



**Association of Parliamentary Libraries
of Eastern and Southern Africa**



Delegates attending the 16th APLESA Conference and officials of the Parliament of Kenya led by Hon. Speaker Justin Muturi during the official opening of the 2015 conference in Nairobi.

**REPORT
OF PROCEEDINGS OF
THE 16TH ANNUAL
CONFERENCE
OF
APLESA**

**20th-25th April 2015,
SAROVA STANLEY
HOTEL, NAIROBI,
KENYA**

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Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

APLESA-Association of Parliamentary Libraries of Eastern and Southern Africa

EALA-East African Legislative Assembly

IFLA-International Federation of Library Associations

SADC-Southern African Development Community

ICT-Information and Communications Technology

EAC-East African Community

RSS feeds-Rich Site Summary

PSC – Parliamentary Service Commission

IPU - Inter – Parliamentary Union

PAP- Pan- African Parliament

NA- National Assembly

SA- South Africa

1. Executive Summary

The 16th Conference of the Association of Parliamentary Libraries of Eastern and Southern Africa (APLESA) was held in Nairobi, Kenya at Sarova Stanley Hotel from 20th to 25th April, 2015 under the theme: "*Redefining the Role of Parliamentary Libraries in the Advent of Global Information Trends and the Emerging Opportunities in the Information World*"

In attendance were representatives from the Parliaments of Angola, Botswana, EALA, Ghana, Cameroon, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Seychelles, Uganda, Zambia, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Pan African Parliament and Djibouti. There was also representation from the East African Legislative Assembly and observers from Cameroon and Ghana.

2. Welcome Remarks

The 16th Association of Parliamentary Libraries of Eastern and Southern Africa (APLESA) was officially opened on 20th April, 2015 by Deputy Director, Information and Research Services / APLESA President, who expressed her appreciation to the entire management of the Kenya Parliament for hosting the Parliamentary librarians in her Country Kenya. She also thanked the organizing committee that worked tirelessly to ensure the success of the event.

The President also talked about the founding of APLESA which is a professional association of parliamentary Libraries that was founded in Harare, Zimbabwe, in October 1994 when participants of eleven countries of the region met. The countries were Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. They were later on joined by Parliaments of Ethiopia, Mozambique, Angola and Rwanda. The East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) is also a member.

She also talked about APLESA membership which is open to Parliaments within the Southern Africa Development Cooperation (SADC) region, the East African Community (EAC) and those in the Horn of Africa including Djibouti, Eritrea, among others. The islands of Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar and Reunion are also eligible for membership to APLESA. (The current membership stands at 15).

She also recognized the presence of the IFLA Section of Library and Research Services for Parliaments which was represented at the Conference by Mr. Alim Garga of the Parliament of Cameroon who is a member of the standing committee of the section.

The President also noted with gratitude, the presence of 14 Countries and two regional parliaments of East African Legislative Assembly and the Pan African Parliament in the forum. She introduced them as Angola, Botswana, EALA, Ghana, Cameroon, Djibouti, Malawi, Namibia, Pan African Parliament, South Africa, Swaziland, Seychelles, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Kenya.

3. Opening Remarks

The 16th Association of Parliamentary Libraries of Eastern and Southern Africa (APLESA) was officially opened on Monday 20th April, 2015 by Hon. Justin B. Muturi, E.G.H., M.P., Speaker of the National Assembly of Kenya who expressed his appreciation for the honour that was bestowed on the institution to host the conference. The honourable Speaker was happy to observe that the conference would provide delegates with the opportunity to explore new and exciting ideas in the provision of information so as to have informed parliamentarians.

He mentioned about the enormous avenues ICT has created for overall library services and that fact shouldn't be ignored. The Honourable Speaker was happy to observe that the forum was to provide an excellent opportunity to exchange ideas, share experiences and best practises in a way that shapes global awareness and perspectives of the emerging trends.

He also noted that he was persuaded to believe that the outcomes of the weeklong interactions would immensely contribute towards redefining the role of parliamentary libraries in the advent of global information trends and how to utilize and take advantage of the emerging opportunities in the new information era.

The vote of thanks to the Speaker's speech was moved by the Vice-President of APLESA, Mr. Geraldo Cambiete from the Parliament of Angola, who thanked all the delegates for coming and the Kenyan Parliament for hosting the conference.

4. Review of Various Presentations

a. Cloud Computing and Libraries: Any opportunities for operational resilience? By Dr. Elisha Makori, Lecturer, Faculty of Information Science, University of Nairobi

The presenter informed participants that there was need to embrace cloud computing. Libraries in developing countries since they face many challenges of inadequate information infrastructure, limited financial budgets, manpower issues and rapid changes in technological systems.

It was noted that in the context of hard economic times, cloud computing is critical in adding value as well as advancing the goals and objectives of modern libraries and information establishments. Cloud computing is the “best technology practice” that is poised to play crucial roles in enhancing quality provision and delivery of information services in libraries.

The presenter noted that there were many competing challenges and claims but potential benefits for operational resilience count more. Additionally, the presenter said cloud computing is the “must have technology” for modern libraries and information centers already burdened with the demand to develop effective and efficient technological solutions due to subsequent changing needs of the digital environment.

He finally emphasized that cloud computing paradigm provides libraries and information establishments with the business opportunity to use comprehensive technological solutions with reduced capital expenditure and safe methods of data storage. This eases the inconveniences normally caused by the need to develop and own such comprehensive technological solutions. Cloud computing has been gaining momentum in Kenya, especially in business organizations as compared to libraries and information establishments.

b. Communication from IFLA section on Library and Research services for Parliaments - Mr Alim Gaga, Director of Information Services, Parliament of Cameroon

The Presenter talked about IFLA being the the only global professional network dealing with library and information services in the parliamentary environmentand that it operates within the framework of IFLA, the *International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions* which is the leading international body representing, since 1927, the interests of library and information services and their users.

The presenter also mentioned that IFLA has over 1500 members in approximately 150 countries, including institutions, associations and individuals from around the world and that it operates through 43 specialized Sections, core activities and special interest groups who contribute, with their work, to the Annual World Library and Information Congress (IFLA General Conference and Assembly), based on a geographical rotation between continents.

The presenter also noted that IFLA publishes Guidelines, specialized bibliographies and Professional Reports and represents a laboratory for the elaboration of standards that support the work of libraries in different professional dimensions.

