Open access repository: How to set it up in 22 steps

Iryna Kuchma
Open Access Programme Manager

Open Access and the Evolving Scholarly Communication Environment workshop, July 9 2012, Makerere University

www.eifl.net
Making a Case: Explaining the need for a repository & the expected benefits

Strategic Planning & Business Cases

Defining Scope & Planning Checklists

Policies
Step 1

Start with a repository Steering Group (or Project Board, Management Committee, Working Group, etc.) that undertakes the high level management of a repository on behalf of the institution.

Involve key stakeholders: senior management and policy makers, academic staff, library staff, technical support staff, other support staff.
REPORT ON OPEN REPOSITORY DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING AND TRANSITION COUNTRIES

Iryna Kuchma
eIFL Open Access program manager, eIFL.net
<iryna.kuchma@eifl.net>

Brian Rosenblum
Scholarly Digital Initiatives Librarian, University of Kansas
<brianlee@ku.edu>

This study was conducted with the cooperation of eIFL.net, the University of Kansas Libraries, the DRIVER project and Key Perspectives Ltd. The aim was to create an inventory of current digital repository activities in developing and transition countries at both the infrastructure and services level. This is the first attempt to collect such data about digital repository activity in developing and transition countries and we hope this will serve as a useful resource for promoting open access and repository development in these regions. This report was produced in the framework of the eIFL-OA advocacy program supported by Open Society Institute and the Wellcome Trust. The report is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution License.

Summary.........................................................................................................................2

Methodology .....................................................................................................................6
Development of the questionnaire ..................................................................................3
Data collection ..................................................................................................................4

Evaluation of Survey Responses .....................................................................................7
........................................................................................................................................7
SECTION B: TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND TECHNICAL ISSUES ...............12
SECTION C: INSTITUTIONAL POLICIES REGARDING THE DIGITAL REPOSITORY .........................................................................................................................16
SECTION D: STAFFING AND SUSTAINABILITY .........................................................18
SECTION E: SERVICES CREATED ON TOP OF THE REPOSITORY ............................20
SECTION F: STIMULATORS AND INHIBITORS FOR ESTABLISHING, FILLING AND MAINTAINING THE REPOSITORY ..................................................................................22
Which departments or units within your institution have actively advocated the establishment of a repository?

88% library

28% Information Technology department

18% administration

16% academic departments

14% research office
Assumptions

1. Management has approved the implementation of an institutional repository (IR) (Proposal)

2. A server is in place to host the IR

3. An IR Manager (project leader) has been identified to manage the project – and will have to do most of the work initially

(Proposed checklist for the implementation of an Institutional Repository Developed by the Department of Library Services in the University of Pretoria, South Africa)
Step 2

Assign a **project leader** (IR Manager), and identify members to form part of the **implementation team** (e.g. external consultant, copyright officer, metadata specialist/ head cataloguer, digitization specialist, 2-3 subject librarians, IT etc.)
Step 3

Identify **1 to 4 champions** to work with initially.

Involve them in your meetings and make them part of the implementation team.
Step 4

Conduct a **needs analysis** & compile a needs analysis report

(Example: Needs Analysis
SUNSCholar/IR

Tip: Bookmark this page!

DSpace Version 1.6.2 Manual

For Managers
(The Librarian)

1. ASSET MANAGEMENT
2. WEB ANALYTICS
3. DIGITISATION
4. OPEN ACCESS
5. COPYRIGHT
6. METADATA
7. REPOSITORY

For Services
(The IT guy)

1. CAPACITY PLANNING
2. INSTALL DSPACE on UBUNTU
3. HANDLE SERVER
4. INTERNET SECURITY
5. STATISTICS
6. DISASTER RECOVERY
7. USER PROVISIONING

CHANGE MANAGEMENT

DSpace Documentation

- https://wiki.duraspace.org/display/DSDOC/DSpace+Documentation

Guidelines for building a good digital collection.

- http://framework.niso.org

African Initiatives

- http://ir-africa.info

Back to Scholar Help
Step 5

Evaluate available software and decide on which software to use.

