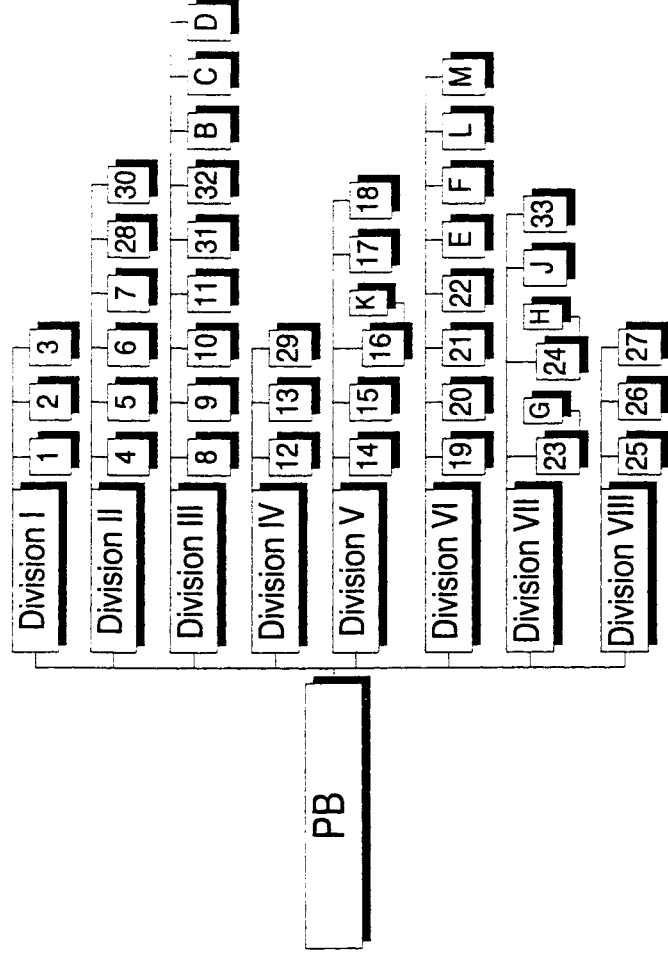
DIVISIONS, SECTIONS, ROUND TABLES:
OFFICERS AND ADDRESSES

The code numbers in the headings of the Sections correspond to the codes used for the registration for Sections and are also included in the address lists of the members.

Official names and key to the numbering of the professional groups

I Division of General Research Libraries 1. National Libraries 2. University Libraries and other General Research Libraries 3. Parliamentary Libraries	V Division of Collections and Services 14. Acquisition and Collection Development 15. Document Delivery and Interlending 16. Serial Publications K Newspapers (RT) 17. Government Information and Official Publications 18. Rare Books and Manuscripts
II Division of Special Libraries 4. Government Libraries 5. Social Science Libraries 6. Geography and Map Libraries 7. Science and Technology Libraries 28. Biological and Medical Sciences Libraries 30. Art Libraries	VI Division of Management and Technology 19. Conservation 20. Library Buildings and Equipment 21. Information Technology 22. Statistics E Audiovisual and Multimedia (RT) F Management of Library Associations (RT) L Management (RT) M Women's Issues (RT)
III Division of Libraries Serving the General Public 8. Public Libraries 9. Libraries Serving Disadvantaged Persons 10. Children's Libraries 11. School Libraries 31. Libraries for the Blind 32. Library Services to Multicultural Populations B National Centres for Library Services (ROTNAC) (RT) C INTAMEL (RT) D Mobile Libraries (RT)	VII Division of Education and Research 23. Education and Training G Continuing Professional Education (RT) 24. Library Theory and Research H Library History (RT) J Editors of Library Journals 33. Reading
IV Division of Bibliographic Control 12. Bibliography 13. Cataloguing 29. Classification and Indexing	VIII Division of Regional Activities 25. Regional Activities: Africa 26. Regional Activities: Asia and Oceania 27. Regional Activities: Latin America and the Caribbean

DIAGRAM GIVING AN OVERVIEW
OF DIVISIONS, SECTIONS, ROUND TABLES



ANNEX 8

ORGANISATIONS, INSTITUTIONS & INDIVIDUALS CONTACTED IN THE COURSE OF THE EVALUATION

ANNEX 8**ORGANISATIONS, INSTITUTIONS & INDIVIDUALS CONTACTED IN
THE COURSE OF THE EVALUATION**

NB Not all sources contacted are listed.

