

Science ouverte au Sud: Celebrating successes and the way forward

Iryna Kuchma

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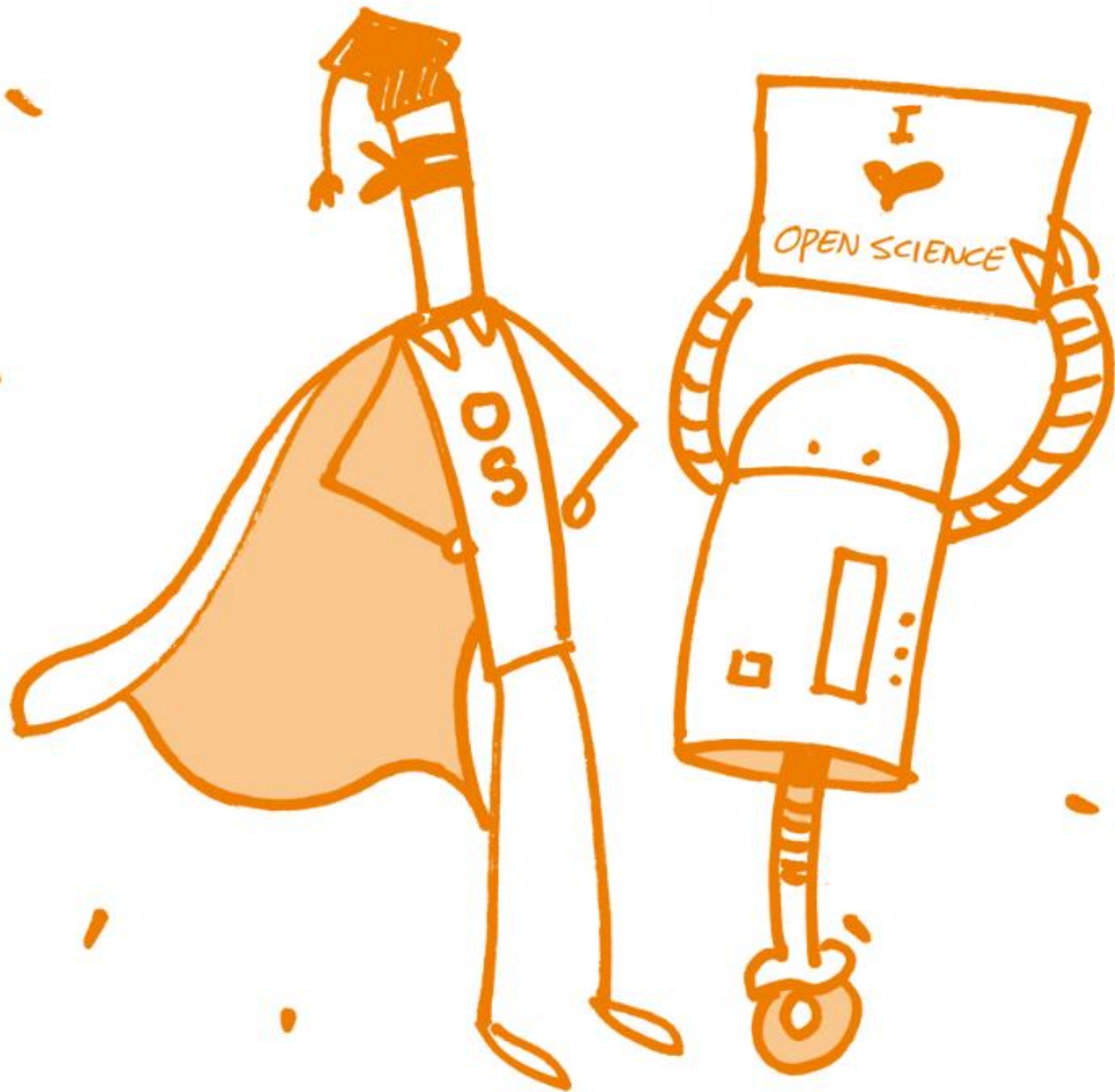


Colloque international Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar
Science ouverte au Sud
ENJEUX ET PERSPECTIVES
POUR UNE NOUVELLE DYNAMIQUE

