

# Open Access policies in developing and transition countries

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# eifl knowledge without boundaries

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EIFL-PLIP call for concept papers



Grants for innovative public library projects

## Spotlight

Smart and innovative – public libraries for development



Sparking new and innovative services to improve people's lives through the use of new technology

## Enabling access to knowledge in developing and transition countries

Working in collaboration with libraries in more than 45 developing and transition countries in Africa, Asia and Europe, EIFL enables access to knowledge for education, learning, research and sustainable community development.

EIFL is an international not-for-profit organisation based in Europe with a global network of partners. We run a wide range of programmes and events designed to increase access to knowledge. Read about EIFL activities in our newsletter. [► More](#)

### Where we work



### Watch us in action

#### Public Library Innovation Programme



Public Library "Radislav Nikcevic" in Serbia  
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## News

Republic of the Maldives joins EIFL as a partner country

Prime Minister praises Lithuania library's PLIP project

Draft Treaty on Copyright Exceptions and Limitations for...

Jagodina library wins grant to sustain PLIP project

## Events

Open Access: Progress since WSIS 2010 19 May 2011

EIFL-FOSS & EIFL-OA EPrints Online Workshop 23 May 2011

eLearning Africa 2011 25 May 2011

Education of librarians in Macedonia: EIFL-PLIP... 27 May 2011

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Removing barriers to  
knowledge sharing

EIFL-OA: open access

# EIFL-OA in action...

**Build capacity** to launch OA repositories & to ensure their long-term sustainability

**Advocate** nationally and internationally for the adoption of OA policies and mandates

Provide **guidance, expertise & support material** during implementation of OA projects (policies, journals, repositories, books, data, OERs)

**Empower** library professionals, scholars, educators and students to be OA advocates

# EIFL-OA in action... (2)

**400** OA repositories & **2,500+** OA journals in EIFL partner countries (in the beginning of 2010 – 186 OA repositories)

OA policies have been adopted by [24 institutions](#) in the EIFL network

**43** awareness raising, advocacy and capacity building events and workshops in 2008-2011 in **28 countries** with **participants from over 50 countries**

# Why OA?

**“Restrictive access policies drastically reduces readership of electronic research journal articles. OA provides an environment within which literature and scholarly research articles are made freely accessible online without license restrictions and without charging users subscription or access fees...”**

# Why OA? (2)

**“OA is a vital means of dissemination of information which is crucial for national development and in achieving MDGs, given the crucial role that information plays in achieving social, economic, cultural and political development.”**

**Professor Frank Youngman, DVC, University of  
Botswana**





### Videos of the SOAP Symposium Talks Online

The videos from the talks describing the results of the SOAP project, as discussed [more...](#)

### Highlights and Data of the SOAP Survey Now Available

An article describing the highlights of the SOAP Survey has been posted on the [more...](#)

### Report from the SOAP Symposium

The SOAP project (Study of Open Access Publishing), presented its final results on January [more...](#)

The Project has finished, this website will be updated occasionally.

[More News »](#)

## Welcome

The Study of Open Access Publishing (SOAPs) is a two-year project, funded by the European Commission under FP7 ([Seventh Framework Programme](#)

[> Capacities](#) [> Science in Society](#)).

This project runs from 1st March 2009 to 28th February 2011 and is co-ordinated by CERN, the European Organization for Nuclear Research.

The SOAP consortium represents key stakeholders such as publishers (BioMed Central Ltd (BMC), Sage Publications Ltd (SAGE) UK and Springer Science+Business Media Deutschland GmbH (SSBM)), funding agencies (Science and Technology Facilities Council (STFC) UK), libraries (Max Planck

Digital Library of the Max Planck Society) and a broad spectrum of research disciplines.

It aims to study the new open access business models that have emerged as a result of the shift from print to digital documents and inform the European Commission and all stakeholders about the risks, opportunities and essential requirements for a smooth transition to open access publishing.

