



















Annual Report of the Regional Preservation Center of Brazil/IFLA/PA for the year 2005

*By Celia Ribeiro Zaher*

*Director, National Library and responsible for the Regional Preservation Center  
at the National Library*

The Regional Preservation Center of Brazil located at the National Library Foundation had its regional and national activities curtailed due to the restructuring and modernization of its premises and equipment, which prevented to carry out during the year 2005 its regional activities and also reduced its national programming.

The activities of the Regional Preservation Center of Brazil encompass three laboratories of the National Library, such as the Preservation Laboratory, Restoration Laboratory and the Microfilming and Imagery Laboratory, which includes digitized unit as well as traditional microfilming and photography, and covers the digitizing programs for books, manuscripts, stamps , maps and scores.

The Restoration Laboratory was totally restructured during 2004 and was enlarged and better equipped, which has permitted to offer training courses and demonstrations more efficiently and to serve as a model laboratory.

The Preservation Laboratory was reformed in 2005 with an addition of space to accommodate more efficiently the binding office in a better flow of activities, as well as to separate it from the Preservation Laboratory per se .It also gained more space better equipped with a larger number of lighted tables and an special space for water cleaning area, separated from the rest of the dried treatment. The lightning and air conditioning were changed to meet international standards of illumination and climatic conditions and safety. These changes will also permit to better accommodate the training courses, which are provided every year at national and regional levels.

Nevertheless, the major changes occurred in the Microfilming and digitizing laboratory which was totally transformed in its electrical wiring and climatic environmental control, as well as was expanded of its space to which were added 400 square meters.. This new space was previously occupied by the storage of newspapers already microfilmed. These newspapers of around 3.210 linear meters of collection corresponding to around 60.000 volumes were transferred to the Annex of the National Library which is a storage building which holds collections of newspapers and books.

This material since it was microfilmed is out of circulation in the main building and access is provided only on microfilm, digital format or in electrostatic paper copy made from the master microfilm copy. In order to accommodate a larger flux of requests for microfilm perusal an extra 10 microfilm readers were made available to users in the newspaper reading room, as well as a microfilm paper copy machine.

This restructure to enlarge the Laboratory had, as its main objective, to build a safe specially constructed against fire within the space vacated covering 105 square meters for storage of master microfilm rolls and digitized master archives, and prepared against fire and with control of climatic conditions 24 hours a day.

This safe room stores 48.000 rolls of microfilm already in existence and permits a growth for the next 10 years thanks to the compact archival process installed. It also stores DVDs and HD with digitized master and film images to safeguard these masters in different supports, besides paper. for future generations and in ideal conditions of safety and preservation. These masters cover rare books, scores, manuscripts and maps and rare collections specially selected besides de 19th and 20th century newspapers.

This safe storage for microfilm is the first to be constructed in the national libraries of the Region, as well as in Brazilian libraries and responds to the concerns of safeguarding copies of the original newspapers, which will naturally deteriorated in its original paper support. This project located the 700 titles removed and to do so had to transports in safe conditions around 60.000 newspaper items, which took several months to accomplish.

The Digitizing unit of the Microfilming and Photography Laboratory was expanded, as well as the microfilming preparation unit, which is responsible for the cleaning of the originals prior to microfilming.

The Microfilming unit was expanded with an additional modern machine to accelerate the newspaper microfilming and the Digitizing unit gained several new scanner machines and mainly the Power Phase scanner, as part of an agreement with the Library of Congress to digitize Brazilian items. At present , the laboratory have equipment to scan bound books, large flat surface material such as maps, as well as microfilming scanner for users requests.

These renovations and modernization of equipment ad space were made possible thanks to the grants received from the VITAE Foundation ,a non-profit cultural organization , which made available to the National Library the amount of US\$386,000.00 for the work and equipment for the reform of the laboratories of Restoration, Preservation and Microfilming and Photography including Digitize unit.

The reform also included computer equipment for treating images such as Mackintosh with large screens and the National Library also contributed financially to these reforms and acquisition of computers and microfilm readers.

Even though the renovation work in the laboratories disrupted the working production an special material consisting of 56.000 documents received by the National Library in 1993 and dating from the 19<sup>th</sup> century of a musician, were treated thanks to a grant received of US124,000.00 from the cultural program of support to Brazilian institutions carry out by the petroleum company Petrobras.