The presenter talked about the governance, funding, communication and membership of the section and expounded on each function. He also touched on the priorities and objectives of the section which included mission of the Section that is to promote the establishment of strong parliamentary library and research services as a fundamental component of democratic legislatures and also assess the capacity of library, information, and research services to provide adequate information support (timely, accurate, reliable, non-partisan) and examines their administrative arrangements within their respective parliaments.

c. Leveraging Innovative Technologies to meet the Information needs of Members of Parliament: Case Study of Parliamentary Information Centre of the Republic of South Africa - Mr. Albert Ntunja, Parliament of South Africa

The presenter explained that in order to succeed in the 21st century the library needs to exploit the benefits and opportunities created by technology. He stated that the library embarked on a dynamic and on-going process of reinvention, beginning with intentional effort to implement new ways to serve. The presenter stated that the speaker requested for the transformation of the library into an ultramodern 21st century knowledge hub that will respond to the information needs aspirations of Parliament.

He stated that there was need to shift from print subscription to electronic subscription and purchase of electronic books instead of physical books and downloading of free content from World Bank and United Nations. For overview of Digital Content Delivery he stated that the following will be used:

- i) Tools
- ii) Platforms
- iii) Equipment

Platforms and Equipment included:

- i) Barcodes
- ii) Mobile phone apps that enable reading of e-newspapers, e-journals and e-books.
- iii) Interactive screens.
- iv) Tablets

Some of the Library Web 2.0 tools he proposed were:

- i) RSS Feeds
- ii) Social Media
- iii) Social Bookmarking
- iv) Blogs

It was noted that the world is fast moving towards digital communication and thus time to incorporate digital contented through live screens in Parliament as well as modifying the architectural designs of Parliamentary Libraries to help accommodate current communication needs for members.

He concluded by saying that "The best practices have to do with embracing innovation and being willing to take risks, and trying things that do not seem necessarily obvious."

d. Branding the Library Profession: Suggestions for creating Visibility within the library –Presented by Mr. Chrispin Oloo: Library Management Consultant, Infoman Consultants Limited-Kenya

The presenter proposed some branding strategies or approaches that modern-day librarians and librarians can employ to help leverage their services and thus reposition themselves and keep abreast with the changes to remain relevant, especially in light of the challenges and opportunities presented by the emergent global information trends in line with the conference's theme.

He stated that as a best practice, today's librarians must strive to avoid the temptation of looking at branding simply as a way of getting their target clientele to choose their services or products (library) over their competitors but rather to focus on getting them to see you as the only one with worthy solutions (resources) to best address their problems (information needs).

The presenter posed some questions for the parliamentary librarians as follows:

- i) How can we best integrate branding practices into our library services and products to make them become the preferred choice of our patrons over those of our competitors? (N/B: competitors here include the Internet)
- ii) How can we use branding skills in the running of our libraries to help project a lasting and attractive image of quality, loyalty,

recognition, reliability, e.t.c in the minds of our patrons, both actual and potential?

He explained that answers to the above questions lies with librarians who embrace branding strategies that have been tested and proven to work for libraries and related establishments. Some of the branding approaches he outlined were:

- i) Outreach and Promotion
- ii) Aggregation
- iii) Social Learning
- iv) Community social responsibility
- v) Drive Performance culture

He then outlined some guides to Library branding which included a 5 step criteria that highlighted specific branding activities to be executed:

- i) Carry out a strategic brand analysis exercise, focusing on brand as – a product, service, an organization, symbol or a person, i.e. what you stand for or would wish to be known for or identified with.
- ii) Analyze (know) your customers / patrons – trends, interests, unmet needs, segments,
- iii) Analyze your competitors by looking at: their brand image/identity, strengths, weaknesses, and strategies
- iv) Analyze yourself (library) by identifying your current brand identity, heritage (background) your strengths, weaknesses and values held.
- v) Define your value proposition, i.e. review your functional, emotional, self-expressive benefits, and your brand-patron relationship.

The presenter outlined avenues for delivering brand message as follows:

- i) Library newsletter, if available
- ii) Library / organizational website

- iii) Brochures and other promotional avenues like branded vehicles, branded book marks, branded pens, branded-shirts for use by staff on dress-down days, etc
- iv) Social media platforms – Facebook, twitter, etc
- v) Clear signage within and outside the library.

He also outlined the benefits of branding libraries as follows:

- i) Affords the library competitive advantage hence creating healthy barriers-to-entry
- ii) Helps clearly distinguish the library's services from those of its competitors
- iii) Carries & relays consistent brand message about the library hence raising awareness and its value
- iv) Wins repeat-patronage from satisfied patrons
- v) Good patron-brand relationship hence loyalty
- vi) Commands good organizational support, hence more funding and administrative support, etc.

In conclusion, the presenter concluded by observing that:

- i) Just as the modern-day business customer has undergone tremendous empowerment and enlightenment, so has the library patron.
- ii) Today's customers no longer pay for a dress, but fashion; a house, but comfort, a car, but efficiency. Similarly, even library patrons too no longer demand for information, but relevance and quality.

The big questions for librarians remain:

- i) Are Librarians prepared for the challenge as modern-day librarians?
- ii) Are Librarians willing and ready to re-orient ourselves and reposition our offerings to reflect our patron's demands?

There is no doubt that the practice of branding is increasingly gaining popularity in all sectors including libraries as a key driver for customer (patron) experience. As modern-day librarians, we must therefore keep exploring alternative ways of re-defining, re-orienting and re-positioning,

re-branding and re-engineering our services and practices to reflect our patrons' aspirations.

After all is said and done, branding remains one of the surest ways (tool) for LIS professionals to effectively and efficiently harness the full potential of opportunities presented to them by the emerging global information trends and remain relevant in the face of stiff competition from non-libraries that has literally brought competition right inside the library's traditional comfort zone hence threatening the very future of libraries & librarians.

It was further observed that digital platforms are taking center stage in information dissemination thus libraries must have budgets to invest in staffing and modern technologies in order to stay relevant in information provision. It was noted that the South African Library had implemented modern technologies and was seen as an example for other Parliament Libraries to benchmark.

e. Cooperation or competition: The Future of Parliamentary Librarianship Prof. Joseph M. Kavulya CUEA Library the Catholic University of Eastern Africa Nairobi

The presenter started stated that the practical need for establishing Parliamentary libraries was that Parliamentarians need information as basis for formulating positions and take decisions regarding the myriad issues up for consideration and that Parliamentarians are daily confronted with challenges of finding relevant, appropriate information support to support the decisions they make and actions they take.

He also stated the key role of PLs: as:

- i) Support Parliamentarians to fulfil their roles of:
- ii) Legislation,
- iii) Liaison between citizens and government,
- iv) Monitoring of the government action and
- v) Facilitation of society and the government as whole (Bernier, 2005).