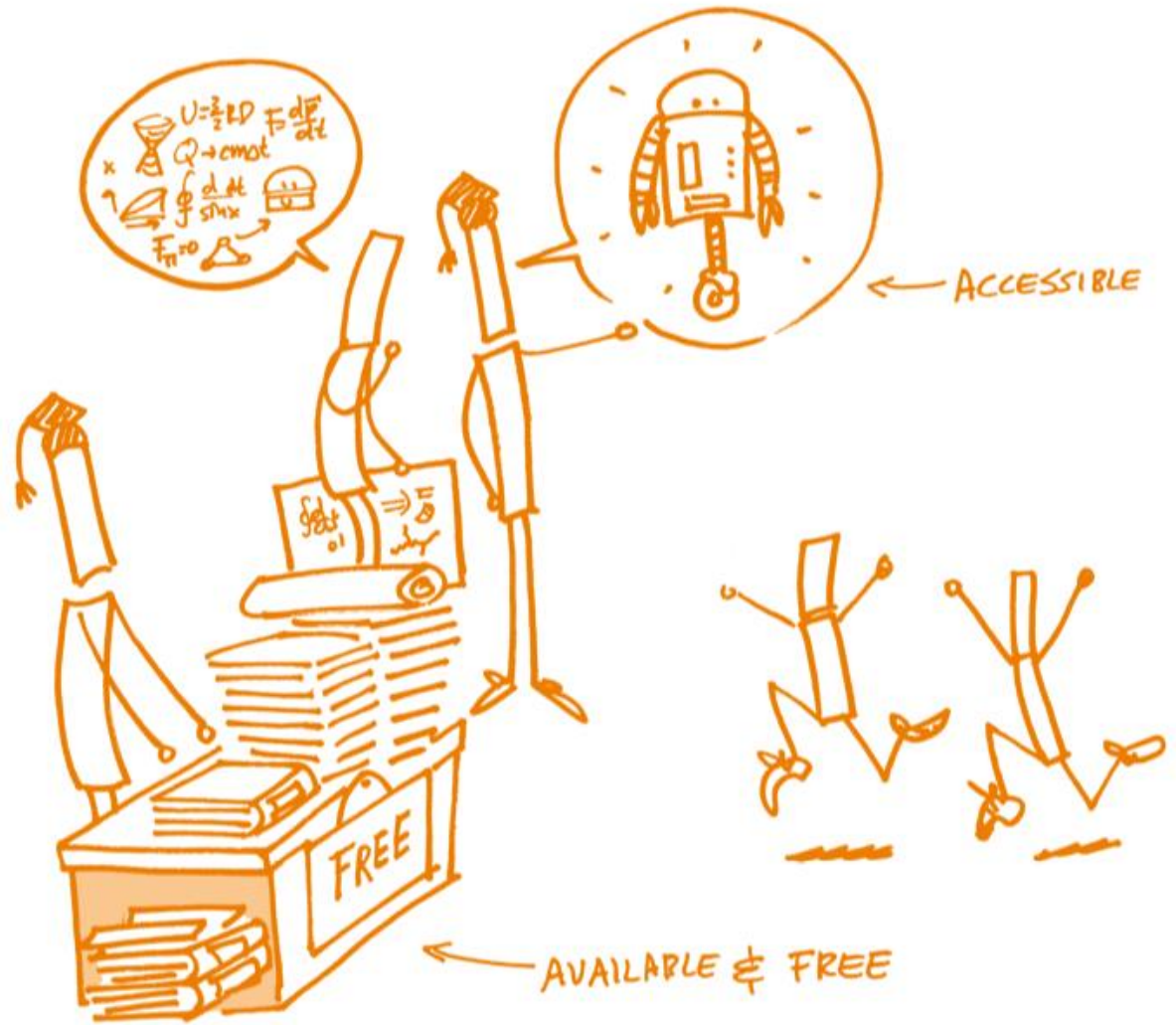


23-25
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2019





4 FUNDAMENTAL RULES OF OPEN SCIENCE



Politiques nationales

Argentine, Danemark, **Ethiopie**,
France, Irlande, Mexique, Norvège,
Pays-Bas, Pérou, République
Tchèque, Serbie, Slovaquie,
Slovénie, Suisse



NATIONAL OPEN ACCESS POLICY OF ETHIOPIA FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

1. Aims and Scope of the Policy

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) Ministry of Science and Higher Education is committed to supporting research of high quality and to ensuring that public research spending will lead to a maximum economic and social return. The FDRE Ministry of Science and Higher Education supports the principles of OPENNESS to research outputs and processes as integral to research excellence as well as the sharing and creation of new knowledge.

The policy applies to all research outputs authored/created, or co-authored/co-created, by employees of Ethiopian universities; this includes research outputs of graduate students and PhD students. It complements and does not override the Open Access requirements of research funders as they apply to their funded research.

Researchers and research students have to make themselves visible and findable, using persistent identifiers such as ORCID IDs, and their outputs available on an Open Access basis, if their research resulting entirely or partly from public funding.

For this purpose, the FDRE Ministry of Science and Higher Education has defined the following policy which must be observed by all recipients of public research funding as of June 17,2019.

2. Rights, Roles and Responsibilities

1. The FDRE Ministry of Science and Higher Education supports the National Academic Digital Repository of Ethiopia (NADRE) as the aggregated national repository for publications, underlying research data that proof the validity of the related publication and open educational resources. Institutional repositories for publication and research data should be open for harvesting through NADRE.

2. The Universities will provide an Open Access service to inform and advise authors about their options and publishers' and funders' requirements, to administer any University funds available to pay for Gold Open Access and to manage to develop the institutional repository in support of Green Open Access.

3. Final peer reviewed manuscripts will be made available by the University Libraries in compliance with publishers' requirements.



ETHIOPIA ADOPTS A NATIONAL OPEN ACCESS POLICY

A new national open access policy will transform research and education in Ethiopia – and now the work begins, writes EIFL guest blogger Dr Solomon Mekonnen Tekle

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NEXT POST →



EIFL guest blogger, Dr Solomon Mekonnen Tekle: "And now the work begins!"