*Open access: a concept that allows the results of publicly-funded research to be made available online without charge to the reader.*



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## Events

### SOAP Symposium

January 13th, 2011 – Berlin, Germany  
The SOAP consortium will present and discuss its findings, [more...](#)

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# The SOAP survey

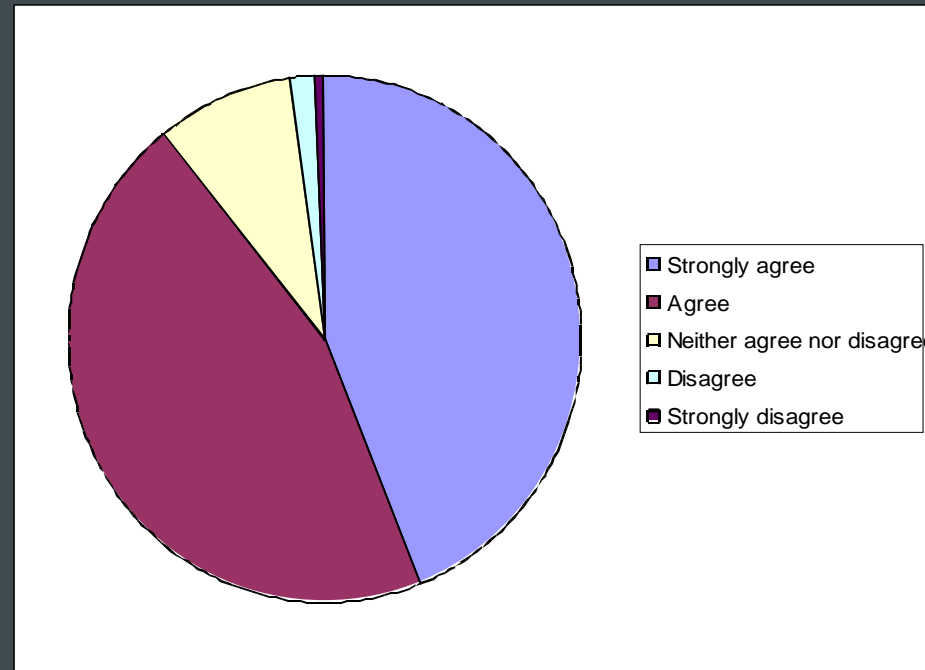
11 EIFL partner countries: Bulgaria, China, Egypt, Nigeria, Poland, Russia, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, Thailand and Ukraine.

About **86%** of researchers are convinced that OA publishing is beneficial to their research field directly improving the way scientific community work and providing the **benefits outside the scientific community – public good benefits.**

About **63%** of researchers **published OA articles.**

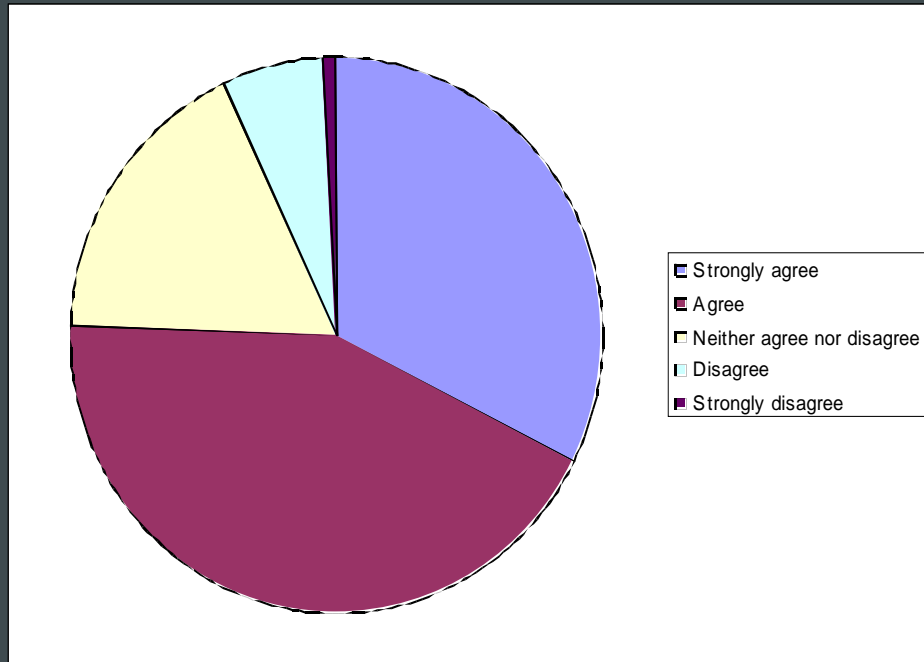
# The SOAP survey (2)

