

BUILDING AND SUSTAINING INSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH IMPACTS THROUGH OPEN DATA ARCHIVING AND DISSEMINATION

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Introduction

- Universities are knowledge management centres
- The “universe” of culture, practices and theories
- Historical knowledge of oral tradition (tales, Folklores, etc)
- Literature and documentation (written tradition)
- Libraries & archives
- Internet & open source wares
- Cloud computing

Knowledge Management

- The commodity (including input, output & process) of knowledge management should be tangible and beneficial to the society. This calls for knowledge management:
 - Reuse
 - Reduce
 - Recycle
 - Re-invent
 - Reposition
 - Reproducible

Open Access & Resources (Research Data, Publications & Teaching Modules)

- Promote research, teaching & learning
- Less digitizing of hardcopies
- Expensive but cost saving and cost sharing
- Effective, impactful and 'massive'
- Many outlets are now available and accessible: ResearchGate, Google Scholar Citations, Scopus, ScienceDirect, DSpace, Dropbox, Nesstar Publisher, NADA, etc

Open Access & Resources

- Open Access is a global trend, a movement that is already more 20 years old
- It has become more pressing because of the numerous opportunities provided by the internet in developing repositories (archives)
- It can help to harvest data from very distributed or dispersed sources and make data much more discoverable

Open Access & Constraints

- According to the Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI), ‘open access’ to literature or data means free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself
- The constraint on reproduction and distribution, and the only role for copyright in this domain, should be to give authors control over the integrity of their work and the right to be properly acknowledged and cited”

How to overcome the challenges of OA

The challenges restricting scientists from going OA can be effectively addressed by:

- Accompanying data with proper, informative metadata (additional accompanying data, e.g., source, date, venue, file type, etc)
- A proper peer review

Building and Sustaining Institutional Research Impacts through Open Data Archiving and Dissemination

A Symphony?



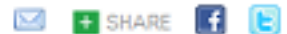
An Orchestral?




University of Ibadan Data Archive

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, DATA ARCHIVE

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2013

By: University of Ibadan - Federal Government of Nigeria

Created on: Apr 29, 2015 Last modified: Apr 29, 2015 Views: 1422 Downloads: 306



[Assessing Gender Dimensions of Artisanal Mining and Effects on Livelihoods Survey 2012, First Round](#)
2012

The Purpose

- The purpose of the University of Ibadan Data Archive and Documentation Platform (UI-DADP) is to curate data and provide open access for survey data users for evidence-based policy formulation and sustainable development planning and to serve as a model for the Nigerian University system
- It is also intended to complement macro-data archiving and documentation in the Nigerian Statistical System (NSA)

The Progress

- The UI-DADP has recorded phenomenal web hits since it was launched in May 2015.
- For instance, the total number of views increased from 995 in June 2015 to 11,295 in May 2016.
- Similarly, the number of downloads increased from 211 to 5,988 in the same period (see Figures 1 and 2).

Some Trends and Impacts

Figure 1: Trends in Dataset by Percentage Downloads (UI-DADP)

