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Digitization capacity and skills of academic librarians in Nigeria

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ICADLA-3 - ABSTRACTS OF PRESENTATIONS

Presenter: **Akinniyi A. ADELEKE, Senior Librarian, E-Resources Management, Redeemer's University , Nigeria**
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Title: Digitization capacity and skills of academic librarians in Nigeria

Abstract:

In order to increase their global visibility and better performance in the web ranking of world universities, more Nigerian universities have been devising creative means of increasing their digital contents in the public domain resulting in more sharability of institutional resources. Digitization builds capacity for the university library system to realize its mandate of supporting learning, teaching and research activities of its parent institutions through the instrumentality of the emerging and evolving information and communications technologies (ICTs). However, certain skill sets and competencies are required by librarians in Nigerian universities to establish and maintain digital collections in their respective institutions. A questionnaire survey is conducted on this category of information professionals in ten selected private and public universities that have minimum ICT infrastructure required for digitization. The collected data are analyzed and results presented in simple descriptive statistics.

Presenter: **Hassan AAKKI, Chef de division "Informatique et Numérisation" Bibliothèque Nationale du Royaume de Maroc**
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Title: **Rôle de la numérisation dans la conservation des fonds patrimoniaux et la démocratisation de l'information : Cas de la Bibliothèque Numérique Marocaine**

Abstract:

La numérisation constitue l'un des chantiers prioritaire de la Bibliothèque Nationale du Royaume du Maroc. L'objectif étant de valoriser, préserver, promouvoir et faciliter l'accès, via Internet, à nos fonds documentaires patrimoniaux, notamment les documents précieux, fragiles, uniques, rares et les documents les plus sollicités par les usagers de la BNRM.
Dans cette optique, la BNRM a signé en 2009 un protocole d'accord avec l'Association pour le 1200ème anniversaire de la Fondation de la ville de Fès et Microsoft Maroc, pour la mise en place d'une Bibliothèque Numérique Marocaine (BNM) permettant de mettre à la disposition de tous les utilisateurs marocains et étrangers, des composantes de son patrimoine, contribuant ainsi au rayonnement de la culture Marocaine.
Par ailleurs, la BNRM, grâce au concours du Groupe OCP, s'est dotée en avril 2010 d'un laboratoire qui lui a permis de lancer une opération de numérisation de ses collections dans le but d'enrichir son fonds numérique à travers sa bibliothèque en ligne (BNM).
Ce laboratoire, fruit de la convention de partenariat avec le Group OCP, dispose d'un équipement de pointe constitué par: • Un scanner format A2, pour numériser des livres et des documents n'excédant pas le format A2 ; • Un scanner format A1, pour numériser des documents de grande taille tels que les journaux, les plans et les cartes ; • Deux serveurs, qui servent à gérer la bibliothèque électronique, le flux des données de numérisation, l'indexation et la mise en ligne de ces données ; • Une solution de gestion électronique des documents (GED).

La BNM met à la disposition de ses utilisateurs, librement et gratuitement, une collection de différents types de documents (manuscrits, revues, livres, collections spécialisées…). Cette base de donnée est progressivement mise à jour et enrichie de nouveaux documents.

Presenter: **Nafissatou BAKHOUM, Conservateur des Bibliothèques, Chef du Projet "*Biens culturels africains*" IFAN Ch. A. Diop, Dakar, Sénégal**
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Title: **Challenges of building digital repositories in Africa: a case study of best practice**

Abstract:

Libraries are known to promote change through individual and institutional capacity leading to quality, effectiveness and then to development. Information and knowledge, as a vehicle of power and wealth, are likely to root out economic marginalization, inequalities, unemployment and other shortages the African continent is suffering. But, in spite of its outstanding scholarly and cultural heritage and huge progress made in ICT, it is striking that Africa is still lagging behind in the international scheme of knowledge production, which is conducting the world. Deficiencies in education, lack of innovation, of a wide professional militantism and of a strong political commitment are the main causes. African libraries therefore become conscious that such weaknesses, instead of being experienced as an additional source of frustration can be turned into an impulse for innovative change.