Posted by [Guest Blogger](#), EIFL, October 4, 2019

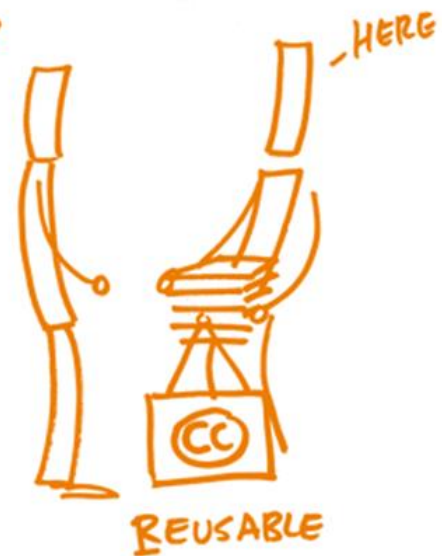
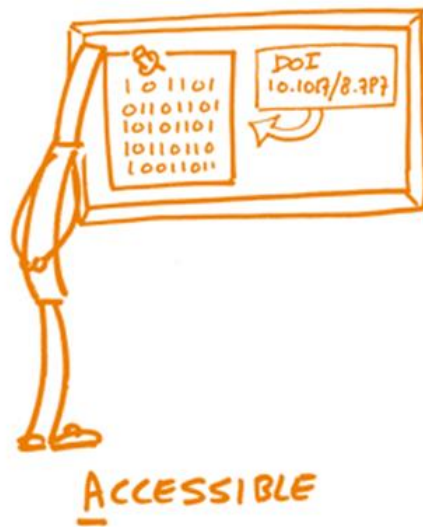
In September, Ethiopia adopted a national open access policy for higher education institutions. EIFL guest blogger, [Dr Solomon Mekonnen Tekle](#), librarian at Addis Ababa University Library, and EIFL Open Access Coordinator in Ethiopia, celebrates the adoption of the policy.

The new national open access policy adopted by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of Ethiopia (MOSHE) will transform research and education in our country. The policy comes into effect immediately. It mandates open access to all published articles, theses, dissertations and data resulting from publicly-funded research conducted by staff and students at universities that are run by the Ministry - that is over 47 universities located across Ethiopia.

In addition to mandating open access to publications and data, the new policy encourages open science practices by including 'openness' as one of the criteria for assessment and evaluation of research proposals. All researchers who receive public funding must submit their Data Management Plans to research offices and to university libraries for approval, to confirm that data will be handled according to international FAIR data principles. (FAIR data are data that meet standards of Findability, Accessibility, Interoperability and Reusability.)

<https://eifl.net/blogs/ethiopia-adopts-national-open-access-policy>

FAIR DATA PRINCIPLES





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Peter Suber

@petersuber



The new [#openaccess](#) policy in [#Ethiopia](#) is one of the most progressive national OA policies anywhere.
eifl.net/blogs/ethiopia...

6:25 PM · Oct 5, 2019 · [Twitter Web App](#)

37 Retweets **67** Likes



Projet national sur le développement de plates-formes et de contenus numériques

L'Université d'Addis-Abeba, en collaboration avec le MOSHE et le Réseau éthiopien d'éducation et de recherche (EthERNet)

- Archives ouvertes (AO) pour toutes les universités publiques qui n'en disposent pas; entrepôt de données
- Ethiopian Journals Online
- Bibliothèque numérique nationale pour le matériel éducatif
- Formation sur la gestion des AO et la gestion de revues à toutes les universités publiques

EXPANDING ACCESS TO RESEARCH IN EAST AFRICA

How an EIFL project increased the amount of research published in open access in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda

Home > News > Expanding access to research in east Africa

NEXT STORY →



Representatives of university management, libraries and researchers after a open access policy development workshop in Nairobi, Kenya, in 2019.

Posted: July 11, 2019

EIFL's work with [over 40 universities and research institutes in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda](#) over the past three years has led to a dramatic increase in the amount of research published in open access (OA) in the three east African countries.

As a result, important research from the region is now visible and freely available online, for use and re-use by other local and international researchers, by educators and students, and by governments and policy makers. The increase in OA opens up opportunities for researchers to collaborate internationally, and improves university visibility and profiles.

In Kenya, where 20 universities took part in the project, the amount of research published in OA increased by more than four times. In Tanzania, at 17 institutions, OA content doubled,

and in Uganda, at 11 institutions, it more than doubled. <https://eifl.net/news/expanding-access-research-east-africa-0>

25 MORE OA POLICIES

We supported policy development through a mixture of activities: raising awareness about the benefits of OA; setting up OA policy task forces; building policy development capacity; providing OA policy templates for task forces to work with, and advocacy - in total, 87 meetings - to win the support of researchers and university managements for OA.

As a result, 25 more institutions adopted OA policies: 15 in Kenya, six in Tanzania, and four in Uganda. At another 17 universities and institutions in the three countries, OA policies have been drafted and are ready for approval by university managements.

The policies mandate deposit of all research output produced at the universities, such as journal articles, theses and dissertations, in institutional OA repositories.

24 MORE OA REPOSITORIES

The project led to the creation of 24 new OA repositories: 11 in Kenya, eight in Tanzania and five in Uganda. It also led to improvements in 23 existing OA repositories. We also worked with the Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH) on enhancements and workflows of the national OA repository which harvests content from institutional repositories.

At the outset of the project, [using the EIFL repository checklist](#), the local project teams from KLISC, COTUL and CUUL conducted audits in their countries to find out about the status of repositories, what software was being used, and the repository functionalities. The checklist also gave repository managers and administrators insights into what well set up repositories could do, and recommendations on how to set them up.

Librarians, who are repository managers, and librarians and IT officers, who are repository administrators, were invited to attend workshops and webinars - in total, 48 training events - covering a wide range of topics: DSpace repository set-up and enhancements, policy administration, metadata standards and managing submissions workflows. By the end of the project, IT personnel had improved their working relationships with library teams and their awareness of repository softwares and their functionality. The IT teams significantly improved their knowledge and skills in handling DSpace repositories, and can now troubleshoot and maintain their systems, and provide technical support.

