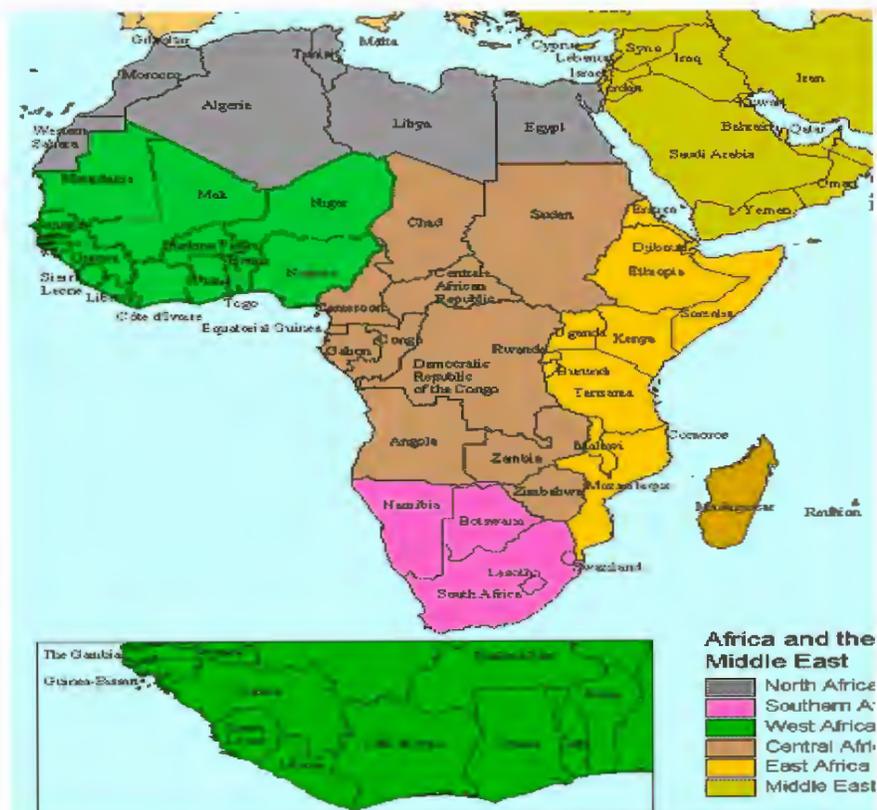


# THE ROLE OF LIBRARIES IN HIV/AIDS INFORMATION DISSEMINATION IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

SEPTEMBER 2005



**NCLIS**

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U.S. NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE  
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- Advising the President and the Congress on the implementation of policy
- Conducting studies, surveys, and analyses of the library and informational needs of the nation
- Appraising the adequacies and deficiencies of current library and information resources and services
- Developing overall plans for meeting national library and informational needs.

The Commission also advises Federal, state, and local governments, and other public and private organizations, regarding library and information sciences, including consultations on relevant treaties, international agreements and implementing legislation, and it promotes research and development activities that will extend and improve the national's library and information handling capability as essential links in the national and international networks.

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ISBN 0-16-072950-5

National Bibliography of U.S. Government Publications

United States. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. The Role of Libraries in HIV/AIDS Information Dissemination in Sub-Saharan Africa. September 2005

Y 3.L 61:2 H 88  
RA643.86A357  
616.9792

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## FOREWORD AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Even though its roots in West Africa are obscure, the HIV/AIDS pandemic has affected, directly or indirectly, to a greater or lesser degree, nearly everyone in every country of the world. In recent years, some significant gains have been made in the global battle against the spread of the disease, in the form of new drugs, needle exchange programs, modifications in individual sexual behavior, and other developments. Other gains have been made in treating individuals already infected, which has improved their quality of life and enabled them to raise their families and be a positive part of their communities.

The U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS), however, recognizes that much more needs to be done. One key weapon in the battle is education and information dissemination targeted to the general public. The goal of this NCLIS study was to explore how information is being disseminated in the part of the world where the impact of HIV/AIDS has been by far the greatest, and the resources of the countries impacted have been the smallest—Sub-Saharan Africa. The developing countries of this vast region have numerous challenges to overcome in all aspects of their society, but in the realm of public information dissemination, they must deal with high rates of illiteracy, how levels of information technology infrastructure, multiple languages, and cultural attitudes and practices that were better suited for centuries past, not for the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

While many of these countries have implemented programs that are fighting AIDS by empowering women and girls, educating young people, and providing treatment, new weapons must be found to change the attitudes and behaviors that contribute to the spread of the disease. This study examined the role of libraries—and library-like institutions—as change-agents. What are they accomplishing now and what else could they do? How does the African context influence the role of libraries? How will libraries themselves have to change in order to respond most effectively to community needs?

The United States is waging its own battle against HIV/AIDS. NCLIS focused this study on Sub-Saharan Africa, however, not only because of the scale of the crisis is far greater there than in the U.S., but because we believe that lessons learned from this investigation will be useful in the U.S. and elsewhere, wherever there are pockets of poverty, illiteracy, poor information technology infrastructure, and lack of sufficient libraries and information institutions to meet the needs of the people.

Funding for this research project was supplied by a UNESCO grant made possible by the U. S. Department of State. The Commission is deeply appreciative of this support.

The Commission gratefully acknowledges the contributions to the research and writing of this report by Dr. Kendra S. Albright of the University of Tennessee and Mr. John Scott of the Center for Public Service Communications. Through a comprehensive literature review, analysis of statistical data, personal e-mail communications, and personal visits to countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, they gathered an enormous amount of valuable

information, organized it, and wrote draft reports. Most importantly, they offered creative ideas for further research and possible solutions to the dilemma of educating people in developing countries concerning the spread of HIV/AIDS and its prevention and treatment.

The Commission wishes to thank the many individuals in Africa who generously supplied information and observations to Dr. Albright and Mr. Scott. In particular, the U.S. Ambassador to Cameroon, Neils Marquardt, and his wife Judi provided invaluable assistance to Mr. Scott, facilitating and organizing his trip to Cameroon and helping him make important contacts with librarians, staff of NGOs, and government officials during his visit.

We are indebted also to Dr. Trudi Bellardo Hahn, NCLIS Executive Director, and to Dr. Wanda Whitney, NCLIS intern, for their invaluable editorial assistance. We thank these colleagues for organizing and producing the final report.

Finally, the Commission wishes to recognize one of their, Dr. Joan Challinor, who led the Commission initiative, *Libraries as Consumer Health Information Distribution Centers in Africa*. Dr. Challinor was instrumental in securing the grant to support the background research and writing of this report and she monitored the study from start to finish. The Commission is sincerely appreciative of her substantive intellectual and personal contributions.

*Beth Fitzsimmons, Ph.D., Chairman*  
*October 2005*

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The U.S. National Commission on Library and Information Science (NCLIS) recognizes that timely and reliable health information is a crucial weapon in the war against AIDS. Those who provide this information have proven to be key warriors in this fight. Nowhere is this truer than in Sub-Saharan Africa, where AIDS threatens to decimate entire populations. In that part of the world, however, it has not been clear up until now whether libraries are playing a significant role in getting vital information about prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS into the hands of the people in the communities they serve. Thus the Commission's created and initiative called *Libraries as Consumer Health Information Distribution Centers in Africa*. This report is the product of a study begun in the fall of 2004 and completed in August 2005.

The study explored the role of libraries and information professionals in HIV/AIDS information dissemination in Sub-Saharan Africa. The report presents case studies from many countries and the activities and services offered by libraries and other information agencies.

This report has three central purposes:

- 1) To provide a broad overview of libraries in Sub-Saharan Africa that disseminate HIV/AIDS information, including identifying the numbers and types of libraries as well as understanding the nature of libraries within the African context.
- 2) To explore the activities of libraries in HIV/AIDS information dissemination, particularly those that target pre-adolescents and adolescents. A summary and categorization of those activities are reported, along with a summary of observed patterns and trends found in the literature.
- 3) To identify the best practices of those activities with the express purpose of exploring whether they can be replicated in other environments, such as other regions or countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.

In order to examine the activities of libraries and information professionals in their fight against HIV/AIDS, it is necessary to understand the nature of *library* within the African context. This report:

- 1) Examines the challenges for information practices within a traditionally oral society, with multiple languages and varying cultures
- 2) Describes the historical development of libraries in Africa from its colonial roots to the current training and practice of its librarians
- 3) Presents a statistical examination of the numbers and types of library institutions throughout the continent with attention to the types of services offered and the nature of their collections and staff

- 4) Examines the relationship between information and HIV/AIDS and provides an overview of the general structure of libraries or alternative information organizations that serve the information needs of local communities
- 5) Describes the common characteristics of these information-related organizations.

The conclusions and recommendations emanating from this study include:

- 1) **The role of libraries in disseminating HIV/AIDS information is strongest when libraries establish partnerships with other organizations already involved in dissemination and education activities.**
  - The role of education appears to be increasingly appreciated and funded. Libraries, as related entities, could easily align themselves with educational organizations to step up the effectiveness of AIDS related information activities for both organizations.
  - The same is also true for libraries and communication organizations. The media has been a primary source of HIV/AIDS information dissemination across Sub-Saharan countries
- 2) **Libraries in Africa should expand the scope of information sources they collect and distribute to include information sources outside the role of traditional libraries.** In an African context, the library must have flexible programs designed to meet the unique needs of the people:
  - Serving as a community center for addressing issues of relevance to the community, including agriculture, women and children, healthcare and AIDS
  - Taking a more central role in AIDS information dissemination activities via radio, mobile libraries, use of partnerships with other organizations and individuals in local communities
  - Taking a leadership role in using Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) for sharing digital materials
  - Taking advantage of their unique position within their own cultures to provide access to HIV/AIDS information for children and young adults
  - Providing HIV/AIDS information in formats that are accessible and interesting to children and young adults who are making decisions about their own sexual behavior
  - Encouraging the development and production of information products and services appropriate in the unique African context, addressing issues of language, delivery, and publishing.
- 3) **Redefine the role of African libraries and librarians.** An opportunity for librarians and other information professionals now exists to take a strong lead in the dissemination activities of HIV/AIDS information. Not only is this an appropriate activity for librarians and information professionals, it has the potential to strengthen the role of those professionals.

# THE ROLE OF LIBRARIES IN HIV/AIDS INFORMATION DISSEMINATION IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

## INTRODUCTION

The number of people living with HIV/AIDS has reached the level of a global pandemic. Currently, the disease has no cure and it kills millions each year. Sub-Saharan Africa is the hardest hit region of the world, with 10% of the world's population but over 60% of the total number of HIV/AIDS cases. From the initial detection in the Rakai District of Southern Uganda in 1982, the number of people infected and affected by the disease has exploded. Women and youth are the populations most affected in Sub-Saharan Africa, with most new infections occurring in young adults between the ages of 15 and 24. Unlike the situation in the industrial countries, young women in developing countries are at greatest risk of contracting the disease.

In response to the AIDS pandemic, President Bush announced his *Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief* initiative to turn the tide in the global effort to combat it. This initiative is helping some of the most affected countries to extend and save lives. IEC (Information, Education, and Communication) strategies provide goals for disseminating information from libraries, educational institutions, government, and non-governmental organizations. Through the widespread dissemination of information, the people of Sub-Saharan Africa can gain the knowledge needed to change their behavioral response to the epidemic.

By increasing community knowledge and awareness of HIV/AIDS and the availability of HIV/AIDS-related services, spread of the disease may be slowed and the rate of transmission reduced. As gatekeepers of information, libraries can play a central role in disseminating HIV/AIDS information. Libraries in Sub-Saharan Africa, however, are constrained by certain factors that limit their involvement in information dissemination. NCLIS, recognizing that information is a change agent for preventing HIV/AIDS transmission, is offering this report as part of its *Libraries as Consumer Health Information Distribution Centers in Africa* initiative. This report summarizes literature and personal communications with knowledgeable people in Africa on the role of libraries in HIV/AIDS information dissemination in Sub-Saharan Africa.

The report is organized into sections discussing the status of HIV/AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa, an examination of libraries in the African context, specific activities ongoing in the region, including an eye-witness account of activities in Cameroon, analysis of those activities, identification of barriers to success, and suggestions for future research. A list of references appears at the end of the main text. Five appendices provide a description of the study methodology, individual country reports, a list of libraries and other information agencies involved in HIV/AIDS information dissemination, and a list of library associations in Sub-Saharan Africa.

## STATUS OF HIV/AIDS IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Incidence of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) has now become a global pandemic. Kates (2005) reports that HIV/AIDS is likely to become the worst epidemic in history. Yet we may only be in the early phases of the disease. The poorest countries of the world, primarily those in Sub-Saharan Africa, have the greatest incidence of HIV/AIDS but the least resources to combat the disease.

According to UNAIDS (2004b), Sub-Saharan Africa accounts for approximately 10% of the world's population. Yet it accounts for nearly two-thirds of the population who are living with HIV/AIDS and 74% of deaths from AIDS worldwide. Out of the estimated 39.4 million people living with HIV/AIDS at the end of 2004, 25.4 million live in Sub-Saharan Africa (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Adults and Children Estimated to be Living with HIV/AIDS, End 2004 (Source: UNAIDS AIDS Epidemic Update, 2004a)

Regional variations exist within Sub-Saharan Africa as well (Table 1). In this regard, AIDS is considered to be more than a single epidemic; it is considered as multiple, regional epidemics. In East Africa, Uganda leads the way toward gradual decline in prevalence rates. Uganda has managed to combat the AIDS problem through prevention campaigns, reducing HIV/AIDS infection rates from 18.5% in 1995 to under 5% in 2004 (UNAIDS 2004a). These declines, however, may have resulted from the mortality of infected persons rather than from a real drop in incidence. UNAIDS (2004a) reports:

Adult HIV prevalence has been roughly stable in recent years. But stabilization does not necessarily mean the epidemic is slowing. On the contrary, it can disguise the worst phases of an epidemic when roughly equally large numbers of people are being newly infected with HIV and are dying of AIDS.

Country	Adults (15-49) Living with HIV	Adult (15-49) Rate %	Women (15-49)	Children (0-14)	AIDS Deaths (adults & children)	Orphans due to AIDS
Angola	200,000	3.9	130,000	23,000	21,000	110,000
Benin	59,000	1.9	35,000	5,700	5,800	34,000
Botswana	330,000	37.3	190,000	25,000	33,000	120,000
Burkina Faso	250,000	4.2	150,000	31,000	29,000	260,000
Burundi	220,000	6.0	130,000	27,000	25,000	200,000
Cameroon	500,000	6.9	290,000	43,000	49,000	240,000
Central African Republic	230,000	13.5	130,000	21,000	23,000	110,000
Chad	170,000	4.8	100,000	18,000	18,000	96,000
Congo	80,000	4.9	45,000	10,000	9,700	97,000
Cote d'Ivoire	480,000	7.0	300,000	40,000	47,000	310,000
Dem. Republic of Congo	950,000	4.2	570,000	110,000	100,000	770,000
Djibouti	7,500	2.9	4,700	680	690	5,000
Eritrea	55,000	2.7	31,000	5,600	6,300	39,000
Ethiopia	1,200,000	4.4	770,000	120,000	120,000	720,000
Gabon	37,000	8.1	26,000	2,500	3,000	14,000
Gambia	6,300	1.2	3,600	500	600	2,000

Country	Adults (15-49) Living with HIV	Adult (15-49) Rate %	Women (15-49)	Children (0-14)	AIDS Deaths (adults & children)	Orphans due to AIDS
Ghana	310,000	3.1	180,000	24,000	30,000	170,000
Guinea	100,000	3.2	72,000	9,200	9,000	35,000
Kenya	1,200,000	6.7	720,000	100,000	150,000	650,000
Lesotho	300,000	28.9	170,000	22,000	29,000	100,000
Liberia	80,000	5.9	54,000	8,000	7,200	36,000
Madagascar	98,000	1.7	76,000	8,600	7,500	30,000
Malawi	770,000	14.2	460,000	83,000	84,000	500,000
Mali	120,000	1.9	71,000	13,000	12,000	75,000
Mauritania	5,900	0.6	5,100		500	2,000
Mozambique	1,100,000	12.2	670,000	99,000	110,000	470,000
Namibia	190,000	21.3	110,000	15,000	16,000	57,000
Niger	51,000	1.2	36,000	5,900	4,800	24,000
Nigeria	3,100,000	5.4	1,900,000	290,000	310,000	1,800,000
Rwanda	220,000	5.1	130,000	22,000	22,000	160,000
Senegal	38,000	0.8	23,000	3,100	3,500	17,000
South Africa	4,800,000	21.5	2,900,000	230,000	370,000	1,100,000
Swaziland	190,000	38.8	110,000	16,000	17,000	65,000
Togo	94,000	4.1	54,000	9,300	10,000	54,000
Uganda	520,000	4.1	270,000	84,000	78,000	940,000
United Rep. of Tanzania	1,400,000	8.8	840,000	140,000	160,000	980,000
Zambia	800,000	16.5	470,000	85,000	89,000	630,000
Zimbabwe	1,600,000	24.6	930,000	120,000	170,000	980,000
Total SSA	22,000,000	7.5	13,100,000	1,900,000	2,200,000	12,100,000
Global	32,900,000	1.1	17,000,000	2,100,000	2,900,000	15,000,000

Table 1. HIV/AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), end 2003. (Source: UNAIDS, *Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic, 2004d*)

Statistics about HIV/AIDS prevalence are often based on the incidence among pregnant women in urban antenatal clinics and are arguably representative of the entire population. Besides Uganda, the same pattern of gradual decline is seen in other East African countries. Despite the decline in the East African nations, however, HIV/AIDS remains a serious epidemic with the numbers of deaths from AIDS rising dramatically each year.

Prevalence rates in West and Central Africa appear to have changed little, hovering around 5% or below. Cameroon and Cote d'Ivoire are the exceptions, with rates upwards of 10% among pregnant women at the antenatal sites. Similarly, most countries in Southern Africa are experiencing rates of around 10%, with the exception of Angola, where the rate remains steady at around 5% (UNAIDS 2004a).

Among those infected with HIV/AIDS, certain populations appear to be more affected than others. Women are disproportionately affected by HIV, accounting for 57% of people living with HIV/AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa (UNAIDS, 2004c). In most countries in the region, the age of sexual debut for women is earlier than for men (Green, 2003). This means that women are infected at earlier ages and more frequently than men. According to UNAIDS (2004c), "The differences in infection levels between women and men are most pronounced among young people (aged 15-24 years)."

## LIBRARIES IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

The types of libraries found in Sub-Saharan Africa differ from those in the United States. The U.S. traditionally identifies four types of libraries: academic (college and university), school (K-12), public, and special (government, corporate and other libraries not elsewhere classified). In Sub-Saharan Africa, there are *education* libraries (comparable to academic libraries in the West), school (that is, those found in primary and secondary schools), public, and national libraries. Special libraries in Africa, as in other parts of the world, are more difficult to define. In general, they share the common characteristic of supporting the mission of the parent organization, regardless of its organizational classification. The four major classes of libraries in Africa, according to the United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), as reported by the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), include National, Education, School, and Public libraries. Each classification is defined below and includes the number of libraries for each type.

### NATIONAL LIBRARIES

The United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) defines a national library as:

Libraries which, irrespective of their title, are responsible for acquiring and conserving copies of all significant publications published in the country and functioning as a ‘deposit’ library, either by law or under other arrangements. They will also normally perform some of the following functions: produce a national bibliography; hold and keep up to date a large and representative collection of foreign literature including books about the country; act as a national bibliographical information center; compile union catalogues; publish the retrospective national bibliography. Libraries which may be called “national” but whose functions do not correspond to the above definition should not be placed in the “national libraries” category (UNESCO 1970).

Other similar definitions suggest that national libraries are large libraries funded by government funds and are publicly available (Kawooya 2005). Bengé (1970) describes the purpose of a national library as

Set up to preserve the literature produced in a particular country, and this function is carried out by means of legal deposit laws, which ensure that every item published is collected and preserved in one or more national collections. This concept is often extended to include material in all languages *about* a country (224).

IFLA reported 15 national libraries in Africa in 2001 based upon UNESCO data (IFLA 2003).

### EDUCATION LIBRARIES

UNESCO defines libraries of higher education as those who primarily serve “students and teachers in universities and other institutions of education at the third level” (UNESCO 1970). They may also be open to the general public. IFLA (2003) reported that in 2001 there were approximately 266 education libraries in Africa.

### SCHOOL LIBRARIES

UNESCO defines school libraries as those “below the level of education at the third level and serving primarily the pupils and teachers of such schools, even though they may also be open to the general public” (UNESCO 1970). IFLA (2003) reported there were 51 school libraries in 2001.

### PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Public libraries, also known as “popular” libraries, refer to those that “serve the population of a community or region free of charge or for a nominal fee” (UNESCO 1970). Their users may include the general public or particular user segments such as children, military personnel, hospital patients, prisoners, or employees. In general, public libraries receive financial support from local, district/provincial, or national government.

According to IFLA, there are 1,129 libraries total in Africa. Of these, nearly 800 are public libraries (Table 2).

Public	Education	School	National	Total
797	266	51	15	1,129

Table 2. Number of Libraries in Africa<sup>1</sup> in 2001 by Type of Library (Source: IFLA, [http://www.ifla.org/III/wsis/wsis-stats4pub\\_v.pdf](http://www.ifla.org/III/wsis/wsis-stats4pub_v.pdf))

### SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Special libraries are “those maintained by an association, government service, parliament, research institution (excluding university institutes), learned society, professional association, museum, business firm, industrial enterprise, chamber of commerce, etc. or other organized group, the greater part of their collections being in a specific field or

<sup>1</sup>Includes the following countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Reunion, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, and Uganda.

subject, for example, natural sciences, social sciences, agriculture, chemistry, medicine, economics, engineering, law, history” (UNESCO 1970). Although UNESCO offers a definition, IFLA does not report a tally for special libraries.

## LIBRARY STAFF

IFLA (2003) reports a total of over 800,000 library staff worldwide. In Africa, the number of library staff is only 10,236. Similar to other regions of the world, the majority of African library staff work in education libraries, followed by public, national, and school (Table 3). While all categories are small compared to other regions of the world, the need for additional school library staff is apparent. Somerville (1998) noted that even

Public	Education	School	National	Total
4,396	5,403	89	348	10,236

Table 3. Total Library Staff in Africa<sup>2</sup> in 2001 by Type of Library (Source: IFLA, [http://www.ifla.org/III/wsis/wsis-stats4pub\\_v.pdf](http://www.ifla.org/III/wsis/wsis-stats4pub_v.pdf))

in the U.S., an increasing shortage of school librarians is a problem. Library staff who work in schools account for 15% of the total library staff in U.S. The number of school library staff in Africa account for less than 1% of the total library staff, suggesting an even greater need for school librarians in Africa. Barongo (2004) and Setuwa (2005) reported that there is only one children’s librarian in the whole of Uganda. This is particularly relevant for HIV/AIDS information dissemination, where youth are one of the highest risk groups that are targeted for prevention efforts.

## REGISTERED USERS

IFLA (2003) reports the numbers of registered users in Africa by classification of library. They report a total of nearly four million registered library users in Africa in 2001 (Table 4). By far and away the largest group of registered users is found in education libraries, with slightly over 3.5 million registered users. During the same year, IFLA reported nearly 9 million registered users of education libraries in North America (IFLA 2003).

Public	Education	School	National	Total
335,400	3,592,200	-----	24,000	3,951,600

Table 4. Number of Registered Users in Africa in 2001 by Type of Library (Source: IFLA, [http://www.ifla.org/III/wsis/wsis-stats4pub\\_v.pdf](http://www.ifla.org/III/wsis/wsis-stats4pub_v.pdf))

<sup>2</sup> Includes the following countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Reunion, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda.

## LOAN TRANSACTIONS

There were over 1.5 trillion loan transactions worldwide in 2001 (IFLA 2003). Less than 4% of these transactions occurred in Africa, most of which occurred in public libraries (Table 5). IFLA does not define “loan transactions,” but since their report claims to be based on UNESCO data, UNESCO’s definition is assumed. UNESCO defines a loan transaction as “the number of works loaned out” (UNESCO 1970). UNESCO further states that works loaned include books, periodicals and manuscripts, “counted by number of volumes” (UNESCO 1970).

Public	Education	School	National	Total
26,350,2000	8,870,000	410,597,000	43,000	42,214,502,000

Table 5. Total Loan Transactions in Africa<sup>3</sup> in 2001 by Type of Library (Source: IFLA, [http://www.ifla.org.sg/III/wsis/wsis-stats4pub\\_v.pdf](http://www.ifla.org.sg/III/wsis/wsis-stats4pub_v.pdf))

## LIBRARY COLLECTIONS

IFLA (2003) further reports the types of library collections by region of the world. In Africa, there are over 53 million traditional library media including 5 million books, 14 thousand microforms, nearly 3.9 million audiovisual materials, and 8.9 million “other” types of materials (Table 6). This compares to the worldwide total of 29 billion traditional library media. Africa’s library collections account for less than 1% (.002%) of the world’s traditional media.