Even if there is not already a continent wide initiative federating exhaustively valuable african contents in a unique virtual space, some African scientific institutions step boldly forward in implementing programs to meet the huge challenge of digitizing scholarly contents and providing online access to them. They are struggling to break with a long period of gathering rich scientific materials, formerly shelved in libraries as treasures, in order to safeguard and valorize them. Then, building digital repositories and promoting open access in a context with limited resources has never been so relevant. As they have proven efficient in providing technical infrastructure, quality-based and value-added solutions to the management of collections, especially in heritage libraries.

In spite of a general technological backwardness, huge progress is being made by academic institutions to promote information and heritage awareness, and striking opportunities ICT provide in expanding availability of knowledge. The objective of this paper is to reinforce, through demonstration, the optimistic view consisting of believing that all is not bleak in Africa, and overcoming challenges depends on how being strategic in addressing core issues. It focuses on two points:

I – Challenges attached to the preservation and valorization of African scholarly contents; After a brief review of the context of accumulation of scientific materials in Africa, we propose to put emphasis on the benefit effects of digitizing African scholarly contents and how it can impact on the dissemination of research outputs and sustainable development.

II - Promoting access through a digital repository: a case study of best practice. This part is demonstrative and illustrates that some African academic institutions adapt to innovative change and develop capacities to build worth institutional repositories. This case study is from IFAN Ch. A. Diop, a research institute at Cheikh Anta Diop University of Dakar.

Presenter: **Africa J. BWAMKUU, Royal Tropical Institute (KIT) Amsterdam, Netherlands**
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Title: **Collaborative Approaches to Building Digital Repositories in Africa: A case study of Ethiopia; building national digital repository of theses and dissertations produced by the Ethiopian Higher learning institutions**

Abstract:

Africa faces many challenges in information dissemination that impede global visibility of its intellectual output, that includes, limited resources and skills in establishing and managing repository. However, various institutions in Africa particularly academic and research oriented institutions produce quite a huge number of publications in various forms out of their research work. Unfortunately, very few have been organized in a digital repository and accessible to the wider audience. As of the 26th July, 2012, out of 2186 repositories listed in the Directory of Open Access Repositories (DOAR) at www.opendoar.org, only 55 repositories are in Africa, which is 2.5% of total repositories in DOAR. This statistics is consistent with many available studies which indicates that Africa's' contribution to the global knowledge is limited. The report released by Thomson Reuters on April 2010 also confirms that Africa's contribution to the global body of scientific research is very small and does little to benefit its own populations.

There are over 30 academic institutions in Ethiopia which runs undergraduate and graduate programmes at the masters and Ph.D levels. These institutions have been struggling to access the research results being held by the respective institutions. Recognizing this fact, the Consortium of Ethiopian Academic and Research Libraries (CEARL) was actively looking for ways of opening access to the various collections using the current technology. On the other hand, the National Education and Research Network of Ethiopia (EthERNet), which was initiated as part of a national capacity building program by the Ministry of Education has a network that ties many of the established universities in Ethiopia to enable them share educational resources and collaborate both within Ethiopia and globally. Thus, the EtherNET has been taken as great collaborative platform for sharing resources and building a distributive and yet centrally accessible information repositories by the Consortium. In doing so, the consortium takes into account national individual institutions policies framework that are well spelled in the joint MoU that address all issues related to the cooperation.

The paper explores the approaches whereby individual institutions in Ethiopia pooled together their resources in collaborative manner with possible international funders and collaborators specifically the International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications (INASP), the Royal Tropical Institute (KIT) and the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) to bring about the national repository. The approaches involves provide trainings to all actors at different levels; senior management and technical staff as well as researchers and students.

This attempt will contribute to the regional effort in curbing the chronic lack of investment in facilities for research and teaching as well as encourage wise use of limited resources that are made available for research and development. The success factor makes the benchmark for regional platform based on collaborative initiatives.