In understanding the role of parliamentary libraries he stated that Most of the scholars reviewed agree that parliamentary libraries have fulfilled their mandate in a commendable manner by:

- i) Finding, selecting assessing, organizing and managing sources of information in a context of information
- ii) Dealing with information overload and the changing digital tools to develop services that help clients find appropriate information
- iii) Research services that meet the ever changing needs of parliaments with time pressured schedules (Missingham, 2011).

The presenter also talked about the challenges that face Parliamentary Libraries, Why the need to re-think and what challenges face PLs. He outlined them as follows:

- i) The pace of technological change continues and will drive many changes in the way libraries operate,
- ii) Parliamentary libraries are only just beginning to grapple with the potential of social networking tools,
- iii) The decline of the importance of the physical library,
- iv) Changing needs of users and how they use information,
- v) Poor working relationships between information specialists and researchers
- vi) Information overload, in an era of ubiquity of information resources,
- vii) Transformation of the librarian into an information broker.
- viii) Poor relations with parliamentarians,
- ix) Ways to strengthen parliamentary library and research services, through domestic and international support
- x) Information overload – too much information and information of varied quality,
- xi) Dealing with social media such as Twitter and Facebook with limited resources,
- xii) Lack of information literacy skills (Missingham, 2011).

He outlined two theories that his paper examined in order to explore further the desirable way forward for parliamentary libraries. They are:

- i) Cooperation and Competition Theory which explained the processes involved in cooperation and competition, their effects, and the factors that contribute to developing a cooperative or competitive relationship (Deutsch, 2006).
- ii) Collaboration Continuum model which explained how individuals and groups move from a neutral position or point of competition to that of convergence characterized by shared vision and mission.

From the discussion, he stated that cooperation is a positive force compared to competition. Cooperation is a desirable undertaking for parliamentary libraries as they face the prospects and challenge of the future.

In conclusion, the presenter stated that:

- i) Parliamentary libraries played a critical role in supporting people's representatives in their legislative and oversight role.
- ii) Parliamentary libraries have been noted for their providing unbiased information, innovativeness in ensuring that parliamentarians access and use the right information.
- iii) Parliamentary librarians are not able to single handedly deal with all the emerging issues and much less can they afford to engage in competition with any of the other player.
- iv) On the contrary they need to engage in collaborative efforts with other stakeholders.
- v) This is the only way they can evolve new knowledge and skills, come up with new information products and services and achieve a transformation.

f. Digital Innovations in Information Management: Embracing Web 2.0 Applications in Information Management -Mr. Humphrey Keah, Information Management and Digital Services Specialist, ICRAF

The presenter started by using the illustration "It's not the load that breaks you down, it's how you carry it" and explained that the reason behind the illustration is:

- i) Information overload – challenge

- ii) Efficient information management for researchers a challenge (Operational Efficiency)
- iii) Lapses in capturing institutional research outputs a challenge (Operational Efficiency)
- iv) Tracking research outputs a challenge (Operational Efficiency)
- v) Efficient means of enhancing collaborative research a challenge (Partnerships)

He also pointed out that the solution to the above challenges would be achieved by using Web 2.0 "Digital" Information management which is "Innovative means of finding new ways to make a number of existing technologies work together."

The presenter continued by listing some of the Web 2.0 tools and how they facilitate Knowledge sharing through:-

- i) Integration
- ii) Standards
- iii) Interactive (UGC-Support)
- iv) Collaboration

The tools above are used during research process and reporting. He then went ahead and explained the advantages of these Web 2 .0 tools as follows:

- i) Universal Standards
 - a. Reference Management Systems-RIS, BibTex, Endnote XML, Zotero, Sqlite
 - b. Repository-MARC
 - c. Publishing Outlets & ID systems-DOIs
- ii) Interoperable
- iii) User friendly
- iv) Interactive (Web 2.0)

g. Contemporary Social Dimensions within Parliament Information base - Mr. Bonnie Mathooko, Chief Research Officer, Kenya Parliament

The presenter talked of Technological advances having opened parliaments to more public scrutiny as public access to information broadens. He further explained that the emerging social dimensions and attendant engagements are a rich source of information for Parliament and that Parliament libraries must be cautious to maintain an internal and external balance in responding to engagements that contemporary social dimensions bring into the parliament information base.

The presenter focused on the reasons behind parliamentary libraries being targets in the current global information trends. He listed the following as the reasons:

- i) They are specialized units initially established to specifically deal with policy makers.
- ii) Stakeholders - Increasing competition by researchers, civil society, and various social groups and/or other organizations in public and private sector to have their interests heard and channeled into policy and legislation.
- iii) The vast amounts of information targeting Parliaments require synthesizing, storage for immediate and future retrieval and reference.
- iv) Competition – arising from the wide availability of information from alternative sources, and which is easily accessible to users.

He said that Parliament libraries are confronted with social dimensions and went ahead to explain what social dimensions they were as follows:

- i) A highly enlightened public aware of their constitutional role and rights in the political governance process.
- ii) An emboldened Parliament - that is increasingly aware of its relevance in good political governance.
- iii) Increased complexity of the work of parliamentarians.
- iv) Enhanced public participation, media, international agencies, and social groups interest for engagement with legislatures.

- v) The constitutional frameworks of governing individual jurisdiction.
- vi) Rapid ICT penetration in society.

The presenter also talked of the status and profile of Parliamentary Libraries by the libraries being able to exploit the opportunity of emerging social dimensions and the shifting information base to reposition themselves in terms of profile and status.

He said that Library committees should play a leading role to ensure parliament libraries achieve their vision and that ICT was the most promising avenue for parliamentary libraries to interface the social dimensions within parliament information base.

The presenter informed the participants the residual powers that the Standing Orders confer to the various entities within Parliament is a boon to the manner parliamentary libraries and the institution as a whole in directing the basis of engagement with internal and external public/information base.

Some of the challenges that face parliamentary libraries as outlined by Mr Mathooko are:

Digital divide

- i) In Africa, the huge disparities in the development of the relevant infrastructure impede uptake of emerging information trends.
- ii) Illiteracy, remoteness, and low access to internet facilities has created a "digital divide" within parliamentary jurisdiction information base and across countries.