- Publicly funded research should be made available to be read and used without access barriers (n=3875)



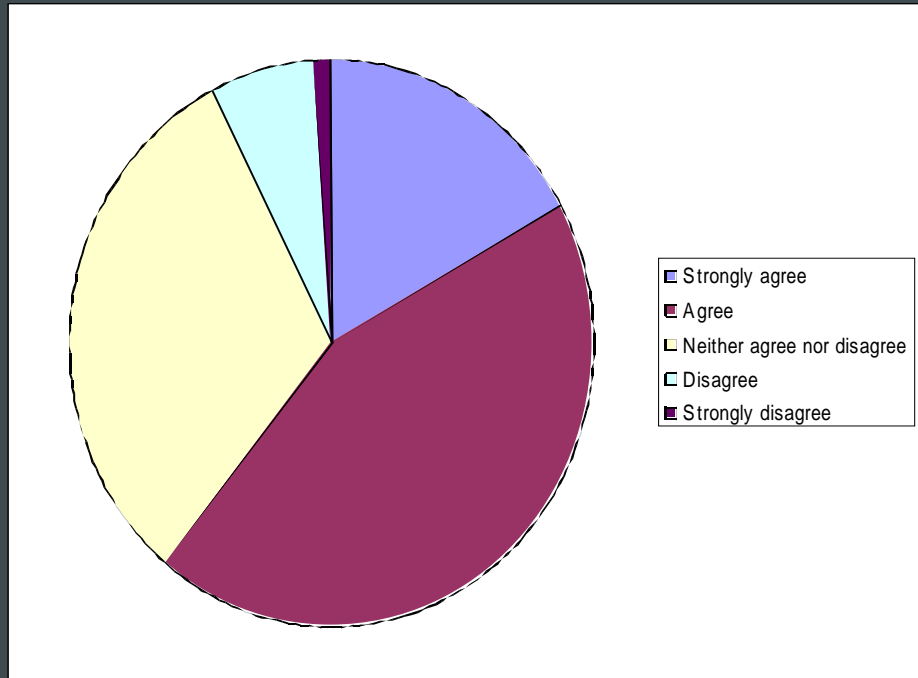
# The SOAP survey (3)

- OA articles are likely to be read and cited more often than those not OA (n=3882)



# The SOAP survey (4)

- OA publishing is more cost-effective than subscription-based publishing and so will benefit public investment in research (n=3871)



# OA repositories

Visibility, access, and preservation were the most important motivations cited by participating institutions to establish a repository.

Other motivations included the need to evaluate researchers and departments, and as a response to requests from faculty.

(A survey “Open Repository Development in Developing and Transition countries” conducted by EIFL and the University of Kansas Libraries)

# OA repositories (2)

Increase impact and usage of institute's research, providing new contacts and research partnerships for authors.

Provide usage statistics showing global interest and value of institutional research.

FOSS to set up, free technical support. Low installation and maintenance costs, quick to set up and gain benefits. Institutions can mandate OA, speeding development.



Aims to  
enhance greater  
visibility and  
application of  
research  
outputs through  
global networks  
of OA digital  
repositories



<http://coar-repositories.org/>



# Why Open Access? (3)

**“Access to relevant and timely information is critical to support the University’s mission of teaching, learning, research and the managerial functions of the University. Access to information is also an essential condition for the economic and social development of the country. Open access will enhance access to local content and this goal can only be achieved through collaborative efforts.”**

**Professor Kamau Ngamau, Dean Faculty of Agriculture, JKUAT**

# Why Open Access? (4)

**“One of the key pillars of the University of Botswana new strategic plan “Strategy for excellence” is “Research Intensification”. OA will help the University of Botswana, Government, and research institutions to achieve this pillar by ensuring online accessibility to public funded research output that can be freely shared by everyone, enhance research quality, and improve visibility of the institution and the nation globally. ” Prof. Frank Youngman, DVC, University of Botswana**

# OA policies

Open access policies (mandates) ensure that research funded by institutions is made freely available.