Presenter: **Antonin Benoît DIOUF, Chef de la Division Bibliothèque & Documentation de l'IDEP, Dakar, Senegal**
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Title: **Gestiond'une bibliothèque numérique institutionnelle avec le logiciel Invenio: exemple du serveur de documents de l'IDEP.**

Abstract:

Il est maintenant établi que la mise à disposition et l'accès à des contenus numériques sont une réalité palpable de nos jours, à tel point qu'il paraît exceptionnel d'être en dehors de ce mouvement embrassant toutes les zones géographiques de la planète. L'Afrique, pour une fois, n'échappe pas à cela tant les exemples de bibliothèques numériques y font foison même s'il y a beaucoup à redire sur la fonctionnalité et la pérennité de certains dispositifs. Car construire une bibliothèque numérique est une chose, la maintenir et la rendre disponible en ligne en est une toute autre. Dans un contexte de pauvreté économique où les priorités semblent être ailleurs, il est tout à fait facile de comprendre de pareils dysfonctionnements qui cependant, n'enlèvent en rien le mérite des acteurs africains qui se sont lancés dans ces entreprises dantesques, souvent avec le soutien de partenaires de pays plus nantis. Cette coopération se matérialise à plus niveau : assistance technique à la numérisation, formation à la maîtrise logicielle, hébergement des collections, etc. A cela s'ajoute une disponibilité de
logiciels libres qui n'attendent que d'être découvertes et maîtrisées pour mettre en place ces bibliothèques numériques.
Notre propos dans cet article est de partager l'expérience de la bibliothèque de l'Institut africain de développement économique et de planification des Nations Unies (IDEP) avec l'utilisation du logiciel Invenio développé par l'organisation européenne de recherche nucléaire (CERN) et initialement dédié au domaine hautement scientifique de la physique des particules. Exponentiellement pourvoyeuse de documents issus de la recherche, ce domaine particulier de la physique, dont le CERN en est l'organisation la plus en vue au niveau mondial, a eu besoin d'un outil capable de rassembler, décrire, cataloguer, présenter et diffuser en ligne une documentation multiforme. Devant le succès du logiciel, un désir de le vulgariser a pris forme et avec comme principale cible l'Afrique où le besoin en la matière se fait le plus sentir. Avec l'appui financier de l'UNESCO, le CERN a organisé depuis 2009 une série d'ateliers de formation sur les bibliothèques numériques avec un focus sur la découverte, l'installation et la mise en route d'Invenio. Notre bibliothèque à la suite d'une de ces écoles organisée en novembre 2011 à Dakar, a décidé d'adopter le logiciel en tant que système intégré de gestion de bibliothèque (SIGB), donnant en même temps accès à sa documentation numérique. C'est cette expérience de déploiement que nous avons décidé de partager, en partant de toutes les procédures mises en œuvre pour rendre l'application fonctionnelle et en insistant sur fonctionnalités disponibles et que nous avons adaptées à notre propre environnement. Dans sa conception Invenio prend en compte et propose un certain nombre de choses, parmi lesquelles on peut citer pêle-mêle : l'utilisation du MARC 21, les formats d'exports de métadonnées du Dublin Core, BibTex, Endnote, etc., des fonctions d'OPAC social ou Web 2.0. entre autres.
L'autre intérêt qui motive cet article est de partager nos réflexions sur un projet de création d'une bibliothèque numérique collective entre toutes les institutions africaines ayant bénéficié des formations du CERN, avec pour but à la longue de lui donner une dimension continentale à l'image du projet Europeana.

Presenter: **Lukman DISO, Bayero University, Kano, Nigeria**
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Title: **JSTOR Digitization Project in Nigerian University Libraries: Policy issues in building and sustaining digital collections**

Abstract:

With funding from the MacArthur Foundation, JSTOR has collaborated with two Nigerian university libraries – Bayero University, Kano and University of Ibadan, Ibadan – to develop digital collections. "The purpose of this digitization project is to build capacity within the academic library at two major Nigerian academic institutions, to enable the digitization and dissemination of a modest number of historically significant collections and documents archived at these institutions, and to further expand awareness of these important primary source collections to scholars and students in Nigeria as well as those across Africa and beyond" [(Masinde & Rajan, (2011)].This paper attempts to examine the objectives and terms of collaboration as articulated in the signed memorandum of understanding (MoU) between JSTOR and the institutions, the management of the collaboration, the Decapod technology system deployed for the digital labs to execute the digitization project, the project's institutional capacity building potentials and the implications for the future of digital collections, archiving / preservation in Nigerian universities.