Books	Microforms	Audiovisual	Other	Total
5,226,000	14,600	3,877,900	8,961,800	53,689,970

Table 6. Library Collections in Africa in 2001 by Type of Material (Source: IFLA, [http://www.ifla.org.sg/III/wsis/wsis-stats4pub\\_v.pdf](http://www.ifla.org.sg/III/wsis/wsis-stats4pub_v.pdf))

In sum, the data show that Africa’s libraries are sadly lagging behind the rest of the world. While the numbers presented here are representative of the whole of Africa, it is clear that libraries in Sub-Saharan Africa are in a very poor position. This is an even greater challenge for Sub-Saharan Africa in light of the fact that it is the region of the world that is hardest hit by the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

What fails to appear in these statistics is that libraries in Sub-Saharan African countries do not necessarily fall into the categories that UNESCO identified and defined. In

<sup>3</sup> Includes the following countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Reunion, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, and Uganda.

Africa, libraries are structured in different ways from the rest of the world. Libraries in Sub-Saharan Africa are faced with serious challenges not only in terms of financial resources, but also in establishing their identity within the African context. As a result, they respond in ways that make them difficult to measure, much less to define. Outreach activities, mobile services, and types of services are only a few ways in which African libraries differ from those in Western society. A brief examination of libraries in the African context is useful in order to understand how libraries are involved in HIV/AIDS activities.

## LIBRARIES IN THE AFRICAN CONTEXT

UNESCO defines a library as “any organized collection of printed books and periodicals or of any other graphic or audio-visual materials, and the services of a staff to provide and facilitate the use of such materials as are required to meet the informational, research, educational or recreational needs of its users” (1970). But in the context of Sub-Saharan libraries, this definition is problematic for several reasons. Problems stem from characteristics of society including its oral tradition, illiteracy, a limited awareness and understanding of the information needs of people of Sub-Saharan Africa societies, and scarce resources.

The need for libraries in a society based on oral tradition and where much of the population is illiterate is questionable. People in Sub-Saharan nations do not necessarily see a need for libraries and the question is raised whether libraries are necessary in Africa at all (Amadi 1981). Mchombu (1996) reports that 50% of the participants in a study of information needs in rural Tanzania, Botswana, and Malawi did not believe they had any information needs. However, he observed that when people were asked if there was any information they needed to help them do something better, their answers were much more revealing. He concluded that “Individuals seemed to articulate their information needs better if these needs were directly linked to what was going on around them; otherwise, information needs were seen in terms of direct inputs such as medicine, fertilizers, literacy materials, physical facilities, etc.”(78). The UNESCO definition of a library is too limited in an environment where much more active outreach activities are needed to creatively solve local problems. As Adimorah (1984, 25) suggests:

The public libraries still lack the interest or capacity for carrying out an analysis of the community, isolating its needs and satisfying them. They are yet to make a real commitment to the free flow of information, harnessing and providing ready access to information on rural development that would change the social circumstances of the rural poor.

A second problem with the UNESCO definition of a library within Sub-Saharan Africa is that society there is based on oral tradition where information is exchanged through informal channels, from one person to another. Information was and is often exchanged in places where people meet, particularly in the village, marketplace, or in centers of public transportation (Sturges and Neill 1997). Mchombu (1992) suggests that it is more likely that an African will go to the marketplace or other location (for example, mosques, health centers) for informal information exchange. Further, information is commonly transmitted through oral media such as story, song, and poetry and is often delivered by designated persons within society. Benge (1996) refers to the information dissemination functions of the oral culture in pre-colonial Africa via village poets or *griots* (171). It is imperative when considering the role of libraries in Africa to consider the nature of oral tradition in African society, which is counterintuitive to the print-based culture of the West.

A third problem with the UNESCO definition is that this constrained perspective of a library may not meet the information needs of Africans. Libraries in Sub-Saharan Africa were developed based on the British model, where the focus is more on the collection and services, rather than the needs of the users. It assumes that if a library is made available, the users will automatically come. Even when libraries take users' needs into account, the approach taken to identify those needs is often biased by a need to justify the library. As a result, when libraries attempt to understand the users' needs, they tend to ask leading questions that support their own needs, rather than identifying the actual needs of those interviewed (Sturges and Neill 1997). If more appropriate questions were asked, claim Sturges and Neill, they would discover that users' needs are "seldom library needs, which is what many investigators have been seeking" (1997, 50). The information needs of many Africans are more related to the need to solve practical problems than for the mere sake of seeking knowledge. Bengé (1996, 171) suggests that public libraries in Africa need to be "more closely geared to African realities."

A fourth problem with the UNESCO definition of a library is that libraries in Sub-Saharan Africa are faced with limited funding, resources, and staff. As a result, libraries look for alternative solutions to providing information to their users. Funding is scarce not only because of the limited finances, but also because of the perception of libraries in these countries. Because of the poor appreciation for library resources and services, Sub-Saharan governments are less likely to fund libraries than to fund something that appears more critical such as agriculture or health care. The reputation of libraries to contribute to something as critical as prevention of HIV/AIDS is rarely even considered in the literature of the field, much less by governments of African nations. Therefore, already struggling libraries are faced with limited finances compounded by a poor reputation.

Library materials are also scarce not only because of limited financial resources for purchasing books and other materials, but also because of the limited availability of culturally appropriate materials for Sub-Saharan societies. The publishing industry in African nations has been constrained by the lack of a market for African works. Foreign publishers have historically been unwilling to take a financial risk on investing in African authors.<sup>4</sup> When combined with the already strained financial resources, African libraries are often left with little choice and size of acquisitions. Book donations from other countries, while well intentioned, often result in materials that are also not appropriate for African collections and can have additional costs for discarding the materials.

Libraries in a Sub-Saharan context, then, have a different meaning than the one proposed by UNESCO. Without the materials that are useful to address the information needs of its population, libraries in Africa are less meaningful and useful than their perception in other societies where libraries are considered to be a cornerstone of democracy and education. To better understand the notion of "library" in an African context, it is useful to trace its historical development.

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<sup>4</sup>The lack of African publications stems from problems in the publishing industry that are outside the scope of this paper. It is important to note, however, that lack of materials that originate in Africa to address uniquely African problems is a serious limitation for libraries.

## LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT

Benge (1996) identifies four phases of library development in Africa. The first phase pertains to the early colonization of Africa, where practitioners were sent from the colonizing country to establish the early libraries. Benge implies that selection of personnel for these libraries was based upon “social background and/or moral behaviour,” for what was considered less-than-desirable placement in Africa (172).

The second phase of library development arose around the time of national independence from the colonial experience. Public libraries were given the most emphasis and carried on British library tradition despite national liberation from their colonizers. Issues of collection development became a focal point. General public library policy excluded the acquisition of textbooks; this was considered to be the responsibility of other educational agencies. Instead, the focus of acquisitions was on “imaginative literature,” which precluded African literature since little existed at that time (172).

The third stage of library development in Africa is characterized by increasing interest from international organizations. UNESCO introduced the national library concept, NATIS (National Information Systems), which became the model for library planning in Africa. Sturges and Neill (1997) consider this program, however, to have “contributed almost nothing to the development of Africa’s information environment” (122). The model for national libraries developed by NATIS was an integrated system of library and information services. Problems resulted, however, because the model did not consider the needs of the people; rather it focused on a design based on Western library experience.

The fourth stage of library development is characterized by the role of librarians educated in library schools in Africa. Here, the needs of the African people are taken into consideration, but limitations come from resource sharing (Rosenberg 1993), living conditions (malnutrition, death) (Durrani 1985), and poverty (Raseroka 1994).

These problems are still current, and librarians in Sub-Saharan Africa continue to face complex challenges related to their cultural context and limited resources. Batambuze (2005) concludes that the British model of library training in Sub-Saharan Africa

Ensured that graduates would at the end of the day stock libraries with British books. The selling of books to former British colonies was the major drive behind the starting of libraries in most of Africa. It was not because of any other considerations. Over the years, post independence governments with all their nationalism have not changed this philosophy that much. African LIS academics have failed to come up with an African LIS hybrid. Therefore, the library profession is not perceived as particularly useful except by those who are already fairly educated.

Current library responses to this and other challenges, however, are creative and varied, and are slowly contributing to the unique identity of African libraries and librarians. The types of services and their delivery offered by libraries in Sub-Saharan Africa reveal the

early formation of a professional identity. The same creative and innovative approach to sources and services is found in HIV/AIDS information activities offered by libraries. Although the literature is scarce on these activities, it is reasonable to assume that more is going on than is revealed in the published literature.

## **LIBRARIES AND GREY LITERATURE**

A perspective on the role of libraries that did not emerge in the literature review is the role of libraries in the dissemination of grey literature (literature not formally available through commercial channels). Because the publishing industry in Sub-Saharan Africa is not robust, African authors and organizations often make materials available only to a limited distribution that is often local in scope (Sturges and Neill 1997).

This is further compounded by a little considered possibility that because Africans have little in the way of natural resources that are leveraged in the global market, they are less than enthusiastic about giving away their indigenous knowledge to publishing companies in the industrialized countries (Kawooya 2005). In other words, perhaps Africans are concerned about sharing their knowledge through formal publications when it might give them something to leverage with later.

This potential value affords libraries an opportunity to take a leadership role in the management of grey literature on HIV/AIDS in Sub-Saharan nations. Because librarians are trained in the management of grey literature, this is an area at which they naturally excel. Although it is impossible to know, it is likely that a substantial amount of important HIV/AIDS information exists in the grey literature of Sub-Saharan Africa. Libraries, therefore, should consider this unique capability in their pursuit of stronger involvement in HIV/AIDS activities. This could also be a key determinant in persuading governments and the public about the importance of libraries in this vital information campaign.

## **INFORMATION AND HIV/AIDS**

Information is a vital weapon in the fight against AIDS. Information is important to educate and raise awareness of how and why HIV is transmitted, who is at risk, and what can be done to prevent the spread of the disease. Without a cure or vaccination available to curb the spread of the virus, “communication and information can help to fight HIV/AIDS by changing young people’s behaviour through preventive education schemes” (UNESCO n.d.). One of the most common approaches to promoting behavior change to fight against HIV is IEC programs designed to educate and raise awareness about HIV/AIDS. IEC programs promote behavioral change, helping people to avoid behaviors that could lead to HIV infection (UNAIDS 1999).

There are several types of information that are needed to promote behavior change, leading to reduced chance of HIV transmission. Information about the disease itself is

necessary to help people understand its causes through sexual transmission, mother-to-child transmission, intravenous drug use, and other methods of transmission. It is important to have information about how to care for someone infected with HIV or AIDS. Local available resources, nutritional information, testing and counseling, social and financial support, etc. are all necessary and vital information to the local community.

Information is also necessary to combat the stigma associated with HIV/AIDS. Relevant and accurate information helps to combat HIV and AIDS by reducing fears, increasing awareness and compassion, and helping to change behaviors leading to increased risk of exposure to HIV and infection.

## LIBRARIES AND HIV/AIDS

Because the notion of “library” differs in the African context, and because information flows are different within the oral traditions of African society, variations in where and how HIV/AIDS information is disseminated are accommodated through alternative constructions. Where libraries may not be commonplace, information professionals can be found in community information centers; resource centers; documentation centers, and other information agencies, both standalone and as part of a parent organization.

Despite the variations in the names of these agencies, they share certain common traits. Mchombu (2002) identifies four key functions of a resource centre:

- Gathering data and information
- Acquiring and processing information materials
- Sharing and disseminating information
- Mobilizing the community.

Gathering data and information from the community is vital to their information needs. The collection of local community information in addition to local and international data can reveal trends within the community. Resource center staff should share this information with local community leaders in order to facilitate change.

Acquiring and processing information materials are other key functions of a resource center. Materials should be acquired that include research and statistical data, IEC and other government materials regarding HIV/AIDS. Formats should include books, videos, audio materials, pamphlets, brochures, reports, fact sheets, etc. Although *current* information is vital to the resource, it should only be collected if *accuracy* of the information can be verified and the type of material is suitable for the community. Materials may need to be translated into local languages or to be repackaged in order to serve the needs of the local community. For example, the cultural context of the information needs could suggest that information is better portrayed through a “pictorial, story board and poster format” (Mchombu 2004, 95). Methods of payment for all costly materials and storage of materials received needs to be taken into consideration.

According to Mchombu (2004), there are two ways to disseminate information to users. The first is through a “push process” (95), which provides timely messages to many people or groups without their having to initiate the communication. Examples of the push process include information/advertising campaigns and drama. The second method is through a “pull process” (95), which targets the needs of an individual or organization and delivers it to them on demand. Examples of this method include lectures and talks, and loaning selected materials. In addition, resource centers may choose to create HIV/AIDS materials for use in their own communities. These materials might include story boards, posters, translations into a local language, booklets compiled from newspaper clippings, and recordings of radio and television programs (Mchombu 2004).

Finally, despite the best efforts to increase community knowledge about HIV/AIDS, it is only successful if the community embraces and launches effective HIV/AIDS prevention programs. Therefore, the fourth key function of a resource center is to mobilize the community. In order to accomplish this, it is necessary for everyone in the community to be educated about HIV/AIDS and to participate in its solution. Mchombu (2004) adds that a necessary component is that everyone must be “emotionally involved” (97). Further, local community efforts need to be coordinated with national and international efforts, organizations, and policies.

Mchombu (2004) also offers practical suggestions for the location of the resource center. As part of a community center or library, resource centers need to address issues of space and appropriate messages for the community. In order to accommodate the space limitations, resource centers should plan to offer their materials on a table top or in a display. HIV/AIDS messages can be posted on a notice board for posting information about relevant events in the community.

When the resource center is part of a faith community (within a church or mosque), different considerations guide its activities. As a *special* library, the resource center needs to reflect the values and beliefs of its parent organization. Information on abstinence and faithfulness may reflect a broader view of family planning and appropriate behavior between married adults. Within an organization, the resource center is often located within a department that is involved in HIV/AIDS activities. “The focus on information provision activities should promote the whole range of HIV prevention strategies of abstinence, faithfulness, and condom use, as well as family planning and how to deal with infections” (Mchombu 2004, 100).

Finally, the resource center will sometimes be a standalone facility, offering services to its users in the community. Mchombu (2004) suggests that it is often helpful to create a committee or forum to advise and guide the center’s activities. In addition, the committee or forum can assist in obtaining the necessary resources such as display table, audiocassette tape player, or other.

## LIBRARY ROLES IN HIV/AIDS INFORMATION PROVISION

IEC is considered central to the fight against HIV/AIDS (Batambuze 2003). Uganda is thought to be the most successful country in the world in reversing the prevalence of the disease (Albright and Kawooya, 2005). In 1992, Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni set precedence by establishing a formal IEC strategy that included the ABC model (Abstinence, Be Faithful, and Condoms) and that is credited with reducing HIV prevalence rates to less than 5% in 2004, according to UNAIDS. It is believed that the success of Uganda's strategy has been largely because of the widespread messages about AIDS throughout society.

A gap appears to exist, however, between the recognition of the importance of information in combating HIV/AIDS and the role of libraries as sources of useful information. The IEC strategies that are becoming more common throughout Sub-Saharan Africa in prevention efforts (see Antwi and Oppong Yaa, 2003, for example) do not appear to have a direct policy connection with libraries or information/documentation centers in any formal capacity. In addition to cultural barriers for libraries in general, a national HIV/AIDS policy that directs and supports library participation in HIV/AIDS information activities is lacking (Batambuze 2003). This does not imply, however, a lack of activity surrounding HIV/AIDS information. Despite the lack of reported library activity, many other activities currently are reported in Sub-Saharan Africa involving the dissemination of HIV/AIDS information. Educational institutions and youth organizations target the youth population. For example, the integration of HIV/AIDS information into the school curriculum is a common approach. Batambuze (2003) reports that President Museveni of Uganda directed all head teachers of primary and secondary schools to discuss HIV/AIDS with their students at least once a week.

Similarly, libraries have attempted to integrate HIV/AIDS educational information into their general services. Many public and school libraries have created HIV/AIDS "corners" that include mostly pamphlets and ephemeral material. These tend to be lost, however, in large collections. (Baffour-Awuah 2004). In the HIV/AIDS corners, children are introduced to materials about HIV/AIDS and are given the opportunity to talk about the disease through guided discussion with peers. Matoksi (n.d.) suggests that public and school libraries discuss HIV/AIDS issues on a daily basis in the HIV/AIDS "corners."

There are regional variations in library participation in HIV/AIDS information activities. In Uganda, for example, school libraries lag behind other libraries in the provision of HIV/AIDS information (Batambuze 2003). Even within a given country, the level of services will vary, depending upon local, district/provincial, and national conditions. An outdated colonial model and lack of a useful alternative, lack of professional training, deficiencies in conducting needs analyses, and lack of cooperation with other agencies exacerbate the situation (Mostert 2001).

Despite their limitations, libraries in Sub-Saharan Africa participate in HIV/AIDS information activities in a variety of ways. They hold community forums for discussion

of local issues, including HIV/AIDS, among others. They contribute to discussion and potential solution of local community issues by serving as a central meeting point.

Libraries disseminate information through a variety of media. Drama, poetry, singing and dancing are some of the ways HIV/AIDS information is disseminated. Albright and Kawooya (2005) found that radio and drama are the two most widely formats used for the dissemination of HIV/AIDS information in Uganda. Both methods of dissemination are reflective of the oral culture that is predominant throughout Sub-Saharan Africa.

Batambuze (2003) suggests that libraries can take a strong lead in the provision of HIV/AIDS information dissemination and its activities, focusing specifically on children and young adults. But what constitutes library involvement is not always clear. The difference between information activities of non-library organizations in Sub-Saharan Africa and those of libraries depends upon how *libraries* are considered. Definitional problems with what constitutes a *library* make identification and analysis of library activities difficult to extract. The UNESCO definition of a library yields little information about library initiatives in HIV/AIDS information dissemination in Africa. By taking a broader approach of incorporating information and documentation centers and library associations, examples of specific information activities can be found in the literature to investigate the role of libraries in HIV/AIDS information in Sub-Saharan Africa. The following examples are grouped together alphabetically by country with the exception of the first example, which is from the West African region. Not all examples are from “libraries,” but may also include services often associated with libraries or because they are targeting youth populations.

## **REGIONAL CASE STUDIES**

### **WEST AFRICA: THE AFRICAN AIDS RESEARCH NETWORK AND POPULATION COUNCIL HORIZONS**

In West Africa, the African AIDS Research Network and Population Council Horizons (AARN) reports a project designed to create and disseminate HIV/AIDS information to individuals and organizations involved in AIDS work (2002). In addition to designing information media for their audience, AARN established a Documentation and Information Center to link information and communication between national AIDS programs and donors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and associations. In order to design information for their Francophone audience, they recognized the language barriers and translated research results into French. They disseminated the information media they designed using the postal service as well as ICTs to Africa and elsewhere. Documents were created for use by organizations that disseminate HIV/AIDS activities. Many of the documents were designed to target youth and included topics such as behavioral change, sexually transmitted infections, and barrier methods to prevent sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV, among others.

## **SOUTH AFRICA: THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN NETWORK OF AIDS SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS (SANASO)**

The Southern African Network of AIDS Service Organizations (SANASO) “is a Network of NGOs, Faith based organisations FBOs, Community based Organisations (CBOs) and People living with HIV/AIDS (PWAs) involved in HIV/AIDS work in Southern Africa” (Southern African Network of AIDS Service Organizations 2005). Members of SANASO include Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe, with over 1,000 participating organizations. The network was established over ten years ago and was created to facilitate contacts and communication among participating organizations. Information sharing, common policy statements and cooperation are central to the organization’s goal of strengthening responses to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Country level networks include:

- Angola Network of AIDS Service Organisations (ANASO)
- Botswana Network of AIDS Service Organisations (BONASO)
- Lesotho Network of AIDS Service Organisations (LENASO)
- Malawi Network of AIDS Service Organisations (MANASO)
- Mozambique Network of AIDS Service Organisations (MONASO)
- Namibia Network of AIDS Service Organisations (NANASO)
- Swaziland Network of AIDS Service Organisations (SwaNASO)
- Zambia Network of AIDS Service Organisations (ZANAN)
- Zimbabwe Network of AIDS Service Organisations (ZAN)

Contact information and Web addresses for each of the networks can be found on the SANASO Web site at <http://www.sanaso.org.zw/about.htm>.

## **COUNTRY REPORTS**

Activities in individual countries are reported in Appendix B. Descriptions are compiled from Web sites, published literature, grey literature, and from e-mail responses to requests for information about projects in Sub-Saharan Africa. In addition to the project descriptions, relevant national government offices are reported. Contact information for Ministries of Health and AIDS Commissions are included.

It is not known whether all of the projects reported employ trained library or information professionals. They all claim, however, to be involved in HIV/AIDS information activities. Ikoja-Odongo (2005) suggested that if LIS professionals are not involved in these projects, there is opportunity for them to become involved.

## **SITE VISIT TO CAMEROON**

### **INTRODUCTION**

In July 2004 the Commission asked Mr. John Scott of the Center for Public Service Communications in Arlington, Virginia to undertake an assessment of the role of libraries in disseminating HIV/AIDS prevention information in Africa in support of the NCLIS initiative on *Libraries as Consumer Health Information Distribution Centers in Africa*. Scott made a two-week site visit to Cameroon facilitated by the U.S. Ambassador to that country, Mr. Niels Marquardt and his wife Judi. This section of this report is based entirely on Scott's observations and the information he collected from Cameroonian officials and librarians.

Cameroonian history is long and rich in culture. "Cultures" is probably more accurate, for within its relatively small geographic area Cameroon is said to have a representative sample of many of the cultures and topographies of the continent—desert, mountain, savannah, jungle and coastline. Eight of Cameroon's ten provinces are Francophone and two are Anglophone. Though French and English are the primary languages of Cameroon, many dialects are spoken and regional patois, or pigeon, seems to be most commonly spoken. Islam and Christianity, the two dominant religions of Cameroon, not only influence spiritual life but also guide much of community development. Cameroon has only a few densely populated urban areas, but has many small towns and rural villages.

Cameroon is a poor country, with per capita income of \$640 (based on the World Bank GNI Atlas method), and nearly 50 percent of the people in the capital city of Yaoundé are out of work. The health of many Cameroonians is not good and the instance of HIV and AIDS is high. AIDS and Malaria alone probably account for the biggest drain on all sectors of society, though many Cameroonians would say that corruption has done nearly as much damage to the economy and to morale.

### **HIV/AIDS PREVENTION IN CAMEROON**

The rising trend in Cameroon's prevalence (currently about 11%) poses a serious threat to the country's economic recovery and development. However, treatment of individuals with HIV and AIDS has come a long way in recent years. According to its strategic HIV/AIDS plan (2000-2005), the Government of Cameroon aims to increase condom use among high risk groups, make voluntary HIV counseling and testing services more widely available nationwide, and expand the antiretroviral program for people living with HIV/AIDS.

Some prominent physicians in Cameroon's Northwest Province argue that the cost of antiretroviral drugs is now within the range of affordability for many people. But

prevention is still the key to control, and public education is of paramount importance. Communicating “modern” public health and disease prevention strategies to the public, including ways to reduce the transmission of HIV/AIDS, is challenging in many ways. Not the least of these is the relative non-existence of reliable repositories of consumer health information, such as libraries.

HIV/AIDS information is available through public health offices and clinics in the form of counseling and handing out of printed materials. Most people do not go into clinics, however, until they already have a problem and are looking for a cure.

Use of the Internet as a means to convey information to the public and share information within the health sector is still in the dream stage. Many health professionals are aware of the potential of health information technology, but the Internet has only recently begun to be available—increasingly through the proliferation of private sector cyber cafés.

More recently, HIV/AIDS is an occasional topic talked about in churches. An open discussion is problematic, however, because of the inherent conflict between religious beliefs and some methods of prevention, and sex before marriage is not an acceptable practice by either Christians or Muslims. Also challenging is the struggle to get past many traditional health practices and myths that confound attempts to promote effective modern prevention strategies.

One such myth is that having sex with a virgin will cure AIDS; the younger the virgin, the more potent the cure. Examples where the conflict with traditional beliefs has been well documented include relatively recent cases of cholera and meningitis outbreaks that happened because of the traditional cultural practice of Wake Keeping. In many villages it is a common practice to lay a deceased person out for viewing so that family and friends can pay their last respects, which often include kissing and caressing the corpse. Grieving wives will wipe the mucus from the nose of their dead husbands and, unwittingly transmit cholera, meningitis or other diseases to themselves as their hands come in contact with their own noses or eyes while wiping away tears.

Changing behavior like this is a long process. In the case of Wake Keeping, which is now a banned practice, cessation started at the community level. Communities or districts within each of Cameroon’s ten provinces were divided into zones. Each zone elected community representatives to serve on a community health committee. The zone committees in turn elected representatives to a district committee and then to a provincial committee. In the case of Wake Keeping, it was the provincial committee that decided that the practice should be banned in the NW Province of Bamenda.

