







Zone 42









digital educational resources

Agenda

- Frame of reference
- Why ownership?
- Realisation of ownership
- A case from The Netherlands







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Different notions of OER

- OER considered as public goods (Wiley, 2020)
 - non-excludable and non-rivalrous
- OER considered as a commons good (Hess & Ostrom, 2001)
 - non-excludable and to a certain extent rivalrous (under-use or no maintenance)
 - commoning: maintaining and managing of resources by communities (see also (Schophuizen, 2022))
- These notions all affect the issue of sustainability of OER (Wiley, 2007)







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Sustainability of OER initiatives

"... the ability of a project to continue its operations. And certainly, the idea of **continuing** is a critical part of the meaning of sustainability (....).

The definition of sustainability should **include** the idea of **accomplishing goals** in addition to ideas related to longevity.

Hereafter, sustainability will be defined as an open educational resource project's **ongoing ability** to meet its goals."

(Wiley, 2007) (emphasis added)







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The question of ownership

- Collections of Open Educational Resources
- Goal: creating ongoing ability (enduring value) → sustainability
- Ownership: taking responsibility for creating and sustaining value







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Sustaining value: business models

- Through public funding (Bccampus)
- Through internal funding (U. of Edinburgh, U. of Southern Queensland, UK Open University)
- Through endowments/donations (Wikipedia, OpenStax College, Khan Academy)
- By participating in an OER network (OERu, African Health OER Network)
- By offering services to learners (Khan Academy, Lumen Learning, Siyavula, OpenStax)
- By relying on OER authors (Jörn Loviscach)
- By producing OER on demand (federal textbook programme in Brazil)
- Through sponsorship/advertisement (Global Text Project)
- By offering learning-related data to companies (Hootsuite Academy)
- Community-based model (Educred.ro, OER communities in OSGeo)
- Ownership beats finance







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Community-based model

- The members of the community jointly bear the production and maintenance costs of OER, with those materials also being accessible to others outside the community.
- Variations are situations in which students also produce materials, whether or not in co-creation (Open Pedagogy).
- Non-financial incentives necessary in order to acquire and retain participation, for example recognition, the desire to see one's own material improved, efficiency through sharing the workload, etc.
- Contributions by members in various forms (engagement)

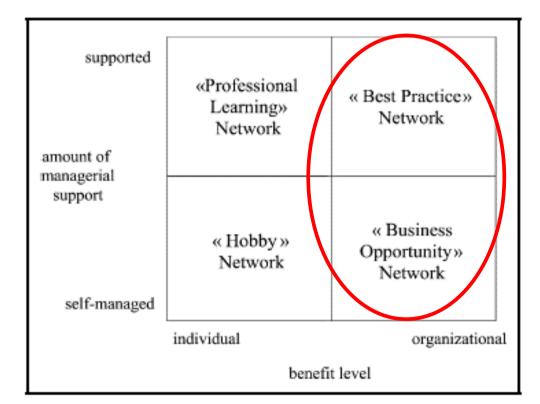






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Sustainability community



Institutionalized sharing knowledge

Incubator



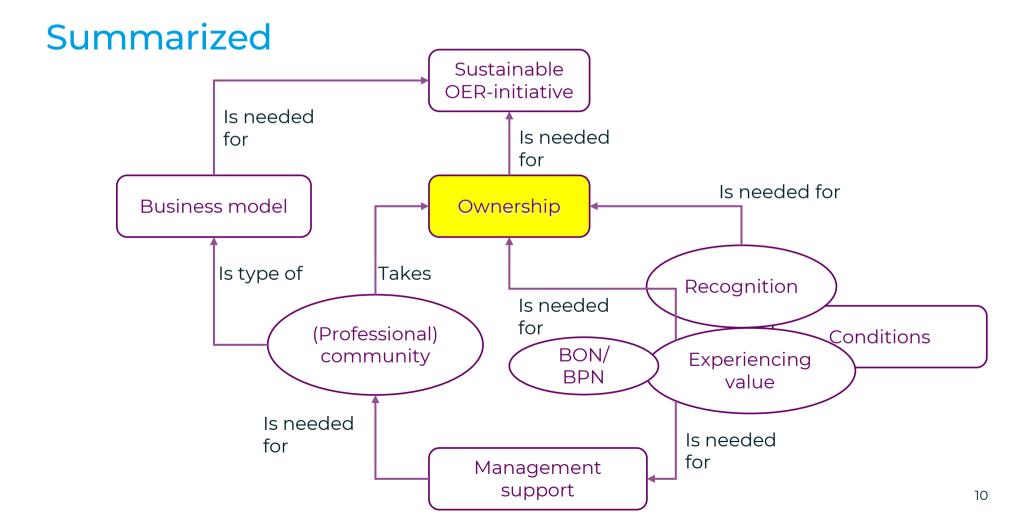


Acceleration plan

Educational innovation with ICT



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How to translate this to a working practice

- Wikiwijs Platform
 - More than 150K interactive online lessons created (CC-BY and CC-BY-SA)
 - 6M direct visits per year
 - Plus local copies within learning environments
 - Direct links with more than 80 collections
 - Open licensed and open standard connections to all LMS platforms









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Ownership within Wikiwijs communities

- Step 1: facilitate a discussion on a common definition of quality
- Step 2: a homepage "this is us and what we think is important"
 - Layer over Wikiwijs
- Make it possible to "certify" materials by a community
- Recognize and reward "creators and owners"
 - Indirectly affects management support
- Encourage ownership of metadata (for other materials as well as their own)







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Colophon

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