INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORY AND WEBOMETRICS RANKING

Presented at the 2016 Open Access Week Programme, Elizade University

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By

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PRESENTATION OUTLINE

IN BRIEF

• Characteristics of Open Access

NEXUS BETWEEN OPEN ACCESS AND IRs

INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORIES AND WEBOMETRICS RANKING
WHAT IS OPEN ACCESS?
PROF. O & PROF. A
LECTURE:
WHY I'M EXCITED
ABOUT
OPEN ACCESS
AUDITORIUM 5PM
1. Open Access saves lives (and, Closed Access means people die) -Peter Murray-Rust

2. This is the last article that I will publish to which the public cannot get access -Danah Boyd

3. I will not submit my academic writings to journals whose policies prevent me from continuing to make them available, free of charge -Terrance Tomkow
OPEN ACCESS IN BRIEF

Open access: An ongoing discourse among scholars, researchers, and libraries.

In December 2001, the Open Society Institute (OSI) convened a meeting of prominent scholarly communication change agents in Budapest that strongly influenced the nascent open access movement. The result of this meeting was the "Budapest Open Access Initiative" (BOAI) (Bailey, 2006).
OPEN ACCESS IN BRIEF...

• **Free** availability on the public internet, permitting any users to **read**, **download**, **copyright**, **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 lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself.
Characteristics of Open Access (Jain, 2012)

• It is free availability of scholarly publication.
• It is free of copyright and licensing restrictions.
• Materials are available online or on the internet.
• Material is full text.
• Material can be accessed by anybody from anywhere without any discrimination.
• Material can be freely used by anyone.
• Open Access contents can be in any format from texts and data to software, audio, video, and multi-media, scholarly articles and their preprints.
ACHIEVING OPEN ACCESS

To achieve open access to scholarly journal literature, BOAI (2002) recommend two complementary strategies:

1. Self-Archiving (Green OA)
2. Open-access Journals (Gold OA)
SELF-ARCHIVING (GREEN OA)

- The practice of depositing refereed journal articles in open electronic archives by scholars.

- When authors make their articles freely available in digital form on the Internet, they are said to be "self-archiving" them. These articles can be either "preprints" or "postprints."
SELF-ARCHIVING (GREEN OA) CONTD...

FORMS OF OPEN ACCESS ARCHIVES

- Institutional Repositories
- Subject/Disciplinary Repositories
- Author’s Websites
Authors at times, find it difficult to do self-archiving due to some apprehensions about publishers’ policies.

This is why SHERPA-RoMEO is existing – to offer list of publisher permissions policies with respect to self-archiving.
Copyright management

• Seek advice for copyright management
• Use SHERPA/Romeo as first place to check for instructions of posting articles on IR
• Contact publishers as needed for further clarification of copyright regulations

• Sherparomeo: http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/
• RoMEO is part of SHERPA Services based at the University of Nottingham. RoMEO is a searchable database of publisher's policies regarding the self-archiving of journal articles on the web and in Open Access repositories.

• RoMEO contains publishers' general policies on self-archiving of journal articles and certain conference series. Each entry provides a summary of the publisher's policy, including what version of an article can be deposited, where it can be deposited, and any conditions that are attached to that deposit.
## Publisher copyright policies & self-archiving

**Journal**:

*Journal of Geophysical Research* (ISSN: 0148-0227, ESSN: 2155-2202)

**RoMEO**: This is a RoMEO green journal

**Paid OA**: A paid open access option is available for this journal

### General Conditions:

- Preprints and Authors final version on Authors own or departmental website
- Set statements to accompany pre-print, submitted, accepted and published articles
- Publisher copyright and source must be acknowledged
- Publisher's version PDF must be used in Institutional Repository 6 months after publication.