Taking the community-level focus a step further, the Cameroonian Association of Women’s Health, a community health advocacy group, realized that the regional zones were too big and, since cultures vary even from village to village, decided to group zones into divisions of 2,000 people and develop peer-to-peer counseling and education programs that take local cultural differences into account.

Having learned the importance of cultural appropriateness of public health messages, and wanting to ensure accuracy in the promotion of prevention strategies, the Ministry of Health began to regulate public information about HIV/AIDS<sup>5</sup>

## **LIBRARIES IN CAMEROON**

Although rich in many ways, Cameroonian culture does not emphasize the use or support of libraries. Even some Cameroonian librarians acknowledge that the two best collections of Cameroonian history are in the U.S. and French embassy libraries. Books are scarce and expensive to produce, relative to their worth (cost) in the market.

The challenges to homogeneity—the remnants of the colonial past, including language and religion, as well as the isolated rural nature of the population—have resulted in a rich oral culture where national, community and family histories have been passed from generation to generation by the telling of stories. To understand the current status and history of libraries in Cameroon, it is not particularly helpful to make comparisons with libraries in the United States. While the library has been a fixture in the United States for many years, helped considerably by the efforts and support of Andrew Carnegie, Cameroon has enjoyed no such patronage and library services taken for granted in the U.S. are scarce or non-existent in Cameroon.

The libraries in Cameroon come in several varieties, including a “national library” and seven university libraries. Many of the larger foreign embassies have libraries, NGOs have information resource centers (like libraries), and there are private school libraries, public school libraries, and “livres poteau”—street market “bookstores” where lower-income community residents buy used books.

Most libraries with collections of (relative) size or significance charge the public a fee for use. Ten dollars a year seems to be the most common rate that public and university libraries charge. This fee seems to be more to “protect” the collections; the idea being that only people who take care of their books would be willing pay so much. Some national collections (for example, the Library Information Centre of the British Council) also charge user fees, but these include the additional benefit of access to computers with Internet access. The U.S. Embassy does not charge a user fee, but access to the embassy, as to other embassies, is problematic. Normal embassy security procedures makes informal use of libraries difficult even if they were open to the public; and most of the general public would not even think of going to an embassy to read books.

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<sup>5</sup> This represents a relatively new approach for Cameroon. Most public health information does not receive the scrutiny that HIV/AIDS material does. Cameroon has no public protection agencies such as the FDA or FCC in the United States. This need becomes evident in the lack of regulation of communications media dissemination of medical claims for cures or medicines.

Most books and probably all journals available in libraries are not authored by Cameroonians. In fact, not many books at all are formally published each year in Cameroon. It is more common for authors to self-publish. For example Jean-Pierre Ghonda, a Cameroonian and the head of the U.S. Embassy's Information Resource Center, has written seven or eight books, but none of them has been formally published. The principal reason is the cost of printing. Authors who publish are asked to give four copies of their work to the national library so they can be recorded. Theoretically, two of them are publicly available and two are saved. Many authors, however, do not comply; some do not know the law and some ignore it. One result of this is that writers are discouraged from publishing. Another is the poor state of bibliographic control of books by Cameroonian authors. A national bibliography does not exist and little is known about books Cameroonians have written—how many, what they are, or where they can be found.

The university libraries of Cameroon have poor collections—measured in numbers of volumes, currency, and condition of the books. Even the collection at the Yaoundé 1 University Library (reputed to be the best in Cameroon) is not large, and the *usable* collection is even smaller than it appears. Many of the books that sit side-by-side on the shelves are in several languages (French, English, Dutch, Spanish, German and others), thereby limiting their value to students, most of whom read only French or English.

Students use university libraries primarily in the final years of study, for their dissertations and theses. Even then libraries are not convenient, and access to collections is controlled. A few years ago when collections were publicly available, the library shelves were open to students and faculty and the collection at Yaoundé 1 numbered 120,000 books. Within a year and a half the collection was down to 54,000 due to theft and destruction; to students or faculty ripping out the sections of books they needed. Now, students and faculty have only controlled access to the collections. As for the general public, even if they were interested, they would not gain much access to the library, in part because of the access fees, which are not entirely prohibitive, but high enough to be out of reach of many.

Because of (and despite) this state of affairs, the Association for the Promotion of Library Information Resources (ASPID) was recently formed. ASPID members are hopeful and engaged and are looking for ways to promote literacy and improve the lot of libraries. Its objective is to promote reading and the dissemination of knowledge in Cameroon.

By American standards, the lack of libraries and adequate collections may be considered a sad state, and in fact many Cameroonians would agree. It would be an oversimplification, however, to think that addressing the public's needs for information is only an issue of erecting more buildings and filling them with books.

### **THE "LIVING LIBRARY"**

Libraries as traditionally conceived in Cameroon have not been much help with disseminating health information. However, if redefined, libraries—not just as buildings

and books, but as places (even temporary and nomadic) where health information is available in the form of books, oral storytelling or theatrical presentations—might have a chance to make a difference. Particularly in this oral culture, “librarians” might, then, include storytellers, actors and students who go into communities and share information, in addition to the librarians who build libraries, collect books and promote literacy.

ASPID librarians are excited about the idea of redefining libraries as a way to breathe new life into their library programs. The U.S. Ambassador is also enthusiastic and supportive; his wife is already engaged in early planning of possible strategies as is the U.S. Embassy Information Resource Center and the HIV/AIDS Task Force. As a demonstration of the interest on the part of the Cameroon Government, the director of the Comité National de Lutte Contre le SIDA (the National AIDS Control Committee of the Cameroon Ministry of Health) has even named the idea: the “Living Library.”

Preliminary discussions are already taking place that could lead to a pilot project to outfit a mobile van (much like a “bookmobile” in the United States) that would drive to locations throughout Cameroon and set up temporary “libraries” where people regularly congregate, such as village markets on market day. Volunteers from ASPID and governmental and non-governmental HIV/AIDS organizations would accompany the van. Books would be available, as would AIDS prevention materials and counseling. Storytellers and drama troupes would help promote the message and encourage reading.

Mrs. Chantal Biya, the wife of President Paul Biya and First Lady of Cameroon, created Synergies Africaines (African Synergies), a non-profit organization that focuses on AIDS prevention. Synergies Africaines is a member of the U.S. Embassy-sponsored HIV/AIDS Task Force and the board of directors of Synergies Africaines is comprised of first ladies from many countries in Africa, and this augurs well for the future visibility and sustainability of the Living Library initiative.

Many details will have to be worked out and challenges overcome before the Living Library concept can be realized. Funding will be the principal challenge. It is estimated that a budget of US\$150,000 – US\$200,000 would cover the purchase, maintenance, and operation of a suitable “van,” program expenses for a year—including costs for salaries or other compensation for personnel—and books and other materials. Despite their energy, enthusiasm, and excitement and the potential of the initiative, none of the protagonists currently has sufficient resources, or immediate access to them, to take on the Living Library. Help will be required.

Other details will also have to be worked out before the Living Library comes alive. For example, recognizing that most Cameroonians have little or no experience with borrowing and returning books, a scheme that would combine lending and giving books will likely have to be considered. Over the course of a year, as the Living Library visits and revisits communities, it may be determined that certain sites would be good candidates for future investment in permanent library infrastructure.

## **EXPANDING ICT IN CAMEROON**

It should also be recognized that access to communications technologies is improving and costs are dropping. Cell phone use can be seen throughout Cameroon and cyber cafés are proliferating in Yaoundé, Bamenda, Limbe and other urban locations throughout the country (though by no means is either cell phone or Internet use ubiquitous). A growing number of community-based organizations and NGOs also have access to the Internet.

After his visit to Cameroon, it seemed clear to Scott that attention to improving access to the Internet and enhancing the quality of Internet service, as well as training in how to use the Internet effectively, would be an important and worthwhile investment in promoting literacy and reading in Cameroon. The potential for using the Internet and other low-cost information technologies as a way to provide access to information and literature is great, and enthusiasm would be high for the development of pilot projects in schools and community centers. These technologies could also provide valuable and needed support and training for teachers and librarians. It might even be feasible to integrate these technologies into the Living Library concept.

## SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES FOR LIBRARIES IN HIV/AIDS INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

What do these case studies reveal about the role of libraries in the dissemination of HIV/AIDS information? Several themes recur throughout the projects that can be summarized into general categories of content, programs, and structure (Table 7).

Content	Programs	Structure	Other
Language	Reading	Collaboration	Policy
Illiteracy	Peer education	Partnership	Publishing
Audience	Community center	Funding	Perception
Format	Needs analysis	Training	

Table 7. Summary of Themes/Barriers to Library Involvement in HIV/AIDS Information in Sub-Saharan Africa

The content of the activities described in these projects addressed issues of language, illiteracy, audience, and format. It is clear that one of the primary needs for information in general in Sub-Saharan Africa is for materials to be available in the local languages. Despite the official languages of English, French, and Portuguese, which are colonial legacies, many indigenous languages are spoken throughout the Sub-Saharan world. Without the necessary translations, even the best information is useless. This is a service that appeared in the project reviews as one that could be provided by libraries.

Illiteracy is another area that has implications for library service. Because a significant portion of the population in Sub-Saharan Africa is illiterate, materials need to be available in many formats in addition to print. Some of the projects mentioned the use of audio (for example, audio books, and radio), drama, story, and song as methods used to deliver HIV/AIDS messages. Libraries in Sub-Saharan Africa appear to recognize the need to include many of these formats in their information services. The same considerations need to be taken into account when designing and selecting materials for specific audiences. The use of fiction, for example, is recognized as a means to make HIV/AIDS information more interesting especially to children and youth. Libraries need to consider additional formats for collections and services that are culturally appropriate in the oral cultures of Sub-Saharan Africa.

A variety of programs were mentioned throughout the projects reviewed in this study. Again, because illiteracy is common, basic reading programs integrated with the dissemination of HIV/AIDS information, were considered to be effective. Opportunities for library staff to work with local communities on reading were common and certainly fit within the scope of library activities.

A related theme that appeared throughout the projects was peer education. This was considered particularly important when providing services targeted to young people.

Regardless of other programmatic activities, peer education appeared to be the most common approach to spreading the HIV/AIDS message. Libraries could recruit volunteers from their local communities and train them to provide support these services.

Another common theme was the notion of an information clearinghouse that serves local community needs. This approach was reflected in the rise of community centers, youth centers, documentation centers, multipurpose telecenters, and other names for a similar idea. These centers serve as more than just a collection of resources, but also as a community center where local forums and meetings can be conducted, both formal and informal. In order to assess the unique needs of a particular community, libraries should conduct a needs analysis. Not specific to HIV/AIDS information activities, needs analysis was identified as a common failing of libraries in Sub-Saharan Africa in general.

The project reviews also suggested some patterns in approach to the way that libraries in Sub-Saharan Africa are structured that have implications for the delivery of HIV/AIDS information and services. Because of the cultural uniqueness of African libraries, flexibility and responsiveness are necessary to provide quality service within the Sub-Saharan region. Given the limited resources, however, means that libraries need to look outside the traditional scope of the library to provide a broader range of services that will better serve their communities. Partnerships and collaborations with other organizations was a common approach used in many of the projects. Working closely with schools and educational NGOs, for example, was common practice. Additional collaborations that were mentioned include working with media such as radio stations to include more programming content made available to wider audiences. Not only does this offer libraries access to a broader range of formats, but it also allows libraries to participate in a much needed support role for other organizations besides their local communities. Charles Batambuze, Chair of the Uganda National Library Association, suggests, "I think that libraries have had a limited and sometimes an indirect role in the dissemination of HIV/AIDS information. For example communication experts who develop radio and other mass media messages for the general public get their facts by undertaking research in a library of some kind" (Batambuze May 31, 2005).

In order to accommodate the greater demands for flexibility and responsiveness, library staffs need better training. This was another theme that appeared in the broader literature of African libraries in general and is outside the scope of this study. It is important to note, however, that library and information science education in Sub-Saharan Africa is vibrant and developing its own cultural identity. For example, currently underway are efforts to establish a consortium of East African library and information science programs that will allow for resource sharing, faculty and student exchange, and collective buying practices. There is demand for more graduates of these programs, particularly at the Bachelor's level, since that is considered to be the professional degree. In addition, Makerere University has just started a doctoral program with four students in its initial cohort (Kigongo-Bukenya 2005).

Other themes were revealed in the review. The lack of national policy to direct library participation in HIV/AIDS information activities was identified. Without guidance and

support from national, district/provincial, and local government, funding remains constricted, staffing shortages continue, and poor perceptions of the library persist. Financial assets are a particular problem for academic libraries. Universities typically contribute less than 1 percent of their budgets to their libraries (Sturges and Neill 1997). This translates into a severe shortage of materials and staff who have the necessary skills.

Problems exist within the African publishing industry itself. Foreign publishers have historically demonstrated little interest in publishing works by African authors (Sturges and Neill 1997). Again, the issues involved in the publishing industry are complex and outside the immediate scope of this study. It is important, however, to note two points that emerged from the review. First, many materials that are distributed on HIV/AIDS do not originate in Africa and may not be as culturally appropriate as those that originate within Africa. Materials developed by Africans themselves may be more effective in transmitting the HIV/AIDS information. Second, the costs of printing are extremely high (for example, paper, colored prints, reproduction), which usually renders them out of range for library budgets.

The fact that libraries are not as involved in HIV/AIDS information activities in Sub-Saharan Africa as much as they could be has raised concern among the library and information professional community. As Moshoeshoe (2005), Acting University Librarian at the University of Lesotho, observed, “We have noted with concern that substantial studies on HIV/AIDS profusely continue, yet with no significant involvement of Libraries or Librarians. Let me hasten to suggest that, ideally, any research team should have a librarian in it. Why? S/he would ensure that relevant information stored in [a] formal collection is used. As well, the final reports would be deposited. At [the] present moment, it is likely that some externally-funded research output is never acquired within the country.”

In addition to the opportunity for library and information professionals to take a stronger lead in HIV/AIDS information activities, the opportunity is at hand to advance the information profession in the community. Information professionals provide a wide range of information services in a variety of environments throughout Sub-Saharan Africa. By taking a lead in HIV/AIDS information efforts, they are afforded a unique opportunity to strengthen their visibility, contribution, and establishment as a recognized, respected profession.

Libraries may not be perceived as the main source for information, but the value of HIV/AIDS information is nonetheless well recognized. According to one African citizen, “We have the knowledge; we have information on HIV/AIDS, we know there is no cure for it. We know the information is the only way of preventing the disease and that’s where the challenge is. If we can take that out into the communities, let them understand the whole thing” (UNICEF Radio n.d.).

## FUTURE RESEARCH AND ACTION

The recognition of the importance of information in combating HIV/AIDS, coupled with the poor perception of libraries as information providers is troubling. The formal IEC strategies common throughout Sub-Saharan Africa in prevention efforts do not appear to have a strong formal connection with libraries or information/documentation centers. Libraries do not appear to take a predominant role in the IEC strategies sanctioned by national governments. The reasons for this were addressed only in part in this report. Although the sources included published literature, selected grey literature sent from individuals currently living and working in the Sub-Saharan countries, and African library associations and librarians, time constraints limited the breadth and depth of data collection. Although over 400 e-mails were sent to contacts in Africa, many were returned to the sender, resulting in a smaller yield than would have been possible if more time had been available for follow up.

Given these limitations, several next steps could be taken to expand this report. It would be useful to incorporate additional grey literature, which is extremely important in the African context. Another step would be to conduct a more formal, in-depth survey of library associations in Sub-Saharan Africa. The members of these organizations were extremely helpful in providing information about their HIV/AIDS information and activities. A list of the associations that were contacted is in Appendix C.

An additional methodology would be to add search terms using French terminology (for example, *bibliothèque* for *library* and *Cameroun* for *Cameroon*). Although this report accounted for British-American spelling differences, it purposefully excluded French and Portuguese language materials. Since much of Western Africa is Francophone, it would be useful to examine these materials as well.

Since communications between the U.S. and Africa are limited by such a great distance and constrained by e-mail, it would be useful to gather information in Africa. This could be done in conjunction with a conference such as the Standing Conference of Eastern, Central and Southern African Library and Information Associations (SCECSAL). Surveys of the membership and attendees and focus groups could be conducted at this type of conference to learn more details about HIV/AIDS information activities.

Libraries in Sub-Saharan Africa are in a difficult position. Unlike their governments, they have not yet gained their independence from their European models. They remain constrained to providing resources and services limited by a foreign perspective. Additional problems facing libraries are barriers to use such as illiteracy, language, and access, as well as lack of policy and poor public perception. Librarians in Africa do realize the vital need for their involvement in HIV/AIDS information dissemination. Despite this recognition, it is not clear to what extent libraries can become involved. Further research is needed to examine this issue more closely. Mchombu says, "Library and information services cannot sit on the fence when their nation's young people are being decimated by the enemy from within who strikes silently and in darkness" (2002).

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## APPENDIX A: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Several sources provide a definition and list of countries that comprise Sub-Saharan Africa. The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) considers the Sub-Saharan Africa region to include:

- Angola
- Benin
- Botswana
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cameroon
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Comoros
- Congo, Republic of the
- Cote d'Ivoire
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Djibouti
- Eritrea
- Ethiopia
- Gabon
- Gambia
- Ghana
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Kenya
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Mali
- Mauritania
- Mauritius
- Mozambique
- Namibia
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Rwanda
- Senegal
- Sierra Leone
- Somalia
- South Africa
- Sudan<sup>6</sup>
- Swaziland
- Tanzania
- Togo
- Uganda
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

Sources used for the literature review included databases, print sources, and the Internet. Internet searches of government and non-governmental organization (NGO) sites were also conducted to identify relevant information including current and historic surveillance reports. In addition, key sources were used for cited reference searches in order to expand the search and capture additional materials that may have been missed in the initial sweep of the literature. Using both forward chaining and backward chaining methods, a comprehensive search of the literature was completed.<sup>7</sup> Cited reference and cited author

<sup>6</sup> Sudan was not included in the UNAIDS list but is included in this report.

<sup>7</sup> Backward chaining refers to following the references cited in an initial source. Forward chaining refers to the process of following sources that cite the initial source. This is the process used for cited reference or cited author searches.

searches were also conducted where appropriate in order to expand the search and ensure the inclusion of relevant documents.

Databases searched included:

- AIDSinfo
- MEDLINE
- PsycINFO
- Emerald Fulltext
- Academic Search Premier
- LISA
- Library Literature Full Text
- ERIC
- Web of Science
- Education Full Text
- Social Science Electronic Data Library (SSEDL)
- ERIC
- Inspec (1969+)
- NTIS: National Technical Information Service
- Social SciSearch
- Dissertation Abstracts Online
- Gale Group Magazine Database
- British Education Index
- Gale Group Trade & Industry Database
- Education Abstracts
- Library Literature
- African Journals Online

In addition, requests were posted to selected listservs, asking for information on library and information agency activities in HIV/AIDS. Listservs utilized included:

- Library associations
  - Uganda Library Association
  - Tanzania Library Association
  - Nigeria Library Association
  - Association of Health Information and Libraries in Africa (AHILA)
  - International Association of School Librarianship School Libraries Online
- AIDS organizations
  - Children Affected by AIDS
  - Nigeria AIDS e-Forum
- Media listservs
  - Journalists Against AIDS

Other associations that were contacted and searched included:

- Southern Africa HIV/AIDS Dissemination Service (SAFAIDS)  
(<http://www.safaims.org.zw>)
- Southern African Network of AIDS Services Organizations  
(<http://www.sanaso.org>)

Members of individual libraries were contacted as identified in Appendixes C and D and from their respective library Web sites. Additional library and information professionals were identified from directories of information professionals from various associations (for example, AHILA). Government and other Web sites were also included and searched by country for “library,” “libraries,” “information center/centre,” “documentation center/ centre,” “resource center/centre,” “community center/centre,” and “HIV/AIDS.” Sources included in this report can be found in the References section. Included also were Ministries of Health, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and academic institutions.

The results of these searches are used to highlight and compare different approaches and practices employed by libraries in Sub-Saharan Africa to disseminate HIV/AIDS information. The report focuses primarily on the activities of libraries and on their possible replication from one country to another. Appendix C provides a recent list of libraries in Sub-Saharan Africa compiled from the Internet. Appendix D offers a list of library associations found in Sub-Saharan Africa, also compiled from the Internet. Appendix B provides selected examples of HIV/AIDS information that are disseminated in Uganda. Kendra Albright collected these materials while attending the National AIDS Conference in Uganda in March 2005.

Additional projects that are included in this report came from electronic mail requests. As more people learned about the report and the request for information about their projects, additional e-mail messages were received from people sharing the work on projects throughout Sub-Saharan Africa. Four hundred and twenty-five e-mail messages were sent requesting information. There were sixty-eight responses and eighty-three were returned because of invalid e-mail addresses.

## **STUDY LIMITATIONS**

An important limitation of this study is that it was conducted mostly from a distance. Other than the site visit to Cameroon and attendance at an African conference, the information available for this report was collected either through traditional literature searching of both print and electronic sources, or from individuals who were willing to share their information via electronic mail. This suggests that those libraries without the resources necessary to afford electronic connectivity could not participate. Libraries in Sub-Saharan Africa may not, therefore, be well represented by this sample.

Another limitation is that it only includes materials published in English. Many countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, however, use French and Portuguese as their official languages, particularly those in West Africa. Therefore, it is possible that this study is unintentionally biased toward materials about the Anglophone countries located in East Africa. In addition, although English, French, and Portuguese languages are the official languages of many African nations, these are often not the predominant languages that are spoken. To the contrary; there are many indigenous languages that are more

commonly spoken within regions or countries, which have also been excluded because of the researchers' limited knowledge.

Another possible limitation is the differences in spelling between U.S. and British spelling. English language materials are likely to use British spellings because the British and other European countries colonized much of Africa. We attempted to compensate for these differences by including both spellings wherever possible. For example, the British spelling of "behaviour" and the U.S. spelling of "behavior" were both included in relevant searches.

Because of cultural concerns about the historical development of libraries in Africa being based upon the British model, more relevant materials for this report would be those that come from Africans themselves, rather than those that come from international organizations such as the United Nations. Preliminary searches of the international organizations were included but not in great depth. Other sources were more likely to provide information originating within Africa.

Finally, two assumptions are made in the development of this report. First, it is assumed that a link exists between information and behavior change that leads to prevention or reduction of HIV/AIDS. This has not been proven but is evidently assumed throughout the literature and rhetoric of policy worldwide.

Second, this report assumes that the reader understands the meaning of *grey literature*. The topic and issues surrounding grey literature in developing countries are outside the scope of this report. Because of the importance of this topic, however, it is assumed that the reader has a basic understanding of the issues involved in grey literature, indigenous knowledge, and development.

## APPENDIX B: COUNTRY REPORTS



### ANGOLA

#### **Ministry of Health**

Rua 17 de Setembro  
Luanda, Angola  
Tel: +244 2 338 052

#### **National AIDS Programme**

Luanda, Angola  
Tel: +244 2 390 485  
Fax: +244 2 390 485

There appears to be no library or resource center in Angola that is specifically designed to address issues of HIV/AIDS, according to Maria José Ramos (2005), Director General of the National Library of Angola. Since the end of Angola's 27-year civil war, more people are traveling within the country, raising concerns about the spread of HIV/AIDS. According to Eisenstein (2003), "almost 33% of Angolans have 'never heard' of HIV." With almost 70% of the population under the age of 24 and the high fertility rate, this combination suggests a dangerously high rate of HIV/AIDS in the country. UNICEF has established several youth centers designed to reach young people and educate them about the virus and offer them better education, reducing their chance of contracting HIV.

#### **Associação Angolana de Luta Contra a Aida (AALSIDA)**

However, according to the Integrated Regional Information Network (IRIN) (2005), the Associação Angolana de Luta Contra a Aida (AALSIDA) in Luanda provides "Information; education and communication materials for prevention; counselling and psychological and sociological support especially aimed at young people, drug users, lorry drivers, soldiers and the police; advocacy."

### **Population Services International (PSI)**

IRIN (2005) also reports that Population Services International (PSI), also located in Luanda, “uses social marketing to deliver health products, services and information that enable low-income and other vulnerable people to lead healthier lives.”

### **Angola Network of AIDS Service Organisations (ANASO)**

Part of the SANASO organization, the Angola Network of AIDS Services Organization (ANASO) provides a national network of information exchange, access to resources, and technical assistance to its members. It serves to influence policy and advocacy, capacity building and fighting the spread of HIV.