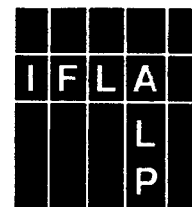
(Khunying) Chvalit. M.	Pres. Thai Lib. Assoc.
Alli. A.	Rabat Institute, Morocco
Benson. P	Director Library Services, Trinidad & Tobago
Bergdahl. B.	ALP Director, IFP, Uppsala
Bloss. M.	Vice Chair IFLA Div V (USA)
Brooking Negrao. M	IMESP Library, Brazil/IFLA/SC/RO advisor
Broman. A.	Sida, DESO/UND
de Carvalho. E.	Manager, IFLA ROLAC
Cunningham. A.	National Lib. Australia
Chelbi. K	Centre de Documentation Nationale, Tunisia
Daly. A	Director, Centre de Documentation Nationale, Tunisia
Fall Correa. A.	BLD, Senegal
Fourne. R.	Vice Chair IFLA Div IV (UK)
Gakhar. A.	Vice Chair IFLA Div VIII, Chair. IFLA RSCAO, (India)
Dr Guaysuwan. P.	Manager IFLA ROAO
Prof. Göranson	Dir. Uppsala Uni Lib.
Jaruthavee. P.	Head, Library Promotions, Thammasat Uni Library
Kanakamani. T.	IFLA RSCAO, Dir. National Library Thailand
Kishore. R.	ALP Attachee, India
Lindh. L.	Sida, DESO/ media & Culture
Lidman. T.	National Librarian, Sweden
Lindh. A.	Royal Lib. BIBSAM
Löfdahl. K.	Stockholm Public Lib, NORDFOLK
Lopez. N	Law Library, Philippines
Dr LaoSunthara. M.	IFLA RSCAO, Srinakharinwirote Uni Library
Made. S.	Sec. IFLA Africa
Manning. R.	Vice Chair IFLA Div VI (Canada)
Martinez. M.	Sec. IFLA LAC

Moller-Rasmussen. A.	DANIDA
McCallum. S.	Chairman, IFLA Professional Board
McKenzie. A.	Australian National Lib., Sec. IFLA RSCAO, Indonesia
Meksawat. P.	Dep. Dir., Srinakharinwirote Uni Library
Natvig. G.	ALP/IFP
Nielsen. S.	Norway, Chair IFLA Section III (Norway)
Nguyen Nhat Huy	Central Library for Science & Technology, Vietnam
Pansida. C.	Director, Central Lib., Srinakharinwirote University
Piracha. Haseeb Ahmad	Institute of Geology, Lahore, Pakistan
Raseroka. K.	Chair IFLA Africa, Botswana)
Roberts. W.	Co-ordinator Professional Programmes. IFLA, Hague
Ruckl. S.	Vice Chair IFLA Div VII (Germany)
Sandell. B.	ALP/IFP
Sene. H.	Manager, IFLA ROA
Sexton. M.	Principal Librarian. National Lib. Australia
Singkamanan. S.	Pres., Thai IBBY, Srinakharinwirote Uni.
Siengthai. Malee	Thammasat Libraries, Thailand
Somboonkul. D.	IFLA ALP Co-ordinator AO
Sorensen. B.	Copenhagen Public Lib. IFLA RB
Stenberg. C.	Sedish Lib. Assoc.
Dr Stueart. R.	IFLA, EB Member, Dir. LRDC, Aisian Institute Technology
Suthamwong. N.	Director, Thammasat Uni. Library
Talamo. I.	IMESP Library, Brazil/IFLA SC-RO
Thamtamala. P.	Ex ALP Co-ordinator, AO
Thirakit. Chooman	Thammasat Libraries, Thailand
Theorell. A.	Sida, DESO, Head Media Culture
Thomas. B.	National Council for Cultural Affairs, Sweden
Torrijos. D.	UNESCO PGI, Bangkok
Valauskas. J	Vice Chair IFLA Div II (Switzerland)
Villarwera. E	IFLA LAC RSC member, (Peru)
Dr Varavarn. K.	Dir. Gen., Dept. Non Formal Education, Thailand