Join the mailing lists.
Usage of Open Access Repository Software - Worldwide

- DSpace: 40.9%
- EPrints: 24.1%
- [Unknown]: 13.8%
- Digital Commons: 14.4%
- OPUS: 13.8%
- Other: 13.8%

Total = 2169 repositories

OpenDOAR - 07-Jul-2012
14. (B1) Which software package is used for the digital repository?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Software Package</th>
<th>Response Percent</th>
<th>Response Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDS Invenio (formerly CDSware)</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSpace</td>
<td>57.4%</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPrints</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fedora</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locally developed software package (please specify)</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (please specify):</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

answered question 47

skipped question 41

15. (B2) Has the software been significantly modified to enhance functionality, or to adapt it to your local needs? [note: not just to "brand" the interface]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Changes Made</th>
<th>Response Percent</th>
<th>Response Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No significant changes have been made</td>
<td>41.9%</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some significant changes have been made</td>
<td>39.5%</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We make frequent significant changes on an ongoing basis</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We plan to make significant changes</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please describe any significant changes you have made to the software: 10
Repository software survey, November 2010

Product Comparison Table

Key and notes

Click on product name column headings to see individual data sheets with further data, links, and exemplar repositories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>CONTENTdm</th>
<th>Digital Commons</th>
<th>DigiTool</th>
<th>DSpace</th>
<th>EPrints</th>
<th>RQUELLA Repository</th>
<th>Fedora</th>
<th>Islandora Fedora</th>
<th>IntraLibrary</th>
<th>Open Repository</th>
<th>Zentity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>License Cost</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product Type</td>
<td>Software</td>
<td>Hosted service</td>
<td>Software</td>
<td>Software</td>
<td>Software</td>
<td>Software</td>
<td>Software</td>
<td>Software</td>
<td>Hosted service</td>
<td>Software</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Support

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free (direct) Support</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Free - direct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not-for-profit Paid Support</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Paid Support</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>With license</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Update Cost (minor revisions)</td>
<td>With support</td>
<td>With license</td>
<td>With support</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>With license</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Update Cost</td>
<td>With support</td>
<td>With license</td>
<td>With support</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>With license</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Steps 6-9

6. Start thinking of a **name** for the IR

7. Decide on how **communities and collections** will be structured within the IR

8. Define the **workflows**

9. Discuss **licensing & copyright issues** with the legal department
workflows
Which statement best describes the process of depositing of materials in the repository?

33% material to be collected by staff members or librarians independently of the authors or researchers;

30% researchers and authors provide content to specialised staff members or librarians to deposit into the repository;

17% self-depositing by researchers and authors with quality control by specialised staff members;

13% self-depositing by researchers and authors with no quality control by specialised staff members.
A simple repository workflow with no mediation

For the self-archiving method to be successful there also needs to be a strong **advocacy** campaign within academic schools to get academic staff to commit to this deposit method. Otherwise, compliance and deposit rates may be low. Some academic staff may prefer to self-archive their material within the repository so that they have an element of control as to what material and information is made available. However, other academic staff may recognise self-archiving as yet another administrative task that is being asked of them and simply may not bother. In some instances, administrative staff within academic departments may be used to deposit material on an academic’s behalf but in this instance, care has to be taken as to the wording of the deposit licence that those submitting commit to, as such agreements usually assume the person depositing is the author themselves. Also, as the onus within a deposit licence is on the submitter that they have the permissions of the author and co-authors to deposit the full text and that the item is copyright compliant, it is necessary to have a high level of input from an academic beyond simply providing an item for submission so as to ensure the authenticity of the item.

Mediated Deposit

With mediated deposit academic authors or their representatives simply supply the repository administrator with the original item in its native format along with any available metadata for deposit. It is then up to the repository administrator to convert these into an appropriate submission format; append the correct metadata; and complete the deposit. For academic staff, the advantage of this method is that it is far less time demanding for them. For the repository, it ensures that internal standards can be maintained more readily. Advantages can include more comprehensive and detailed descriptive metadata for each item, and with that, the increased likelihood of search and discovery services locating the item.
Combination of methods

As stated above you may find that not one method alone works for your repository. In the pilot phase of a repository project, to encourage academic buy-in, you may utilise a mediated deposit method with certain academics or departments. However, due to repository staffing implications you may wish to move towards a self-archiving method for the long term. An approach adopted within some repositories is to encourage self-archiving but to utilise a final step within the workflow process for repository staff to enhance any included metadata, and to check the correct version of an item has been deposited. With this method the academic is accepting responsibility for the deposited item but a final quality control check is put in place.

A complex mediated repository workflow
The planning checklist

1. **What** is an institutional repository and what does it mean to you?

2. Have you outlined and documented the **purpose and drivers** for institutional repository establishment in your institution?

3. Have you defined your **vision and initial goals**?

(adaptation from the Repository Support Project, the UK: http://www.rsp.ac.uk/)
4. Have you decided how to position your institutional repository within your wider information environment?

5. What is the target content of the repository?

6. Do you have an institution wide intellectual property rights policy?
The planning checklist (3)

7. Do any of your Departments already have other digital stores of publications? How will you manage duplication, transfer of resources and metadata, etc.?

