

AFRICA: Setting up Institutional repositories

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eIFL Content Manager

Overview of presentation

- eIFL Background
- What have we done so far?
- Federated repository portal
- Few challenges

eIFL Background

- electronic Information For Libraries (eIFL)
- Established in 1999, registered in 2003
- Funded by the Open Society Institute, and other funders
- Registered in the Netherlands as a non-for-profit organisation, based in Rome
- This global network embraces nearly 2200 libraries, 50 countries in developing world, and millions of users in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and the Middle East.
- Ultimate vision: “Access to knowledge”

eIFL Programmes

- Negotiation of e-resources with publishers
- Library consortium building and development
- Advocacy for and capacity building in copyright
- Open Access awareness raising and advocacy
- Advocacy for and implementation of Open Source Software in libraries
- Knowledge sharing

eIFL Members: Africa

- South Africa
- Malawi
- Ghana
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe
- Botswana
- Cameroon
- Lesotho
- Swaziland
- Senegal
- Nigeria

- Mandate Open Access to publicly funded research?
 - AFRICA: all said “no” except South Africa...where it refers to the ASSAF report with a strong OA support

What have we done so far?

- Advocacy and Training in OA and IR issues:
 - Ghana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zimbabwe
 - South Africa : 2004, 2005 and 2006
 - Carnegie Research Library Consortium (South Africa)2007
- Hands-on-training in how to set up IR's
 - South Africa (all institutions)
- Digital library training-hands-on
 - Greenstone: Namibia, Lesotho, Malawi, Zimbabwe
- Advise to OSI for support to ASSAF for OA publisher
- OA course (1 January 2008)
- Conferences:OAI5, SARUA
- Growing IRs in eIFL member countries:
 - 2006: 64 (25 in progress)
 - 2007:96 (27 in progress)

Country	Number of repositories within the countries
Azerbaijan	1
Belarus	6
Bulgaria	2
China	12
Estonia	3
Jordan	1
Kyrgystan	1
Latvia	1
Lithuania	1
Mongolia	2
Namibia	1
Poland	23
Russia	7
South Africa	10
Senegal	1
Serbia	6
Slovenia	2
Uganda	2
Ukraine	9
Zimbabwe	1
Total institutional repositories	96

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open access
south africa

What have we done so far?(2)

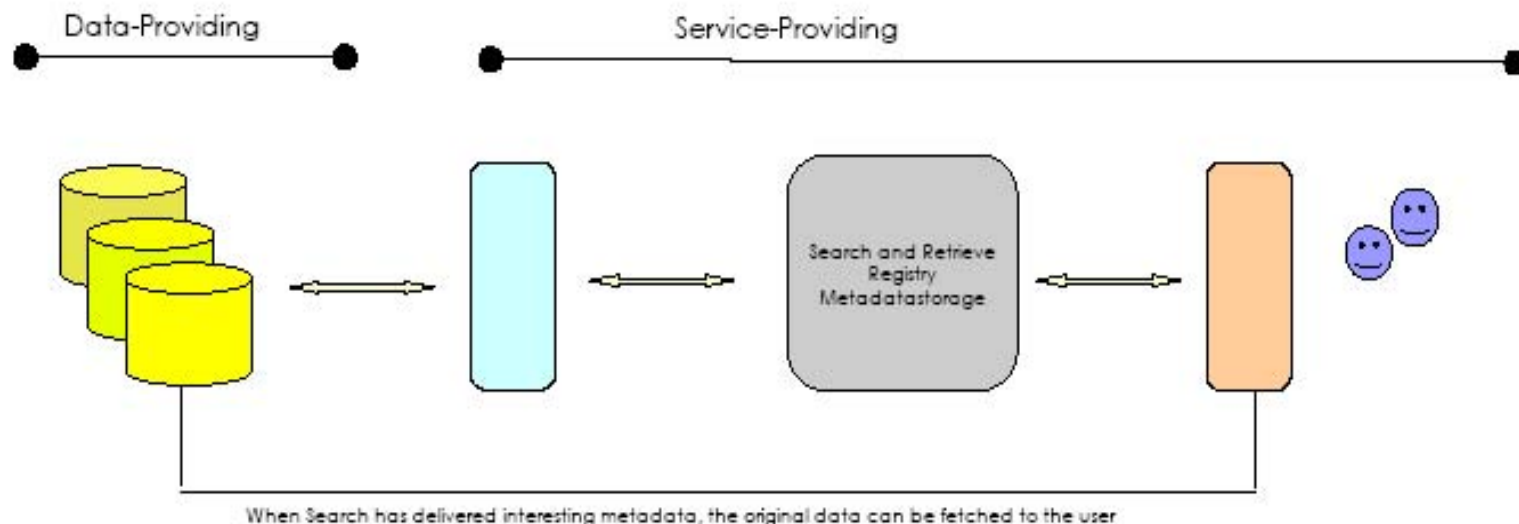
- Create more visibility
 - OAster
 - 2006:16
 - 2007:30
 - OpenDoar
 - 2006:21
 - 2007:38
 - Google
 - **Federating repositories? (ASSAF's green route)**

How did eIFL do it?

- SURF/CQ2- Driver
- 15 countries , 59 repositories
- 80 343 items retrieved: thesis, dissertations, journal articles, conference proceedings, OA journals
- Sahara (Open Source Harvester)
- Lucene(Open Source Indexer)
- Existing DRIVER platform and software
- Pilot project



Data- & Service- Providing: Open Access by eIFL.net



Repositories

These are the databases where the institutions in the several countries store their documents. These documents are made available through the OAI-PMH interface of the repository-system.