Presenter: **Said ENNAHID, Associate Professor of Islamic Art, Architecture and Archaeology, al Akhawayn University, Ifrane, Morocco**
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Title: **Towards a digital library for manuscript collections in Morocco**

Abstract:

While Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) solutions are being implemented in a growing number of areas in Morocco (e.g., e-gov., e-learning, e-commerce, etc.), the area of documentary heritage is still struggling to make the leap into the digital age.
The corpus of Moroccan documentary heritage is estimated to 60,000 manuscripts hosted at a number of public libraries and private repositories—mostly within religious institutions. The main collections are those of the Bibliothèque Nationale du Royaume du Maroc (BNRM) in Rabat (11,330 manuscripts of more than 30,000 titles) and the Library of al-Qarawiyyin in Fez (5,600 manuscripts, 3,157 of which occur in several volumes and 3,810 are considered as rare). They are written almost entirely in Arabic of various scripts (Berber in Arabic alphabet and Hebrew constitute less than 1%). The subject matter of these manuscripts covers several disciplines: Sacred Texts (Korans), Islamic religious sciences (Exegesis of Koran, Traditions of the Prophet Muhammad and Jurisprudence), Arabic Grammar and Lexicography, Arabic Poetry, Hagiography and Genealogy, Islamic Theology and Mysticism, Philosophy and Logic, Historiography, Medicine, Astronomy and Astrology, Mathematics, and Agriculture and Natural Sciences.
Sadly, many of these manuscripts are either literally disintegrating (poor conditions of preservation and direct handling of originals) or simply smuggled outside the country; ICTs offer the best solution for the digital documentation and preservation of documentary heritage before it is lost to Morocco and the world.

In this paper I will present my recent work on the use of ICTs to digitize and catalogue ancient manuscript collections hosted at three heritage libraries ("bibliothèques patrimoniales") in Morocco: al-Qarawiyyin Library in Fez, The Ibn Yusuf Library of Marrakech, and The Library of the Great Mosque of Meknès. I will also address how ICTs initiatives in Morocco could integrate other regional and international initiatives such as the one launched by the Center for the Documentation of Cultural and Natural Heritage in Cairo and the UNESCO for the documentation and preservation of the Arab World Heritage.

Presenter: **Martin KALFATOVIC, Associate Director, Smithsonian Libraries / Program Director, Biodiversity Heritage Library (BHL)**
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Title: **Creating a global Biodiversity Heritage Library**

Abstract:

Topics to be discussed in this panel include strategies for creating and maintaining a multinational digital library program; digitization platforms and services; creating value-added features for discipline-specific digital libraries; use of social media and outreach to increase use and build new audiences; andmigration of projects to sustainable programs. This session will include participation from BHL global partners.

Presenter: **Isaac KIGONGO-BUKENYA, Professor at the East African School of Library and Information Science, Makerere University**
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Title: **Digitisation capacity and skills: the case for optimum curriculum to educate and train digital and archives managers in a developing country with special reference to Uganda.**

Abstract:

The concern about cultural heritage is not a new phenomenon in Uganda. Many cultural institutions have preserved and passed on cultural heritage to the future generations. In Uganda several legal deposit acts exist including the Makerere University Library Legal Deposit Ordinance, 1958 revised to the Makerere University College (Deposit Library) Act, 1964. These acts are supplemented by the Copyright and Neibouring Act, 2006. The Africana Section, Makerere University Library has collected traditional cultures on tombs, shrines, etc. Digitization of the cultural heritage began at MakLib in the late nineties. Due to the Ivory Tower mentality Makerere the cultural heritage treasure has been accessed mainly by academics or their disciples.

In 2007 the World Digital Library ventured a new approach to digitize Uganda Cultural Heritage and pool it with other cultural heritages contributed by other WDL partners throughout the world. The difference between the management of Makerere Digitized cultural heritage and that of the WDL (U) is that the later is accessible to all who may wish to without any formality.
The paper is premised on the hypothesis that an optimum curriculum is key to Digital Library Education that could produce Information Professionals (IPs) to spearhead effective digitization management. Ma, O'Brien and Clegg (2006) concur that Digital Library Education (DLE) has assumed increasing importance. Sreenivasulu (2000) agrees that the best IPs to implement digitization, are those "combining librarianship and technology".
The paper will use EASLIS and Uganda Christian University (UCU) LIS programme curricula as case studies to verify and compare content on digitization. Through literature analysis coupled with comparative webometric analysis of the curricula of the selected LIS Education institutions namely: the Swedish School of Library and Information Science, the City University and Strathclyde University from Europe; Hong Kong University from China; and the Queensland University of Technology from Australia, a proposal is made of an optimum curriculum towards graduating Digitization specialists. The choice of case studies was based on the institutions' offer of specialized programs, course modules or short courses on digitization.
The beneficiaries of this paper will include LIS Educators, policy makers and the Administrators of LIS institutions.