Viputtikul. U.	Scholarship Awardee, Mahidol Uni
Voogt. L.	Sec. Gen., IFLA, Hague
Vu Van Son	Director, Central Library for Science & Technology, Vietnam
Wahab. Abdul	Bangladesh Agricultural University
Wanee. E	Thammasat University Libraries (Thailand)
Willense. J	Vice Chair IFLA Div I (South Africa)
Zapata. M.	Chair, IFLA LAC

ANNEX 9

ALP Report Series Publications



PROJECT REPORTS

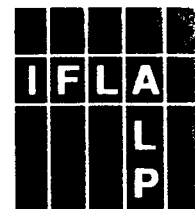
The publications can be ordered from ALP International Focal Point, c/o Uppsala University Library, P O Box 510, S-751 20 Uppsala, Sweden. ***The publications are free of charge for IFLA members in developing countries.***

You may pay by Postal giro or Eurocheque. Payments by Postal giro should be made to 112 44 209, Föreningen IFLA-ALP, c/o Uppsala universitetsbibliotek, Box 510, 751 20 Uppsala. *Please enclose copy of your payment when you send the order. The publications will then be dispatched immediately.*

1. *The Advancement of librarianship. A workshop to identify and assess needs in Indochina and Myanmar and to formulate project proposals.* Proceedings of the workshop held in Hanoi, Vietnam, June 2-4, 1994. Edited by Birgitta Bergdahl and Pensri Guaysuwan. Uppsala University Library, 1994. 100 pp. ISBN 91-85092-37-1. Price: 100 SEK
2. *Guidelines for library service.* By the IFLA Round Table on Audiovisual Media. Translated into Arabic by Yaser Abdel-Motey. Edited by Birgitta Mossadek-Sandell and Yaser Abdel-Motey. Uppsala University Library, 1995. 20 pp. ISBN 91-85092-38-X. Price: 50 SEK
3. *Seminar on information provision to rural communities in Africa.* Proceedings of the seminar held in Gaborone, Botswana, 22-25 June, 1994. Edited by Eve Johansson. Uppsala University Library, 1995. 150 pp. ISBN 91-85092-39-8. Price: 150 SEK
4. *Libraries for literacy in geographically and socially isolated communities.* Final report of IFLA Pre-Session Seminar, Matanzas, Cuba, 15-19 August, 1994. Compiled by Barbro Thomas. Uppsala University Library, 1995. 42 pp. ISBN 91-85092-41-X. Price: 50 SEK
5. *El progreso de la biblioteconomía: Un seminario para la identificación y evaluación de las necesidades bibliotecarias de Centroamérica y la elaboración de proyectos.* Memorias del seminario en Managua, Nicaragua, 5-8 marzo, 1995. Editadas por Teresa Granados y Birgitta Bergdahl. Uppsala University Library, 1995. 82 pp. ISBN 91-85092-44-4. Price: 100 SEK
6. *Guidelines for school libraries.* By Frances L. Carroll. Translated into Arabic by Yaser Abdel-Motey. Uppsala University Library, 1995. 83 pp. ISBN 91-85092-45-2. Price: 100 SEK
7. *Guide to institutions supporting librarianship in developing countries.* Compiled by Birgitta Sandell. Uppsala University Library, 1996. 71 pp. ISBN 91-85092-46-0. Price: 100 SEK
8. *La diffusion de l'information dans les communautés rurales en Afrique.* Actes du séminaire tenu à Gaborone, Botswana, 20-25 juin, 1994. Edité par Eugène William Ndiaye en coll. avec Antoinette Fall Corrêa. B.L.D. Bibliothèque-Lecture-Développement, Dakar, 1996. Price: 150 SEK
9. *Guidelines for library services to deaf people.* By John Michael Day. Translated into Arabic by Ahmad Al-Khalifah. Uppsala University Library, 1997. ISBN 91-85092-48-7. Price: 100 SEK

ANNEX 10

ALP: Past Present and Future (ALP's own Evaluation 1994)



Open Forums of Core Programmes August 1994

ALP - past, present and future

Birgitta Bergdahl, Core Programme Director

IFLA has taken a special responsibility for its members in developing countries by creating a core programme, Advancement of Librarianship in the Third World - ALP - through which financial and administrative support is channelled. Like the other core programmes ALP has an office, an "international focal point", hosted by Uppsala University Library in Sweden, which acts like a hub in a system where IFLA's regional offices and standing committees for Africa, Asia and Oceania and for Latin America and the Caribbean are the spokes. After a period of reconstruction 1990-1991 ALP got a new start in 1992. It is now in the middle of its first Medium Term Programme Period, and it is time both to take a first look backwards and to look at its future.

