CERL

Security Working Group

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The quick Audit Tool



Jacqueline Lambert Head of the Prevention and Protection Department jacqueline.lambert@kbr.be

Topics

The Quick Audit Tool QAT

The QAT's 3 main goals

- ✓ Raising awareness
- ✓ Providing advice & be a reference source
- \checkmark Providing concrete and practical things

The process philosophy

What we practically propose to meet our goals

- \checkmark The foundation: an annually reviewed questionnaire
 - Addressed topics
 - The resulting standard for basic assessment/positioning : the grids
 - Annual review's importance
- ✓ The guidelines
 - Based on the results to the questionnaire
 - Based on complementary relevant elements
- $\checkmark \ \mbox{The supporting tools}$

Questions / answers





The QAT's 3 main goals

The Quick Audit Tool QAT

Raising awareness about

- ✓ Necessity to develop a policy to minimize the risk of theft and vandalism from the smallest to the largest institutions
- ✓ Necessity to keep it constantly under review

Providing advice & be a reference source

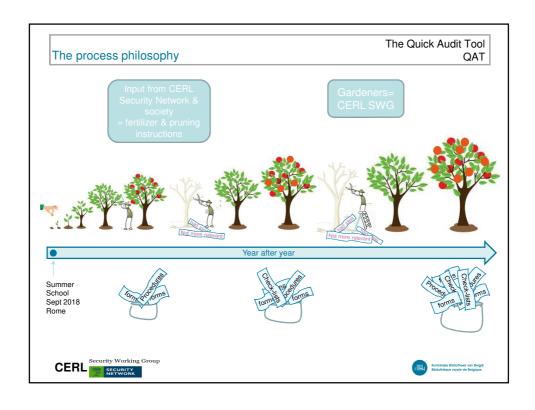
- ✓ To convince / encourage / help to take the steps
- ✓ To take stock of the situation / assess the level of achievement / improve the existing policy
- ✓ To articulate the importance of specific activities / projects
- ✓ To maintain vigilance / stay critical

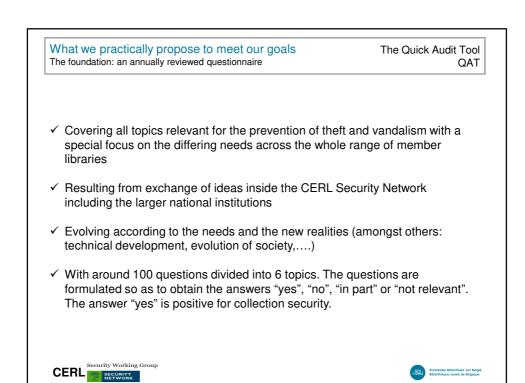
Providing concrete and practical things

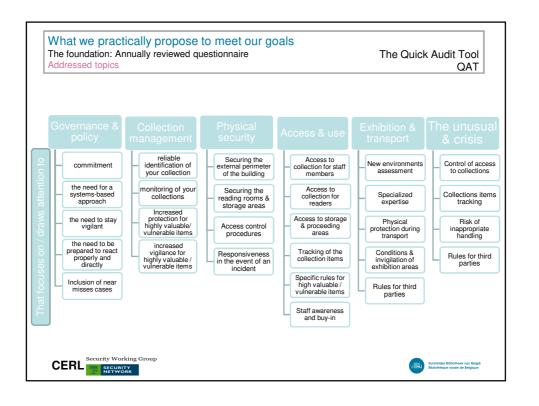
- ✓ Forms, check lists, procedures,
- $\checkmark \quad \text{Sharing of selected experiences in all relevant areas (can concern equipment, techniques,...)}$