## **BENIN**

### **ABMS (Association Beninoise pour le Marketing Social et la Communication pour la santé)**

08 BP 0876

Cotonou, Benin

Tel.: +229 30 77 00

Fax: +229 30 77 03

### **Action, Espoir Et Vie**

01BP5344

Cotonou, Benin

Tel.: +229 68 37 37

Fax: +229 31 63 87

### **African Network Of People Living With Hiv/Aids (Rap+)**

071 BP 20

Cotonou, Benin

Tel.: +229 31 54 88

Fax: +229 31 63 87

### **Centre De Coopération Internationale en Santé et en Développement (CCISD) /Centre For International Cooperation in Health and Development**

Projet SIDA 3 - Bénin

BP 08-0900

Cotonou, Benin

Tel: +229 31 36 02

Fax: +229 31 36 05

**Jeunesse Beninoise et Sida (Jb-Sida)**

BP 1584

Porto Novo, Benin

Tel.: +229 9 05 57 97

Fax: +229 21 25 25



## **BOTSWANA**

### **Ministry of Health**

Personal Bag 00451  
Gaborone, Botswana  
Tel: +267 391 2492  
Web site: <http://www.gov.bw>

### **National AIDS Coordinating Agency**

Personal Bag 00463  
Gaborone, Botswana  
Tel: +267 390 3188  
Fax: +267 371 0312  
Web site: <http://www.naca.gov.bw>  
The National AIDS Coordinating Agency has a small resource center that makes its publications available on the NACA Web site (Moelenyane 2005).

### **Botswana Networks of AIDS Service Organisations (BONASO)**

Part of the SANASO organization, the Botswana Network of AIDS Services Organization (BONASO) provides a national network of information exchange, access to resources, and technical assistance to its members. It serves to influence policy and advocacy, capacity building and fighting the spread of HIV.

### **Population Services International (PSI)**

IRIN (2005) reports that Population Services International (PSI), located in Gaborone, “uses social marketing to deliver health products, services and information that enable low-income and other vulnerable people to lead healthier lives.”



## **BURKINA FASO**

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### **Ministry of Health**

Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

Tel: +226 50 32 4160

Web site: <http://www.primature.gov.bf>

### **Association Ammie**

The Integrated Regional Information Network (IRIN) (2005) reports that Association Ammie provides “Information communication and education; prevention; medical, psychological and practical support; care and home visits; hospital visits; voluntary and anonymous testing; training.” Association Ammie is located in Ouahigouya.

### **Association Laafi La Viim (ALAVI)**

Integrated Regional Information Networks (2005) reports that the Association Laafi La Viim (ALAVI), located in Ouagadougou, offers services including “Information; education; care and support of PWAs; advocacy; counseling.”



## **BURUNDI**

### **Ministry of Health**

Bujumbura, Burundi

Tel: +257 24 6265

Fax: +257 24 4758

### **Conseil National de Lutte contre le SIDA (CNLS)**

B.P. 2717, Kigali

Tel: +250 78 471

Fax: +250 78 473

Web site: <http://www.cnlsburundi.org>

### **Association Nationale De Soutien Aux Séropositifs Et Sidéens Du Burundi**

The Association Nationale De Soutien Aux Seropositifs et Sideens du Burundi provides services including “prevention and awareness; voluntary testing and counselling; medical and psychosocial care; advocacy and lobbying; drop-in centre (NAM n.d.).

### **La Famille Pour Vaincre Le SIDA**

Located in Bujumbura, La Famille Pour Vaincre le SIDA offers “prevention education aimed at young people and couples; awareness sessions; training of community workers; production of education material; care of orphans; support for families” (NAM n.d.).



## CAMEROON

### **Ministry of Health**

Yaoundé, Cameroon  
Tel: +237 222 2901

### **Programme Nationale de Lutte Contre le SIDA:**

B.P. 13810  
Yaoundé, Cameroon  
Tel: +237 222 5758  
Fax: +237 223 1653

### **Centre Info Jeune**

Centre Info Jeune is a documentation centre for Presse Jeune, an “apolitical, nonpartisan network of youth organizations designed to foster the development of communication among youth” (Okomze 2001). Presse Jeune focuses on AIDS in youth media. Among other activities, members participated in the election of the youth network against AIDS in Cameroon. In 2001, Presse Jeune organized the International Conference of Youths' Media on AIDS in Cameroon, where the youth of 15 countries were represented. That same year, Presse Jeune held an awards ceremony to “reward Cameroonian journalists who have taken steps to make people more aware of suffering and loss due to HIV/AIDS” (Okomze 2001). The Minister of Health and the Executive Deputy Director of UNAIDS attended.

Presse Jeune has several publications, one of which, *Agir Magazine*, focuses on the health of youth. In addition, Presse Jeune operates a computer and language training centre, an information centre, the Centre Info Jeune documentation centre, and an Internet centre. They also run workshops and a multimedia information centre on HIV/AIDS for young journalists.

### **Cameroon Link**

Located in the Grand Hangar- Bonabéri neighbourhood of Douala for the past five years, Cameroon Link has a resource center that collects and disseminates HIV/AIDS information (Achanyi-Fontem 2005). A similar project is underway in the city of Bonabéri, with the assistance of the City Council of Strasbourg, France.

## **Synergies Africaines**

Siège: Yaoundé

Boîte Postale 3526 – Yaoundé, Cameroun

Téléphone: (237) 223 09 15

Fax: (237) 223 11 63

<http://www.synergiesafricaines.org>

E-mail: [contact@synergiesafricaines.org](mailto:contact@synergiesafricaines.org)

Mrs. Chantal Biya, the wife of President Paul Biya, and First Lady of Cameroon, created Synergies Africaines (African Synergies), a non-profit organization that focuses on AIDS prevention. Synergies Africaines is a member of the U.S. Embassy-sponsored HIV/AIDS Task Force and the board of directors of Synergies Africaines is comprised of first ladies from many countries.

## **FESADE (Femmes-Santé-Développement en Afrique Sub-Saharienne)**

B.P 724

Yaoundé, Cameroon

Tel.: +237 223 42 32

Fax: +237 223 42 32

The documentation center supports the mission of FESADE to focus on women's health, training and information, access to publications, adolescent health, and care of children.



## **CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**

**Ministry of Public Health and Populations**  
**Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population**  
P.O. Box 823  
Bangui, CAR  
Tel: +236 61 16 35

**National Programme to Fight AIDS**  
**Programme National de lutte contre le Sida**  
P.O. Box 1416  
Bangui, CAR  
Tel: +236 61 17 32  
Fax: +236 61 29 40

### **HIV/AIDS Documentation Centre**

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and UNAIDS have funded an HIV/AIDS documentation, information, education and communication centre in the Central African Republic (CAR) capital of Bangui. The purpose of the project is "to reduce the number of HIV-positive people in CAR," according to Enoch Senzongo, Director of the Centre (Integrated Regional Information Network, 2003). Funded for an initial three years beginning in September 2002, the Centre will work in partnerships with NGOs and youth and women's associations focusing on HIV/AIDS. It houses a library with a capacity of 10,000 books, most of which are provided by UNFPA, UNAIDS, UNDP, and the Central African Republic Ministry of Health. The library will house books about tuberculosis and other infectious diseases in addition to HIV/AIDS. In addition, the Centre will disseminate anti-AIDS information and hold educational seminars about HIV/AIDS in both urban and rural locations in order to reach as many people as possible. The Centre also received computer and audiovisual equipment from UNAIDS, allowing connection to the Internet (Integrated Regional Information Network, 2003). This connection benefits researchers, students, and other NGOs.



## CHAD

### **Ministry of Health**

Ndjamena, Chad

Tel: 235 52 3407

Tel: 235 25 4040

### **Association Fraternité**

Al-nadjma

BP 6236

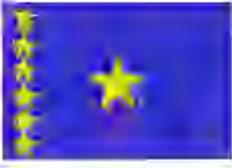
N'Djamena

+235 526084/291560

+235 526514/523407

(Lazarus Foundation n.d.)

The Association Fraternité offers services including “advocacy/rights; information exchange; capacity building; health promotion” (NAM n.d.).



## **DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (DRC)**

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### **National Programme against AIDS (Programme National de Lutte Contre le Sida)**

B.P. 5806

Kinshasa

Tel: +243 88 016 44

Fax: +243 88 436 75

### **Central Network of AIDS Service Organisations (CANASO)**

The Central Network of AIDS Service Organisations (CANASO) includes 9 HIV/AIDS national networks in the Central African countries (Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda and Chad) (Integrated Regional Information Network 2005). Its purpose is to increase community awareness and response to HIV/AIDS in Central Africa. In order to accomplish this goal, it promotes the development of sustainable networks that offer leadership in advocacy, development of programs, and increased participation by people living with HIV and AIDS.

### **CEDITA - Centre D'encadrement pour le Développement, Information - Initiatives sur la Technologie Appropriée**

CEDITA offers information dissemination and documentation services, support to small organizations, including training and equipment supply (NAM n.d.).



## **CONGO, REPUBLIC OF**

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### **Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs Ministère de la Santé et des Affaires Sociales**

B.P 13115

Brazzaville, Congo

Tel: +242 83 55 53

### **National Programme to Fight Against aids Programme National de lutte Contre Le sida**

P.O. Box 1186

Brazzaville, République du Congo

Tel: +242 42 90 76

Fax: +242 81 34 47

### **French to Fund HIV/AIDS Centres**

The Republic of Congo and France have signed an agreement to develop an HIV/AIDS information and documentation center, funded by France. The center will cost an estimated 20 million CFA. The center is part of the National Sanitary Development Plan (PNDS), which identifies national strategies to achieve the national 'Health for All' goal. An estimated 86,000 women and children in the Republic of Congo are living with HIV infection, according to UNAIDS statistics (Integrated Regional Information Network 2000).



## **ERITREA**

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### **Ministry of Health**

P.O. Box 212

Asmara, Eritrea

Tel: +291 1 117549

Fax: +291 1 122899

### **National AIDS and TB Control Division**

Tel: +291 1 121562

Fax: +291 1 122899 / 125835



## ETHIOPIA

### **Ministry of Health**

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: +251 1 517 011

### **National AIDS Council**

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: +251 1 159 988  
Fax: +251 1 519 366

### **The Tigrai Development Association**

Regional development associations have taken on the role of providing services to communities that are otherwise not available. The Tigrai Development Association (TDA) is a regional development association in Ethiopia. In addition to building 82 primary schools, they have refurbished local public libraries that serve an estimated 140,000 readers. In addition, the TDA distributes books to schools, public libraries, vocational and health centres, and Tigrai's university as part of an HIV/AIDS awareness campaign. The TDA works with other NGOs to build reading rooms and stock them with reading materials, as well as provide library training and the production of community newsletters. They have also "produced a number of children's publications in local languages which were the result of a regional children's writing competition" (BookAid International n.d.).

### **The Ethiopian AIDS Resource Centre (ARC)**

The AIDS Resource Centre (ARC) located in Addis Ababa provides AIDS information to Ethiopia (AIDS Resource Center n.d.). Founded in 2002, the ARC was established through a partnership between the Ethiopian government's HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Office (HAPCO), the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC), the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health/Center for Communication Programs (CCP), and the Constella Group. The ARC is a central library and clearinghouse for up-to-date and accurate local and international multimedia materials on HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and tuberculosis (TB). These resources serve a wide range of health and policy professionals involved in HIV/AIDS policy activities (Integrated Regional Information Network, 2003).

A second information HIV/AIDS information center was opened in the city of Adama in the Oromia region of Ethiopia, as an expansion of the national ARC in Addis Ababa. The new center is funded by President George W. Bush's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief through the CDC, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria through HAPCO. The new center is housed in the Oromia HAPCO office and local staff interact with staff at the national ARC. The two centers will share information and resources, including the ARC Web site and databases. In addition, the Oromia ARC offers high-speed Internet access to users needing information on health issues, and to support HAPCO and Health Bureau activities in HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and tuberculosis (TB). The new ARC also offers journalists information on HIV/AIDS from local perspectives. Additional services offered by the new ARC include a multimedia library of HIV/AIDS information, voluntary counseling and testing (VCT), prevention of mother to child HIV transmission (PMTCT), antiretroviral therapy (ART), STDs, TB, and other information. Other programs and activities are available including local and international HIV/AIDS conference databases, news, material, organizations, and opportunities for funding. It will house a comprehensive multimedia library of materials on HIV/AIDS, voluntary counseling and testing (VCT), prevention of mother to child HIV transmission (PMTCT), antiretroviral therapy (ART), STDs, TB and other health-related issues. Audio-visual equipment for viewing media and utilizing for HIV/AIDS programs and activities will also be made available, as well as databases of local and international HIV/AIDS-related events and conferences, news, materials, organizations, and funding opportunities (AIDS Resource Center, 2005).

## **Care Ethiopia**

The Integrated Regional Information Network (IRIN) (2005) reports that Care Ethiopia, located in the capital of Addis Ababa, offers "Home-based care; paediatric AIDS research; voluntary counseling and testing; information education and counseling."

## **Centro Volontari Marchigiani**

Also located in Addis Ababa, Centro Volontari Marchigiani offers services to the community including "Information; education; STD control; blood safety services; education/training; clinical care; counseling (IRIN 2005).

## **Family Guidance Association**

The Family Guidance Association provides "Information; education; communication; condom distribution; STI diagnosis and treatment; counselling; voluntary HIV testing; treatment of opportunistic infections" (IRIN 2005). It is located in the capital of Addis Ababa.

## **Integrated Service for AIDS Prevention and Support (ISAPSO)**

IRIN (2005) reports that the Integrated Service for AIDS Prevention and Support (ISAPSO) offers “Training of peer educators; seminars; condom promotion and distribution; development and distribution of IEC material.”

## **The MESOB HIV/AIDS Networking Project**

Located in Addis Ababa, The MESOB HIV/AIDS Networking Project offers “Networking and information-sharing; education” (IRIN 2005).

## **Organisation for Social Services For AIDS (OSSA)**

IRIN (2005) reports that the Organisation for Social Services for AIDS (OSSA) is an umbrella NGO offering “information and education materials; community based care; testing and counselling; programmes for orphans; support; community economic project.”

## **Pro Pride**

Pro Pride, located in Addis Ababa, offers “Health education on HIV/AIDS and STDs; publication of monthly newspaper, brochures, posters and other IEC materials; radio sensitization programme; drama and musical shows on HIV/AIDS; counselling services; psychosocial support of HIV/AIDS patients; voluntary counselling and testing” (IRIN 2005).

## **Save Your Generation Association**

Located in Addis Ababa, Save Your Generation Association provides “Information; education; condom programming; empowerment of vulnerable groups; community economic project; advocacy” (IRIN 2005).



## **GABON**

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### **Ministry of Health**

P.O. Box 50  
Libreville, Gabon  
Tel: +241 763611

### **National AIDS Control Programme**

BP 20 449  
Libreville, Gabon  
Tel: +241 761 060  
Fax: +241 734 365

### **Association Gabonaise d'Assistance et Actions aux PVVIH (AGAAS)**

The Integrated Regional Information Network (IRIN) (2005) reports that the Association Gabonaise d'Assistance et Actions aux PVVIH (AGAAS), located in Libreville, provides services including “Awareness campaigns, including in schools and colleges—also in rural areas. Also provides support to AIDS orphans.”



## GHANA

### **Ministry of Health**

P.O. Box M44

Accra, Ghana

Tel: +233 21 666 151

Fax: +233 21 663 810

Web site: [www.ghana.gov.gh](http://www.ghana.gov.gh)

### **Ghana AIDS Commission**

Tel: +233 21 678 458

Web site: [www.ghanaims.gov.gh](http://www.ghanaims.gov.gh)

### **CARE International**

The Integrated Regional Information Network (IRIN) (2005) reports that CARE International offers “Information; education; information provision; organisational support” services from its location in Accra.

### **GTZ Regional Aids Programme for Africa**

GTZ Regional AIDS Programme for Africa, located in Accra, provides services including, “Technical advice and support to transnational initiatives for HIV prevention; technical and financial support to NGOs; promotion of information exchange; creation of a network of consultants; documentation centre” (Integrated Regional Information Network 2005).

### **Books for Africa**

Based in the U.S., *Books for Africa* has supported seventeen libraries in seven communities in Ghana (Figure 2). Working with the local community Boards of Trustees, *Books for Africa* has supplied medical texts and computers. The organization requires that each community must “provide and maintain a library building, appropriate furniture, lighting and pay the wage of a librarian” (Bromley 2005). Each library must also be governed and supported by a local Board of Trustees. This approach promotes sustainability for the libraries after the donor has gone. *Books for Africa* targets library

development in poor rural areas where funding for libraries is scarce, if not non-existent. *Books for Africa* also provides on-going support through the provision of additional books and training for librarians. During the summer of 2004, for example, the organization organized a one day training seminar which was attended by library staff.



Figure 2. The Koo Tufoo Resource Library, Ghana, 2004. (Source: Reprinted with permission from *Books For Africa Library Project*, Kirt Bromley, [http://www3.uakron.edu/src/DataServ/SocServ/Summit/Books\\_for\\_Africa.html](http://www3.uakron.edu/src/DataServ/SocServ/Summit/Books_for_Africa.html)).

## Save the Children Fund

Located in Accra, the Save the Children Fund provides “Education; prevention; information; work in partnership with local organisations with the view to building and strengthening their capacity in prevention work” (Integrated Regional Information Network 2005).

## **Drama Network**

The Drama Network is located in Akosombo and offers “Home based care & support for PWLHAS; behaviour change communication; HIV/AIDS information resource centre; condom sales; voluntary counselling & testing” (NAM n.d.).



## **GUINEA-BISSAU**

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### **ALTERNAG**

ALTERNAG, a local NGO in the capital of Bissau, runs an AIDS information center (Integrated Regional Information Network 2004).



## **IVORY COAST (COTE D'IVOIRE)**

### **Ministry to Fight AIDS**

Tel: +225 21 24 43 06

### **Ministry of Health**

Abidjan Immeuble Tour C 16e Etage BP V4

Tel: +225 20 21 08 71

### **Living Positively**

A program in French-speaking Africa called “Living Positively” has developed a comic book and video designed to alleviate the stigma and discrimination of people living with HIV/AIDS. Supported by the U.S. Agency for International Development, the program focuses on behaviors, attitudes, and recommended practices for people infected with or affected by HIV/AIDS. Part of the HIV/AIDS communication strategy for the Family Health and AIDS (FHA) program developed by Johns Hopkins University, the program also addresses people who do not yet know whether they are infected. It also teaches people how to tell their loved ones that they are infected, how to find and join an association for People Living with HIV/AIDS, how to accept someone else who is living with HIV, and how to follow a healthy lifestyle (Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs, 2003).

### **CIPS Centre d'Information pour la Prévention du SIDA**

Located in Abidjan, CIPS (Information Center for the Prevention of AIDS) offers “support; advice; information; education; prevention” (NAM n.d.).



## **KENYA**

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### **Ministry of Health**

Afya House, Cathedral Road,  
P.O. Box 30016  
Nairobi, Kenya  
Tel: +254 20 717 077  
Web site: [www.kenya.gov.ke](http://www.kenya.gov.ke)

### **National AIDS and STD Control Programme (NAS COP)**

Tel: +254 2 555 977

### **National AIDS Control Council**

P.O. Box 61307  
Nairobi, Kenya  
Tel: +254 202 711 261  
Fax: +254 202 711 072

The National AIDS Control Council is responsible for setting the policy and strategic framework for the coordination of resources in HIV prevention programs and for the care and support for those infected and affected by HIV (Integrated Regional Information Network 2005).

### **Kenya National Library Service**

The Kenya National Library Service is associated with an AIDS awareness project that repackages and translates information from foreign sources (Sturges, 2001, 47). The AIDS service includes provision of books, brochures, screening of videos and seminars that target user groups who include young adults and children (Issak, 2000, 138). Materials are also offered in braille. The AIDS service maintains a useful Web site located and advertises the following services:

- Answering reference questions on HIV/AIDS and its related fields
- Using KNLS mobile trucks, distributing HIV/AIDS publications freely within the KNLS branches, government offices, other institutions and members of the public during exhibitions and weekly lectures, as well as at market centers

- Lending publications on HIV/AIDS to readers
- Disseminating information on HIV/AIDS through folk media such as drama, songs and dances
- Translating documents from English to local languages in order to reach a wider audience
- Conducting a get together among peer groups to discuss various issues related to HIV/AIDS
- Showing videos on HIV/AIDS
- Delivering lectures on HIV/AIDS
- Offering postal services
- Participating in seminars, exhibitions and other related forum such as World AIDS Day celebrations that address issues on HIV/AIDS
- Providing preventive devices such as condoms
- Organizing with The Association of People with AIDS in Kenya (TAPWAK) for free voluntary HIV testing
- Encouraging personal testimonies by those infected with HIV/AIDS, which are powerfully effective in disseminating HIV/AIDS information, as no room is left for doubting Thomases. HIV/AIDS is given a human face.  
(<http://www.knls.or.ke/aids.htm>).

### **Regional AIDS Training Center**

The Regional AIDS Training Center (RATN), established in 1997, is a network of twenty-nine organizations involved in training HIV/AIDS program managers. Together, these organizations develop courses aimed at mid-level program managers in the region. Courses offered by RATN are designed to teach skills in counseling, HIV/AIDS clinical management, adult education, youth interventions, communication and behavior change, and management and administration, among others. Based in Nairobi, RATN also has an information center that houses a collection of information on HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). The information center is also tasked with facilitating the exchange of information between partner organizations (Regional AIDS Training Network n.d.).

### **Family Health International (FHI)**

The Integrated Regional Information Network (2005) reports that Family Health International (FHI), located in Nairobi, provides services including “Research studies; capacity building; prevention programmes; training and education of country researchers, service providers, programme managers and health communicators; scientific publishing; information dissemination.”

### **Kenya AIDS and Drugs Alliance (KADA)**

The Kenya AIDS and Drugs Alliance (KADA), located in Nairobi, offers “Information and education forums on HIV treatments and herbal medicine; advocacy and lobbying for treatment access; awareness; counselling and testing; income generating projects; resources centre; home based care and hospital visits” (Integrated Regional Information Network 2005).

### **Kenya AIDS NGO Consortium (KANCO)**

The Kenya AIDS NGO Consortium is a primary national HIV/AIDS network in Kenya. Its goal is to build the capacity of organizations to respond to HIV/AIDS. In addition, it participates in policy development and advocacy, grant giving and management, and provides practical HIV/AIDS information and documentation, offers education and training (Integrated Regional Information Network 2005).

### **Kenya Evangelical Lutheran Church**

The Integrated Regional Information Network (2005) describes the services offered by the Kenya Evangelical Lutheran Church as including “Prevention; awareness; information; education; policy and strategic plan for HIV/AIDS work that puts the issue of AIDS on top of the church's agenda.”

### **Network of African People Living with HIV/AIDS (NAP+)**

Services offered by the Network of African People Living with HIV/AIDS (NAP+), located in Nairobi, include “peer education; support and information services; lobbying for access to effective treatments and services” (Integrated Regional Information Network 2005).

### **Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)**

The Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) offers “support; advice; information; education; prevention” (Integrated Regional Information Network 2005).

### **SOURCENET**

Located in Nairobi, SOURCENET has a documentation center that offers “Education; lobbying and advocacy; training; counselling; research; documentation” (NAM n.d.).



## LESOTHO

### **Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MOHSW)**

Department of Health  
P.O. Box 514, Maseru 100  
Lesotho  
Tel: +266 22 314 404  
Fax: +266 22 310 667  
Web site: [www.lesotho.gov.ls](http://www.lesotho.gov.ls)

### **Lesotho AIDS Programme Coordinating Authority (LAPCA)**

P.O. Box 11232, Maseru 100  
Lesotho  
Tel: +266 22 326 794  
Fax: +266 22 327 210

### **Christian Health Association of Lesotho (CHAL)**

Christian Health Association, located in Lesotho, provides “Medical care; advice; support; exchange of information; access to resources; policy influence and advocacy; capacity building and providing technical assistance on HIV/AIDS” (Integrated Regional Information Network 2005).

### **National University Library, University of Lesotho (NUL)**

The National University Library at the University of Lesotho is involved in several HIV/AIDS activities. First, the NUL is finalizing its policy on HIV/AIDS to direct its activities toward “intensifying the education and awareness on the pandemic to the University community” (Moshoeshe 2005). Second, the NUL Library disseminates HIV/AIDS information and other health-related information to NUL *Information Flash*, a Web-based news service for the University community. Third, a University Steering Committee on HIV/AIDS has representatives of the academic staff of all faculties and the University Library, demonstrating the University’s recognition of the leadership role of the library in HIV/AIDS activities. Fourth, a newly established Development Information Centre (DIC) is located within the University of Lesotho Library network. The DIC offers HIV/AIDS as one of the topical areas in their collection. DIC is the result of a partnership between the NUL and the World Bank, FAO, UNICEF, DFID, SAFAIDS. Finally, the NUL Library collection has a special collection of videos on

stories, films and cases on HIV/AIDs. These may be borrowed for instruction by academic staff at the University, used for demonstrations by the HIV/AIDS Counseling Unit on HIV/AIDS Day, or be viewed by library users during hours of operation (Moshoeshoe 2005).

### **Positive Action – Lesotho**

Positive Action in Lesotho “uses social marketing to deliver health products, services and information that enable low-income and other vulnerable people to lead healthier lives” (Integrated Regional Information Network 2005).

### **Red Cross Society – Lesotho**

“Training; technical assistance; education; information; awareness; support; care; income generation activities; advocacy” are services offered by the Red Cross Society in Lesotho (Integrated Regional Information Network 2005).

### **Society of Women and AIDS in Africa (SWAA)**

Located in Lesotho, the Society of Women and AIDS in Africa offers “Counselling; training; education; information; awareness; support; care; income generation activities; advocacy” (Integrated Regional Information Network 2005).