These internal reforms prevented the Regional Center to perform any assistance task, but no request was made during this period since the countries of the region assigned , Bolivia and Paraguay, received technical assistance and courses, as well as fellowship financed by ABINIA in the previous year.

During the year conferences were made at IFLA that mentioned the creation of the Center in Brazil, but no special leaflet was prepared. The next step is to make better known the creation and IFLA/PAC program within Brazil itself, as well as prepare some guidelines for digitizing procedures and microfilming.





CURSO	Primeros Auxilios
RELATOR	INP
FECHA	1 al 2 de septiembre 2005
HORAS	8 horas
ASISTENTES	2

CURSO	Semana Contra el Fuego Práctica de Extintores
RELATOR	Omar González Iturra
FECHA	27 y 28 de septiembre de 2005
HORAS	4 horas
ASISTENTES	5

CURSO	Segundo Encuentro de Comités Paritarios :Seminario Gestión Preventiva
RELATOR	INP
FECHA	23-11-2005
HORAS	8 horas
ASISTENTES	8

#### **4.-COOPERACIÓN**

Se ha logrado integrar al Comité Escudo Azul Chileno a la Oficina Nacional de Emergencia, ONEMI, dependencia del Ministerio del Interior. La NOEMÍ es una institución de gran experiencia en la prevención de catástrofes y en la capacitación frente a emergencias, Se iniciaron acciones de cooperación internacional con la difusión de materiales y con la participación de una delegada de Argentina al Seminario de octubre 2005.

Brigada de Colecciones del Escudo Azul.- Durante el 2005 se ha continuado la sensibilización del personal de la Biblioteca Nacional sobre la prevención de desastres y se integró a esta brigada una mayor cantidad de personal de la institución.

El Comité Paritario de la Biblioteca Nacional mediante un proyecto está cooperando en obtener mejores medidas de seguridad para evitar un desastre en el edificio















## **Annual Report 2005**

**PAC Director : Johann Maree**

**Region: Southern Africa**

1. **PUBLICATIONS:** The centre has not produced any publications during 2005. A paper at the SAPCON- Conference , East-London , June 2005 was delivered by Johann Maree. The paper dealt with international preservation bodies and was an ideal opportunity to promote PAC and it's activities.
2. **IPN** It has taken quite some time to update and extend the address list. Most of the South African addresses have been verified. Adresses outside the borders of RSA remain a problem and unverified. The help of Africa Section will be called for to update the address list.
3. The centre has once again been very active with training activities. My contribution here has been that of a one-man band. It is indeed difficult to just train for PAC. One thing remains for sure: I may wear many hats but the activities of PAC are always and foremost promoted. This year The South African Museum Association(SAMA) has embarked on extensive training. Johann Maree has presented two 10 day intensive hands-on paper preservation workshops. Thirty-five students have been trained.
4. **Raising awareness :** The centre has been involved in several visits outside of Cape Town : Windhoek, Namibia, Bloemfontein, Kimberley, East London. Pietermaritzburg. All these visits have been used to raise an awareness of the urgent need to pay attention to Preservation requirements. In Pietermaritzburg, Natal Johann had the opportunity to address the public at a heritage day celebration. The meeting was well attended and reported in the press.
5. **Co-operation :** We maintain ties with IFLA and its various bodies and committees. Locally we maintain ties with our local preservation body, SAPCON. Other institutions are SAMA and LIASA (library and information science).
6. The strength of the regional PAC office lies in the fact that it has been for years a centre where institutions and individuals can come to, write or phone for advice and help regarding preservation issues. We have an open door policy and have many friends in the field. Several success stories have been reported by institutions over the years and we claim a little of that success.

Johann Maree, Cape Town. 20 December 2005

**IFLA-PAC REGIONAL CENTRE FOR THE CARIBBEAN  
AT  
THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO  
NATIONAL LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SYSTEM AUTHORITY  
(NALIS)  
ANNUAL REPORT 2005**

## Introduction

The National Library of Trinidad and Tobago, a seven (7) storeyed state-of-the-art building, was opened in March 2003, with facilities for a preservation and conservation laboratory. NALIS is seeking to establish a modern book and paper conservation laboratory to be combined with a digitisation program. The goal is to ensure that the Heritage collection is preserved in addition to making it accessible to the public. Mr Randy Silverman, Preservation Librarian, University of Utah, Marriott Library, USA, undertook an assessment of NALIS' preservation needs. The primary objectives addressed by the assessment included:

- Develop a long range preservation plan for NALIS
- Develop guidelines to establish a book and paper conservation laboratory to serve NALIS and other local and regional institutions.