### Mandated OA:

(Awaiting information)

**Paid Open Access**:

*Author Choice for Open Access*

**Copyright**:

*Policy*

**Updated**:

03-Mar-2010 - [Suggest an update for this record](http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/issn/0148-0227/)

**Link to this page**:

[http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/issn/0148-0227/](http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/issn/0148-0227/)
**RoMEO SERVICES**

**• Search options and publishers’ policy:**

**Search - Publisher copyright policies & self-archiving**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RoMEO Colour</th>
<th>Archiving policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Can archive pre-print and post-print or publisher's version/PDF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>Can archive post-print (le final draft post-refereeing) or publisher's version/PDF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Can archive pre-print (le pre-refereeing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>Archiving not formally supported</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Use this site to find a summary of permissions that are normally given as part of each publisher's copyright transfer agreement.*
## Browse Romeo Journals

**RoMEO Services**

- **List of all publishers - A**

  **Important:** Check the full record for your publisher, because archiving may be subject to restrictions or conditions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publisher (linked to the full RoMEO details)</th>
<th>RoMEO Colour</th>
<th>Default Policies</th>
<th>Journal List</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Academia das Ciências de Lisboa</td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>Default Policies</td>
<td><a href="#">Journal list</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academia Sinica, Institute of Statistical Science</td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>Default Policies</td>
<td><a href="#">Journal list</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Academic and Business Research Institute</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Default Policies</td>
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<td>Academic Conferences and Publishing International (ACPI)</td>
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<td>Academic Journals</td>
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<td>Academic Journals, New York</td>
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<td>Academy of Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>Academy of Science of South Africa (ASSAF)</td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>Default Policies</td>
<td><a href="#">Journal list</a></td>
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Librarians and the Open Access Movement

• As Publishers
• As Educators: Educates staff on *Self-archiving practices*
• As Open Access Guideline Establishers
• As Open Access Promoters (eg. Open Access Week being organized by Elizade University)
• Forming Open Access Coalition eg. SPARC - SPARC is The Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition
NEXUS BETWEEN OPEN ACCESS AND IRs

• The principle of Open Access is supported by Institutional repositories through self-archiving copies of already published research articles in the author's institutional archive which are made available for free.

• IR – Typically motivated by a commitment to open access.
Most universities are now aiming to provide open access to their local contents via institutional repositories.

The OpenDOAR has listed some universities in Nigeria that provide open access to their contents (see next slide): OpenDOAR = Open Directory of Open Access Repositories
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Repository name</th>
<th>Num. Recs.</th>
<th>Pubs</th>
<th>Confs</th>
<th>Theses</th>
<th>Unpub</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Base URL</th>
<th>Software</th>
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<td>5919</td>
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http://opendoar.org/find.php?p=85&step=20&format=table&sort=c.cCountry%2Cr.rName
Contents of some Institutional Repositories

- **Art Works**: Images of Sculpture and other art exhibitions
- **Institutional Journals**: Eg. *Okike* Journal of University of Nigeria Nsukka Humanities Unit/Institute of African Studies which has been digitized and uploaded to the IR.
- **News Bulletin**
- **Convocation Brochure**
- **University Calendar**
- **Inaugural lectures**
- **Founders’ Day & Convocation lectures**
- **Speeches**
- **Student Assignments**
- **Research Data**
- **Institution Policies** eg. ICT Policy, IR policy, Collections Development policy, etc.
What is an Institutional Repository (IR)?

- a **digital archive** of the **intellectual output** of an academic institution. It showcases the quality and breadth of scholarship produced to the outside world and global research community.
Features of IR

- **Open Source** With downloadable codes for installation (eg. DSpace, EPrints, Greenstone, Islandora Fedora, intraLibrary and Zentity). OR **Proprietary**

- **Software or hosted service** (Digital Commons, Open Repository)

- **Interoperability:** internationally-agreed set of technical standards. That is, same format of metadata display on the web.
This common protocol to which they all adhere is called the open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (OAI-PMH).