The programme has made great progress since its new start. The ALP office has been successful in finding sources of funding for different kinds of activities, mostly focusing on the ALP priority areas - continuing education; library and information services to the general public; and promotion of reading, but also for cooperative projects with IFLA bodies in other areas. See the annual reports or the appended lists from March 1994 of activities which have taken place or are planned in the three regions. These lists also include projects which have been approved, but for which funding has not yet been found . (Appendix 1).

All in all, the ALP International Focal Point has been able to raise 2 583 240 SEK - about 329 000 USD at today's exchange rate - during 1991-1993 to fund projects and to give some support to IFLA's Regional Offices and regional travel. The average dollar equivalent is actually higher. Many of the activities, however, have also been financed from other sources. These have been approached by those responsible for the projects in the regions. In addition the host institutions have contributed a lot of work and other resources, sometimes more valuable than the ALP contributions. One example is Thammasat University which, in addition to all the contributions in kind also donated around 10 000 SEK (1300 USD) in cash to meet the expenses of our joint model workshop last year in Bangkok.

Most activities have been carried through with high ambitions and are of good quality, but we have also encountered many problems and it was thus time to start an appraisal and evaluation of the ALP programme, with the specific objective of focusing the programme activities carefully in the future, using existing resources. We wanted to find out what ALP ought to be, based on past experience, and the directions it should take in the future.

Appraisal process

We were lucky to be able to discuss ALP's future orientation at a series of meetings recently - a brainstorming in Barcelona in 1993, which was open for all members of the Regional Division, and a special appraisal meeting in April 1994 at Uppsala University Library for the ALP Advisory Committee, financed by the Swedish Institute. The ALP Advisory Committee consists of the chairs, secretaries and office managers from the three IFLA regions Africa; Asia and Oceania; Latin America and the Caribbean. The results and ideas from the April meeting were followed up at the Regional Standing Committee meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean in Belo Horizonte, Brazil in April and at the Regional Standing Committee for Asia and Oceania in Hanoi, Vietnam in May. The programme was also discussed at workshops which took place in conjunction with these meetings - the Unesco workshop to create a regional plan for coordination of training and education for information professionals in Latin America and at the ALP workshop to identify and assess needs in Indochina and Myanmar and to formulate project proposals, where thus an external assessment of some ALP projects was also received.

I have tried to summarize in a brief way the results in this paper which I hope will lead to further discussion within IFLA.

Project assessment

At the ALP Advisory Committee meeting in Uppsala the participants first worked in groups appraising the projects in their own regions by selecting the best. In a second round they established priorities for the future. The results were then discussed at the other meetings.

In this process the following criteria for success were used : whether the projects met the intended purpose, objectives and goals and were within the planned programme areas; whether they reached the right target groups, whether the products were relevant and also whether the projects included the cooperation to be wished with other partners. The results were as follows:

Africa

The model project to create a double circuit system of ten libraries for school children and adults in the vast urban marginal area around Dakar, Pikine Guediawaye, where one million inhabitants so far have had access to only one small library, was regarded as the best project, because of its service orientation, its model character in encouraging adults to use school libraries, the successful efforts to improve access to reading materials, the training element involved (teachers are trained as librarians), the cooperation and linkage between many actors and the active involvement of the community, as well as the fundraising and financing activities.

In second place came the first, now completed series of three regional workshops on the use of microcomputers for library directors. It has been very successful and it has been proved that the management approach was correct. The proceedings have been published from the first two workshops, and are being produced from the third. One of the products is a good overall view of the situation in three of the African sub-regions (Anglophone East and Southern Africa; Francophone West and Central Africa; and North Africa). One of the spin-off effects is that IFLA's Regional Office in Dakar has started a project to create a database of African experts in information technology. The Section will ask IFLA's Section on Information Technology for cooperation in this .

Number three on the list is the first Pan African Conference on Preservation and Conservation for librarians, archivists and policy-makers which ALP, in co-operation with IFLA's PAC-programme and ICA arranged last year in Nairobi, Kenya.