The assessment was initiated in December 2004 with an extensive pre-visitation questionnaire. This was followed by an on-site visit to NALIS between January 18 – February 6, 2005. Visits were made to two public libraries, the Carnegie Free Library in the South, and the Scarborough Regional Library in Tobago. Discussions were also held with several library personnel.

## Collection at the Heritage Library

This historical, primary research, material (comprised of bound monographs, bound periodicals, bound newspapers, maps, photographs, microfilms, sound recordings, audio cassettes, reel-to-reel magnetic tapes, compact discs (music), video cassettes (VHS), electronic databases, and broadcast video cassettes), represents the largest collection of its kind within the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

## Summary of Major Recommendations

- Formalise an in-house conservation program and develop a long-range preservation plan to both treat the collection and advance current levels of understanding about preservation so staff can make consistent and coordinated decisions across departmental lines to improve collection care.
- Initiate NALIS' role as an IFLA PAC Regional Preservation Centre by securing a Wei To freezer for insect eradication, providing education on insect extermination by freezing, and accepting (properly bagged) books for treatment on a cost-recovery basis from ACUIL libraries.
- Design and outfit a state-of-the-art book conservation lab.
- Hire a qualified Library Conservator and a qualified Book Conservation Assistant to manage the laboratory.
- Purchase two (2) or three (3) digital Preservation Environment Monitors and initiate an environmental monitoring program in the Heritage Collection.

## Action taken

- Training  
Mr Silverman conducted practical training in book conservation for the staff of the Bindery at the National Library and at the Government Archives. Mr Silverman also did a slide presentation on the disaster









**IFLA / PAC ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2005**  
***NORTH AMERICAN NETWORK REPORT***  
*December 20, 2005*

**SUMMARY OF IFLA PAC CENTER INITIATIVES**

During the summer of 2005, the Preservation Directorate of the Library of Congress, which is the Regional Center for North America for the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) Preservation and Conservation (PAC) Focal Point, initiated the formation of an IFLA PAC North American Network (NAN). The network consists of a dozen partners including the libraries of Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Johns Hopkins, the University of Utah, and the University of Texas - Austin, as well as the Smithsonian Institution Library, the National Park Service, the National Archives and Records Administration, the New York Public Library and the Library and Archives of Canada. The Library of Congress' IFLA website was updated to reflect both the new regional North American Network partners, as well as those of the IFLA Focal Point.

The Associate Librarian of Congress for Library Services, Dr. Deanna Marcum, sent letters to the Directors and/or Deans of the agencies noted above requesting their participation in the network. Since the first charge to the network was to develop a coordinated effort for emergency mitigation for collections, a second letter was sent to each partner, asking them to agree to commit annually a total of 80 hours of staff time in recovery and training plus \$1000 in resources or the equivalent to help with emergencies in North America or neighboring countries.

Representatives of the regional partners were identified, and had weekly teleconferences throughout the summer and fall of 2005, and met at the Library of Congress on November 18, 2005, to discuss issues of relevance. Following that meeting, the purpose of this group, which is to form a network of local regional centers that can address library preservation issues on a national level, was further developed into a more comprehensive draft. It was also decided that the best way to insure the development of a national disaster plan was to draft a grant proposal for funding to set up a national disaster center.

With the advent of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, the North American Network (NAN) held weekly teleconference calls coordinating activities with FEMA and the Heritage Preservation Foundation. In addition, Library of Congress Preservation Directorate Staff Andrew Robb and Alan Haley develop a curriculum for a salvage workshop that was held on November 17, 2005. The Library plans to continue these workshops for its own and other staff each month during calendar 2006.

Other 2005 activities relevant to IFLA PAC NAN's mission are attached below.

Future plans include participating in the ALA mid-winter meeting in San Antonio in January, an IFLA PAC NAN meeting of regional partners at Johns Hopkins in February, and an extraordinary PAC Directors meeting and International Preservation Symposium at the Bibliotheque nationale de France March 7-10, 2006, as well as Annual IFLA PAC Standing, Committee Pre-Conference and General Open Session, and the Regional Director's Meetings in the Far East in August, 2006.