The in-country project teams from the library consortia provided on-site mentoring and consultation and online technical support for installation, configuration and customization of repositories.

Repository improvements increased visibility and discoverability of content, enhanced user experiences, and ensured that back-up procedures and disaster recovery plans were in place.

La Commission du Kenya pour
l'enseignement supérieur
demande exige que les universités
disposent d'archives ouvertes
Sinon elles ne sont pas accréditées
par cette Commission

The Kenya Commission for Higher Education requires
accredited universities to have open access repositories

Contextualizing Openness: Situating Open Science

<https://www.idrc.ca/en/book/contextualizing-openness-situating-open-science>



Editor(s): Leslie Chan, Angela Okune, Rebecca Hillyer, Denisse Alborno, and Alejandro Posada

Publisher(s): University of Ottawa Press, IDRC / 2019-10-15

ISBN: 9780776626666 / 352 pages

e-ISBN: 9781552506110

Available formats

[PDF](#) | [Epub](#) | [HTML5](#) | [Order the book](#)

Contextualizing Openness offers a fascinating look at Open Science and the democratization of knowledge in international development and social transformation with a focus on the Global South. This volume presents contributions from the 12 projects that form the Open and Collaborative Science in Development Network (OCSDNet) organized around four central themes: Defining Open Science in Development, Governing Open Science, Negotiating Open Science, and Expanding Open Science for Social Transformation. The collective goal is to illustrate how the opportunities and challenges associated with openness vary across regions and, further, to identify the key differences that characterize the actors, institutions, as well as the infrastructure and governance of knowledge-based resources in highly diverse settings.

To understand the movement toward Open Science and its impact on the thinking and practices that drive development, we must challenge the asymmetry of global knowledge production and of access to this knowledge. *Contextualizing Openness* aims to stimulate further research and debates about how to collectively design a knowledge system that is open and equitable for all.

The editors



Harmonization of Open Science and Commercialization in Research Partnerships in Kenya

Maurice Bolo, Victor Awino, and Dorine Odongo

Abstract

When public universities partner with commercial industries for research purposes, there is the potential for great synergy but also for ideological conflict. In recent years, Kenyan universities and research institutions have seen the simultaneous growth in both pro-Open Science policies, as well as an increased pursuit of knowledge patents. This project sought to assess the national and institutional policy context for the potential of Open Science, and what this shift could entail for partnerships between public and private entities. Through an assessment of three case studies, the project concludes that while the country has strong policy guidance around the importance of Open Science and access, the nitty-gritty details of “who owns what” remain an obstacle for true collaboration between institutions and across sectors.

Introduction

Kenya’s aspiration to transition to a knowledge-based, middle-income country is aptly captured in its long-term development blueprint—the Vision 2030. This Vision is hinged on science, technology, and innovation (STI) in the country’s foundation for socio-economic development. This enhanced role for knowledge in economic development has thrust

Harmonization of Open Science and Commercialization in Research Partnerships in Kenya

“In recent years, Kenyan universities and research institutions have seen **the simultaneous growth in both pro-Open Science policies, as well as an increased pursuit of knowledge patents.**”

/ «Au cours des dernières années, les universités et les instituts de recherche Kényans ont vu se **développer simultanément des politiques en faveur de la science ouverte et une augmentation du dépôt des brevets.**»

Harmonization of Open Science and Commercialization in Research Partnerships in Kenya

«Notre observation générale est que (1) **l'environnement politique et juridique national est favorable aux approches de la science ouverte, et les gouvernements encouragent une plus grande ouverture dans la disponibilité et l'accès à l'information. De même, (2) l'ouverture est en cours au niveau institutionnel, les universités adoptant des politiques de libre accès et établissant des infrastructures permettant une diffusion plus large des résultats de leurs recherches.»**

Harmonization of Open Science and Commercialization in Research Partnerships in Kenya

«Cette approche au niveau national est reproduite au niveau institutionnel avec les universités et les instituts de recherche publics qui établissent et adoptent **des politiques d'accès ouvert, des archives ouverts pour les résultats de leurs recherches** et en reconnaissant les publications dans des revues d'accès ouverte. **Les universités publiques ont adopté les revues d'accès ouvertes comme moyen privilégié de publication.** Ceci est soutenu par **des politiques institutionnelles qui évoluent en faveur de l'accès ouverte et les universités mettent en place l'infrastructure requise, y compris des référentiels d'accès ouverte, et sensibilisent leur personnel chercheurs** à la nécessité d'adopter la publication ouverte.»

Harmonization of Open Science and Commercialization in Research Partnerships in Kenya

«À notre avis, il y a un écart entre **la politique de la pratique**. Bien qu'il existe des politiques au niveau national et institutionnel pour soutenir la science ouverte et collaborative et la commercialisation, le comportement au niveau du projet réel est différent; les chercheurs font des choix et adoptent des pratiques qui nuisent aux objectifs d'une science ouverte et collaborative.»

CSIR GHANA ADOPTS OPEN ACCESS POLICY

EIFL welcomes the adoption of an open access policy by Ghana's Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)

Home > News > CSIR Ghana adopts open access policy

NEXT STORY →



Lucy Dzandu, Simon Osei and Benjamin Folitse from the Ghana CSIR-INSTI institutional repository implementation team at an EIFL open science train-the-trainer event in Addis Ababa on 28 June 2017. Photo by Nancy Pontika.

Posted: July 4, 2017

EIFL welcomes the adoption of an open access (OA) policy by Ghana's Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, the body mandated by the government to carry out scientific and technological research for national development.