It was also hoped that the Pan African Seminar on Information Provision to Rural Communities which took place in Gaborone, Botswana last June would be a success, after all careful preparations.

Recommendations and priorities for the future:

ALP should find the financial means to finish its intended support to the Pikine Guediawaye project. When the model building has been completed the sub-regional training seminar should take place.

The workshops on microcomputer applications in libraries for library directors should continue in three more sub-regions: Anglophone West Africa, Lusophone Africa and South Africa. Funds should be found for the approved training seminar in CDS/ISIS for middle-level staff from Francophone West and Central Africa so that it can take place soon. (The Anglophone areas of Africa have already received this kind of training).

The Panafrican PAC conference was a great success but many things remain to be done and should have priority in the future if the conference is to have a long-lasting impact. The proceedings have been prepared and should be published in both English and French. The subcommittee on preservation to be coopted by ICA and the IFLA Regional Standing Committee must be formed. It should also have some secretarial resources at its disposal. A suitable host institution must be found.

The following projects are not yet fully implemented but the section wishes to give them priority and carry them out in the following manner:

The project to create a databank on African Library Buildings which has found a host at Moi University, Kenya, should be linked to the relevant IFLA section.

The section would still like to create a bilingual journal of African Librarianship and give support to the African Journal of Academic Librarianship. These would be answers to some of the needs for indigenous publishing in the region. The project to create a bibliography of the late African librarian Bart N'wafor's writings is now in the safe hands of Michael Wise. (A reader in the economics of information has also been produced by EBAD in Dakar for the benefit of the Francophone library schools in Africa).

The project to establish an Association of African Library and Information Studies Schools by arranging a conference has a high priority, also as a desirable follow up of the seminars and workshops.

All in all, the Africans concluded that the goals of the medium term programme for Africa were, indeed, being reached. A weakness is the small base of people who have knowledge and interest to work with the programme. There is also a problem of continuity within the standing committee. Plans are under way to cooperate more with library associations in Africa.

Asia & Oceania

The following three projects were considered the best at the Uppsala meeting:

The scholarships for the three month training course for librarians in information technology at the Asian Institute for Technology in Bangkok, Thailand. During 1992-94, 11 persons from Bangladesh, China, Fiji, Laos, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka and Thailand have received these awards. The scholarships are very much in demand. There are more than 40 applications for 1994. It is hard to overestimate the value of these scholarships, where people from poor countries and institutions get a chance to receive a thorough training which means that they in principle can train others in their home countries. More than one hundred applications have also arrived at the International Focal Point from Africa which proves the need for such training. The scholarships have enhanced IFLA's image in the region very much.

The attachment programme for middle-management or senior staff, which has enabled so far six persons from China, India, Kiribati, Laos, Papua New Guinea, and Thailand to get in-service training at well resourced institutions in the region, for example the Education Company of Australia Pty Ltd and the State Library of New South Wales in Australia, and the Chantraburi Non-formal Education Centre, the National Library and Thammasat University Libraries in Thailand. The 1994 attachments have been awarded to colleagues from Indonesia, Macao, Malaysia and the Solomon Islands. One of the hosts will be The University of the South Pacific on Fiji. The attachment programme is very valuable through the equal involvement of partners of IFLA and the fact that the host institutions in Third World countries provide resources which mean greater self-sufficiency. The other regions have decided to copy this model.

The model workshop to identify and assess needs in a region and to formulate project proposals which was carried out in Bangkok for South-East Asia 1993, and after the appraisal meeting in Hanoi in June 1994, for Indochina and Myanmar, have been great successes, by offering opportunities for an exchange of knowledge and information, valuable advice and raising IFLA's profile in the regions. The review of needs and the country reports give both the participants and IFLA up-to-date information. The Bangkok proceedings were published quickly, and those from Hanoi are under way.

The Department of Non-Formal Education in Thailand, in co-operation with other countries in South East Asia, has developed a training package for new staff in libraries in rural communities. This is now being used for training the staff in all the new "Crown Princess Libraries" in Thailand. This was mentioned as a very useful project, since the training package is intended for usage also in other countries and the training has a very innovative approach, but an evaluation of this possibility must wait until the English translation has been published. 500 copies are now being produced.