# IFLA PAC

## SELF-ASSESSMENT

### Management Summary

The Professional Committee decided that IFLA Core Activities and Sections would be reviewed by 2005. A two stage methodology consisting of a self-assessment by the Core Activity followed by a peer review was proposed and first implemented by FAIFE.

IFLA PAC self-assessment covers four years (2001-2004) and deals with PAC background, structure and management, underlying the development of its network worldwide and detailing the sharing of responsibilities and expenses between its hosting institution (the Bibliothèque nationale de France), the twelve PAC Regional Centres and IFLA.

PAC scope, priorities and activities are described and rated. They include publications and translations, workshops, seminars and conferences. Many of those concern the safeguard and preservation of documentary heritage and show PAC significant involvement in Blue Shield and UNESCO's Memory of the World.

Efforts made to conduct surveys, produce guidelines and advocate best practice and standards are noted, as well as activities conducted in co-operation with international sister organisations.

Five most important achievements, one success story and one failure are quoted, thus permitting to evaluate the future needs of the Core Activity. A table pointing out strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats leads the way to strategic key issues for the next three years.

The current PAC Director will retire in March 2006 and a job description for the recruitment of his/her successor is presented in annex.

June 2005

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5.0.0.0. National Library of Venezuela

- Integrated Pest Management (IPM)
- Newspapers

6.0.0.0. National Library of Australia

- Digital preservation

7.0.0.0. BnF

- Risk preparedness

1.0.0 Advocating the creation of new centres so as to reinforce PAC influence and visibility. A special effort was done in Latin America where three additional centres were created.

As a whole the number of Regional Centres doubled within the last two years, from 6 to 12

<b>LIBRARY</b>	<b>TOWN</b>	<b><u>DATE OF CREATION</u></b>	<b>COVERAGE</b>
Library of Congress	Washington	1986	USA & Canada
Bibliothèque nationale de France	Paris	1986	Western Europe, Africa & Middle East
Biblioteca Nacional de Venezuela	Caracas	1988	Latin America & the Caribbean
National Diet Library	Tokyo	1989	Asia
National Library of Australia	Canberra	1989	Oceania & South East Asia
Library for Foreign Literature	Moscow	1997	Eastern Europe & the CIS
Fundação Biblioteca nacional de Brasil	<u>Rio de Janeiro</u>	2004	Latin America
Biblioteca nacional de Chile	Santiago	2004	Latin America
National Library & Information System Authority	Trinidad	2004	English Speaking Caribbean
National Library of China	Beijing	2004	China
University of Cape Town Libraries	Cape Town	2004	<u>Southern Africa</u>
Bibliothèque nationale du Bénin	Porto Novo	2005	French-speaking Africa

















Each year a financial annex is prepared by PAC Director, defining which expenses are covered by IFLA and by the BnF. It has to be approved by IFLA Governing Board and BnF Secretary General. The annexes have never taken into consideration the salaries of PAC Director and PAC Secretary which are paid by the BnF and which amount (including social expenditures) to about 100 000 euros a year. Also not included in the annex the mailing expenses for IPN (around 13 000 euros per year).

The partition of expenses are the following:

Paid by IFLA:

- most part of the salary of PAC Programme Officer (75%)
- part of travelling expenses (40%)

Paid by BnF

- salary of PAC Director
- salary of PAC Secretary
- small part of salary of PAC Programme Officer (25%)
- office expenses
- postage
- part of travel expenses (60%)
- publications expenses

PAC also receives support from donors to cover specific projects. Main donors have been UNESCO and CLIR.

PAC has a bank account to cover small expenses. This bank account was first opened when 26,889 US\$ from the former PAC Focal Point at the Library of Congress were handed out to PAC Centre in Paris. There was small income from the progressive selling of IFLA Principles by IFLA HQ, and money from donors. This bank account is used to cover publication expenses that are not covered by the BnF, or to cover registration to conferences and some travelling expenses. Accounts were audited and approved in 2004. In December 2004 the account showed an asset of 22 924 euros.

There have been some difficulties over the years, especially concerning publications. Up to May 2003 the printing office of the BnF published IPN for free. The close of the printing office led PAC to contact an external printer. The price of the publication raised up and expenses had to be covered by PAC Bank account and the BnF. This was unexpected and had not been taken into account in the financial annex.