**BENEFIT OF OAI-PMH:** The ability to harvest records from numerous providers (e.g., open access journals, institutional repositories, etc.), and aggregate them under a single search. The contents of all repositories are then indexed by Web search engines such as Google and Google Scholar.
Features of IR...2

• **Support**: Community (Community Mailing List...exists with DSpace, EPrints and Islandora Fedora)
  or Direct Support (Open Repository and Zentity)

• **Content**: (Can store various formats of files eg. Audio files, video files, images)

• **Metadata Formats**: Metadata are data that helps to describe the digital resources (content) stored in IRs (Adewumi & Omoregbe, 2010). Some IR-supported metadata formats are: Dublin Core (DC), Qualified Dublin Core (QDC), METS and MARC
Features of IR: Metadata Formats

DC is supported on all platforms.

DSpace uses a qualified Dublin Core metadata standard for describing items intellectually. Dublin Core (DC) is a metadata schema that arose from an invitational workshop sponsored by the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) in 1995.

— Dublin refers to the location of this original meeting in Dublin, Ohio, and — Core refers to the fact that DC draws upon concepts from many disciplines, including librarianship, computer science, and archival preservation.
Dublin Core (DC has fifteen standard elements of description for items deposited in IR):

1. Title } DC: title
2. Creator
3. Subject
4. Description
5. Publisher
6. Contributor
7. Date
8. Type
9. Format
10. Identifier
11. Source, 12. Language
13. Relation
14. Coverage
15. Rights.

Smith et al (2003) stated that only three fields are required: title, language, and submission date, all other fields are optional.
Features of IR...4

- **Statistical reporting**: Top downloads functionality Count Functionality - enables one to know the number of items in an IR archive.

- **Web 2.0**: tagging, comments, ratings, reviews, bookmarks and share- DigiTool, EQUELLA Repository and Islandora Fedora have fully implemented these features.

- **Advanced Searching**: Use of Boolean Operators and Sorting Option

- **Syndication**: RSS or Atom feeds
Why Institutional Repository?

- Global visibility of local contents
- Long term preservation of local contents
- Increase in citation of authors
- Collaborations and networking opportunities
- Repository content is readily searchable – both locally and globally
- Can be used as a marketing tool for the institution
Starting & Maintaining an IR

Policy decisions

- **Scope**: Reinforce the repository’s active support for the institution’s mission, values and goals
  - Identify/build a context in which the repository is necessary
  - Multidiscipline / single subject / Entire research output/database for each functional unit

- Types of documents
  - Single database for different types / single one

- Software: OSS like DSpace or GNU Eprints or develop own

- Research Deposit Types: Thesis, Journal articles, Preprints, Reports, Conference papers, Book Chapter, etc

- Resources: Human, IT, Funding

- Stake holders: Library, Each Department, Institute as a whole

- Services: Focus on building services not collections
Starting & Maintaining an IR...2

Management and Organizational Issues

- Deposit options
  - Researcher self deposit and /or assisted deposit
- Metadata quality
  - Ensuring quality and rich metadata is labour intensive
- Digitization: Born digital / Scanning
- File formats: Accept all, Only PDF and/or other, Conversion
- Only full text database and/or Bibliographic
- Copyright: RoMeO Publishers Copyright policies
- Quality assurance: Peer review, Editing
- Deposit Agreement and Use Agreement
  - Depositor’s declaration: Non-exclusive license - Copyright/Patent/Trademarks
  - Repository’s rights and responsibilities: Distribute, Store, Migrate, Copy
    Rearrange, Remove
  - Use Agreement: Copy, Distribute, Display, Share, Author credit
Starting & Maintaining an IR

Cultural Issues

• Advocacy
  - Sensitive to organizational culture and background
  - Community size
  - Strategy: stakeholders, management committees

• Copyright
  - Concern of researchers, Legal department

• Positioning
  - Library/Institute Website
Institutional Repository Requirements