8. Does your institution have an information management strategy?
9. Have you defined **roles & responsibilities** for your institutional repository development?

10. **What sort of statistics & management reports** will you want from your institutional repository?
Step 10

Compile a business plan and present to management.

Examples:


38. (D6) What are the current sources of financial support for your repository? (Check all that apply.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Response Percent</th>
<th>Response Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Library operating budget</td>
<td>79.1%</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT operating budget</td>
<td>30.2%</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant support</td>
<td>18.6%</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endowment funds</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue from services</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chargeback to department or research units</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (please specify)</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

answered question 43

skipped question 45
Steps 11-12

11. Register project with IT & establish a service level agreement

12. Incorporate IR as part of role description for cataloguers & subject librarians
Step 13

Start working on IR **policy**, and continue to document all important decisions taken. Also address service definition, open access, copyright, preservation, metadata standards, digitization, selection criteria etc.
Sample policy

The [repository title] is an OA repository with a set of services to capture, store, index, and provide access to scholarship produced by [name of the institution]. The repository, coordinated by [name of the university department that coordinates the project] offers worldwide access to a wide variety of works: conference proceedings, monographs, book chapters, peer-reviewed journals and articles, publicly funded research, reports, theses and dissertations, working papers and learning objects are some examples of the scholarly output represented in the repository.
Sample policy (2)

Powered by [software which you use], the aim of the repository is to improve dissemination and visibility of a variety of scholarly materials throughout the academic communities and general public and to provide a free and persistent point of access. The Repository provides a robust, statewide platform for saving, discovering and sharing—free of charge—the instructional, research, historic and creative materials produced by [name of the institution].
(B6) Please indicate which file formats are accepted and preserved:
### 22. (B9) Which metadata standards are followed with your digital repository?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metadata Type</th>
<th>Response Percent</th>
<th>Response Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Archival metadata</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dublin Core (qualified)</td>
<td>67.4%</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dublin Core (unqualified)</td>
<td>25.6%</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONIX</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Print-on-demand metadata</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>18.6%</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please comment: 8

**answered question** 43  
**skipped question** 45

### 23. (B10) Who enters the metadata for deposited items? Please select any that apply.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metadata Type</th>
<th>Response Percent</th>
<th>Response Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authors or their authorised deposits</td>
<td>37.8%</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repository staff</td>
<td>68.9%</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject Librarians</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cataloguers</td>
<td>17.8%</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please comment: 3

**answered question** 45
### Define Repository Policies

**Unnamed Repository**

*OAI Base URL: Not known*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POLICIES</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Metadata Policy</strong> for information describing items in the repository</td>
<td>Policy not yet defined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Data Policy</strong> for full-text and other full data items</td>
<td>Policy not yet defined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Content Policy</strong> for types of document &amp; data set held</td>
<td>Policy not yet defined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Submission Policy</strong> concerning depositors, quality &amp; copyright</td>
<td>Policy not yet defined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Preservation Policy</strong></td>
<td>Policy not yet defined</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OUTPUT OPTIONS**

- Define Repository Policies
- HTML Source
- Text Only
- EPrints 2 or
- 3 Web Page
- EPrints Config Source

[OK] [Reset] [Exit]
 Metadata Policy

1. Anyone may access the metadata free of charge.

2. The metadata may be re-used in any medium without prior permission for not-for-profit purposes provided the OAI Identifier or a link to the original metadata record are given.

3. The metadata must not be re-used in any medium for commercial purposes without formal permission.
Data Policy

1. Anyone may access full items free of charge.

2. Copies of full items generally can be:
   - reproduced, displayed or performed, and given to third parties in any format or medium
   - for personal research or study, educational, or not-for-profit purposes without prior permission or charge provided:
     - the authors, title and full bibliographic details are given;
     - a hyperlink and/or URL are given for the original metadata page;
     - the content is not changed in any way
3. Full items must not be sold commercially in any format or medium without formal permission of the copyright holders.

4. This repository is not the publisher; it is merely the online archive.
Content Policy

Deposited items may include: working drafts; submitted versions (as sent to journals for peer-review); accepted versions (author's final peer-reviewed drafts); published versions (publisher-created files).