Another difficulty concerns the salary of the Programme Officer. When a new programme officer was appointed in May 2002, she was hired at higher wages than the one indicated in the convention. The BnF had to cover the difference. But it is not obvious that the situation will remain as such in 2006 and a new convention will have to take this aspect into consideration.

PAC Regional Centres receive no money from IFLA, which can partly explain why there are sometimes huge differences between the activities and efficiency of the centres according to the resources of their hosting institution. Although it is obvious that IFLA cannot finance PAC Regional Centres, lack of support is difficult to handle with for most centres which have agreed to distribute PAC publications in their area (generating postage expenses) and to attend the PAC directors meeting organised each year during IFLA conference.















## APPENDIX 1

### IFLA PAC REGIONAL CENTRES

#### AMERICA

North America – **Library of Congress – Washington USA**

**Director:** *Ms Dianne van der Reyden*

Responsible for USA and Canada

#### South America

- National Library of Venezuela – Caracas

Director: *Ms Orietta Palenzuela Ruiz*

Responsible for Latin America and the Caribbean (except English-speaking Caribbean and countries covered by Brazil and Chile)

- National Library of Brazil – Rio de Janeiro

**Director:** *Ms Celia Zaher*

Responsible for Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay

- National Library of Chile – Santiago

Director: *Ms Ximena Cruzat*

Responsible for Chile, Argentina and Guatemala

**Caribbean** – National Library of Trinidad and Tobago – Trinidad

Director: *Ms Patricia Zephyrine*

Responsible for English-speaking Caribbean

#### AFRICA

**Southern Africa** – University of Cape Town Libraries – Cape Town

Director: *Mr Johann Maree*

Responsible for Southern Africa

**French Speaking Africa** – Bibliothèque nationale du Bénin – Porto Novo

**Director:** *Mr Francis Marie-José Zogo*

Responsible for French-speaking African countries

#### EUROPE

- Bibliothèque nationale de France – Paris

**Director:** *Ms Marie-Thérèse Varlamoff*

Responsible for Western Europe, Africa and the Middle East

- Library for Foreign Literature – Moscow

Director: Ms Natasha Goncharuk

Responsible for Eastern Europe and the CIS

#### ASIA

- National Diet Library – Tokyo

**Director:** **Mr Masaki Nasu**

Responsible for Asia (except China and South East Asia)

- National Library of China – Beijing  
Director: Mr Chen Li  
Responsible for China
  - National Library of Australia - Canberra  
Director Mr Colin Webb  
Responsible for Oceania and South East Asia
- 

## APPENDIX 2

### IFLA PAC ADVISORY BOARD

<i>Sissel Nilsen</i>	Chair Advisory Board, member of Governing Board
<i>Jan Fullerton</i>	Director, National Library of Australia
<i>Renée Herbouze</i>	Déléguée aux relations internationales, Bibliothèque nationale de France
<i>Deanna Marcum</i>	Associate Librarian, Library of Congress
<i>Nancy Gwinn</i>	Chair of the Section on Preservation and Conservation
<i>Ellen Namhila</i>	National Archivist of Namibia
<i>John McIlwaine</i>	University College London
<i>Wu Jianzhong</i>	Director, Shanghai Library

## APPENDIX 3

Job Description

[31 May 2005]

### IFLA/PAC DIRECTOR

PAC (Preservation and Conservation) is a Core Activity of IFLA, the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions. It was created in 1986 to raise awareness of preservation issues in libraries and archives worldwide and to find solutions in order to better preserve their documentary heritage. It is based at the Bibliothèque nationale de France (BnF) and at present has 12 Regional Centres throughout the world.

The Director has a close working relation with IFLA's Secretary General and his Staff and liaises with IFLA's Professional Committee and relevant IFLA Sections.

## MISSION

The PAC Director is responsible for the global policy of the IFLA/PAC Programme and for the management of the Focal Point hosted by the BnF. He/she is also in charge of the PAC Regional Centre for Western Europe, part of Africa and the Middle East.

## TASKS

- With the co-operation of the twelve Regional Centres and the advice of the PAC Advisory Board, he/she will prepare a three-year Action Plan for approval by the Governing Board. He/she will ensure the implementation of the Action Plan, as approved by the Governing Board.
- He/she is responsible for IFLA PAC publications (International Preservation News, International Preservation Issues) prepared by the PAC Programme Officer.
- He/she participates both in the activities of the UNESCO "Memory of the World" Programme, and in representing IFLA at "Blue Shield" meetings and events.
- Other tasks include :
  - training (organisation of and/or teaching in workshops),
  - advocating standards,
  - making presentations at conferences and workshops
  - fund raising for specific activities.