Since WSIS 2010 such policies have been adopted by the Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Strathmore University in Kenya, Covenant University in Nigeria, University of Pretoria, University of Johannesburg...



# Policy in Support of Open Access to Published Research

To support PolyU academic community in disseminating research results widely and freely, at its 187th meeting on 20 January 2010, the Research Committee (RC) considered and approved the following open access policy for implementation from the beginning of the 2010/11 academic year:

**PolyU academic and researchers are required to deposit electronic copies of their peer-reviewed journal articles and conference proceedings (author's final accepted manuscript) in the PolyU Institutional Repository (PolyU IR) for open access, as of the date of paper publication. Full text of other research outputs should also be deposited where appropriate.**

PolyU authors will provide to the University Library copies of their work and the University Library will determine publisher agreements permit deposit in institutional repositories for public access. PolyU IR staff will check publishers' copyright agreements to ensure that the deposits are permitted.

The RC also agreed that a review of the policy be conducted three years after its implementation. See the RC discussion paper on *Policy in Support of Open Access to Published Research* for more information.

Academic and research staff can submit your published research through any one of the following channels:

1. direct online submission to the PolyU IR (<http://irmgt.lib.polyu.edu.hk/irdbms/>), or
2. emailing your articles to the PolyU IR staff at [lbir@polyu.edu.hk](mailto:lbir@polyu.edu.hk), or by
3. contacting your Faculty/Schools Librarian





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## Cost-benefit analysis of publishing MARINE ECOSYSTEM RESEARCH output through Open Access 'Self-Archiving'

**Document**  
21/06/2010 — admin

**Type:** Other report  
**Nature:** Internal  
**First author:** [igrigorov](#)

This document was prepared at the request of the EUR-OCEANS Council to inform its vote (by 30 Sept. 2010) on the adoption by the EUR-OCEANS Consortium of an Open Access policy (self-archiving in open archives of publications resulting from EUR-OCEANS-funded activities).

A few revisions were brought to the document in October 2010 after the vote.

- Attachment:**
-  [version 2 \(current, revised October 2010\)](#)
  -  [version 1 \(obsolete\)](#)



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**SciELO** The Scientific Electronic Library Online - SciELO South Africa is an electronic library covering a selected collection of South African scientific journals.

The library is an integral part of a project being developed by [FAPESP](#) - Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo, in partnership with [BIREME](#) - the Latin American and Caribbean Center on Health Sciences Information. Since 2002, the Project is also supported by [CNPq](#) - Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico.

The Project envisages the development of a common methodology for the preparation, storage, dissemination and evaluation of scientific literature in electronic format.

As the project develops, new journal titles are being added in the library collection.

**about this site** This is the home page of SciELO South Africa Site.

The objective of the site is to implement an electronic virtual library, providing full access to a collection of serial titles, a collection of issues from individual serial titles, as well as to the full text of articles. The access to both serial titles and articles is available via indexes and search forms.

SciELO site is an integral part of the FAPESP/BIREME/CNPq Project and it is an application of the methodology being developed by the project, particularly the Internet Interface module.

The site will be constantly updated both in form and content, according to the project's advancements.

**help** SciELO interface provides access to its serials collection via an *alphabetic list* of titles or a *subject list* or a *search form* by word of serial titles, publisher names, city of publication and subject.

The interface also provides access to the full text of articles via *author index* or *subject index*, or by a *search form* on article elements such as author names, words from title, subject, words from the full text and publication year.

# SciELO South Africa

17 Open Access Journals

The Academy of Science of South Africa (ASSAf) implemented recommendations from the Report on a Strategic Approach to Research Publishing in South Africa supporting the SciELO South Africa platform funded by the Department of Science and Technology of South Africa.



# Is OA on the agenda at the African Union?

Is the issue of Open Access to information through libraries part of business for the African Union (AU) when it comes to assessing countries' performance under the African Peer Review Mechanisms (APRM)?

See a paper by Matseliso M. (Tseli) Moshoeshoe-Chadzingwa, National University of Lesotho, EIFL country coordinator in Lesotho and EIFL Advisory Board member, in the [paper](#) presented at the [76th IFLA Conference](#), 10-15 August 2010, Gothenburg, Sweden.