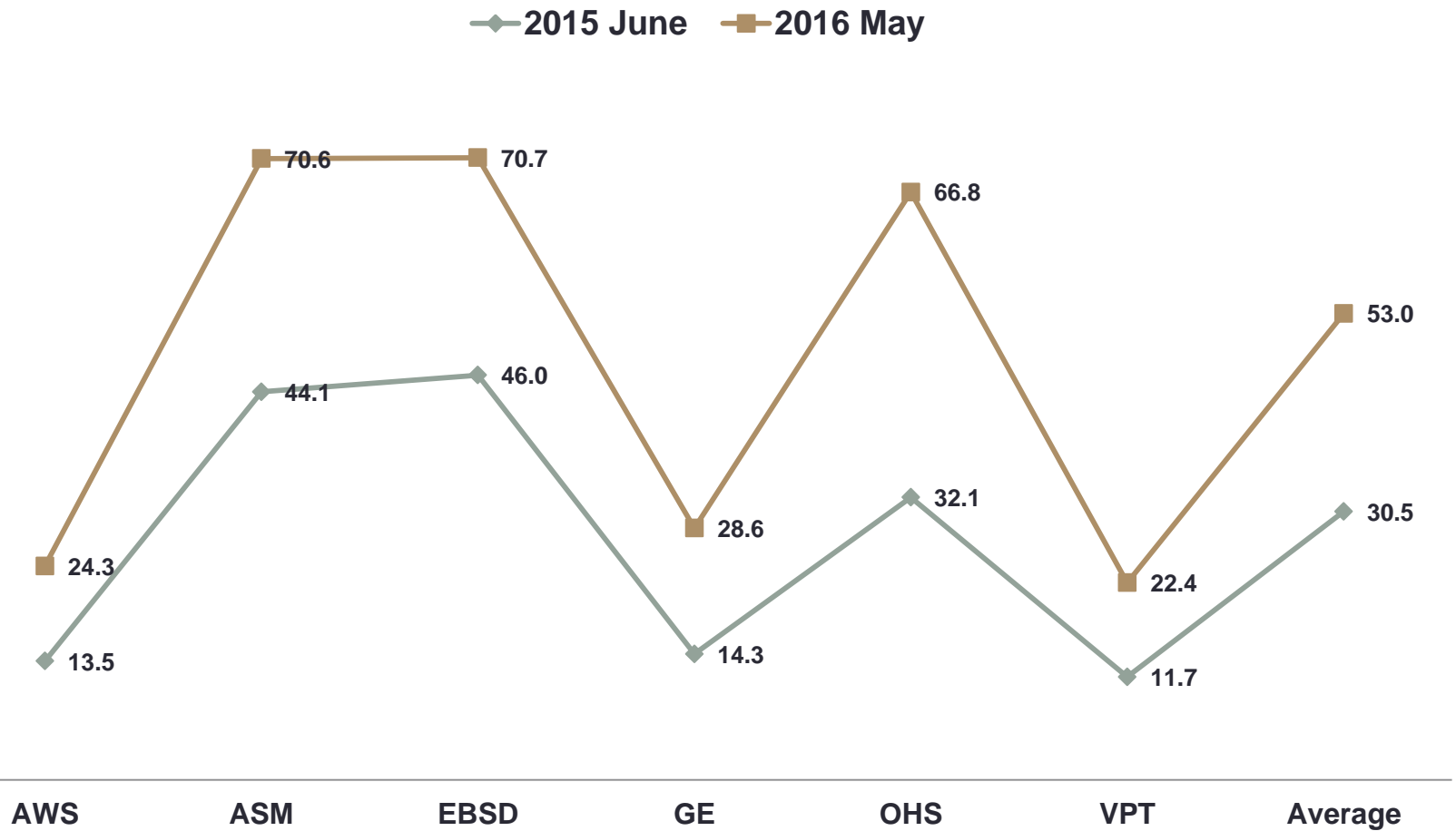
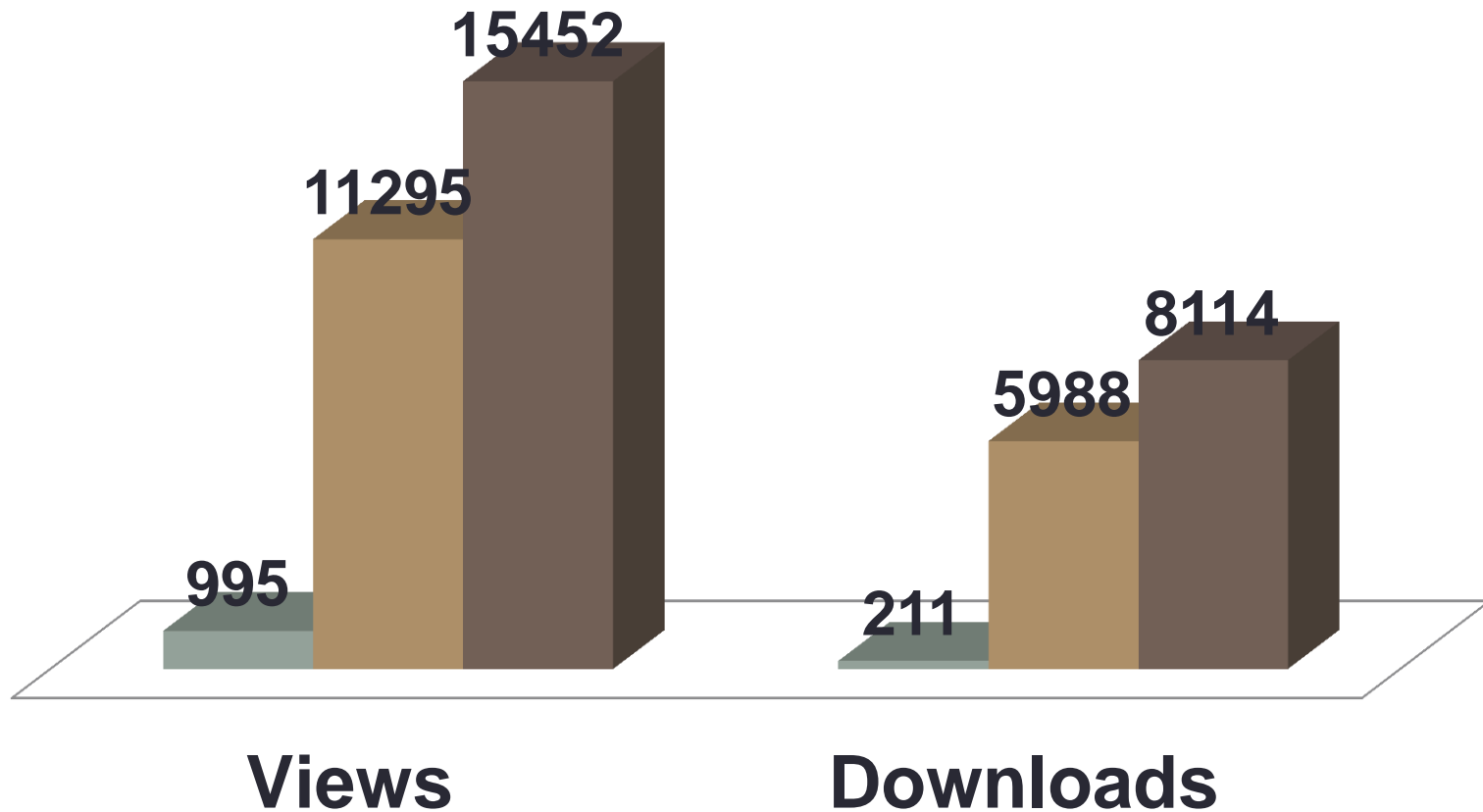