In conclusion, the presenter implored to the participants the following:

- i) The multifaceted issues_requiring the attention of Parliaments will continue to direct how Parliament reacts to the growing public interest in its work.
- ii) New societal dimensions will continue to emerge with important consequences to the work of parliamentary libraries.
- iii) Required - Radical shift to redefine parliamentary library focus from traditional roles to 'user oriented' library will mainstream and integrate the contemporary social dimensions – e.g. Internet Cafe'; e-resources; integrated library management system; etc.

- iv) A tripartite synergistic working arrangement between libraries, ICT and research units in Parliament will be a good platform for proper engagement/mainstreaming.
- v) Social media platforms cannot be ignored – tap them.

5. Country Reports

Country reports were presented on the status of libraries, projects being undertaken, challenges and recommendations. Notable among them were the following:

a. Uganda

It was reported that in Uganda, the Specific Objectives for 2015/2016 Library Services (LS) were:

- i) Acquisition of reading materials in the Library
- ii) Provide Access to information.
- iii) Capacity building of staff
- iv) To establish an archive for safe custody of parliamentary reports.
- v) Parliamentary Records Management Service (PRMS)
- vi) Develop policies, procedures, rules and regulations for management of records and archives
- vii) To design, manage and operate records management systems for Parliament
- viii) Technical advisory point on Records Management and Archives
- ix) Preservation and conservation of records.

It was also reported that the services offered were:

- i) Reference
- ii) Circulation-loans
- iii) Reprographic-Enables digitization thru Scanning, photocopying
- iv) Cooperation and resource sharing-Group mails, etc.
- v) Electronic Resources-Indexes, subscriptions, Online communication, Integrated Library Systems-Parlca, e-library, document library
- vi) Internship programme
- vii) Media monitoring reports
- viii) Parliamentary Museum
- ix) Board of management has approved the proposal
- x) Budget has been drawn
- xi) Benchmarking with other parliaments or entities begin next FY.\
- xii) Digitization of Records
- xiii) Approved by the Board of management
- xiv) Pending release of funds by the Government

b. Seychelles

It was noted that Seychelles had created a library committee created in October 2014 to advocate for the needs of the library which include MPs and ICT department. The Committee is chaired by the Clerk of the National Assembly.

There was progress on enhanced dissemination of information on the Parliament issues on the website and can be accessed by Members since they have Ipads

However, it was reported that Seychelles had a long term strategy to digitize information in the library and acquire suitable software for storing, retrieving and disseminating information.

Challenges:

- i) Lack of library space for research purposes
- ii) Lack of enough staff
- iii) Lack of training on innovative creative tools to help digitize information

c. Zimbabwe

It was reported that Zimbabwe had divided the Parliamentary library into sections and had increased the number of Parliamentarians using library services. It was noted that the library was now an ISO certified organization. ICT Infrastructure improved through acquiring computers and more internet bandwidth for library usage.

Library management system implemented and includes the use of library system i.e. KOHA and other systems. Library staff capacity was reported to improve as Staff training development is implemented thus- Master's Degree and PhD among library staff. It was also noted that information literature skills are offered to Honorable members as well as the revival of library committee.

d. Namibia

In Namibia, it was reported that WiFi Facilities were available for use in the library to facilitate access of online materials. New structure for library and information services with the new building was underway due to increase of MPs from 78 to 108 National Assembly and Senate inclusion. It was noted that e-government- electronic documents were being uploaded online and could easily be accessed.

e. Zambia

It was reported that in Zambia there was continued automation of Library i.e., KOHA and D-Space, Project running as a pilot for a period of two months and shall undergo a review as Library staff and interns were involved in data entry.

The ICT department carried out the technical areas of the projects and 8 Members of staff trained on the project implementation. Library staff continues to offer training to students and interns at the library.

f. East African Legislative Assembly (EALA)

It was reported that EALA included Uganda, Rwanda, Kenya, Tanzania and Burundi and had its headquarters in Arusha, Tanzania. It was noted that EALA collaborates with all the libraries of the executives and network.

EALA was reported to have automated EAC resources which is huge and had repository database online for ease of access by users. It was also noted that EALA subscribes to online Journals and conducts benchmarking to member Countries to see how to see how digitization is carried out.

g. Botswana

Botswana reported that budget allocation was a key challenge in implementing new ideas and operations. It was however noted that Botswana has more educated and more young and educated members of Parliament thus the need for modern means of information access.

MPs had been issued with iPads which they use to access emails but there was an agenda to help them utilize them. i.e Through the Botswana library Consortium where there is a wide range of online journals which members can access e.g., emerald, tailor and Francis. Botswana had also enhanced access to digital newspapers and magazine for Parliamentarians.

h. South Africa

In South Africa, it was reported that staff training and development was ongoing and that there had been a new integrated library system i. e Symphony which included systematic development of step by step implementation. SA library had also adopted National development plan for 2030 with a strategic plan for 2014- 2015 and had technology enhanced library project initiated.

However, it was noted that there was a challenge in the change of library management and migration of information records to the new system Symphony. South Africa reported of possibilities to initiate online catalogues, and implementation of a full digitized library for ease of access.

i. Malawi

Malawi reported budget constraints as a key challenge which then restrict them to basic service provision. Malawi Library reported to have internet and WIFI for free access, upload content on the website for public access, digitize information resources within the library and preserve press cuttings on Parliamentary issues. The library was however seeking more training for professional development.

j. Pan African Parliament (PAP)

PAP Library has been reported to have only one library staff, No website for information dissemination but was doing configuration for digital repository. On the positive side, PAP Library had implemented social media as it was already using, facebook, twitter and blogging.

5.1 Challenges on Country Report Presentation

The following are some of the challenges that were identified in the discussion from the presentations from the various countries:

- i) Lack of adequate budget allocations.
- ii) Diversion of Library funds to other uses.
- iii) Lack of adequate staff to man the libraries.
- iv) Lack of space for library expansion.
- v) Little or no training on new innovations.
- vi) Resistance to change, in the introduction Library Information Systems.
- vii) Backload of information that needs to be digitized.
- viii) Websites that are rigid / cannot allow content to be uploaded.
- ix) The biggest challenge we have as APLESA is IMPLEMENTATION.

5.2 Way forward on country reports

From the Proceedings of the APLESA Conference, the following formed the way forward:

- i) Establishment of Parliament Museums to help in the preservation of the history of Parliaments.
- ii) Digitization of the registry (Records Offices) of Parliamentary Libraries in Africa is key in the new era of online information sharing.
- iii) Cloud Computing is a critical concept for information management and information.
- iv) Parliamentary Librarians and information managers to invest in information security measures to ensure that information is safe and well protected.
- v) Have correct technologies (Tools and software's) to lead to operational efficiency i.e. tools specific to a work environment. This calls for a need assessment in our Parliament Libraries to establish the gaps that needs to be bridged.