### **Lesotho Network of AIDS Services Organization (LENASO)**

Part of the SANASO organization, the Lesotho Network of AIDS Services Organization (LENASO) provides a national network of information exchange, access to resources, and technical assistance to its members. It serves to influence policy and advocacy, capacity building and fighting the spread of HIV (Integrated Regional Information Network 2005).



## **LIBERIA**

### **Ministry of Health and Social Welfare**

P.O. Box 9009

Monrovia, Liberia

Tel: +231 377 31 3790

Fax: +231 377 231 226317

### **National AIDS Control Programme**

JFK Hospital Compound

1000 Monrovia

Montserrado County, Liberia

Tel: +231 226193

Fax: +231 226210

### **Liberia Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS**

Headquartered in Monrovia, Liberia Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS is the “regional coordinating network for people with HIV/AIDS: advocacy/rights; information exchange; capacity building; health promotion” (NAM n.d.).

### **Liberian Youths against HIV and AIDS**

Located in Monrovia, the mission of the Liberian Youths against HIV and AIDS organization is to promote and protect the rights of youths and children living with HIV/AIDS. It “advocates for programs and facilities for youths infected and affected by HIV/AIDS; provides information on prevention and educates young people on HIV/AIDS” (NAM n.d.). Liberian Youths against HIV and AIDS is on the Web at <http://www.liberianyouthsagainstaids.org>.



## **MADAGASCAR**

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### **Ministry of Health**

Tel: +261 20 222 3697

### **Conseil National de Lutte contre le SIDA (CNLS)**

Tel: +261 32 023 2101

### **Catholic Relief Services (CRS)**

Catholic Relief Services in Antananarivo, offers “Community awareness campaigns, support for people living with HIV/AIDS and food security projects” (Integrated Regional Information Network 2005).

### **Population Services International (PSI)**

Located in Antananarivo, Population Services International provides “Condom distribution, HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns, STI treatment, family planning services” (Integrated Regional Information Network 2005).



## MALAWI

### **Ministry of Health and Population**

P.O. Box 30377

Lilongwe 3, Malawi

Tel: +265 1 789 400 / +265 1 788 849 / +265 1 789 195

Fax: +265 1 789 431

E-mail: [health@malawi.gov.mw](mailto:health@malawi.gov.mw)

### **National AIDS Commission of Malawi**

P.O. Box 30622

Lilongwe, Malawi

Tel: +265 1 727 900

Fax: +265 1 843 363

Web site: [www.aidsmalawi.org](http://www.aidsmalawi.org)

### **Malawi Network of AIDS Service Organisations (MANASO)**

The Malawi Network of AIDS Services Organizations specializes in “Networking; information sharing, training workshops; grants management aimed at building the capacities of community based organizations” (Integrated Regional Information Network 2005).

### **Malawi Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS**

The Malawi Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS, located in Lilongwe, provides “Support groups; information; training programmes; conferences” (Integrated Regional Information Network 2005).

### **National Association of People with HIV/AIDS in Malawi (NAPHAM)**

According to the Integrated Regional Information Network (2005), the National Association of People with HIV/AIDS in Malawi is located in Lilongwe and offers “Home-based care; counselling; education; condom promotion; information; support; advocacy.”

### **Population Services International (PSI)**

Population Services International “Uses social marketing to deliver health products, services and information that enable low-income and other vulnerable people to lead healthier lives” (Integrated Regional Information Network 2005).

### **Salima HIV-AIDS Support Organization (SASO)**

The Salima HIV/AIDS Support Organization specializes in “Networking; information sharing, training workshops; grants management aimed at building the capacities of community-based organizations” (Integrated Regional Information Network 2005).



## **MALI**

### **West African Network of AIDS Service Organisations - WANASO**

Headquartered in Bamako, WANASO is a network of sixteen HIV/AIDS national networks in the Western African countries including Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Ivory Coast, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo. Its mission is to “enhance the community response to HIV/AIDS in Western Africa by promoting the development and existence of sustainable and effective country networks that provide leadership and capacity building in advocacy, programme development, and enhanced greater involvement of people living with HIV and AIDS” (NAM n.d.). WANASO is on the Web at <http://www.wanaso.org/>.

### **Programme National de Lutte Contre Le SIDA (PNLS)**

PNLS offers “prevention; information provision; support; coordination” (NAM nd).

### **Enda Tiers Monde**

Located in Bamako, Enda Tiers Monde provides “awareness; prevention; information; support/advice; training of educators” (NAM n.d.).



## MAURITIUS

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### **Ministry of Health & Quality of Life**

5th floor

Emmanuel Anquetil Building

Port Louis, Mauritius

Tel.: +230 201 2175

Fax: +230 208 7222

E-mail: moh@mail.gov.mu

### **AIDS Prévention and Information Centre (P.I.L.S.)**

The AIDS Prévention and Information Centre, located in Port Louis in Mauritius, offers “information; prevention campaigns; free condom distribution; documentation centre; Helpline; advocacy; support; counselling; training; outreach; peer education” (NAM nd).



## MOZAMBIQUE

### **Ministry of Health**

National STD/AIDS Control Programme (PNC DTS/SIDA)

Tel: +258 1 421 095

Fax: +258 1 430 970

### **National Council for AIDS**

C.P. 106/114

Maputo, Mozambique

Tel: +258 1 495 396

Fax: +258 1 495 395

### **ActionAid *Stepping Stones* Program**

ActionAid, a development agency headquartered in the United Kingdom, offers a “a training programme which helps women and men explore their own sexual health needs, discuss the changes that they want, and find ways of making those changes” ([http://www.actionaid.org.uk/1201/stepping\\_stones.html](http://www.actionaid.org.uk/1201/stepping_stones.html)). *Stepping stones* refers to the methodology used by ActionAid to provide information and skills to communities about HIV/AIDS (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development 2003). Located in the Maputo Province of Mozambique, it holds meetings once a week for groups divided by age and gender. These include young women, young men, older women, and older men. Community issues are identified and discussed including, among others, gender issues and HIV/AIDS. Information is presented through drama, dance, and song, and attendees are invited to participate in the activities. Potential, workable solutions are discussed and shared with the other groups. The meetings close with personal promises about individual behavior and commitment to the community.

### **Mozambican Network of AIDS Services Organization (MONASO)**

Part of the SANASO organization, the Mozambican Network of AIDS Services Organization (MONASO) provides a national network of information exchange, access to resources, and technical assistance to its members. It serves to influence policy and advocacy, capacity building and fighting the spread of HIV.

## **UNFPA and Pathfinder International: *Geração Biz*, Youth-Friendly Health Clinics**

*Geração Biz* is a health service of the United Nations Population Fund that targets schools and communities to increase “awareness of sexual and reproductive health issues and to encourage the adoption of safe, responsible, and gender-sensitive sexual and reproductive behavior (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development 2003). Youth, ages 15-24, receive counseling from nurses and doctors on sexually transmitted diseases, contraception, condoms, and relationships. Peer educators also meet with youth to discuss safe sex and HIV/AIDS. Started in 1999, the *Geração Biz* program has six centers in Maputo.



## NAMIBIA

### **Ministry of Health and Social Services**

Personal Bag 13198  
 Windhoek, Namibia  
 Tel: +264 61 203 9111  
 Fax: +264 61 227 607  
 Web site: [www.grnnet.gov.na](http://www.grnnet.gov.na)

### **National AIDS Coordination Programme (NACOP)**

Tel: +264 61 203 2218  
 Fax: +264 61 224 155

### **Health Services for Youth**

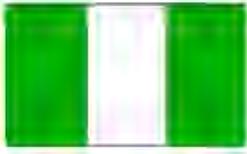
Mchombu (2002) summarizes the findings of an earlier study he conducted in Namibia (Mchombu 2000). He reports that HIV/AIDS workers in the field claim to not have sufficient quantities of materials available to disseminate to their users. Mchombu considers this to be the result of a distribution problem that libraries can help to solve. Because many organizations are involved in the production of and distribution of materials on HIV/AIDS, including Government ministries, UN Agencies, NGOs, donor agencies, and personal companies, libraries and information centers can serve as clearinghouses to reduce the bottlenecks between producer and user in the distribution of HIV/AIDS materials (Mchombu 2002). Mchombu also suggests that locally-produced materials complement the role of the media in disseminating vital information about HIV/AIDS. Library services, he claims, “can a makes a major contribution towards managing and ultimately defeating this terrible disease. The library and information services can thus play an important role by disseminating useful information directly to the public, as well as providing forums for debate and discussion, which enables people to learn how to avoid the disease” (Mchombu 2002, 2).

### **Namibian Network of AIDS Service Organisations (NANASO)**

Part of the SANASO organization, NANASO provides a national network of information exchange, access to resources, and technical assistance to its members. It serves to influence policy and advocacy, capacity building and fighting the spread of HIV.

## **Health Communication Partnership/Johns Hopkins University**

The Health Communication Partnership with Johns Hopkins University is centered on research and communication development, including a 26-part radio series called “The Suzie and Shafa Show.” This radio program “aims to explore relationships between youth lifestyles and HIV/AIDS” (Integrated Regional Information Network 2005). Other services offered by the partnership include research on the prevention of mother-to-child transmission and voluntary counseling and testing services. Particular areas of emphasis include “strategic planning, trust building, multi-sectoral partnerships, multi-channel approach, engaging men, mass media and branding of services, community mobilization, capacity building, audiences, contextual messages and gender issues” (Integrated Regional Information Network (2005). The target audience for the partnership is youth, people living with HIV/AIDS, and orphans.



## **NIGERIA**

### **Ministry of Health**

Tel: +234 9 523 8190

### **National AIDS Programme**

Tel: +234 9 523 8950

### **Nigeria Library Association**

The Nigeria Library Association has an AIDS Information Centre at its office in Abuja (Onyekatu 2005).

### **Nigerian Institute of Medical Research**

The Nigerian Institute of Medical Research, funded by a U.S. Pefar grant, has a center devoted to HIV/AIDS information in Nigeria (Abolarinwa 2005).

### **Centre for Adolescent Research Education and Sexuality (CARES)**

Located in Delta State, CARES offers research on social and medical problems of youth, provides reproductive health information, reproductive health care for youth, a documentation center, risk reduction programs, and research into “women controlled options, especially Microbicides and community-based vaccine trial education” (Integrated Regional Information Network 2005).

### **CARES Centre for Adolescent Research Education and Sexuality Microbicide Advocacy Network**

The CARES Network is located in Agege and offers “multidisciplinary research into social and medical problems facing adolescent; community based reproductive health information; training, advocacy and reproductive health care for youth; documentation centre; risk reduction programmes at oil locations and surrounding communities; research into women controlled options especially Microbicides and community-based vaccine trial education” (NAM n.d.).

### **The Center for Health, Education And Development Communication (CHEDCOM)**

Located in Lagos, CHEDCOM implements and monitors programs on reproductive health and HIV in order to raise awareness and disseminate HIV/AIDS information. It also designs and distributes IEC materials, conducts peer education training, offers counseling, conducts information campaigns and seminars and public education, and serves to mobilize communities.

### **Family and Adolescent Health Initiative (FAHI)**

FAHI, located in the Plateau State of Nigeria, provides services including “Adolescent sexuality and reproductive health; outreach programmes on HIV/AIDS awareness; prevention; home care services; behavioural interventions; community health education; training of health care providers; research; counselling and library services for health personnel” (NAM n.d.).

### **Global Health & Awareness Research Foundation (GHARF)**

The Global Health & Awareness Research Foundation, located in Enugu, offers services including dissemination of reproductive health information (for example, prevention, treatment and care). It also trains peer educators and training for women and adolescents.

### **Living Hope**

The Living Hope Organization offers support group services, voluntary counseling and testing (VCT), referrals and education, advocacy services, home-base care and support services, an awareness and enlightenment program, and a resource center (NAM n.d.).

### **Mgbala Agwa Youths Forum: Community Library Resource for HIV/AIDS, STI**

Mgbala Agwa Youths Forum is a community- based organization (CBO), located in Mgbala Agwa, in Imo State. It is the first resource center in Nigeria to offer research into history, prevention, control and management of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases. The organization plans to target roughly 450,000 Nigerians in rural extension service. Their areas of information and services include HIV/AIDS, educational awareness, and environmental technology (Mgbala Agwa Youths Forum n.d.).

### **Virtual Volunteers - AIDS Library (Mgbala Agwa)**

Online volunteers from UN Volunteers and NetAid donated reading materials on HIV/AIDS and STIs to stock a library at the village health center in Mgbala Agwa. Currently about 3,000 volumes are in the library, housed in the small town of Mgbala Agwa in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria. Due to financial constraints, the library is staffed by volunteers on a rotating basis. According to Anselm Uche Ononogbo, President of the Mgbala Agwa Youth Forum, “Despite the absence of a librarian or a catalogue, no book has been pilfered, lost or defaced” (Iyare 2003). The project has also received support from the World Health Organization, UNAIDS, Johns Hopkins University, The Hesperian Foundation, among other organizations in Australia, Canada, India, South Africa, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Zambia. The online volunteers also donate “virtual fieldwork” by contributing time towards fundraising, Web site management, translating, research and writing, and marketing via e-mail and telephone. Because of the many books that have been received by the library, there is increasing desire to expand its scope and share resources with other libraries in the area. The center serves as a meeting place for the community and for jobless youth “who tend to congregate there to meet and share ideas” (Iyare 2003). The services of the library are also complemented by a local HIV/AIDS awareness campaign.

### **Journalists against AIDS (JAAIDS) Nigeria (Media Resource Centre on HIV/AIDS and Reproductive Health)**

JAAIDS, headquartered in Lagos, offers media training, research and analysis, seminars and workshops, information technology services to journalists and NGOS (Integrated Regional Information Networks 2005). It also has a documentation and resource center and provides information networking on HIV/AIDS and advocates for policy issues.

### **Stop AIDS**

Located in Lagos, the Stop AIDS documentation center offers “education focusing on long distance drivers; training for peer health educators; counselling; drop-in centre providing information; support groups; health advice sessions; free therapies; seminar/workshops for corporate bodies, government institutions, religious groups, etc.” (NAM n.d.).

### **Youth Awareness Campaign against AIDS (YACAA)**

YACAA, located in Lagos, provides “support, advocacy and education to youths who are infected or affected by HIV; outreach and information centre” (NAM n.d.).



## **RWANDA**

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### **Ministry of Health**

PO Box 84

Kigali, Rwanda

Tel: +250 577 458

Fax: +250 577 458

### **National Commission against HIV/AIDS (CNLS)**

Tel: +250 582 018

Fax: +250 583 325



## SENEGAL

### **Ministry of Health, Hygiene, and Prevention:**

Dakar, Senegal

Tel: +221 822 9045

Fax: +221 822 1507

### **Conseil National de Lutte contre le SIDA et les MST (CNLS) - National Council for the Struggle Against AIDS and STDs**

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### **The Group for the Study and Teaching of Population Issues (GEEP): An Experiment to Prevent the Spread of HIV/AIDS among Schoolchildren**

Established in May 1989, the Group for the Study and Teaching of Population Issues (*Groupe pour l'Etude et l'Enseignement de la Population* [GEEP]) is an NGO designed to conduct "population education and family life education (FLE) clubs designed to bring population issues, notably sexual and reproductive health of adolescents, prevention of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), and understanding of HIV/AIDS, into the classroom and to situate them within the framework of socioeducational and extracurricular activities" (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development 2003). In late 1994, GEEP began a program targeting middle and secondary school students, aged 12-19, to encourage responsible sexual behavior. It conducts training activities, peer education, and information materials to support its mission. Shortly after the creation of the "Promotion of Family Life Education," Youth Information and Advice Centers were also created to focus specifically on reproductive health issues, sexually transmitted diseases, and HIV/AIDS.

### **Africa Consultants International (ACI) AIDS Resource Center**

Since 1990, the AIDS Information and Resource Center in Dakar has collected information on HIV/AIDS and development. Information is publicly available and used by non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, and other African organizations. The AIDS Documentation Center houses over 3500 materials on HIV/AIDS including books, CD-ROMs, pamphlets, training manuals, etc. Over 250 video and audiocassettes are available. There is also an AIDS database that contains

resources for Africa and a directory for Senegal. Posters are available in French, English, and local language from Africa and other parts of the world (Africa Consultants International, n.d.).

**Ceffeva/Coswfeva - Comité D'études Sur les Femmes, la Famille et L'environnement en Afrique**

Located in Dakar, services offered by this organization include research programs and interventions in reproductive health, evaluation and implementation of programs in reproductive health, training, information sharing and promotion of information technologies (Integrated Regional Information Networks 2005).


## SIERRA LEONE

### **Ministry of Health**

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Tel: +232 22 242 119  
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### **National AIDS Secretariat**

Tel: +232 22 235 842/849

### **Sierra Leone Library Association**

The Sierra Leone Library Association, working with the Public Library, Freetown, is providing users with Internet access, particularly students, teachers, and other public library users. Prior to the civil war, information to rural communities used to be disseminated through local resource centers. These centers were destroyed during the war. The Library Association is attempting to raise funds to rebuild resource centers in selected rural mountain communities that will serve to disseminate information to the public. Information will include HIV/AIDS as well as education, health, agriculture, rural development, micro credit, and governance. Community centers are defined as “an all inclusive information facility that should include print information like books, periodicals, posters, magazines, newspapers, charts, maps etc., non-print materials like audio and video cassette players including radio, tape cassette players, walkman; electronic information facilities like television, computers, CD-ROMS, typewriter, photocopier and scanner. It could even have games, e-mail, and fax and internet facilities” (Gorvie, 2005). Currently, the Sierra Leone Library Board is restricted to offering films for children and football games for adults and is only available to a small percentage of the population in Freetown. The current estimated cost for the establishment of a resource center at Leicester is \$18,000.

### **Action Group for Family Health and Development (Agfhad)**

Located in Freetown, the Action Group for Family Health and Development has a documentation center that offers information on sex and reproductive health. The overall organization also offers educational services, training of peer educators and counselors, and community development (NAM n.d.).



## **SOUTH AFRICA**

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### **Ministry of Health**

HIV/AIDS and STDs  
Personal Bag X399  
Pretoria 0001, South Africa  
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Mobile: +27 82 787 0202  
Web site: [www.gov.za](http://www.gov.za)

### **Department of Health**

HIV/AIDS and TB Unit  
Tel: +27 12 312 0121  
Fax: +27 12 312 3122

### **South African National AIDS Council (SANAC)**

Tel: +27 82 782 2575

### **Langa Library**

A panel discussion was held at the Langa Library in Cape Town, South Africa in March 2001 to discuss the role of libraries in targeting youth for HIV/AIDS information efforts (Hart 2001). The issues that were addressed at this meeting include availability of HIV/AIDS information in Cape Town libraries, school library involvement in AIDS education, and the changing role of the public library. Discussion focused on the need for school libraries to take a more active role in HIV/AIDS education, the need for public libraries to be more responsive and flexible by assuming broader roles as clearinghouse and resource center, and increasing the marketing efforts of libraries in the gathering, organizing and disseminating of HIV/AIDS information. Additional discussion focused on partnerships with schools, health workers and nongovernmental organizations.

### **AIDS Consortium**

The AIDS Consortium is located in Johannesburg and offers “networking; advocacy; lobbying; policy development; human rights; resource centre; information reference service; materials distribution” services (Integrated Regional Information Network 2005).

The Consortium is on the Web at  
[http://www.ac.org.za/index.php?option=com\\_frontpage&Itemid=1](http://www.ac.org.za/index.php?option=com_frontpage&Itemid=1).

### **AIDS Training, Information & Counselling Centre (ATICC)**

Located in Bloemfontein, the AIDS Training, Information & Counselling Centre offers information on safe sex, counseling, testing, training, and serves as an advocacy organization. They also provide a resource center.

### **Children's HIV/AIDS Network (CHAIN)**

The Children's HIV/AIDS Network provides information and education on prevention and serves as an advocacy and lobbying organization. In addition, they provide counseling services (Integrated Regional Information Network 2005).

### **National Association of People Living with HIV/AIDS (NAPWA)**

The National Association of People Living with HIV/AIDS, located in Germiston, offers services including self-help, information and education on prevention, and serve as an advocacy and lobbying organization. They also offer counseling services.

### **Vukani AIDS and Youth Development Project**

Located in Captetown, the Vukani AIDS and Youth Development Project offers information and education on HIV/AIDS prevention. They also serve as an advocacy and lobbying organization (Integrated Regional Information Networks 2005).

### **AIDS Training Information and Counseling Centre**

About fifteen years ago, June Bowman, Periodicals Librarian for the Msunduzi Municipal Library in KwaZulu-Natal, was approached to assist the local City Health Department and a budding AIDS Interest Group in compiling information about HIV/AIDS. Since then, she has been actively identifying, photocopying and collating articles on relevant articles that have appeared in selected South African journals. In addition to creating and maintaining the original files which are now housed in the local AIDS Training Information and Counselling Centre, she has created and maintained a duplicate set of articles for the general public to use in the library. She also supplies copies of these articles to other organizations to support their research activities. For the past five years, she also compiled and distributed annual bibliographies of the articles she compiled, although this has recently stopped. She reports, "I hope to be in a position to

resume this work when I retire (in about 10 months time), as I have all the information on record” (Bowen 2005).

## **University of KwaZulu-Natal**

One of the libraries at the Howard College campus of the University of KwaZulu-Natal in Durban serves the Faculties of Science, Engineering, Human and Social Sciences, and Management Studies. They also serve the College of Health Sciences that includes the School of Nursing. They offer materials on HIV/AIDS, indexed in their online catalog and available on the Web at <http://www.library.und.ac.za/catalogue.htm> (Dubbeld 2005).

The College of Health Sciences also includes the Faculty of Health Sciences at Westville campus and the Nelson R. Mandela School of Medicine, on its own campus in Durban. Both of these faculties are supported by library collections on their respective campuses. Beginning in May 2005, a virtual library, the Victor Daitz HIV/AIDS Information Gateway, was started at the Doris Duke Research Institute School of Medicine (Dubbeld 2005). See also [http://www.ukzn.ac.za/focus/pdf/vol14no2/FOCUS\\_28.pdf](http://www.ukzn.ac.za/focus/pdf/vol14no2/FOCUS_28.pdf). Its mission is to provide “customized, timely and expert information services to support HIV/AIDS research in the Medical Research Institute” (Makalima 2005). Services offered by the Information Gateway include:

- Collection development (based on the needs of the researchers, both print and electronic materials)
- Reference services (designed to provide ready access to requested materials and to advise researchers on relevant resources)
- Training/User Education
- Orientation tours (designed to acquaint researchers and visitors with services and resources available at the HIV/AIDS Information Gateway)
- Information skills training (to educate users in effective access, evaluation and use of information)
- Literature searching (designed to assist researchers in identifying and acquiring relevant literature using the different electronic resources available at the Information Gateway)
- Current awareness/alert services (offered to researchers to alert them to new information relevant to their current projects and to stay abreast of new developments in their areas of focus)

Two major initiatives at the University also support research and information on HIV/AIDS:

- 1) HEARD (Health Economics and HIV/AIDS Research Division) in the Faculty of Management Studies

- 2) HIVAN (the Centre for HIV/AIDS Networking) links all the campuses and offers information services to students and staff (<http://www.hivan.org.za/>).

HEARD has a resource center that has recently gained greater attention, due to the hiring of a professionally trained Library and Information Specialist in March 2002.

Located on the Web at

<http://www.ukzn.ac.za/heard/aboutheard/aboutheardResourceCentre.htm>, the HEARD Resource Centre supports the HEARD mission to conduct “research on the socio-economic aspects of public health, especially the HIV/AIDS pandemic” and to conduct “inter-disciplinary research to produce scientific knowledge and effective interventions” (Health Economics And HIV/AIDS Research Division 2005).

HEARD offers access to library items at the Resource Centre; the materials do not circulate, however. Photocopying can be arranged for visitors for a fee. Due to budget constraints, however, the Resource Centre is only open and staffed 15 hours per week.

The main categories used to classify materials in the Resource Centre include:

1. Socioeconomic sectors: HIV/AIDS impact and response
2. "Societal" sectors: HIV/AIDS impact & response
3. Disciplines: HIV/AIDS impact & response
4. HIV/AIDS and Law
5. HIV/AIDS Education
6. HIV/AIDS Prevention
7. HIV/AIDS Care
8. HIV/AIDS Treatment
9. HIV/AIDS Financing
10. Health - General
11. Research methodologies
12. Statistics
13. Reference section
14. Audiovisual resources
15. Journals
16. Media/press items
17. Annual reports

HIVAN offers a Campus HIV/AIDS Support Unit (CHASU), staffed by trained counselors and peer educators. Its purpose is to inform staff and students about the HIV epidemic and to provide support services. It has offices on three of the University's five campuses, including Howard College, Pietermaritzburg, and Edgewood. A student group, working in conjunction with other student organizations and service providers, designs CHASU activities.