• Funding
• Staffing
  • Repository Manager (Human side & content)
  • Repository Administrator (Technical implementation)
• Technical expertise/Team
• Examine the software (open access and proprietary software)
• Server (backup)
• Support
• Training
OA-IR Questions

Based on Copyright permission and access:

- Do authors have the right to post?
- Will putting it in IR affect later publication?
- Are authors turning over copyright to IR?
- Who gets to use content in the IR?
- What guarantees are there against plagiarism? [hint] Is there a plagiarism software plugin in Dspace or any other IR software?
Promoting Institutional Repositories

“No matter the number of records in your Institutional Repository yet people do not know about it to either archive their documents or access the already archived, you are on level zero” ...Helen Nneka Okpala

HOW then should librarians promote their Institutional Repositories and WHY can this be achieved?

See the NEXT SLIDE
How can Librarians/Libraries promote their Institutional Repository?

- Adding Contents (GS Indexing)
- Flyers
- Email-alerts
- Social Media
- SMS
- Handbills
- Training Sessions
- Website News Update
- Website Linking *(UNN Dspace Guideline)*
- Open Access Week

- Media
- Word of mouth
- Faculty Staff Meetings
- Newsletters
- Feedback to faculty *(no. of views of authors’ articles)*
- News Update *(Newly uploaded resources)*
- Website News Update
- Inscription of IR address on mail signature
- Paid Advert (Google, Yahoo, Bing)
- Carry out IR awareness Research
Personal Details

Your username (anthony.eke@unn.edu.ng) will be recorded when you submit this form. Not anthony.eke? Sign out

* Required

What is your gender? *
This is a required field

- Male
- Female
1. Go to: www.unn.edu.ng
2. From 'Libraries' Menu, click on 'Institutional Repository' from the drop down List.
WHY should Libraries promote their IR?

To Achieve Webometrics Ranking of the Institution

By Adding content to an institution’s IR (DSPACE), the resources get indexed by Google Scholar which contributes greatly to increase in citation counts of authors’ publications which are domiciled in the IR.
THREE POPULAR WEBOMETRICS RANKING

WEBOMETRICS RANKING

- GENERAL RANKING
- SCHOLARLY PUBLICATIONS

RANKING OF IRs
Institutional Repository
AND
Webometrics Ranking
What is Webometrics Ranking?
A.k.a. Ranking Web of Universities

• A ranking system for the world's universities based on a composite indicator that takes into account both the volume of the Web contents (number of web pages and files) and the visibility and impact of these web publications according to the external inlinks they received.
The ranking is published by the **Cybermetrics Lab**, a research group of the **Spanish National Research Council** (CSIC) located in Madrid.

- The ranking takes into account the online visibility of and the activity within a University’s site (Goodier, 2014):
OBJECTIVES OF WEBOMETRICS RANKING

To promote the Open Access initiatives.
Why Webometrics Ranking?

• **The Ranking Web** or is the largest academic ranking of Higher Education Institutions.

• Since **2004** and every **six months** an independent, objective, free, open scientific exercise is performed by the Cybermetrics Lab (Spanish National Research Council, CSIC) for providing reliable, multidimensional, updated and useful information about the performance of universities from all over the world based on their web presence and impact.
Why care about Webometrics Ranking?

• To increase the prestige of our Institution
• To attract students, researchers and collaborators to our Institution
• To attract investors to our Institution and Nigeria
• To be ahead of others
• To get more ranking opportunities
• To upgrade the status of Nigeria
Even the president cares

"We rank below a thousand, if we do not aspire to be among the world class universities, we cannot boast of robust system capable of making the country among the top economies of the world. It is worrisome that no Nigerian university is among the top 100 universities in the world"…President Muhammadu Buhari (2016)*

Webometrics Ranking

Visibility (50%)
- determined by the impact of the university online

Activity (50%)
- determined in equal parts by the university' presence, openness and excellence in the online space

Impact
- Counting all the external inlinks that the University web domain receives from third parties

