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Como resultado del trabajo realizado por los parcipantes del preseminario IFLA "Cómo influir en quienes toman decisiones: estrategias de impacto para las bibliotecas de los países en desarrollo", realizado en agosto pasado y al cual tuve la suerte de asistir, se generó un documento de resoluciones sumamente interesante, del cual anexo copia para la biblioteca del CULP. la biblioteca del CUIB.

Saludos afectuosos.

ATENTAMENTE LUCHA \* TRABAJA \* ESTUDIA \*

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## Official Pre-Session Seminar

Influencing the Decision Makers: impact strategies for librarians in developing countries

# DRAFT OUTLINE OF RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Ankara-Turkey, 18 August 1995

Ways in which IFLA might assist: (not necessarily in priority order)

- Expand IFLA's (and Unesco's) guidelines for the Management of Library Professional Associations to specifically address the issue of how Library Professional Associations can lobby effectively.
- Consider an expanded programme to solicit funds from external agencies to support the strenthening and the activities of Library Professional Associations in developing countries.
  - The rationale behind such a campaign is that such support would have a leveraging effect support for library professional associations is likely to have more effect on library services in the long run than supporting those services directly.
  - Note: The Round Table of the Managament of Library Associations has been assisting countries on several occassions. The ALP programme in cooperation with the Round Table has arranged a workshop in Vietnam, and has this topic on its agenda, as does the African Section.
- \* Create, publish and disseminate a book presenting a number of case studies of proactive library service that support development in developing countries.

Libraries and Economic Development;

A Book of Case Studies

- \* "Best Practices" guidance in curriculum design,
  - I degree programmes
  - Il continuing education
- \* Develop a syllabus for workshops to be held on a regional or national basis that would prepare librarians to influence the appropriate decision makers.

Topics might include:

- marketing/promotion
- lobbying

- strategic planning (not just how to do it, but the skills and vocabulary and the rationale to facilitate the inclusion of librarians as part of strategic planning teams).
- \* economic of information
- cost/benefit analysis
- \* the securing of funding

  Note: ALP has workshops on securing funding, and they could be incorporated here
- \* ammunition:
  - productivity data
  - World Bank emphasis on information infrastructure
- \* The above could be part of a larger programme to prepare librariens to influence decision makers in developing contries. Components of the programme would include,
  - \* the syllabus
  - the organisation of regional seminars and assistance in soliciting financial support for them
  - \* a programme to train trainers to lead these seminars
- \* Preparation of guidelines for the development of information infrastructures in developing countries.

(A topic amd a suggestion that is perhaps the subject for another IFLA preconference programme)

Ways in which Librarians and National Professional Associations can become more effective in influencing decisions makers

### I STRENGTHENING PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

- \* promote membership
- construe library and information science broadly and recruit broadly (there is strength in numbers)
- \* establish a permanent secretariat
- \* professional approach to budgeting
- promote collaboration with other related professional societies
- develop a professional culture in which the national library and other major libraries assume that part of their work is to promote the library professional association (the leveraging effect)
- have a programme, including lobbying, that has a demonstrated utility to members
   and potential members

Note: See the suggestion above that IFLA undertake a programme to support the strengthening and the activities of library professional associations in developing countries.

#### **II GENERAL PRECEPTS**

#### 1.- Planning

- \* Long-term planning or visioning is important.
- \* Libraries need to start working with small groups or sectors in order to start implementing parts of their plans.
- \* Librarians should "think broadly but implement locally".
- Planning should take into consideration and in general encourage establishing relationships with other government and private sector agencies.
- \* These plans must address a specific socio-economic problem or problems rather than simply focus on internal problems of the service/system.
- \* Librarians should constantly monitor the environment in order to detect and take advantage of opportunities for the development of services.

#### 2.- Relationships

- \* Libraries need to establish formal and informal systematic relationships with government or decision makers for the development of strategic plans.
- Partnerships and alliances are fundamental for influencing decision makers. They should focus on the following,
  - sectorial, state, county and national plans (e.g., education, health, agriculture, environment, etc.),
  - \* industries,
  - \* Internal and external funding agencies including industries, development banks, state agencies, etc.,
  - \* legislative branches at county, state and national levels.
  - \* non-governmental communities at large: private businessess, NGOs, community organisations, professional associations, etc.
- \* In order to overcome political instability and/or possible policy changes at all levels, alliances and partnerships with stakeholders are of extreme importance.

  These partnerships should be based on projects...
- \* Partnerships with different libraries/information centres should be developed in order to share resources, diversify information products, address additional users' demands, and become more effective.

#### 3.- Marketing

- Libraries need to incorporate marketing principles into their daily work in order to establish systematic mechanisms to make themselves more visible and influence decision makers.
- \* They should be aware of both the different options of repackaging existing information which technology now affords and creating new products.
- \* This information and new products must be tailored to the needs of real and/or potential users with a view to diversifying their own information services.

- \* In order to negotiate or bargain, librarians should be prepared to,
  - avoid being negative, and
     show in a positive and appealing maner:
  - mission, basic statistics and goals,
  - specific results of previous achievements, and
  - costs incurred or support needed and mutual benefits to be gained in order to lend credibility to further application for projects.
- Librarians need to lobby with civil service policy matters to develop appropriate employment and promotional policies for library and information personnal, and have a plan and a programme for that lobbying.

#### 4.- Professional Development

In order to enable professionals to implement the actions described above, they should,

- \* acquire competencies in marketing, lobbying, strategic planning, new technology, etc.,
- \* actively seek interaction with other professionals by working in teams so as to get exposure to other ideas and approaches,
- \* be aware of and integrate into their socio-economic environment as well as adopt a proactive attitude to avoid isolation and self-contentment with technical and other procedures pertaining to library work, and
- be sensible to social problems in the community, region or country.