At the regional standing committee meeting in Hanoi in May-June the five present members were asked to rate the projects according to their usefulness. They confirmed the above picture but added also the "Thai-Lao children's books project", where the first eight Lao children's books in colour have been produced in co-operation between authors, illustrators, publishers and librarians. One of the books was one of the winners of the Noma Concours 1992 for picture book illustrations. The methodology used in the project is very interesting. The books have been distributed to all schools in Laos, and teachers have been trained in reading promotion. The project could be used as a model.

Priorities for the future were discussed in Uppsala and at the RSC meeting in Hanoi, where the five present members of the standing committee made the following priorities, taking into consideration the results from Uppsala:

To continue the attachment programme. To maintain a scholarship programme in information technology, but not necessarily only at the Asian Institute of Technology. To follow up and use the results of the "Thai-Lao children's books project" and the training package for the staff in the "Princess Libraries" in Thailand in neighbouring countries. The regional standing committee will also as its own project try to produce a video showing the methods used in the Thai-Lao children's books project, to be used, for instance, at a regional or intra-regional workshop. To hold the model workshop to identify and assess needs in a region and to formulate project proposals in another sub-region, such as India or the South Pacific.

The project "Arabization of ten selected books" has some funding and can start on a smaller scale. But there is a need for a committee with representatives from

several Arab countries to make the final selection.

There is a rather long list of approved projects in Asia and Oceania which for different reasons have not yet been started. Among these the following should be prioritized as follows:

1. The National Bibliography of Lao PDR (1975-1990)
2. Establishing a Database on a Vietnamese Union Catalogue of Foreign Scientific and Technical Periodicals
3. Training course on CDS/ISIS for middle staff at INSDOC in New Delhi, India
4. The database for libraries and information centres in the RSCAO West sub-region. Preferably it should take place in cooperation with another region, so that the methodology and software can be used for future databases around the world.

The discussions and the country reports at the ALP workshop in Hanoi confirmed that the most urgent needs which exist on Indochina and Myanmar are to fill gaps in training and education and to create the necessary bibliographic tools to give access to literature, such as national bibliographies and union catalogues. There is also a great demand on IFLA to start and support library associations. Preservation and conservation needs are also very great.

Latin America and The Caribbean

The projects in Latin-America and the Caribbean have been discussed on three occasions: in Uppsala, at the RSC meeting in Belo Horizonte, and some of them at a Unesco workshop to which most members of the RSC had been invited. The results are the following:

The following four projects were considered the best:

The creation of an association of library schools for the Southern Cone countries (Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay) which has led to an excellent degree of cooperation among these countries, aimed at harmonizing library education and achieving a division of labour between the countries. One of the products is a database, maintained at the School of Library Science and Documentation at the University of Buenos Aires, Argentina. The project was highly praised at the Unesco workshop and it was proposed that the database should become the nucleus of a database, covering all of Latin America and run by the school in Buenos Aires.

The ALP prestudy which has led to a reconstruction of the Latinamerican database INFOBILA (run by UNAM in Mexico) in cooperation with several

countries was regarded very highly in Uppsala and at the two events in Belo Horizonte. The IFLA-support and advice has been important for the course which the project has taken. The project now has strong institutional linkages in the region after the meeting which took place as part of the pre-study. The information can be exchanged with institutions in Brazil, Costa Rica and Cuba, where copies of the data-base exist. The database is also much better promoted in the region and is widely accessible.

The project to serve indigenous communities in Amazonas, Venezuela with public library services is not completed but was praised because of its service character and its ambition to reach new readers with reading material and information in their own languages. It has also successfully tried to create links with other agencies, such as an NGO.

The Seminar on Library Services to the Visually Handicapped is a good example of an important conference, the result of which is not only an exchange of knowledge, information and proceedings, which are now being published, but also a long term commitment from ALP and the Regional Section. The resolutions from the Seminar will be followed up, starting with the workshop here in Havana. The work engages both ALP, the RSC LAC, the Section of Libraries for the Blind, the Latin American Blind Union and national institutions and associations in the region.

ALP has supported financially four other conferences in Latin America: "Latin American Seminar on Official Publications" in Mexico, 1991; the "Second Regional Meeting on the Status and Strategies for Development of public libraries in Latin America" in Venezuela, 1992; the "First Ibero-American meeting for Parliamentary Libraries", Mexico, 1993; and "BIBLOS 2000 - Second Latin American, 17th Brazilian congress of library science and Second Meeting of Portuguese language librarians" in Brazil in 1994.