Presenter: **Felix MAJAWA, Technical Services Librarian, Mzuzu University Library and Learning Resources Centre, Mzuzu University, Malawi**
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Title: **Digital Library Implementation and usage: A case study of Bunda College Greenstone Digital Library in Malawi**

Abstract:

The purpose of the study was to investigate how the Bunda College Digital Library was implemented and used. It was also aimed at finding out good practice that could be recommended to other libraries in Malawi.
A total of 91 undergraduate students, 10 postgraduate students and 43 academic staff responded to questionnaires, while 4 members of the library staff were interviewed. Interviews were conducted using Facebook chat facility in investigating the managerial and technical aspects of the digital library implementation. Questionnaires were used to mainly examine usage of the digital library.
It was found that the digital library was created to address the need for digitizing documents on Malawi and/or by Malawians. The digital library lacked funding and has largely utilized the already available resources since its implementation. Staff members were trained in various activities of the digital library however, they were not employed specifically for the digital library functions. 36 (45%) undergraduates indicated that it was very useful, 6 (60%) postgraduates indicated that it was useful and 30 (75%) academic staff indicated also that it was useful. It was recommended that the library should engage in DL consultancy services to generate income for the project. One library staff should be engaged on temporary basis to digitize items on the priority list. Finally, activities of the DL should also be included in the annual budgets for the library.
The study was limited in the sense that 3rd and 4th undergraduate students did not take part in the study as they were on holiday during the data collection period. Many postgraduate students were out for their field research. Inadequate bandwidth at Bunda College denied the researcher the opportunity to conduct interviews through Skype. This certainly affected the richness of the results.

It was expected that the study would help Bunda College Library staff to improve the operations of the digital library. Malawian librarians planning to implement digital libraries could use it as a blue print in planning for their projects. Bachelor of Library Science students at Mzuzu University would also find it useful for their studies. Although similar research initiatives have been carried out, this research is unique as it tackles managerial and technical aspects of digital library implementation as well as usage by the end users.

Presenter: **Ashah OWANO, Resource Centre Manager, National Museums of Kenya**
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Title: **Building an Online Indigenous Knowledge Library on Culture, Environment and History: Case Study of Elimu Asilia**

Abstract:

Kenyan libraries and information centres are not well equipped with local indigenous knowledge (IK) content to contribute to global digital knowledge economy. Scarcity of community stories and information on the web undermines the role of librarians and other information workers in Kenya and denies local communities a golden chance to participate in the development of local content about their communities and encourage them to use and appreciate library services. The world over recognizes indigenous knowledge as distinct, legitimate, valuable and vulnerable systems of knowledge that require appropriate skills to handle and manage. In Kenya just like most African countries, events and accounts were transmitted orally from one generation to another and they were not recorded in writing. An allied issue is the lack of local indigenous knowledge content on the web that can be shared, exchanged and passed on to the new generation. This paper presents a case study of 'Elimu Asilia' a participatory platform for developing local content where National Museums of Kenya (NMK) librarians working with researchers and volunteers interact with local communities including children in the collection, preparation, preservation, sharing, exchange and dissemination of IK on culture, environment and history for the memory of our nation for sustainability and eco- social development using information communication technologies (ICTs). It is envisaged that this platform will contribute towards the reduction of digital divide among the local communities in Kenya since the users of IK become the generators of the local content through their local librarians and in the process promote global online communities for indigenous knowledge.

Presenter: **Pier Luigi ROSSI, Institut de recherche pour le développement (IRD), France**
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Title: **Mise en place d'ateliers de numérisation et création de bibliothèques électroniques en Afrique francophone : transfert de compétences et partenariats**
Implementation of digitization workshops and electronic libraries in francophone Africa: know-how transfer and partnerships

Abstract:

Depuis 2001 à l'IRD (Institut de recherche pour le développement) nous avons entrepris de multiples actions dans plusieurs pays d'Afrique francophone pour la numérisation et la mise en

accès sur Internet de collections de documents scientifiques produits par des Université ou des Instituts de recherche de ces pays.