Presence
- Total number of webpages hosted in the main web domain of the university

Openness
- Number of rich files (pdf, doc, ps, ppt) published in dedicated websites

Excellence
- Scientific output in the 10% most cited papers in their respective fields

http://www.webometrics.info/en/Methodology
CRITERIA IN WEBOMETRICS RANKING
#webrankingindicators
PRESENCE. Total number of web pages, **including all the rich files (like pdf)**
Weight: 10%

VISIBILITY: Number of hits, external links, etc. indicator intends to measure the impact of the contents of the websites, using external inlinks.
Weight: 50%

OPENNESS/ Transparency: Data used from Google Scholar Citations institutional profiles
Only institutional profiles are chosen. If your university or your faculty members are not included, please promote they set up (voluntarily) their own Google Scholar Citations public profiles with a **normalized (official) name** of the university in the affiliation and using the **INSTITUTIONAL email address**. If there is no institutional profile for your university yet, you should contact directly with Google Scholar.
[https://support.google.com/scholar/contact/general](https://support.google.com/scholar/contact/general)
Weight: 10%

EXCELLENCE: Most cited papers by discipline
Weight: 30% *(Initially 10%)*
Presence (10%) + Visibility (50%) + Openness (10%) + Excellence (30%) = 100%
YOU NEED TO KNOW THAT:

• Data is collected between 1 and 20 of January or July, depending on the edition.
• You should avoid bad practices like: duplication of records in the repository so as to get ranked
• You should also avoid changing the institutional domain as it can generate confusion and it has a devastating effect on the visibility values.
• There is Ranking of Institutional Repositories supports promising ways to distribute the research output of the universities and research centers by depositing scientific papers and related material at institutional or disciplinary repositories

Note that: Only repositories with an autonomous web domain or subdomain are included:
repository.xxx.zz (YES)
www.xxx.zz/repository (NO)
Quantitative web indicators for Ranking of IRs

**Size (S).** Number of web pages extracted from Google

**Visibility (V).** The total number of external links received (backlinks) by the number of regerring domains for such links obtained from MajesticSEO and ahrefs databases.

**Rich Files (R).** Files in formats like Adobe Acrobat (.pdf), MS Word (.doc, .docx), MS Powerpoint (.ppt, .pptx) and PostScript (.ps & .eps) extracted from Google.

**Scholar (Sc).** Using Google Scholar database we calculate the normalised number of papers between the last 5 years excluding current one.
Institutional Repositories help improve the Webometrics ranking of Universities.

• This is due to the fact that other websites can link to items within the repository, and an increase in the number of total webpages as well as rich files would be expected as content is added to the repository.
Objectives and motivation of Webometrics Ranking

• To promote academic web presence, supporting the **Open Access initiatives** for increasing significantly the transfer of scientific and cultural knowledge generated by the universities to the whole Society.
• To measure the global visibility and impact of scientific repositories;
• To know the relative position of a particular IR;
• To evaluate the present status of IR at the state level, national level and at the global level;
• To evaluate institutions of higher learning
What Race is This?

OUR TaRgET!
Who WiNs?
CHALLENGES

• Lack of incentive for academic staff to pay for Open Access of articles in Restricted Journals
• Lack of funds to build an Institutional Repository
• Difficulty with developing and implementing IR Policy
• Lack of Synergy between the Library and the ICT
• Lack of ICT skills for archiving and self-archiving
• Lack of support for Continuing Professional Development of Librarians via trainings and workshops on Open Access, Institutional Repository, Digitization and Webometrics Ranking, Search Engine Optimization (SEO).
• Power failure, Surge, no Inverter SEE NEXT SLIDE
This site can’t be reached

research.elizadeuniversity.edu.ng took too long to respond.

Search Google for research elizade university 8080 jspui

ERR_CONNECTION_TIMED_OUT
WHAT SHOULD BE DONE?