CHASU has four main activities, one of which focuses on information dissemination and referral. “Services include HIV/AIDS Resource Centres; a webpage offering students and staff access to information and resources as well as a confidential on-line advice

service; and a screened referral network of HIV/AIDS service providers, which is also accessible electronically” (HIVAN 2002-2005). In addition, a national HIV/AIDS database is available on the web, searchable by organization, topic, service area, funding, clients, resources, etc., available at <http://www.hivan.org.za/aidsdatasearchadvanced.asp>.

### **South African HIV Vaccine Action Campaign (SA HIVAC)**

The South African HIV Vaccine Action Campaign (SA HIVAC) was established in 2000 “as a community mobilisation and preparedness campaign to inform and educate the South African population about the HIV/AIDS vaccine development process” (Stuurman 2002, 146). Part of the SA HIVAC includes an Information Clearinghouse whose primary responsibility is to develop an information management system to collect, store, and retrieve, information for the project. The SA HIVAC project involves research and knowledge translation—“the exchange, synthesis and application of information to effect behavioral change” (Stuurman 2002, 146).

The Clearinghouse incorporates aspects of subject specialization, information, and communications in its staff of four which includes an information specialist, editor, journalist, and clinician. The target audience includes the SA HIVAC staff and the South African public. Services include reference, management and operation of a resource center open to the general public, data collection for researchers, including necessary translations for technical terminology for researchers, background information for the development of information and media publications (for example, posters, brochures, manuals, comic books), targeted selective dissemination of information (SDI) services for organizational members, and management of a Web site, among others.

Stuurman reports gaps that have been identified by the staff at the Clearinghouse. First is the barrier created by language, because of lack of equivalent language for scientific and technical terminology in the local African languages. Their solution is to explain the necessary concepts first as they develop their information products. “As a result, we have produced a comic book that describes the whole clinical trial process” (Stuurman, 149).

A second problem is the mistrust that sometimes arises in local communities regarding science. The staff’s solution is to integrate indigenous knowledge into their activities, which also serves to preserve cultural heritage. This assists in decision-making regarding relevant scientific issues because it incorporates their local knowledge with science in a way that supports their existing community structures.

### **loveLife: Promoting Sexual Health and Healthy Lifestyles for Young People in South Africa**

Started in 1999, the goal of the loveLife program is to “reduce the incidence of HIV among 15- to 20- year-olds in South Africa by at least 50 percent over the next five years

(International Bank for Reconstruction and Development 2003). Targeting 12 to 17 year olds, it is a national program designed to promote sexual health. It emphasizes education, prevention, shared values, and condom use as its primary components. It utilizes a media campaign of television, radio, and print advertisements to support its message of “delay, reduce, and protect” (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development 2003). loveLife has also established youth centers and clinics, and conducts research to evaluate and monitor its program on an ongoing basis.

### **Soul *Buddyz*: A Multimedia Edutainment Project for Children in South Africa**

Soul *Buddyz* is an *edutainment* project targeting South African children between the ages of 8 and 12 (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development 2003). Its purpose is to provide children with information about HIV/AIDS, sexual behavior, and gender issues. It was designed with the assistance and participation of children and includes a dramatic television show, a magazine published in three languages, and a life skills book that was distributed to one million children. The initial program included an advocacy campaign targeted to policymakers. Preliminary evaluations suggested that it was useful in providing information and that it also had the added bonus of reaching parents, creating useful dialog between children and their parents about these difficult issues.



## **SUDAN**

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### **Sudan National AIDS Control Programme**

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## SWAZILAND

### **Ministry of Health and Social Welfare**

National Emergency Response Committee on HIV/AIDS (NERCHA)

Tel: +268 404 2431 /

Fax: +268 404 1720

<http://www.gov.sz>

### **Swaziland National AIDS Programme (SNAP)**

P.O. Box 1119

Mbabane, Swaziland

Tel: +268 404 8440

Fax: +268 404 8209

<http://www.gov.sz>

### **The AIDS Information Support Centre (TASC)**

According to the Integrated Regional Information Networks (2005), the AIDS Information Support Centre offers “HIV/AIDS information, education and communication strategies; mass media HIV/AIDS information dissemination; condom promotion and distribution; voluntary walk-ins for counseling and testing; telephone helpline; training and programme support.” Located in Manzini, it can be found on the Web at <http://www.tasc.org.sz>.

### **Swaziland AIDS Support Organisation (SASO)**

The Swaziland AIDS Support Organisation (SASO) offers information and advice on self-help, information and education on prevention. Located in Mbabane, SASO also serves as an advocacy and lobbying organization and offers counseling services.

### **Swaziland Network of AIDS Service Organizations (SwaNASO)**

Part of the SANASO organization, the Swaziland Network of AIDS Services Organization (SwaNASO) provides a national network of information exchange, access to resources, and technical assistance to its members. It serves to influence policy and advocacy, capacity building and fighting the spread of HIV.

### **The Family Life Association of Swaziland (FLAS)**

Located in Manzini, the Family Life Association of Swaziland (FLAS) provides “comprehensive and holistic sexual and reproductive health (SRH) information and services with special focus on youth”(Integrated Regional Information Networks 2005).

### **Hlanganani Help Centre/Municipal HIV/AIDS Team (MHI)**

Located in Manzini, the partnership between the Hlanganani Help Centre and the Municipal HIV/AIDS Team offers self-help information, advice, and support. The partnership also serves as an advocacy organization and offers counseling services.

### **Population Services International (PSI)**

Located in Manzini, PSI “uses social marketing to deliver health products, services and information that enable low-income and other vulnerable people to lead healthier lives” (Integrated Regional Information Networks 2005).

### **Schools HIV/AIDS Population Education**

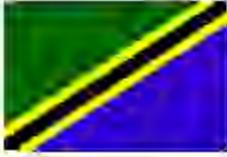
The Schools HIV/AIDS Population Education organization offers HIV/AIDS education and information, advice, and support. It also serves as an advocacy organization and provides counseling services from its office in Mbabane.

### **Swaziland Positive Living for Life**

The Swaziland Positive Living for Life organizations offers HIV/AIDS awareness information and education, information on prevention. It also serves in an advocacy and lobbying role, and provides counseling services. It is located in Manzini.

### **University of Swaziland Health Information and Counselling Centre**

The University of Swaziland (UNISWA) started the Health Information and Counselling Centre in June 2002. The center’s purpose is to disseminate HIV/AIDS information to the university community and offer counseling services. At the time of this report the Centre was not yet fully operational. The Centre is constrained by its location on a small campus away from the main campus that has the bulk of the student population. This has hindered awareness of the center’s services—so far, few students are even aware of its existence. In addition, the Centre Manager also serves as a full-time member of the academic staff, which dilutes the effectiveness of the manager and of the Centre as a whole. Further, no counselors have yet been recruited, despite three years of operation.



## TANZANIA

### **Ministry of Health**

Department of Health  
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Tel: +255 22 212 0261  
Fax: +255 22 213 9951  
<http://www.tanzania.go.tz>

### **Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TCAIDS)**

Dar es Salaam, Tanzania  
Tel: +255 22 212 2651  
Fax: +255 22 212 2427

### **National AIDS Coordination Programme (NACP)**

P.O. Box 11857  
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Tel: +255 22 211 8581  
Fax: +255 22 212 1624

### **Zanzibar AIDS Commission**

P.O. Box 2820  
Zanzibar, Tanzania  
Tel & Fax: +255 24 222 3152

### **Youth Development Centre (YDC) Resource Library**

Students Partnership Worldwide (SPW), working in Tanzania since 1992, designed a program of peer education for HIV/AIDS. Young, educated, energetic, and enthusiastic Tanzanians between 18 and 25 years work together with foreign peers, forming a cross-cultural team. The program encourages peer educators to discuss adolescent sexual and reproductive health through one-hour lessons per week during school time. They are also involved in the organization of school and community health awareness events. Programs target the Iringa region because of the many truck drivers that use this road. In addition, there are many rural secondary schools in the area.

In addition, some Sub-Saharan countries, including Tanzania, include books on HIV/AIDS as part of the general collection (Batambuze 2003).

### **Adolescent Reproductive Health Network (ARHNe) Resource Centre**

The ARHNe Resource Centre is located in Dar es Salaam and offers a “research network involved in research and/or implementation of programs targeting adolescent sexual and reproductive health and risk behaviours” (NAM n.d.). The Resource Centre is part of the Adolescent Reproductive Health Network, a project for Eastern and Southern Africa, funded by the European Commission (EC) through the University of Oslo. It includes several research programs and projects and consists of 18 partner institutions in Southern and Eastern Africa and Europe. All participants are involved in programs targeting adolescent reproductive health and risk behaviors (Adolescent Reproductive Health Network 2000).

### **Eastern Africa National Networks of Aids Service Organisations (EANNASO)**

EANNASO is a network comprised of thirteen HIV/AIDS national networks in the Eastern African countries of Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. EANNASO’s mission is to facilitate community response to HIV/AIDS in Eastern Africa “by promoting the development and existence of sustainable and effective country networks that provide leadership and capacity building in advocacy, programme development, and enhanced greater involvement of people living with HIV and AIDS” (NAM n.d.).

### **Population Services International (PSI)**

Located in Dar es Salaam, PSI “uses social marketing to deliver health products, services and information that enable low-income and other vulnerable people to lead healthier lives” (Integrated Regional Information Networks 2005).

### **AMREF, LSHTM, and NIMR: MEMA Kwa Vijana Program**

“The African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF), in collaboration with the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) and the (Tanzanian) National Institute for Medical Research (NIMR), initiated a program in 62 primary schools and 18 health facilities in Mwanza region of Tanzania in January 1999” (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development 2003).

Targeting 12- to 19 year-olds, its peer-educator driven approach was designed to increase youth's knowledge of sexual health, decrease the rate of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV, and reduce the number of unwanted pregnancies. Healthcare workers were also trained to create more youth-friendly healthcare services.

### **Tanzania Network of People with HIV/AIDS (TANOPHA)**

TANOPHA is a regional coordinating network for people with HIV/AIDS. It offers information exchange, capacity building, and health promotion for its members.

### **Zanzibar Association of People with HIV/AIDS (ZAPHA+)**

ZAPHA+ is a self-help program offering services including prevention, advice, support, and information.

### **Upendo AIDS Information and Counseling Center**

The Upendo AIDS Information and Counseling Center is located in Dar es Salaam.

### **Women against AIDS Kilimanjaro**

Located in Kilimanjaro, Women against AIDS Kilimanjaro is a self-help program that offers advice, support, and prevention information on HIV/AIDS.

### **Women's Research and Documentation Project Association (WRDP)**

The Women's Research and Documentation Project Association (WRDP) is located in Dar es Salaam. It offers prevention information, advice, and support to women in Tanzania.



## UGANDA

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### **Ministry of Health**

Kitante Road – Kampala, Uganda

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E-mail: info@health.go.ug

### **Uganda AIDS Commission**

P.O. Box 10779

Kampala, Uganda

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E-mail: uac@uac.go.ug

### **The AIDS Support Organisation (TASO)**

Headquartered in Kampala and located on the Web at <http://www.taso.co.ug>, the AIDS Support Organisation (TASO) offers support, advice, information, education, and prevention and medical services.

### **The AIDS Information Centre (AIC)**

The AIDS Information Centre, headquartered in Kampala and located on the Web at <http://www.aicug.org>, offers HIV voluntary counseling and testing (VCT), testing and treatment of tuberculosis, testing and treatment of STDs, family planning services, VCT training, and a resource center that is open to the public. Started in 1990 by a group of local NGOs and the Ministry of Health, the AIC was created to provide HIV testing and counseling. The goal of the AIC is to “reduce the further transmission of HIV and to enhance the psychological and social adjustment of those already infected” (AIDS Information Centre n.d.). Their objectives are:

- To establish facilities from where the public may receive counseling, information and education about HIV/AIDS
- To conduct voluntary and anonymous HIV-testing to people who choose to take it
- To develop information, education and communication materials for creating awareness about HIV/AIDS

- To provide on-going support to clients in order to help their psychological and social adjustment

AIC has five branches in Kampala, Jinja, Mbarara, Mbale, and Aura districts and has “collaborated with 31 districts to establish 90 indirect sites” to provide VCT services. By 2004 the AIC had served nearly 1 million clients at all sites (Uganda AIDS Commission 2004, 8). The Resource Centre houses materials on HIV/AIDS including reports, books, videotapes and CD-ROMS, which are available to researchers, students, and the general at no cost. The Centre also offers free Internet access for researchers. Hours of operation are from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

## **Anywhere Books**

*Anywhere Books* is a program developed by the National Library of Uganda (NLU) in collaboration with the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development as a pilot project to provide reading materials to people living in the rural Buikwe subcounty of the Mukono District in Central Uganda (De Graf and Koman 2004) (Figure 4). The idea was originally based on a concept originally created by the Internet Archive<sup>8</sup> (Koman 2005). Funded by the World Bank and Hewlett Packard, the project targets children and their teachers, and reading adults in the community by providing access to books via the Internet Archive. A special van provided by the NLU serves as a bookmobile and has a computer and printer.

The NLU also has computers, scanners, printers, paper cutters, and a binding machine that can be used to print and bind entire books from the Internet. The bookmobile drives to the local public library at Buike and opens its doors to the public. The local children help the bookmobile librarian prepare the books that are downloaded from the Internet. The children then keep the books and give them to their schools.

The staff of *Anywhere Books* also collects information materials on HIV/AIDS, farming methods, and other topics of interest to the local community. These documents are then scanned for later printing in the bookmobile. The project objectives are to provide reading material to adults on topics of interest, including HIV/AIDS, among others, provide reading material to primary-age students and their teachers to supplement what they learn/teach in school, and to provide additional reading material to support adults who have completed basic literacy programs.

The results of this six-month pilot project yielded the production of 6,000 books and a model for suitable replication in other communities. The project leaders suggested a few adjustments for future consideration including partnership with NGOs rather than the government, and the development of a “health literature strategy” (Koman 2005, 19). They estimate the cost to replicate each bookmobile is approximately \$50,000 if many

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<sup>8</sup> The Internet Archive is a U.S. based organization that has digitized over 30,000 works that are in the public domain.

are developed at once (based on 10 bookmobiles). They also recommend the goals of building local collections in the communities that are visited and targeting initial populations that have some resources in order to establish sustainability early in the project. They also suggest the creation of a separate fund to develop libraries of digital books in other languages.

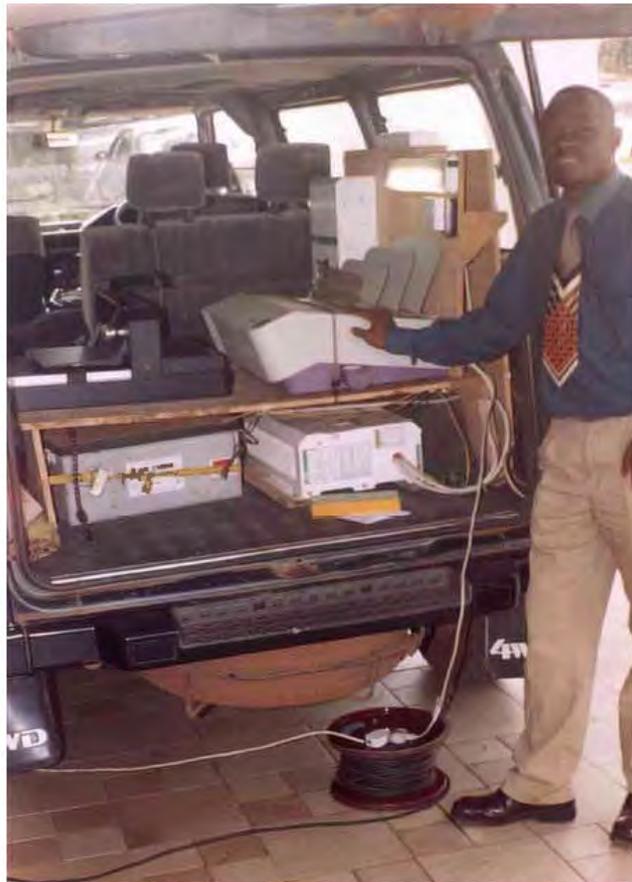


Figure 3. Anywhere Books Bookmobile (Source: Reprinted with permission from *Anywhere Books*, 2004; see de Graf and Koman 2004)

## The Baaba Project

Started in January 2001, the Baaba project works with street children and youth in Kampala (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development 2003). The goal is to teach them about HIV/AIDS and mainstream HIV/AIDS education into existing NGO-run programs for street children and youth. IEC materials (posters, leaflets, and videos) developed by the Ministry of Health, The AIDS Support Organisation (TASO), the AIDS Information Centre (AIC), and the Straight Talk Foundation, are used to educate peer educators as well as the street children.

The project has an extensive resource library that holds materials from such organizations as Family Care International, Population Council, HIV/AIDS Alliance, World Health Organization (WHO), UNAIDS, Pathfinder International, MEASURE, and Safaids. The library is also regularly updated with Internet resources.

### **Foundation For The Development Of Needy Communities (FDNC) Community Based Health Care And Promotion Program**

Located in Mbale, the FDNC offers counseling services, a library and resource center, community-based health workers throughout the district, and AIDS awareness and prevention information (NAM nd).

### **Kasese District Network of AIDS Service Organizations (KADINASO)**

Formed in August 2002 by several NGOs, KADINASO was developed “in response to the great need of sharing information on HIV/AIDS to help enhance the effectiveness of service delivery of HIV/AIDS programmes through coordination of NGOs, CBOs, and FBOs working on HIV/AIDS in Kasese District” (*UNASO News* 2004, 5). To support this mission, KADINASO developed an HIV/AIDS information collection including 100 books, 500 leaflets, 350 posters, 200 flyers, 100 sets of photocopied information, 10 video tapes, 8 CDs, 250 newsletters. Thirty-eight members of the network had utilized the collection at the time of this report.

### **Mildmay International**

Mildmay International operates the Mildmay Centre in Kampala, which is a “British NGO collaborating with government of Uganda through the ministry of health and is funded by The U.S. Centres for Disease Control and Prevention” (Kasusse 2004, 103). Its purpose is to offer outpatient palliative care and rehabilitative services for people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS. Mildmay has an Information Resource Center (IRC) that provides “health related information to its users who include patients, carers, general public, staff, participants, other statutory and voluntary organisations, self help and support groups” (Kasusse 2004, 105). Specifically, the IRC offers information on services available to people living with HIV/AIDS, offers information on support groups, provides referrals, and designs leaflets and posters and distributes information. The IRC also offers a Mobile Patient Library Service that “works hand in hand with Occupation Therapy and Home visit department” (Kasusse 2004, 105). The purpose of the Mobile Patient Library is to bring information materials to patients and their caretakers who are either at home or in the hospital. These materials are available to promote the patient’s condition, increase awareness about HIV/AIDS and treatment options, and simply give them something to do. Specific materials provided include books (particularly novels), newsletters and journals, current awareness services on new

treatments, talking books (where someone has recorded a book or other material onto cassette tape). Members of the service are visited every two weeks at which time the information professional works with the user to determine their information needs. Membership is available to those registered with the Mildmay Centre and who can pay the membership fee of \$40 US. At the time it was written, Michael Kasusse, Chief Librarian for the IRC and the author of the article, there were 65 patients taking utilizing the Mobile Library Services.

### **The Nakaseke Multipurpose Community Telecentre (MCT) and Library**

There are library activities in East Africa as well. The National Library of Uganda has facilitated access to HIV/AIDS information for children and young adults in rural areas via the Nakaseke Multipurpose Community Telecentre (MCT) and Library (Figure 3). Established in 1999 as a three-year pilot project, the Nakaseke MCT, located in the Luwero District of central Uganda, offers telephone and facsimile access, computing facilities and Internet access. The MCT serves as a telecenter for multiple users in the community. It provides technical support for local schools by offering computer backup for school libraries and computer training for teachers, including distance learning linkages to Makerere University in Kampala. The MCT provides telephone connections between the local hospital and Mulago Hospital in Kampala, allowing consultations with medical specialists and telemedicine services. It offers access to medical resources on the Internet (International Telecommunication Union n.d.). The new Nakaseke public library is also part of the telecentre, offering specific services to targeted user groups within the community. Originally the MCT was housed in a farm building but later moved to the public library (Mayanja 2001). Books, posters, CD-ROMs, videos and audiotapes are made available, some in local languages, primarily Luganda, in addition to English. The staff also provide services to the community by providing information about the prevention of HIV/AIDS (Batambuze 2003).

### **National AIDS Documentation and Information Centre (NADIC)**

P.O. Box 10779  
Kampala, Uganda  
Tel: +256 41 273538 / +256 41 273231  
Fax: +256 41 258173

Part of the Uganda AIDS Commission, NADIC is a documentation center that collects and disseminates current and relevant HIV/AIDS information. It provides a national information base on all aspects of HIV/AIDS. NADIC serves as a clearing house for up-to-date information from local and international sources, and public and personal sectors on HIV/AIDS. It also provides research updates and statistics (Uganda AIDS Commission n.d.).

## **The Straight Talk Foundation**

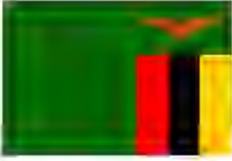
The Straight Talk Foundation was established in 1993 to provide the *Straight Talk* newspaper (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development 2003). The purpose of the program is to increase youth's knowledge of sexuality and sexual health. More recently it has developed the *Young Talk* newspaper for 10-14 year olds, while *Straight Talk* continues to target those aged 15-19. Both publications are delivered monthly to schools and as inserts in a Sunday paper with national reach. Topics that are covered include those that are suggested by the readers and include information on sexual health and related issues. The formation of "Straight Talk Clubs," with teacher and student participation is also encouraged to reinforce the messages provided in the newspapers. The Straight Talk Foundation sends a team of healthcare professionals to schools on a periodic basis to work with teachers and students to help raise awareness of healthcare issues. Parents and teachers are encouraged to participate in additional workshops provided by the Foundation staff.

## **Uganda Network of AIDS Service Organisations (UNASO)**

UNASO provides self-help services, including information, education, prevention services, and serves as an advocacy and lobbying organization. In addition, UNASO provides counseling services.

Under the information provision function, UNASO offers regular publication and distribution of a quarterly newsletter and a quarterly "Best Practice" series. In addition, UNASO offers electronic mail, downloading and repackaging of information from the Internet, updates on the UNASO Web site, UNASO report updates, and updates to the UNASO Membership directory (UNASO Annual Report 2003, 6). In July 2003, an Information and Documentation Officer was hired. In addition, information contacts have been enlisted to "collect, compile and send articles/best practices to the Information Officer for editing and publishing" (6). Seven districts were enlisted as of 2003. One of the challenges facing the Centre is how to track the distribution of materials emanating from UNASO, given the limited resources of staff and the geographic coverage of distribution across district networks.

In addition to the above projects, Charles Batambuze (July 18, 2005), Director of the Uganda Library Association, has suggested that Web sites for libraries are "one of the most inexpensive ways of disseminating information."



## ZAMBIA

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### **Ministry of Health**

Lusaka, Zambia

Tel: +260 1 253 040

Fax: +260 1 254 625

### **National AIDS Council**

P.O. Box 36718

Lusaka, Zambia

Tel: +260 1 255 044

Fax: +260 1 253 881

E-mail: [rmusonda@zamnet.am](mailto:rmusonda@zamnet.am)

### **Project Lubuto**

Meyers (2003) also reports that although information and communication technologies (ICTs) are available throughout much of the continent, African children still have limited access to books. In her work with orphaned street children in Lusaka, the capital, she was able to use a shelter and offer a library comprised mainly of books donated by Western sources. She reports that, “For basic education and literacy programs in Africa, printed books remain the appropriate medium, but efforts to make these books available remain vitally important, especially alongside efforts to provide access to information technology and the Internet” (66-67). Meyers further suggested that the success of her project could be replicated throughout Africa and has pursued this approach through Project *Lubuto*, which means, according to the Bembe people of Zambia, “enlightenment, knowledge, and light” (68). Currently, Project Lubuto is in the process of starting three more libraries that will “offer materials on HIV/AIDS prevention, as well as other topics related to how AIDS affects the lives of orphans/street kids” (Meyers 2005).

Batambuze (2003) also suggested that NGOs specializing in HIV/AIDS information in Zambia tend to distribute their materials through schools and ignore other information providers such as libraries.



Figure 4. Librarians from the Zambia Library Assn. read books in local languages to the FoH children during National Library Week. (Source: Reprinted with permission from Jane Kinney Meyers, Lubuto Library Project, <http://www.lubuto.org>).

### **Zambia HIV/AIDS Business Sector (ZHABS) Project**

Initially funded for two years by the UK Department for International Development (DFID), the ZHABS Project was designed to implement an HIV/AIDS awareness and wellness program in approximately 20 companies across Zambia. Its focus was primarily on peer education, where company employees were trained to disseminate HIV information to their colleagues (Enterprise Development Impact Assessment Information Service (EDIAIS) 2001).