The adoption of the policy emerged out of an EIFL-funded project implemented by the CSIR's Institute for Scientific and Technological Information (CSIR-INSTI). The project, which aims to foster development and implementation of an OA policy, started in 2015.

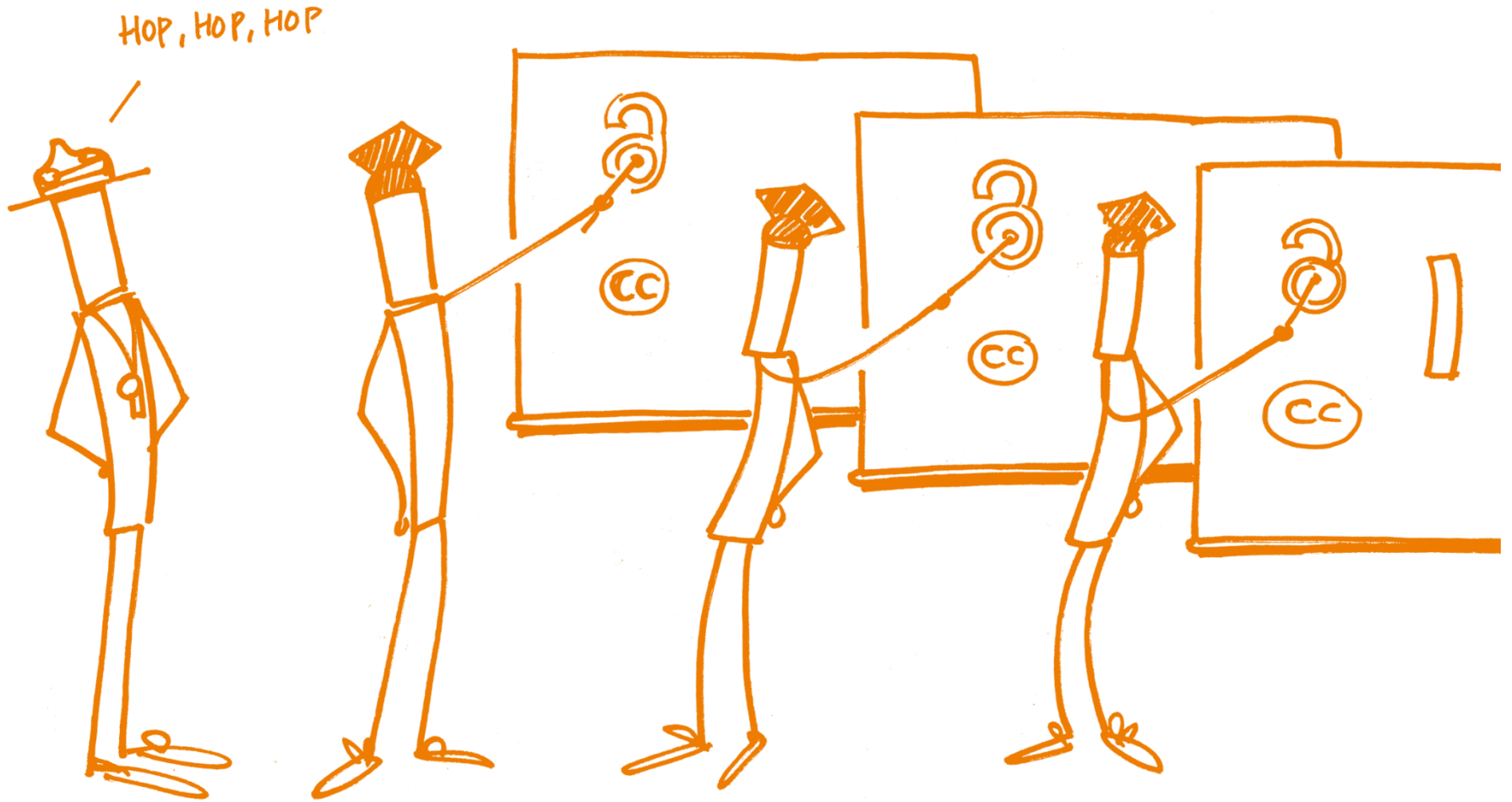
In Ghana, and in many other developing countries, research has limited social and economic impact because it is not widely available and accessible. Restricted access to research is also an obstacle to the production of new knowledge. OA helps to overcome these problems by making scientific

Comment encourager et apporter le soutien nécessaire aux chercheurs pour aller au-delà de la simple connaissance des approches de la science ouverte pour qu'ils puissent les appliquer dans leurs processus de recherche?

How to encourage and support researchers to move beyond simply being aware of open science approaches to being able to apply them in their research workflows?

OPEN SCIENCE TRAINER BOOTCAMP

BECOME A SUPER TRAINER!



GHANA OPEN SCIENCE TRAINING

EIFL co-organizes a train-the-trainer workshop on open access, open research data and open science for librarians in Ghana

Home > Events > Ghana open science training

NEXT EVENT →

Event Date: 14 Mar 2019 - 15 Mar 2019

📍 Kumasi, Ghana

EIFL and our partner, the Consortium of Academic and Research Libraries in Ghana (CARLIGH), will co-host a train-the-trainer workshop on open access, open research data and open science for librarians from 11 CARLIGH member libraries.

The workshop participants are e-resources and institutional repository librarians. They will pass on knowledge and skills acquired during the workshop to researchers and PhD students at their institutions.