- vi) Establish specific secretariat offices for regional bodies like EALA and Pan African Parliament to help disseminate information to the members.
- vii) Embrace Web 2.0 Digital information management. It's the innovative way of finding a number of existing technologies to work together on an integrated platform.
- viii) Continuous training due to the emerging new technologies in library and information management which pose a critical challenge to library professionals on their skills in the current era.
- ix) Benchmarking on best practices of Libraries across the world i.e. Library of Congress. How are the old libraries coping with the trends? What new ways have they adopted and how best can we utilize technology to enhance service delivery?
- x) Enhance synergy with Library and ICT departments need each other in supporting their users for effective delivery of services.
- xi) It has emerged that there is need for research and library departments to partner in generating accurate and reliable information their users.
- xii) Audio collections for example various speeches of leaders / members of Parliament should be digitized and embraced.
- xiii) Libraries should come up with new innovative ways to attract participation of Members – for instance, the Ugandan Parliament's inclusion of monthly media digest.
- xiv) Libraries going to various departments asking what information they would like to upload on the D- space.

6. Question and Answer Session

Delegates had various concerns which they deliberated on during the **Q & A** Session as presented below:

Q: How do you relate Parliament Museums and Archives?

A: South African Parliament already have both in place- Archives focuses on document preservation, the Museum looks at the broader perspective and preserves the history of parliament and even including the Parliamentary building itself. This tracks the Journey, in the past. Present and future.

Q: Pan African Parliament – Difficulties in getting online communication – Is giving iPads to MPs a solution? For solving a communication breakdown with the MPs our common Clients?

A: Cooperation between national and regional parliament is a great idea and welcomed i.e. Uganda has a full secretariat for members of Pan African Parliament. If the groups are used then information could get to the members. Institutional mails have firewalls and could fail and thus emails such as gmail could do better.

Q: Zimbabwe – Daily Media report- Do you use information containing executive or the general public? Is the web 2.0 Available for free or do you pay?

A: Daily Media reports sometimes cuts across the executive but the focus remains to be on and about Parliament.

A: Zambia – Networking is key. There are groups in Parliaments which allow communications through the coccus groupings and are housed within the library emailing system. Reference management tools could be free up to beyond a certain extend but some you may pay subscription.

Q: What is the risk of cloud computing? Particularly for confidential information?

A: There are security issues on sensitive information. The new technology is here and we must embrace it. The world is now a small global village which will always have issues around data security. Honesty is the solution.

Q: How and which innovative tools could measure productivity of committee activities?

A: Tools are for analyzing bibliographic data and impacts of author's publications. However, SharePoint tools could help in monitoring committee progress.

Q: How can cloud computing be used in the three roles of Parliament Representation, Oversight and Legislation?

A: Most cloud computing has been done in the business sector.

Q: Namibia - Africa Backup for Parliamentary materials. Do we have professional hackers?

A: UN Authorized access of our information happens but they are in the business for making and destroying systems. Service providers can be changed or legal issues taken to protect the information at risk.

Q: South Africa- How can South Africa help APLESA? What is the capital investment that went into the project? How did you navigate for the goodwill of the Parliament?

A: Work hand in hand with other professions; keep the fight, training more on other supportive fields IT etc. The South African library shows that we have a long way to go and transform our Libraries and it's an indication that we need to do things differently in order to progress. Librarians to be brand ambassadors of their libraries

Q: How can Librarians redefine their roles without competing with ICT and other departments? -What are the competing units struggling with?

A: They are dynamics that we live with and there is always need for dialogue and synergy pulling as you all separately keeping your identity.

Q: To what extent do we open Parliamentary Libraries to the Public? Is it part of Parliamentary democracy or outreach?

A: Space has been a fact in accommodating the public but if space available it is important to open information access as well as issues security and resources available.

Q: Are there book donation programmes for Parliamentary materials and how do we make them available to the Counties?

A: Book donors are available but you have no control of the materials being shared/donated. E.g., BookEnd international.

7. Conference plenary discussions on way forward

Below are some key points highlighted at the conference as the way forward Proceedings of the APLESA Conference:

- i) Establishment of Parliament Museums to help in the preservation of the history of Parliaments.
- ii) Digitization of the registry (Records Offices) of Parliamentary Libraries in Africa is key in the new era of online information sharing.
- iii) Cloud Computing is a critical concept for information management and information sharing.

- iv) Parliamentary Librarians and information managers to invest in information security measures to ensure that information is safe and well protected.
- v) Have correct technologies (Tools and software's) to lead to operational efficiency i.e. tools specific to a work environment. This calls for a need assessment in our Parliament Libraries to establish the gaps that needs to be bridged.
- vi) Establish specific secretariat offices for regional bodies like EALA and Pan African Parliament to help disseminate information to the members.
- vii) Embrace Web 2.0 Digital information management. It's the innovative way of finding a number of existing technologies to work together on an integrated platform.
- viii) Continuous training due to the emerging new technologies in library and information management which pose a critical challenge to library professionals on their skills in the current era.
- ix) Benchmarking on best practices of Libraries across the world i.e. Library of Congress. How are the old libraries coping with the trends? What new ways have they adopted and how best can we utilize technology to enhance service delivery?
- x) Enhance synergy with Library and ICT departments need each other in supporting their users for effective delivery of services.
- xi) It has emerged that there is need for research and library departments to partner in generating accurate and reliable information their users.
- xii) Audio collections for example various speeches of leaders / members of Parliament should be digitized and embraced.
- xiii) Libraries should come up with new innovative ways to attract participation of Members – for instance, the Ugandan Parliament's inclusion of monthly media digest.
- xiv) Libraries going to various departments asking what information they would uploaded on the D-Space.

8. Annual General Meeting

8.1 Minutes of the APLESA Annual General Meeting Held on Friday, 24TH April, 2015 at the Churchill Boardroom, Sarova Stanley Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya at 10.00 a.m.