• More repositories: Widespread of Visibility:
Some Universities have 2 or more repositories. Eg. **Covenant University:**

1. Covenant University Repository
   (http://eprints.covenantuniversity.edu.ng/)

1. Theses and Dissertations Repository
   (http://theses.covenantuniversity.edu.ng/)
Theses & Dissertations

Welcome
This repository collects, preserves, and distributes our internal thesis and dissertation digitally. It is an important tool for preserving our legacy and it facilitates digital preservation and scholarly communication.

Communities in Theses & Dissertations
Select a community to browse its collections.

- Conference Proceedings
- Magazines
- Theses and Dissertations

Search Theses & Dissertations
Enter some text in the box below to search the repository.
• Provision of Inverter for power back-up. NB: Surge can crash IR Server

• Back up of IR contents

• Designated Unit in the library: Digitization and IR UNIT

• STAFF TRAINING – Training on IR policies, Webometrics, SEO, etc.

• STEADY LIGHT TO POWER THE SERVER: - Universities without full 24/7 webservers availability are excluded. Our criteria are not to rank those universities failing to answer our ping requests from our facilities to their servers during two consecutive months' requests (WEBOMETRICS)

• STRONG INTERNET BANDWIDTH
HEAR THIS!

To Achieve Webometrics Ranking:

• Take Open Access Initiatives
  • Lecturers should publish in OA journals for inclusion in the IR

Some journals are OA; Others are not, but one can pay some amount to make an article OPEN even in Restricted Journals.

***University Administration can support staff in paying for open Access Option of articles***
Encourage International Collaboration in Publication

- Mr. A = UNISA
- Mr. B = HAVARD
- Mr. C = ELIZADE

Mr. A + Mr. B + Mr. C

UNISA IR

HAVARD IR

ELIZADE IR

3 Publications

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Webometrics Team/Committee Should be set up in Universities

WEBOMETRICS COMMITTEE

[ADMIN]

Schedules Regular meetings

LIBRARY

[Librarian or his Rep]

IR Policy

PROGRAMMER

Library Staff

Population of IR and Digitization

ICT

[Director or his Rep]

Maintains/buys software & hardware

Software/Web Engineer

Installations and configurations

• Adobe Acrobat Pro
• Photo Editor
• Operating System

• Server; Digitization equipment, etc.
• Archive published articles on your Institutional Repository. It is not duplication of research; it is promotion of research
Dspace is indexed by Google Scholar. When you archive scholarly publications on your IR, the end user downloads your article faster than they do through Google.
Digitizing resources for University of Nigeria repository: Process and...

A lot of challenges are facing the successful digitization of resources in University of Nigeria. Such major deterrents in the project include legal...

Digitizing Resources in Nigeria: An Overview - Net Library Nigeria!

Digitizing Resources in Nigeria: An Overview. Stephen A. Akintunde, PhD. Deputy University Librarian (Admin. & Systems). University of Jos

Challenges and Prospects of Digitization of Library Resources in...

The paper discussed the benefits of digitization of resources in the library, issues and challenges in creating digital repositories...

digital perseverance of library resources in nigeria - Arabian Group ...

Digitization resources has given rise to the use of sophisticated technologies such as.
Paid Advert to promote IR

**Top Three Advert-listing Sites**

1. **Google AdWords**
   - Owns over 2/3 of the search market in the United States.
2. **Bing**
   - 18.6%
3. **Yahoo!**
   - 10.1%
FIND OUT WHAT OTHERS ARE DOING THAT YOU ARE NOT!
A GLANCE AT THE RANKINGS
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CONCLUSION

• Open access, institutional repositories and Webometrics ranking are REAL and here to stay!
• Librarians should get involved in advocating for Open
• Librarians should educate lecturers on IR policies and self-archiving
• Universities should support all efforts – incentive
• Government should provide funds
• Nigeria should Arise and GO OPEN!
THANK YOU FOR LISTENING