Report on the CERN-UNESCO School of Digital Libraries Day 3

Country Reports

Kenya University of Nairobi (**presented by Esther, Timothy & Justine)**

- Population of 50,950,879
- 43 tribes
- Main national languages spoken are Swahili and English
- UoN was built in 1947
- UoN Digital Repository was established to collect, preserve, and disseminate digital copies of the university's intellectual/academic output
- The university has been one of the top 10 academic digital repositories in Africa for the last 5 years
- UoN has six college Libraries in place
- Have access to e-books, e-journals and online catalogue
- Use V-smart – an integrated Library management system
- College of Health Sciences launched a specialized digital Health Repository
- Conduct regular trainings for both postgraduate students and faculty
- Subscribe to and plagiarism software called "Turnitin"
- Students are trained on the use of referencing tools; Zotero and Mendeley Software
- Have a Knowledge ambassadors club to help market their electronic resources
- Content includes materials such as digitized copies of academic journal articles, academic reports, research papers, as well as theses and dissertations among others.
- Content is received in soft or hard copy

Statistics

Current number of entries stands at 85,135 documents.

- Archives [8717]
- Books [2031]
- Conference/ Workshop/ Seminar/ Proceedings [7296]
- Journal Articles [27585]
- Lectures and Speeches [106]
- Policies/ Reports/ Newsletters [567]
- Research Papers [2297]
- Theses and Dissertations [36222]
- University Projects / Collaborations [314]

Strengths

- Support from the management
- Enough bandwidth
- All documents have back ups
- Cordial relationship with ICT Unit of the university

Challenges/Obstacles

- Lack of equipment: Scanners and converters of microfiche
- Absence of microfiche microfilm reader to extract
- Less Self archiving

- Lack of technical staff to upload content, update systems and do quality controls
- have not managed to upload all of their content to the Repository
- Some authors are still reluctant to submit their content to the repository
- Underutilization of electronic resources due to lack of awareness

Prospects

- To acquire Indexing tool
- Hope to have a full-fledged section with permanent staff
- Digitize all past papers from 2006- to date

Country Report from Zambia **(Presented by Winfreda)**

- Zambia is a landlocked country in Southern Africa shares borders with eight countries

- Population 17.7 M

- 41.1% of population is urban

- Median age is 17.2

- Public libraries are run by both the Zambia Library Service and Local Authorities.

- Government school libraries are supported by the Zambia's Library services

- Academic libraries are run by higher institutions of learning such as Colleges and Universities.

- Special libraries are run by organizations which include government departments, State owned enterprises, foreign missions etc.

Library Systems in Use

- E -granary

- Astria digital library

- Institutional Repositories

- National Archives

- Subscribed based E –Resources

Achievements

- Some institutions have implemented open access and some have commercial.

- The institutional repositories use dspace

- Digitized National Archives

- Digitized Academic Theses –Top Universities

- Operational Consortium-Zambia Library Consortium (ZALICO)

- E granary installed in all ten provinces in Resource centers, Tertiary institutions and schools.

- Open Access links available on institutional websites
- Most Institutions use Koha

Obstacles

- Less Bandwidth
- Limited Access to Cultural heritage and identity building information
- Copyright or rights management
- Few institutions using Ezproxy for off compass access

Way Forward

- Capacity Building for Researchers on digital skills
- increase ICT network or bandwidth as well as provide adequate Information and communication technologies.
- Libraries to increase marketing and Advocacy strategies
- Build Institutional repository-engaging collection for TEVET institutions
- Robust partnerships and collaboration
- Increase access to Digital literacy

Sharing of Scholarly Content **by Ingrid**

- Open access publishing was defined as a free and permanent access to scholarly research for everyone
- It falls into two categories – Gold and Green Open access
- Gold OA is subscribed based while Green OA is author based

Total article growth by journal business model – there was marked increase of article growth from 2013 to 2017.

Open access is enabled by…

- Funders
- Institutions
- Publishers
- Researchers
- Readers
- Governments

Elsevier and OA

Gold OA

- Leading gold open access publisher
- Published over 170 fully open access journals and over 1,850 hybrid journals
- Published over 27,000 open access articles in 2017

Green OA

• Largest publisher enabler of Green OA

• All 2500+ journals provide a green open access option

• Free API program to fuel repositories

• Share link service provides 50 days' free access to recently published research

• Open archives in over 110 journals

Elsevier works with funders to empower open access e.g. the World Bank, World Health Organization among others

  • Their Article Processing Charge is below market average i.e its cheaper on the market yet they are of good quality.