Figure 2: Trends in Views and Downloads (UI-DADP)

■ Jun-15 ■ May-16 ■ Oct-16



Future Prospects

- The UI-DADP is potentially a veritable teaching and research platform for tracking usability of research data and area of interests on development issues
- It offers opportunity for innovative research and feedbacks
- It also underscores the potentials for development of workable policy framework on data archiving and documentation in Nigerian (Africa) University System

Institutional Repository

- **Link to African University Repositories**

<http://www.openoar.org/countrylist.php>

University of Cape Town

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News

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Source: <http://open.uct.ac.za/>

Addis Ababa University



Addis Ababa University Institutional Repository

Addis Ababa University Institutional Repository!

The Institutional Repository provides access to digital collections and innovative scholarly services in support of research, teaching, and learning.

Recent Submissions

1-9 1-9 RSS

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Some Benefits

- Archiving: storage and retrieval
- Visibility: in sight
- Impact: making a difference
- Ranking: global competitiveness

Ranking Web of Universities – Africa (2016)

Ranking	World Rank	University	Del.	Country	Presence Rank*	Impact Rank*	Openness Rank*	Excelsior Rank*
1	323	University of Cape Town			488	508	364	262
2	473	Stellenbosch University			183	788	547	465
3	547	University of the Witwatersrand			681	1091	545	388
4	561	University of Pretoria			183	843	541	589
5	570	Alexandria University			287	374	1242	907
6	652	University of KwaZulu Natal			885	1383	851	529
7	693	Cairo University			842	1166	1012	602
8	728	University of Nairobi			59	484	959	1521
9	855	University of the Western Cape			842	1023	1228	1072
10	986	University of Johannesburg			1015	2662	796	788
11	1074	Makerré University			1092	1995	2188	886
12	1118	Mansoura University			738	2417	1238	1000
13	1118	Rhodes University			1540	5918	888	1368
14	1187	American University in Cairo			1363	1188	1214	1844
15	1248	University of South Africa			484	1849	1442	1697
16	1303	North West University			2555	3031	1166	1004
17	1316	Benha University			748	1820	1774	1802
18	1357	Sabreenah University			117	2498	2375	1597
19	1366	University of Botswana			3328	1883	1662	1727
20	1470	University of the Free State			1755	3374	1288	1275

Source: <http://www.webometrics.info/en/Africa>

Conclusion & Recommendations

- Africa knowledge management system has transited from oral tradition to documentation and archiving using the internet resources with the universities playing significant roles
- Institutional and internationalisation policy frameworks are drivers of change in the Africa knowledge management system in the context of global knowledge economy
- Impacts are being generated through visibility and recognition
- Besides, many universities in Africa want to be world-class. Catching-up would be required in order to compete favourably in the global space. Rather, uniqueness and relevance should be more important
- There is need for networking of the institutions (south-south) while maintaining individual identity and mandate. Deployment resources are required for sustainable digital architecture

Acknowledgments

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