[EIFL Open Access Programme](#) Manager Iryna Kuchma will facilitate the workshop, which takes place at the College of Science, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, in Kumasi.

Read more about [EIFL's training for open science trainers](#).





COLLEGE OF SCIENCE LIBRARY
Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology



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For more information contact
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March 28, 2018

Project milestone Open Access

Roadmap for Implementing Open Science Training Practices in Research Institutions

Brinken, Helene; Jones, Sarah; Oudenhoven, Martine; Davidson, Joy

Other(s)

FOSTER Plus consortium

In this policy briefing FOSTER outlines six practical actions to be implemented by research institutions to support a cultural change towards Open Science.

879 views | 328 downloads


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Publication date: March 28, 2018

DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.1209175](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1209175)

Grants:
European Commission:

- FOSTER Plus - Fostering the practical implementation of Open Science in Horizon 2020 and beyond (741839)

Communities:
[FOSTER, Facilitating Open Science in](#)

Preview

Page: 1 of 2 | Automatic Zoom



Roadmap for Implementing Open Science Training Practices in Research Institutions

There are three key ways how stakeholders across the research lifecycle can influence and support the transition towards Open Science.

- Promote change by advocating skills acquisition & learning
- Support change through access to training materials & courses
- Motivate change by providing recognition & reward

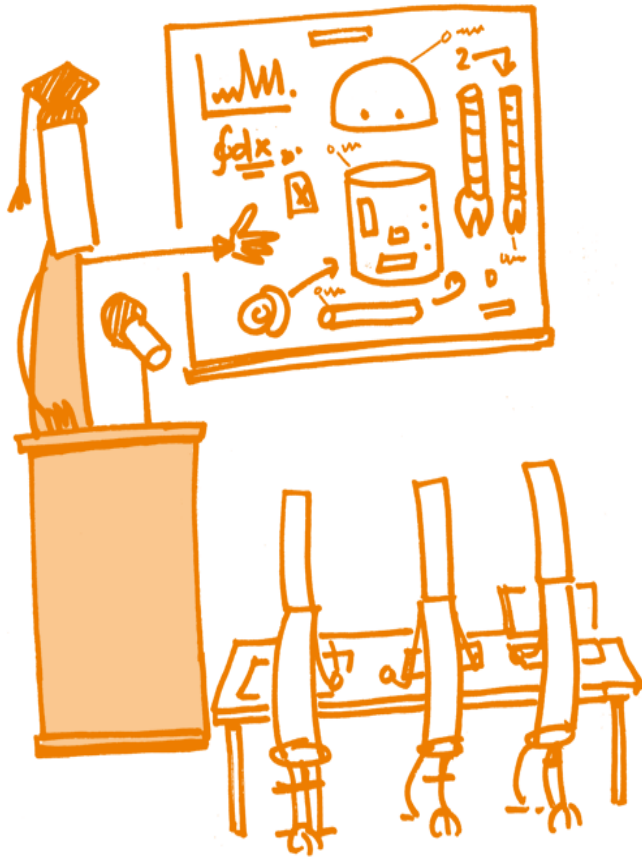
The EC report 'Providing researchers with the skills and competencies they need to practise Open Science' reveals that many researchers are still unaware of what Open Science means, how to put Open Science into practice & the numerous training opportunities available to them.² The following roadmap outlines a range of practical actions that stakeholders can take to support the uptake of Open Science practices in all disciplines.

Feuille de route pour la mise en œuvre de pratiques de formation en science ouverte

Intégrer le contenu scientifique ouvert dans la formation des chercheurs en intégrant des modules de formation axés sur les compétences pratiques dans les programmes de formation en cours, de manière régulière et normalisée, le plus tôt possible.

Adapter les formations à chaque discipline de recherche.