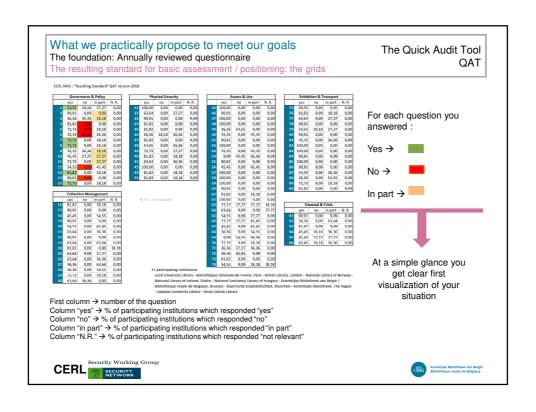


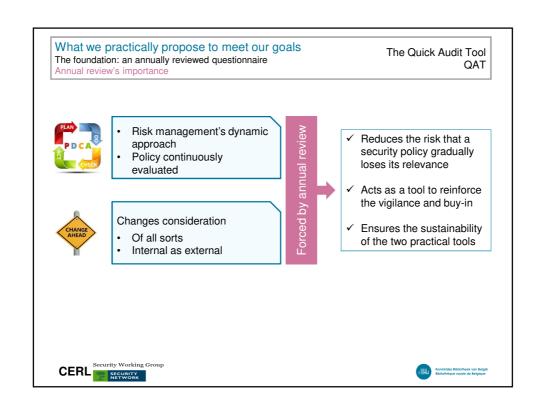


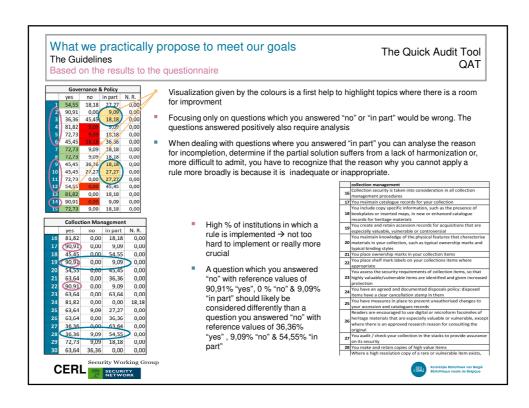


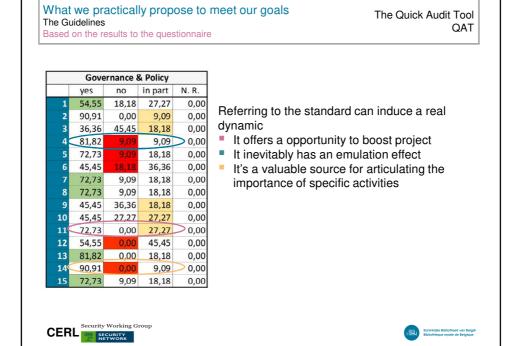












What we practically propose to meet our goals

The Guidelines

Based on complementary relevant elements

The Quick Audit Tool QAT

- Is the achievement 100% within your control or not?
- What about the means at your disposal, whether budgetary or human resources?
- Do you have the expertise within your institution?
- What about the prerequisites of all sorts

 - plans of the premises including their numbering varied inventories related to technical equipment and devices that could be necessary to achieve a measure

- Culture of questioning
 - At a certain moment, it becomes healthy to accept errors and failure
- Realistic approach

Opting for less ambitious but sustainable measures is preferable to adopting measures that cannot be properly achieved

When you start a 500km journey, you don't try to put at the outset the second foot at the finish $\frac{1}{2}$ point.

Positive attitude

Any decrease in terms of risks has to be considered as a victory so do not undervalue small actions





What we practically propose to meet our goals

The Guidelines

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- What about possible internal brakes / obstacles?
- How do you ensure buy-in and adherence to new measures?
- It is important to involve as soon as possible, in one way or another, all who may be concerned /affected.
- Plan time to raise awareness, to ensure that everybody understands what is going on. Providing training in the proper use of all the measures is essential. If staff understand the rules and feel comfortable and confident with them they are more likely to comply with rules.

Similar objectives

Maximum protection through optimal prevention

Ability to deal with unforeseen events: from the mini crisis to the disaster

Similar needs

Reliable documentation (complete, up-to-date)

Basic facilities and devices Fire Detection, Extinguishing means

Information signs, locating means ..

Adherence and participation of staff including hierarchical line

Similar approach

Dynamic risk management through knowledge of both the environment and the human factor

Interaction / link between the different risks

Example: the order → necessary to guarantee

- evacuation **√** intervention of
 - rescue cleaning
- spotting of anomalies in the collection





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