## POSITION

The current PAC Director will retire on March 15, 2006. The position will be vacant from that date. Nevertheless, it is expected that the future Director be appointed by the end of 2005, in order to have time to get acquainted with the management of the programme and to work on the PAC Action Plan for 2006-2008 jointly with his/her predecessor.

## PROFILE

The candidate must have good managerial skills. He/she must have a talent for communicating and strong language skills as specified below. A sound knowledge of preservation issues is beneficial but not vital, as the role of director is not to be an expert in all preservation issues and techniques but to be able to involve specialists from various countries and to facilitate their working together efficiently.

The PAC Director is a library professional, preferably a senior-level librarian, since partners and directors of Regional Centres are often library directors or national librarians.

The following are qualities that will be looked for:

- Highly available: week-ends are often occupied with missions and travels. Summertime work is required, the IFLA Conference always taking place in August. Irregular timetables, especially during missions.
- Excellent health, allowing long travels abroad entailing jetlag and exposure to different cultures, climates and cuisines.
- Fluent in English and French, spoken and written, including the ability to write articles and reports and to participate in meetings and conferences. The working language is English.
- Good knowledge of Spanish, particularly spoken, is desirable: many of the current and

upcoming activities (workshops, conferences) will take place in Latin America; several Regional Centres are situated in that part of the world.

- Open-minded and interested in foreign cultures.
- Good communication skills and the ability to network easily: the PAC Director must be able to communicate readily and appropriately in public and take part in discussions or debates during meetings or conferences.
- Good organisational and managerial skills, a high degree of flexibility and a readiness to respond to changes to projects and activities.
- A good team player, experienced in project planning and implementation in co-operation with partners: within PAC, the BnF, relevant IFLA Sections and Core Activities, but also with external associations or organisations.
- Fair knowledge of the principles of preservation and interest in the subject.

SK - May 31, 2005

## **GB 05 - 074**

### **IFLA PAC Core Activity Evaluation Peer Review Report**

July 2005

#### **Introduction:**

In March 2005 the Governing Board and its Professional Committee appointed the peer review board to comprise, Helen Forde as the external member and John Meriton as the Governing Board member.

The peer reviewers met first in April 2005. They developed their approach at two meetings in London in June 2005. This was followed by a visit to the PAC offices in the Bibliotheque national de France, Paris 28<sup>th</sup> June 2005.

#### **Documents consulted** – a select list:

IFLA PAC – Self Assessment (June 2005)

Agreement between IFLA PC and The National Library of Australia (2004)

PAC Action Plan 2001-2004

IFLA Core Activity on Preservation and Conservation – Historical Background

IFLA Core Activity on Preservation and Conservation – Strategic Plan 2004-5

IFLA Core Activity on Preservation and Conservation – Annual Reports (to date)

*International Preservation News* (the final being no. 34: December 2004)

International Preservation Issues (various in series)

IFLA Core Activity Evaluation Framework (2 drafts - copies for discussion 21/04/05 and 01/06/04)

Other relevant IFLA documents (print and on-line), in particular the review of IFLA FAIFE Core Activity undertaken in 2004

#### **Stakeholders:**

The Reviewers consulted widely, and where significant comments were received and agreed these are incorporated in the body of the review. In one instance the significance of the individual quoted has led to the source of the comments being quoted and acknowledged.

In most cases informal consultation confirmed the findings of the reviewers, other stakeholders and the PAC self-assessment. Where critical questions were raised we have ensured that these were investigated more closely and they have informed our overall review.

#### **Acknowledgements:**

We acknowledge the standards set by the earlier review of FAIFE. In particular we acknowledge the comprehensive and critical self-assessment undertaken by PAC and the very open response to our on-site assessment made at their offices on 27<sup>th</sup> June 2005.

We also thank all those who gave their time and resources in support of our work in undertaking the review.

## **REVIEW**





- 4.5.2.3 Guidelines/or digitisation projects
- 4.5.2.4 Guidelines/or the preservation of Digital Heritage
- 4.5.2.5 Register on Standards, Codes of Practices, Guidelines

#### 4.5.3 Standards

- 4.5.3.1 Exhibiting graphic and photographic materials
- 4.5.3.2 Methodology to assess the physical conditions on archive and library holdings
- 4.5.3.3 ISO 9706 on Permanent Paper

#### 4.6 Scientific research

Rating agreed.