### **University of Zambia Medical Library**

The University of Zambia Medical Library participates in the dissemination of HIV/AIDS information to users in the Zambian community. The library has several projects including (Gelvazio 2005):

- 1) “Communicating for Better Health.” Library staff search the Internet and compile literature in a booklet entitled, “Zambia Health Information Digest” that is distributed to all health centers in Zambia. This project is funded by Dreyfus Health Foundation of New York.
- 2) “Health List.” Library staff moderate a health-list (see [www.hivnet.ch:8000/africa/zambia](http://www.hivnet.ch:8000/africa/zambia)) and post it to all the members of a listserv. Members include hospitals, urban health centres, rural health centres and personal clinics in Zambia (Lovelee 2005).
- 3) “HIV/AIDS Global Database.” Library staff enter local research information into a global database which shares information on HIV/AIDS so that scientists have access to information on the Internet. GTZ funds this project.

### **Network of Zambian People Living with AIDS (NZP+)**

NZP+ offers counseling and training services, education and awareness information, and provides support and advocacy to those living with AIDS.

### **Population Services International (PSI)**

Located in Lusaka, PSI “uses social marketing to deliver health products, services and information that enable low-income and other vulnerable people to lead healthier lives” (Integrated Regional Information Networks 2005).

### **Zambia Networks of AIDS Service Organisations (ZNAN)**

Part of the SANASO organization, the ZNAN provides a national network of information exchange, access to resources, and technical assistance to its members. It serves to influence policy and advocacy, capacity building and fighting the spread of HIV.



## ZIMBABWE

### **Ministry of Health and Child Welfare**

AIDS and TB Unit  
Harare, Zimbabwe  
Tel: +263 4 726 803  
Fax: +263 4 795 191

### **National AIDS Council (NAC):**

P.O. Box MP 1311, Mount Pleasant  
Harare, Zimbabwe  
Tel: +263 4 791 171/2  
E-mail: [dchitate@nac.co.za](mailto:dchitate@nac.co.za) or [jsithole@nac.co.zw](mailto:jsithole@nac.co.zw)

### **Midlands AIDS Service Organisation (MASO): Youth Alive Initiatives Project**

The Midlands Aids Service Organisation (MASO) started the Youth Alive Initiative Project, a program of peer teachers to encourage safe sex practices among people who are infected or affected with HIV/AIDS. Started in 1996, it targets youth, ages 10-24, in both urban and rural areas of Zimbabwe. The goals of the program are to ultimately reduce the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the country by disseminating information that will encourage young people to practice safe sex, primarily abstinence. The peer teaching approach encourages peers to share information on either a one-to-one basis or during outreach activities. Information is disseminated that includes “life skills development, communication, and behavior change” (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development 2003). They also produce materials that are available to the public.

### **Zimbabwe Networks of AIDS Service Organisations (ZAN)**

Part of the SANASO organization, the ZAN provides a national network of information exchange, access to resources, and technical assistance to its members. It serves to influence policy and advocacy, capacity building and fighting the spread of HIV.

### **AIDS Counselling Trust (ACT)**

Located in Harare, ACT provides counseling; home-based care; training; materials development; information, education and communication (Integrated Regional Information Networks 2005).

### **Matabeleland AIDS Council (MAC)**

MAC supports people living with HIV and their families to control the spread of HIV in Matabeleland. MAC also offers counselling, information and education.

### **Population Services International (PSI)**

Located in Harare, PSI “uses social marketing to deliver health products, services and information that enable low-income and other vulnerable people to lead healthier lives” (Integrated Regional Information Networks 2005).

### **Southern Africa AIDS Information Dissemination Service (SAfAIDS)**

Located in Harare and on the Web at <http://www.safaims.org.zw>, SAfAIDS is one of the preeminent information organizations involved in the dissemination of HIV/AIDS information in Southern Africa. Its emphasis is on building the capacity of its partner organizations and on providing assistance to organizations in integrating HIV/AIDS into their workplace policies.

### **Zimbabwe AIDS Network**

The Zimbabwe AIDS Network serves as a national network for NGOs with AIDS programs. Its purpose is to develop the capacity of its members, and to provide lobbying and advocacy services. It also facilitates information sharing and shared use of resources. In addition, it provides a forum to facilitate information exchange.

## APPENDIX C: LIBRARIES IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

### ANGOLA

#### **Biblioteca Nacional de Angola**

Av. Comandante Jika, C.P. 2915  
Luanda, Angola  
Tel: +(244)(2)326299/326769  
Fax: +(244)(2)326299  
E-mail: biblioteca@netangola.com  
Direct correspondence c/o: Ms Maria José Faria Ramos  
Highest official: Director: Ms Maria José Faria Ramos  
Source: <http://www.ifla.org/ifla-cgi/ifla-members-srch?angola>

#### **Universidade Agostinho Neto**

Av. 4 de Fevereiro, nº 7, 2º Andar, Caixa Postal 815  
Lianda, Angola  
Tel: +(244)(2)311126  
Fax: +(244)(2)310283  
E-mail: uan@nexus.ao  
<http://www.uan-angola.org>  
Direct correspondence c/o: Pedro Rogério de F. Rey  
Highest official: Pedro Rogério de F. Rey  
Source: <http://www.ifla.org/ifla-cgi/ifla-members-srch?angola>

#### **Arquivo Historico Nacional (National Historical Archive)**

Rua Pedro Feoix Machado 49  
Luanda, Angola  
Tel: +244 2 334410  
Fax: +244 2 323979  
Rosa Cruz e Silva  
20,000 volumes; 3,000 periodicals

#### **Centro Nacional de Documentacao e Investigacao Historico, Bibliotheca**

Rua Neves Ferreira 49/54  
CP 1267-C  
Luanda, Angola  
12,000 volumes; 2,000 periodicals

#### **Direccao Provincial dos Servicos de Geologia e Minas de Angola, Bibliotheca (Angolan Directorate of Geological and Mining Services)**

CP 1260-C  
Luanda, Angola

Tel: +244 2 322155  
1914  
40,000 volumes

**Museu do Dundo, Bibliotheca**

Chitato  
CP 14  
Luanda, Angola  
8,000 volumes

**União dos Escritores Angolanos, Library** (Association of Angolan Writers)

CP 2767-C  
Luanda, Angola  
Tel: +244 2 322155  
2,000 volumes

**Bibliotheca Municipal, Camera**

Municipal de Lunda  
CP 1227  
Luanda, Angola  
Tel: +244 2 392297  
Fax: +244 2 333902  
1873; Antonio Jose Emido de Brito  
30,000 volumes

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**BENIN**

**Bibliothèque universitaire, Université nationale de**

[http://www.bj.refer.org/benin\\_ct/edu/univ-be/bu/bu.htm](http://www.bj.refer.org/benin_ct/edu/univ-be/bu/bu.htm)  
Houses over 50,000 books and 320 periodicals.

**Bibliothèque Nationale du Benin**

[www.bj.refer.org/benin\\_ct/tur/bnb/Pagetitre.htm](http://www.bj.refer.org/benin_ct/tur/bnb/Pagetitre.htm)  
P.O. Box 401  
Porto Novo, Benin  
Tel & Fax: +229 212 585

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**BOTSWANA**

**University of Botswana, Library**

Personal Bag UB00390, University Post Office

Gaborone, Botswana  
Tel: +(267)351151  
Fax: +(267)397291  
E-mail: raseroka@mopipi.ub.bw  
[http://www.ub.bw/library/public\\_html/](http://www.ub.bw/library/public_html/)  
Highest official: Ms. H. K. Raseroka

**Botswana National Assembly Library**

P.O. Box 240  
Gaborone, Botswana  
Tel: +(267)3616800  
Fax: +(267)3913103/3914376  
E-mail: parliament@gov.bw  
Direct correspondence c/o: A. Matlhaku, Clerk of the National Assembly  
Highest official: Gaone Tsitsi Pelotona, Librarian

**Botswana National Library Service**

P.O. Box OO36  
Gaborone, Botswana  
Tel: +267 352 288; 352 397  
Fax: +267 301 149

**Botswana Technology Centre, Library**

Personal Bag 0082  
Gaborone, Botswana  
Tel: +(267)314161  
Fax: +(267)374677  
E-mail: botec@info.bw  
Highest official: Librarian

**Botswana College of Agriculture**

P/Bag 0027  
Gaborone, Botswana  
Tel: +(267)3650100  
Fax: +(267)3928753  
E-mail: lramore@bca.bw  
<http://www.bca.bw>  
Direct correspondence c/o: Ms. Lesego Ramore  
Highest official: E. J. Kemsley

**Botswana Training Authority (BOTA)**

P/Bag BO 340  
Gaborone 0267, Botswana  
Tel: +(267)3188239  
Fax: +(267)3188611  
E-mail: jmoelenyane@bota.org.bw

<http://www.bota.org.bw>

Direct correspondence c/o: Master Jacobs Moelenyane  
Highest official: Abel Modungwa

**Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis**

Personal Bag BR-29  
Gaborone, Botswana  
Tel: +(267)3971750  
Fax: +(267)3971748  
E-mail: [chedza@bidpa.bw](mailto:chedza@bidpa.bw)  
<http://www.bidpa.bw>

Direct correspondence c/o: Ms. Chedza Molefe  
Highest official: Mr. Happy Fidzani

**BEDIA - Botswana Export Development and Investment Authority**

P.O. BOX 3122  
Gaborone, Botswana  
Tel: +(267)3181931  
Fax: +(267)3181941  
E-mail: [Garekwe-modidib@bedia.bw](mailto:Garekwe-modidib@bedia.bw)  
<http://www.bedia.co.bw>

Direct correspondence c/o: Boitumelo Garekwe-Modidi  
Highest official: Ontiretse S. Monagen, Investor Services-Manager

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**BURKINA FASO**

**Centre d'Information sur la Recherche et le Développement**

<http://www.ird.bf/cird>

**Ecole Inter-Etat de l'Equipement Rural (EIER)**

<http://www.eier.org/cfpi/index.htm>

**Université de Ouagadougou**

<http://www.univ-ouaga.bf/>

**Government**

<http://www.primature.gov.bf/>

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**BURUNDI**

**Burundi - Asemblée nationale**

<http://www.burundi.gov.bi/parlement.htm>

**Bibliothèque Nationale du Burundi**

BP 1095  
Bujumbura, Burundi  
Tel: +257 2 25051  
Fax: +257 2 26231

**Burundi gov**

<http://burundi.gov.bi/>

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**CAMEROON**

**Assemblée Nationale**

Yaoundé, Cameroon  
Tel: +(237)2221131  
Fax: +(237)2221131  
Direct correspondence c/o: Alim Garga  
Highest official: Alim Garga  
<http://www.burundi.gov.bi/parlement.htm>  
Source: <http://www.ifla.org/ifla-cgi/ifla-members-srch?cameroon>

**Bibliothèque Nationale du Cameroun**

BP 1053  
Yaoundé, Cameroon

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**CAPE VERDE**

**Instituto do Arquivo Histórico Nacional, Bibliothèque d'appui à la Salle de Lecture**

Boîte Postale 321  
Praia, Cape Verde  
Tel: +(238)612125/613962  
Fax: +(238)613964  
E-mail: [ahn.praia@cvtelecom.cv](mailto:ahn.praia@cvtelecom.cv)  
<http://www.ahn.cv>  
Highest official: Jose Maria Almeida

**Universidade Jean Piaget de Cabo Verde**

Campus universitário da cidade da Praia, Palmarejo Grande  
Praia Santiago 775, Cape Verde  
Tel: +(238)609000

Fax: +(238)609020  
E-mail: [info@caboverde.ipiaget.org](mailto:info@caboverde.ipiaget.org)  
<http://www.caboverde.ipiaget.org>  
Direct correspondence c/o: Jorge Alexandre Pinto  
Highest official: David Ribeiro Lamas

**Assembleia Nacional de Cabo Verde**  
<http://www.parlamento.cv/>

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## CONGO

### **World Health Organization**

Regional Office for Africa  
Library and Documentation Centre  
B.P.: 06 Tel: 47-242 39 444  
Fax: 47-241 39 673  
E-mail: [bibliotheque@afro.who.int](mailto:bibliotheque@afro.who.int)  
Brazzaville, Congo  
[http://www.afro.who.int/library/about\\_en/](http://www.afro.who.int/library/about_en/)

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## ETHIOPIA

### **Office of the Government Spokesperson**

Offers information regarding the dispute between Ethiopia and Eritrea.  
<http://www.ethiospokes.net/>

### **Institute of Ethiopian Studies Library**

Offers books, periodicals, pamphlets, and archival materials in Ethiopian and foreign languages. Holds tens of thousands of published and unpublished Ethiopian documents.  
<http://www.ies-ethiopia.org/library.htm>

### **National Archives & Library of Ethiopia (NALE)**

P.O. Box 717  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: +(251)(1)516532  
Fax: +(251)(1)526411  
E-mail: [nale@telecom.net.et](mailto:nale@telecom.net.et)  
<http://www.nale.gov.et>  
Highest official: Ato Atklite Assefa, Director General

**African Union, Library**

P.O. Box 3243  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: +(251)(1)517700 ext. 332/211  
Fax: +(251)(1)517844  
Highest official: Chief Librarian, Documentalist

**Parliament of Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia**

Offers information on the House of Peoples' Representatives and the House of the Federation and their committees. Has information on draft bills and legislation.  
<http://ethiopar.net/English/Contents.htm>

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**GAMBIA**

**Official Web site**

Provides information about Gambia's history, government, investment opportunities, economic developments, and travel. Includes phone numbers and addresses of organizations in Gambia.  
<http://www.gambia.gm/>

**Gambia National Library**

(Reg Pye Lane) Departmental Mail Bag  
Banjul, Gambia  
Tel: +(220)226491  
Fax: +(220)223776  
E-mail: national.library@qanet.gm  
Direct correspondence c/o: Abdou W. Mbye  
Highest official: Abdou W. Mbye, Chief librarian

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**GHANA**

**Government Web site**

<http://www.ghana.gov.gh/>

**University of Ghana, Balme Library**

P.O. Box 24, Legon  
Accra, Ghana  
Tel: +(233)(21)512407/500014  
Fax: +(233)(21)502701  
E-mail: balme@libr.ug.edu.gh  
<http://www.ug.edu.gh/Balme>  
Direct correspondence c/o: A. A. Alemna

Highest official: A. A. Alemna, University Librarian

**Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Library**

University Post Office

Kumasi, Ghana

Tel: +(233)(51)60133/212/199

Fax: +(233)(51)60358

E-mail: lib@knust.edu.gh

<http://www.knust.edu.gh>

Direct correspondence c/o: Ms. H. R. Asamoah-Hassan

Highest official: Ms. H. R. Asamoah-Hassan, University Librarian

**Ghana Library Board**

P.O. Box 663

Accra, Ghana

Tel: +(233)(21)662795/665083

Fax: +(233)(21)678258

Highest official: Ms. Susannah Minyila, Director

**Parliament of Ghana, The Library**

Parliament House

Accra, Ghana

Tel: +(233)(21)672325/665957

Fax: +(233)(21)665957

E-mail: library@parliament.gh

<http://www.parliament.gh>

Direct correspondence c/o: Charles M. Brown

Highest official: Charles M. Brown, Librarian

**University of Education of Winneba**

P.O. Box 25

Winneba, Ghana

Tel: +(233)(432)22407

Fax: +(233)(432)22361/22407

E-mail: ucewlib@libr.ug.edu.gh

Direct correspondence c/o: Ms. Valentina Bannerman

Highest official: Ms. Valentina Bannerman

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**GUINEA**

**Office of Libraries & Archives, National Library Service**

P.O. Box 734

Waugani NCD

Papua, New Guinea  
Tel: +(675)3256200  
Fax: +(675)3251331  
E-mail: [ceminoni@online.net.pg](mailto:ceminoni@online.net.pg)  
Direct correspondence c/o: Ms. Cathy Eminoni, Deputy National Librarian  
Highest official: Daniel Paraide, Director General

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## **KENYA**

### **Presidential Web site**

<http://www.statehousekenya.go.ke/>

### **University of Nairobi Library**

[http://library.uonbi.ac.ke/Web site/index.html](http://library.uonbi.ac.ke/Web%20site/index.html)

### **Kenya National Library Service**

(Ngong Road) P.O. Box 30573

Nairobi, Kenya

Tel: +(254)(020)2725550/2725859

Fax: +(254)(020)2721749

E-mail: [knls@nbnet.co.ke](mailto:knls@nbnet.co.ke)

<http://www.knls.or.ke>

Highest official: S.K. Ng'ang'a, Director

### **Moi University, Chepkoilel Library**

P.O. Box 1125

Eldoret, Kenya

Tel: +(254)(321)63111

Fax: +(254)(321)63257

E-mail: [cheplib@multitechweb.com](mailto:cheplib@multitechweb.com)

<http://www.moiuniversity.ac.ke>

Direct correspondence c/o: George G. Njoroge, Head Library Services Chepkoilel Campus

Highest official: Tirong arap Tanui, University Librarian

### **United States International University, The Library**

P.O. Box 14634

Nairobi, Kenya

Tel: +(254)(2)3606000

Fax: +(254)(2)3606100

E-mail: [library@usiu.ac.ke](mailto:library@usiu.ac.ke)

<http://www.usiu.ac.ke>

Direct correspondence c/o: Michael Gathua

Highest official: The University Librarian

## **Camel Library Service**

Established in 1996 to serve rural and marginal areas, the Camel Mobile Library Service is a library outreach program of the National Library Service. Its goal is to provide access to books and other publications for people who have no other means of access to information in the vast plains of Kenya.

<http://www.knls.or.ke/camel.htm>

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## **LESOTHO**

### **National University Library**

<http://www.nul.ls>

### **National University of Lesotho Academic Library**

P.O. Roma 180

Maseru 180, Lesotho

Tel: +(266)340601

Fax: +(266)340000

E-mail: [m.moshoeshoe-chadzingwa@nul.ls](mailto:m.moshoeshoe-chadzingwa@nul.ls)

Direct correspondence c/o: Ms. M. N. Mohapi

Highest official: M. Moshoeshoe-Chadzingwa

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## **MADAGASCAR**

### **l'Assemblée Nationale Malgache**

<http://www.assemblee-nationale.mg/fr/index.htm>

### **Bibliothèque Nationale de Madagascar**

B.P. 257 Anosy

Amtananarivo, Madagascar

Tel: +(261)(2)2225872

Fax: +(261)(2)2229448

Highest official: Louis Ralaisaholimanana, Conservateur

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## **MALAWI**

### **University of Malawi, Bunda College of Agriculture Library**

<http://www.bunda.sdnw.org.mw/library.htm>

**Reserve Bank of Malawi**

P.O. Box 30063, Capital City

Lilongwe 3, Malawi

Tel: +(265)1770600

Fax: +(265)1772802

E-mail: mkajyanike@rbm.malawi.net

<http://www.resbank.malawi.net>

Direct correspondence c/o: Ms. Meg Kajyanike, Director Administration

Highest official: E. Ngalande, Governor

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**MAURITIUS**

**University Library**

<http://www.uom.ac.mu/Campuslife/Library/libhomepage.htm>

**University of Mauritius, Library**

Reduit, Mauritius

Tel: +(230)4541041

Fax: +(230)4640905

E-mail: dassyne@uom.ac.mu

<http://www.uom.mu>

Highest official: I. Dassyne, Chief Librarian

**National Library**

1st & 2nd Floors, Fon Sing Building, 12, Edith Cavell Street

Port Louis, Mauritius

Tel: +(230)2107197/2119891

Fax: +(230)2107173

E-mail: natlib@intnet.mu

<http://ncb.intnet.mu/nlibrary/index.htm>

Highest official: Y. Chan Kam Lon, Director

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**MOZAMBIQUE**

**Parliament Library**

<http://www.mozambique.mz/parlamen/eindex.htm>

**Universidade Eduardo Mondlane**

<http://www.uem.mz/>

**Biblioteca Nacional de Mocambique**

PO Box 141  
Maputo, Mozambique  
Tel: +258 425 676

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**NAMIBIA**

**Prime Minister's Office**

<http://www.opm.gov.na/>

**University of Namibia Library**

<http://library.unam.na/cgi-bin/urica1?HTMENU0>

**University of Namibia, Information Learning and Resource Centre**

(340 Mandume Ndemufayo Avenue) Personal Bag 13301  
Windhoek 9000, Namibia  
Tel: +(264)(61)2063873  
Fax: +(264)(61)2063876  
<http://www.unam.na/ilrc/library>  
Direct correspondence c/o: Ms. R. Viljoen  
Highest official: University Librarian

**National Library of Namibia**

Personal Bag 13349  
Windhoek 9000, Namibia  
Tel: +(264)(61)2935111  
Fax: +(264)(61)2935321  
E-mail: [jloubser@mec.gov.na](mailto:jloubser@mec.gov.na)  
Highest official: Johan Loubser

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**NIGERIA**

**Obafemi Awolowo University**

Ile-Ife  
<http://www.oauife.edu.ng/>

**NigeriaWEB**

Provides links to national government and state information.  
<http://www.odili.net/nigeria.html>

**Nigeria - National Library**

<http://www.nlbn.org/>

**Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, Library**

(13/15 Kofo Abayoni Road, Victoria Island) P.M.B. 1727

Lagos, Nigeria

Tel: +(234)(1)2615606/2615607

Fax: +(234)(1)2611360

E-mail: dgeneral@niiinet.org

<http://www.niiinet.org>

Direct correspondence c/o: Ms. Q. Folasade Coker, Director of Library

Highest official: Ms. Joy U. Ogwu, Director-General

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**RWANDA**

**Official Web site**

Provides information on government, history, and tourism.

<http://www.rwanda.com/government/>

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**SENEGAL**

**Assemblée Nationale**

<http://www.primature.sn/institutions/assemblee.html>

**Government Web site**

Provides information on the government and people of Senegal.

<http://www.gouv.sn/>

**Bibliothèque de l'Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar**

B.P. 2006

Dakar, Senegal

Tel: +(221)8246981

Fax: +(221)8242379

E-mail: hsene@bucad.sn

<http://www.bu.ucad.sn>

Direct correspondence c/o: Henri Sène

**Bibliothèque Centrale de l'Université Gaston Berger de Saint-Louis**

BP 234

Saint-Louis, Senegal

Tel: +(221)9612323

Fax: +(221)9611884

E-mail: bugb@ugb.sn

<http://www.univ-gbsl.edu>

Highest official: Mamadou Lamine Ndoye, Director

### **Direction du Livre et de la Lecture (DLL)**

BP 3393

Dakar RP, Senegal

Tel: +(221)(8221494

Fax: +(221)8423409

E-mail: [bns@primature.sn](mailto:bns@primature.sn)

Direct correspondence c/o: Le Directeur

Highest official: Le Directeur

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## **SIERRA LEONE**

### **Sierra Leone Web**

Provides news, information, photos, and links to other resources.

<http://www.sierra-leone.org/>

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## **SOUTH AFRICA**

### **Government Online**

Provides access to government information, speeches, and events.