Understanding the fine print: gold open access

Step 1 – authors sign a publishing agreement where they will return copyright but grant publishing right to the publisher

Step 2 – readers can use and share the articles as defined by the user license

Step 3 – the author grants the rights to publish the article under the applicable license

Step 4 – the publisher makes the article available online with authors use license

Elsevier is making OA more discoverable. Currently over 1.3 million articles on ScienceDirect are open access, out of which almost 0.5 million are gold OA.

Green open access

  • Elsevier is supporting Green OA by enabling free access to a version of subscription article.
    Making Green OA work
  • Author self-archiving
  • Allows Publisher to deposit their articles
  • Provide links to publishers

  Challenges of being Green

  • Self-archiving can be a duplication of effort and time-consuming
  • Requires institutions and funders to chase authors to self-archive
  • It is difficult for researchers to figure out when and how to self-archive and which version to share
  • It is difficult to measure the true impact of an article if is posted in multiple places
  • It is difficult for readers to know what version they are reading, if it is correct or if it has been retracted

Platforms

- There are Platforms that enable researchers to share information, participate in discussions and collaborate for example MyScienceWork, EndNote, RefWorks, Readcube, Academia.edu, Mendeley, Zetero, Colwiz and ResearchGate.

Sharing Guidelines

Elsevier support authors to share their work at every stage of the publication process i.e.

- Presubmission
- After acceptance
- After Publication
- After Embargo

Institutional repositories (IRs)

- Elsevier aid IRs with free API Programs

Connecting to Society

- Elsevier supports the sustainable development goals by providing information resources for example; quality education
- It provides building research capacity in Africa – through journals like Scientific African, African Journal partnership programs and Researcher Academy
- Elsevier has resource centers that provide free access to medical research, online tools and expert advice
- Elsevier has a Virtual Journal Atlas that recognizes the impact of scientific, technical and medical research on people's lives around the world.
- Want to know more? Check out the latest news from Elsevier Connect or connect directly on www.elsevier.com/connect

Continuation of Open Access Africa Database exercises with Guilluame

- Participations were submitting content, browsing collections, editing records and viewing collections

Afternoon Session

Digital Library Technology: Preservation **by Jean**

Started the presentation by listening to two recordings from google CEO and head of CERN about ways to keep photos.

- Jean gave a historical background of digital preservation from time in memorial
- He talked about digital preservation platforms like Digital preservation coalition, digital preservation foundation and many related references

Major risks of digital preservation

- Physical obsolescence
- Redundancy failure
- Technological obsolescence of readers, format

- Economic failure
- Lost in transition
- Corruption of data

Open Archival Information System

- Strict and powerful reference model
- OAIS good practice – strategy
    - Establish a policy that is usable

The World Digital Library **by Sarah Kaddu**

- WDL is a cooperative project of the Library of Congress, UNESCO
- Has more than fifty libraries and other cultural and educational institutions from around the world.
- makes available on the Internet, free of charge and in multilingual format, significant primary materials from all countries and cultures, including manuscripts, maps, rare books, musical scores, recordings, films, prints, photographs, architectural drawings, and other significant cultural materials.

Digitizing of cultural heritage of Africa – are not easy to find in one space.

- They are raising awareness to have them in one space.

Have people in the committee that

Sarah is spearheading the a WDL project in Uganda which is using the following hardware

- DigiBook Supra Scan II
- I2S SuprascanII
- Digital camera

The Digitization Processes starts with Selection and preparation – Scan – metadata –storage – library – retrieve

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Batch Ingestion with Open Refine **by Jean-Yves Le Meur**

- A powerful tool for working with messy data
- Resolve inconsistencies in a data set
- Helps you split data up into more granular parts/statistics
- Match local data up to other data sets
- Enhance a data set with data from other sources
- Participants had to install it and use the tool to;
    - Create projects
    - Do some simple manipulations
    - Amend data through facets, filters, manipulations of cells
    - Do regular expressions to enrich the data

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