TEACHING



TRAINING

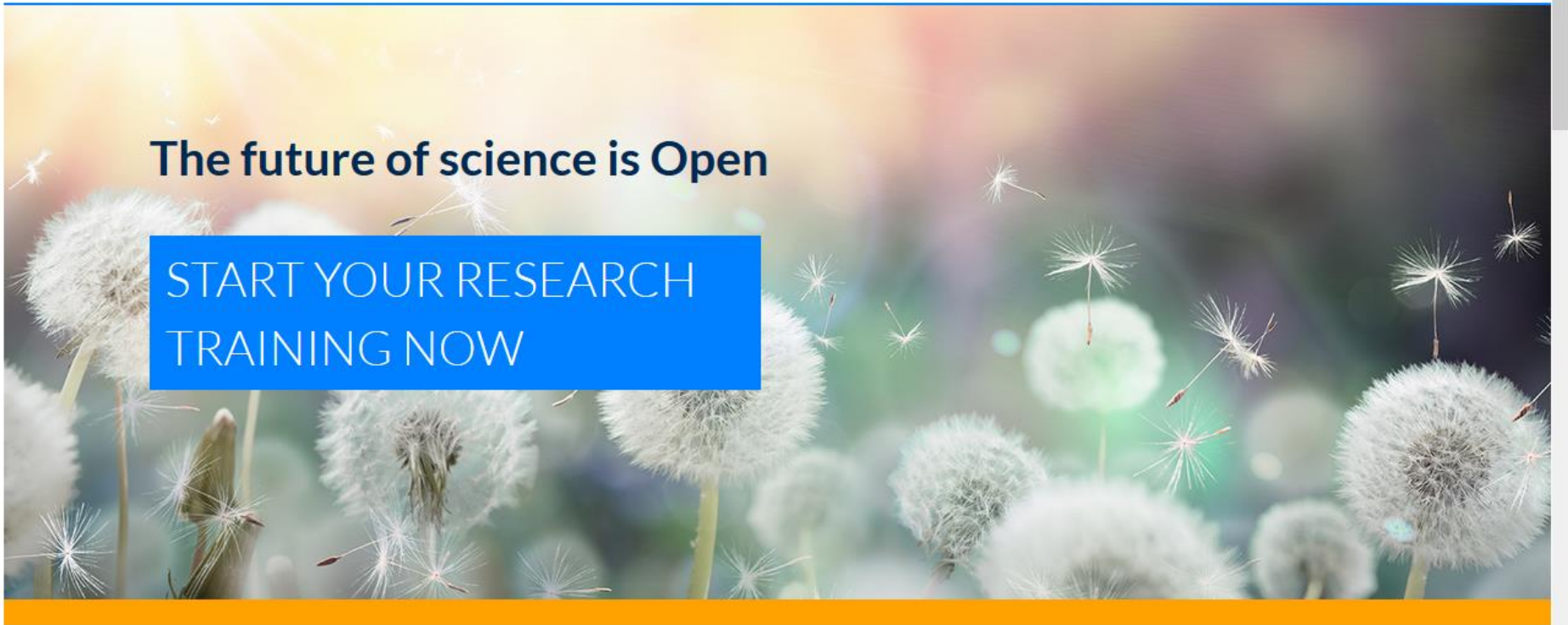


Feuille de route pour la mise en œuvre de pratiques de formation en science ouverte (2)

Soutenir et promouvoir l'acquisition de compétences scientifiques ouvertes. La jeune génération de scientifiques et de chercheurs constitue un public privilégié pour la formation. Cependant, les encadrants et les chercheurs qui les guident constituent également un groupe cible important pour faire reconnaître la valeur de la formation scientifique ouverte.

Feuille de route pour la mise en œuvre de pratiques de formation en science ouverte (3)

Reconnaître et récompenser les compétences scientifiques ouvertes. Les étudiants et les chercheurs sont plus susceptibles de faire des efforts pour acquérir des compétences si celles-ci sont jugées pertinentes pour leur progression de carrière. Les parties prenantes tout au long du cycle de la recherche devraient récompenser les chercheurs en début de carrière en incluant des pratiques de science ouverte dans les processus d'évaluation et en récompensant leurs efforts avec des certificats officiels.



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LIBSENSE

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- [Metadata]/Data Exchange Model A
- Metadata Guidelines [DRAFT]
- National Open Access Policy[DRAFT]
- Institutional Open Access Policy[Dra

LIBSENSE is building communities of practice and strengthening local and national services to support open science and research in Africa.

Open science is an international trend aimed at sharing the results of research widely. Open science is transforming the way research is done, and increasing its value and impact by accelerating the pace of scientific discoveries and expanding the adoption of research outcomes for everyone. Although global in nature, there are important local and regional aspects of how open science and open access are implemented. It is important that the policies and infrastructures created to support open science are designed and delivered to meet the needs and requirements of the research communities in different regions.

The LIBSENSE initiative was launched in 2016 to bring together the research and education networks (RENs) and academic library communities in order to strengthen open access and open science in Africa. LIBSENSE provides a venue through which different stakeholder communities can work together to define priority activities, share knowledge, and develop relevant services together.

LIBSENSE is led by the West and Central African Research and Education Network (WACREN) in collaboration with sister regional African RENs (ASREN and UbuntuNet Alliance). Other participating partners include several national RENs, libraries, library associations, universities and research communities in Africa, in conjunction with COAR, EIFL, University of Sheffield, National Institute of Informatics (Japan), GEANT, and OpenAIRE.

From November 2018 - April 2019, LIBSENSE conducted workshops in each of the three major regions in Africa bringing the library and NREN communities together to define a shared agenda for progressing open science and open access in these regions. Each workshop, which contributed to priority setting in each region, also built upon the outcomes of preceding discussions.

To date, there have already been several concrete outcomes of the LIBSENSE initiative, including:

- Terms of Reference for NREN-Library collaboration in African countries
- Metadata guidelines for repositories
- Plans for a regional repository hosting service
- National and institutional policy templates

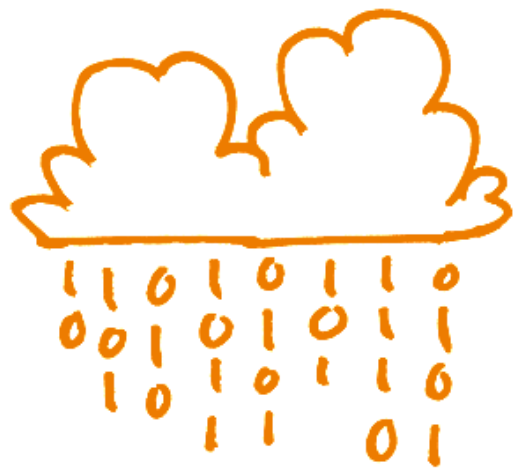
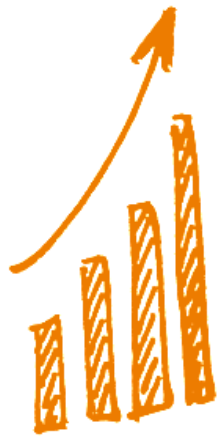
LIBSENSE will continue to assist countries and regions in Africa to undertake new activities and act as a forum for information exchange across the continent and amongst the different stakeholder communities.