All of these have been successful by promoting IFLA's work in the region and have encouraged an increased exchange of knowledge and experience between countries. Many of the individuals who have received support would not otherwise have been able to attend the conferences. But from the programme's point of view the support given has been too isolated, and there has been little continuity or follow-up.

Priorities

The following priorities for the future were decided upon in Belo Horizonte:

1. To prioritize the two Caribbean projects "Survey of national information resources and services in the member states of the OECS and review of plans for development" and the "Advanced Course Library Personnel Aruba and the Netherlands Antilles". To give continued support to INFOBILA. To finish the South Cone cooperation project by supporting the last phase.

2. To create an attachment programme in the region.
3. To adapt the model workshop from Asia and Oceania on the assessment of needs and how to write project applications, and apply it either in Central America or in Chile in connection with the next RSC meeting and Unesco Seminar. Unesco PGI in Venezuela will support the translation of guidelines and other background material.
4. It is still a wish of the committee to hold a practical workshop in Peru to compare experiences from services to minorities in remote or border areas in co-operation with the neighbouring countries, in spite of all the difficulties which this project has encountered.
5. To support cooperation between Brazil and the Portuguese speaking countries in Africa. This will be a follow-up of the "Second Meeting of Portuguese language librarians" in Brazil, april, 1994
6. It is hoped that Unesco will support the development of the database of library schools in Latin America and the Caribbean.
7. To cooperate with the ALP International Focal Point in the development of the database of donors within the library field.

General recommendations for the future

The regional goals need to be defined more clearly so that the individual projects are placed in a context. All projects should have strong institutional linkages. Projects which aim at developing services to the public should be encouraged more. To this end cooperation should be established with researchers and with NGOs and other actors. Cooperation with the IFLA Core Programmes and Sections; and with other organizations and institutions should be promoted. In addition, in Latin-America the programme is hampered by limited human resources and poor representation of one sub-region, Central America. The capacity must be reinforced.

Possibilities for intra-regional projects and cooperation

There is a wish for more cooperation between the regional sections and for developing a core of projects, common for all the division. This was made clear at the brain-storming in Barcelona and at the discussions in Uppsala. Topping this list is the wish to develop an attachment programme also in Africa and in Latin America and the Caribbean. The preparatory work for this has already been started. There is a great need for scholarships in modern computer technology in Africa, and the Asian Institute of Technology attracts applicants from East Africa. We should look at the possibility of funding some African scholarships. Cooperation within the area of Preservation and Conservation is also essential and starts with a common Open Forum in Havanna. The type of seminars in

modern computer technology which is being carried through in Africa is a model which could be used in the other regions, as well as the model workshop developed in Asia and Oceania about how to assess needs of library development and write project applications. Also an inter-regional seminar about the production of childrens' books is on the agenda. There is a wish for a joint African- Asian seminar for representatives from Arab countries.

A summary of the general results

Purpose and target groups

The purpose of ALP is to further the library profession, library institutions and library and information services in less developed countries. This purpose is still relevant.

Cooperation with others

In the original ALP programme concept stresses that ALP should play an important role within the organization as a catalyst for its Third World activities, but also that it should play an active role in the coordination of international efforts by cooperating with other organizations (such as UNESCO, FID, IBBY, ICA, organizations which promote reading, and bodies involved in developmental work).

The programme has fully reached its targets concerning international cooperation and has cooperated with all the above mentioned partners, and will continue to do so.

Cooperation with other IFLA bodies will also continue. ALP is for the time being planning joint activities with both the UBCIM and the UAP Core Programmes and with the Division of Libraires Serving the General Public, as well as with the Section on Document Delivery and Interlending. We also propose cooperation with the Round Table for the Management of Library Associations.

Programme areas or goals

The work areas are described in the goals for ALP for the current Medium Term Period :

- To assist library staff, library schools and library associations in education and training programmes.
- To promote the establishment and development of library and information services to the public with particular attention to the needs of rural and urban marginal areas.
- To encourage a greater involvement and identification of libraries with literacy work.

The programme areas should be maintained. They are all important. The education and training programme should continue to be limited to continuing

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