Examples of repository systems:

- D Space
- Fedora
- Dibra

Harvester

The harvester which is used for eIFL.net is the Meresco Harvester. This Harvester retrieves daily the metadata about the documents which are stored in the repositories and uses the OAI-PMH protocol to harvest successfully.

Search Engine

eIFL.net uses the Meresco Search Appliance. This is a high performance, scalable, metadata Search Engine. More information about Meresco can be found on www.meresco.com

Portal

The Service Providing Route can attend several Portals. In this case a special Portal for the eIFL.net project is operational, so repositories of institutions that hitch on, can see the results of Open Access within a day.

Powered by



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Where can it be find?

- <http://eifl.cq2.org>



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eIFL Portal

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- Local grassroot organizations and poverty alleviation : comparing India and the Philippines**
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- Rural self-reliance strategies in South Africa: community initiatives and external support in the former black homelands**
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This paper examines the relevance of the concept of self-reliance in the context of rural community economic development in South Africa....
Found in: South Africa, Rhodes University Library, Rhodes University, South Africa
- Regional development : an approach to poverty alleviation, Nepal**
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2003 Law, Sau-wah, Kitty;
(Uncorrected OCR) Abstract of Dissertation titled Water Resources Management and Sustainable Development: A Case Study of the Three...
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Rural self-reliance strategies in South Africa: community initiatives and...; 2000-07

Nel, E.L.

Title	Rural self-reliance strategies in South Africa: community initiatives and external support in the former black homelands
Author(s)	Nel, E.L. Binns, T.
Date	2000-07
Keyword(s)	Geography
Summary	This paper examines the relevance of the concept of self-reliance in the context of rural community economic development in South Africa. Whilst changing global and local circumstances oblige impoverished communities to become more pro-active in the enhancement of the quality of their lives, they nevertheless cannot ignore basic market forces and the need for an appropriate level of external assistance. Four community-based agricultural ventures in South Africa's former Homelands are examined. A comparison between the four schemes permits an assessment to be made of what such community ventures require if they are to succeed and have a meaningful impact on job creation and poverty alleviation. The role of external support agencies and access to markets in each case features prominently in the assessment.
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Relation	http://eprints.ru.ac.za/442/01/Rural_self-reliance_strategies_in_South_Africa_-_community_initiatives_and_external_support_in_the_former_black_homelands.pdf http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0743-0167(00)00003-6

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The importance of dry woodlands and forests in rural livelihoods and poverty alleviation in South Africa

Shackleton, C.M. and Shackleton, S.E. and Buiten, Erik and Bird, Neil (2007) *The importance of dry woodlands and forests in rural livelihoods and poverty alleviation in South Africa*. Forest Policy and Economics, 9 (5). pp. 558-577. ISSN 1389-9341

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173 Kb

Official URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.forpol.2006.03.004>

Abstract

Indigenous forests and savannas, along with plantation forests, offer numerous benefits to rural communities and society at large. Yet, the role of forests and forestry in contributing to sustainable livelihoods and poverty alleviation are widely debated. However, much of the debate pertains to lessons from the humid tropics, with little consideration of the widespread dry forests and savannas. This paper considers the role of dry forest types, including savannas, using South Africa as a case example. It

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The importance of dry woodlands and forests in rural livelihoods and poverty alleviation in South Africa

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Abstract

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- Poland
- Russia
- Serbia
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- South Africa
- Uganda
- Ukraine
- Zimbabwe

Sponsors





Statistics so far

Countries	Pages	Hits	Bandwidth
United States	590	2442	11.28 MB
Estonia	23	39	264.13 KB
Unknown	18	44	174.97 KB
South Africa	12	92	197.35 KB
Italy	7	20	78.90 KB
Netherlands	7	19	63.07 KB
Yugoslavia	4	13	66.93 KB
Lithuania	3	11	43.02 KB
South Korea	2	2	5.04 KB
Latvia	2	9	25.94 KB
Others	3	24	65.38 KB

Strategic meeting

8-9 November 2007, Utrecht,--SURF, DRIVER and CQ2

Objectives of the repository is to provide:

- infrastructure for countries
- visibility of scholarly publications in the developing world
- trans -national co-operation and community building
- raising the awareness on the importance of standards, adding of full text within repositories and training
- possible participation and co-operation opportunities in international projects e.g. DRIVER
- motivation to countries to set up repositories (encourage competition)

- provision of funding to maintain, develop and host of portal
- set up of standards and guidelines to ensure high quality metadata for international harvesting purposes
- how to make current IRs OAI-PMH compliant
- explore technical possibilities e.g. more search functionality, OAI-PMH base URL assigned to portal,

- further increase visibility of repositories (move from repository to portal level)
- refining of regional subsets
- How to get more full text added

What are our challenges?

- To set up more IRs within SADEC countries
- Human resources (capacity)
- Spread the knowledge! Not taking ownership!
- Take this debate out of libraries and...
 - get governmental support
 - get institutional support
- Decentralised efforts—lack of working together
- Operational levels vs strategic/managerial efforts
- Funding

What are our challenges?

- Good ICT's
- How to identify champs?
- Wow!! ASSAF....but
- IR's are not just about e-thesis and dissertations, move beyond it
- Better understanding of what are the issues
- Who do you target?
- How does the map look like? (SARUA outcomes?)

How eIFL sees this challenge?

- Training
- Grow IRs in countries
- Raise more awareness
- Mandate on OA
 - Institutional level
 - Country level
- Make it more visible
 - OAlster
 - OpenDoar
 - Federation

Thank you!

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