However, the reviewers believe that the encouragement provided by PAC to the developed centres conducting such highly technical research will have productive outcomes that will be of significant assistance in furthering PAC's global programmes; successful completion of these research goals will also contribute to PAC's international recognition.

#### 4.7 Co-ordinated activities

4.7.1-10 rating agreed.

It is to be noted that the writing of this policy should be prioritised, especially a listing of the co-ordinated activities. This will contribute to continuity in the management of PAC at this period of change.

There is impressive description on how the laying of foundations for awareness of preservation issues is being approached, however, we feel that more documentation of achievements should be made. There is considerable activity but without improved documentation the outcomes appear moderate.

##### 4.7.1 Development of a PAC network

##### 4.7.2 "Memory of the World"

PAC should consider investigating the support that may be available in this area from the commercial environment and the benefits that may be derived from such funding sources.

There is, however, a need to be more specific about taking opportunities to promote preservation where they are offered, and when it becomes obvious that someone is taking an initiative.

##### 4.7.3 Blue Shield

##### 4.7.4 International Council on Archives (ICA)

##### 4.7.5 Council on Library and Information Resources (CLIR)

##### 4.7.6 Social Science Research Centre - Working Group on Cuba (SSRC)

##### 4.7.7 Association of Spanish-speaking National Libraries (ABINIA)

##### 4.7.8 European Commission on Preservation and Access (ECPA)

There is a need for greater co-operation with ECPA

##### 4.7.9 International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM)

##### 4.7.10 Ligue europeenne des bibliotheques de recherche (LIBER)

##### 4.7.11 Joint IFLA/ICA Committee on Preservation in Africa (JICPA)

Rating agreed.

With JICPA considerable efforts have been made to establish national commissions and centres for disseminating awareness. Success has been uneven and largely low. However, PAC has become more aware of the difficulty of achieving its goals against the adverse social, economic and political conditions pertaining in many parts of Africa. This indicates the need to re-examine methodology but does not invalidate the goals set.

## 5. FINANCIAL VIABILITY

(See also 11.8 & 11.9 below.)

The reviewers were reassured at a high level within BnF management of the continuing commitment and support for PAC. The BnF see PAC as an essential component in their own preservation activities both nationally and internationally. There are, however, a number of areas of concern.

The funding of the post of Director is significantly cheaper, and its integration into BnF much enhanced if a French national or existing civil servant is employed. The reviewers are concerned that this is not in the interests of PAC as an international institution if it were to become a pre-condition or if recruitment were artificially limited to ensure a particular outcome.

It is also to be noted that much of the success of PAC currently has depended on the exceptional skills and laudable commitment of the current Director. This can not be guaranteed in the future and a replacement will take time to learn the ropes and develop their own vision.

We recommend that IFLA take a close look at funding arrangements and look to creating efficiencies in future



**12.1** Management of PAC Focal Point

**12.2** Training

**12.3** Publications

**12.4** Communication

**12.5** Africa

### **13. CONTINUATION OF PAC PROGRAMME**

The reviewers are impressed by the success of PAC over the course of its establishment. We concur with the view that its role is essential, particularly that the major investments of the last four years, especially the last, will deliver dividends in the future.

If PAC were not well established it would be necessary to set up an institution with its remit if we are successfully to address the urgent preservation and conservation needs of the world's disparate cultural communities.

### **Concluding remarks:**

While the IFLA Preservation and Conservation Section maintains a close working relationship with the IFLA PAC Core Programme it was noted by some specialists in the field that the relationship could be clearer. It was also suggested that the Section could act in an advisory capacity and investigate further advantageous co-operation.

We think that the international aspects of preservation and conservation should represent a high priority in any future review of the key roles of IFLA. The crucial question is how to secure the finances in order to carry it out. The PAC Core Activity Advisory Board has signally failed in one of their prime tasks - that of seeking secure funds in order to sustain the PAC Core Activity. The Advisory Board (as those for other IFLA Core Activities) was set up as a result of the recommendations of the review of core programmes in 1998 when the then Chairman of the Professional Board and Treasurer first the funding 'black hole'. It is important that the long-term funding of PAC be examined in detail and a sound business plan be developed.

Helen Forde  
John Meriton

July

2005



