<http://www.gov.za/index.html>

### **Library of Parliament RSA**

P.O. Box 18

Cape Town 8000, South Africa

Tel: +(27)(21)4032140/1/2/3

Fax: +(27)(21)4614331

E-mail: [antunja@parliament.gov.za](mailto:antunja@parliament.gov.za)

<http://www.parliament.gov.za>

Direct correspondence c/o: Albert Ntunja

Highest official: Albert Ntunja, Chief Librarian

### **South African Library for the Blind**

P.O. Box 115

Grahamstown 6140, South Africa

Tel: +(27)(46)6227226

Fax: +(27)(46)6224645

E-mail: [director@blindlib.org.za](mailto:director@blindlib.org.za)

<http://www.blindlib.org.za>

Direct correspondence c/o: Ms. Sheila Eichhoff, Chief Librarian  
Highest official: J. W. Roos, Director

**Tape Aids for the Blind**

P.O. Box 47016  
Greyville, Durban 4023, South Africa  
Tel: +(27)(31)3094800  
Fax: +(27)(31)3091105  
E-mail: [director@tapeaids.org.za](mailto:director@tapeaids.org.za)  
<http://www.tapeaids.co.za>  
Direct correspondence c/o: Ms. Pauline Hoffman  
Highest official: Ms. Pauline Hoffman, National Director

**University of Zululand, Department of Library and Information Science**

(KwaDlangezwa 3886) Personal Bag X 1001  
Kwadlangezwa 3886, South Africa  
Tel: +(27)(351)93911  
Fax: +(27)(351)93420  
E-mail: [docholla@pan.uzulu.ac.za](mailto:docholla@pan.uzulu.ac.za)  
<http://www.uzulu.ac.za>  
Highest official: Dennis N. Ocholla, Head

**Natal Society Library**

Personal Bag 415  
Pietermaritzburg Natal 3200, South Africa  
Tel: +(27)(33)3452383  
Fax: +(27)(33)3940095  
E-mail: [nsl@futurenet.co.za](mailto:nsl@futurenet.co.za)  
Highest official: J. C. Morrison

**Ferdinand Postma Library, Potchefstroom University for C.H.E.**

Personal Bag X 05  
Noordbrug 2522, South Africa  
Tel: +(27)(18)2992000  
Fax: +(27)(18)2992999  
E-mail: [fpbtl@puknet.puk.ac.za](mailto:fpbtl@puknet.puk.ac.za)  
<http://www.puk.ac.za/library>  
Direct correspondence c/o: Tom Larney  
Highest official: Tom Larney

**The National Library of South Africa (NLSA)**

Personal Bag X990 0001  
Pretoria, South Africa  
Tel: +(27)(12)3218931  
Fax: +(27)(12)3211128  
E-mail: [joan.debeer@nlsa.ac.za](mailto:joan.debeer@nlsa.ac.za)

<http://www.nlsa.ac.za>

Direct correspondence c/o: Andrew Malotle

Highest official: John Kgwale Tsebe, National Librarian

**University of South Africa Library**

P.O. Box 392

Unisa 0003, South Africa

Tel: +(27)(12)4292942

Fax: +(27)(12)4292925

E-mail: libr-ill@unisa.ac.za

<http://www.unisa.ac.za>

Direct correspondence c/o: Ms. Sue du Buisson

Highest official: Ms. Sue du Buisson

**University of Cape Town, Chancellor Oppenheimer Library, Periodicals Department**

6th Floor, J.W. Jagger Building, Rondebosch

Cape Town 7701, South Africa

Tel: +(27)(21)6503097

Fax: +(27)(21)6897568

E-mail: libdir@iafrica.com

<http://www.lib.uct.ac.za>

Highest official: Ms. Joan G. Rapp, Director

**University of Witwatersrand Library**

Wartenweiler Library, Personal Bag X1

Po Wits 2050, South Africa

Tel: +(27)(11)7171902

Fax: +(27)(11)4031421

E-mail: Ubogu.f@library.wits.ac.za

<http://www.wits.ac.za/library/>

Direct correspondence c/o: Ms. D. Man

Highest official: F. N. Ubogu, University Librarian

**University of the North, Department of Library & Information Science**

Personal Bag X 1112

Sovenga 0727, South Africa

Tel: +(27)(1521)682608

Fax: +(27)(152)682198

Highest official: Seth Manaka, Head

**University of the North Library**

<http://www.unorth.ac.za/Library/library.htm>

**Vista University Library**

Personal Bag X634

Pretoria 0001, South Africa  
Tel: +(27)(12)3524058  
Fax: +(27)(12)3203552  
E-mail: [Issng-aj@acaleph.vista.ac.za](mailto:Issng-aj@acaleph.vista.ac.za)  
<http://www.vista.ac.za>  
Highest official: J. M. Kabamba, Director of Library Services

**University of Natal Libraries, Durban**

King George V Avenue  
Durban 4041, South Africa  
Tel: +(27)(31)2602317  
Fax: +(27)(31)2602051  
E-mail: [webster@nu.ac.za](mailto:webster@nu.ac.za)  
<http://www.library.und.ac.za>  
Direct correspondence c/o: N. Buchanan, Deputy University Librarian

**University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg Library**

<http://www.library.unp.ac.za>

**Tshwane University of Technology**

Personal Bag X23, Rosslyn  
Pretoria Gauteng 0200, South Africa  
Tel: +(27)(12)5210676  
Fax: +(27)(12)7034863  
E-mail: [vivian.agyei@tut.ac.za](mailto:vivian.agyei@tut.ac.za)  
<http://www.tut.ac.za>  
Direct correspondence c/o: Ms. Vivian Agyei  
Highest official: Ms. Vivian Agyei

**University of the Western Cape, University Library**

Personal Bag X17  
Bellville 7535, South Africa  
Tel: +(27)(21)9592947  
Fax: +(27)(21)9592659  
E-mail: [etise@uwc.ac.za](mailto:etise@uwc.ac.za)  
<http://www.uwc.ac.za>  
Direct correspondence c/o: Ms. E. R. Tise  
Highest official: Ms. E. R. Tise

**University of the Western Cape, Library and Information Science**

Personal Bag X17  
Bellville 7535, South Africa  
Tel: +(27)(21)9592137/3623  
Fax: +(27)(21)9593659  
E-mail: [gfredericks@uwc.ac.za](mailto:gfredericks@uwc.ac.za)  
<http://www.uwc.ac.za/academic.indexr.htm>

Direct correspondence c/o: George H. Fredericks  
Highest official: George H. Fredericks

**University of North West**

Personal Bag X2046  
Mmabatho 2735, South Africa  
Tel: +(27)(18)3892017  
Fax: +(27)(18)3892114  
E-mail: anklib@yahoo.com  
Direct correspondence c/o: Ms. Ntombi Kambule  
Highest official: Ms. Ntombi Kambule, University Librarian

**Monash South Africa Library**

Personal Bag X 60 1725  
Roodepoort Gauteng, South Africa  
Tel: +(27)(11)9504051  
Fax: +(27)(11)9504055  
E-mail: sarah.kibirige@lib.monash.edu  
Direct correspondence c/o: Ms. Sarah N. Kibirige  
Highest official: Ms. Sarah N. Kibirige, Campus Librarian

**Technikon Witwatersrand**

Leslie Boyd Library, P.O. Box 17011  
Doorfontein 2028, South Africa  
Tel: +(27)(11)4062564  
Fax: +(27)(11)4042606  
E-mail: manimood@twrinet.twr.ac.za  
Direct correspondence c/o: Manikam Moodley  
Highest official: Manikam Moodley, Director of Library & Information Services

**Department of Social Services, Arts, Culture & Sport - North West Provincial  
Library & Information Service**

Personal Bag X06, Mmabatho  
Mafikeng North West 2735, South Africa  
Tel: +(27)(18)3870127  
Fax: +(27)(18)3845402  
E-mail: kmadumo@nwpg.org.za  
Direct correspondence c/o: Kepi Madumo  
Highest official: Kepi Madumo, Director

**University of Stellenbosch Library Service**

Personal Bag X5036  
Stellenbosch Western Cape 7599, South Africa  
Tel: +(27)(21)8084878  
Fax: +(27)(21)8084336  
E-mail: jpe@sun.ac.za

Direct correspondence c/o: J. Engelbrecht  
Highest official: J. H. Viljoen

**University of Stellenbosch, Engineering Library**

One of six branch and satellite libraries of the University Library Service.  
<http://www.sun.ac.za/library/about/engineer.html>

**University of Stellenbosch, Forestry Library**

The Forestry Library serves the staff, lecturers, and students of the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry Sciences and other registered members. Has a collection of 100,000 pamphlets covering forestry, agroforestry, nature conservation, and wood science disciplines.  
<http://www.sun.ac.za/library/about/forestry.html>

**University of Stellenbosch- European Documentation Centre (EDC)**

The EDC is the only “full status EDC” in South Africa and only one of five in the entire continent. It serves as a depository of official publications of the European Union.  
[http://www.sun.ac.za/library/about/Collections/Euro\\_Centre.html](http://www.sun.ac.za/library/about/Collections/Euro_Centre.html)

**Vaal University of Technology**

Personal Bag X 021  
Vanderbijlpark Gauteng-South 1900, South Africa  
Tel: +(27)(16)9509262  
Fax: +(27)(16)9509152  
E-mail: mirriam@vut.ac.za  
<http://www.vut.ac.za>  
Direct correspondence c/o: Ms. Mirriam Sandase  
Highest official: Ms. Joyce Gozo

**Department of Information Science, University of Pretoria**

Lynnwood Road  
Pretoria 0002, South Africa  
Tel: +(27)(12)4202961  
Fax: +(27)(12)3625181  
E-mail: srademan@postino.up.ac.za  
<http://is.up.ac.za>  
Direct correspondence c/o: Ms. Serah Rademan  
Highest official: Theo Bothma

**Western Cape Provincial Library Service**

The Western Cape provincial library service provides public library service to over 280 public libraries. It also links to *The Cape Librarian*, an online library journal.  
[http://www.capegateway.gov.za/eng/your\\_gov/8228](http://www.capegateway.gov.za/eng/your_gov/8228)

**University of Port Elizabeth, Albertus Delpport Library**

<http://www.upe.ac.za/library/>

**University of Pretoria**

<http://www.up.ac.za/asservices/ais/erudite.htm>

**Rand Afrikaans University Library**

The collection has approximately 494,000 volumes.

<http://www.rau.ac.za/library/>

**Rhodes University Library**

<http://www.ru.ac.za/library/>

**University of Fort Hare Library**

The collection houses the Africana collection, rare books, and special collections such as the Steve Biko Letters and the Lennox Papers, as well as serving as the official Archives of the African National Congress.

<http://www.ufh.ac.za/library/start.asp>

**UOFS Library and Information Services**

<http://www.uovs.ac.za/lib/lib-home.asp>

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## SWAZILAND

**Swaziland Government**

Provides information on government policies, speeches, tourism and general information.

<http://www.gov.sz/>

**Swaziland National Library Service**

P.O. Box 1461

Mbabane, Swaziland

Tel: +(268)4042633

Fax: +(268)4043863

E-mail: [dijkunene@snls.gov.sz](mailto:dijkunene@snls.gov.sz)

Highest official: Dikeledi J. Kunene

**University of Swaziland, Library**

Personal Bag No.4

Kwaluseni, Swaziland

Tel: +(268)84011/85108

Fax: +(268)5185276

E-mail: [mmavuso@uniswac1.uniswa.sz](mailto:mmavuso@uniswac1.uniswa.sz)

[library.uniswa.sz](http://library.uniswa.sz)

Direct correspondence c/o: Ms. M. R. Mavuso  
Highest official: Ms. M. R. Mavuso, University Librarian

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## TANZANIA

### **Tanzania Government Web site**

Provides general information on government, history, and legislation.  
<http://www.tanzania.go.tz/>

### **Parliament**

<http://www.bungetz.org/>

### **University of Dar es Salaam**

<http://www.udsm.ac.tz/faculty.html>

### **Hubert Kairuki Memorial University**

A personal university.  
<http://www.angelfire.com/mb/hkmu/>

### **Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH) Library**

The collection has over 10,000 volumes of books in science and technology.  
<http://www.costech.or.tz/reasearch/library.htm>

### **Institute of Development Management, Technical Services Department, Library**

P.O. Box 4  
Mzumbe Morogoro, Tanzania, United Republic of  
Tel: +(255)(56)43804 ext. 262  
Fax: +(255)(56)4011  
Highest official: Ms. Matilda S. Kuzilwa, Chief Librarian

### **East African Community Secretariat**

P.O. Box 1096, AICC Kilimanjaro Wing, 5th Floor  
Arusha, Tanzania, United Republic of  
Tel: +(255)(27)2504253  
Fax: +(255)(27)2504255 +(255)(27)2504481  
E-mail: Sarah@eachq.org  
<http://www.eachq.org>  
Direct correspondence c/o: Ms. Sarah Kagoda-Batuwa  
Highest official: Secretary General

### **Zanzibar Public Library**

P.O. Box 4270  
Zanzibar, Tanzania, United Republic of

Tel: +(255)(24)2236414  
E-mail: mak@zitec.org  
Direct correspondence c/o: Moh'd S. Dadi  
Highest official: Hamid R. Juma

**School of Library, Archives, and Documentation Studies**

P.O. Box 227  
Bagamoyo, Tanzania, United Republic of  
E-mail: rtshenmdolwa@yahoo.co.uk  
Direct correspondence c/o: R. T. Shemndolwa  
Highest official: R. T. Shemndolwa, Principal

**Co-operative College Moshi**

P.O. Box 474  
Moshi 4401, Tanzania, United Republic of  
Tel: +(255)(27)2754401  
Fax: +(255)(27)2750806  
E-mail: coopcolib@yahoo.com  
<http://www.ushirika.coop/college.htm>  
Direct correspondence c/o: Rochus O. Matefu  
Highest official: Rochus O. Matefu

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**TOGO**

**Togo Assemblée Nationale**

<http://www.republicoftogo.com/fr/news/newsList.asp?rubID=2&srubID=21&themeID=7>

**Présidence de la République**

In both French and English, this Web site offers links to news, politics, and the economy.  
<http://www.republicoftogo.com/>

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**UGANDA**

**Government Web site**

Provides links to the President's site plus information on government and tourism.  
<http://www.government.go.ug/>

### **Makerere University**

The University Library houses extensive collections in science, social science, business administration, history and geography, music and drama, environmental sciences. It serves as the depository for all publications published in Uganda.

Dr. Maria Musoke, Director

<http://www.makerere.ac.ug/services/library.htm>

### **National Library of Uganda**

(Buganda Road) P.O. Box 4262

Kampala, Uganda

Tel: +(256)(41)233633/254661

Fax: +(256)(41)348625

E-mail: [library@imul.com](mailto:library@imul.com)

Highest official: P. Birungi, Director

### **Kyambogo University**

P.O. Box 1, Kyambogo

Kampala, Uganda

Tel: +(256)(41)285001/223741

Fax: +(256)(41)220464

E-mail: [kyulib@utlonline.co.ug](mailto:kyulib@utlonline.co.ug)

<http://www.nlu.go.ug>

Direct correspondence c/o: Justin N. Kiyimba, Librarian

Highest official: A. J. Lutalo-Bosa, Vice Chancellor

### **Parliament**

<http://www.parliament.go.ug/>

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## **ZAMBIA**

### **University of Zambia Medical Library**

The Medical Library serves the information needs of the School of Medicine and the University Teaching Hospital.

<http://www.medguide.org.zm>

### **National Assembly of Zambia, Parliamentary Library**

Parliament Buildings, P.O. Box 31299

Lusaka 10101, Zambia

Tel: +(260)(1)292425

Fax: +(260)(1)292252

E-mail: [tcmtine@zamnet.zm](mailto:tcmtine@zamnet.zm)

Highest official: Ms. Tembi Chalabesa-Mtine, Chief Librarian

**Zambia National Library & Cultural Centre for the Blind**

P.O. Box 35583  
Luskaka, Zambia  
Tel: +(260)(1)260516  
Fax: +(260)(1)260516  
E-mail: liblind@zamtel.zm  
Direct correspondence c/o: Director  
Highest official: Director

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**ZIMBABWE**

**Bulawayo, National University of Science and Technology**

<http://www.nust.ac.zw>

**University of Zimbabwe Library**

The largest academic library in the country, it houses a collection of 430 000 volumes.

<http://www.uz.ac.zw/library>

**Bulawayo Public Library**

<http://www.angelfire.com/ky/bpl/>

**University of Zimbabwe, Library**

P.O. Box MP45 Mount Pleasant  
Harare, Zimbabwe  
Tel: +(263)(4)303211  
Fax: +(263)(4)335383  
E-mail: bmbambo@uzlib.uz.ac.zw  
<http://www.uz.ac.zw/library>  
Direct correspondence c/o: Buhle Mbambo  
Highest official: Buhle Mbambo, Librarian

**National University of Science and Technology (NUST), Library**

P.O. Box AC 940, Ascot  
Bulawayo, Zimbabwe  
Tel: +(263)(9)79671/79686  
Fax: +(263)(9)79671  
E-mail: k-matsika@nust.ac.zw  
<http://www.nust.ac.zw>  
Highest official: Ms. Kathy Matsika

## **APPENDIX D: OTHER INFORMATION AGENCIES INVOLVED IN HIV/AIDS INFORMATION DISSEMINATION**

### **Southern Africa AIDS Information Dissemination Service**

17 Beveridge Rd.  
P.O. Box A509  
Avondale, Harare, Zimbabwe  
Tel: +263-4-336193/4; 307898/9  
Fax: +263-4-336195  
<http://www.saf aids.org>

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### **African Virtual University Digital Library**

A digital library that provides the countries of sub-Saharan Africa with access to selected academic faculty and learning resources throughout the world.  
<http://www.avu.org/section/library.cfm>

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### **Directory of University Libraries in Africa**

This directory provides information on university libraries in Africa. The Library at Rhodes University maintains it in Grahamstown, South Africa.  
<http://www.ru.ac.za/library/otherlibraries/africa/index.html>

### **Sources:**

Online IFLA Membership Directory, <http://www.ifla.org/database/directy.htm>  
[Accessed May 15, 2005].

UNESCO Libraries Portal, [http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php-URL\\_ID=6513&URL\\_DO=DO\\_TOPIC&URL\\_SECTION=201.html](http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php-URL_ID=6513&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html)  
[Accessed May 16, 2005].

Note: Additional entries were added from *The World Guide to Libraries*.



## **APPENDIX E: LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**

### **ANGOLA**

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### **BENIN**

#### **Association des Amis de la Lecture (ASSOCLE)**

B.P. 08-0353  
Cotonou, Benin  
Tel: +(229)305635  
Fax: +(229)305635  
E-mail: [dtdeguen@hotmail.com](mailto:dtdeguen@hotmail.com)  
Highest official: Denis Togbé Deguenon, President  
Source: <http://www.ifla.org/ifla-cgi/ifla-members-srch?benin>

#### **Association pour la Promotion du Tourisme Social et Culturel en Afrique et en France (TOSCAF)**

03 BP 1076 Jericho  
Cotonou, Benin  
Tel: +(229)985944  
Fax: +(229)323746  
E-mail: [toscafbenin@yahoo.fr](mailto:toscafbenin@yahoo.fr)  
Direct correspondence c/o: Theodore Aglassa  
Source: <http://www.ifla.org/ifla-cgi/ifla-members-srch?benin>

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### **BOTSWANA**

#### **Botswana Library Association**

P.O. Box 1310  
Gaborone, Botswana  
Tel: +(267)3650111  
Fax: +(267)3928753  
E-mail: [iramore@bca.bw](mailto:iramore@bca.bw)  
Direct correspondence c/o: Secretary: Peter Tshukudu  
Highest official: Lesego Ramore, Chairman  
Source: <http://www.ifla.org/ifla-cgi/ifla-members-srch?botswana>

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## **CAMEROON**

### **Association des Bibliothécaires, Archivistes, Documentaliste et Museographes du Cameroun (ABADCAM)**

B.P. 4609

Yaoundé Nlongkak, Cameroon

Highest official: Hilaire Omokolo, President

Source: <http://www.ifla.org/ifla-cgi/ifla-members-srch?cameroon>

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## **CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**

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## **DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO**

### **Association des Bibliothécaires, Archivistes, Documentalistes et Museologues**

B.P. 3182

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Source: <http://www.ifla.org/ifla-cgi/ifla-members-srch?congo>

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## **ERITREA**

---

## **GAMBIA**

### **Gambia Library and Information Services Association (GAMLISA)**

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## **GHANA**

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### **Association Nationale des Bibliothécaires, Archivistes, Documentalistes et Muséographes (ANMBAD-Guinée)**

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Highest official: Baba Cheick Sylla, President  
Source: <http://www.ifla.org/ifla-cgi/ifla-members-srch?guinea>

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## **KENYA**

### **Kenya Library Association**

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P.O. Box 46031  
Nairobi, Kenya  
E-mail: [inquiry@kla-online.info](mailto:inquiry@kla-online.info)  
<http://www.kla-online.info>  
Current Chairman: Mr. Charles Nandain  
Current Secretary: Ms. Esther Obachi  
Source: <http://www.geocities.com/scecsal/smember.html>

### **Kenya Library Association**

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Nairobi, Kenya  
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Highest official: James N. Ng'ang'a, President  
Source: <http://www.ifla.org/ifla-cgi/ifla-members-srch?kenya>

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## LESOTHO

### **Lesotho Library Association**

The Secretary  
Personal Bag A26  
Maseru 100, Lesotho  
Current Chairman: Mrs. Patricia Tlale  
Current Secretary: Mr. Ntho 'Mota

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## MALAWI

### **Malawi Library Association**

The Secretary General P.O. Box 429  
Zomba, Malawi  
Current Chairman: Mr. Geoffrey F. Salanje  
Current Secretary: Mr. Francis F.C. Kachala  
Source: <http://www.geocities.com/scecsal/smember.html>

### **Malawi Library Association**

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Highest official: Dickson B. Vuwa Phiri, President  
Source: <http://www.ifla.org/ifla-cgi/ifla-members-srch?malawi>

---

## MALI

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## MAURITIUS

**Association of Professional Librarians**  
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Highest official: Y. Chan Kam Lon, President  
Source: <http://www.ifla.org/ifla-cgi/ifla-members-srch?mauritius>

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## MOZAMBIQUE

---

## NAMIBIA

### **Namibian Information Workers Association**

The Secretary  
P.O. Box 3060  
Windhoek, Namibia  
<http://www.cds-isis.org.na/niwa/niwa.htm>  
Current chairman: Ms. Marianne Gei-khoibes  
Current secretary: Ms. Sylvia Katjepunda  
Secretariat: Gerhild Kolling  
Source: <http://www.geocities.com/scecsal/smember.html>

---

## NIGERIA

### **Nigerian Association of Law Libraries (NALL)**

Source: <http://www.lib.uchicago.edu/~llou/iall.html>

### **Nigerian Library Association**

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Highest official: President: James O. Daniel  
Source: <http://www.ifla.org/ifla-cgi/ifla-members-srch?nigeria>

---

## RWANDA

---

## SENEGAL

### **Association Sénégalaise des bibliothécaires, documentalistes et archivistes (ASBAD)**

c/o Ecole des Bibliothécaires, Archivistes et Documentalistes (EBAD), BP 3252,

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Highest official: President: Djibril Ndiaye

Source: <http://www.ifla.org/ifla-cgi/ifla-members-srch?senegal>

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## SIERRA LEONE

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Direct correspondence c/o: Ms. Mary Gorvie

Source: <http://www.ifla.org/ifla-cgi/ifla-members-srch?sierra+leone>

---

## SOUTH AFRICA

### **CALICO**

Cape Library Co-operative

<http://www.adamastor.ac.za/Academic/Calico>

Source: <http://www.saoug.org.za/links.htm>

### **COSALC**

Coalition of South African Library Consortia

<http://www.uovs.ac.za/LIB/COSALC>

Source: <http://www.saoug.org.za/links.htm>

**FRELICO**

Free State Libraries and Information Consortium

<http://www.uovs.ac.za/lib/frelico/index.htm>

Source: <http://www.saoug.org.za/links.htm>

**Gauteng and Environs Library Consortium**

<http://www.gaelic.ac.za>

Source: <http://www.saoug.org.za/links.htm>

**Interdepartmental Vocational Association of Information Specialists and Library Personnel**

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Current President: Mr. Robert Moropa

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Source: <http://www.geocities.com/scecsal/smember.html>

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Source: <http://www.ifla.org/ifla-cgi/ifla-members-srch?south+africa>

### **Organisation of South African Law Libraries**

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Gauteng Province, South Africa)

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Chairlady - Julie Egenrieder; Secretary - Niki Sulter; Treasurer - Margaret Stradiotto;

Webmistress - Anneli Silvennoinen

<http://www.adlibschoollibrarians.co.za/>

### **South African Online Users Group**

Source: <http://www.saoug.org.za/links.htm>

---

## **SWAZILAND**

Source: <http://www.geocities.com/scecsal/smember.html>

### **Swaziland Library Association**

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Current Secretary: Ms. Sibongile Nxumalo

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Current Secretary: Mr. P. Munubhi  
Source: <http://www.geocities.com/scecsal/smember.html>

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Source: <http://www.ifla.org/ifla-cgi/ifla-members-srch?tanzania>

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## **TOGO**

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Current Chairperson: Mr. Elisam Magara  
Current Secretary: Mr. Charles Batambuze  
Source: <http://www.geocities.com/scecsal/smember.html>

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<http://www.ou.edu/cas/slis/ULA/ula-index.htm>  
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Highest official: Elisam Magara, Chairman  
Source: <http://www.ifla.org/ifla-cgi/ifla-members-srch?uganda>

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## **ZAMBIA**

### **Zambia Library Association**

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Lusaka 10101, Zambia  
Current Chairperson: Ms. Vivienne Nkulu Lumbwe  
Current Secretary: Ms. Matildah Sakala  
Source: <http://www.geocities.com/scecsal/smember.html>

---

## **ZIMBABWE**

### **Zimbabwe Library Association**

P.O. Box 3133  
Harare, Zimbabwe  
Current National Chairperson: Mr Lawrence Chikwanha  
Current National Secretary: Ms. Cecilie B. Miriri  
Source: <http://www.geocities.com/scecsal/smember.html>

### **Zimbabwe Library Association (ZimLA)**

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Highest official: Lawrence Chikwanha, National Chairperson

Source: <http://www.ifla.org/ifla-cgi/ifla-members-srch?zimbabwe>

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## OTHER ASSOCIATIONS

### **International Association of School Librarianship**

#### **School Libraries Online**

<http://www.iasl-slo.org/>

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### **The Association for Health Information and Libraries in Africa (AHILA)**

Founded in 1984, now has 46 country members plus additional partners and collaborators worldwide.

<http://www.ahila.org/index.php>

## BENIN

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## **MOZAMBIQUE**

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Instituto Nacional de Saude / Ministerio da Saude  
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## **NAMIBIA**

World Health Organization, Namibia Country Office  
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## **NIGER**

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BP 19739, Niamey, Niger  
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## **NIGERIA**

Central Medical Library, Federal Ministry of Health  
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## **RWANDA**

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Réseau Africain de Recherches sur le SIDA  
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## **SOUTH AFRICA**

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