# CODIST-II

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#### For Africa, the future of knowledge sharing lies in open access technologies

Addis Ababa, 02 May 2011 (ECA) – A workshop on the theme “Promoting Innovation Development and Diffusion in Africa through Open Access Publishing”, which was held on Monday at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, has examined ways to improve knowledge sharing in Africa and to remove existing barriers. Participants recommended that Member States should adopt appropriate Open Access (OA) policies and that the ECA should take the leadership in these activities.

According to the ECA's Information and Communication Service, the workshop was organized as a pre-event of the Second Session of the Committee on Development Information (CODIST II) and was attended by more than 50 participants, including librarians from the UN, the African Union and Universities across Africa, as well as Knowledge Management experts and Scientific Officers.

“Open Access is a new way of publishing and of sharing information in the 21st century”, said Irene Onyancha, ECA's Chief Librarian. “Everyone has a role to play in knowledge development and content sharing and everyone can make an impact”, she added.

At issue during the workshop was the current situation in Africa and the question of how OA can benefit Africa.

“African internet connectivity is improving dramatically and it will be the same as it is in Europe and in the United States; the mobile phone market in Africa is currently the fastest growing in the world”, said Calum Land from BioMed Central a global publisher of peer-reviewed open access journals. He pointed out, however, that the growth in connectivity has not yet translated into access to online journals for African academics as they also lack the skills to use computers.

“All of us must share knowledge in order to achieve the MDGs, and if we don't open up in this field I don't think we will reach these goals”, said Matseliso Moshoeshe-Chadzingwa from the Advisory Board of Electronic information for libraries, a non-profit making network enabling access to knowledge for training, learning, research and sustainable community development in more than 45 transition and developing countries.

Dr. Buhle Mbambo-Thata from the Africa Section of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) pointed out that “nothing in the past has ever given Africa such an opportunity to share its knowledge”, and that the growth of the internet is chance that must not be wasted.

The meeting was in agreement that the way forward must ensure the creation of requisite infrastructure and legal frameworks to support the growth of online content on the continent.

Among other issues, the morning sessions dealt with open access standards and policies; open access advocacy tools; the conception, development and the implementation and management of digital repositories.

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# OA in the European Union

The EC wants to ensure that the results of the research it funds are disseminated as widely and effectively as possible to guarantee maximum exploitation and impact in the world of researchers and beyond.

OA to research articles helps to increase the impact of the EU's investment in research and development and to avoid wasting time and valuable resources on duplicative research.

# OA in the European Union (2)

With access to a wider selection of literature, researchers can build upon this knowledge to further their own work.

Small and medium sized businesses and entrepreneurs can also benefit from improved access to the latest research developments to speed up commercialisation and innovation.





# National OA policies

**Poland:** the Chancellery of the Prime Minister and the Ministry of Science and Higher Education are working on a legislation to make the results of publicly funded research open access:

- deposited in open access repositories and/or published in open access journals

# National OA policies (2)

**Slovenia:** The Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology presented the Research Infrastructure Development Plan 2011-2020.

- Chapter 3.4.7 of the Plan anticipates the establishment of a national open data and open publication infrastructure and mandatory deposition of publicly funded data and publications



# UNESCO-ASSAf-EIFL workshop

UNESCO, the Academy of Science of South Africa (ASSAf) and EIFL organized a workshop on the benefits of open access for research dissemination, usage, visibility and impact (in Pretoria on 22 and 23 November 2010).

Representatives from ten African Universities, Councils for Sciences and Technology, Academies of Science attended the workshop.

# UNESCO-ASSAf-EIFL workshop (2)

## Recommendations:

Capacity building: OA publishing and OA repositories, copyright management

Advocacy campaigns for regulatory policy frameworks – Require open access to publicly funded research – explore possibilities of OA mandates

# UNESCO-ASSAf-EIFL workshop (3)

Strategy:

Launch OA repositories

Publish in OA journals

Explore business case for open scholarship  
environment

Consider a patent policy that does not hinder the  
process of open innovations

# Role of the libraries: Advocacy

EIFL provided financial support to five projects in Africa (Botswana, Ghana, Malawi, Sudan and Zimbabwe) and six projects in Eastern Europe (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovenia and Ukraine): national and institutional open access advocacy campaigns to reach out to research communities

# Thank you Questions?

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