If you are interested in participating in these activities, please get in touch with the LIBSENSE program managers by email to libsense@ren.africa

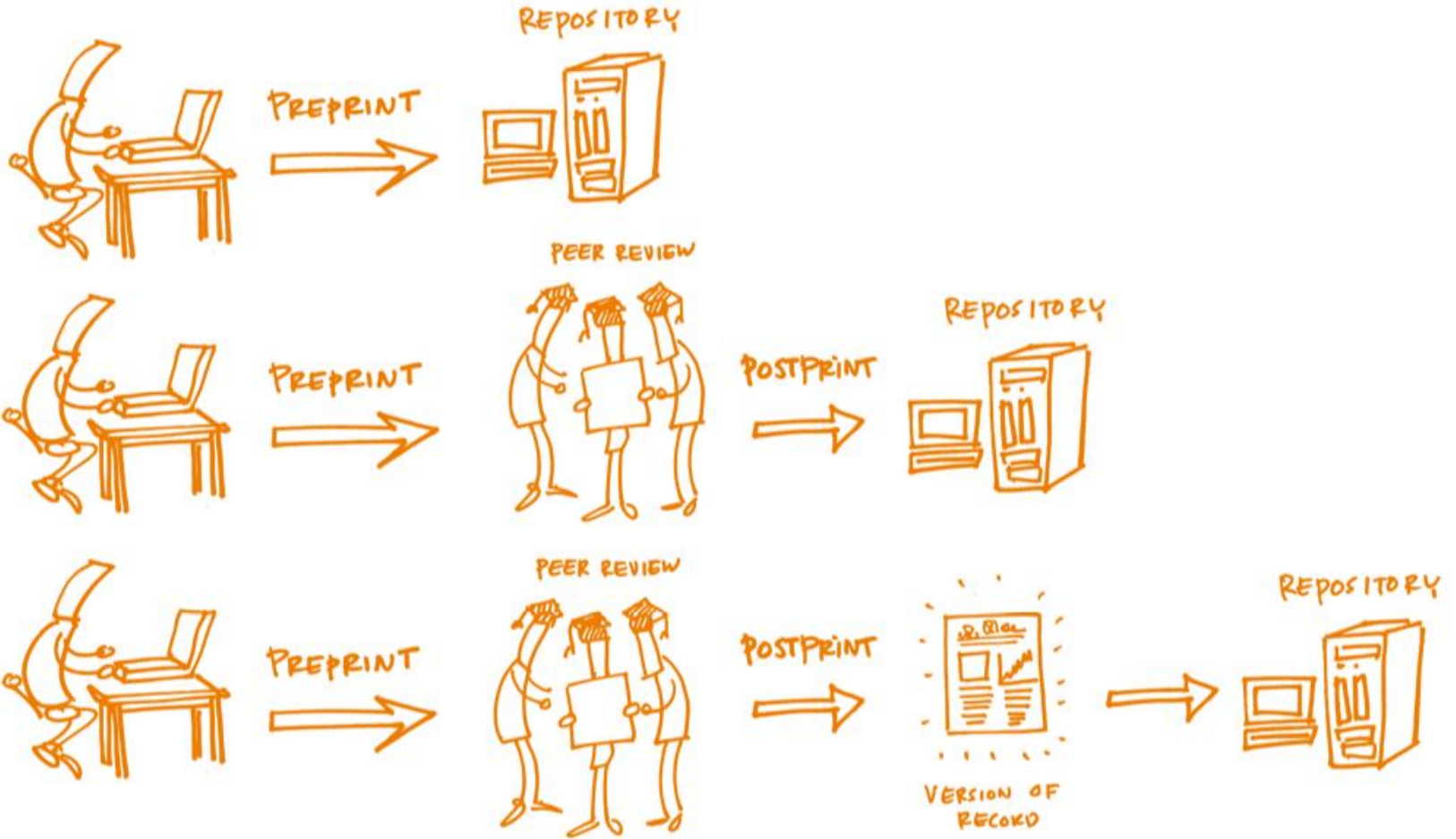


<https://spaces.wacren.net/display/LIBSENSE>

Politiques de science ouverte



MODES OF SELF-ARCHIVING



Pubfair – A Framework for Sustainable, Distributed, Open Science Publishing Services

1

White Paper, Version 1 – September 3, 2019

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Tony Ross-Hellauer, Benedikt Fecher, Kathleen Shearer, and Eloy Rodrigues

This white paper provides the rationale and describes the high level architecture for an innovative publishing framework that positions publishing functionalities on top of the content managed by a distributed network of repositories. The framework is inspired by the vision and use cases outlined in the [COAR Next Generation Repositories work](#), first published in November 2017 and further articulated in a funding proposal developed by a number of European partners.

By publishing this on Comments Press, we are seeking community feedback about the Pubfair framework in order to refine the functionalities and architecture, as well as to gauge community interest.

You can download the full text in pdf [here](#).

Community comments were open until September 30, 2019. The commenting period is now closed.

If you have any questions, contact m.kathleen.shearer@gmail.com

2

<https://comments.coar-repositories.org>

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Pubfair – A Framework for Sustainable, Distributed, Open Science Publishing Services

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Formation en science ouverte

Open science training



 SEMAINE DU LIBRE ACCÈS 2019

Ouvert pour qui?
Équité dans le Savoir Ouvert

DU 21 AU 27 OCTOBRE

Merci!

Questions?

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