Present:

i)	Cambiete Gerelad	-	Angola
ii)	Peter K. Moatswi	-	Botswana
iii)	Charlotte Kyomuhanga	-	EALA
iv)	John Ayim-Boateng-	Ghana	
v)	Alim Ganga	-	Cameroon
vi)	Maxwel Banda	-	Malawi
vii)	Thokozani Chikuse	-	Malawi
viii)	Momble Amushenje-	Namibia	
ix)	Lubabalo Booij	-	South Africa
x)	Albert Ntunja	-	South Africa
xi)	Juanita Van Zyl	-	South Africa
xii)	Esther Nxumalo	-	Swaziland
xiii)	Wilson Nkumbule	-	Swaziland
xiv)	Innocent Rugambwa-	Uganda	
xv)	Simon Engitu	-	Uganda
xvi)	Tania Isaac	-	Seychelles
xvii)	Chama Mpudu	-	Zambia
xviii)	Honester Tembo	-	Zambia
xix)	Nalukena Mutukwa -	Zambia	
xx)	Zipo Pisira	-	Zimbabwe
xxi)	Simui Muyoyeta	-	Pan African Parliament
xxii)	Esther Kamau	-	Kenya
xxiii)	Grace Mwakio	-	Kenya
xxiv)	Andrew Mankone	-	Kenya
xxv)	Joseph Tiyan	-	Kenya
xxvi)	Peter Iraya	-	Kenya
xxvii)	Eunice Kakitya	-	Kenya
xxviii)	Rebecca Musungu	-	Kenya
xxix)	Winnie Morogo	-	Kenya
xxx)	Reyhan Maalim	-	Kenya
xxxi)	Paul Kilungu -	Machakos County Assembly (Kenya)	

xxxii)	Jane Samira	Mombasa County Assembly (Kenya)
xxxiii)	Susan Mkasi	Kericho County Assembly (Kenya)
xxxiv)	Caroline Kirichu	Laikipia County Assembly (Kenya)
xxxv)	Anne Njogu	Trans Nzoia County Assembly (Kenya)
xxxvi)	Lilian Nuthu	Kiambu County Assembly (Kenya)
xxxvii)	Eunice Anyango	Homa Bay County Assembly (Kenya)

8.2 Welcome Remarks / Communication from the APLESA President to the 16th APLESA AGM

The President welcomed all delegates to the 16th APLESA AGM. The President informed the delegates that APLESA was started in 1994 in Zimbabwe by librarians from various countries. She stated that the membership of APLESA is open to the East and Southern Africa, the Horn of Africa as well as the Islands. During the current conference, 14 countries as well as two regional parliaments had attended.

She outlined the objectives of APLESA, which include, promotion, cooperation and resource sharing among member parliaments, networking, and capacity building and promoting best practices, among others. She stated that the Executive Committee has been in constant contact and communication with each other. She however encouraged members of APLESA to participate and communicate through the official email accounts of the Association.

The president further informed the conference that during preparations, invitations were sent to all eligible countries. Most of the countries responded, except Tanzania, which pulled out during the last minute while Djibouti were expected to arrive for the conference. She further acknowledged the attendance of one delegate sent by the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) Mr Alim Ganga from the Parliament of Cameroon.

The President also reminded delegates that the next IFLA Conference will be held in South Africa in 2016. She further mentioned that there will be a two-day Pre-Conference training in South Africa and APLESA Members will get priority to the pre-conference as promised by the South African delegation. She therefore encouraged members to seek support from their Parliaments to attend the workshop.

She informed the delegates that the Executive Committee has resolved to reap maximum benefits from IFLA as well as AFLIA (African Federation of Library Associations) by paying the relevant subscription and membership fees for the two organizations and was seeking concurrence of the same from the AGM. She further outlined that:

- i) The APLESA Strategic Plan needs to be reviewed / revised in a conference setup and as a Committee they had proposed that the next APLESA Conference in Angola be dedicated to the review of the Strategic Plan.
- ii) Communication has been a challenge and has been raised in previous conferences, therefore, she urged members to fill in their details so that their names can be included in the APLESA directory for ease of communication.
- iii) The APLESA website has been on and off. The Clerk of the Parliament of Uganda had promised to host the website on behalf of APLESA, though there were some technicalities. South Africa have also been approached to host the website. She informed the South Africa and Uganda delegates to meet and give way forward to the members on the hosting of the website.
- iv) APLESA Newsletter – Members were urged to give stores and news to be included in the newsletter.
- v) Subsequent hosts for APLESA conferences will be as follows:-

1. 2016 Angola parliament had confirmed that they will host in April, 2016
2. 2017 Botswana – A formal letter has been sent to Botswana Parliament requesting them to host in 2017.
3. 2018 Seychelles (to confirm)
4. 2018 - Zimbabwe (still consulting)
5. 2019 - Proposals should be given at the next APLESA meeting.

8.3 Presentation of the 15th Annual report by the Secretary General – Mr. Peter K. Moatswi

The Secretary General informed members that the 15th Annual Report has been circulated to all members on email and was also posted in the APLESA Website in English, Portuguese and French.

He highlighted the main issues in the report, which included:-

- i) Papers presented during the conference, such as the Key Note paper by Dr. Vitalis Chifwepa of the University of Zambia on New trends in information services for Parliament Librarians: Reflections and challenges and the Paper presented by Mr. Benson Njobvu on Marketing of Legislative and Parliamentary Library Services, among others.
- ii) Country reports from the various countries, such as Angola, Botswana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
- iii) Matters that arose from the report, which included:
 - Challenge of communication amongst participants, where it was agreed that member parliaments need to be informed on what's happening.
 - Hosting of the APLESA Website.
 - Dissolving the committees of the Association.
 - The members were concerned o the issue of timekeeping / overrunning of time given to presenters,

resulting to some activities being left our or some presentations not being given justice they deserve.

- Confusion as to who was to host the next APLESA, though it was later resolved that Angola will host.
- Procedure for nominating hosts of future APLESA conferences needed to be reviewed so that it is transparent.
- Communication should be done in French, Portuguese and English so that all members are able to understand.
- Host parliament should attend the executive committee meetings in order to prepare for the conference.

iv) **Way Forward**

- Sub-Committees be revived and new ones formed as well.
- Old APLESA Website be closed.
- Committee to ensure that new website is kept and up to date.
- Secretariat develops a directory of persons responsible for the Library and Information Services in member Parliaments.
- Improvement of financial reporting and improvement in the financial reporting of APLESA.

8.4 Matters arising and adoption of the Secretary General's Report

The following were the matters arising from the 15th annual report:

- i) Members felt there was a conflict in terms of figures charged in the invitation letter and the APLESA constitution. The proposal to increase the charges had been made during the 15th annual meeting of APLESA though it had not been adopted.

- ii) That any increase in subscription fees should be justified so that when proposals go to the accounting officers in their member parliaments, no queries are raised.
- iii) APLESA should design official receipts so that it is easier to account for expenditures.
- iv) The executive committee agreed that there was an anomaly on the invitation letters on matters of the registration fees charged.
- v) Members agreed to read the minutes in advance prior to the conference so that time is not wasted going minute by minute during the AGM.