Items are individually tagged with: their version type and date; their peer-review status; their publication status.
28. (C1) Which statement best describes the policy of your institution with regard to depositing material?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Response Percent</th>
<th>Response Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mandatory depositing: academics are required to deposit all research output</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partly mandatory depositing: academics are required to deposit some materials (like theses or dissertations), and free to deposit other materials</td>
<td>17.8%</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposit is voluntary, but academics are strongly encouraged to deposit materials</td>
<td>26.7%</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No official policy</td>
<td>37.8%</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please comment: 6

answered question 45

skipped question 43
29. (C2) Whose materials may be deposited in the repository?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Response Percent</th>
<th>Response Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faculty/research staff</td>
<td>88.9%</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research students</td>
<td>68.9%</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undergraduate students</td>
<td>35.6%</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative and support staff</td>
<td>40.0%</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please comment: 6

- answered question 45
- skipped question 43

21 of 44
33. (D1) Which unit in your institution has primary responsibility for maintaining your digital repository?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Response Percent</th>
<th>Response Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Library</td>
<td>72.7%</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central IT unit</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual research department</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please comment:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

answered question 44

skipped question 44
34. (D2) In addition to the above unit, which other units or individual staff members in your institution contribute to maintaining your digital repository?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Response Percent</th>
<th>Response Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Library</td>
<td>47.7%</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central IT unit</td>
<td>47.7%</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative staff</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual research department</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student or other temporary labour</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No other units</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others (please comment):</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

answered question 44

skipped question 44
Step 14-15

14. Identify members which will participate in the evaluation, and present a training session on how to use the software.

15. IT deploys software on developmental server, implementation team and other role players evaluate, quality assurance server & production server
Steps 16-17

16. Create **Communities & Collections** for champions and **populate** in order to demonstrate to library staff and faculty.

17. Register IR with **international harvesters, search engines**, have it listed on web pages etc

http://www.jiscinfonet.ac.uk/infokits/repositories/technical-framework/registering

& http://www.jiscinfonet.ac.uk/infokits/repositories/technical-framework/search
Steps 18-19

18. Start developing a marketing presentation (which can be customized for specific subject areas), marketing leaflets, training material, online help e.g. copyright clearance process. Example:

http://wiki.lib.sun.ac.za/images/0/0e/Marketing.pdf

19. Introduce IR to rest of community e.g. departments, individuals, etc. Host open sessions over lunch hour, use organisational newsletters, present at meetings & conferences. Negotiate for submitters.
53. (F5) In what ways have you marketed your repository to faculty and scholars? (Please check all that apply.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Response Percent</th>
<th>Response Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>providing training sessions</td>
<td>59.5%</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speaking at departmental and other faculty meetings</td>
<td>69.0%</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>creating and distributing brochures or other informational material</td>
<td>45.2%</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>publishing information in newsletters or other local publications</td>
<td>61.9%</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other (please describe):</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answered question</td>
<td></td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skipped question</td>
<td></td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Steps 20-21

20. Invite all to register new collections. Communicate procedure on e.g. IR home page. Frequently communicate e.g. via e-mail, monthly newsletter, etc. Frequently communicate statistics.

21. Launch IR when ready. Invite administration, heads of faculties & departments, other key-players, etc.
Step 22

Budget each year and plan for the following year.

Keep monitoring server capacity.

Stay updated through mailing lists and reading articles, attending conferences etc.
Staffing requirements

Repository Manager - who manages the ‘human’ side of the repository including content policies, advocacy, user training and a liaison with a wide range of institutional departments and external contacts.
Staffing requirements (2)

**Repository Administrator** - who manages the technical implementation, customisation and management of repository software, manages metadata fields and quality, creates usage reports and tracks the preservation issues.

Some recommendations:


http://bit.ly/o0zvVk
Open Access Repositories: Capacity Strengthening Programme for Africa (OA - IRCSP)

The Open Access Repositories Capacity Strengthening Programme (OA-IRCSP) is a joint initiative of the Association of African Universities (AAU) headquartered in Ghana, and the Royal Tropical Institute (KIT) in the Netherlands. The aim of this initiative is to stimulate and strengthen the capacity of establishing intellectual output repositories based on open access principles among African universities.

Objectives & Target Audience

- The primary purpose of the programme is to provide a platform for experts and information stakeholders to effectively share knowledge, skills and resources for strengthening capacity in scholarly communication, particularly among academic institutions in Africa.
- The programme entails the development of an Institutional Repository Toolkit and accompanying training modules.
- Training workshops are conducted for targeted audiences on repository establishment and management.
- The target audience of the programme are academic and other institutions in Africa that provide development-related information for researchers, students or development professionals.

The programme is designed to be an ongoing activity, i.e. the toolkit will be provided in customizable versions to accommodate different needs of academic and other institutions. In the future, the toolkit will e.g. include information on
Useful links


Open Access Scholarly Information Sourcebook by Alma Swan and Leslie Chan: http://www.openoasis.org


Thank you! Questions?