Au cours de l'année 2009, avec l'appui du Ministère des affaires étrangères et européennes, nous avons mis en place 26 ateliers de numérisation dans 7 pays (Bénin, Burkina Faso, Madagascar, Maurice, Niger, Sénégal, Tunisie).
Pour ces projets nous avons assuré l'installation des équipements, la formation aux techniques de numérisation, la construction de bibliothèques électroniques avec le logiciel « greenstone ».
Le site collaboratif « beep » (http://www.beep.ird.fr) favorise la valorisation et la visibilité de collections électroniques produites par les partenaires de ces pays d'Afrique.
Au cours de l'année 2012 nous avons assuré la mise en place de deux ateliers de numérisation à l'Université de Lomé et d'un atelier au département de démographie de l'Université de Ouagadougou. En 2013 nos actions ont se poursuivre au Cameroun (Iford), au Maroc et dans plusieurs pays relevant du Cames (Conseil africain et malgache pour l'enseignement supérieur).
Cette présentation constitue un bilan critique des ces initiatives et de ces expériences.

Since 2001, IRD (Institut de recherche pour le développement) has undertaken many actions in several countries of Africa for the digitization and Internet-access of collections of scientific documents produced by universities or research institutes.
During the year 2009, with support of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, we have created 26 digitization workshops in seven countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Madagascar, Mauritius, Niger, Senegal, Tunisia).
For these projects we oversaw the equipment installation, training in digital technologies, the construction of digital libraries with "greenstone" software.
The collaborative site "beep" (http://www.beep.ird.fr) promotes and make visible electronic collections produced by partners in these African countries.
During 2012 we implement two scanning workshops at Lomé University and one at the Demography Department (Ouagadougou University). In 2013 our actions continue in Cameroon (Iford), Morocco and in several CAMES (African and Malagasy Council for Higher Education) countries.
This presentation is a critical review of these initiatives and projects.

Presenter: **Ahmed SAMIR, Bibliotheca Alexandrina, Alexandria, Egypt**
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Title: **Digitizing Egyptian National Documents Archive: Challenges and Solutions**

Abstract:

The Egyptian National Documents Archive (Dar El-Mahfouzat) dates back to 1805, to Mohamed Ali's era. The archive comprises millions of official Egyptian documents varying from birth and death records, employees files, land ownership certificates, governmental correspondences, etc. thus rendering the archive a crucial and valuable aspect of Egyptian heritage.
Dar El-Mahfouzat has partnered with the Bibliotheca Alexandrina (BA) for creating a digital archive for a collection of documents comprising more than six million pages physically

pertaining to the Archive for digital preservation and access. The BA worked on this initiative taking different aspects in parallel; building digitization facility, developing and installing the necessary software tools and development of the staff; where each of which represented a challenge aiming to deploy state-of-the-art technologies for a proficient digital output.
Building a facility to accommodate the digitization equipment represented the first challenge taken on by the BA. Hence, the BA worked towards building a digital lab on the original premises of Dar El-Mahfouzat. Creating a state-of-the-art technological environment represented a substantial challenge during implementation. BA performed deep analysis of the documents collection for sizing and selecting the needed equipment, such as: installing powerful servers and data storage center while providing the necessary networking infrastructure which needed special handling in this ancient historical building.
Managing this large number of archived documents requires an efficient workflow system to organize the operations involved. And this includes, *inter alia*, coming up with a flexible metadata schema for metadata extraction that would render the digitization workflow expandable for any types of documents.
The digitization process is the main player in this workflow. In this project, the BA's main digitization process core, the Digital Assets Factory (DAF), has been the nucleus upon which the digitization process of Dar El-Mahfouzat documents has been built. DAF represents a main component of the BA's Digital Assets Repository (DAR)- an open source system built in-house in which the Library's digital assets are created and maintained. DAF has been customized and integrated into the workflow system of the project as one of its crucial processes, which has impacted a flexible management of the digitization process and a unified means of ingestion into the system. DAF has been re- configured such that it integrates easily with automated and human phases, checking integrity at each step of the digitization process as well as the extracted metadata. Finally, the workflow readily matches the metadata with the digitized output where digital files are combined with their metadata for conformity and further categorization.
The challenge of building the human capacity to professionally operate the workflow, required substantial attention and an efficiently applicable methodology to ensure a premium quality output. As such, documentation and training on the workflow tools had been provided to the operating staff.
On another front, it has been quite challenging to develop an accessible online archive with an "access authorization" facility which is considered a crucial feature in the context of governmental content. Nonetheless, the digital archive was created to support multilevel authorization to secure access to classified documents as per the legal rights granted to individuals officially handling this data. Consequently, around two million pages have been digitized to date.
This paper will elaborately reflect the work done by the BA in creating the digitization workflow, and developing the associated tools for archiving digitally a grand historical facility in Egypt, while demonstrating the challenges encountered and their handling.