After deliberations, the report was proposed by Mr. Albert Ntunja of South Africa and seconded by Ms. Charlotte Kyomuhanga of EALA.

8.5 Presentation and adoption of the Treasurer's report

The Treasurer circulated his report. He however apologizes that he could not circulate on email on time since the monies were still coming in even by early that morning. The treasurer reported that:

- i) On 18th December, 2014, Ugandan Shillings 1,000,006/= was withdrawn from the APLESA account to pay the company that was running the website. That was the last payment for maintenance of the website since the Parliament of Uganda pledged to run the website on behalf of APLESA.
- ii) Opening balance was Kshs. USD 13,290.81
- iii) Expenditures expected include:-
 - Renewal for APLESA website domain of USD30 annually. (The hosting of APLESA website by Ugandan Parliament brought about an audit query, stating that the Parliament should not pay for a different organization any sums).
 - Annual Membership fees to IFLA.
 - Annual subscription fees to AFLIA.

- iv) The treasurer informed the AGM that he was finding it a challenge to know which delegates have wired money to him and he requested that members confirm by email after money has been sent to the Account through electronic transfer. He commended the Parliaments of South Africa, EALA and Seychelles, who sent an email with details of their transactions to him and encouraged other members to do the same..
- v) The Executive Committee had agreed to allow the membership fees be left to accumulate, before deciding what to do with it, since the Association cannot always rely on well-wishers and donors.

The following were matters raised by Members of APLESA from the report:-

- i) The Treasurer is not an accountant, therefore it gets challenging for him to present the financial report. The Executive Committee should consider an audit of the APLESA financial statements from independent auditors.
- ii) The issue of invoices and receipts has been raised in previous conferences, though nothing has been done. The Executive Committee should give a way forward on the matter.
- iii) The Executive Committee should come up with a mechanism of identification, for example, having specific codes for every member. It was noted that IFLA has successfully implemented the same.
- iv) Website development and updating has never been done.
- v) Figures stated in the financial report should be in dollars rather than local currencies, for easy comparability.

- vi) Affiliations to other organizations such as IFLA and AFLIA, there should be justification and APLESA should get value for money. The Executive clarified that as a committee, they looked into the pros and cons of being affiliated to other organizations before joining. Memberships of different organization vary, for example IFLA is currently Euros 222/= but may change from time to time.

- vii) Seychelles, Zimbabwe and Zambian delegates stated that there were errors on their country statements and needed to be corrected appropriately.

- viii) How is the conference fees utilized? It was clarified that the membership fees goes to the APLESA Account while registration fees is given as a token to the hosting Parliament, to be used at their discretion.

After deliberations, it was agreed that:-

- i) Henceforth, every Parliament will have specific codes for ease of payments and identification.

- ii) Updating and development of the APLESA website will be done by the ICT Department of the Parliament of Uganda, but APLESA must continue paying hosting fees.

- iii) The issue for tokens to member parliaments be discussed at length during the next conference in Angola.

The Treasurer's report was proposed by Zipo Pisira of Zimbabwe and seconded by Honester Tembo of Zambia

8.6 Pre-training Conference in South Africa

It was reported that there will be a Pre-Training conference in South Africa and members were asked to go through the program and make changes / amendments on what they would like to be trained on and give feedback by Friday 1st May, 2015.

Observers / County Assembly members could register with the national parliaments and go as a team to the conference.

8.7 Election of Officials

Observer from IFLA declared the seats of the President, Vice President, Secretary General, Treasurer and three others vacant. After deliberations, the delegates unanimously agreed that the previous Executive Committee continues holding office, for a further two-year term, since they had been tasked to finalize pending matters raised during the meeting. This was proposed by Chama Mpudu of Zambia and seconded by Maxwel Banda from Malawi.

8.8 Remarks by the Incoming President

The incoming President, Mrs. Esther Kamau, thanked the delegates for giving the Executive Committee another term to serve them. She accepted the request by the delegates on behalf of the Committee and said the Committee will serve the members dutifully.

8.9 Replacement of delegates to the Executive Committee. Mozambique's position declared Vacant

The delegates agreed to replace the member from Mozambique, since she has held for the past four years and is not eligible for re-election. it was agreed that south Africa will replace the Mozambique delegate as committee member. The delegation from South Africa, promised to communicate with APLESA to give the name of the person who would sit in the executive between Ms Juanita Van Zyl and Mr Albert Ntunja.

It was also agreed that Dr. Munyoro from Zimbabwe Parliament be elected in absentia to fill in the Namibia's position that was declared vacant based on provisions of the constitution.

9. Closing remarks

The Conference was concluded by the Senior Deputy Clerk of the Kenya National Assembly Mr. Michael Sialai during the official closing ceremony. He drew the attention of delegates to the challenges facing Libraries in the world and more specifically the Parliamentary Libraries.

He noted that the challenges were not unique to Parliamentary Librarians alone but that they were cutting across the Library profession across the globe due to various factors including the emerging of the internet.

Mr. Sialai further noted that Library functions have to be re- considered and roles be redefined in order for Librarians to make themselves more relevant in the digital age to meet user needs and representation.

The being no other business, the meeting was adjourned at 1.50 p.m.

10. Conclusion

Parliamentary Libraries are key elements for information delivery to legislatures in the World. They are independent resource centers and non-partisan to help inform, educate, and preserve the history of Countries. All Parliamentary librarians are tasked to the important role of effective and efficiency service delivery to the people of their republics and the world.

The conference was finally concluded with a farewell dinner hosted by the Clerk of the National Assembly at the famous Carnivore Restaurant in Nairobi and grace by the Senior Deputy Clerk of the National Assembly.

Signed(President): **Date:.....**

Signed(Secretary General): **Date:.....**

Delegates to the Conference in Nairobi

International Delegates

1. Cambiet Gerald (Angola)
2. Peter K. Moatswi (Botswana)
3. Gasekgalo Mooki (Botswana)
4. Charlote Kyomuhanga (EALA)
5. John Ayim-Boateng (Ghana)
6. Alim Ganga (Cameroon)
7. Ms. Thokozani Chikuse (Malawi)
8. Mr. Maxwell Banda (Malawi)
9. Ms. Rina Da cruz (Namibia)
10. Ms. Hilya Amwenyo (Namibia)
11. Mr. Michael Muuondjo (Namibia)
12. Albert Ntunja (South Africa)
13. Lubabalo Booib Adv. (South Africa)
14. Mthembu Thabisile (South Africa)
15. Van Zyl Juanita (South Africa)
16. Ms. Esther Nxumalo (Swaziland)
17. Wilson Nkambule (Swaziland)
18. Mrs. Tania Isaac (Seychelles)
19. Innocent Rugambwa (Uganda)
20. Mr. Simon Engitu (Uganda)
21. Ms. Chama Mpundu (Zambia)
22. Ms. Honester Tembo (Zambia)
23. Ms. Nalukena Mutukwa (Zambia)
24. Mrs. Z. Pisira (Zimbabwe)
25. Ms. Simui Muyoyeta (Pan African Parliament)

Local Delegates

1. Esther Kamau
2. Grace Mwakio
3. Andrew Mankone
4. Peter Iraya
5. Eunice Kakitya
6. Rebecca Musungu
7. Winnie Morogo

Rapporteurs

1. Maureen Ochieng – Executive Secretary
2. Deborah G. Mupusi – Media Relations Officer
3. Caroline Njue – Research Officer

Observers

1. John Ayim-Boateng (Ghana)
2. Alim Ganga (Cameroon)
3. Paul Kilungu - Machakos County Assembly (Kenya)
4. Jane Samira Mombasa County Assembly (Kenya)
5. Susan Mkasi Kericho County Assembly (Kenya)
6. Caroline Kirichu Laikipia County Assembly (Kenya)
7. Anne Njogu Trans Nzoia County Assembly (Kenya)
8. Lilian Nuthu Kiambu County Assembly (Kenya)
9. Eunice Anyango Homa Bay County Assembly (Kenya)

Programme of the conference

**20th To 25th April 2015
Laico Regency Hotel - Nairobi Kenya**

Saturday, 18th April 2015

Meeting of the APLESA Executive Committee

Arrival of the Participants

Sunday, 19th April 2015

Arrival of Participants

Monday, 20th April 2015

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS AND OFFICAL OPENING

SESSION CHAIR, DIRS

09.00- 11.00 AM Registration of Participants & Invited Guests

09.30-10.15 Welcome and Introduction:

Opening Remarks

Esther Kamau DDIRS/ APLESA Chair

Mr. Clement Nyandiere – Director General

Mr Jeremiah Nyegenye, CBS, Clerk of Senate, Secretary

Parliamentary Service Commission

Official Opening by the Guest of Honour and Key note Speaker, the Hon. Justin B. Muturi, EGH, MP, Speaker of the National Assembly

Votes Of Thanks by Vice President APLESA

11:00-11:30 Group Photo and Health Break

SESSION 1

Chair Mr Cambiete, Vice President APLESA

11:30 13.00 Hrs

- Innovation and Creativity in Legislative Libraries and information centres: The case of Uganda - **by Mr Innocent Rugambwa, Parliament of Uganda.**
- Technological Trends in the Digital Age as Opportunities for offering Innovative Information Services - **Mr. Humphrey Keah, Information Management and Digital Services Specialist, ICRAF.**

Plenary Discussion

13.00-14.15 Lunch Break

SESSION 11

Session Chair: Mr. P. Moastwi Secretary General

14.30- 1630

- Cloud Computing and Libraries: any opportunities for operational resilience? - by **Mr. Cleophas Ambira, Records and Information Management Consultant**.
- Communication from IFLA section on library and Research services for Parliaments - by **Mr Alim Gaga, Director of Information Services, Parliament of Cameroon**.
- Plenary Discussion

15.30-16.00 HEALTH BREAK/ End of Day one

18.30-20.00

Welcome reception hosted by the Clerk of Senate at the Laico Regency Hotel

Day two

Tuesday 21st April 2015

SESSION III Chair Ms. R. Dacruz

09.00-10.30 am

- Recap of Day One by Rapporteurs
- Traditional Librarianship and the changing roles of information specialists: lessons for legislative staff - by **Peter Moatswi, Parliament of Botswana**.
- Contemporary Social Dimensions within Parliament Information Base - by **Mr. Bonnie Mathooko, Chief Research Officer, Kenya Parliament**.
- Plenary Discussion

10.30-11.00 HEALTH BREAK

SESSION IV Country Reports

Session Chair: Ms Tania

11.00-13.00 Country Reports Presentations

Angola , Botswana, Kenya, Malawi, Namibia,

Plenary Discussion

13.00-14.00 LUNCH BREAK

SESSION V Country Reports

Session Chair: Mr. Simon Engitu

14.30- 1630

Country Reports Presentations continued

Seychelles, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Plenary Discussion

16.00-16.30 HEALTH BREAK/ End of day two

DAY THREE - WEDNESDAY 22nd April 2015

SESSION VI Chair Mr. Innocent Rugambwa

09.00-10.30

- Recap of Day Two Rapporteurs
- The Place of Social Networking in Parliament Libraries - by **Prof. Joseph Kiplangat, DVC Kenya Technical University**

- Branding the Library: Suggestions for leveraging library visibility - **by Mr. Cleophas Ambira, Records and Information Management Consultant**
- Plenary Discussion

10.30-11.00

HEALTH BREAK

DAY THREE - WEDNESDAY 22nd April 2015

SESSION VII Chair, Chama Mfula

11.00- 13.00

- Cooperation or Competition: "the future of parliamentary librarianship" - **by Prof. Joseph Kavulya, Lecturer, Catholic University of Eastern Africa.**
- Plenary Discussion

13.00-14.00 LUNCH BREAK

Presentation by Dacruz

Presentation by Humphery Keah

THURSDAY 23rd April 2015

0900-1700 Full Day Excursion to Amboseli National Park Protocol staff

FRIDAY 24TH April 2015

SESSION VIII APLESA ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

09.30-12.45

- Welcome Remarks by the APLESA President to the 16th APLESA AGM
- Communication from the APLESA President
- Presentation of the 15th Annual Report APLESA Secretary-General
- Matters Arising and Adoption of the Report
- Presentation and Adoption of the Treasurers' Report
- Consideration of Amendments to APLESA Constitution IF ANY
- Adoption of Resolutions of the 16th APLESA Conference:
- Election of officials
- Official Closing of the Conference by Mr. Justin Bundi, CBS, **Clerk of the National Assembly**

13.00-14.00 LUNCH/ EXCO MEETING / Free Afternoon

1830-2100

Farewell Dinner Hosted by Clerk of the National Assembly, CBS, Clerk of National Assembly at the Carnivore Restaurant

SATURDAY 25th April 2015

DEPARTURES