Presenter: **Eustache SITAKI, Documentaliste- Archiviste à la Radio Télévision Nationale du Burundi**
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Title: **Les pays en développement et l' archivage électronique**

Abstract:

Le thème traitera l' avancée de l' archivage électronique dans les pays en développement notamment au Burundi en particulier et dans la région des grands lacs (Burundi, Rwanda et en

République Démocratique du Congo (RDC)) en général. Cette avancée va être déterminée par une étude comparative entre ces trois états dans la matière d'organisation et gestion des archives. La conclusion fera l' objet d' un atelier de sensibilisation que compte organiser notre Association des Professionnels des Bibliothécaires, Archivistes et Documentalistes (APROBAD) du Burundi au mois de juin 2013 pour la célébration de la journée internationale des archives.

Presenter: **Nellie SOMERS, Senior Library Information Officer, Campbell Collections of the University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa**
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Title: **An investigation into the digital scanning of photographs in archival collections**

Abstract:

This study was aimed at investigating the digital scanning of photographs in archival collections with a view to highlighting some of the key issues in the provision of a digital imaging service.
In the course of the research, a blend of literature study, personal experience as a professional librarian, and a survey of current practice at South African institutions with digital image collections provided the basis for the formulation of a set of policy guidelines. In addition, the study considers the impact of the crucial issue of intellectual property rights in the digital era on both users and creators of photographs.
Moreover, it is hoped that the proposals and recommendations presented here will go some way towards remedying the shortcomings in the policies and procedures adopted by South African digital collections (academic libraries, museums and other archival collections) revealed by the survey. These guidelines are, therefore, also offered as a source of reference and advice to future digital imaging projects in South Africa.
Issues identified as having still to be resolved include skills development in the handling of photographs that are a unique and rare source of research material, the impact of intellectual property rights and copyright on the accessibility of digitally scanned photographs, standardisation of image capture, and the creation of national policies for the protection of intellectual property rights.

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Title: **African Digital Library Support Network : A Regional Living Community**

Abstract:

The African Digital Library Support Network (ADLSN) is a community of African practitioners and other interested actors with a common goal of supporting the preservation and dissemination of local content in digital form. It expands from a previous group of experts engaged to train and give support to use of open source software to set up digital libraries and institutional repositories in Africa.
The community spreads today around 9 nodes – named National Centres – based in Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania and Zimbabwe.
In these countries, as well as in Ghana, Eritrea, Mauritius, Seychelles and Zambia, ADLSN

has an assiduous involvement in providing technical training and sensitizing workshops to support the implementation of digital collections.

Since its initial configuration in 2011, ADLSN became a legal not-for-profit foundation, procuring the network with an organization to operate more projects. Engaged in promoting and sharing local communities's actions and achievements for more digital content, the ADLSN leans on community web pages and uses discussion lists and social media. Continuous efforts are made to propose training modules responding to the African demand, and this in partnership with local and international agencies.

Addressing the particular issue of lack of global access for the African digital knowledge, the ADLSN Foundation started in 2013 a Collection Visibility project. With partner countries, the project will pilot a centralized hosting platform for collections that are currently poorly visible to web end-users. It will also contextualize the investigation for hosting solutions at national and regional levels, and ADLSN welcomes collaboration proposals to support this initiative.